COUNTY COUNCIL - TUESDAY, 7 FEBRUARY 2017

Documents being circulated with the County Council agenda

Document	Report in County Council agenda to which it is related
Draft Council Plan 2017/18 (Appendix 1 of the Cabinet report) (page 3)	Cabinet report, paragraph 1
Budget Summary 2017/18 (Appendix 2 of the Cabinet report (page 27)	Cabinet report, paragraph 1
Medium Term Financial Plan (Appendix 3 of the Cabinet report) (page 65)	Cabinet report, paragraph 1
Savings Proposals (Appendix 4 of the Cabinet report) (page 67)	Cabinet report, paragraph 1
East Sussex Better Together Savings Proposals/Strategic Investment Plan (Appendix 5 of the Cabinet report) (page 85)	Cabinet report, paragraph 1
Fees and Charges Schedule (Appendix 6 of the Cabinet report) (page 93)	Cabinet report, paragraph 1
Council Tax Precepts (Appendix 7 of the Cabinet report) (page 95)	Cabinet report, paragraph 1
Capital Programme Supporting Information (Appendix 8 of the Cabinet report) (page 97)	Cabinet report, paragraph 1
Equality Impact Assessment for the Capital Programme (Appendix 8a of the Cabinet report) (page 107)	Cabinet report, paragraph 1
Chief Finance Officer's Statement on budget robustness (Appendix 9 of the Cabinet report) (page 111)	Cabinet report, paragraph 1
Engagement Feedback (Appendix 10 of the Cabinet report) (page 115)	Cabinet report, paragraph 1
Council Monitoring – Corporate Summary (Appendix 11 of the Cabinet report (page 129)	Cabinet report, paragraph 2
Council Monitoring – Adult Social Care and Health (Appendix 12 of the Cabinet report (page 134)	Cabinet report, paragraph 2
Council Monitoring – Business Services (Appendix 13 of the Cabinet report (page 140)	Cabinet report, paragraph 2
Council Monitoring – Children's Services (Appendix 14 of the Cabinet report (page 144)	Cabinet report, paragraph 2
Council Monitoring – Communities, Economy and Transport (Appendix 15 of the Cabinet report (page 149)	Cabinet report, paragraph 2
Council Monitoring – Governance Services (Appendix 16 of the Cabinet report (page 154)	Cabinet report, paragraph 2
Council Monitoring – Strategic Risk Register (Appendix 17 of the Cabinet report (page 157)	Cabinet report, paragraph 2
Looked After Children Annual Report (Appendix 18 of the Cabinet report) (page 161)	Cabinet report, paragraph 3
Waste and Minerals Sites Plan (Appendix 19 of the Cabinet report) (page 231)	Cabinet report, paragraph 4
Minerals and Waste Development Scheme (Appendix 20 of the Cabinet report) (page 525)	Cabinet report, paragraph 4

Treasury Management Policy and Strategy (Appendix 21 of the Cabinet report) (page 527)	Cabinet report, paragraph 5
Analysis of Options for Local Authority Appointment of External Auditors (Appendix 22 of the Cabinet report) (page 563)	Cabinet report, paragraph 6
National Scheme for auditor appointments (Appendix 23 of the Cabinet report) (page 567)	Cabinet report, paragraph 6
Conservators of Ashdown Forest draft budget 2017/18 (Appendix 24 of the Cabinet report) (page 573)	Cabinet report, paragraph 7
Ashdown Forest Trust Fund 2017/18 (Appendix 25 of the Cabinet report) (page 574)	Cabinet report, paragraph 7
Annual Audit Letter 2015/16 (Appendix 26 of the Cabinet report) (page 575)	Cabinet report, paragraph 8

PHILIP BAKER
Assistant Chief Executive

Council Plan 2017/18

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Keith Glazier
Leader

Becky Shaw
Chief Executive

1 April 2017

Introduction

This Council Plan sets out our ambitions and what we plan to achieve by 2020 for each of our four overarching priority outcomes: driving economic growth; keeping vulnerable people safe; helping people help themselves; and making best use of resources.

Over the last few years we have seen a fundamental and permanent change to the way the Council operates, with the size of the public sector reducing significantly. These changes will continue with the national revenue support grant to councils due to end by 2020/21 so that the Council is dependent on council tax and business rates to support increasing demand for services, particularly for social care and health services. Our resources are limited, so we must be clear about what we can do and ensure that we care for the most vulnerable people while we achieve a financially sustainable balance across the services we provide. In doing this we will base our decisions on local evidence of need and what works and makes a difference locally.

We will explore how we can work most effectively with all our partners locally and in the region. We will pursue new freedoms and seek greater powers over local public services where they will increase our ability to deliver our priority outcomes for East Sussex.

We have set a number of delivery outcomes under each overarching priority outcome. These have been used to shape the Council Plan performance measures and the targets that are the main tool we use to assess our progress. We also keep track of a wide range of key data evidencing local needs in East Sussex related to our priority outcomes. These help us assess our impact more fully and respond appropriately when we need to do so. We review this data when making our plans and publish them with our State of the County report each year. A selection of this information is provided throughout the plan and listed in more detail at the end.

Bexhill

Camber Sands

Credit Adam Piggott Photography

Our priorities and delivery outcomes

The Priority Outcomes

The Council has four overarching priority outcomes: driving economic growth; keeping vulnerable people safe; helping people help themselves; and making best use of resources. Making best use of resources is the gateway priority through which any activity and accompanying resources must pass. The remaining three priority outcomes guide our activities, direct our resources and are reflected in our Council Plan activities and targets. As resources tighten, we will need to have an ever sharper focus on these priority areas, define clearly the outcomes we wish to achieve, and monitor our success in delivering these outcomes for the county's residents, communities and businesses.

Making best use of resources - delivery outcomes

- Applying strategic commissioning to ensure that resources are directed to meet local need
- Working as One Council, both through the processes we use and how we work, we will work in a well-connected way across Council teams to achieve our priorities
- Working in partnership to ensure that all publicly available resources are used to deliver maximum benefits to local people
- Ensuring we achieve value for money in the services we commission and provide
- Maximising the funding available through bidding for funding and through lobbying for the best deal for East Sussex

Driving economic growth - delivery outcomes

- Employment and productivity rates are high throughout the county
- Businesses are able to thrive in East Sussex and can access the skills and infrastructure they need
- Thriving East Sussex economic growth sectors
- All children progress well from early years to school leaver and into education, training and employment

Keeping vulnerable people safe - delivery outcomes

- All vulnerable people in East Sussex are known to relevant local agencies and services are delivered together to meet their needs
- People feel safe at home
- People feel safe with support services

Helping people help themselves - delivery outcomes

- Commissioners and providers from all sectors put people first when providing services and information to help them meet their needs
- The most vulnerable adults get the support they need to maintain their independence and this is provided at or close to home
- Individuals and communities are supported and encouraged to be responsible, help others and make the most of community capacity and assets

Priority overview

A thriving economy in East Sussex is key to the wellbeing of the county. Ensuring that local people have access to well-paid employment will have positive impacts on the health and the education outcomes of our young people, and will mean that they are less dependent on shrinking public sector resources. A growing economy will increase the resources we can raise locally to provide the services needed by the most vulnerable people in our society, which is becoming increasingly important as central Government funding reduces and is replaced with local funding.

Employment and productivity rates are high throughout the county

The county is an economy of small businesses with great potential for growth. We provide programmes that support small businesses with grants and loans to help them thrive.

As a body with significant spending power in the county we constantly review our procurement processes to ensure they are accessible to local suppliers and maximise the use of local providers in the supply chains, and secure added economic, social and environmental benefits .

From April 2017, the Council will pay the Apprenticeship Levy of approximately £1.2 million and the Government intends to set statutory apprenticeship targets for the Council during 2017. We will develop a strategy to maximise the funds paid to the Council under the scheme for employing apprenticeships and for current staff receiving qualifying apprenticeship training.

We will encourage and support the growth of well paid employment across the county so that local people can afford a mortgage should they wish to own their home.

Businesses are able to thrive in East Sussex and can access the skills and infrastructure they need

Businesses can only thrive if they have the local infrastructure they need and access to the right skills in the local workforce. Our Highways contract with Costain CH2M will help to maintain and improve our roads, while ensuring value for money for the Council. We also coordinate street works and manage parking controls, to help the local transport infrastructure cope with increasing demand. The Bexhill Hastings Link Road has allowed new developments, such as the Queensway Gateway Road and the North Bexhill Access Road, which will help provide new homes and business space.

Our Public Transport Strategic Commissioning Strategy sets out how we prioritise support for bus services to meet local needs, such as transport to schools and key employment locations.

Business in the 21st century also needs modern digital support. Our e-Sussex project to rollout faster broadband in previously isolated areas has improved access to services, jobs and education. Over 66,000 premises have been connected to improved broadband speeds in our first phase of works. Our second phase, to connect a further 5,000 of the hardest to reach premises in the county, is now underway. A third phase, to connect the remaining properties in the county, will be procured in 2017/18.

We want all local people to have the skills they need to succeed and for businesses to have access to a skilled workforce. Skills East Sussex (SES, the local employment and skills board) will continue to operate, bringing together education suppliers and businesses to make sure people have the skills businesses need to grow. SES has launched projects to match schools and colleges with employers to improve the quality of careers advice, and to help young people become work ready.

We will pursue new freedoms that allow us and partners to deliver economic growth whenever there is an opportunity to do so. This includes developing a sub-national transport body (SNTB) and seeking greater powers to improve the local skills base, digital connectivity and infrastructure. This builds on the work of the 3SC partnership (East Sussex, Surrey and West Sussex) to negotiate with Government for the best possible deal for the area that delivers strong and sustainable economic growth, enhances productivity, transforms public services, and builds on our track record of fiscal efficiency.

State of the County 2015/16

- Working age residents with a level 4 (degree) qualification, 32.1% (England 36.7%)
- Working age residents with no qualifications or qualified only to NVQ1, 23.1% (England 20.0%)
- Gross Value Added (GVA) per head, £18,302 (England £26,159)
- Working age population in employment, 73.8% (England 73.9%)
- Claimant rate including Job Seeker's Allowance and Universal Credit, 1.5% (England 1.8%)
- New business registrations per 10,000 people over 16, 61.9 (England 77.6)
- New houses built, 1,509, including 308 affordable houses

Skills East Sussex

Examples of planned work during 2017/18

- We will commence construction of the Newhaven Port Access Road
- We will continue to make improvements to Terminus Road in Eastbourne
- We will complete our second phase or works with BT to ensure 5,000 more premises have access to superfast broadband and procure a third phase to extend coverage to around 100% of the county
- We will increase the proportion of money the Council spends with local companies

The first phase of improvements to Terminus Road

Thriving East Sussex economic growth sectors

Our East Sussex Growth Strategy sets out our plans to support and improve the local economy. Team East Sussex (TES), our locally federated board to the South East Local Enterprise Partnership, will continue work to create new jobs, homes, and commercial spaces in the county.

We will build on the county's economic strengths and unique characteristics to drive economic growth in business sectors with the most potential to grow and provide employment. We will build on the areas where the county already performs strongly, such as culture and tourism, but we will also look to the future to attract and retain new businesses that will provide the jobs of tomorrow.

We will continue to support Locate East Sussex, the one-stop shop for businesses seeking to move into the area, expand or access funding for growth. We will also provide further grants and loans to businesses looking to expand through East Sussex Invest 4.

We are planning to launch a new inward investment service, called South East Invest, which will expand and enhance the support given to businesses.

State of the County 2015/16

- Children achieving a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage, 75.7% (England 69.3%)
- Average Attainment 8 score per pupil state funded secondary schools 49.1 (England 49.9)
- Average Progress 8 score for state funded secondary schools +0.04 (England -0.03)
- Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard at key stage 2 in reading, writing and mathematics 52% (England 54%)
- Pupils who achieve A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent in English and maths 62.8% (England 62.8%)
- Average point score per entry for A levels and other level 3 exams, 28.93 (England 31.52)
- A level entries for STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) subjects, 29.5% (England 32.7%)

All children progress well from early years to school leaver and into education, training or employment

Our aim is to ensure that every child does well from the earliest years until they enter employment. Working with schools, colleges and early years providers, we want all children to attend a good school and make good progress each year. We want to narrow the gap between the most disadvantaged children and the rest.

Across East Sussex, children and young people have poorer rates of attendance and exclusion than their peers nationally. Although we saw a fall in the number of fixed term exclusions and persistent absences in 2015, we still need to improve. Additional funding was allocated for academic years 2014/15 and 2015/16 to increase targeted support and challenge to schools. We will continue to work closely with schools, Behaviour and Attendance Partnerships, and Education Improvement Partnerships (EIPs) to identify ways in which they can help bring about improvement.

We will work with our partners to increase the number of children in education or employment with training (EET) until they are 18 years old, to prepare children and young people for work, and to improve their employability and skills.

Notable progress has been made in educational attainment, but this is not consistent across all groups of pupils. Our second Excellence for All strategy published in December 2015, sets out how we are building on our successes to ensure that the opportunities are there for all children and young people to succeed and for schools to work together to ensure that all are at least good.

Take a look at the targets we have set to measure our progress against delivering the aims under this priority on page 14

Priority overview

There will always be children and adults who cannot be looked after at home and with their families. Where it is clear this is the case for children, we will intervene early and find permanent or long-term placements for them through fostering or adoption where appropriate. We will also ensure that vulnerable adults are safeguarded whether they are looked after at home or in another setting.

Safeguarding helps ensure that vulnerable people are protected

All vulnerable people in East Sussex are known to relevant local agencies and services are delivered together to meet their needs

Ensuring vulnerable children and adults are safe is one of our key priorities and responsibilities to the community.

One of our key objectives is that there is an effective multi-agency early help and child protection system, which ensures that children and young people who are, or are likely to be, at risk of harm are identified, supported and protected. This is part of a wider multi-agency safeguarding system, underpinned by strong statutory multi-agency governance and scrutiny by the East Sussex Safeguarding Children Board.

For Looked After Children, we will be ambitious so that they can achieve their best and we will continue with effective placement planning to ensure that the right child is cared for, in the right place, for the right amount of time and at the most appropriate cost.

The East Sussex Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB) oversees the work undertaken towards the prevention of abuse. There is a multi-agency commitment to the Board's strategy and as part of the commitment, case review learning events will be held throughout 2017 to support partner agencies to further improve their safeguarding practices.

Because of the challenges currently facing the NHS and Adult Social Care, we are drastically changing the way we support adults in East Sussex. Two transformation projects; East Sussex Better Together (ESBT) and Connecting For You (C4Y) will ensure that services work in a joined up manner to ensure that adults who need help receive the best possible support.

Through ESBT we are increasing the capacity of community based services to support people in their own homes, therefore avoiding unnecessary hospital admissions and improving timely discharge to enable people to return home. We are currently recruiting additional community based workers who will undertake personal care; basic nursing; rehabilitation and reablement; and basic equipment prescribing. Increased support in the community will reduce demand on acute and high cost residential placements. This work is supported by additional NHS investment.

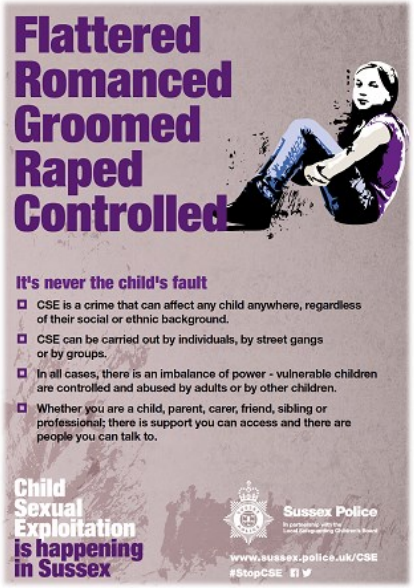
Health and Social Care Connect (HSCC), the fully integrated point of contact for adult community health and social care services in East Sussex, went live in October 2016. It is commissioned through the ESBT and the C4Y programmes.

State of the County 2015/16

- People aged 65+ still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital, 70.9% (England 69.2%)
- Looked after children per 10,000 0-17 population, 51 (England 60)
- Children with a Child Protection Plan per 10,000 0-17 population, 43.1 (England 43.1)
- Hospital emergency admissions caused by injuries in children aged 0 -14 per 10,000 2014/15, 121.6 (England 109.6)

Examples of planned work during 2017/18

- We will ensure effective targeting of Child Protection Plans
- We will continue to help victims of mass marketing fraud
- We will support people who have been a victim of sexual violence through the specialist domestic abuse and sexual violence service (Portal)
- We will support and protect members of the community from rogue traders through our Trading Standards Rapid Action Team



A poster highlighting work to prevent Child Sexual Exploitation

Some people need practical support to lead an active life and do the everyday things that most of us take for granted. HSCC may provide help or put people in touch with organisations who can help them and their carers manage daily tasks in the home. HSCC can provide information or leaflets; take applications so specialist workers can assess what services people may need; point them to other agencies, and put existing customers in touch with their worker.

We have supported the development of 'The Portal' a support service that provides a single point of access and helps victim/survivors of domestic and sexual violence and abuse to find advice and support in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove.

People feel safe at home

We work with partners including health services, police, ambulance, and fire and rescue services to ensure people are safeguarded and able to live independently and free from abuse. We will raise awareness of safeguarding issues and enquire into concerns of abuse.

We support the most vulnerable families, helping them to find ways to manage independently and cope with problems so that they can stay together and achieve better outcomes for children and parents.

We work in partnership to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and domestic abuse and help victims to stay safe from harm. We work with a number of partners to provide support services and raise awareness of domestic abuse across the county.

Our Trading Standards service helps to protect vulnerable people from exploitation such as rogue traders and cold callers. Our Rapid Action Team intervenes to disrupt rogue traders and carries out proactive work in hotspots of doorstep crimes to advise and protect residents. We also investigate food fraud, illicit tobacco and counterfeit alcohol to protect people from the increased risks associated with these.

Trading Standards hosts the National Trading Standards Scams Team (NTSST) which protects vulnerable consumers from scam mail and financial abuse. The NTSST have launched Friends Against Scams which is designed to change peoples perceptions of scams and scams victims and encourage people to help prevent their friends, family or neighbours from falling prey to scammers.

People feel safe with support services

While we aim to help people stay safe and independent, this is not always possible. There will always be children and young people who cannot be cared for at home and with families. Where it is clear this is the case for children, we will intervene early and find permanent or long-term, cost effective, placements for them through fostering or adoption where appropriate. Vulnerable adults that cannot cope by themselves need to have support services that are safe and of good quality; we will continue to monitor satisfaction with our commissioned services including service user evaluations.

State of the County 2015/16

- Percentage of children who ceased to be looked after adopted during the year ending 31 March, 24% (England 15%)
- Adult Social Care service users who feel safe, 70.9% (England 69.2%)
- Suicide rate per 100,000 2013 - 2015, 11.9 (England 10.1%)

Take a look at the targets we have set to measure our progress against delivering the aims under this priority on page 18

Priority overview

Whilst we must keep vulnerable people safe, people prefer and need to be independent. If we can encourage families and communities to work together to build better local communities, meet local need, and support individuals to stay independent, we can meet our objectives of breaking dependency, while reducing demand for services and therefore costs. Helping people to be self-supporting will become increasingly important as the resources available to public services decline.

Commissioners and providers from all sectors put people first when providing services and information to help them meet their needs

One of the best things we can do to support people is to focus very clearly on their needs when designing and providing services and when we make information available so people can help themselves.

Enabling people to manage their own support is a key part of the ESBT programme and considerable focus is being placed on developing a greater degree of autonomy in the way adults can find and then maintain the care that they need.

We will develop new mechanisms to enable people to self-care. By this we mean supporting the actions people take for themselves, their children and their families to stay fit and maintain good physical and mental health; meet social and psychological needs, prevent illness or accidents and maintain their health and wellbeing as part of their daily lives.

We will also promote self-management to ensure that people with physical long-term conditions have access to a range of self-management support and services that will enable them to learn the necessary skills to develop stronger partnerships with their carers, general practitioners and health professionals.

One of the ways we are growing stronger and more resilient communities is through the introduction of Locality Link Workers as key members of our integrated health and social care teams. They work alongside local voluntary and community organisations as a key point of contact and provide support to make sure that the links between community organisations and locality teams work well. They help to identify the assets in local communities (buildings, people and key businesses) and make sure that locality staff are aware of these.

Our Local Offer provides online access to information, for children and young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) and families, about services and expertise available in the area from a range of local organisations, including providers of education, health and social care. It also gives families the opportunity to feed back about services that are available in the area.

Looking forward, we will continue to promote these schemes to ensure that people are able to quickly find information about a range of support options available in their local area.

People generally prefer to have as much control and choice as possible over the services they receive. Self-directed support offers control to clients and carers over how their care and support is provided. The need for substantial savings means, however, that the direct payments and personal budgets offered will focus on personal care needs rather than supporting daily living, as part of the re-defined Adult Social Care offer. Clients are being advised about how they can access support for daily living such as eating and shopping through other means.

Inclusion, Special Educational Needs and Disability (ISEND) has an important role to play in supporting children and young people who are vulnerable to underachievement to achieve their very best. The service helps improve the lives and outcomes of children and young people with SEND, to achieve their ambitions and become successful adults. We will ensure that families and children are involved in the development and delivery of services, giving families more choice and control over the services they receive and providing a more personalised response.

We will provide and commission a range of early help services designed to increase the resilience of families, improve their lives, and manage demand on high cost services. We will target services working with individual families on a whole family basis, with a single keyworker supporting all members of the family and coordinating any additional specialist support required.

Promotional material to help people deal with debt

State of the County 2015/16

- Adult Social Care service users who find it easy to find information about services, 76.2% (England 73.5%)
- 4-5 year olds with excess weight, 22.6% (England 22.1%).
- 10-11 year olds with excess weight, 32.0% (England 34.2%)
- Older people admitted to residential and nursing care homes per 100,000, 542.6 (England 628.2)
- Younger adults admitted to residential and nursing care homes per 100,000, 12.9 (England 13.3)

The most vulnerable adults get the support they need to maintain their independence and this is provided at or close to home

It is often best if people in need of care and support receive this at home, if possible, with the help of friends and family. We work to ensure that people's homes are safe, providing access to care services, and personal budgets so that people can choose the care and support they need.

We are introducing Locality Link Workers whose role is to encourage the development of stronger, more resilient communities which will help to keep vulnerable people active and well.

We promote the use of Telecare equipment in the community wherever it is suitable for the needs of the individual. This includes a range of personal and health monitoring devices that enable people to remain safe and independent at home.

We have introduced TeleCheck, a proactive, personal telephone service to ensure that adults are supported to live safely and securely in their own community and are provided with information to maintain their wellbeing.

State of the County 2015/16

- People who received short term services where no further request was made for ongoing support, 90.5% (England 75.8%)
- Adult Social Care service users who have as much social contact as they would like, 42.6% (England 45.4%)
- Older people (65+) offered reablement services following discharge from hospital, 1.5% (England 2.9%)
- Number of people killed and seriously injured on the roads, 351

Individuals and communities are supported and encouraged to be responsible, help others and make the most of community capacity and assets

People, families and communities across East Sussex have huge potential to thrive and to support each other. There is a substantial infrastructure of public, voluntary and community sector work across the county that can seek to help local people achieve their ambitions. We work with partners and communities across the county to help local communities thrive and tackle some of the most difficult issues that impact on people's happiness and wellbeing, such as loneliness.

We are working with partners across health, social care, the voluntary and community sector, and others to increase community and personal resilience in East Sussex. We aim to increase volunteering; improve and coordinate support to strengthen communities; and help individuals to improve their own health and well-being and take action to prevent disease and ill health.

We will continue to work with partners to help keep people safe on the road. Over 90% of road traffic incidents where people are killed or seriously injured are caused by driver error and we encourage all road users to act responsibly. The Sussex Safer Roads Partnership is undertaking a review of the current road safety targets for Sussex and will recommend an alternative approach in the summer of 2017. A £1m project will deliver behavioural change initiatives with groups of road users identified as being at high risk of having a road traffic collision that may result in serious injury or death.

Examples of planned work during 2017/18

- We will support over 900 households as part of the government's Troubled Families Programme
- We will implement school safety zones at a number of high priority schools to help reduce the likelihood of people being killed or seriously injured (an example of a school safety zone is shown below)

- We will continue to offer health checks to those eligible, while encouraging those offered a check to take it up

Engaging with stakeholders to build community resilience

Take a look at the targets we have set to measure our progress against delivering the aims under this priority on page 19

Priority overview

This priority cuts across all our activities and is a key measure of success for all our priority outcomes. It applies to all the resources available for East Sussex, not only within the Council, but across the public sector, voluntary and community sector and private partners, and within local communities. We will work as a single unified organisation to deliver our priorities; ensuring high quality, streamlined services are commissioned and developed in partnership; working to reduce demand for services and focusing on our residents and communities.

Strategic commissioning

We will consider the outcomes we are trying to achieve for local people first and then achieve those outcomes in the most effective way possible. Our strategic approach means investing in long-term and preventative solutions rather than short-term fixes that are more expensive overall. We will focus on early intervention to reduce demand and dependency on public services.

One Council

We will ensure that we work in a unified way so that resources are focused on delivering our priority outcomes. This means minimising the cost of back office services and directing resources to frontline services. We will focus on delivering services close to local people in the most cost effective way possible.

Our People Strategy will help achieve the changes needed in the next three to five years. The strategy is based on four themes of Leadership and Management; Performance Development and Reward; Employee Engagement and Recognition; and Employee Health, Wellbeing and Inclusion.

Working in partnership

We will work in partnership to ensure that we use all the resources available in the public sector to improve outcomes. We will make the best use of our assets, sharing property, ICT and staff with partners so we work as efficiently as possible removing duplication and increasing flexibility. We will join with partners to achieve better value through procurement, and work with the voluntary and community sector through our Commissioning Grants Prospectus.

Orbis, our partnership with Surrey County Council (SCC) for all Business Services, has allowed us to provide resilient services while achieving savings which are being used to sustain services for residents of both counties. Brighton & Hove City Council (BHCC) are in the process of joining the partnership, which will provide opportunities for further savings and access to an expanded staff talent pool.

We launched a joint legal service, Orbis Public Law, with BHCC, SCC, and West Sussex County Council in April 2016. There will be a staged integration approach towards a full integration of services by 2019.

Value for money

Across all our resources, services and partnerships we will seek to achieve the maximum positive impact on our priority outcomes for people in East Sussex.

We are working with partners within the South East (Surrey, Hampshire, Eastbourne and Reading Councils) on a common Property Asset Management System (PAMS). This allows us to capture consistent information, manage our estate more efficiently and make better use of our property resources. Over the next three years, we are working to reduce the cost of occupancy of corporate buildings by 2% each year.

Maximising funding

We will seek out funding opportunities for the Council and our partners. We will lobby and coordinate our action with partners who share our ambitions to press for the best deal for the county.

Examples of planned work during 2017/18

- We will continue to expand the Orbis partnership; making cost savings while providing more effective and efficient services.
- We will continue to reduce the cost of the buildings we occupy and the amount of CO2 produced from Council operations.
- We will reduce the number of working days lost to sickness absence.

Take a look at the targets we have set to measure our progress against delivering the aims under this priority on page 22

Revenue budget: gross and net

The charts below show how we will spend your revenue budget money in 2017/18, and where the money will come from (gross and net). More information on our revenue budget can be found in our financial budget summary which explains the difference between the gross and net budgets.

Pending budget

Revenue spending

The diagram below is a visual representation of our gross revenue budget for 2017/18. It also shows East Sussex County Council spend inclusive of partnership working where we are the lead authority. More information on our revenue budget can be found in our financial budget summary.

Bubble diagram

Capital programme

2017/18 Capital Programme gross budget £???.?m

Capital Programme details to be provided

Photo of one of the projects we have delivered

Pie chart showing each of the spend amounts

Photo of one of the projects we have delivered

All Council Plan targets aim to deliver positive outcomes for the people of East Sussex. We challenge discrimination and encourage respect, understanding and dignity for everyone living, working in or visiting East Sussex. We do this through our influence in the community, strategic planning, employment policies, and service delivery.

Equality impact assessment summary report for Council Plan 2017/18

Date of assessment: To be updated

Summary of findings: All Council Plan targets aim to deliver positive outcomes for the people of East Sussex. This equality impact assessment has found that a number of the measures in the Council Plan will have a positive impact upon the lives of groups of people with protected characteristics. There should not be any negative impacts on any equality target groups.

Summary of recommendations and key points of action plan: None.

Groups that this project or service will impact upon:

	Positive	Negative	Neutral
Age	x	-	-
Disability	x	-	-
Ethnicity	x	-	-
Gender/Transgender	x	-	-
Marital Status/Civil Partnership	-	-	x
Pregnancy and Maternity	x	-	-
Religion/Belief	-	-	x
Sexual Orientation	-	-	x
Other (carers, literacy, health, rurality, poverty)	x	-	-

In line with the Equality Act 2010 we no longer publish equality objectives in a separate equality scheme. Instead, equalities data has been taken into consideration when developing performance targets for our Portfolio Plans and this Council Plan.

We will continue to report on our progress in ensuring equality is embedded throughout our work while delivering our priorities. This will form part of our annual report, which will be published in Autumn 2017.

More information on equality and diversity can be found on our equality and diversity web page.

Driving economic growth – performance measures and targets

Performance measure	Outturn 2016/17	Target 2017/18	Target 2018/19	Target 2019/20
Number of businesses supported and jobs created or protected via East Sussex Invest 4	To be reported June 2017	Support 55 businesses create or protect 86 jobs as per contracts	Support 55 businesses create or protect 86 jobs as per contracts	To be set 2018/19
Increase the percentage of Council procurement spend with local suppliers	To be reported June 2017	≥50%	≥50%	To be set in 2017/18
Develop a strategy and action plan supporting the implementation of the Apprenticeship Levy within the Council	New measure	Finalise the Strategy and action plan	To be set 2017/18	To be set 2017/18
Economic, social and environmental value committed through contracts, as a percentage of our spend with suppliers	New measure	Charter agreed and Baseline to be established	To be set 2017/18	To be set 2018/19
Complete the Bexhill to Hastings Link Road	To be reported June 2017	Produce 1 Year After Report	No target set road complete	No target set road complete
Deliver major transport infrastructure – Queensway Gateway Road	To be reported June 2017	Monitor impact	No target set road complete	No target set road complete
Deliver major transport infrastructure – Newhaven Port Access Road	To be reported June 2017	Construction commenced	Construction complete and monitor impact	Monitor Impact
Deliver pedestrian improvements in Terminus Road (Eastbourne) using 'Shared Space' concepts to coincide with opening of the new Arndale Centre	To be reported June 2017	Commence construction in summer 2017	Complete construction in summer 2018	Monitor impact

Driving economic growth – performance measures and targets

Performance measure	Outturn 2016/17	Target 2017/18	Target 2018/19	Target 2019/20
Percentage of principal roads requiring maintenance	To be reported June 2017	8%	8%	8%
Percentage of non principal roads requiring maintenance	To be reported June 2017	9%	9%	9%
Percentage of unclassified roads requiring maintenance	To be reported June 2017	20%	20%	20%
Number of additional premises with improved broadband speeds (5,000 by end of 2017/18)	To be reported June 2017	3,440 (5,000 by 2017/18)	To be set 2017/18	To be set 2018/19
Report progress on the level of broadband improvement in the Intervention Area	To be reported June 2017	Report progress on the level of broadband improvement in the Intervention Area	To be set 2017/18	To be set 2018/19
The number of businesses and professionals receiving advice and support through training workshops and bespoke advice	To be reported June 2017	150	150	To be set 2018/19
In partnership with Learndirect and other funding organisations provide online learning (including skills for life and ICT courses) in libraries (subject to contract)	To be reported June 2017	250 courses complete (subject to contractual review, Q2 2017/18)	To be set 2017/18	To be set 2018/19
The percentage point gap between disadvantaged pupils achieving at least the expected standard in reading, writing and maths combined at Key Stage 2, and their peers	Academic Year 2015/16 23% National average 22%	Academic Year 2016/17 at or below the national average	Academic Year 2017/18 at or below the national average	Academic Year 2018/19 at or below the national average

Driving economic growth – performance measures and targets

Performance measure	Outturn 2016/17	Target 2017/18	Target 2018/19	Target 2019/20
The gap between Attainment 8 overall score for disadvantaged pupils, and Attainment 8 overall score for non-disadvantaged pupils	To be reported June 2017	To be set in March 2017	To be set in March 2017	To be set in March 2017
Average Progress 8 score for state funded schools	Academic Year 2015/16 +0.04 (Provisional)	To be set in March 2017	To be set in March 2017	To be set in March 2017
Proportion of LAC who achieve positive Progress 8 scores	To be reported June 2017	Academic Year 2016/17 equal to or above the national average for LAC	Academic Year 2017/18 equal to or above the national average for LAC	Academic Year 2018/19 equal to or above the national average for LAC
Deliver the new Employability and Skills Strategy: East Sussex business sector skills evidence base developed	To be reported June 2017	To be set pending discussions re future skills strategy for the Council	To be set pending discussions re future skills strategy for the Council	To be set pending discussions re future skills strategy for the Council
Establish the East Sussex Growth Hub as the new 'one stop shop' for business support in the county	To be reported June 2017	To be set 2016/17	To be set 2017/18	To be set 2018/19
The percentage of young people meeting the duty of RPA (Raising the Participation Age) by either participating in education, training or employment with training or undertaking re-engagement provision at academic age 16 (Year 12)	To be reported June 2017	97%	97%	97%
The percentage of young people meeting the duty of RPA (Raising the Participation Age) by either participating in education, training or employment with training or undertaking re-engagement provision at academic age 17 (Year 13)	To be reported June 2017	89%	89%	89%

Driving economic growth – performance measures and targets

Performance measure	Outturn 2016/17	Target 2017/18	Target 2018/19	Target 2019/20
The percentage of LAC participating in education, training or employment with training at academic age 16 (Year 12)	To be reported June 2017	84%	84%	84%
The percentage of LAC participating in education, training or employment with training at academic age 17 (Year 13)	To be reported June 2017	70%	70%	70%
Percentage of eligible 2 year olds who take up a place with an eligible early years provider	To be reported June 2017	Above the national average	Above the national average	Above the national average
Percentage of pupils achieving a 'good level of development' at the Early Years Foundation Stage	To be reported June 2017	Academic Year 2016/17 78%	Academic Year 2017/18 79%	Academic Year 2018/19 80%
Deliver Cultural Destinations Action Plan as resources are secured	To be reported June 2017	Develop Gardens and Gourmets and Culture Coasting projects (subject to funding being secured)	Develop Gardens and Gourmets and Culture Coasting projects (subject to funding being secured)	Develop Gardens and Gourmets and Culture Coasting projects (subject to funding being secured)
Increase inward investment	To be reported June 2017	To be set June 2017	To be set 2017/18	To be set 2018/19

Keeping vulnerable people safe – performance measures and targets

Performance measure	Outturn 2016/17	Target 2017/18	Target 2018/19	Target 2019/20
Rate of children with a Child Protection Plan (per 10,000 children)	To be reported June 2017	41 TBC	41 TBC	41 TBC
Rate of Looked After Children (excluding unaccompanied asylum seeking children, per 10,000 children)	To be reported June 2017	51.6	51.6	51.6
Percentage of Health and Social Care Connect referrals triaged and progressed to required services within required timescales	To be reported June 2017	95%	95%	To be set once 2016/17 outturn is available
Health and Social Care Connect contacts resolved at initial contact	To be reported June 2017	Level 1 >70% Level 2 <2%	Level 1 >70% Level 2 <2%	To be set once 2016/17 outturn is available
The number of positive interventions for vulnerable people who have become the target of rogue trading or financial abuse	To be reported June 2017	60	To be set 2017/18	To be set 2018/19
Average time between a child entering care and moving in with its adoptive family, for children who have been adopted (days)	To be reported June 2017	Less than or equal to national average	Less than or equal to national average	Less than or equal to national average
At exit from the specialist domestic abuse and sexual violence service (Portal), the percentage of those affected by domestic violence and abuse who are better able to cope and / or have improved self-esteem	To be reported June 2017	80%	TBC	TBC
At exit from the specialist domestic abuse and sexual violence service (Portal), the percentage of those affected by rape, sexual violence and abuse who are more in control of their lives and / or more optimistic about the future	To be reported June 2017	80%	TBC	TBC
National outcome measure: the proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure	To be reported June 2017	87%	87%	87%

Helping people help themselves – performance measures and targets

Performance measure	Outturn 2016/17	Target 2017/18	Target 2018/19	Target 2019/20
Percentage of annual Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) review meetings where the child gave their view and/or participated	To be reported June 2017	90%	90%	90%
The proportion of respondents (parents, carers, and children and young people) to feedback surveys who agree that things have changed for the better as a result of getting targeted support from Early Help or Children's Centre Keywork Services	To be reported June 2017	80%	80%	80%
Number of households eligible under the government's Troubled Families programme receiving a family support intervention	To be reported June 2017	940	739	N/A all applicable families will be engaged by the programme by the end of 2018/19
National outcome measure: proportion of working age adults and older people receiving self-directed support (new zero based review measure for people in receipt of long-term support)	To be reported June 2017	100%	100%	100%
National outcome measure: proportion of working age adults and older people receiving direct payments (new zero based review measure for people in receipt of long-term support)	To be reported June 2017	38%	38%	38%
Increase the number of providers registered with Support with Confidence	To be reported June 2017	10% increase on 2016/17 outturn	10% increase on 2017/18 outturn	10% increase on 2018/19 outturn
Connecting For You measures - Placeholder				
East Sussex Better Together measures - Placeholder				
Accountable Care measures - Placeholder				

Helping people help themselves – performance measures and targets

Performance measure	Outturn 2016/17	Target 2017/18	Target 2018/19	Target 2019/20
Number of people receiving support through 'STEPS to stay independent'	To be reported June 2017	3,500	3,500	3,500
Commission new service capacity to achieve diagnostic rate of 67% of the estimated local prevalence of dementia by 2016/17	To be reported June 2017	67%	67%	67%
The proportion of people who received short-term services during the year, where no further request was made for ongoing support	To be reported June 2017	>90%	>90%	>90%
Number of carers supported through short-term crisis intervention	To be reported June 2017	To be set once 2016/17 outturn is available	To be set once 2016/17 outturn is available	To be set once 2016/17 outturn is available
40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) on the 2005/09 average by 2020 (no more than 227 KSI casualties) - targets under review by the Sussex Safer Roads Partnership, update due June 2017	To be reported June 2017	Fewer than 273 KSI casualties 2017 calendar year	Fewer than 257 KSI casualties 2018 calendar year	241 2019 calendar year
Implement School Safety Zones to cover schools rated as high priority	To be reported June 2017	Implement School Safety Zones at two schools	Implement School Safety Zones at two schools	Implement School Safety Zones at two schools

Helping people help themselves – performance measures and targets

Performance measure	Outturn 2016/17	Target 2017/18	Target 2018/19	Target 2019/20
Cumulative percentage of the eligible population who have received an NHS health check since 13/14 (5 year rolling average)	To be reported June 2017	50%	50%	50%
Access to Genito-Urinary Medicine (GUM) clinics: percentage of first attendances seen within 2 working days	To be reported June 2017	95%	95%	95%
Number of patients discharged directly to residential care	To be reported June 2017	To be set once 2016/17 outturn is available	To be set once 2016/17 outturn is available	To be set once 2016/17 outturn is available
Percentage of referrals starting intervention within required timescales as per their priority level following discharge	To be reported June 2017	To be set once 2016/17 outturn is available	To be set once 2016/17 outturn is available	To be set once 2016/17 outturn is available
Commissioning integrated lifestyle service	New measure	Commission service Establish baseline	To be set 2017/18	To be set 2017/18
Making Every Contact Count (MECC): increase the number of health and social care staff and voluntary sector organisations trained to deliver brief interventions and advice to promote, encourage and help people make healthier choices	To be reported March 2017	1,200	1,200	1,200

Making best use of resources – performance measures and targets

Performance measure	Outturn 2016/17	Target 2017/18	Target 2018/19	Target 2019/20
Number of working days lost per FTE (Full Time Equivalent) employee due to sickness absence in non-school services	To be reported June 2017	9.24	9.24	9.24
Develop an asset investment strategy based on a balanced portfolio approach	To be reported June 2017	To be set in June 2017	To be set in 2017/18	To be set in 2017/18
Cost of occupancy of corporate buildings per sq metre	To be reported June 2017	2% reduction on 2016/17 costs	2% reduction on 2017/18 costs	To be set in 2018/19

We review a wide range of data about East Sussex to help us understand the context for our plans and the impact we are having through our work and in partnership. We publish this data each year in our State of the County report when we start the planning process that leads to this Council Plan. A selection of this data is listed below. Unless otherwise stated the data refers to 2015/16. Where possible official national statistics are used for comparison with the England average (figures in brackets).

Percentage of working age residents (18-64 year olds) with a level 4 (degree) qualification	32.1% *(36.7%)*
Percentage of working age residents (18-64 year olds) with no qualifications or qualified only to NVQ1	23.1% *(20.0%)*
Gross Value Added (GVA) per head GVA is a measure of economic productivity	£18,302 (£26,159)
Percentage of working age population (16-64 year olds) in employment, April 2014 - March 2015	73.8% *(73.9%)*
Claimant rate including Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA) and Universal Credit: claimants as a percentage of working age population (16-64 year olds), March 2015	1.5% *(1.8%)*
New business registration rate per 10,000 people over 16	61.9% *(77.6%)*
New houses built, total completed / total affordable	1509/308
Percentage of children achieving a good level of development in all areas of learning ('expected' or 'exceeded' in the three prime areas of learning and within literacy and numeracy) in the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFSP)	75.7% *(69.3%)*
Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard at key stage 2 in reading, writing and mathematics	52% *(54%)* Revised
Proportion of pupils in all maintained schools who achieve A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent in English and maths	62.8% (62.8%) Provisional
Average Attainment 8 score per pupil state funded secondary schools	49.1 *(49.9)* Provisional
Average Progress 8 score for state funded secondary schools	+0.04 (*-0.03*) Provisional
Average point score per entry for A levels and other level 3 exams (16-18 year olds)	28.93 *(31.52)*
Percentage of A level entries that were for STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) subjects	29.5% (32.7%) Provisional
Percentage of exams awarded A/A* grades for A level STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) subjects	24.3% (30.5%) Provisional
Rate per 10,000 (aged 0-17 population) of Looked After Children	51 *(60)*

Rate per 10,000 (aged 0-17 population) of children with a Child Protection Plan	43.1 *(43.1)*
Percentage of children who ceased to be looked after adopted during the year ending 31 March	24% *(15%)*
Rate of hospital emergency admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries in children and young people aged 0-14 years per 10,000 population, 2014/15	121.6 *(109.6)*
Proportion of Looked After Children who achieve A*-C GCSEs in English and maths, 2014/15 Academic Year	*19% (n/a)* *Provisional*
Proportion of people who use Adult Social Care services who feel safe	70.9% *(69.2%)*
Suicide rate per 100,000 of population, 2013-15	11.9 *(10.1)*
Proportion of people who use Adult Social Care services who find it easy to find information about services	76.2% *(73.5%)*
The outcome of short-term services: sequel to service: proportion of people who received short-term services during the year, where no further request was made for ongoing support or support of a lower level	90.5% *(75.8%)*
Proportion of older people aged 65 and over offered reablement services following discharge from hospital	1.5% *(2.9%)*
Percentage of children aged 4-5 years with excess weight (overweight or obese), by postcode of child	22.6% *(22.1%)*
Percentage of children aged 10-11 years with excess weight (overweight or obese) by postcode of child	32.0% *(34.2%)*
Long-term support needs of older adults (aged 65 and over) met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population per year	542.6 *(628.2)*
Long-term support needs of younger adults (aged 18-64) met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population per year	12.9 *(13.3)*
Social Isolation: percentage of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like	42.6% *(45.4%)*
Percentage of people (65 and over) who were still at home 91 days after discharge from hospital	91.7% *(82.7%)*
Number of people killed or seriously injured on the roads	351

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Budget Summary 2017/18

Appendix 2

Revenue Budget 2017/18
Medium Term Financial Plan
2017/18 to 2020/21 and
Capital Programme to 2022/23

East Sussex
County Council

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Further information can also be obtained from our website:
eastsussex.gov.uk

or by writing to:
Phil Hall
Interim Chief Finance Officer
East Sussex County Council
County Hall, St Anne's Crescent
Lewes
East Sussex BN7 1UE
or by email to:
finance@eastsussex.gov.uk

Chief Finance Officer's Foreword

Introduction

This budget summary provides detail on the 2017/18 revenue budget and the Capital Programme to 2022/23. It gives analysis of expenditure by type and also by accountability, along with detail of our resources to finance that expenditure. The summary provides a useful source of information for Council officers, elected members and the public alike.

The 2017/18 Approved Budget

In 2017/18 the Council (including schools) will spend £783.2m to deliver services to the people of East Sussex, with a further £95.5m of investment in infrastructure and assets through its capital programme. The Council's stated priorities outcomes are:-

- *Economic Growth*
- *Helping people to help themselves*
- *Keeping vulnerable people safe*
- *Making the best use of resources*

Revenue Budget

Making best use of our resources means achieving all stated outcomes within the diminishing resources available to the Council. For 2017/18, savings of £16.9m will be delivered. While for 2017/18 the budget is balanced, there is significant uncertainty regarding government funding in future years and a budget gap by 2019/20 . Work will be ongoing to address this. At the same time, key services have been protected as far as possible from the effects of increased prices and demand.

Government grants amount to £296.4m (37.8%) of the total expenditure of the Council.

Council tax finances approximately 33.4% of the total expenditure of the Council. It is the ongoing funding source over which the Council has the greatest control. For 2017/18 the council tax will be increased by 4.99%; 3% of which relates to the Adult Social Care precept. Band D council tax will therefore be £1,314.36p per annum, an increase of £62.46p on the current year.

Capital Programme

The remainder of the current 2016-18 programme has been combined with the 2018-23 programme, which has resulted in a programme of £513.9m gross, £413.5m net over 7 years. The future programme focusses on a strategy to deliver core need as efficiently as possible,on capital investments in highways, school places, building maintenance, ICT strategy and Adult and Children's House Adaptations. Of this, 60% will be funded by government grants and scheme specific income.

Phil Hall
Interim Chief Finance Officer
February 2017

Medium Term Financial Planning

	2017/18 Budget £m	2018/19 Forecast £m	2019/20 Forecast £m	2020/21 Forecast £m
CORPORATE FUNDING				
Business Rates & S31 Grants	(71.879)	(74.448)	(77.054)	(78.595)
Revenue Support Grant	(26.727)	(14.966)	(3.491)	
Council Tax	(261.399)	(276.945)	(285.160)	(291.623)
New Homes Bonus/Transition Grant	(4.946)	(1.589)	(1.524)	(1.500)
TOTAL CORPORATE FUNDING	**(364.951)**	**(367.948)**	**(367.229)**	**(371.718)**
PLANNED EXPENDITURE				
Net Service Expenditure	318.399	329.116	328.821	338.018
Pay Award/Inflation/National Living Wage	9.767	15.090	10.859	11.445
Adult Social Care Growth & Demography	5.119	5.137	5.170	5.304
East Sussex Better Together/Connecting for You Investment	4.500			
Adult Social Care Support Grant	(2.597)	2.597		
Improved Better Care Fund	(0.286)	(7.528)	(7.088)	
Education Services Grant	2.278	1.178		
Children's Services Pressures	1.800	5.500		
Highways	1.300			
Economic Development Grants	1.000	(1.000)		
Extension of Foster Care to 21	0.900	0.700		
Transition funding for Schools	0.750	(0.750)		
Dedicated Schools Grant	0.500	0.250	0.250	
Other *	0.599	0.005	0.006	
Savings **	(14.913)	(21.474)		
Total Net Service Expenditure	329.116	328.821	338.018	354.767
Corporate Expenditure				
Treasury Management	20.936	21.436	21.936	22.436
Contributions to Capital Programme	6.250	5.589	5.524	5.500
Contingency	3.440	3.470	3.460	3.500
Contribution to balances and reserves	(2.795)	0.648	0.648	0.648
Transformation & Risk Delivery Provision	0.127			
Pensions	6.456	7.202	7.986	8.871
Apprenticeship Levy	0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600
Other ***	0.821	0.771	0.789	0.803
Total Corporate Expenditure	35.835	39.716	40.943	42.358
TOTAL PLANNED SPENDING	**364.951**	**368.537**	**378.961**	**397.125**
DEFICIT/(SURPLUS)	**0.000**	**0.589**	**11.732**	**25.407**

* Other 2017/18	£m
Home to School Transport	0.200
Community Match	0.150
Youth Services	0.130
Waste Housing Growth	0.119
	0.599

** Excludes £2m saving in Treasury Management

*** Other 2017/18	£m
Levies	0.574
Collection & Hardship (Ds & Bs)	0.305
Inshore Fisheries Grant	(0.058)
	0.821

Resources - specific and special grant funding

Direct impact on County Council Services
(please note, at this stage not all grants are confirmed)

	Rebased Budget 2016/17 £'000	Estimate 2017/18 £'000	Change £'000
Adult Social Care/Public Health			
Public Health Grant	28,697	27,990	(707)
Adult Social Care Support Grant	0	2,597	2,597
Improved Better Care Fund	0	286	286
Former Independent Living Fund (ILF) Recipient Grant	0	1,018	1,018
Social Care Prisons Grant	0	98	98
Local Reform and Community Voices Grant	13	52	39
	28,710	**32,041**	**3,331**
Children's Services			
Education Services Grant	4,436	2,158	(2,278)
Troubled Families Grant	1,081	1,257	176
SEND Implementation Grant	1,509	778	(731)
Extended Rights to Free Transportation	487	453	(34)
Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC)	270	451	181
Youth Justice Good Practice Grant	388	341	(47)
Staying Put	278	278	0
Remand Allocation Grant	69	69	0
Junior Attendance Centre Grant	27	27	0
KS2 moderation and phonics	24	24	0
	8,569	**5,836**	**(2,733)**
Communities Economy and Transport			
PFI Grant - Waste	2,996	2,996	0
Pothole Fund	642	846	204
Bus Service Operators Grant	426	443	17
ACCESS Fund	0	337	337
DEFRA - AONB - High Weald	243	265	22
Bikeability Grant for Local Highway Authorities	123	101	(22)
Total Transport Fund Pilot B	50	0	(50)
Lead Local Flood Authority Grant	112	42	(70)
Woman in Broadband Grant	51	51	0
European Regional Development Fund	0	23	23
	4,643	**5,104**	**461**
Governance Services			
Local Reform and Community Voices Grant	295	295	0
	295	**295**	**0**
Business Services			
PFI Grant - Peacehaven Schools	1,759	1,759	0
	1,759	**1,759**	**0**
Corporate items			
Inshore Fisheries Conservation Authorities Grant	58	58	0
	58	**58**	**0**
Direct Impact	**44,034**	**45,093**	**1,059**

Indirect impact- where County Council acts as "agent" to transfer funds *(please note, at this stage not all grants are confirmed)*

	Rebased Budget 2016/17 £'000	Estimate 2017/18 £'000
Children's Services		
Higher Education Funding Council grant	909	964
Dedicated Schools Grant	238,117	230,655
Pupil Premium Grant	11,311	10,183
Universal Infant Free School Meals	4,583	3,954
PE and Sport Grant	0	476
Community Learning	195	195
Sixth Form Funding from the Education Funding Agency	4,247	4,247
	259,362	**250,674**
Communities Economy and Transport		
Skills Funding Agency	613	586
Indirect Impact	**259,975**	**251,260**

Grant Funding Summary

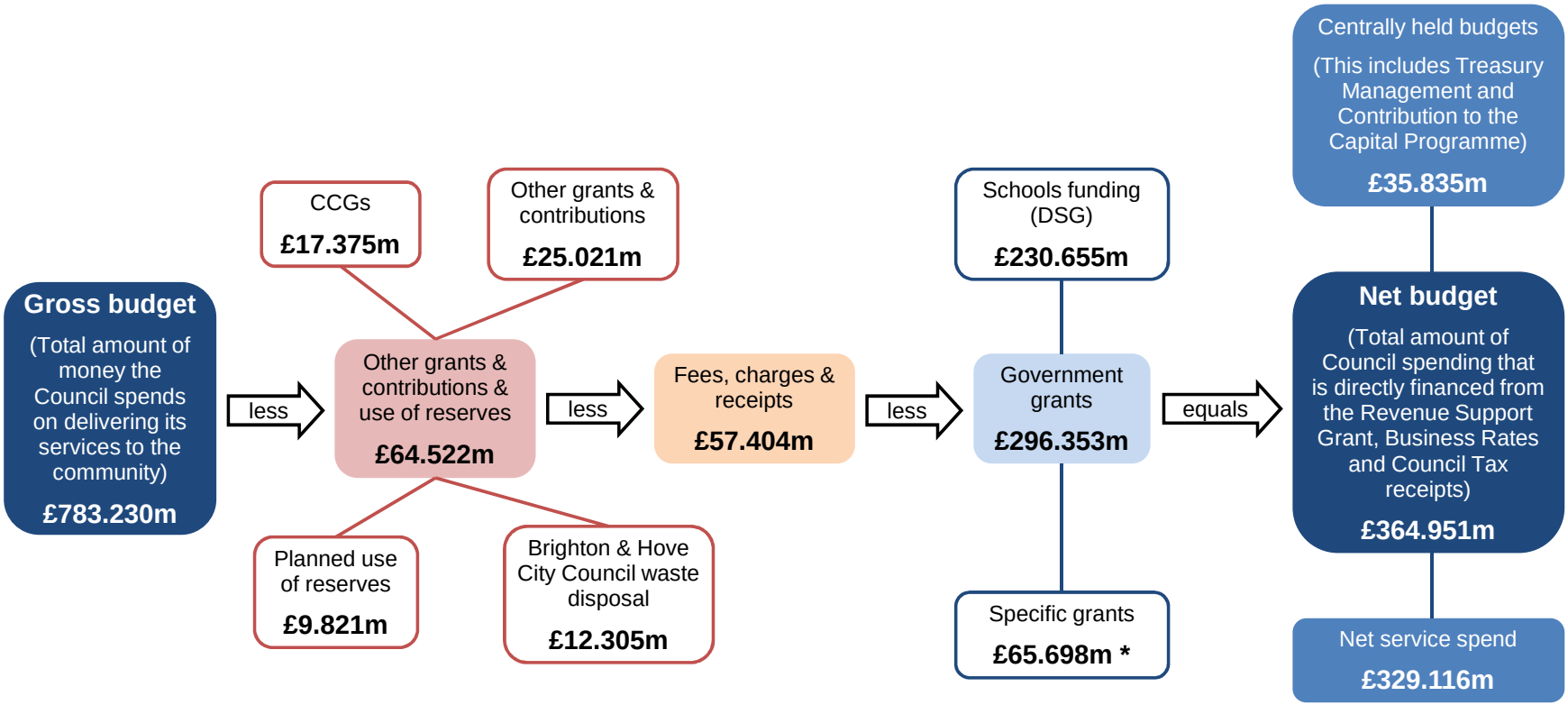
Government Specific and Special Grants		
Direct Impact	44,034	45,093
Indirect Impact	259,975	251,260
	304,009	**296,353**
Grants from other agencies		
Federation of Music - Arts Council	656	650
Initial teacher Training Grant - Teacher Training Agency	420	138
English Heritage Grant	16	0
	1,092	**788**
Total	**305,101**	**297,141**

Summary by department		
Adult Social Care	28,710	32,041
Children's Services	267,931	256,510
Communities Economy and Transport	5,256	5,690
Governance Services	295	295
Business Services	1,759	1,759
	303,951	**296,295**
Corporate items	58	58
	304,009	296,353
Grants from other agencies	1,092	788
Total	**305,101**	**297,141**

Revenue Budget Summary 2017/18

	2016/17 Budget £000	2017/18 Budget £000	Change £000	%
Gross Expenditure	**781,292**	**783,230**	**1,938**	**0.25%**
Less:				
Fees, Charges & Receipts	(57,690)	(57,404)	286	
Specific Government Grants	(297,627)	(296,353)	1,274	
Planned use of reserves	(6,788)	(9,821)	(3,033)	
Other grants and contributions	(49,875)	(54,701)	(4,826)	
Net Expenditure	**369,312**	**364,951**	**(4,361)**	**-1.18%**
Made up of:-				
Net Service Expenditure	**318,083**	**329,116**	**11,033**	
Treasury Management	27,566	20,936	(6,630)	
Contributions to Capital Programme	8,878	6,250	(2,628)	
Contingency	3,390	3,440	50	
Contribution to balances and reserves	4,413	(2,795)	(7,208)	
Transformation & Risk Delivery Provision		127	127	
Pensions	6,299	6,456	157	
Apprenticeship Levy		600	600	
Levies	441	574	133	
Contribution to Collection & Hardship	300	305	5	
Corporate Grants - Fisheries & Conservation Authority	(58)	(58)	0	
Net corporate expenditure	**51,229**	**35,835**	**(15,394)**	**-30.05%**
Net Budget	**369,312**	**364,951**	**(4,361)**	**-1.18%**
Funded by:-				
Business Rates & S31 Grants	(71,915)	(72,139)	(224)	
Revenue Support Grant	(45,107)	(26,727)	18,380	
Transition Grant	(2,704)	(2,696)	8	
New Homes Bonus	(2,878)	(2,250)	628	
Collection Fund: Business Rates (Surplus)/ Deficit	515	260	(255)	
Collection Fund: Council Tax (Surplus)/ Deficit	(4,591)	(4,000)	591	
Funding Other Than Council Tax	**(126,680)**	**(107,552)**	**19,128**	**-15.10%**
Council Tax Requirement	**242,632**	**257,399**	**14,767**	**6.09%**
Taxbase: Number of "Band D" equivalent dwellings	193,811	195,822		
Band D Council Tax	**£1,251.90**	**£1,314.36**		**4.99%**

Revenue Budget Summary 2017/18 - gross budget to net budget



* Further details on page 'Resources - specific and special grant funding' page

Revenue Budget Summary 2017/18 - departmental budget movements 2013/14 to 2016/17

	2013/14 Rebased Budget £'000	Net Movt %	2014/15 Rebased Budget £'000	Net Movt %	2015/16 Rebased Budget £'000	Net Movt %	2016/17 Rebased Budget £'000	Net Movt 13/14 to 16/17 %
Adult Social Care	169,823	-6.74%	158,385	-0.43%	157,710	3.72%	163,572	-3.68%
Public Health	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Business Services / Orbis	26,485	-12.37%	23,208	-13.61%	20,049	7.74% [1]	21,601	-18.44%
Children's Services (inc. schools)	71,386	-6.33%	66,870	-3.29%	64,671	-0.12%	64,593	-9.52%
Communities, Economy & Transport	66,513	-7.60%	61,456	-4.31%	58,807	3.42%	60,818	-8.56%
Governance Services	7,904	-8.74%	7,213	5.09%	7,580	-1.07%	7,499	-5.12%
Total Departments	**342,111**	**-7.30%**	**317,132**	**-2.62%**	**308,817**	**3.00%**	**318,083**	**-7.02%**

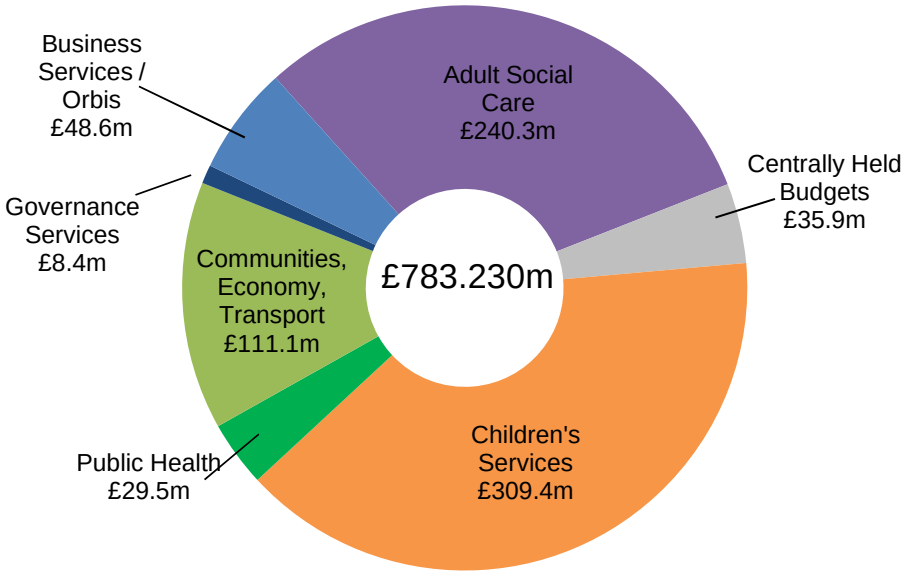
[1] BSD received an allocation of £1.9m during 16/17 budget setting for:

Insurance Premium	£0.4m	From Corporate.
Property	£1.0m	From capital programme, relating to building maintenance & EFA ringfence.
ICT	£0.5m	From capital programme to cover Microsoft licences.

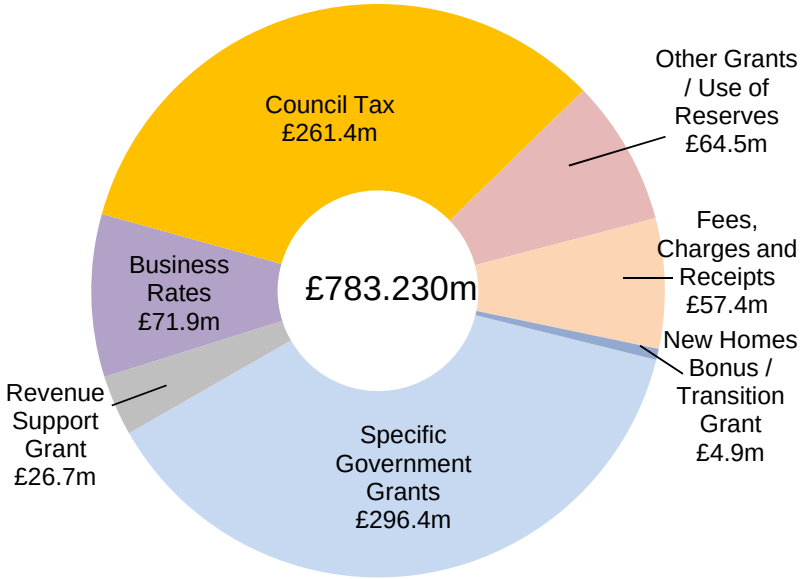
If this £1.9m had not been allocated, there would have been a net reduction of -1.74% between 15/16 and 16/17.
Excluding the £1.9m, the percentage change between 2013/14 and 2016/17 is -25.6%.

Revenue Budget Summary 2017/18 - gross revenue budget

How we will spend your money (gross)

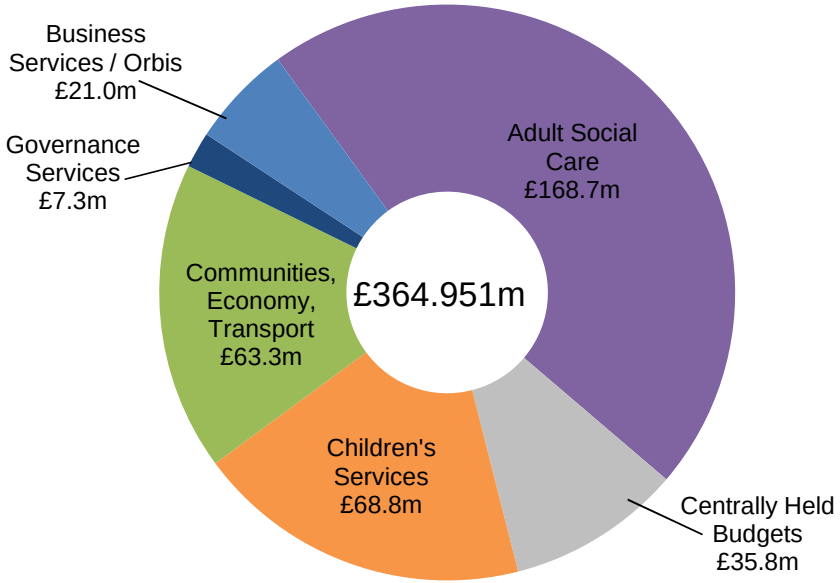


Where the money comes from (gross)

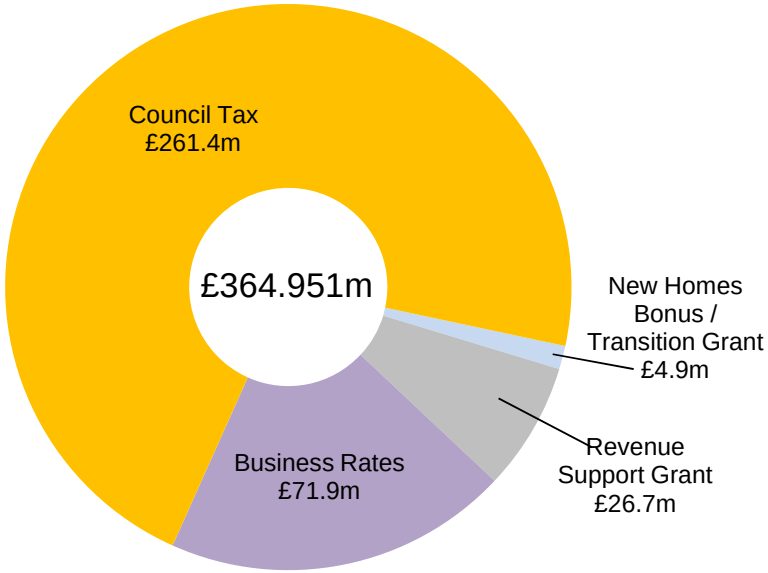


Revenue Budget Summary 2017/18 - net revenue budget

How we will spend your money (net)



Where the money comes from (net)



Revenue Budget Summary 2017/18 - budget changes 2016/17 to 2017/18

	2016/17 Rebased Net Budget £'000	Additions £'000	Reductions £'000	2017/18 Net Budget £'000	Change £'000	Change %
Adult Social Care	163,572	16,581	(11,442)	168,711	5,139	3.14%
Public Health	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Business Services / Orbis	21,601	885	(1,502)	20,984	(617)	-2.86%
Children's Services (inc. schools)	64,593	7,640	(3,476)	68,757	4,164	6.45%
Communities, Economy & Transport	60,818	4,268	(1,702)	63,384	2,566	4.22%
Governance Services	7,499	51	(270)	7,280	(219)	-2.92%
Total Departments	**318,083**	**29,425**	**(18,392)**	**329,116**	**11,033**	**3.47%**
Corporate Budgets	51,229	2,423	(17,817)	35,835	(15,394)	-30.05%
Total	**369,312**	**31,848**	**(36,209)**	**364,951**	**(4,361)**	**-1.18%**

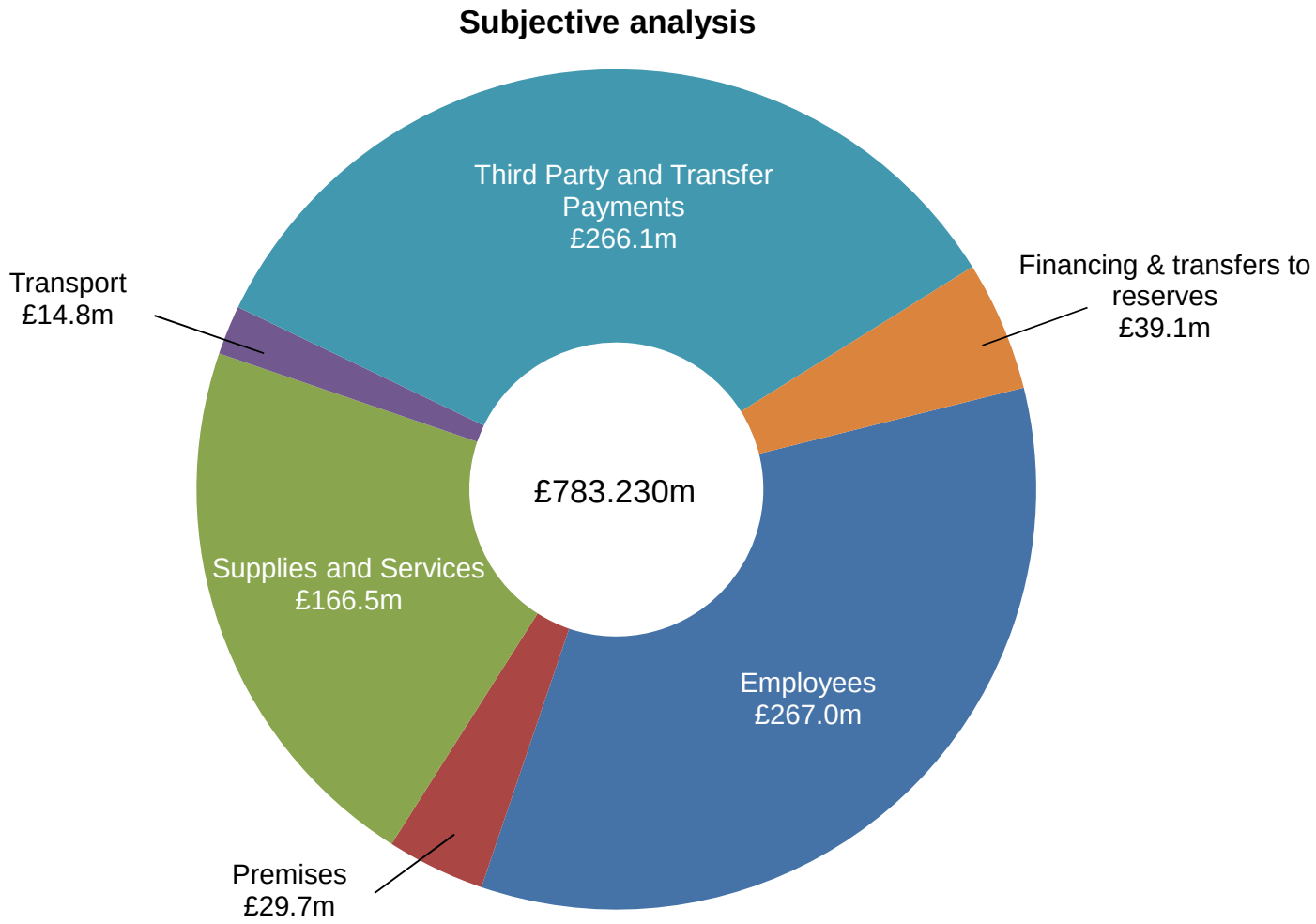
Revenue Budget Summary 2017/18 - subjective analysis

Department	Employees	Premises	Transport	Supplies & Services	Transfers & Third Party Payments	Financing & Transfers to Reserves	**Total Expenditure**	Government Grants	Other Grants & Contributions	Fees, Charges & Receipts	Planned use of Reserves	**Total Income**	Internal Recharges (exp & inc) *	**Net Service Expenditure**
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adult Social Care	11,843	294	327	2,892	38,131	-	53,487	(1,128)	(6,018)	(7,156)	(358)	(14,660)	393	39,220
Adult Social Care - ESBT**	37,521	892	798	6,779	140,819	4	186,813	(2,923)	(28,129)	(26,566)	(204)	(57,822)	500	129,491
Total Adult Social Care/ESBT	**49,364**	**1,186**	**1,125**	**9,671**	**178,950**	**4**	**240,300**	**(4,051)**	**(34,147)**	**(33,722)**	**(562)**	**(72,482)**	**893**	**168,711**
Public Health	680	-	5	48	8,420	-	9,153	(8,677)	-	-	(597)	(9,274)	121	-
Public Health - ESBT**	1,515	-	10	105	18,739	-	20,369	(19,313)	-	-	(1,329)	(20,642)	273	-
Total Public Health/ESBT	**2,195**	**-**	**15**	**153**	**27,159**	**-**	**29,522**	**(27,990)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,926)**	**(29,916)**	**394**	**-**
Business Services / Orbis	**690**	**11,216**	**189**	**34,560**	**1,934**	**5**	**48,594**	**(1,759)**	**(1,757)**	**(8,162)**	**(1,418)**	**(13,096)**	**(14,514)**	**20,984**
Children's Services	191,772	12,827	1,559	48,152	48,697	51	303,058	(256,354)	(3,103)	(5,643)	(2,937)	(268,037)	28,231	63,252
Children's Services - ESBT**	1,922	50	36	865	3,441	-	6,314	(156)	(36)	(3)	-	(195)	(614)	5,505
Total Children's Services/ESBT	**193,694**	**12,877**	**1,595**	**49,017**	**52,138**	**51**	**309,372**	**(256,510)**	**(3,139)**	**(5,646)**	**(2,937)**	**(268,232)**	**27,617**	**68,757**
Communities Economy & Transport	**16,333**	**4,072**	**11,801**	**70,579**	**5,179**	**3,187**	**111,151**	**(5,690)**	**(15,371)**	**(9,714)**	**(2,619)**	**(33,394)**	**(14,373)**	**63,384**
Governance Services	**4,746**	**341**	**72**	**2,522**	**717**	**-**	**8,398**	**(295)**	**(287)**	**(160)**	**(359)**	**(1,101)**	**(17)**	**7,280**
Services	267,022	29,692	14,797	166,502	266,077	3,247	747,337	(296,295)	(54,701)	(57,404)	(9,821)	(418,221)	-	329,116
Centrally held budgets	-	-	-	-	-	35,893	**35,893**	(58)	-	-	-	**(58)**	-	**35,835**
Total	267,022	29,692	14,797	166,502	266,077	39,140	783,230	(296,353)	(54,701)	(57,404)	(9,821)	(418,279)	-	364,951

* The largest element of internal recharges is schools related.

****East Sussex Better Together:**														
Adult Social Care	37,521	892	798	6,779	140,819	4	**186,813**	(2,923)	(28,129)	(26,566)	(204)	**(57,822)**	500	**129,491**
Public Health	1,515	-	10	105	18,739	-	**20,369**	(19,313)	-	-	(1,329)	**(20,642)**	273	**-**
Children's Services	1,922	50	36	865	3,441	-	**6,314**	(156)	(36)	(3)	-	**(195)**	(614)	**5,505**
Total ESBT	**40,958**	**942**	**844**	**7,749**	**162,999**	**4**	**213,496**	**(22,392)**	**(28,165)**	**(26,569)**	**(1,533)**	**(78,659)**	**159**	**134,996**

Revenue Budget Summary 2017/18 - subjective analysis



Revenue Budgets - Adult Social Care

2016/17 Rebased Net Budget		Employees	Premises	Transport	Supplies & Services	Transfers & Third Party Payments	Financing & Transfers to Reserves	**Total Expenditure**	Government Grants	Other Grants & Contributions	Fees, Charges & Receipts	Planned use of Reserves	**Total Income**	Internal Recharges (exp & inc)	**Net Service Expenditure**
£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Physical Support, Sensory Support and Support for Memory & Cognition														
33,786	Residential & Nursing	3,302	301	113	487	64,008	-	**68,211**	-	(7,110)	(18,717)	-	**(25,827)**	41	**42,425**
3,682	Supported & Other Accommodation	-	-	-	-	4,337	-	**4,337**	-	(459)	-	-	**(459)**	-	**3,878**
16,722	Home Care	5,457	2	327	80	16,909	-	**22,775**	-	(2,621)	-	-	**(2,621)**	65	**20,219**
1,852	Day Care	319	150	1	27	2,086	-	**2,583**	-	(228)	(645)	-	**(873)**	294	**2,004**
9,549	Direct Payments	-	-	-	-	14,563	-	**14,563**	(819)	(1,538)		-	**(2,357)**	-	**12,206**
4,804	Other Services	1,473	20	59	203	2,562	-	**4,317**	(98)	(1,873)	(70)	-	**(2,041)**	(718)	**1,558**
(6,565)	Fairer Charging *	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	(7,706)	-	**(7,706)**	-	**(7,706)**
484	Meals in the Community	-	-	-	464	-	-	**464**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**464**
64,314	**Subtotal**	**10,551**	**473**	**500**	**1,261**	**104,465**	**-**	**117,250**	**(917)**	**(13,829)**	**(27,138)**	**-**	**(41,884)**	***(318)***	**75,048**
														-	
	Learning Disability Support													-	
30,832	Residential & Nursing	2,565	158	12	143	32,627	-	**35,505**	-	(820)	(2,746)	-	**(3,566)**	49	**31,988**
8,165	Supported & Other Accommodation	618	-	20	20	8,706	-	**9,364**	-	(215)	-	-	**(215)**	(246)	**8,903**
650	Home Care	-	-	-	-	748	-	**748**	-	(16)	-	-	**(16)**	-	**732**
3,666	Day Care	2,355	135	16	46	1,281	4	**3,837**	-	(144)	(316)	-	**(460)**	324	**3,701**
3,226	Direct Payments	-	-	-	-	3,716	-	**3,716**	(163)	(79)	-	-	**(242)**	-	**3,474**
2,222	Other Services	1,917	2	79	58	555	-	**2,611**	-	(45)	(182)	-	**(227)**	11	**2,395**
(1,089)	Fairer Charging *	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	(1,172)	-	**(1,172)**	-	**(1,172)**
47,672	**Subtotal**	**7,455**	**295**	**127**	**267**	**47,633**	**4**	**55,781**	**(163)**	**(1,319)**	**(4,416)**	**-**	**(5,898)**	**138**	**50,021**
	Mental Health Support														
2,899	Residential & Nursing	-	-	-	-	4,229	-	**4,229**	-	(236)	(693)	-	**(929)**	-	**3,300**
1,979	Supported & Other Accommodation	-	-	-	-	2,273	-	**2,273**	-	(126)	-	-	**(126)**	-	**2,147**
348	Home Care	-	-	-	-	416	-	**416**	-	(23)	-	-	**(23)**	-	**393**
(183)	Day Care	-	3	-	1	978	-	**982**	-	(714)	(6)	(250)	**(970)**	-	**12**
786	Direct Payments	-	-	-	-	1,001	-	**1,001**	(37)	(56)	-	-	**(93)**	-	**908**
153	Other Services	-	-	-	-	541	-	**541**	-	(501)	-	-	**(501)**	-	**40**
(495)	Fairer Charging *	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	(548)	-	**(548)**	-	**(548)**
5,487	**Subtotal**	**-**	**3**	**-**	**1**	**9,438**	**-**	**9,442**	**(37)**	**(1,656)**	**(1,247)**	**(250)**	**(3,190)**	**-**	**6,252**

Revenue Budgets - Adult Social Care

2016/17 Rebased Net Budget		Employees	Premises	Transport	Supplies & Services	Transfers & Third Party Payments	Financing & Transfers to Reserves	**Total Expenditure**	Government Grants	Other Grants & Contributions	Fees, Charges & Receipts	Planned use of Reserves	**Total Income**	Internal Recharges (exp & inc)	**Net Service Expenditure**
£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Substance Misuse Support														
476	Other Services	-	-	-	-	589	-	**589**	-	(133)	-	-	**(133)**	-	**456**
476	**Subtotal**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**589**	**-**	**589**	**-**	**(133)**	**-**	**-**	**(133)**	**-**	**456**
	Other Adult Services														
2,379	Other Services	791	5	11	1,418	2,221	-	**4,446**	-	(2,365)	-	(6)	**(2,371)**	76	**2,151**
50	AIDS/HIV	-	-	-	-	50	-	**50**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**50**
2,429	**Subtotal**	**791**	**5**	**11**	**1,418**	**2,271**	**-**	**4,496**	**-**	**(2,365)**	**-**	**(6)**	**(2,371)**	**76**	**2,201**
2,885	**Equipment & Assistive Technology**	50	-	-	2,712	3,787	-	**6,549**	-	(3,120)	(544)	-	**(3,664)**	-	**2,885**
8,192	**Supporting People**	166	13	4	7	7,160	-	**7,350**	-	-	-	-	**-**	642	**7,992**
386	**Safer Communities**	332	-	3	278	491	-	**1,104**	-	(416)	-	(306)	**(722)**	4	**386**
24,211	**Assessment & Care Management**	24,249	65	422	476	759	-	**25,971**	(52)	(1,550)	(257)	-	**(1,859)**	136	**24,248**
7,520	**Management & Support**	5,770	332	58	3,251	138	-	**9,549**	(662)	(533)	(120)	-	**(1,315)**	215	**8,449**
-	Investment from East Sussex Better Together	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	(9,227)	-	-	**(9,227)**	-	**(9,227)**
-	Adult Social Care Support Grant and Improved Better care Fund (to be allocated)	-	-	-	-	2,220	-	**2,220**	(2,220)	-	-	-	**(2,220)**	-	**-**
163,572	**Total**	**49,364**	**1,186**	**1,125**	**9,671**	**178,951**	**4**	**240,301**	**(4,051)**	**(34,147)**	**(33,722)**	**(562)**	**(72,483)**	**893**	**168,711**

* Fairer Charging is income from clients for non residential/nursing services. This represents contributions towards packages of care that may include a combination of Supported Accommodation, Home Care, Day Care, Direct Payments or Other Services.

	ESBT included above	37,521	892	798	6,779	140,819	4	**186,813**	(2,923)	(28,129)	(26,566)	(204)	**(57,822)**	500	**129,491**

Main changes between years	£'000
Rebased Net Budget 2016/17	**163,572**
Growth & Demography	9,619
Inflation	6,429
Pay award	533
Funding from ASCSG & IBCF	(2,883)

Revenue Budgets - Adult Social Care

2016/17 Rebased Net Budget		Employees	Premises	Transport	Supplies & Services	Transfers & Third Party Payments	Financing & Transfers to Reserves	**Total Expenditure**	Government Grants	Other Grants & Contributions	Fees, Charges & Receipts	Planned use of Reserves	**Total Income**	Internal Recharges (exp & inc)	**Net Service Expenditure**
£'000		**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**
	Savings - original target		(13,893)												
	Funding from ASCSG & IBCF used to reduce savings target		2,883												
	Funding from additional ASC Precept used to reduce savings target		2,451												
	Savings - revised target		**(8,559)**												
	Transfers between Departments		-												
	Departmental Estimate 2017/18		**168,711**												

Revenue Budgets - East Sussex Better Together

2016/17 Rebased Net Budget		Employees	Premises	Transport	Supplies & Services	Transfers & Third Party Payments	Financing & Transfers to Reserves	**Total Expenditure**	Government Grants	Other Grants & Contributions	Fees, Charges & Receipts	Planned use of Reserves	**Total Income**	Internal Recharges (exp & inc)	**Net Service Expenditure**
£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Adult Social Care														
-	Physical Support, Sensory Support and Support for Memory & Cognition	8,229	400	346	1,012	81,951	-	**91,938**	(502)	(10,911)	(21,403)	-	**(32,816)**	(284)	**58,838**
-	Learning Disability Support	5,043	196	82	192	38,239	4	**43,756**	(130)	(1,000)	(3,443)	-	**(4,573)**	9	**39,192**
-	Mental Health Support	-	2	-	1	7,541	-	**7,544**	(29)	(1,310)	(996)	(200)	**(2,535)**	-	**5,009**
-	Substance Misuse Support	**-**	**-**	-	-	487	-	**487**	-	(106)	-	-	**(106)**	-	**381**
-	Other Adult Services Total	613	4	9	1,132	1,758	-	**3,516**	-	(1,753)	-	(4)	**(1,757)**	61	**1,820**
-	Equipment & Assistive Technology	40	-	-	1,884	2,862	-	**4,786**	-	(2,254)	(435)	-	**(2,689)**	-	**2,097**
-	Supporting People	115	9	3	5	5,077	-	**5,209**	-	-	-	-	**-**	443	**5,652**
-	Safer Communities	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**-**
-	Assessment & Care Management	19,152	52	320	376	589	-	**20,489**	(42)	(1,240)	(206)	-	**(1,488)**	123	**19,124**
-	Management & Support	4,329	229	38	2,177	95	-	**6,868**	-	(328)	(83)	-	**(411)**	148	**6,605**
-	Investment from East Sussex Better Together	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	(9,227)	-	-	**(9,227)**	-	**(9,227)**
-	Adult Social Care Support Grant and Improved Better care Fund (to be allocated)	-	-	-	-	2,220	-	**2,220**	(2,220)	-	-	-	**(2,220)**	-	**-**
-	**Total Adult Social Care**	**37,521**	**892**	**798**	**6,779**	**140,819**	**4**	**186,813**	**(2,923)**	**(28,129)**	**(26,566)**	**(204)**	**(57,822)**	**500**	**129,491**

Revenue Budgets - East Sussex Better Together

2016/17 Rebased Net Budget		Employees	Premises	Transport	Supplies & Services	Transfers & Third Party Payments	Financing & Transfers to Reserves	**Total Expenditure**	Government Grants	Other Grants & Contributions	Fees, Charges & Receipts	Planned use of Reserves	**Total Income**	Internal Recharges (exp & inc)	**Net Service Expenditure**
£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Children's Services														
-	Early Help & Social Care - Policy Support &	99	-	2	137	576	-	**814**	(156)	(23)	-	-	**(179)**	172	**807**
-	ISEND	1,628	50	32	703	2,857	-	**5,270**	-	-	-	-	**-**	(851)	**4,419**
-	Admissions & Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	**-**	120	**120**
-	Management & Support	195	-	2	25	8	-	**230**	-	(13)	(3)	-	**(16)**	(55)	**159**
-	**Total Children's Services**	**1,922**	**50**	**36**	**865**	**3,441**	**-**	**6,314**	**(156)**	**(36)**	**(3)**	**-**	**(195)**	**(614)**	**5,505**
	Public Health														
-	Health Improvement Services	-	-	-	22	2,433	-	**2,455**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**2,455**
-	Drug & Alcohol Services	-	-	-	-	4,210	-	**4,210**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**4,210**
-	Sexual Health Services	-	-	-	19	2,817	-	**2,836**	-	-	-	-	**-**	35	**2,871**
-	Health Visiting and School Nursing	-	-	-	-	6,049	-	**6,049**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**6,049**
-	NHS Health Checks	-	-	-	-	642	-	**642**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**642**
-	Other programmes and Non-	1,515	-	10	64	2,588	-	**4,177**	(19,313)	-	-	(1,329)	**(20,642)**	238	**(16,227)**
-	**Total Public Health**	**1,515**	**-**	**10**	**105**	**18,739**	**-**	**20,369**	**(19,313)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,329)**	**(20,642)**	**273**	**-**
-	**Total East Sussex Better Together**	**40,958**	**942**	**844**	**7,749**	**162,999**	**4**	**213,496**	**(22,392)**	**(28,165)**	**(26,569)**	**(1,533)**	**(78,659)**	**159**	**134,996**

Revenue Budgets - Public Health

2016/17 Rebased Net Budget		Employees	Premises	Transport	Supplies & Services	Transfers & Third Party Payments	Financing & Transfers to Reserves	**Total Expenditure**	Government Grants	Other Grants & Contributions	Fees, Charges & Receipts	Planned use of Reserves	**Total Income**	Internal Recharges (exp & inc)	**Net Service Expenditure**
£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
3,558	Health Improvement Services	-	-	-	32	3,526	-	**3,558**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**3,558**
6,101	Drug & Alcohol Services	-	-	-	-	6,101	-	**6,101**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**6,101**
4,160	Sexual Health Services	-	-	-	28	4,083	-	**4,111**	-	-	-	-	**-**	50	**4,161**
8,769	School Nursing Services	-	-	-	-	8,769	-	**8,769**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**8,769**
930	NHS Health Checks	-	-	-	-	930	-	**930**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**930**
(23,518)	Other programmes and Non-contracted Services	2,195	-	15	93	3,750	-	**6,053**	(27,990)	-	-	(1,926)	**(29,916)**	344	**(23,519)**
-	**Total**	**2,195**	**-**	**15**	**153**	**27,159**	**-**	**29,522**	**(27,990)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,926)**	**(29,916)**	**394**	**-**
	ESBT included above comprises:	1,515	-	10	105	18,739	-	**20,369**	(19,313)	-	-	(1,329)	**(20,642)**	273	-

Main changes between years	**£'000**
Rebased Net Budget 2016/17	**-**
Growth	-
Inflation	-
Savings	-
Pay Award	-
Transfers between Departments	-
Departmental Estimate 2017/18	**-**

Revenue Budgets - Business Services / Orbis

2016/17 Rebased Net Budget		Employees	Premises	Transport	Supplies & Services	Transfers & Third Party Payments	Financing & Transfers to Reserves	**Total Expenditure**	Government Grants	Other Grants & Contributions	Fees, Charges & Receipts	Planned use of Reserves	**Total Income**	Internal Recharges (exp & inc)	**Net Service Expenditure**
£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
157	Business Operations	-	-	-	142	-	-	**142**	-	-	-	-	**-**	15	**157**
875	Finance	119	618	185	1,678	20	-	**2,620**	-	-	(4)	-	**(4)**	(1,733)	**883**
452	ICT Services	-	-	-	5,286	-	-	**5,286**	-	(1,397)	91	-	**(1,306)**	(3,522)	**458**
(386)	Management & Support	-	-	-	(116)	-	-	**(116)**	-	-	-	-	**-**	(288)	**(404)**
(79)	Personnel & Training	89	-	4	196	-	-	**289**	-	-	-	(87)	**(87)**	(282)	**(80)**
(83)	Procurement	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-	(36)	-	**(36)**	4	**(32)**
4,592	Property	339	10,598	-	11,292	1,914	5	**24,148**	(1,759)	(127)	(8,213)	(728)	**(10,827)**	(8,717)	**4,604**
-	Orbis Transformation	143	-	-	683	-	-	**826**	-	(233)	-	(603)	**(836)**	9	**(1)**
16,073	Contribution to Orbis Partnership	-	-	-	15,399	-	-	**15,399**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**15,399**
21,601	**Total**	**690**	**11,216**	**189**	**34,560**	**1,934**	**5**	**48,594**	**(1,759)**	**(1,757)**	**(8,162)**	**(1,418)**	**(13,096)**	**(14,514)**	**20,984**

Main changes between years	**£'000**
Net expenditure budget 2016/17	**21,601**
Growth	50
Inflation	638
Savings	(1,472)
Pay Award	196
Transfers between Departments	(29)
Departmental Estimate 2017/18	**20,984**

Revenue Budgets - Children's Services

2016/17 Rebased Net Budget		Employees	Premises	Transport	Supplies & Services	Transfers & Third Party Payments	Financing & Transfers to Reserves	**Total Expenditure**	Government Grants	Other Grants & Contributions	Fees, Charges & Receipts	Planned use of Reserves	**Total Income**	Internal Recharges (exp & inc)	**Net Service Expenditure**
£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Early Help & Social Care														
4,388	Children's Centres	4,383	402	103	453	383	-	**5,724**	-	(203)	(334)	(49)	**(586)**	(1,201)	**3,937**
1,039	Policy Support & Commissioned Services	191	-	2	172	720	-	**1,085**	(280)	(29)	(67)	-	**(376)**	300	**1,009**
2,872	Early Help Keywork Service	4,487	78	91	358	-	-	**5,014**	(883)	(30)	(136)	(400)	**(1,449)**	(984)	**2,581**
11,269	Locality Social Work & Family Assessment	7,943	-	173	380	3,726	-	**12,222**	(767)	(306)	-	-	**(1,073)**	119	**11,268**
21,712	Looked After Children	9,077	151	551	782	14,850	-	**25,411**	(1,525)	(426)	(1,418)	-	**(3,369)**	485	**22,527**
2,452	Other Children & Families	1,990	63	85	199	1,782	-	**4,119**	(755)	(263)	-	(279)	**(1,297)**	(523)	**2,299**
539	Youth Justice	1,204	58	41	133	146	-	**1,582**	(558)	(313)	-	(117)	**(988)**	(48)	**546**
44,271	**Subtotal**	**29,275**	**752**	**1,046**	**2,477**	**21,607**	**-**	**55,157**	**(4,768)**	**(1,570)**	**(1,955)**	**(845)**	**(9,138)**	**(1,852)**	**44,167**
	Education & ISEND														
10,072	ISEND	13,815	78	308	4,733	29,743	-	**48,677**	(31,037)	(177)	(1,082)	(1,165)	**(33,461)**	(1,591)	**13,625**
492	Other Learning & Schools Effectiveness	414	-	-	86	-	-	**500**	(455)	-	(14)	-	**(469)**	449	**480**
2,972	Standards & Learning Effectiveness	3,007	-	65	18,044	553	-	**21,669**	(20,189)	(486)	(410)	(140)	**(21,225)**	2,911	**3,355**
13,536	**Subtotal**	**17,236**	**78**	**373**	**22,863**	**30,296**	**-**	**70,846**	**(51,681)**	**(663)**	**(1,506)**	**(1,305)**	**(55,155)**	**1,769**	**17,460**
-	**Schools**	**138,825**	**11,946**	**66**	**20,258**	**57**	**-**	**171,152**	**(185,985)**	**-**	**-**	**(233)**	**(186,218)**	**15,066**	**-**
	Management & Support														
11,220	Transport	435	-	6	6	70	-	**517**	(821)	-	(18)	-	**(839)**	12,151	**11,829**
-	Music	2,053	76	41	289	-	-	**2,459**	(68)	(650)	(1,761)	-	**(2,479)**	20	**-**
(5,699)	Management & Support	4,705	25	27	3,025	106	51	**7,939**	(13,187)	(174)	(374)	(554)	**(14,289)**	436	**(5,914)**
1,265	Safeguarding	1,165	-	36	99	2	-	**1,302**	-	(82)	(32)	-	**(114)**	27	**1,215**
6,786	**Subtotal**	**8,358**	**101**	**110**	**3,419**	**178**	**51**	**12,217**	**(14,076)**	**(906)**	**(2,185)**	**(554)**	**(17,721)**	**12,634**	**7,130**
64,593	**Total**	**193,694**	**12,877**	**1,595**	**49,017**	**52,138**	**51**	**309,372**	**(256,510)**	**(3,139)**	**(5,646)**	**(2,937)**	**(268,232)**	**27,617**	**68,757**
	ESBT included above	1,922	50	36	865	3,441	-	**6,314**	(156)	(36)	(3)	-	**(195)**	(614)	**5,505**

Main changes between years	£'000
Rebased Net Budget 2016/17	**64,593**
Growth	6,358
Inflation	147
Savings	(3,476)
Pay award	539
Transfers between Departments	596
Departmental Estimate 2017/18	**68,757**

Revenue Budgets - Communities, Economy & Transport

2016/17 Rebased Net Budget		Employees	Premises	Transport	Supplies & Services	Transfers & Third Party Payments	Financing & Transfers to Reserves	**Total Expenditure**	Government Grants	Other Grants & Contributions	Fees, Charges & Receipts	Planned use of Reserves	**Total Income**	Internal Recharges (exp & inc)	**Net Service Expenditure**
£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Community Services														
(200)	Registration	1,138	66	25	51	-	-	**1,280**	-	(10)	(1,506)	-	**(1,516)**	5	**(231)**
733	Road Safety	829	1	26	157	-	-	**1,013**	(101)	(34)	(75)	-	**(210)**	(62)	**741**
751	Trading Standards	637	-	9	138	-	-	**784**	-	(20)	(97)	(44)	**(161)**	13	**636**
67	Travellers Sites	184	55	3	111	-	-	**353**	-	(94)	(101)	(97)	**(292)**	7	**68**
159	Emergency Planning	228	-	3	10	-	-	**241**	-	(84)	-	-	**(84)**	4	**161**
1,510	**Subtotal**	**3,016**	**122**	**66**	**467**	**-**	**-**	**3,671**	**(101)**	**(242)**	**(1,779)**	**(141)**	**(2,263)**	**(33)**	**1,375**
	Customer & Library Services														
5,249	Libraries	2,996	1,341	64	1,019	-	3	**5,423**	-	(168)	(458)	(99)	**(725)**	(115)	**4,583**
753	Archives & Record	651	508	1	795	-	-	**1,955**	-	(1,107)	(98)	-	**(1,205)**	6	**756**
154	Customer Care	181	-	1	37	-	-	**219**	-	-	-	(25)	**(25)**	1	**195**
6,156	**Subtotal**	**3,828**	**1,849**	**66**	**1,851**	**-**	**3**	**7,597**	**-**	**(1,275)**	**(556)**	**(124)**	**(1,955)**	**(108)**	**5,534**
	Transport & Operational Services														
8,987	Passenger Services	-	-	-	10,099	-	-	**10,099**	(426)	(231)	(31)	(26)	**(714)**	(216)	**9,169**
-	Home to School and ASC Transport	137	-	10,517	977	-	-	**11,631**	(17)	-	(132)	-	**(149)**	(11,482)	**-**
(908)	Parking	660	-	7	2,323	90	2,259	**5,339**	-	(229)	(4,349)	(1,681)	**(6,259)**	18	**(902)**
25,807	Waste Disposal	311	328	8	39,320	3,164	-	**43,131**	(2,996)	(12,305)	(1,064)	-	**(16,365)**	4	**26,770**
734	Rights of Way/Countryside Management	909	124	26	265	3	-	**1,327**	-	(96)	(389)	-	**(485)**	(152)	**690**
260	Other Transport & Operational Services	819	5	1,038	222	-	75	**2,159**	-	-	(60)	(155)	**(215)**	(1,678)	**266**
34,880	**Subtotal**	**2,836**	**457**	**11,596**	**53,206**	**3,257**	**2,334**	**73,686**	**(3,439)**	**(12,861)**	**(6,025)**	**(1,862)**	**(24,187)**	**(13,506)**	**35,993**

Revenue Budgets - Communities, Economy & Transport

2016/17 Rebased Net Budget		Employees	Premises	Transport	Supplies & Services	Transfers & Third Party Payments	Financing & Transfers to Reserves	**Total Expenditure**	Government Grants	Other Grants & Contributions	Fees, Charges & Receipts	Planned use of Reserves	**Total Income**	Internal Recharges (exp & inc)	**Net Service Expenditure**
£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
	Highways														
2,958	Contract Management	1,443	-	7	580	-	-	**2,030**	-	-	-	-	**-**	11	**2,041**
8,907	Contract Costs (fixed contract)	-	-	-	10,629	-	-	**10,629**	(846)	-	-	-	**(846)**	-	**9,783**
788	Non Contract Works	-	55	-	1,573	250	-	**1,878**	-	(85)	-	-	**(85)**	-	**1,793**
108	Structures (electricity and swing bridge opening)	-	20	-	11	-	-	**31**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**31**
1,627	Street lighting and signals (electricity)	-	1,432	-	6	-	-	**1,438**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**1,438**
537	Other Highways (depreciation and capital repayment)	-	-	-	-	-	850	**850**	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	**850**
14,925	**Subtotal**	**1,443**	**1,507**	**7**	**12,799**	**250**	**850**	**16,856**	**(846)**	**(85)**	**-**	**-**	**(931)**	**11**	**15,936**
	Planning & Environment														
286	Environment	271	70	4	105	68	-	**518**	-	-	(202)	(43)	**(245)**	3	**276**
510	Planning	1,355	-	21	496	-	-	**1,872**	(42)	(25)	(904)	(179)	**(1,150)**	(135)	**587**
22	High Weald	294	24	5	174	-	-	**497**	(265)	(248)	(5)	-	**(518)**	42	**21**
818	**Subtotal**	**1,920**	**94**	**30**	**775**	**68**	**-**	**2,887**	**(307)**	**(273)**	**(1,111)**	**(222)**	**(1,913)**	**(90)**	**884**
683	**Economic Development Skills and Growth**	1,691	39	21	1,013	1,604	-	**4,368**	(997)	(635)	(243)	(270)	**(2,145)**	(363)	**1,860**
1,846	**Management & Support**	1,599	4	15	468	-	**-**	**2,086**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	(284)	**1,802**
60,818	**Total**	**16,333**	**4,072**	**11,801**	**70,579**	**5,179**	**3,187**	**111,151**	**(5,690)**	**(15,371)**	**(9,714)**	**(2,619)**	**(33,394)**	**(14,373)**	**63,384**

Main changes between years	£'000
Net expenditure budget 2016/17	**60,818**
Growth	2,769
Inflation	1,297
Savings	(1,136)
Pay Award	202
Transfers between Departments	(566)
Departmental Estimate 2017/18	**63,384**

Revenue Budgets - Governance Services

2016/17 Rebased Net Budget		Employees	Premises	Transport	Supplies & Services	Transfers & Third Party Payments	Financing & Transfers to Reserves	**Total Expenditure**	Government Grants	Other Grants & Contributions	Fees, Charges & Receipts	Planned use of Reserves	**Total Income**	Internal Recharges (exp & inc)	**Net Service Expenditure**
£'000		£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
2,668	**Corporate Governance**	**1,548**	**1**	**48**	**985**	**408**	**-**	**2,990**	**-**	**(27)**	**(3)**	**(359)**	**(389)**	**18**	**2,619**
	Corporate Support														
1,138	Communications	1,038	-	3	126	-	-	**1,167**	-	(46)	(32)	-	**(78)**	(77)	**1,012**
1,699	Legal	1,771	-	14	145	-	-	**1,930**	-	(136)	(125)	-	**(261)**	23	**1,692**
2,837	**Subtotal**	**2,809**	**-**	**17**	**271**	**-**	**-**	**3,097**	**-**	**(182)**	**(157)**	**-**	**(339)**	**(54)**	**2,704**
	Community Services														
912	Coroners	189	340	4	389	-	-	**922**	-	(9)	-	-	**(9)**	1	**914**
573	Third Sector	67	-	1	560	309	-	**937**	(295)	(69)	-	-	**(364)**	1	**574**
1,485	**Subtotal**	**256**	**340**	**5**	**949**	**309**	**-**	**1,859**	**(295)**	**(78)**	**-**	**-**	**(373)**	**2**	**1,488**
509	**Senior Management & Organisational**	**133**	**-**	**2**	**317**	**-**	**-**	**452**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**17**	**469**
7,499	**Total**	**4,746**	**341**	**72**	**2,522**	**717**	**-**	**8,398**	**(295)**	**(287)**	**(160)**	**(359)**	**(1,101)**	**(17)**	**7,280**

Main changes between years	£'000
Net expenditure budget 2016/17	**7,499**
Growth	-
Inflation	-
Savings	(270)
Pay Award	51
Transfers between Departments	-
Departmental Estimate 2017/18	**7,280**

Capital programme to 2022/23

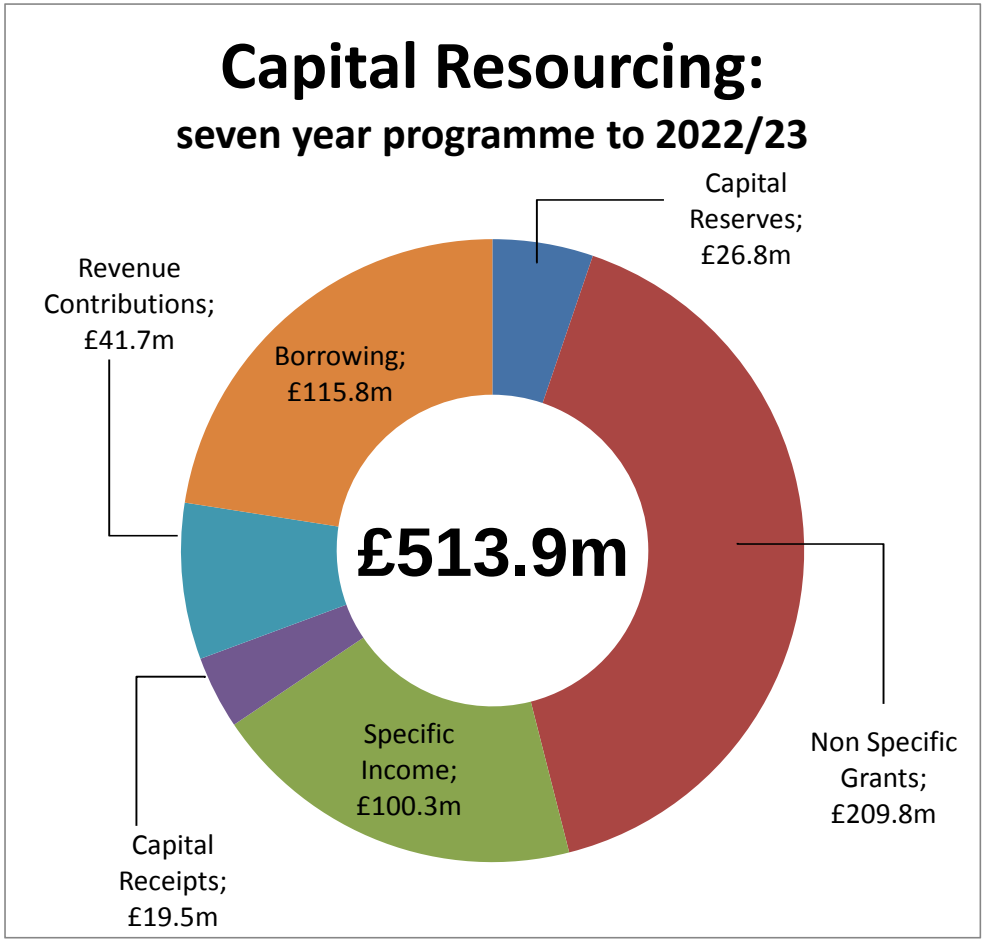
Introduction

The capital programme sets out the Council's investment plans to support its core services in the delivery of the priority outcomes to 2022/23. It includes new buildings, extensions, investments in roads and transport infrastructure and improvements to existing assets.

The Council plans to spend £513.9 million as part of its programme to 2022/23 on capital investments such as road improvements, schools, libraries and social care facilities.

The projects included in the programme support our priorities and will include contributions to economic generation, school places and new schemes including invest to save and revenue efficiencies, and support for infrastructure. The proposed programme includes:

- Structural maintenance of roads and bridges;
- Integrated transport schemes;
- School updating and demand for places, school access initiatives, safeguarding and temporary accommodation.
- Building maintenance, energy saving measures;
- Supported accommodation and improvements;
- Libraries, including a major improvement to facilities in Hastings;
- Economic Growth and Strategic Infrastructure programme.



An estimated 60**%** (£310.1 million) will be funded from Government grants and scheme-specific income, with the remainder (£203.8million) funded through borrowing, capital receipts and use of reserves set aside for the purpose.

Capital programme - current programme and resources

Capital Programme	Total Budget	Total Previous Years Spend	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Remaining Budget Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Adult Social Care	23,602	17,453	3,298	864	763	474	250	250	250	6,149
Business Services	131,645	46,705	14,295	12,173	12,802	13,924	10,010	10,711	11,025	84,940
Children's Services	212,511	75,048	19,041	13,372	27,722	26,905	21,102	20,851	8,470	137,463
Communities, Economy & Transport	599,664	314,402	54,976	69,016	42,585	35,344	35,983	23,679	23,679	285,262
Governance	128	83	3	42						45
Gross Expenditure by Department	**967,550**	**453,691**	**91,613**	**95,467**	**83,872**	**76,647**	**67,345**	**55,491**	**43,424**	**513,859**
Scheme Specific Income	(150,556)	(50,215)	(23,833)	(24,315)	(14,236)	(13,697)	(13,925)	(6,356)	(3,979)	(100,341)
Net Expenditure	**816,994**	**403,476**	**67,780**	**71,152**	**69,636**	**62,950**	**53,420**	**49,135**	**39,445**	**413,518**

Current Funding Assumptions	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total Resource
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Capital Reserves			26,800					26,800
Contributions from Revenue Reserves set aside	732	1,719						2,451
Non Specific Grants	35,083	31,890	20,526	43,277	38,655	17,852	22,475	209,758
Capital Receipts	2,062	1,950				13,077		17,089
VPN Capital Receipts	1,010		620	799				2,429
Revenue Contributions	6,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	30,000
New Homes Bonus	2,878	2,250						5,128
Payback on Prudential Borrowing	850	850	850	850	655			4,055
Borrowing	19,165	28,493	16,840	14,024	10,110	14,206	12,970	115,808
	67,780	**71,152**	**69,636**	**62,950**	**53,420**	**49,135**	**39,445**	**413,518**

Capital programme - Adult Social Care

Adult Social Care	Total Budget	Total Previous Years Spend	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Remaining Budget Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Older People's Service Improvements	536	400	25	56	55					136
Greenwood, Bexhill-on-Sea	429	423	6							6
Extension to Warwick House	7,299	7,214	85							85
Extra Care Housing - Bexhill-on-Sea	877	807	70							70
Social Care Information Systems	4,257	4,126	131							131
LD Service Opportunities	5,112	1,418	2,890	340	240	224				3,694
Refurbishment of Facilities to meet CQC Standards	2,373	2,346	27							27
House Adaptations	2,719	719	64	468	468	250	250	250	250	2,000
Gross Expenditure	**23,602**	**17,453**	**3,298**	**864**	**763**	**474**	**250**	**250**	**250**	**6,149**
Scheme Specific Income	**(1,900)**	**(848)**	**(1,052)**							**(1,052)**
Net Expenditure	**21,702**	**16,605**	**2,246**	**864**	**763**	**474**	**250**	**250**	**250**	**5,097**

Capital programme - Business Services

Business Services	Total Budget	Total Previous Years Spend	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Remaining Budget Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Core Back Office Services	1,460	837	9	614						623
The Link	2,718	2,649	69							69
SALIX Contract	4,032	1,552	380	350	350	350	350	350	350	2,480
Property Agile Works	9,031	5,792	3,239							3,239
Core Programme - Capital Building Improvements	87,015	26,484	9,048	9,599	8,752	9,591	7,360	8,056	8,125	60,531
Core Programme - ICT Strategy Implementation	27,389	9,391	1,550	1,610	3,700	3,983	2,300	2,305	2,550	17,998
Gross Expenditure	**131,645**	**46,705**	**14,295**	**12,173**	**12,802**	**13,924**	**10,010**	**10,711**	**11,025**	**84,940**
Scheme Specific Income	**(3,762)**	**(1,282)**	**(380)**	**(350)**	**(350)**	**(350)**	**(350)**	**(350)**	**(350)**	**(2,480)**
Net Expenditure	**127,883**	**45,423**	**13,915**	**11,823**	**12,452**	**13,574**	**9,660**	**10,361**	**10,675**	**82,460**

Capital programme - Children's Services

Children's Services	Total Budget	Total Previous Years Spend	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Remaining Budget Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Access to Short Break Strategy for Disabled Children	829	816	13							13
Etchingham	7,563	7,491	72							72
St Mary Magdalen	844	838	6							6
St Peter's Chailey	229	225	4							4
Mobile Replacement Programme	8,079	7,909	168	2						170
House Adaptations for disabled children's carers homes	1,468	583	74	311	100	100	100	100	100	885
Family Contact	188	150	38							38
Universal Infant Free School Meals	1,954	1,265	579	110						689
Schools Delegated Capital	11,784	5,995	932	894	859	824	791	760	729	5,789
Direct to Schools Capital	257			257						257
Early Years	3,031	2,774	117	140						257
School Information Hub	230		147	83						230

Capital programme - Children's Services

Children's Services	Total Budget	Total Previous Years Spend	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Remaining Budget Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Core Programme - Schools Basic Need	176,055	47,002	16,891	11,575	26,763	25,981	20,211	19,991	7,641	129,053
Gross Expenditure	**212,511**	**75,048**	**19,041**	**13,372**	**27,722**	**26,905**	**21,102**	**20,851**	**8,470**	**137,463**
Scheme Specific Income	**(35,209)**	**(7,260)**	**(1,995)**	**(1,261)**	**(8,636)**	**(3,412)**	**(3,010)**	**(6,006)**	**(3,629)**	**(27,949)**
Net Expenditure	**177,302**	**67,788**	**17,046**	**12,111**	**19,086**	**23,493**	**18,092**	**14,845**	**4,841**	**109,514**

Capital programme - Communities, Economy & Transport

Communities, Economy & Transport	Total Budget	Total Previous Years Spend	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Remaining Budget Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
New Archive and Record Office - "The Keep"	20,178	20,091	45	28	14					87
Rye Library	964	908	56							56
Hastings Library	8,739	2,603	3,530	2,295	311					6,136
Newhaven Library	1,713	1,651	62							62
Southover Grange (formerly The Maltings)	1,307	156	1,000	151						1,151
Library Refurbishment	1,532	1,032	500							500
Newhaven Household Waste Recycling Site	2,037	2,036	1							1
Travellers Site Bridies Tan	1,347	1,313	34							34
Broadband	25,600	17,297	375	7,928						8,303
Bexhill & Hastings Link Road	124,309	116,670	3,885	996	609	490	1,659			7,639
BHLR Complementary Measures	1,851	1,040	130	681						811
Exceat Bridge Maintenance	500	33	30	437						467
Reshaping Uckfield Town Centre	2,500	963	1,537							1,537

Capital programme - Communities, Economy & Transport

Communities, Economy & Transport	Total Budget	Total Previous Years Spend	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Remaining Budget Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Economic Growth & Strategic Infrastructure Programme										
Economic Intervention Fund	7,902	1,911	1,686	1,114	1,279	1,267	645			5,991
Catalysing Stalled Sites	916		116	600	200					916
EDS Upgrading Empty Commerical Property	500		53	447						500
EDS Incubation Units	1,500			875	625					1,500
North Bexhill Access Road	16,600	6,410	6,192	3,998						10,190
Queensway Gateway Road	6,000	1,419	3,000	1,581						4,581
Newhaven Flood Defences	1,500	300	800	400						1,200
Sovereign Harbour/Site Infrastructure	1,700	530	1,170							1,170
Swallow Buisness Park	1,400	505	895							895
A22/A27 Junction Improvement Package	4,500					2,500	2,000			4,500
LGF Business Case Development	196		196							196
Newhaven Port Access Road	23,271	322	582	11,341	10,618	408				22,949
Street Lighting Invest to Save	737	720	17							17
LSTF - Coastal Towns/RTPI	2,405	2,028	277	100						377
LSTF - Travel Choices Lewes	1,178	1,176	2							2
Eastbourne and Hastings Light Reduction	3,706	3,697	9							9

Capital programme - Communities, Economy & Transport

Communities, Economy & Transport	Total Budget	Total Previous Years Spend	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Remaining Budget Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Eastern Depot Development	1,586	196	200	1,190						1,390
Newhaven Swing Bridge	1,533	1,498	35							35
Waste Leachate Programme	250		11	239						250
Integrated Transport - LTP plus Externally Funded										
Hastings & Bexhill Movement & Access Package	12,643			2,143	3,500	3,500	3,500			12,643
Eastbourne Town Centre Movement & Access Package	3,000					1,000	2,000			3,000
Eastbourne/South Wealden Walking & Cycling Package	9,450	600	400	1,700	1,750	2,500	2,500			8,850
Hailsham/Polegate/Eastbourne Sustainable Transport Corridor	2,350		250	2,100						2,350
Other Integrated Transport Schemes	37,288	13,605	5,981	3,107	2,919	2,919	2,919	2,919	2,919	23,683
Speed Management	2,948	2,826	122							122
Newhaven S106	474	384	90							90
Pebsham S106	432	424	8							8
Terminus Road Improvements	6,250	470	695	5,085						5,780

Capital programme - Communities, Economy & Transport

Communities, Economy & Transport	Total Budget	Total Previous Years Spend	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Remaining Budget Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Core Programme - Highways Structural Maintenance	226,546	98,741	18,538	18,017	18,250	18,250	18,250	18,250	18,250	127,805
Core Programme - Bridge Assessment Strengthening	13,310	4,996	1,134	1,180	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	8,314
Core Programme - Street Lighting - Life Expired Equipment	10,133	3,983	867	883	880	880	880	880	880	6,150
Core Programme - Rights of Way Surface Repairs and Bridge Replacement Programme	4,883	1,868	465	400	430	430	430	430	430	3,015
Gross Expenditure	**599,664**	**314,402**	**54,976**	**69,016**	**42,585**	**35,344**	**35,983**	**23,679**	**23,679**	**285,262**
Scheme Specific Income	**(109,685)**	**(40,825)**	**(20,406)**	**(22,704)**	**(5,250)**	**(9,935)**	**(10,565)**			**(68,860)**
Net Expenditure	**489,979**	**273,577**	**34,570**	**46,312**	**37,335**	**25,409**	**25,418**	**23,679**	**23,679**	**216,402**

Capital programme - Governance

Governance	Total Budget	Total Previous Years Spend	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Remaining Budget Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Case Management System/Committee Management System	86	83	3							3
ICT for Members	42			42						42
Gross Expenditure	**128**	**83**	**3**	**42**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**45**
Scheme Specific Income										
Net Expenditure	**128**	**83**	**3**	**42**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**45**

Reserve Balances

	Anticipated Balance 1st April 2017 £'000	Net planned Movements 2017/18 £'000	Anticipated Balance 1st April 2018 £'000
Strategic Reserves:			
Risk: to manage the financial impacts of risk (often remedial action).	2,232	0	2,232
Transformation: funds for change, protection and improvement of Council services.	3,903	(1,419)	2,484
Service Development: for urgent corporate service priorities and to develop.	519	(174)	345
Infrastructure: to enable development across the County.	6,159	(290)	5,869
Financing: supports the medium term financial strategy (e.g. managing cash flow across financial years; redundancies).	11,760	(6,689)	5,071
Total Strategic Reserves	**24,573**	**(8,572)**	**16,001**
Service-Specific Reserves:			
Corporate Waste	12,843	0	12,843
2018-23 Capital Programme	26,801	0	26,801
Insurance Risk	5,902	75	5,977
Held on behalf of others or statutorily ringfenced			
Balances held by Schools	16,163	0	16,163
Extended Schools	672	0	672
Schools Supply Teacher Insurance	552	0	552
Public Health - Health Protection - Pandemic	1,200	0	1,200
Public Health Recommissioning	7,972	(4,468)	3,504
High Weald	106	0	106
On Street Car Parking	2,714	(1,266)	1,448
Claverham Adult Education	20	0	20
ACRES (Adult College of Rural East Sussex)	357	0	357
Lewes Athletics Track	17	0	17
Ouse Valley Commuted Maintenance	17	0	17
The Keep - Archive Service	244	0	244
Sussex Air Quality Partnership	26	(26)	0
Subtotal held on behalf of others or statutorily ringfenced	**30,060**	**(5,760)**	**24,300**
Total Service-Specific Reserves	**75,606**	**(5,685)**	**69,921**
Total Reserves	**100,179**	**(14,257)**	**85,922**

This table provides a summary of planned movements in and out of the individual reserves over the financial year 2017/18.

Additionally we hold a General Fund balance of £10.0m.

Explanation of key terms

Balances
A working balance is needed so that payments can be made before income is received, and as a cushion against unexpected expenditure during the year.

Band D Property
Property band commonly used to specify the average council tax. The band includes property values between £68,001 and £88,000 (as at 1st April 1991).

Budget
An expression mainly in financial terms of the Council's policy for a specified period.

Business Rates
A charge on commercial and industrial buildings fixed by the Government and collected by District and Borough Councils. As of 2013/14 a proportion is retained and shared locally amongst authorities (including Fire & Rescue), rather than going to the Government for redistribution on a national basis. That part of business rates going to Government is redistributed as "Top-Up" grant, where local need is assessed as greater than the share of business rates retained locally. All County Councils are "Top-Up" authorities, receiving only a small share of business rates.

Depreciation
Amounts charged to services revenue for the use of assets/ infrastructure.

Capital Expenditure / Capital Programme
Expenditure on the acquisition of assets, or which adds to rather than maintains the value of existing assets. It is financed mainly from borrowing and charged to the revenue account over a number of years.

Capital Financing
Capital expenditure is financed by loans, Government grants, external contributions (e.g. developers' contributions to specific schemes) contribution from the revenue account, and proceeds from the sale of assets. The revenue budget bears the cost of direct revenue contributions, together with interest and the provision for repayments of these loans.

Capital Receipts
Income received from the sale of capital assets, together with specific contributions, including Government grants, towards capital expenditure.

Contingency
A sum set aside to meet future pay and price rises over and above provision made in departmental budgets.

Council Tax Requirement
This is an amount calculated, in advance of each year, by each billing authority (e.g. Lewes District Council) and by each major precepting authority, (e.g. East Sussex County Council). It is the amount of revenue to be met from Council Tax, and is equivalent to an authority's Band D Council Tax multiplied by its council tax base.

Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG)
A major ring-fenced government specific grant, introduced in 2006/07, which provides funding for schools and schools-related expenditure.

Earmarked Reserves
Reserves which are set aside for specific purposes.

Government Grants
Contributions by central Government towards either the revenue or capital cost of local authority services.

Levies
A contribution which the County Council is required to make towards the costs of Ashdown Forest Conservators, Environment Agency (for flood defence) and Sussex Inshore Fisheries and Conservation Authority.

Net Budget Requirement
The total expenditure (after deduction of income) that the Council can finance from the aggregation of Revenue Support Grant, Business Rates and Council Tax.

New Homes Bonus
A government grant which is aimed at encouraging local authorities to increase the number of homes in their area.

Precept
The income which the Council requires a District or Borough Council to raise on its behalf from Council Tax.

Provisions and Reserves
Provisions are made for liabilities and losses which are likely or certain to be incurred but the amount or dates on which they will arise cannot be determined accurately. Internal reserves are set aside to finance future expenditure for purposes falling outside the definition of provisions.

Revenue Expenditure
Expenditure that the Council incurs on the day-to-day costs of providing services including principally on pay, running costs of buildings, equipment, third party payments and capital financing costs.

Revenue Support Grant (RSG)
Additional funding received from central government, outside that received through the business rates retention scheme.

Slippage
Actual capital payments or income, spent or received in a year different to that planned in the capital programme.

Specific and Special Grants
Grants paid by central Government for specific services and allocated to local authorities according to specific policies criteria.

Supported Borrowing
The level of borrowing that the Government will support via grant towards interest and principal repayments.

Tax Base
All domestic properties are placed in one of eight valuation bands. The council tax base is calculated according to Government regulations to assess, by proportion, the equivalent number of Band D properties. The County's net expenditure is divided by this number to give the council tax levy.

Third Party Payments
Payments made to agencies and contracted service providers, e.g. payments to private sector nursing homes.

Transfer Payments
Money paid by a local authority to an individual specifically to enable them to pay someone else e.g. awards paid to students to enable them to pay fees.

Produced by:

Orbis
East Sussex County Council
County Hall
Lewes
East Sussex County Council
BN7 1UE

January 2017

Medium Term Financial Plan

APPENDIX 3

	16/17 Estimate £million	17/18 Estimate £million	18/19 Estimate £million	*19/20 Estimate £million*	*20/21 Estimate £million*
CORPORATE FUNDING					
Business Rates	(71.400)	(71.879)	(74.448)	(77.054)	(78.595)
Revenue Support Grant	(45.107)	(26.727)	(14.966)	(3.491)	
Council Tax	(242.566)	(254.044)	(269.146)	(285.160)	(291.623)
Council Tax - Adult Social Care Precept	(4.657)	(7.355)	(7.799)		
Transition Grant	(2.704)	(2.696)			
New Homes Bonus	(2.878)	(2.250)	(1.589)	(1.524)	(1.500)
TOTAL CORPORATE FUNDING	**(369.312)**	**(364.951)**	**(367.948)**	***(367.229)***	***(371.718)***
PLANNED EXPENDITURE					
Net Service Expenditure	311.292	318.399	329.116	328.821	338.018
Pay Award/Inflation/National Living Wage	11.714	9.767	15.090	10.859	11.445
NI - Abolition of Contracted Out	2.500				
Adult Social Care Growth & Demography	6.086	5.119	5.137	5.170	5.304
Extension of Foster Care to 21	1.700	0.900	0.700		
Waste Contract	0.792				
Dedicated Schools Grant		0.500	0.250	0.250	
Education Services Grant	0.664	2.278	1.178		
Additional capacity at Residential Children's Homes	0.200				
Childrens Services pressures		1.800	5.500		
ESBT/C4Y Investment		4.500			
Waste Housing Growth		0.119	0.005	0.006	
ASC Support Grant		(2.597)	2.597		
Improved Better Care Fund		(0.286)	(7.528)	(7.088)	
Economic Development Grants		1.000	(1.000)		
Home to School Transport		0.200			
Highways		1.300			
Community Match		0.150			
Youth Services		0.130			
Transition Funding for Schools		0.750	(0.750)		
Savings	(16.549)	(14.913)	(21.474)		
NET SERVICE EXPENDITURE	**318.399**	**329.116**	**328.821**	***338.018***	***354.767***
Treasury Management	27.566	20.936	21.436	21.936	22.436
Funding Capital Programme - base contribution	6.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000
Funding Capital Programme - New Homes Bonus	2.878	2.250	1.589	1.524	1.500
General Contingency	3.390	3.440	3.470	3.460	3.500
Contribution to balances and reserves	4.097	(2.795)	0.648	0.648	0.648
Transformation & Risk Delivery Provision		0.127			
Pensions	6.299	6.456	7.202	7.986	8.871
Apprenticeship Levy		0.600	0.600	0.600	0.600
Levies	0.441	0.574	0.524	0.542	0.556
Other	0.242	0.247	0.247	0.247	0.247
TOTAL CORPORATE EXPENDITURE	**50.913**	**35.835**	**39.716**	***40.943***	***42.358***
TOTAL PLANNED EXPENDITURE	**369.312**	**364.951**	**368.537**	***378.961***	***397.125***
DEFICIT/(SURPLUS)	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.589**	***11.732***	***25.407***

NOT INCLUDED IN FIGURES ABOVE

Care Act (shown at medium risk for 2020/21) *10.577*

(Full range - low risk £2.5m; medium risk £10.6m; high risk £21.3m)

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East Sussex County Council
Savings 2017/18 and 2018/19

Department	2017/18 Savings (£'000)	2018/19 Savings (£'000)
Adult Social Care - outside ESBT	1,552	2,257
Business Services/Orbis	1,472	1,396
Children's Services (excl. schools)	3,440	5,335
Communities, Economy & Transport	1,136	2,119
Governance Services	270	134
East Sussex Better Together (ESBT):		
Adult Social Care	7,007	10,164
Children's Services	36	69
Subtotal ESBT	**7,043**	**10,233**
Subtotal Departments	**14,913**	**21,474**
Capital Programme Management	2,000	0
Subtotal Centrally Held Budgets	**2,000**	**0**
TOTAL SAVINGS	**16,913**	**21,474**
Public Health	*0*	*0*

Adult Social Care: outside ESBT SIP			Gross budget *	Savings		Protected characteristics								
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Age	Disability	Gender / Transgender	Ethnicity	Marriage / Civil Partnership	Pregnancy /Maternity	Religion / Belief	Sexual Orientation	No significant
Service description	**Description of savings proposal**	**Impact assessment**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**									
Carers	Stop Adult Social Care contribution to the Better Care Fund	Potential reduction in total funding available for Carer support and services. Direct impact on carer support and therefore Carers ability to continue in their caring role which is likely to result in increased demand and cost pressure on the Community Care budget	1,141	173	136		-							
Supporting People	Review Supporting People funding for floating housing support services: Home Works for people aged 16-64 and STEPS for people aged 65 and over	Potential reduction in funding will directly impact vulnerable people with housing support needs, including those who have a disability. The services support people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness to achieve and maintain suitable accommodation and build resilience. The impact would be broadly the same on people of all ages as removal of support to people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness is not age specific. Clients with multiple and complex needs are prioritised and vulnerability, need and risk of homelessness are key determinants of eligibility.	1,681	200	795		-							
Substance Misuse	Review Substance Misuse Contracts	Potential impact on the following areas of work and activity listed below from a 20% reduction in funding. Impacts would also include reduced co-ordination of services and support for people in treatment and recovery who are often very vulnerable and living volatile lifestyles. •Coordinating the countywide implementation of the national drug and alcohol strategies •Producing drug and alcohol needs assessments •Commissioning recovery focused drug and alcohol treatment and support services •Coordinating partnership activity aimed at promoting good health and reducing drug and alcohol harm	68	20	21	-	-							
Commissioned Services				**393**	**952**									
Management and Support	Review of Training and Development; Staffing structures within Strategy, Commissioning, Planning, Performance & Engagement, and Contracts and Purchasing Unit	Review of the provision and access to training and development, with potential impact on support and training to operational staff. Review of staffing and capacity across Strategy and Commissioning, Planning Performance & Engagement and Contracts and Purchasing. Potential impact on staffing numbers.	3,184	716	716									y
Management and Support	Assessment and Care Management Staffing; Complaints Unit	Review of staffing levels and support available to operational services including operational guidance; translation of national policy into local practice; Review of capacity to respond to complaints in a timely manner.		55	57									y
Management and Support				**771**	**773**									

Adult Social Care: outside ESBT SIP			Gross budget *	Savings		Protected characteristics								
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Age	Disability	Gender / Transgender	Ethnicity	Marriage / Civil Partnership	Pregnancy /Maternity	Religion / Belief	Sexual Orientation	No significant
Service description	**Description of savings proposal**	**Impact assessment**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**									
Older People Services	Review Day Centre Services	Potential impact on individuals using these services. Reduced access to services for some people in some rural areas, negative impact on independent living and distress caused by changing provision, potential loss of friendship networks, and increased stress for carers.	203	69	69	-	-							
Other Adults	Review Discretionary East Sussex Support Scheme (DESSS)	Potential impact on local residents facing temporary financial hardship where the need cannot be met any other way and there is a significant risk to a person's health and safety.	111	55	56									y
Learning Disabilities	Review Wealden Community Support Team	Potential impact on individuals receiving community support in their own homes and in the community. The team support individuals to undertake a range of activities within the home and community. Direct impact on people with learning disabilities to find work on a full time, part time or voluntary basis and participate in community activities	350	83	175	-	-							
	Review Supported Employment	Potential impact on individuals receiving community support in their own homes and in the community. Direct impact on people with learning disabilities to find work on a full time, part time, voluntary, or work experience basis.	48	24	24	-	-							
Directly Provided Services				**231**	**324**									
Community Safety	Review funding of Community Safety	Potential impact on staffing levels. Risk to partnership arrangements; funding domestic abuse and other partnership funded services. Potential impact on vulnerable individuals in the local community.	723		208		-	-					-	
Community Safety				**0**	**208**									
Older People Ind Sector Care Budgets	Review Older People service funding	Potential impact on the levels of care and support funding available to meet eligible social care needs. Reduced choice for service users in the way care and support is delivered and reduced choice of services provided. Reductions in preventative support may result in individuals eligible care needs increasing more quickly. This may place additional pressure on the Community Care budget.	16,559	93	0	-	-							
	Review Older People Mental Health service funding	Potential impact on the levels of care and support funding available to meet eligible social care needs. Reduced choice for service users in the way care and support is delivered and reduced choice of services provided. Reductions in preventative support may result in individuals eligible care needs increasing more quickly. This may place additional pressure on the Community Care budget.		11	0	-	-							
	Fees and Charges			(14)	0									
Older People Community Care				**90**	**0**									

Adult Social Care: outside ESBT SIP			Gross budget *	Savings		Protected characteristics								
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Age	Disability	Gender / Transgender	Ethnicity	Marriage / Civil Partnership	Pregnancy /Maternity	Religion / Belief	Sexual Orientation	No significant
Service description	**Description of savings proposal**	**Impact assessment**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**									
Working Age Adult Ind Sector Care Budgets	Review Learning Disabilities service funding	Potential impact on the levels of care and support funding available to meet eligible social care needs. Reduced choice for service users in the way care and support is delivered and reduced choice of services provided. Reductions in preventative support may result in individuals eligible care needs increasing more quickly. This may place additional pressure on the Community Care budget.	12,861	67	0	-	-							
	Review Mental Health service funding	Potential impact on the levels of care and support funding available to meet eligible social care needs. Reduced choice for service users in the way care and support is delivered and reduced choice of services provided. Reductions in preventative support may result in individuals eligible care needs increasing more quickly. This may place additional pressure on the Community Care budget.		10	0	-	-							
	Fees and Charges			(10)	0									
Working Age Adult Community Care				**67**	**0**									
				1,552	**2,257**									

* The gross budgets shown reflect the areas against which savings have been proposed.

East Sussex Better Together (ESBT)			Gross budget *	Savings		Protected characteristics								
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19									
Service description	**Description of savings proposal**	**Impact assessment**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**Age**	**Disability**	**Gender / Transgender**	**Ethnicity**	**Marriage / Civil Partnership**	**Pregnancy /Maternity**	**Religion / Belief**	**Sexual Orientation**	**No significant relevance**
Adult Social Care: ESBT Integrated Strategic Investment Plan	ESBT whole system redesign and implementation of integrated health and social care commissioning and delivery	The transformation of the health and social care system at a time of increasing demographic pressures and financial constraint will be challenging. The scale and pace of change required across all services, taking account of the full £864m investment in the health and social care system, will present risks. There will be a need to ensure robust democratic accountability and control, the effective discharge of statutory responsibilities, strong financial control and a clear framework of managing the potential risks of unintended clinical and financial consequences. The formal agreements underpinning the integration will seek to mitigate these risks. There will be potential impacts for service users in how they access services and are supported in the future, which have already been subject to extensive consultation.		7,007	10,164	+/-	+/-			+	+			
Children's Services: ESBT Integrated Strategic Investment Plan	ESBT whole system redesign and implementation of integrated health and social care commissioning and delivery	The transformation of the health and social care system at a time of increasing demographic pressures and financial constraint will be challenging. The scale and pace of change required across all services, taking account of the full £864m investment in the health and social care system, will present risks. There will be a need to ensure robust democratic accountability and control, the effective discharge of statutory responsibilities, strong financial control and a clear framework of managing the potential risks of unintended clinical and financial consequences. The formal agreements underpinning the integration will seek to mitigate these risks. There will be potential impacts for service users in how they access services and are supported in the future, which have already been subject to extensive consultation.		36	69	+/-	+/-		-					
			n/a **	**7,043**	**10,233**									

* The gross budgets shown reflect the areas against which savings have been proposed.
** The Partnership did not formally exist in 2016//17, therefore no gross budget shown.

Business Services / Orbis - current & additional savings			Gross budget *	Savings		Protected characteristics								
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Age	Disability	Gender / Transgender	Ethnicity	Marriage / Civil Partnership	Pregnancy / Maternity	Religion / Belief	Sexual Orientation	No significant relevance
Service description	**Description of savings proposal**	**Impact assessment**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**									
Orbis Business Services partnership will deliver seamless and resilient business services, whilst providing savings to both authorities (East Sussex and Surrey County Councils). Bringing together services will create sufficient scale to drive shared efficiencies, enable us to share skills and knowledge, and invest in technology that could otherwise be prohibitively expensive for each organisation alone. Financial savings are based on management de-layering, process improvement and reduction of duplication. Orbis is expected to grow by bringing on public sector partners, and from the pursuit of income opportunities through the provision of services to public sector clients (on a contractual basis or by means of specific delegation of function). The 'compelling alternative'. The partnership incorporates the following services:	The savings proposals per year show the aggregate sum relating to the ESCC one-third share. A two-thirds share is attributable to SCC; however, it is important to remember that the one-third/two-thirds split cannot be disentangled as the proposals reflect the integrated service design. Phased changes to the Senior Management structure. Integrating and reducing, where appropriate, the layers of managerial hierarchy. The phasing allows for capacity retention during the first two years, with all savings expected to be delivered by 18/19. Phased changes to other staff costs that are based on both: existing operational delivery plan; together with (from 17/18 onwards) services that are currently being re-designed through the Orbis 'area for search' programme. These proposals will focus primarily on process improvement and the reduction of duplication of activity. Process Improvement - Making processes more	The first year will focus on: - stability of service; - embedding new senior management structures; - supporting other departments in the delivery of the change agendas; - planning and implementing the integration of all Orbis services Key factors for delivery of the Orbis Business Plan by the end of 18/19 include: - Clarity on level of interrogation of each function; - Recognising the needs of each partner, including agreement to changes in service offer as a result in service design (in line with the Target Operating Model). - Removal of cultural inertia and resistance to 'location based' support i.e. support will be provided by Orbis staff irrespective of whether they are based in Lewes, Kingston or elsewhere. Technology requirements and transitional/programme support to enable changes. Some initial modest growth proposals of currently offered services have been included. These will be dependent on being able to develop a 'marketable' offer through the business plan and a requirement for sufficient commercial skills to deliver new business. At this stage no assumptions of benefits arising from taking on new public sector partners has been included. Again, that will be a feature of the forward-looking 'compelling alternative' Orbis strategy.	21,688	981	1,396									y

Business Services / Orbis - current & additional savings			Gross budget *	Savings		Protected characteristics								
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Age	Disability	Gender / Transgender	Ethnicity	Marriage / Civil Partnership	Pregnancy / Maternity	Religion / Belief	Sexual Orientation	No significant relevance
Service description	**Description of savings proposal**	**Impact assessment**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**									
• Personnel and Training (PAT); • Property and Capital Investment; • ICT; • Procurement; • Finance (including Internal Audit); and • Business Operations (Shared Services). These services are fully described in the Orbis Business Plan and are provided from ESCC or SCC locations. There are already degrees of integration of each of these activities as Orbis has progressed along the Partnership route.	efficient and effective through use of more standardised, streamlined processes. These can often be technology enabled to offer automation or user empowerment through self-service. Removal of duplication - Where activity is common across the two organisations, there is potential benefit through economies of scale and scope to remove duplicated effort. Growth - an initial focus on offering specialist financial and internal audit advice (including expanding current offer e.g. to schools and other public sector organisations) and Business Operations services. Non-staff savings will focus on the ICT and Business Operations areas. The savings proposals are shown net of some additional revenue costs arising out of the investment need to improve IT capability to support the delivery of integrated Orbis services.													

Business Services / Orbis - current & additional savings			Gross budget *	Savings		Protected characteristics								
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Age	Disability	Gender / Transgender	Ethnicity	Marriage / Civil Partnership	Pregnancy / Maternity	Religion / Belief	Sexual Orientation	No significant relevance
Service description	**Description of savings proposal**	**Impact assessment**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**									
Orbis Savings	Reconfiguration of services and reduction in staffing for Procurement, Property and Business Operations.	Across Orbis, additional savings are expected to be realised from the procurement budget that will be part of the wider restructure being undertaken in Autumn/Winter 2016/17 to allow for full year savings from April 2017, as these savings will be considered as part of the wider restructure/consultation there will be no addition consultation required. Additional savings will also be delivered from Business Operations through staff reductions in areas to be identified. Within Property, there will also be a number of capitalised work reduced and stopping specific level of Asset feasibility work. As well as to reshape and reduce Asset Teams. ESCC have stated 30% of the overall total Orbis savings, in line with the current ACR.	7,614	217										
ICT Contracts (MOBO)	Review existing ICT contracts to assess opportunities to reduce/share costs across the partnership. Specific areas and impact to be identified but focus will be on overlaps and duplication.	Potential reduction in service levels,	5,895	100										y
Property - Cleaning and Courier services (MOBO)	Review existing contracts to assess opportunities to reduce/share costs across the partnership.	Potential reduction in service levels.	2,318	74										y
Delivery of agile efficiencies by centralising support budgets	Management of telephony, postage and printing budgets. Business Growth.		1,173	100										y
				1,472	**1,396**									

* The gross budgets shown reflect the areas against which savings have been proposed.

Children's Services			Gross budget *	Net budget *	Savings		Protected characteristics								
			2016/17	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19									
Service description	**Description of savings proposal**	**Impact assessment**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**Age**	**Disability**	**Gender / Transgender**	**Ethnicity**	**Marriage / Civil Partnership**	**Pregnancy /Maternity**	**Religion / Belief**	**Sexual Orientation**	**No significant relevance**
Early Help 0-5	Re-commission Health Visitor contract and achieve significant reduction in the cost (funded by Public Health) and other staffing and non staffing budget reductions.	**17/18** Reductions in non-staffing budgets such as travel, printing, equipment etc. Some reductions in Family Key Worker (FKW) posts are unavoidable with the risk that we will reduce our ability to achieve successful payment by results (PBR) troubled family claims. There is also a risk that we will be unable to stop families' needs escalating resulting in the need for more expensive social care interventions. To mitigate this we plan to reduce FKWs in areas where there are the lowest referral rates or where they are working with families with lower level needs. Reductions in agency staffing budgets will result in some Children's Centres opening for shorter hours. **18/19** The Health Visitor (HV) contract has to be re-commissioned by April 18. This is funded by Public Health. The contract value will need to be reduced significantly as part of the commissioning process. We believe that savings are possible by a more flexible use of the skills mix, management savings and ceasing work with families that have lower level needs where appropriate. The integration of HV and Children's Centres has been challenging and work is ongoing to embed the changes and there is a risk that coupled with other savings proposals, there could be an adverse impact on performance. There will also be further reductions in management, officer and support posts.			341	1,067	-	-	-	-				-	
Early Help 5-19	Reduction in open access youth work provision, closure of Uckfield Youth Centre, working with D&Bs and housing associations to identify alternative ways to fund and deliver youth services. Management and staff savings achieved through services being delivered more efficiently in house.	**17/18 and 18/19** Fewer places to go and things to do for young people. Could increase anti- social behaviour and reduce ability to identify young people who may need targeted 1:1 help. Detached youth work provision will mitigate closure of Uckfield Youth Centre. Some reductions in FKW are unavoidable with the risk that we will reduce our ability to achieve successful PBR troubled family claims and stop families' needs escalating resulting in the need for more expensive social care interventions.	18,928	15,519	269	185	-	-	-	-				-	
Early help 0-19	Consideration of different service delivery models for Early Help Services 0-5 and 5-19 to achieve management and staff savings.	**18/19** The financial constraints faced by all Councils have led to some authorities considering alternative models for the delivery of early help and health visiting services. Alternative service models will need to be carefully considered to ensure viability. There is a risk that any changes, coupled with other savings proposals, could have an adverse impact on performance.				350	-	-	-	-				-	

Children's Services			Gross budget *	Net budget *	Savings		Protected characteristics								
			2016/17	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19									
Service description	**Description of savings proposal**	**Impact assessment**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**Age**	**Disability**	**Gender / Transgender**	**Ethnicity**	**Marriage / Civil Partnership**	**Pregnancy /Maternity**	**Religion / Belief**	**Sexual Orientation**	**No significant relevance**
Support Services, including Admissions, Buzz and Music service	Management and staff savings, efficiency savings linked to agile working, reduced use of external venues, income generation, and training budget reductions. Merger of Complaints and IFF functions to achieve efficiencies and to channel shift most level 1 and 2 enquiries to digital. Reduction in fee remission and review of music service staffing.	**17/18 and 18/19** There may also be a reduction in support for operational managers across planning, performance, information management, organisational development and change management. This may lead to reduced responsiveness to requests for information (e.g. Planning, performance, Data Protection Access Requests and Freedom on Information Requests). Reduced ability to support departmental priorities or new initiatives such as absence management, preparation for apprentice levy or external inspections. The reduced training budget and reduced training commissioning function will limit the ability to develop the children's workforce. **17/18** Telephone support for enquiries into the Information for Families team will only be provided to the most vulnerable and for those that cannot access information digitally. There will be a focus on channel shifting all other enquiries to our improved web information, advice and guidance. **17/18 and 18/19** Fee remission changes are in the process of being implemented with schools picking up the fee remission costs for individual pupils attending their schools (on a phased basis) using pupil premium following consultation with the Schools Forum in January 2016. The staffing arrangements of the music service are currently under review with further savings proposals being developed.			385	296	+/-	+/-		-					
Home to School Transport	Implementing agreed changes to discretionary HTST and review of unsafe routes.	**17/18 and 18/19** Savings to Home to School Transport (HTST) as a result of policy changes implemented during 16/17 continue to accrue. Review of unsafe routes will look at whether footpaths and bridleways can be used as safe walking routes to school, therefore reducing HTST costs.	11,708	11,221	488	566	-	-							
Locality	Reductions to S17 budgets that support emergency payments eg accommodation and subsistence costs for families. Reconfiguration of SW posts within teams to reduce numbers of staff.	**17/18 and 18/19** Savings are predicated on robust budget monitoring and forecasting. There is a risk that benefit changes could result in pressure being placed on the S17 budget. **17/18** Same level of reductions already made in 2016/17. Potential for further increase in caseloads and consequent impact on timeliness of interventions for families and on capacity to make safe decisions.	12,298	11,269	0	381	-	-	-	-					

Children's Services			Gross budget *	Net budget *	Savings		Protected characteristics								
			2016/17	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19									
Service description	**Description of savings proposal**	**Impact assessment**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**Age**	**Disability**	**Gender / Transgender**	**Ethnicity**	**Marriage / Civil Partnership**	**Pregnancy /Maternity**	**Religion / Belief**	**Sexual Orientation**	**No significant relevance**
SWIFT and YOT	Income generation from both Public Health and external sources. Reconfiguration of staffing from FKW posts to support court mandated/PLO assessments.	**17/18 and 18/19** Income generation will mitigate impact of budget reductions and further opportunities to trade externally will be pursued vigorously. **17/18 and 18/19** May impact on PBR claims for Troubled Families but this will be mitigated by other Early Help services making compensatory increases.	1,675	539	180	134	-	-		-					
Safeguarding and QA unit	Reductions in admin support and reduction in 1fte of Independent Reviewing Officer and Child Protection Advisor (IROs)	**17/18 and 18/19** Safeguarding unit reductions are predicated on reduced numbers of LAC and CP plans. Caseloads are already above national averages and given there are currently 9.6 ftes, a further reduction of 1fte is likely to increase caseloads which could result in poor case planning.	1,378	1,265	23	53									
LAC	Continued use of robust placement management.	**17/18 and 18/19** LAC modelling shows continued reduction in numbers however impact of Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children will need to be factored in.	25,106	21,712	823	952	-	-	-	-				-	
SLES	Reduction in specialist posts and staff numbers, increase in traded activity and school to school support.	Reduction in SLES school improvement provision will reduce capacity to increase the proportion of good and outstanding schools that will provide capacity for school to school improvement support, and limit the effectiveness of the LA's monitoring of the performance of all schools. This could impact negatively on pupil outcomes, increase the number of underperforming schools and schools in Ofsted categories of concern. Reduction in the statutory provision of Information, Advice and Guidance (IAG) to vulnerable young people will have a significant impact on performance which we will mitigate through the use of online mechanisms for delivering information, advice and guidance to young people. However the impact of limited face to face support and tracking could reduce the participation of vulnerable young people in education, training and employment 16-19.	25,650	2,985	122	218	-	-	-					-	
ISEND and ESBAS	Reduction in staff posts, reduced placement costs and service redesign in 18/19, plus review of respite care.	Education Support, Behaviour and Attendance Service (ESBAS) will work to mitigate the impact on schools by extending the LA offer of traded work. Reduction in the provision of support to schools for improving behaviour and attendance and in early intervention for pupils facing barriers to engagement. Not all of this work is statutory but helps to manage the demand for expensive, statutory and more costly intervention. Reduction in the Short Term Agency Budget and Short Breaks provision will result in additional pressures on families. Reduction in ISEND assessment and planning may lead to delays in provision beyond statutory timescales but we would mitigate this by working to reduce the number of statutory assessments and plans, through building capacity in schools and colleges to support more young people with school/college based plans. The most significant savings have been delayed to 17/18 and 18/19 in the context of pressures and demands from the current SEN reforms.	45,005	10,102	0	1,230	-	-	-						
Other	Further vacancy control, reducing travel and other non staffing costs.		152,815	64,604	808	(97)									
TOTAL					**3,440**	**5,335**									

* The budgets shown reflect the areas against which savings have been proposed.

Communities, Economy & Transport - current & additional savings			Gross budget *	Savings		Protected characteristics								
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Age	Disability	Gender / Transgender	Ethnicity	Marriage/ Civil Partnership	Pregnancy /Maternity	Religion / Belief	Sexual Orientation	No significant relevance
Service description	**Description of savings proposal**	**Impact assessment**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**									
Operations and Contract Management														
Waste Operations	Leachate Disposal	More efficient and environmentally sustainable management of closed landfill sites.	672	85										y
Waste Disposal	Change to the management of the Corporate Waste Reserve; efficiency improvements, with partners, of the service; and maximising income generation opportunities	The proposed change to the management of the Waste Reserve includes a different approach to managing risk. Moving to a different approach over a four year period reduces the risk provision from around £30m to £13m. If risks occur and have a permanent effect on the revenue budget, there would need to be a matching increase to the base budget, however the proposed approach means that funding could be found if and when required, rather than kept in reserve to a greater extent than appropriate for the medium term. Impacts of efficiency improvements will vary and, where appropriate, the relevant consultation and Member approval will be sought, with the detail of the impact defined at this stage.	28,680	25										y
Waste Disposal Service	Review of Current approach during 2017/18	The review will consider options for: demand management; asset management; income generation and the impact of any changes on residents.	28,680		800									y
Transport Hub	Restructure of Transport Hub teams	There will an impact on staff because of the reduction of staff numbers and a change of role for the staff within the teams in the Transport Hub, subject to staff consultation. There will be minimal impact on service users.	1,344	35										y
Rights of Way and Countryside Management	Efficiency savings in the Rights of Way and Countryside sites service	Minimal impact, but subject to completion of the strategic commissioning piece of work and staff consultation.	1,335	50										y
Grass Cutting	Review of grass cutting policy	Work with borough, district and parish councils the options for reducing the cost of grass cutting.	950	0	400									y
Environment service.	Increasing the coverage of Service Level Agreements with District & Borough Council's re. the provision of environmental advice.	Increased SLA coverage could lead to increased workloads in the Environment team - this may necessitate prioritising work that is in accordance with the SLA's.	337	5										y
Economy														
Planning and Environment Service	Development Control, Transport Development Control and Environment	Review of team structures and income generation opportunities	1,855	40										y

Communities, Economy & Transport - current & additional savings			Gross budget *	Savings		Protected characteristics								
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Age	Disability	Gender / Transgender	Ethnicity	Marriage/ Civil Partnership	Pregnancy /Maternity	Religion / Belief	Sexual Orientation	No significant relevance
Service description	**Description of savings proposal**	**Impact assessment**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**									
Review fees & charges across the Planning Service.	To charge for pre-application advice on major/significant County matter proposals , and review Ordinary Watercourse Consents fees.	Proponents of major schemes are unlikely to be resistant to making a pre-application charge, although they will expect a certain level of service in return, which they are probably already receiving. Proponents of smaller schemes, particularly waste uses, may be put off from having pre-application dialogue if charges are introduced. Hence, a threshold for schemes we do and do not charge for will need to be introduced. Certain District & Borough Council's may be reluctant to introduce ESCC as a party on their PPA's - we will need to clearly demonstrate the benefits of doing so. Potential that a substantial increase in OWC fees may put off people applying for OWC consent in the first place - this could lead to a greater need for enforcement. However, statutory consultation on major planning applications is assisting in identifying where OWC is required.	1,855	10	25									y
Communities														
Library and Information Service	Libraries Transformation Programme - internal review of the Library and Information Service	This extensive review of service delivery, the stock fund, opening hours and staffing structure will ensure that the current service is as efficient as possible. Staffing levels and expenditure on the stock fund will be benchmarked against other authorities, and any changes will have a low impact on the majority of our customers. During the review of opening hours, we will use management information about libraries usage to minimise the impact of any potential changes on our customers. Subject to sign off from Cabinet, proposals to change the opening hours of libraries will be publically consulted on in early 2016.	6,444	700	125	+/-	+/-	+/-						
Library and Information Service	Libraries Transformation Programme - development and implementation of the Libraries' Strategic Commissioning Strategy	The outcome of the Strategic Commissioning Strategy will potentially affect change in the overall configuration and nature of the library service in East Sussex. The implementation of the Strategy itself will optimise how the Library and Information Service is delivered, responding to current and future need, to achieve the best possible service within available resources. The outcome of the Strategy is dependent on the findings of the needs assessment, however it is estimated that it could achieve further savings during 2018/19.	6,444		750	+/-	+/-	+/-						
The Keep	Improved staff utilisation across a range of functions, increased income generation and reduction in sinking fund	An Income Generation Strategy is currently being developed. The Governance Board has approved, in principle, the approach of the sinking fund.	689	4	19									y
Trading Standards	Continued modernisation of the Trading Standards Service	A current project specific, fixed term contract and pay protection for a number of staff end during March 15/16. In addition, there will be increased income raised through a new partnership with an approved trader scheme.	868	122										y

Communities, Economy & Transport - current & additional savings			Gross budget *	Savings		Protected characteristics								
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Age	Disability	Gender / Transgender	Ethnicity	Marriage/ Civil Partnership	Pregnancy /Maternity	Religion / Belief	Sexual Orientation	No significant relevance
Service description	**Description of savings proposal**	**Impact assessment**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**									
Registration Services	Create an additional surplus of £60,000 in addition to the current target of £215,800 which has been exceed three years running and is likely to be exceeded again in 2016.17	The Registration service have consistently exceed their income target year on year. This is despite the absence of Southover Grange in Lewes as this is being refurbished. This will be completed as our flagship register office in the Spring/Summer of 2017. The move to Hastings Town Hall in 2016.17 has seen an increase in ceremony income and this is expected to increase again once Southover Grange is open. It has been calculated that an additional £60,000 income should be achievable once Southover Grange is open and Hasting Town Hall continues to increase bookings.	1,262	60										y
				1,136	**2,119**									

* The gross budgets shown reflect the areas against which savings have been proposed.

Governance Services - current & additional savings			Gross budget *	Savings		Protected characteristics								
			2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Age	Disability	Gender / Transgender	Ethnicity	Marriage / Civil Partnership	Pregnancy /Maternity	Religion / Belief	Sexual Orientation	No significant relevance
Service description	**Description of savings proposal**	**Impact assessment**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**									
Communications	Revised services offer and some income generation. Staffing restructure; efficiencies; ceasing part of service.	Ceasing support for departments in relation on-line hub where public can respond to consultations. Impact on effectiveness of consultations and added work for departments. Reduced ability to provide Departments with public/audience insight with effect on marketing efficiency	1,283	130	54									y
Legal Services	Income generation	Additional income generation from review of pricing and greater scale through partnership working. Restructure will mean less resilience, mitigated through development of Orbis Public Law.	2,128	25	50									y
Member Services	Efficiencies, staffing restructure	Reduced resilience and ability to ensure continued service at times of increased demand or staffing shortages.	541	20										y
3rd Sector	Cease corporate support for AiRs (18/19); Reduction in Generic infrastructure or Healthwatch	Reduced support for the VCS.	937		30									y
Senior Management and Organisational Development	Reduce spend on supporting Council developments, innovation, service improvements, resilience.	Reduced funding of innovation or service infrastructure development. Reduction in ability to ensure appropriate governance/M.O. at time of significant and complex change. Reduction in ability to fund external fees resulting in potential additional cost to Depts, particularly Children's Services.	509	50										y
Chief Executives Office	Reduction of across executive support, performance and R&I functions	Less support for Chief Executive and Cabinet. Less capacity for all functions.	952	45										y
				270	**134**									

* The gross budgets shown reflect the areas against which savings have been proposed.

Summary of Equality Impact Assessment for RPP&R 2017/18

Equalities Implications

Following the introduction of the Equality Act 2010 ('the EA') a public authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to –

(a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the EA;
(b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic (as defined by the EA) and persons who do not share it;
(c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The protected characteristics set out in the EA are as follows:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender Reassignment
- Pregnancy/ maternity
- Race
- Religion or Belief
- Sex
- Sexual Orientation
- Marriage and civil partnership are also protected characteristics for the purposes of the duty to eliminate discrimination.

Prior to making a decision as to which savings proposals should be agreed in the budget, Members must have due regard to the Equality Duty contained in Section 149 of the EA.

Having "due regard" does not necessarily require the achievement of all the aims set out in section 149 of the EA. Instead it requires that Members' understand the consequences of the decision for those with the relevant protected characteristics and consider these alongside other relevant factors when making the decision to pursue one course of action rather than another, alternative, course of action that may have different consequences. The regard which is necessary will depend upon the circumstances of the decision in question, and should be proportionate. Even though not all decisions will be made about which saving proposals to pursue at this stage it is necessary for the Council to begin to understand the potential impacts.

This means that in setting the Budget, the three equality aims set out above must be considered as a relevant factor alongside financial constraints and all other relevant considerations. Members' must have in mind the equalities impacts, and in particular the negative impacts, that agreeing savings will have for those with protected characteristics. Despite maximising efficiency and exploiting new ways of working, the business planning process for 2016/17 and beyond requires difficult choices to be made both within and between portfolios and services.

It is open to the Council to formulate its budget proposals (having regard to the likely impact on protected characteristics, as set out in the table), and then, at the time of developing the policies, the Council will consider in greater detail the specific impact of the proposed policies that might be implemented within the budgetary framework. Assessing the impact of proposed changes to policies, procedures and practices is not just something the law requires, it is a positive opportunity for ESCC to ensure it makes better decisions based on robust evidence.

The EA does not require an equality impact assessment (EqIA) to be carried out; however, cases considering the public sector equality duty have held that an EIA is the best way to demonstrate that the equalities impacts have been identified and considered. As such an assessment of the likely impacts of proposals or policies on those with protected characteristics will be carried out at a formative stage, and before implementation. In this way, the EIA will form an integral part of the Council's policy setting. Proposals will only be implemented after due regard has been paid to the need to achieve the three aims set out in Section 149 of the EA.

It is open to the Council to formulate its budget proposals (having regard to the likely impact on protected characteristics, as set out in the table), and then, at the time of developing the policies, to consider in greater detail the specific impact of the proposed policies that might be implemented within the budgetary framework.

Where it is the case that decisions as to how achieve savings within the agreed budget limit will be taken in-year, a high level assessment of the equality impacts of the savings is set out within the table attached. Subsequently, specific executive decisions will be taken by the relevant portfolio holders and Directors, and shall be made based on a clear understanding of what the potential impacts of doing one thing rather than another will be for the communities in East Sussex. It will be open to Directors and Lead Members at the time of taking those decisions to spend more on one activity and less or none on another or, where necessary to go back to County Council and invite it to reconsider the allocation to different service areas.

Findings on possible impact from an overall review of savings proposals

The tables attached show the potential impact of the initial, suggested reductions in budgets for each department and highlights that the budget reductions will broadly impact on the 'protected characteristics' of age and disability as people within these groups are those who are most likely to be accessing our services. It is possible that decisions will have a disproportionate impact due to geographic location, or on different communities such as disabled people, younger or older people, BME communities as well as from the cumulative effect of any decisions made.

Members will need to ensure that the impacts on those with protected characteristics and the most vulnerable are considered when either revising or removing current services, or where services transfer to partner organisations. Additional work will be required to identify the impacts on those with protected characteristics, which will take place as policies are developed, following the setting of the revenue budget.

The public sector equality duty set out in the EA is a continuing one, and it will therefore be necessary to monitor the effects of decisions and policies, not only during their formulation, but also after implementation.

In preparing the budget and considering individual savings proposals, Members have, in addition to the Section 149 Public Sector Equality Duty, to consider whether the budget as a whole and the individual savings proposals identified will indirectly discriminate against persons with any of the protected characteristics. Indirect discrimination occurs where a practice, policy or rule of the County Council which otherwise seems neutral (i.e. it applies to everyone affected in the same way) nevertheless places people with one or more of the protected characteristics at a particular disadvantage.
Even where a particular disadvantage has occurred, the proposal will not amount to indirect discrimination if it can be demonstrated that there is an objective justification for the proposal; i.e. that the proposal is a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim. Where it can be demonstrated that a particular savings proposal is a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim, that proposal will not be indirectly discriminatory. However, if there is no legitimate aim, or if the means of achieving the aim are not proportionate, for a savings proposal which creates a particular disadvantage, that savings proposal would amount to indirect discrimination and would be unlawful under the Equality Act 2010.

The consideration of indirect discrimination has included an analysis of (a) whether there is any particular disadvantage as a result of each relevant proposal, (b) whether there is a legitimate aim and (c) whether the means of achieving the aim is proportionate. The legitimate aims that relate to the savings proposals are:
- the County Council must achieve savings to its budget;
- across the Council's budgets, all areas are facing a reduction in funding (and therefore, looking at the budget more broadly, all protected characteristics will be impacted by reductions in service); and
- the County Council must deliver its statutory services and therefore a significant proportion of the available funding must be used for those statutory services.

Where it has been identified that a proposal may have a particular disadvantage, consideration has to be given as to whether there may be a more proportionate means of achieving these aims. In respect of certain Adult Social Care savings, it is considered that a more proportionate means of achieving the aims identified above would be to use the 3% Adult Social Care precept to mitigate those savings, and this has influenced the final recommendations made. However, in all other respects, it is considered that both the overall budget, and the specific savings proposals identified in are proportionate means to achieve the Council's legitimate aims set out above.

Adult Social Care, Public Health and Children's Services have been working with Eastbourne, Hailsham & Seaford Clinical Commissioning Group, Hastings and Rother Clinical Commissioning Group and East Sussex Healthcare Trust to develop an integrated Strategic Investment Plan (SIP) that will align, from 1 April 2017, total commissioning budgets of £864m (subject to ongoing due diligence).

The total 2017/18 East Sussex County Council investment within the SIP is planned at £134.996m, as set out on pages 17-18 of the budget summary at Appendix 2. The SIP planning assumptions have identified total resources of £864.6m compared to projected expenditure of £918.3m across health and social care within ESBT. There is therefore a total savings requirement of £53.7m, which includes required savings of £7.007m for Adult Social Care and £0.036m for Children's Services.

This schedule sets out the plans that are being developed, as part of the whole system health and social care redesign predicated within East Sussex Better Together, to mitigate the projected whole system financial deficit and deliver a balanced budget for 2017/18.

Due diligence continues to refine the SIP and by the 1 April 2017, there will be in place an Alliance Agreement and governance structure that will work to mitigate the financial risks of not achieving elements of the Strategic Investment Plan.

East Sussex Better Together			Gross budget	Overall Savings /Investment		Protected characteristics								
				2017/18	2018/19	Age	Disability	Gender / Transgender	Ethnicity	Marriage / Civil Partnership	Pregnancy /Maternity	Religion / Belief	Sexual Orientation	No significant relevance
Scheme description	**Description of investment proposal**	**Key outcomes**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**									
Healthy living and Wellbeing / Maintaining Independence. This is about preventing ill health, promoting independence and improving awareness of and access to services and activities that support healthy lifestyles.	Public Health, including: Making Every Contact Count, Smoking Cessation, Alcohol Awareness and Obesity/Physical Activity. Technology Enabled Care Services (TECS).	People will manage their own health and wellbeing; self-care options embedded and support to make lifestyle changes is integrated. Demand for health and social care services across the whole system will reduce, including demands on out of hours GP services; A&E attendance and hospital admissions.												y
	Making Every Contact Count (MECC): East Sussex Healthcare NHS Trust became one of the first healthcare providers in Kent, Surrey and Sussex to introduce MECC, a national initiative to help reduce health inequalities. o 100 staff completed Level 1 MECC training in the Hastings and Rother area, including staff from nursing, midwifery and allied health professions working in a variety of clinical settings. o The MECC programme is now being extended across the whole of ESHT with the aim of training 1000 staff members in 2016/2017. Plans are also in place to deliver MECC to Adult Social Care staff and to East Sussex Fire and Rescue Service staff who undertake home safety check visits.	MECC aims to address health inequalities in the Hastings and Rother area by using the contact that public facing staff have with individuals as an opportunity to encourage and deliver key messages to help improve their physical and emotional wellbeing. These messages could include advice on stopping smoking, eating healthily, maintaining a healthy weight, drinking alcohol within the recommended daily limits, undertaking the recommended amount of physical activity or improving mental health and wellbeing.												y
	Technology Enabled Care Services (TECS) : Technologies such as telehealth, telecare, telemedicine, telecoaching and self-care apps have the potential to transform the way people engage in and control their own healthcare, empowering them to manage it in a way that is right for them. As part of East Sussex Better Together we have identified savings to be delivered through enhancing the delivery of TECS more rapidly and more widely across areas including falls; frailty; crisis response; medication management, to avoid hospital admissions or re-admissions.	TECS will be made more rapidly available to those most at risk of hospital admission or re-admission. This work will also have a positive impact on delayed discharges from hospital as TECS will be prescribed via hospital teams and devices will be issued from hospital bases.		**(3,770)**	**(2,688)**		+							
	Healthy Homes Scheme: A £627,000 healthy homes scheme is underway to tackle fuel poverty in six deprived areas of Hastings and Rother as part of the East Sussex Better Together programme. The 18-month pilot will focus on private homes (owner occupiers and private tenants) with poor heating, insulation and energy efficiency to reduce health risks to vulnerable children and adults. Funded by Hastings and Rother Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) to help reduce health inequalities, the pilot has started in Braybrooke, Castle, Central St Leonards, Gensing, Old Hastings, and Bexhill Central communities.	The Healthy Homes programme will provide additional heating and insulation improvements in 148 owner-occupied and privately rented homes at an average cost of £3,250 and support the enforcement of housing standards in 76 privately rented homes												y

East Sussex Better Together			Gross budget	Overall Savings /Investment		Protected characteristics								
				2017/18	2018/19	Age	Disability	Gender / Transgender	Ethnicity	Marriage / Civil Partnership	Pregnancy /Maternity	Religion / Belief	Sexual Orientation	No significant relevance
Scheme description	**Description of investment proposal**	**Key outcomes**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**									
Proactive Care / Crisis intervention and admission avoidance: focusses on patients with long-term conditions and illnesses.	A range of new schemes and development of existing schemes including: Falls and Fracture Liaison, Frailty Strategy, Pro-Active Care, Vulnerable Patients and Specific Conditions (incl. Ear, Nose and Throat (ENT), Musculoskeletal disorders (MSK) and Gastroenterology). Crisis intervention: procurement of an integrated service model of NHS 111 and local clinical triage and assessment service; 24/7Primary Urgent Care Service accessed via NHS 111 or via own GP; Integrated urgent and emergency care centres: enabling streaming and increased primary and social care assessment capability at front of hospital.	The investment proposals are designed to support health and independence for as long as possible. As a result, demand for health and social care services across the whole system will reduce, including demands on out of hours GP services; A&E attendance and hospital admissions. These initiatives are supported by additional NHS investment e.g. the additional workers to build community capacity, see below. Crisis intervention and admissions avoidance is aimed at ensuring the right services are in the right place at the right time to help people regain their independence and well-being quickly following a period of illness. The investment will enhance capacity and capability for proactive case finding, assessment and care planning, resulting in the ability to identify patients, clients and carers before they deteriorate. This workstream involves the management of more complex cases, ensuring the most effective use of resources and a more holistic approach to care and support.				+	+							
	Social prescribing: Southdown Housing Association's Social Prescribing service, which won a prestigious award from the Royal Society for Public Health (RSPH), supports patients with mental health challenges access non-clinical sources of community support such as benefits and legal advice. Located in GP practices at the Station Plaza Health Centre in Hastings it has been extended beyond its initial time period due to its success. Social prescribing is an area for further development across ESBT. Outcomes from the work so far: 88% of patients who used the service reported they had not been back to see their GP since working with a community wellbeing advisor, 70% of patients who use the service said it helped them achieve their goals; 60% reported a reduction in GP appointments related to their mental health.	Reductions in demand for GP appointments and services; reduced demand for mental health related support.		**(28,944)**	**(24,025)**		+							
	Building community capacity: The Strategic Investment plan reflects a range of initiatives aimed at increasing the capacity of community based services to support people in their own homes, therefore avoiding unnecessary hospital admissions and timely discharge. We have developed a phased programme of work. Phase 1 is underway and we are currently recruiting 80 additional community based workers who will undertake personal care; basic nursing; rehabilitation and reablement; basic equipment prescribing. The posts are being recruited on NHS terms and conditions in anticipation of an Accountable Care Organisation in 2018. The posts will be part of the Integrated Locality Teams. Phase 1 also includes increasing the Integrated Night Service capacity to allow for a community response service to operate 24/7 and have capacity to care for an increased community patient population.	Reduced unnecessary hospital admissions and improved hospital discharge to enable people to return home. Increased support available in the community which will reduce demand on acute and high cost residential placements. This work is supported by additional NHS investment.				+	+							

East Sussex Better Together			Gross budget	Overall Savings /Investment		Protected characteristics								
				2017/18	2018/19	Age	Disability	Gender / Transgender	Ethnicity	Marriage / Civil Partnership	Pregnancy /Maternity	Religion / Belief	Sexual Orientation	No significant relevance
Scheme description	**Description of investment proposal**	**Key outcomes**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**									
	Phases 2 and phase 3 include the recruitment of additional community based workers and improving co-ordination of community and intermediate care beds to improve patient flows. This workstream also includes a range of initiatives to support falls self-assessment, care and prevention. These initiatives will deliver arrange of savings based on reducing hospital attendance and admissions and reductions in social care support needs.													
Accommodation & Bedded Care (hospital and community)	Initiatives to facilitate prevent admission and enable timely discharge: Integrated Equipment and Adaptations, Step-up and Step-down and Residential and Nursing Home Care, Discharge to Assess, Care Home Plus and interim beds for Discharge to Assess	Hospital and community bed placements will be more appropriate to meeting the needs of the client or patient. Lengths of stay in bedded care (hospital and community) will reduce as a result which will in turn enable increased efficiencies in hospital admission and discharge arrangements.												
	Care Home Plus: Due to the current absence of sufficient Independent Sector Care Home capacity to support hospital admission avoidance and rapid discharge (including weekends) we need to develop enhanced services within residential care homes to prevent escalation to, or direct placement into nursing care for people with no nursing care needs. This increased capacity will apply to both Step Up (admission avoidance) and Step Down (discharge). We aim to develop an additional 30 beds by March 2017; 90 beds by March 2018.					+	+							
	Community bed management: We are developing a portfolio of options for people being discharged from hospital or to avoid hospital admissions. To improve patient flows in and out of hospital, we aim to increase occupancy rates in community based beds (including community hospitals; Milton Grange; Firwood House; Non-weight bearing beds). Specific targets for the different settings are being agreed. Improved bed management will reduce the number of voids and reduce lengths of stay which will increase capacity and improve flows across the system. In addition, we will utilise beds within settings such as Extra Care and secure interim bed capacity in local Hospices to support hospital discharge. For Extra Care beds, for example, we utilise this capacity for delayed transfer of care patients awaiting adaptations and equipment in their homes; re-housing; large (double–up) care home packages. This project will require agreement with District and Borough housing departments and referral and access criteria need to be agreed before this model can commence. We aim to commence this approach within the next 3 months. Overall, the combination of increased bed capacity and improved bed management will reduce the number of bed days lost across the system whilst also reducing the average community bed length of stay. At the time of writing, whole system indicators and measures are being developed to monitor the impact of this activity.			**(2,720)**	**(4,080)**	+	+							

East Sussex Better Together			Gross budget	Overall Savings /Investment		Protected characteristics								
				2017/18	2018/19	Age	Disability	Gender / Transgender	Ethnicity	Marriage / Civil Partnership	Pregnancy /Maternity	Religion / Belief	Sexual Orientation	No significant relevance
Scheme description	**Description of investment proposal**	**Key outcomes**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**									
	Urgent Care: Extensive public engagement was undertaken from August to November this year on what matters to people when they need same day health or social care advice, care or treatment. The focus was on: o 111, the NHS telephone service o GP walk-in centres at Eastbourne and Hastings o Same day assessments and appointments, using technology (web chats and video calls) o Community pharmacists Final Urgent Care service redesign plans will be agreed in January 2017 for implementation from April 2018 and beyond, ensuring we have a range of appropriate, high quality services available 24/7 to help people get the right advice/treatment/care in the right place, first time.					+	+							
Prescribing: Working with medicine prescribers, dispensers and patients to improve the quality of prescribing and reduce medicine wastage	Prescribing Support Scheme to incentivise prescribers to change behaviour; providing additional expertise to support Prescribers in Primary Care; Drug and Alcohol services; implementation of joint formulary; integration of Community Pharmacy Medicines Use reviews in GP process and implementation of shared decision making tools.	Effective medicines management will reduce inappropriate variability in prescribing of medicines and improve safety and efficiency of repeat prescribing process. Significant savings can also be realised through reduced medicines waste.		**(5,314)**	**(7,167)**	+	+							
	Eastbourne, Hailsham and Seaford (EHS) and Hastings and Rother (HR) Medicines Optimisation Strategy 2015-2018 sets out how EHS and HR CCGs are going to optimise the use of medicines over the next three years and realise the potential efficiencies from the prescribing budget. The East Sussex Better Together (ESBT) programme affords us the opportunity to work much more collaboratively across health and social care boundaries to ensure that there is adequate support throughout the medicines pathway to secure the desired outcomes for patients as well as delivering value for money. Avoidable medicines waste in primary care is estimated to be £150m per year. This means that for our two ESBT CCGs over £1m worth of medicines waste could be avoided each year. This means that across both our CCGs over £30m investment in medicines may not be resulting in the desired outcome. 5% of hospital admissions are due to the ineffective or inappropriate use of medicines; this increases to 17% of unplanned admissions in the frail elderly.4,5 In 2014 there were over 900 non-elective acute admissions from care homes in each of our CCGs. Care home use of medicines study finds that 70% of residents were exposed to one or more medication errors every day. We have 144 care homes across our two ESBT CCGs with over 5,000 residents.													
Mental health	Provision of third sector provided peer-led support; development of crisis response; streamlined rehabilitation pathways; expanding role of third sector and primary care; Dementia Crisis Team; Dementia Shared Care wards	Demand for acute Mental Health services will reduce and lengths of stay in specialist high cost placements will also reduce. Interventions to promote self-care and wellbeing and increases in community provision will support the prevention of deterioration; reduce hospital admissions and demand for social care services.		**(1,867)**	**(4,830)**	+	+							

East Sussex Better Together			Gross budget	Overall Savings /Investment		Protected characteristics								
				2017/18	2018/19	Age	Disability	Gender / Transgender	Ethnicity	Marriage / Civil Partnership	Pregnancy /Maternity	Religion / Belief	Sexual Orientation	No significant relevance
Scheme description	**Description of investment proposal**	**Key outcomes**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**									
Planned Care: Mainly concerned with the non-urgent care elements of healthcare. Care primarily begins in primary care with GPs either referring patients to hospital for specialist help or managing someone with a long term condition (diabetes, high blood pressure etc)	To undertake pathway redesign across a number of specialties and conditions with the aim of changing them from being reactive, crisis driven (i.e. responding only when someone gets unwell and needs urgent help) towards being a proactive system with increased emphasis on prevention, self-help self-management and providing interventions sooner and closer to an individual's home. Pathways currently being looked at are: Cardiology; Diabetes; Respiratory; Orthopaedics; Frailty; Cancer; Maternity and paediatrics	Outcomes from the Planned Care programme include: Public Health: developing programmes to help support improved lifestyles; Primary Care: Ensuring the most appropriate person makes the diagnosis in the most appropriate setting; Primary Care: Keeping people well for longer and enabling them to manage their own condition; Communication: For elective cases (e.g. referring someone for a knee replacement), ensuring effective communication between different parts of the system to ensure swift and effective treatment: Standardisation – how we ensure that whether you live in Eastbourne or Rye you consistently get the same high standard of service		**(9,862)**	**(19,995)**	+	+				+			
	Shared decision making (GP referrals): is a process in which patients, when they reach a decision crossroads in their health care, can review all the treatment options available to them and participate actively with their healthcare professional in making that decision.	National evidence shows that twenty percent of the patients who participate in shared decision making choose less invasive surgical options and more conservative treatment.				+	+				+			
	Out patient follow-up services: Many people who have received non-emergency treatment (elective care) at hospital will often be asked to return to hospital for follow up tests and care. Some routine tests and care could be offered in the community at locations which are more convenient to travel to for our patients. Some follow-up appointments could potentially be done by telephone or using computers, so some people may not even have to leave home in the future.	Reductions in demand for hospital and GP appointments.				+	+				+			
Learning Disability	Increase in people supported to live in local community settings; reduction in numbers of people in inpatient settings; consolidation of approach to market and fee levels	Strengthening the support pathway and provision to adults with a Learning Disability and challenging behaviour; improving hospital and primary care liaison; developing a crisis response service to maintain individuals in the community. This work will be undertaken as part of the national NHS Transforming Care programme which is focusing on addressing long-standing issues to ensure sustainable change that will see: more choice for people and their families, and more say in their care; providing more care in the community, with personalised support provided by multi-disciplinary health and care teams; more innovative services to give people a range of care options, with personal budgets, so that care meets individuals' needs; but for those that do need in-patient care, ensuring it is only for as long as they need it.		**(160)**	**(790)**	+/-	-							
Children's Services	Integrated delivery of Early Help services; improving offer for children with disabilities and special educational needs; improving mental health and wellbeing through the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) transformation plan	Reduction in number of children requiring services; Reduction in number of Looked After Children; Increase in children able to remain in their local communities with their families; Improved health and wellbeing		**(36)**	**(69)**	+	+			+	+			

East Sussex Better Together			Gross budget	Overall Savings /Investment		Protected characteristics								
				2017/18	2018/19	Age	Disability	Gender / Transgender	Ethnicity	Marriage / Civil Partnership	Pregnancy /Maternity	Religion / Belief	Sexual Orientation	No significant relevance
Scheme description	**Description of investment proposal**	**Key outcomes**	**£'000**	**£'000**	**£'000**									
Enablers: Information technology; back office services; Estates; accountable care transaction costs	A systematic review of back office services and estates to ensure they are fit for purpose as we transition to an Accountable Care Organisation	Improve efficiency and cost effectiveness. Ensure the right support functions are in place to deliver accountable care.		**(1,000)**	**(3,000)**									y
			864,554	**(53,673)**	**(66,644)**									

East Sussex share of the pooled budget areas of search:		
Adult Social Care	11,114	16,000
Use of Adult Social Care Support Grant and Improved Better Care Fund to offset savings	(2,220)	(3,797)
Funding from additional Adult Social Care Precept	(1,887)	(2,039)
Children's Services	36	69
Funding transfer from Health as part of a balanced Strategic Investment Plan (SIP)	**7,043**	**10,233**

The gross budget of £864m represents the pooled in-scope budgets of the Council and the two partner CCGs. The total savings figures represent the amounts required for the partners to achieve pooled financial balance in 2017/18 and 2018/19 respectively. The County Council's share of the required savings is as shown above.

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SCHEDULE OF FEES AND CHARGES REQUIRING APPROVAL AS PART OF THE ANNUAL BUDGET REPORT **Appendix 6**

Service Area	Description	Detail	Current Charge 2016/17	Proposed Charge 2017/18	Increase / Decrease	Notes
Support with Confidence	-	Membership fees	from £25	from £50	100%	Approved by ASC DMT
ICT Partnership Services	-	IT training courses for ES schools and academies	£100-£750	£100-£825	0%-10%	
Services to Schools	-	Annual Bursar Conference Delegate Fee	£35	£50	42.86%	
Services to Schools	-	Annual Bursar Conference External Trade Stands	£500	£600	20.00%	
Registration service - Licensed Premises Fees	Application Fee for Approved Marriage/Civil Partnership Premises	-	£1,750	£1,850	5.71%	Increased to keep pace with the marketplace
	Additional marriage/civil partnership room charge	-	£600	£625	4.17%	
	Marriage Packages at Southover Grange	Mon - Thurs	n/a	£357.50 to £1190.83	new	
		Friday	n/a	£382.50 to £1215.83	new	
		Saturday & Sunday	n/a	£499.17 to £1332.50	new	
		Bank Holidays	n/a	£640.83 to £1640.83	new	
	Marriages & Civil Partnerships at licensed premises (8am to 6pm)	Mon - Thurs	£450	£475	5.56%	
		Friday	£475	£500	5.26%	
		Saturday & Sunday	£500	£525	5.00%	
		Public Holiday	£550	£575	4.55%	All prices increased by £15-£25 each to keep pace with the marketplace but to keep them as round sensible numbers.
	Marriages & Civil Partnerships at Registration Office Ceremony Rooms (9am to 5pm)	Mon - Thurs	£125 to £300	£140 to £325	average 9.41%	
		Friday	£150 to £325	£165 to £350	average 8.42%	
		Saturday & Sunday	£250 to £425	£265 to £450	average 5.93%	
		Public Holiday	£375 to £550	£390 to £575	average 4.32%	
	Rentals	Refundable Deposit for room hire	n/a	£100	new	
		Room Hire per hr (Hastings Town Hall & Southover Grange)	n/a	£15	new	
		Out of Hours room hire fee (Southover Grange)	n/a	£50	new	Requires one member of staff.
		Out of Hours room hire fee (Hastings Town Hall)	n/a	£100	new	Requires two staff members.
Trading Standards	Training Courses	Providing Training Courses (per person)	n/a	£30	new	
	External Consultancy	Bespoke advice to traders (per hour)	n/a	£75	new	
	Trade Simple membership fees	Per person	n/a	£30	new	
Lansdowne Secure Unit	-	Secure Accommodation Charge	£785	£805	2.55%	
After School & Holiday Clubs	-	Charge per hour	£3.50	£4.00	14.29%	
Initial Teacher Training	-	-	£6,000	£7,000	16.67%	
Music Service (fees per term)	-	Area Music Centre – choir only	£38	£39	2.63%	
		Area Music Centre – young music makers	£38	£39	2.63%	
		Adult Group lesson	£134	£137	2.24%	
		Adult Ensembles / choir	£48	£49	2.08%	
	Instrumental Hire	Violin, Viola	£23	£24	4.35%	
		Cornet, Trumpet, Trombone	£27	£29	7.41%	
		Bassoon, Double Bass, French Horn, Tenor Horn, Baritone, Euphonium, Tuba, Oboe	£16	£18	12.50%	

SCHEDULE OF FEES AND CHARGES REQUIRING APPROVAL AS PART OF THE ANNUAL BUDGET REPORT **Appendix 6**

Service Area	Description	Detail	Current Charge 2016/17	Proposed Charge 2017/18	Increase / Decrease	Notes
Spray Watersports Centre	Junior Courses	Sailing and windsurfing stage 1-3 group	£105	£99	6% *	* course duration reduced from 10 to 8 hours, so "real" hourly rate has increased
		Sailing and windsurfing stage 1-3 private group	£120	£120	25% *	
		Fun course	£95	£99	-15.15% **	** course duration increased from 10 to 12 hours, so "real" hourly rate has decreased
	Adult Courses	Taster sessions 1 / 2 people 2 hours	£35 / £46	£37 / £49	5.7% / 6.5%	
		Sailing level 1 - 1 on 1	£210	£215	2.38%	
		Sailing level 1 (2-6 people)	£160	£165	3.13%	
		Sailing level 2 (2- 6 people)	£190	£195	2.63%	
		Sailing advanced skills (2-6 people)	£195	£199	2.05%	
		private clinics- one on one only	£70	£72	2.86%	
		Start windsurf one on one	£200	£210	5.00%	
		Start windsurf (2-6 people)	£150	£155	3.33%	
		Intermediate non planning windsurf one on one	£180	£185	2.78%	
		Intermediate non planning windsurf (2 - 6 people)	£130	£135	3.85%	
		Intermediate planning windsurf one on one	£180	£185	2.78%	
		Intermediate planning windsurf (2-6 people)	£130	£135	3.85%	
		Advanced windsurfing	£140	£145	3.57%	
		Windsurfing clinic	£70	£72	2.86%	
		Powerboat level 1- one on one	£160	£165	3.13%	
	Fun course	Activity day (min 12 booked)	£33	£32	-3.03%	reduced fee to attract more business
	Membership	Youth Gold	£203.50	£210.00	3.19%	
		Youth Silver	£45	£48	6.67%	
		Adult Silver	£106	£110	3.77%	
		Student silver	£66.50	£68.00	2.26%	
Travellers Sites	Polegate Site	Service Charge (per week water charge per pitch)	£6	£10	66.67%	Charge increased to ensure full cost recovery.
	Robertsbridge Site	Service Charge (per week water charge per pitch)	£6	£10	66.67%	
Waste Disposal	Trade Refuse	Recharge of disposal cost of trade waste collected by districts and boroughs	£118.17	£121.32	2.67%	
The Keep	Room Hire	-	£100 per day	£60-£65 half day, £120-£130 full day and £30 after 5pm	25% average increase in day rate, new post-5pm rate	To reflect red triad charges and additional staffing.
Highways	Advertising A Boards	For 2 Year Period	£245	£250 (estimated)	2.04%	Under the terms of the Highways contract the Council is responsible for determining the level of charges with the contractor being responsible for accounting for the proceeds from levying the charges.
		For Renewal	£123	£125 (estimated)	2.04%	
		Tables & Chairs On The Highway - 2 Years	£245	£250 (estimated)	2.04%	
	Private Road Opening Licences (Section 50)	New Applications	£298	£304 (estimated)	2.01%	
		Existing Apparatus	£194	£198 (estimated)	2.06%	
	Treated Effluent Licences	-	£345	£352 (estimated)	2.03%	

Appendix 7

East Sussex County Council
Council Tax Precepts for 2017/18

		£	£	£
Gross Expenditure			*783,165,000*	
Income			*418,214,000*	
Net Budget				364,951,000
	Revenue Support Grant	*26,727,000*		
	Business Rates & S31 Grants	*13,710,000*		
	Estimated Net Levy Payments			
	Business Rates Top Up	*58,448,000*		
	Transition Grant	*2,696,000*		
	New Homes Bonus	*2,250,000*		
	Previous year's surpluses/(deficits)			
	Council Tax	*4,000,000*		
	Business Rates	*- 260,170*		
			107,570,830	
				107,570,830
	Council Tax Requirement			257,380,170
	Tax base (total equivalent Band D properties)			195,821.67
	Basic council tax			1,314.36

Therefore Council Tax per Category of Dwelling:-

	Proportion of Basic Council Tax	£
Band A	6/9	876.24
Band B	7/9	1,022.28
Band C	8/9	1,168.32
Band D	9/9	1,314.36
Band E	11/9	1,606.44
Band F	13/9	1,898.52
Band G	15/9	2,190.60
Band H	18/9	2,628.72

Precept to Each Billing Authority

	No of band D equivalent dwellings	£
Eastbourne	33,923.70	44,587,954
Hastings	25,095.00	32,983,864
Lewes	36,345.60	47,771,203
Rother	37,260.97	48,974,329
Wealden	63,196.40	83,062,820
Total	195,821.67	257,380,170

N.B. This is a draft calculation as final figures for business rates and collection fund surplus/deficit will not be available until early February

Schedule of Instalments for payment from Districts & Boroughs

11 April 2017
22 May 2017
30 June 2017
07 August 2017
13 September 2017
19 October 2017
24 November 2017
03 January 2018
09 February 2018
13 March 2018

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Capital Programme Supporting Information

1. Background

1.1 In 2015/16, a high-level Capital Programme management review was commissioned in recognition that firm targets need to be set to focus and shape the new 5 year Capital Programme 2018-2023 in light of the financial challenges this presented.

1.2 As reported to Cabinet in October 2016, the Council had a gross remaining 2016-18 programme of £194.9m, which, after applying £46.4m scheme specific income, results in a net programme to be financed of £148.5m. This comprises the final 2 years of the previously approved 5 year programme. The 2018-23 programme reported to Cabinet in October was a gross estimate of £337.6m.

1.3 Work has been ongoing and this report updates the remainder of the 2013-18 programme and the proposals for the 2018-23 programme in one combined 2016-23 programme.

1.4 Due to the ongoing financial pressures the Council is facing, the agreed approach for the future is to prioritise investment in a core Capital Programme for defined basic core need areas. Therefore the Capital Programme 2018-2023, has focused on a strategy to deliver core need as efficiently as possible. Where there are other service developments and investment opportunities that require capital investment (that are not identified as core need), they will be required to be either match funded or would require a business case that demonstrates benefits. Approved bids would be added to the programme in line with the current variation policy.

1.5 The areas of essential core need included in the 2018-2023 programme are:

- Schools Places (early years, primary, secondary and special);
- Highways Structural Maintenance;
- Highways Bridge Strengthening;
- Highways Street Lighting;
- Highways Rights of Way and Bridge Replacement Programme;
- Property Building Maintenance;
- ICT Strategy; and
- Adults and Children's House Adaptations Programme.

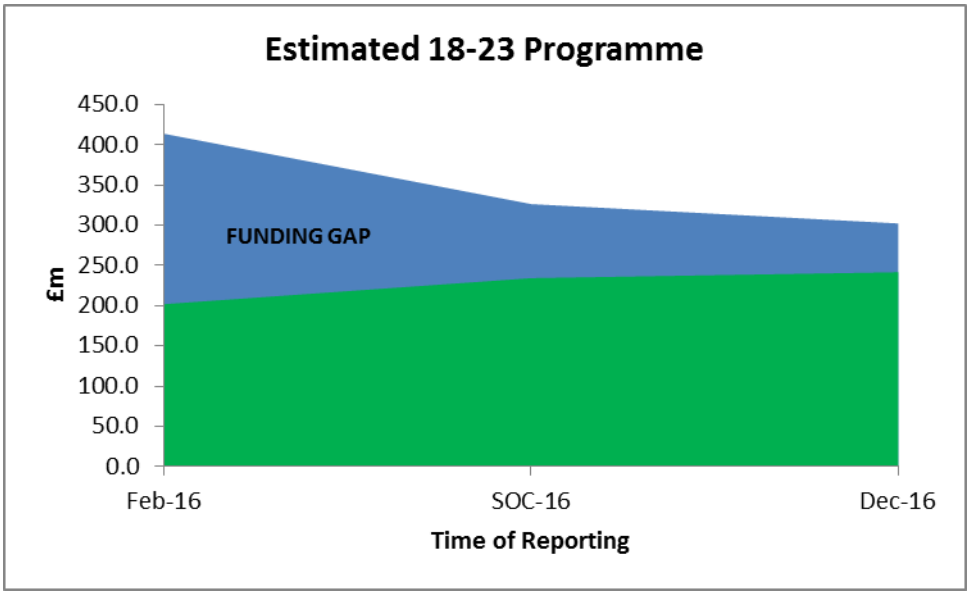
1.6 In addition to the core need, there are a number of other fully funded schemes which are either funded through the South East Local Enterprise Partnership, or for the provision of grants and loans. These were originally pump primed in the 2013-2018 programme and include the Economic Intervention Fund, that by 2021/22 will become self-funding.

2. Capital Programme Update

2.1 Spending profiles within the 2016-18 programme have been updated for Quarter 2 by departments and for other known variations. In addition, as part of the RPPR process, departments have specifically been asked to review their profile across years for reasonableness and some further adjustments have been made.

2.2 Detailed below are the updates since the 2016-18 programme was reported at State of the County.

	£m
Gross Current (16-18) Capital Programme at State of the County	**205.1**
Movements:	
Net slippage into 18-23 programme (mainly Newhaven Port Access Road)	(14.3)
Approved variations	2.4
Under spends (mainly due to a reduction in the need for primary places at Meridian Primary School)	(6.1)
Total Gross Programme at Dec 16	**187.1**
Less:	
Scheme specific resources at SOC	**45.8**
Movements:	
Additional grants/contributions etc. supporting Approved Variations	2.4
Total scheme specific resources at Dec 16	**48.2**
Total Net Programme	**138.9**



2.3 Work has also been ongoing to review and refine the 2018-23 programme. The graph above shows how costs have been driven down from the original estimated costs of £414.0m, with a funding gap of £212.1m as reported in February 2016 and resources maximised to reduce the funding gap. The estimated 2018-23 programme is now £326.8m gross, with a reduced funding gap of £68.2m.

2.4 The borrowing for the 2013-18 programme is currently £47.6m, excluding the approved capital risk provision of £8.7m, reduced from an original approved borrowing requirement of £100.0m.

2.5 While we are driving efficiencies by having a 7 year programme, there are a number of risks associated with doing this. These include inflationary pressures on construction costs, uncertainty regarding delivery of projects, still unknown requirements and the uncertainty regarding the level of Government grants. It is therefore proposed to hold a

capital risk provision of £12.9m (that includes the previously approved £8.7m contingency) based on 2.5% of the total 2016-23 gross programme, that will enable the Council to manage these risks over the future programme, should they materialise.

2.6 It is proposed that the current remaining programme and the new 2018-23 programme are combined. Therefore, the total 2016-23 proposed programme is estimated at an investment of £526.8m (over 7 years). This includes the proposed capital risk provision of £12.9m, however we would not borrow for this until potential risks materialise. The current total borrowing requirement is therfore £115.8m. The detailed programme can be found in the capital section of the budget summary at Appendix 2.

3. Core Programme Detail

3.1 Schools Basic Need Programme

3.2 Ensuring the provision of sufficient school places is a statutory duty of the Council and needs to be funded. The requirement for school places in East Sussex is driven by housing growth, inward migration and increases in births.

3.3 To date, additional places have been provided in primary schools but the children in primary schools will need secondary school places as they move through the school system. In the period beyond 2018/19, ongoing primary school place pressure is expected in a number of areas due to major housing plans.

3.4 At secondary school level, higher intakes are expected from 2017/18 reflecting the earlier growth in primary schools coming through. There is some capacity in the secondary school estate to take the initial increase in numbers but there will be a requirement for additional school places in the secondary school estate from 2018/19.

3.5 There are a limited number of primary school places needed but these are mostly as a result of new housing and have some S106 funding.

3.6 There is significant pressure on special schools as the number of pupils with Special Educations Needs and Disability (SEND) is increasing.

3.7 The provision of school places can be broken down into four programme areas early years, primary, secondary and special schools.

3.8 As agreed at State of the County, inception studies have been carried out to re-profile and reduce costs. This has resulted in a significant reduction in the costs of the schemes. There are several reasons for this:

- The inception studies have shown that there is capacity in some of the schools without undertaking significant building work.
- There have been some changes to the pupil forecasts and schemes have been pushed out beyond 2023 and therefore come out of the 2018-23 programme.
- As a result of the inception studies, the funding required is based on known information rather than on a per pupil basis.
- As projects are developed and if risks aren't realised and ways are found to mitigate or eliminate them then costs should be driven down as the programme develops.

3.9 The profiled cash flow of the schemes is a best estimate at this time. This cashflow can be impacted by:

- The selected procurement route.
- The number of phases that the scheme is delivered within.
- Statutory or legislative decision making e.g. expansion or planning approval.

- Delays to the "build-out" of housing and consequent delays to the requirement for pupil places.
- Demographic changes to when the school places are required.

3.10 There are a number of issues to be considered as a result of the need to drive down costs. School expansions will not provide for reorganisation of the school, resolution of historical issues or additional scope above the basic need requirement that will be to a baseline specification.

3.11 A Procurement Strategy has been developed to leverage benefits taking a programme approach, using local Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) where appropriate. For larger schemes, we will use the new Orbis framework which is a dedicated framework that will be in place in 2017 for both East Sussex and Surrey. It will lead to increased efficiencies and ensure long-term contractor commitment. Procurement resource will be allocated across the life of this framework to work with our contractors to drive further efficiencies.

3.12 For lower value schemes, typically below £4m, local SME contractors will competitively bid for these opportunities. This is a proven and cost-effective approach at East Sussex. As well as supporting the local market directly, the existing Build East Sussex network will help larger main contractors to use local sub-contractors as part of their supply chains alongside supporting apprenticeship and other work opportunities. This reflects the Council's priority for use of local companies and realising social value from its contracts.

3.13 A number of bids for free schools have been submitted by proposer sponsors to the Education Funding Agency (EFA) and, as such, would not need to be funded by the Council if the bids are successful. Current capital cost assumptions assume a prudent approach and include no successful free school bids. Although the grant the Council receives from the Department for Education (DfE) for schools would be reduced as a result of a successful bid for a free school, the grant received from the DfE does not fully fund our need therefore any successful bids will further reduce the funding gap.

3.14 There is significant pressure on special schools as the number of pupils with SEND is increasing alongside demographic increases. The new forecasting model that the Council has developed for pupils with SEND has provided key information on the pressures for special school places by age and type of need. The Free School strategy is actively being pursued for new special school provision and 4 of the free school applications being submitted to the DfE were for new special schools. In the event that none of the special school free school bids are successful, then two new special schools will be required, the cost of which are included in the programme. Inception work is also being undertaken to provide greater cost and programme certainty for expansion of existing provision. The success of these free school bids will not be known until after March 2017 and an update of the impact of the outcome will therefore be provided at State of the County, together with any impact this might have on revenue budgets.

3.15 <u>ICT Strategy Programme</u>

3.16 The Council has a fundamental dependency on a basic level of foundation IT infrastructure in order to be able to function. The IT Strategic Investment bid is for operational activity, essential to keep foundation services that enable front line service delivery working.

3.17 Capital investment in IT assets (hardware and software) is an essential requirement to ensure the Council is contractually compliant and remains secure, resilient and has access to systems that are functional. Costs in this area are uncertain as a result of

leaving the European Union and likely to increase in light of the weakening pound against the dollar, particularly for assets such as licenses purchased from USA companies.

3.18 Inadequate levels of investment will, in the short-term, mean that the infrastructure is less effective and is out of step with the organisation's needs. Failure to build upon the technology investments already made will leave the Council ill-prepared for the future, compromising the ability of the infrastructure to support the business in achieving its goals, making it difficult to share business information securely with partners and access it more flexibly across traditional boundaries.

3.19 Property Building Maintenance Programme

3.20 The funding for maintenance covers schools and non-schools. For schools, the level of budget has been set at the level of the condition capital grant received from the DfE, although this is lower than the level of funding needed to meet the total school condition backlog. In addition, the funding is insufficient for the total backlog of the non-schools estate and expenditure will have to be prioritised on health and safety and critical works only. The risk of this is that as the estate deteriorates, there will be a funding pressure in the future due to not replacing items until they are life expired rather than through a programme of preventative works, with increased costs and risk of disruption to services.

3.21 For non-schools, the corporate buildings costs include work related to legislation and statutory compliance. The money spent on capital will avoid higher running costs helping to reduce the cost of occupancy of corporate buildings.

3.22 Each year the condition backlog will be reviewed again as condition surveys are updated (buildings come into and go out of the portfolio), new legislation is introduced and further essential requirements are identified. The figures that will be subject to change are those at the end of the programme (2021/22 and 2022/23).

3.23 Adult Social Care (ASC) and Children's Services Department (CSD) adaptations

3.24 For ASC and CSD, the only programme (other than school places) that will currently need funding from the 2018/19 to 2022/23 Programme is the housing adaptations programme. Although this is not a statutory duty, this investment enables individuals' assessed needs to be met whilst maintaining independence in their own homes (a key strategic objective), thereby reducing the potential for more costly revenue placements in specialist accommodation.

3.25 This allocation also enables close partnership working with the Borough and District Councils and access to Disabled Facilities Grants. As part of the development of the East Sussex Housing and Accommodation Strategy (including Borough and District Councils and Clinical Commissioning Groups) there may be a requirement for additional capital investment, which will be supported by a full business case.

3.26 Adult Social Care ICT

3.27 In addition, East Sussex Better Together (ESBT) requires significant IT investment to develop an integrated digital care record. Initial work is being funded through the NHS, but there is a group working to identify when this project will progress and what capital requirement will be needed by partners.

3.28 Highways Programme

3.29 Maintenance of public highways and public rights of way across the county is a statutory requirement of the County Council under the Highways Act. ESCC has very clear obligations to maintain the public highway, and, therefore, without an adequate supporting capital maintenance budget the pressure on revenue budgets will undoubtedly increase and the Council will be at greater risk of third party claims for damages.

3.30 Road condition, and the ability to prevent the formation of potholes, has long been a priority for Members, and, in recent years, the focus of the Capital Maintenance Programme has been to improve the overall condition of the carriageway through programmes of preventative patching and carriageway resurfacing. The increase in capital investment from historical levels has now contained that rate of deterioration.

3.31 In 2013, Cabinet agreed that a level of capital maintenance of £15.0m per annum (at current prices) would be required, over 10 years, in order to maintain the roads in a condition that reflected the Council's priorities, to stem the rate of deterioration and to maintain the current condition of the county's roads. This funding level was provided for in the current Capital Programme and has been assumed, at this stage, for the term of the next Capital Programme 2018/19 to 2022/23.

3.32 For the programme 2018-23, a commitment has been made to a 5-year highways maintenace programme of £91.3m in order to secure efficiencies in partnership with the contractor. This is subject to agreement with the contractor.

4. Review of funding

4.1 Work has also been undertaken to review and maximise resources available to the 2016-23 programme, these are summarised in Table 1 below. The subsequent paragraphs provide further detail.

Table 1 – Funding

Funding Source	16-17 £m	17-18 £m	18-19 £m	19-20 £m	20-21 £m	21-22 £m	22-23 £m	**Total 16-23 £m**
Specific Income	20.3	23.4	6.5	10.6	11.7	1.1	1.1	**74.7**
S106 Contributions	3.5	0.9	7.8	3.1	2.2	5.2	2.9	**25.6**
Capital Reserves	0.0	0.0	26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**26.8**
Capital Receipts (including VPN)	3.1	2.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	13.1	0.0	**19.5**
Contribution from earmarked reserves	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**2.5**
Non-Specific grants	35.1	31.9	20.5	43.3	38.6	17.9	22.5	**209.8**
New Homes Bonus	2.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**5.2**
Revenue contributions	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	**30.0**
Payback on Prudential borrowing	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	**4.0**
Borrowing	19.2	28.4	16.8	14.0	10.2	14.2	13.0	**115.8**
Total	**91.6**	**95.5**	**83.9**	**76.7**	**67.3**	**55.5**	**43.4**	**513.9**

4.2 Specific Income

4.3 This includes scheme specific grants or external contributions, including South East Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP) funding. For the 2016-18 programme, specific income of £43.0m has been confirmed. For the 2018-23 programme £24.9m of SELEP (rounds 1 and 2) funding is confirmed. An announcement on Local Growth Fund round 3 is expected in January 2017 and could result in additional Local Enterprise Partnership projects in the 2016-23 programme.

4.4 S106 Contributions

4.5 A detailed review of S106 has identified a further £21.3m available to the Council for the identified basic need programme. This therefore has helped to reduce the funding gap. The status of these S106 resources is detailed in Table 2.

Table 2 – Proposed use of S106

Current 2016-18 programme	**£3.6m**
Direct to school 2016-18 programme (net nil impact)	£0.3m
Approved variation use of S106 (net nil impact)	£0.2m
Total additional S106	**£0.5m**
School basic need and integrated transport to offset the 2016-18 programme	£0.3m
School basic need - Received (held by either ESCC or district and borough)	£3.3m
School Basic need - not received but the development has started	£1.5m
School Basic need - development has not started*	£15.9m
Total proposed S106 for 2016-23 programme that has reduced the funding gap	**£21.0m****

**Should the development not go ahead then not all the school places will be required, therefore, both the programme and associated S106 will reduce but not necessarily proportionally. There is a risk that planning will be resubmitted and this could turn to Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). If this happened we would have to agree with Borough and District Councils the required funding for the work.*
***There was £0.5m S106 already included in the 2018-23 programme within schemes supported by the Local Enterprise Partnership.*

4.6 There are further S106 of £25.6m that have been identified and will be subject to further review and monitoring. No work has been identified in the proposed programme that these could be used against. However, it is anticipated that there may be a possibility of offsetting historical costs or holding them for future Capital Programmes post 2023. Where this is not the case, and the S106 is nearing its end date, the contributions, through the variation process, may enter the programme as additionality. Of the £25.6m, £18.2m relates to developments that have not yet started. Therefore, there is a risk that the developments may not go ahead or that planning is re-submitted and these could turn into CIL.

4.7 There is a need to develop a broad strategy regarding S106 and future CIL contributions, we will work closely with Borough and District Councils to demonstrate the links between their developments and our core need Capital Programme.

4.8 Work is ongoing to establish what funding is expected from CIL contributions and the process that the Council will need to undertake to obtain CIL contributions. The County Council will need to work closely with the Borough and District Councils to ensure basic needs are prioritised effectively and ensure CIL funding is secured where appropriate.

4.9 Capital Reserves

4.10 The capital reserve for the 2013-18 programme has been fully committed against schemes within the 2013-18 programme. For the 2018-23 programme, a reserve of £26.8m is set aside to use as funding in the early years of the programme.

4.11 Capital Receipts (including valuing people now [VPN] receipts)

4.12 The planned capital receipts use in 2016-23 is currently estimated to be £17.1m. These can only be used for capital or, for receipts received before 31st March 2019, for projects (revenue or capital) that can demonstrate ongoing savings. The VPN receipts are £2.4m, which are ring-fenced for Adult Social Care projects.

4.13 Contribution from revenue reserves

4.14 In the 2016-18 programme, there are contributions of £2.5m from earmarked reserves. This is for Terminus Road, Speed Management and Real Time Passenger Information projects.

4.15 Non-specific grants

4.16 For the 2016-18 programme, there is £67.0m of non-specific grants which have been confirmed. Funding of the 2018-23 programme includes an estimated £142.8m of government grants. These estimates are based on current levels and formula projections. Table 3 below shows the assumed grants for the entire programme 2016-2023. It therefore been risk rated to highlight the risk level attributed to the receipt of this funding. Of the £209.8m only £64.3m (31%) is currently confirmed.

Table 3 - Grant risk status

Funding Type	2016/17 £m	2017/18 £m	2018/19 £m	2019/20 £m	2020/21 £m	2021/12 £m	2022/23 £m
Basic Need Funding	-16.992	-14.190	-2.674	-25.425	-20.803	0.000	-4.623
Dates of Confirmed allocation	*Mar-15*	*Mar-15*	*Mar-16*	*Mar-17*	*Mar-18*	*Mar-19*	*Mar-20*
Schools Condition Grant Funding	-4.83	-4.799	-4.597	-4.597	-4.597	-4.597	-4.597
Dates of Confirmed allocation	*Feb-16*	*Feb-17*	*Feb-18*	*Feb-19*	*Feb-20*	*Feb-21*	*Feb-22*
Highways Grant Funding	-9.746	-9.451	-8.554	-8.554	-8.554	-8.554	-8.554
Dates of Confirmed allocation	*Dec-14*	*Dec-14*	*Dec-17*	*Dec-18*	*Dec-19*	*Dec-20*	*Dec-21*
Incentive Grant Funding	-0.596	-0.531	-1.782	-1.782	-1.782	-1.782	-1.782
Dates of Confirmed allocation	*Apr-16*	*Apr-17*	*Apr-18*	*Apr-19*	*Apr-20*	*Apr-21*	*Apr-22*
Integrated Transport Block Funding	-2.919	-2.919	-2.919	-2.919	-2.919	-2.919	-2.919
Dates of Confirmed allocation	*Jul-14*	*Jul-14*	*Jul-17*	*Jul-18*	*Jul-19*	*Jul-20*	*Jul-21*
Total	**-35.083**	**-31.890**	**-20.526**	**-43.277**	**-38.655**	**-17.852**	**-22.475**

Not confirmed
Indicative amount
Confirmed

4.17 New Homes Bonus (NHB)

4.18 The NHB is a grant paid by Central Government to local Councils to reflect and incentivise housing growth in their areas. As the building of new homes results in a subsequent requirement for infrastructure, NHB, once confirmed, is used to fund the Capital Programme. The current approved programme only includes the NHB as funding for the Capital Programme in 2016/17; therefore, it is now proposed to include the 2017/18 NHB.

4.19 Revenue contributions

4.20 The current assumption is that there will be a £4.0m contribution from revenue each year from 2017/18 – 2022/23 to support the programme. The Council's capital investment ranges across assets with a life of between 5 and 60 years. However, as Table 1 above demonstrates, other sources of funding are diminishing in the latter years of the programme. It is also important that a level of revenue investment is maintained to continue the Council's investment in short life assets and avoid borrowing for these assets. Table 4 below provides detail of the estimated investment required on assets with a short life. These include ICT and House adaptations. Table 4 also includes an element of Highways Infrastructure. This is approximately £10m a year over and above the amount of grant received from central government. If we are investing this amount on an ongoing basis then at least some of this value should be funded from revenue, as this level of investments does not appear to be reducing the maintenance backlog. While we would borrow in full for new road infrastructure, it makes less financial sense to borrow for ongoing capital maintenance.

Table 4 - short life assets

Project	2018/19 SOC £'000	2019/20 SOC £'000	2020/21 SOC £'000	2021/22 SOC £'000	2022/23 SOC £'000
House Adaptions ASC	250	250	250	250	250
House Adaptions CSD	100	100	100	100	100
ICT Strategy*	3,700	3,983	2,300	2,305	2,550
Total	**4,050**	**4,333**	**2,650**	**2,655**	**2,900**
Additional Highways expenditure above government grant	10,424	10,424	10,424	10,424	10,424
Total	**14,474**	**14,757**	**13,074**	**13,079**	**13,324**

**the 2018-23 programme only includes expenditure for run and grow projects, there will be additional transformational needs that emerge (e.g. the Accountable Care Organisation).*

4.21 To fund the short life asset investment from revenue contributions it would total £16.6m, however, if we borrowed to fund these assets the principal plus interest would total £18.0m. This is at current low interest rate levels, which are likely to increase in the future.

5. Conclusion

5.1 Significant work has been undertaken to review the delivery of basic need as efficiently as possible and to identify all potential funding. This has resulted in the funding gap for the 2018-23 Capital Programme being reduced to £58.2m, although significant risks remain regarding Government grants.

5.2 ESCC has a strategy of using surplus Treasury Management budget to fund the Capital Programme directly and reduce its borrowing where possible. It is proposed that this continues as it reduces the overall impact on revenue budgets when possible.

5.3 The proposed 2018-23 programme is significantly lower than the Council's previous programme which was an average of circa £125m per year. The proposed programme of £526.8m covers seven years, which is an average of £75m a year. The first 2 years of which relate to the previously approved programme and total 36% of the value of the investment. This shows how far the Council has contracted its capital programme by focusing on core need and driving down delivery costs.

5.4 It is recommended that the proposed Capital Programme is agreed as this will allow the Council to fulfil its statutory or legislative requirements in relation to provision of core need.

Equality Impact Assessment for CAPITAL PROGRAMME 2018/23

Following the introduction of the Equality Act 2010 ('the EA') a public authority must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to –

(a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the EA;
(b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic (as defined by the EA) and persons who do not share it; and
(c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The protected characteristics set out in the EA are age, disability, race, pregnancy/ maternity, religion or belief, gender (including gender reassignment) and sexual orientation. Marriage and civil partnership are also protected characteristics for the purposes of the duty to eliminate discrimination. When making decisions the County Council also considers other matters such as the impact of rurality, deprivation and being a carer.

The 5 year Capital Programme requires Members to have due regard to the Equality Duty contained in Section 149 of the EA as set out above. Having "due regard" does not necessarily require the achievement of all the aims set out in section 149 of the EA. Instead it requires that Members' understand the consequences of the decision for those with the relevant protected characteristics and consider these alongside other relevant factors when making the decision to pursue one course of action rather than another, alternative course of action that may have different consequences. The regard which is necessary will depend upon the circumstances of the decision in question, and should be proportionate. Where a decision is likely to have an impact on a significant number of people, or where it is likely to have a significant impact on even a small number of people, the regard required will be high.

This means that in setting the Capital Programme, the three equality aims set out above have to be considered as a relevant factor alongside financial constraints and all other relevant considerations. Bids for Capital Funding have not been sought from departments rather the bids presented below represent spending required to discharge statutory duties in service delivery or provide maintenance to infrastructure to keep people or their data safe. Members must consider the equalities impacts of the agreeing this capital programme. Specifically, Members need to take account of what the potential impacts of spending on this identified core programme rather than other areas will be for the communities in East Sussex. It will be open to Directors and Lead Members at the time of taking those decisions on the capital programme to spend more on one activity and less or none on another.

The EA does not require an equality impact assessment (EqIA) to be carried out; however the cases considering the public sector equality duty have held that an EIA is the best way to demonstrate that the equalities impacts have been identified and considered. Where a project which was included in the Capital Programme is likely to have impacts upon equalities, officers have considered the consequences for those with protected characteristics of that particular project or bid not being included in the Programme up to 2022/23, and have summarised these impacts for Members to consider. Where EIAs have been conducted these will be available as background documents.

	Impact on Protected Characteristics									Comments
	Age	Disability	Ethnicity	Gender & transgender	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Religion & Belief	Sexual Orientation	No significant relevance to equality	
Adult Social Care										
House Adaptations for Disabled People										
LD Service Opportunities										
Older People's Service Improvement (used to be OP Service Opportunities)										Slippage from previously agreed programme
Children's Services										
Schools Basic Need										We have a statutory duty to ensure we have sufficient pupil places across the County meeting the admissions code and distances of travel. If this scheme does not go ahead then there will not be sufficient pupil places across the county and we would be in breach of our statutory duty.
Primary Places										As above
Secondary Places										As above
Special Places										As above
House Adaptations for Disabled Children's Carers										

	Impact on Protected Characteristics									Comments
	Age	Disability	Ethnicity	Gender & transgender	Marriage and Civil Partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Religion & Belief	Sexual Orientation	No significant relevance to equality	
Business Services										
Property Building Improvements										Supports both corporate and schools building improvements to ensure safety. *Although the DfE School Condition Grant is not ring-fenced ESCC need to be transparent about where on the schools estate the spending occurs.
ICT Strategy Implementation										
Communities, Economy & Transport										
Newhaven Port Access Road										Slippage from previously agreed programme
Highways Maintenance										Capital funding for structural maintenance will deliver the Asset Management Plan to improve highway condition. Better maintained roads and footways will help to eliminate trip hazards. The Highways Capital maintenance paper outlines the risks of not using Capital funding in this area.
Bridge Structures										As above
Street Lighting										As above
Rights of Way										The only parts which are to any extent capital funded are the improvements to surfaces and ramps and the replacement of stiles with gates and gaps, if not funded the lack of improvement will mean that people with the protected characteristics will have poorer access to rights of way.
Other Integrated Transport Schemes										Non-ringfenced funding

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Chief Finance Officer Statement on the Budget Robustness

1 Background

1.1 The Local Government Act 2003 places a statutory duty on the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) to review the Medium Term Financial Strategy and comment upon the robustness of the budget and the adequacy of the reserves to be held by the authority when it is making the statutory calculations required to determine its Council Tax or precept. The authority is required to take this report into account when making that decision.

1.2 Section 26 of the Local Government Act 2003, places an onus on the CFO to ensure the authority has established a minimum level of reserves to be retained to cover any unforeseen demands that could not be reasonably defined within finalising the proposed budget.

2 Report of the Chief Financial Officer on the robustness of the 2017/18 budget proposal.

2.1 It is the opinion of the CFO that the draft budget for 2017/18 is based upon a sound financial strategy that will enable the Council to deliver its proposed Council Plan successfully.

2.2 Both the Revenue Budget and Capital Programme have been formulated having regard to a number of factors including funding availability; risks and uncertainties; inflation; priorities; demography and service pressures. The savings plans have been formulated having regard to Council priorities and assessed against an agreed set of impact criteria and equality assessments. As the budget and Government funding is becoming increasingly complex, especially with the increasing importance of partnerships, risk management is key to the setting of budgets and reserve levels.

2.3 As the development of the Council Plan and budget for 2016/17 has progressed, the position has been subject to reviews with Chief Officers, other officers and Members, including Cabinet and Scrutiny Committees. Due consideration has also been given to reconciling the over-arching financial strategy with corporate priorities and hence all the proposals have been developed as an integral part of service planning (the process known as Reconciling Policy, Performance and Resources).

2.4 The 2017/18 budget is balanced and, in finalising the draft budget, consideration has been given to unforeseen issues that could arise during the year and ensuring that those risks can be managed. The strategic risk register has been reviewed and an analysis of ESCC's financial position in the current year has been carried out, to identify direct impacts and risks that are inherent within the 2017/18 budget. Notwithstanding that the draft budget for 2017/18 is balanced, there are significant risks to the budget, arising from the requirement to realise £16.9m of revenue savings together with the innovative, and untested, financial arrangements of East Sussex Better Together (ESBT). The County Council holds a revenue contingency of £3.4m to cushion the impact of such unexpected events and emergencies in year (within the base revenue budget) and a capital risk provision of £12.9m.

2.5 Increasing the Council Tax will provide a more sustainable and increased income to the Council which will help to protect services. Implementing the social care levy will support and help protect services that are already under significant pressure.

3 The Adequacy of Reserves

3.1 Reserves are a key element of the Council's financial management arrangements. Reserves can be broadly categorised as follows:

- A working balance to manage in-year risks, called the General Fund Balance;
- A means of building up funds to meet known or predicted requirements, called General/Earmarked Reserves.

General Balances

3.2 For the General Fund Balance there are two main approaches taken by Councils to determine their required minimum level; either by a straight percentage of the Council's current spending: or an assessment of risks and the impact they will have on the Council's overall financial position.

3.3 In 2016/17 an exercise was carried out using data drawn from a range of national benchmarking and comparison sources to determine the percentage, a number of Local Authorities have historically used 5% of net revenue spending as a sound base for determining the minimum level of reserves. This would equate to £18.2m for 2017/18.

3.4 A risk-based assessment of issues, which could have a major impact on the Council's finances, provides a more flexible and responsive approach that better reflects the continuously changing environment within which Local Government has to work. This approach will take into account the type of risk, the potential magnitude of the financial risk and a judgement as to how likely the issue is to arise. Table 1 below identifies a number of the high level risks that may have financial implications, which assist in determining the required minimum level of General Fund Balance to be retained.

Table 1: 2017/18 Risks

Risk	Potential magnitude	Estimate of potential impact	Magnitude £m
Growing demand for services is already impacting on service budgets particularly in Adult Social Care (ASC). Service departments are forecasting a £8.3m overspend, £6.1m of which is in ASC and £2.8m in Children's Services (CSD) with the provision for SEND places being a significant factor.	ASC 2017/18 budget £168.7m. CSD SEND budget for 2017/18 £13.3m.	2% increased unfunded demand	3.6
Unforeseen activity which impacts directly on departmental budgets over and above the £3.4m within the general contingency.	Net Service Budget £326.7m	1% increased unfunded demand	3.3
Risk that inflation on contracts is not sufficient in year.	Total contracts 2017/18 £254.3m.	1% increase in current provision.	2.5
Many of the proposed savings are complex with delivery plans still to be finalised. Therefore a risk exists that it will not be possible to make the planned savings within the timeframe required.	Total planned savings in 2017/18 are £16.9m.	10% non-achievement	1.7
Non achievement of Fees & Charges targets built into the revenue budget, due to the continuing economic climate.	Planned Fees & Charges for 2016/17 is £57.4m	Underachievement provision of 5%	2.9
Business Rate Revaluation significantly increases appeals.	Reduction in anticipated revenue from Business rates local share of £11.7m	Rates collected reduces by 5%	0.6
Changes in historic weather patterns may be being the potential for adverse weather conditions which may present the Council with additional unfunded costs. The impact of weather as opposed to additional prevention, cannot be quantified.	2015/16 spend on roads and gritting is £1.1m	10% increase in costs due to adverse weather	0.1

3.5 Taking everything into account, the General Fund Balances of £10.0m, is sufficient based on professional judgement which, given the level of risks, is a minimum general balance and remains lower proportionately than a lot of other authorities. This is considered adequate on the basis that the budget balances for 2017/18 and that, in addition, as noted at 2.4, an-in year contingency is held.

Reserves

3.6 The Council's approach to the management and accounting for earmarked reserves is set out in the Reserve Strategy adopted by the Cabinet in December 2012. The Reserves have been reviewed using the principles set out in the Policy, namely:

- the challenges posed by a likely decade of austerity;
- uncertainty over the timing of reductions in Government support;
- the requirement to manage significant organisational change;
- the heightened risk profile across public services delivery arrangements; and
- The emphasis placed on a unified organisational response.

3.7 It is crucial to bear in mind that the reserves are the only source of financing to which ESCC has access to fund risks and one-off pressures over a number of years. If ESCC minimises the level of reserves such that in future, financial planning across years is hampered, eventually, the requirement for managing these costs will fall directly on the Council Tax set in each year in an uneven and less well managed manner, which will prove hard to sustain as budgets become even tighter. Reserves can only be spent once and the possibility of creating new reserves in an era where budgets are tight and can become overspent, not just individually but corporately, is now very limited.

3.8 The reserves are split into two categories: named service reserves and strategic reserves, as set out in the Reserve policy. ESCC reserves are estimated to total £100.2m as at 1/4/17. The actual Reserves at 1/4/16 totalled £106.7m;

Table 2 Summary of Earmarked Reserve estimated at 1/4/17

	£m
Named Service Reserves	
Held on behalf of other or statutorily ringfenced	30.1
Waste Reserve	12.8
Set aside for the new Capital Programme 2018/23	26.8
Insurance	5.9
Total service specific reserves	**75.6**
5 Strategic Reserves	24.6
Total Reserves	**100.2**

Planned use of these reserves is estimated to reduce them to £52.2m by the end of the MTFP period in 2020/21.

3.9 The **named service reserves** comprise:

- **Held on behalf of other or statutorily ringfenced** of £30.1m – this is comprised almost entirely of the £16.1m Schools Reserves, which cannot legally be spent on ESCC activities, along with a ringfenced reserve of £9.2 to be spent only on Public Health:
- **Waste Reserve** – the Waste reserve is £12.8m. Financial risks relating to the waste contract are reviewed and managed through this reserve on a 4 year rolling programme;
- **Set aside for the Capital Programme 2018/23** – The proposed Capital Programme (presented at Appendix 2) runs to 2023. Basic need (essential budgets, such as schools places and highways infrastructure) of £331.0m has been identified, with very limited Government funding and capital receipts to fund them. Therefore, the reserve of £26.8m was agreed at County Council in February 2016 to support this and reduce the need to borrow and therefore the revenue pressure on the current MTFP and beyond; and
- **Insurance** – it is proposed that this reserve be reduced to £5.9m from £6.6m estimated outturn for 2017/18 following review. This is based on an actuarial review of insurance liabilities that have arisen over previous years, and represents the liability that the actuary estimates will become payable in 17/18 and beyond.

3.10 The estimated brought forward balance of the 5 **strategic reserves** was £23.3m this has been increased to £24.6m by a transfer from the insurance reserve and insurance provision to the transformation reserve. These are itemised below:

- Financing reserve (£11.8m) – to enable the effective management of the Medium-Term Financial Strategy. The main use in 2017/18 will be to fund the significant redundancy costs that will be required as a result of budget reductions. Estimated planned use over the MTFP period reduces this to £1.9m.
- Infrastructure reserve (£6.2m) – to fund infrastructure necessary to enable development across the county. Planned use in 2017/18 includes £0.083m support to develop the Schools Information Hub. Estimated planned use over the MTFP period reduces this to £3.1m.
- Transformation reserve (£3.9m) – to fund the transformation programme to change, protect and improve Council services. Estimated planned use over the MTFP period reduces this to £2.2m. A contribution of £1.3m has been made comprising a £0.7m estimated transferred from the insurance reserve (noted above) and a further £0.6m from a reduced insurance provision requirement, in recognition of the as yet unknown challenges ahead.
- Risk reserve (£2.2m) – to manage the potential financial consequences of risks recognised in the Council's risk management arrangements.
- Service development reserve (£0.5m) – to enable the Council to respond to the most urgent corporate service priorities. Estimated planned use over the MTFP period reduces this to £0.3m.

3.11 There are a number of significant areas of change that currently are not fully understood and cannot be fully quantified but will have potential financial impact over the planning period, these include:-

- Changes to the Local Government finance system to pave the way for the implementation of 100% business rate retention by the end of the Parliament. As part of these reforms, the main Local Government grant will be phased out and additional responsibilities devolved to Local Authorities. This will be a fundamental change in Local Government funding, which the Government intends to phase in, and includes delegating as yet unknown new responsibilities to Local Government which could bring significant risks of funding. The change will be fully effective by the end of this Parliament, but it is not currently possible to estimate the impact of this on the Council until further detail is provided; and
- The Accountable Care Organisation/East Sussex Better Together. The proposed arrangements are innovative and offer the potential to make a major improvement to clinical, social care and public health outcomes while maintaining financial sustainability. They are however untested at this scale and therefore there is a risk to implementation.

Appendix 10

1. Engagement Feedback on RPPR

1.1 Each year the Council engages with all Members and a wide range of stakeholders, including the Trade Unions and young people on its proposals for actions, spending and savings for the following spending cycle. This appendix sets out a summary of the feedback received to date.

2. Scrutiny Boards

2.1 All Scrutiny Committees held Boards and considered the draft Portfolio Plans and savings plans towards the end of 2016. In addition, the Adult Social Care and Community Safety Scrutiny Committee held a second Board meeting on 20 January 2017. A summary of the comments from each Committee is set out below.

Adult Social Care and Community Safety Scrutiny Committee (12 December 2016)
Attendees: Councillors Davies (Chair), Belsey, Sheppard and Ungar

2.2 The Board discussed the overall financial position in relation to Adult Social Care (ASC), noting the following:

- The Council's budget situation remains unclear until the national funding settlement announcement.
- The overall savings requirement for ASC remains the same as reported to Cabinet in October but there has been some change to individual elements of the proposed savings plan.
- The 2% ASC precept is built into the Council's Medium Term Financial Plan. If any further extension to the precept was announced by Government, the potential impact would be considered in the report to Cabinet in January and would form part of the Council's budget decision making process in February. Cllr. Ungar suggested that the Board could consider holding an additional RPPR Board in the new year to review any subsequent Government announcements regarding ASC funding and their potential implications.
- ASC budgets have been split into the East Sussex Better Together (ESBT) area and the rest of the county on the basis of population for universal services and on the basis of need for demand-led services. In terms of demand-led services (community care budget and directly provided services), this results in a split of 80% to ESBT area and 20% to the rest of the county (High Weald Lewes Havens (HWLH) area), reflecting differing levels of need and a higher proportion of self-funders in HWLH.

East Sussex Better Together (ESBT**)**

2.3 The Board reviewed the ESBT proposals, focusing on the detail of specific transformation schemes and deliverability of savings. The following points were noted:

- Proposals reflect the joint Strategic Investment Plan and pooled budget approach being taken in this area with NHS Clinical Commissioning Groups from 2017/18. The focus is on investments in out of hospital and social care with a view to making savings elsewhere in the system, particularly in acute care.
- The Care Home Plus scheme aims to support a specific cohort of people whose needs fall between nursing care and residential care through enhancing staffing and in-reach from community health services in residential settings. This will help avoid unnecessary use of higher level care and address nursing home capacity issues.
- Additional staffing needs in community services can be addressed through using existing staff differently within the system and by reviewing the tasks which are undertaken by different staff groups.
- ESBT aims to use pharmacy capacity most effectively by engaging pharmacy providers and considering the increased provision of services in pharmacies. Additional service provision would bring more resources into the sector.

- A review of bed capacity and its use will be undertaken to inform a bedded care strategy setting out the capacity needed at all levels across the next 10 years.
- A prudent approach to back office savings has been taken in year 1 which allows for systematic work to be undertaken, first on integrating the existing health and social care systems, and then on simplifying and leaning systems.
- Savings from urgent care redesign are based on reducing demand elsewhere in the system by rationalising and simplifying how people get urgent care. Part of this is supporting the public to better understand the system.

2.4 Overall, the Board reiterated its support for the overall ESBT programme, but noted that delivering the scale of change envisaged remains challenging and that there will be a need for ongoing scrutiny as plans move forward to implementation.

Rest of Adult Social Care outside ESBT SIP

2.5 The Board reviewed the savings proposals for outside the ESBT area, focusing on the impact of proposals. The following issues were highlighted:

- The short term nature and significant impact of savings proposed from the remainder of the ASC budget, in comparison to the ESBT approach which is more forward looking in terms of investments and savings across the entirety of health and social care.
- The large catchment area across the Lewes district served by the Phoenix Centre in Lewes, which may close as a result of the proposals.
- The potential for reduction in funding for Home Works, STEPS and the Discretionary Emergency Support Service (DESS) to contribute to homelessness.
- The significant staff reductions which would result from the proposals may be mitigated to some extent by redeployment which would enable skills to be retained locally.
- A consultation and decision making process would take place ahead of implementing proposals, including an Equalities Impact Assessment. This process would enable any further mitigations to be identified, but the ability to mitigate the impact of savings has decreased as resources become more constrained.

2.6 Overall, the Board found it regrettable that progress towards integration of health and social care is less advanced outside the ESBT area, resulting in more significant savings having to be found from within the Adult Social Care budget.

2.7 An additional meeting of the ASC scrutiny board is being arranged to discuss the implications of the Government's announcements in relation to the funding of ASC and any additional comments will be tabled at the Cabinet meeting.

Adult Social Care and Community Safety Scrutiny Committee
Additional RPPR Board 20 January 2017

Attendees: Councillors Davies (Chair), Belsey, Carstairs, Clark, Ungar and Webb

2.8 The Board reviewed the revised savings proposals and the following clarifications were made in response to questions:

East Sussex Better Together (ESBT)

- There had been no changes to the overarching proposals but the county council contribution to the pooled budget had increased which reduces the support needed from the NHS to the council (from c£11m to c£7m) to continue the jointly agreed service redesign programme.
- There remains a significant savings requirement across health and social care which is being delivered through service redesign to manage demand differently.
- Key changes to the system and model of care (and associated risks) are planned for 2017/18 and 18/19 which the proposed front loading of funding through the additional ASC levy will support. There has also been a national government commitment to try to resolve longer term issues with ASC funding.

2.9 In relation to the ESBT savings proposals the Board welcomed the additional funding which would be made available as this would help support the delivery of service transformation which the Board recognised remains challenging.

Outside ESBT

- Key adjustments to the savings proposals are the removal of savings on assessment and care management staff and the proportionate allocation of remaining additional funding to the community care budgets for older people and working age adults. The basis of this allocation is to prioritise meeting eligible need and supporting care plans, reflecting statutory duties.
- Following agreement of overall budget headings by Council, savings proposals would be subject to further review, consultation and equality impact assessment (EIA) as required before final Cabinet decision.
- The impact assessment against savings in community care budgets remains the same as the nature of risks from reduced budgets are unchanged. However, the scale of risk would reduce significantly in line with the reduction in savings.
- Reductions in the community care budget would be achieved though changing the types of support plan put together for new clients and through ongoing reviews of existing care plans.
- The impact assessment against the review of day centre services has been broadened to show that it will cover the whole range of services. This includes, but is not limited to, the Phoenix Centre.
- Any further mitigations will be identified through the EIA process and reported through the Cabinet process but mitigation has become more difficult year on year. In addition, public health funded work on building community resilience continues across the county which is also part of the approach to mitigation.

2.10 In relation to the savings proposals outside of ESBT, the Board welcomed the additional funding which had enabled the savings proposals to be reduced. There was also a general understanding of the rationale for where the additional funding had been directed.

2.11 However, Cllrs Carstairs, Ungar and Webb indicated they do not agree with these cuts as set out in the report.

Audit, Best Value and Community Services Scrutiny Committee
Attendees: Councillors Blanch (Chair), Barnes (Vice Chair), Keeley, Standley and Webb

Capital Programme

2.12 The Board welcomed the report on the funding of the Capital Programme for the next five years (2018-2023). The Board noted the lack of clarity with the arrangements for negotiating future Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) funding for key infrastructure projects such as roads or school places. (See also comments below by Economy, Transport and Environment Scrutiny Committee).

2.13 The Board wished to see progress towards the planned use of capital for income generation (see Property Investment Strategy below).

2.14 The Board noted the use of direct revenue contributions (£6m) to fund short-term assets, particularly ICT (£15m over 5 years), and also as a contribution to £51m of externally unfunded highways capital works.

Treasury Management

2.15 The Board welcomed the proposed recalibration of the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) for capital repayments. This would reduce revenue payments annually by between £3.5m (straight line method) and £5.2m (annuity method). The Board noted however that annual payments would increase after 20 years and that the consent of the external auditor KPMG would need to be sought.

2.16 The Board recommended Cabinet to support the proposed recalibration of the Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP) for capital repayments, and that the revenue saving be used within the revenue Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP) rather than to repay debt.

Income Generation

2.17 The Board noted the work of the Member and officer consultative group on initiatives for increased income from across the Council of £6.76m.

2.18 The Board asked that, in setting discretionary pricing for services, attention be given to establishing price/demand elasticity and this should be included in future officer training.

Apprenticeship Levy

2.19 The strategic issues that the Board wished to draw to Cabinet's attention are:

- £550,000 is to be deducted from the General Fund staffing budget (as the Levy contribution) with no certainty about how much of this will be returned to the budget in 2017-18 in the form of apprenticeship training vouchers.
- Similarly, £690,000 is to be deducted from (maintained) schools delegated staffing budgets, again with no certainty about how much of this will be claimed back to pay for apprenticeship training of, for example, Classroom Assistants. (For smaller schools in particular this might lead to serious financial pressures).
- As a matter of urgency, greater effort should be made to: a) allocate additional resources for project leadership; b) establish and set achievable targets for departments and schools to use when implementing the programme.
- This project should be included on the Strategic Risk Register.

Property Investment Strategy

2.20 The Board was split on the principle of the Council investing in open market commercial investment projects. However, the Board would wholly support investment in public capital projects that are both financially beneficial and in the public interest; for example, primary care centres and sheltered accommodation.

Orbis Public Law

2.21 The Board welcomed progress of this project and the projected £1m savings from Orbis Public Law.

2.22 The Board noted that the tighter regulation of Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS), and the pressures from increasing court costs from adult and children's care, may offset some or all of the projected savings.

Senior Management and Organisational Development (SMOD)

Coroner Service:

2.23 The Board expressed concern that the Medical Examiner service will, from 2018, be required to investigate all deaths not reported to the Coroner without full cost recovery.

2.24 The Board welcomed the work being undertaken to establish a shared Coroner Service with West Sussex County Council and it recommended that this be pursued.

Legal Fees:

2.25 The Board asked for clarity on the level of budget provision within Children's Services and Adult Social Care and the extent of historic call on the SMOD allocation.

Children's Services Scrutiny Committee
Attendees: Councillors Field (Chair), Forward, Galley, Sheppard (substituting for Taylor), Shuttleworth, and Dr Ann Holt (Church of England Diocese Representative)

2.26 The Board considered that no actions which impact on educational standards or the vulnerable are desirable and should be avoided wherever possible. The Board therefore wished to acknowledge the hard work of officers in finding innovative ways to identify savings that have minimum negative impact. However, the Board remained concerned that the proposed mitigations may not be sufficient and that continued year on year savings will impact negatively on educational attainment outcomes and our ability to support vulnerable young people in the longer-term. It was notable that we seem satisfied when we achieve the national average for many performance indicators; there is an associated feeling that we are "paddling hard to stand still" at our current performance levels. However, we question whether national average performance is a sufficiently high target to aim for in many areas of Children's Services.

2.27 The Board therefore requested that it is made clear to Cabinet that Members are not satisfied that such significant savings are required and that Members' genuine concerns about their impact is acknowledged and carefully considered.

Economy, Transport and Environment Scrutiny Committee
Attendees: Councillors Stogdon (Chair), Pursglove (Vice Chair), Claire Dowling, Rodohan, St. Pierre and Taylor

<u>East Sussex Road Network</u>
2.28 The Board recommended that Cabinet take account of:
- The crucial importance of the Highways network to East Sussex residents; and
- The effect of the continuing allocation of savings in degrading the County's Highway network

in deciding the allocation of savings between departments of the County Council.

<u>Communities, Economy and Transport (CET) Services</u>
2.29 The services provided by the CET department are important to the whole economy of East Sussex and underpin many of the Council's other services. The Board considered this should also be taken into account when allocating savings.

<u>Community Infrastructure Levy and Developer contribution viability gap</u>
2.30 The Board wished to highlight concerns about the impact of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and an emerging 'viability gap' in developer contributions which results in insufficient funding being provided for the strategic road infrastructure required for new developments in the county.

3. Young People

3.1 To mark the Office of Children's Commissioner's Takeover Day on Friday 18 November 2016, East Sussex County Council invited young people to discuss the policy proposals as part of the Reconciling Policy and Resources process. Twenty three young people from the East Sussex Youth Cabinet, Children in Care Council and East Sussex secondary schools took part in the discussions.

3.2 The young people were briefed about the main policy proposals by senior officers from Adult Social Care & Public Health, Children's Services and Community, Economy & Transport departments.

3.3 They discussed the proposals, asking questions and offering opinions about the proposals from the perspective of young people. The key points raised by the young people are summarised below:

Overall comments

3.4 Cutting jobs and services impacts on people's lives and the economy, because if people can't work, then they can't contribute to the economy and taxes etc.

Adult Social Care & Public Health

Proposal: Have a greater digital approach to delivering services

3.5 Comments from young people:

- Some old people can't use technology/some people can't afford Wi-Fi so cutting phone enquiries could have negative effect on them.
- By talking to someone directly, you gain more information as you receive a direct answer.

Children's Services

Proposal: Changes to school support, so that schools are supported to work together and share best practice

3.6 Comment from the young people: School-to-school support is a good idea; schools are best people to know about schools.

Proposal: Changes to respite for young people

3.7 Comments from young people:

- It feels wrong to cut respite for young people.
- Look at more day-to-day support (volunteers), and then you might not need as much respite.
- Small fees contribution for respite from families.
- Use some money for preventative work.
- Focus on supporting children & families to move themselves on so they are more independent.

Proposal: Reviewing safe/unsafe routes to schools

3.8 Comments from young people:

- Look at more ideas around car sharing and minibuses for safer routes, rather than reviewing the routes which is an expensive task.
- Look at bridleways as last resort, but carpooling is better.

Proposal: Changes the Youth Cabinet – the elections to be held through School Council elections and schools to be charged a small fee to participate

3.9 Comments from the young people:

- The proposal could raise the profile of the Youth Cabinet among schools and young people as it would be linked to the elections already being organised in schools.
- Telling schools to buy into the Youth Cabinet will deter them from signing up and result in young people having less of an influence.
- Cut the Youth Cabinet lunch budget.

Community, Economy & Transport

Proposal: Changes to grass-cutting

3.10 Young people were surprised to learn about the cost of grass-cutting. While some young people could understand the need for grass-cutting for safety reasons, some questioned the need to balance other priorities such as Mental Health services.

3.11 Comments from young people:

- Think about involving volunteers to cut the grass.
- Keep grass-cutting on junctions where driver vision is compromised.
- Grass-cutting could be a form of community service.
- Take grass to sell as compost.

Proposal: changes to the libraries services

3.12 Young people commented that young people seem to use libraries less than older people. They suggested that the benefits are social interaction, use of equipment and quiet time.

3.13 Comments from young people:

- It would be good to find out the libraries that are mainly used.
- It might be useful to have cafes in libraries to raise money and encourage people to join.
- It is useful to have libraries, as some young people don't have computers at home or quiet spaces to work in.
- Libraries are hard to use if they shut early, as young people are in school during most of the day time.
- Publicise on-line libraries.

4. Partners

4.1 The Leader and Deputy Leader met with representatives of the public, voluntary and community sector and the Older People's Forums on 4 January 2017. The meeting provided an opportunity for the County Council to share with partners the 2017/18 spending and savings proposals, and provide an update on the local and national financial and demographic picture influencing ESCC's decisions. Partners provided feedback on the proposals and made suggestions for how all sectors can work together to meet the challenges the county faces. Over 25 public and voluntary and community sector organisations were represented at the meeting, and ESCC is grateful to all partners for the feedback and comments they provided, which will inform preparation of the final 2017/18 budget.

4.2 ESCC's 2017/18 spending and savings proposals are set against the background of continued planned reductions in Government grant funding, Government policies, (such as introduction of the schools National Funding Formula, Apprenticeship Levy and National Living Wage) creating particular local pressures, and growing demand for services. In addition to continued growth in our elderly population placing demands on Adult Social Care, other Council services are also experiencing specific pressures. For instance, East Sussex has a high number of children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities requiring support through Education Healthcare Plans.

4.3 ESCC continues to work to lessen the effect of the savings requirements, through:

- changing the way we work to deliver efficient services;
- partnership working;
- lobbying Government;
- acting and planning as a single Council; and

- protecting, through the savings delivered to date, frontline services and focusing on reducing back office and management costs.

4.4 The discussion in the meeting focused on the following points:

- The impact of the Local Government finance settlement on ESCC was raised. The Settlement, announced in December, changed rules about how Local Authorities could raise a total 6% Adult Social Care (ASC) Council Tax precept over the next three financial years, to meet the national ASC funding pressure. The change has enabled Authorities to implement an ASC Council Tax precept of up to 3% in 2017/18 and up to 3% in 2018/19, although doing so would not enable any precept to be raised in 2019/20. ESCC Members will consider the options available at the budget County Council in February. It was recognised that raising Council Tax places a particular pressure on the East Sussex population, as we have a smaller than average working age group and earnings are below the national average. It was also noted that some new funding for ASC was announced in the Settlement through redirecting part of the New Homes Bonus from Borough and District Councils to County Councils, specifically to support ASC. However, the way the Government has distributed funding has resulted in the Borough and District Councils losing more than the County Council has gained in East Sussex, so overall there is less funding to support public services.
- The planned changes to Local Government funding, which will see Councils fully reliant on locally raised Council Tax and business rates, was discussed. Currently, Councils in East Sussex receive more funding from nationally pooled business rates than is raised in the county. The high proportion of the county's geography that is protected from development, whilst welcome in terms of enhancing our environment, impedes the growth of large property based businesses which could generate new business rates. ESCC will continue to lobby Central Government to emphasise restrictions for growth on our business rates base and the need for funding of services to be based on need.
- Partners asked if more could be done by the Council to generate income. ESCC has an active income generation programme and some innovative ideas have been generated through this work. Income generation alone, however, will not come close to closing the funding gap the Council faces.
- The resilience of ESCC financial plans against economic changes, such as potential increases in inflation, was questioned and it was outlined that the Council's plans have provided for reasonable economic uncertainty, and will regularly be kept under review.
- Concerns on the impact of savings to Looked After Children (LAC) were raised and it was outlined that each Looked After Child has a care plan which is independently reviewed at regular intervals, enabling any issues or impacts on children to be fed back and addressed. The Children in Care Council, Youth Cabinet, Schools' Forum and Foster Carers' Association will all be consulted on proposed savings. ESCC also works with partners, for instance through the Safer Communities Partnership, to ensure that the impact of savings on residents and other sectors are kept under review.
- Concerns were also raised regarding reduced funding for preventative schemes and services. Where possible, such as through the East Sussex Better Together (ESBT) and Connecting for You (C4Y) programmes, ESCC savings have been, and will continue to be, met by changing the way that services are delivered, and both programmes will enable future planning to reduce demand on services. However, due to the scale of savings required, and in order to protect frontlines services for the most vulnerable people, reduction in funding for preventative services is a necessity.
- ESCC's plans to help people help themselves were discussed. It was outlined that consideration is given systematically across all services to how the Council's plans can implement this priority, and examples of work in this area were given, for example: the programme to support community and personal resilience being developed in ASC; work in Children's Centres and with the Troubled Families Programme; and work with Parish Councils on highways maintenance and related services. It was noted that older people

living in East Sussex make a vital contribution to the both the economy of the county and in support of local communities.

- The importance of investment in digital and transport infrastructure to enable economic growth and sustainability was discussed. Although ESCC has invested in broadband, delivered the Bexhill to Hastings Link Road, and local growth funding will provide future investment opportunities, lobbying Central Government for investment is required to deliver broader schemes that address regional infrastructure challenges, increase employment opportunities and deliver affordable housing.

5. Business Representatives

5.1 The engagement meeting with business representatives took place on 6 January 2017. Members and officers met with businesses and business representatives to share the financial, demographic and infrastructure context within which East Sussex County Council (ESCC) operates and to set out the ambition and challenges for business planning for the coming year. ESCC is grateful to all businesses/business representatives for the feedback and comments they provided which will inform preparation of the final budget and plans for 2017/18.

5.2 ESCC's proposals for the coming years are set against the background of a general reduction in the size of the public sector and sustained and significant uncertainty nationally. The discussion in the meeting focused on the following points:

- The Government's plans to change how Local Authorities are funded, with services being financed through locally collected National Non-Domestic Rates (NNDR or Business Rates) and the potential negative impact on ESCC's budget was considered. The appropriateness of linking the availability of resources to fund, for example, services to vulnerable people with the collection of NNDR was questioned. The specific challenges within East Sussex were explored as most businesses in or being attracted to the county do not pay NNDR (due to most micro-businesses tending not to be property based or valuable enough). It was agreed that lobbying for funding of services to be based on need would be important and this could be tackled in partnership.
- There was consensus that all funding streams (ie. Local Enterprise Partnership, European Union and through devolved arrangements) should be exploited fully to ensure key infrastructure projects can be delivered across the county. It was agreed that East Sussex could position itself to maximise on the opportunities available by developing a portfolio of evidence based, practical projects. The pipeline of projects would enable the submission of well-informed funding bids/applications in a timely manner. Development of the projects in line with the emerging detail on the Government's new priorities (eg. the Industrial Strategy and the Skills White Paper) would further enhance the opportunities of securing funding. Team East Sussex agreed that they could lead the task of developing the list of pipeline projects with public and private partners.
- The county's well-known infrastructure challenges and opportunities were discussed and, specifically, the impact of the ongoing rail dispute on businesses and residents. The support of the East Sussex Members of Parliament was acknowledged and welcomed, and the opportunity for public and private sectors to lobby in partnership was explored. Partners noted that while the condition of the digital infrastructure across the county needs to continue to improve, its current capability, developed following targeted interventions over recent years, had helped mitigate some of the acute impacts of the current rail dispute. The Three Southern Counties devolution activity and the development of the Sub-National Transport Body for the South East was highlighted as an opportunity to address some of the physical and digital infrastructure challenges – the scale of such arrangements, the opportunity to secure/leverage funding and the power of a unified voice would help make the best possible case for the area.
- The need to invest in businesses and the skills of the county's workforce to give local people the choice of being able to remain and enjoy good careers in East Sussex was

agreed. The work of Skills East Sussex (SES – the county's strategic body for employment and skills) was welcomed and ESCC expressed its commitment to continue supporting SES. It was noted that the Government is exploring how skills funding can be devolved and this will be monitored to ensure all opportunities are maximised – the devolution of skills is a key element of the 3SC negotiations with Government and, alongside the emerging new way of delivering skills activity, partners will work to ensure the best possible deal for East Sussex.

- The East Sussex business grants and loans fund was discussed as an effective means of growing businesses, creating jobs and progressing stalled projects. It was noted that while there is no proposed new funding in 2017/18, the businesses/ business representatives valued the benefits of a fund capable of demonstrating a great value for money/return on investment and would welcome its inclusion if there was any flexibility in the final settlement.
- The work ESCC and the Clinical Commissioning Groups in East Sussex Better Together are undertaking to integrate health and social care was acknowledged as groundbreaking and nationally respected. Members and officers are working with partners to ensure successful delivery of the project that has the potential deliver significant benefits to all.

The meeting proved useful to hear the views, thoughts and ideas of the East Sussex business community and the approach to partnership working (across the public and private sectors) to address the challenges and exploit the opportunities the county faces came through as a clear strength that will help us in the future.

6. East Sussex Music Service Management Committee

6.1 Extract from the minutes of a meeting of the East Sussex Music Service Management Committee, Committee Room, County Hall, Lewes on 9 December 2016.

"The Committee considered a report by the Director of Children's Services which sought agreement to increase the fees for 2017/18 as set out in paragraph 2.1 the report.

The Committee discussed the increase in fees for both instrumental hire and lessons for the period 2017/18. In particular the Committee considered whether the increase could have a disproportionate impact on young people who live in rural areas.

RESOLVED to:
1) agree the increase of fees for 2017/18 as outlined in the report; and
2) agree that the Chair, Councillor Barnes, undertakes to write on behalf of the Committee a letter to the Cabinet, expressing concerns about the potential impact of the increase of fees on young people living in rural communities."

7. Trade Union representatives

7.1 A meeting was held with Trade Union representatives on 18 January 2017. The Leader of the Council opened the meeting and thanked the representatives for attending; thanked the Trade Unions, and ESCC staff, for their support and hard work; and reiterated that the Cabinet would continue to protect services for the county's most vulnerable people in line with the Council's four key priority outcomes.

7.2 The Chief Executive provided an overview of the current financial position, and explained that ESCC remains a large employer with a significant net revenue budget of £365m for 2017/18. Since October, there have been a number of changes, some announced in the Local Government finance settlement, which have improved the Council's financial position this year. However, the required savings for 2017/18 are still approximately £17m.

7.3 In light of the significant savings required, further reductions in staff posts are anticipated in 2017/18, and the Council will continue to apply its agreed employment policies to mitigate the impact of job losses, including avoiding compulsory redundancies wherever possible.

7.4 The Trade Union representatives raised a number of questions and issues which were addressed as set out below.

East Sussex Better Together

7.5 The Director of Adult Social Care (ASC) and Health explained that the East Sussex Better Together (ESBT) programme involved ASC, Children's Services and Public Health working with Hastings and Rother Clinical Commissioning Group and Eastbourne, Hailsham and Seaford Clinical Commissioning Group to develop an integrated Strategic Investment Plan (SIP), which will align £864m of commissioning budgets for 2017/18. Detailed work on the SIP has included engagement with Trade Unions, and the full proposals are being considered as part of the Council's Reconciling Policy, Performance and Resources (RPPR) process.

7.6 Cabinet will consider a report in July 2017, setting out the future organisational arrangements of an Accountable Care Model, which will be shaped by local engagement. The impact of this on the employment terms of ESCC staff is subject to ongoing staff and stakeholder engagement, and more detailed proposals will be included in the July report.

7.7 The Director of ASC and Health confirmed that Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust is a member of the ESBT partnership. Therefore, the work to deliver fully integrated health and social care services, by reducing demand for acute care and investing in localised, population focused healthcare, will apply to mental health services as well as physical health services. It was noted that the task may prove more complex for mental health services as some acute services are provided over a wider footprint than the ESBT geography, but delivery plans recognise this and are ongoing.

Maintaining local decision making

7.8 The Leader confirmed that while ESCC is involved in a number of important and positive partnerships, such as ESBT and Orbis, that have enabled the Council to plan and deliver services differently to reduce the level of savings required, responsibility for making decisions that impact East Sussex residents and ESCC employees would continue to remain with the Council and be made through the democratic decision making process. The Chief Executive emphasised that a cornerstone of agreeing to enter these joint partnerships was ensuring that they benefited the residents of East Sussex. The Director of Adult Social Care and Health explained that after an Accountable Care Model has been established through ESBT, the Council would retain its statutory duties around social care and public health, and remain a strategic commissioning body, continuing to set local priorities and make decisions about the investment of resources.

Bullying

7.9 The Leader set out that the Council has a zero tolerance policy to bullying and there are very effective processes in place to deal with it. The Chief Executive said it was important that any instances of bullying were reported through the appropriate channels so that they could be acted upon.

Transparency

7.10 There was agreement from Trade Union representatives that ESCC is a transparent organisation that has a good relationship with the Trade Unions, but emphasised that relationships would need to be maintained as ESCC increasingly works in partnership with external organisations. The Chief Operating Officer set out that Orbis also has an ethos of transparency between management, staff and Trade Unions but recognised that there are challenges in ensuring the same degree of transparency across three organisations. In recognition of this, and in response to concerns raised by staff, improvements to transparency have been made, including increasing the frequency of meetings between Trade Unions and the Orbis management team.

Lobbying

7.11 The Leader explained that working with local and regional partners is the most effective way to improve the historically poor infrastructure of East Sussex. For example, the Council is working with Local Authorities and other partners across the South East to develop a Sub-

National Transport Body to exert more influence over infrastructure decisions made by Government and statutory bodies such as Highways England and Network Rail.

7.12 It was noted that work to develop a devolution deal for the Three Southern Counties have been paused until after May, as County Council elections are a priority for Local Authorities and developing plans for Britain to leave the European Union is a priority for Central Government.

7.13 In response to a query about the extent of the Council's lobbying efforts, the Leader said that lobbying of the Government continues through local and regional partnerships, meetings and briefings with MPs, and the Local Government Association. Some examples of issues the Council have lobbied on were given, including lobbying for Central Government to increase ASC funding for Local Authorities and support the integration of health and social care; and lobbying for the redistribution funding formula under 100% Business Rates Retention to take account of local need.

7.14 The Deputy Leader said that the increased media awareness of the issues facing ASC in the last couple of years demonstrated the success of lobbying efforts.

Economic growth

7.15 The Lead Member for Economy set out evidence that the Council has driven economic growth in East Sussex over the past four years, including that: there has been a 58% reduction in unemployment; average household income is increasing at 10 times the national rate; and East Sussex is the 10th fastest growing county in the country. East Sussex has made important investment into economic development including: building the Bexhill to Hastings Link Road, which is expected to create 3,000 new jobs; the Queensway Gateway Road which is under construction and is expected to deliver 800 jobs; and the Newhaven Port Access Road will begin construction this year, creating a further 1,000 jobs. There are also future ambitions to develop a rail line from Ashford to Hastings to reduce journey times to London.

ISEND

7.16 The Director of Children's Services said that the Inclusion, Special Educational Needs and Disability (ISEND) services are experiencing increased costs and higher demand, and the cost of placements in special schools is high. The Children's Services Department is exploring a wide range of ways to manage this demand, including working with schools to enable them to maintain SEND pupils more effectively in a mainstream setting. To mitigate the impact of the increased costs, it is proposed in the Cabinet papers that an additional £200,000 be invested in Home to School transport, and £300,000 of ISEND savings be deferred to 2018/19.

7.17 The Lead Member for Education and Inclusion, Special Educational Needs and Disability explained that he had not witnessed any instances of lack of support for SEND pupils in the schools that he has visited in East Sussex, although Children's Services do recognise improvements could be made around referrals practice and that the exclusion rate is high. If Trade Unions are aware of specific instances where support for SEND pupils is lacking, he would want to be informed.

Looked After Children (LAC)

7.18 The Director of Children's Services set out the roles and responsibilities academies have in relation to Looked After Children (LAC) and that they are accountable to the Regional School Commissioner (RCS). The Director of Children's Services said that the Virtual School (VS) was closely monitoring LAC and he was not aware of any evidence of academies cutting LAC provision. He explained that when the Council receives letters of complaint about an academy in relation to LAC it refers them to the academy's governing body. The Director of Children's Services may also write to the head of the academy chain or to the RSC if there are concerns about LAC provision in an academy. The Children's Services Department also works with academies through Education Improvement Partnerships to tackle any local problems, such as reducing school exclusion numbers.

Virtual Schools

7.19 The Director of Children's Services said that the VS works closely with schools and academies to achieve the best outcomes for LAC. The Lead Member for Children and Families sits on the governing body of the VS and attested to the hard work that the VS tutors and headteachers put in to raise the educational standards of LAC in East Sussex.

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Council Monitoring Corporate Summary – Q2 2016/17

Council Plan performance targets

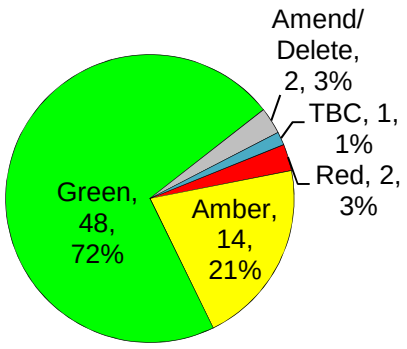
Priority	Red	Amber	Green	Amend / Delete (AD)	TBC
Driving economic growth	0	7	24	1	0
Keeping vulnerable people safe	0	2	10	0	0
Helping people help themselves	2	3	13	1	1
Making best use of resources	0	2	1	0	0
Total	**2**	**14**	**48**	**2**	**1**

Q2 2016/17

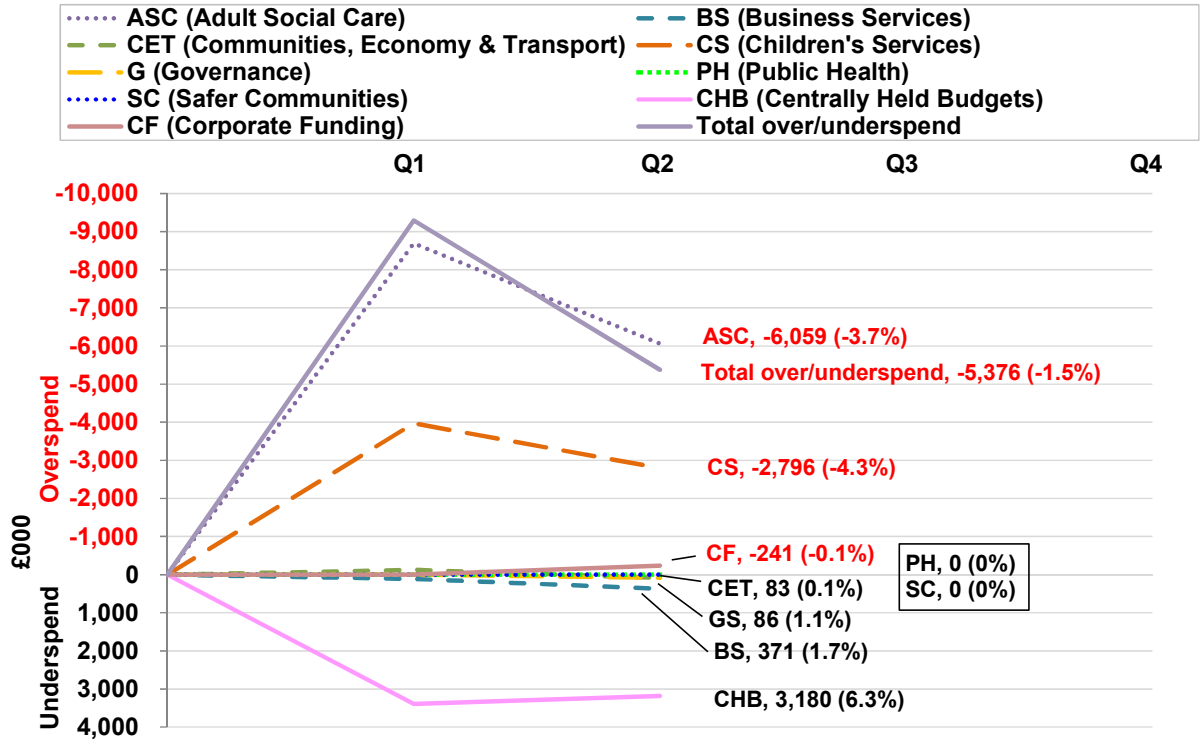
There are 67 individual measures in the Council Plan.

- Appendix 2 ASC – 1 red, 2 amber, 1 amend, 1 to be confirmed
- Appendix 3 BSD – 3 amber
- Appendix 4 CSD – 6 amber
- Appendix 5 CET – 1 red, 3 amber, 1 amend

Q2 2016/17



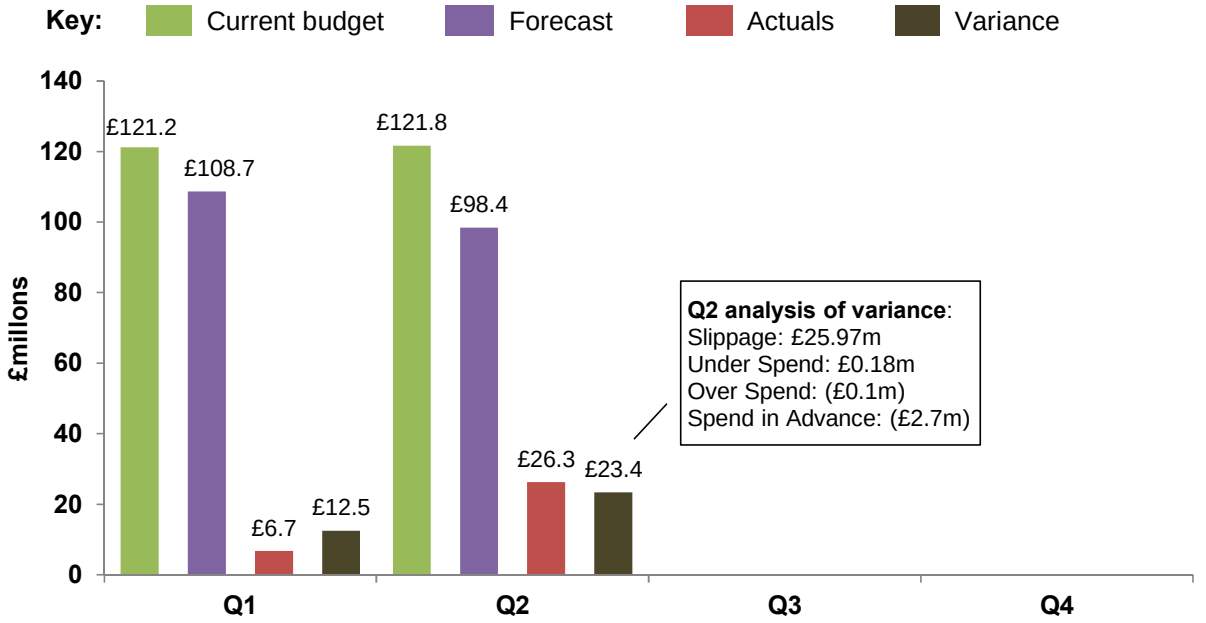
Revenue budget outturn (net £000)



Revenue budget summary (£000)									
	Planned (£000)			Q2 2016/17 (£000)					
				Projected outturn			(Over) / under spend		
	Gross	Income	Net	Gross	Income	Net	Gross	Income	Net
Service Expenditure									
ASC	231,352	(68,166)	163,186	237,790	(68,545)	169,245	(6,438)	379	(6,059)
Safer Communities	723	(337)	386	1,197	(811)	386	(474)	474	-
Public Health	33,998	(33,998)	-	33,859	(33,859)	-	139	(139)	-
BSD	49,236	(26,999)	22,237	48,699	(26,833)	21,866	537	(166)	371
CSD	330,326	(265,721)	64,605	332,799	(265,398)	67,401	(2,473)	(323)	(2,796)
CET	106,903	(46,085)	60,818	107,353	(46,618)	60,735	(450)	533	83
GS	8,505	(1,006)	7,499	8,441	(1,028)	7,413	64	22	86
Total Service Spend	**761,043**	**(442,312)**	**318,731**	**770,138**	**(443,092)**	**327,046**	**(9,095)**	**780**	**(8,315)**
Centrally Held Budgets									
Treasury Management	27,566	-	27,566	27,566	-	27,566	-	-	-
Funding Cap Prog.	8,878	-	8,878	8,878	-	8,878	-	-	-
General Contingency	3,390	-	3,390	-	-	-	3,390	-	3,390
Pensions	6,299	-	6,299	6,299	-	6,299	-	-	-
Contrib. to Reserves	3,765	-	3,765	3,765	-	3,765	-	-	-
Corporate Grants	-	(58)	(58)	-	(58)	(58)	-	-	-
Education Services Grant	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	(200)	(200)
Levies	441	-	441	446	-	446	(5)	-	(5)
Other	300	-	300	305	-	305	(5)	-	(5)
Total Centrally Held	**50,639**	**(58)**	**50,581**	**47,259**	**(58)**	**47,201**	**3,380**	**(200)**	**3,180**
Total	**811,682**	**(442,370)**	**369,312**	**817,397**	**(442,950)**	**374,447**	**(5,715)**	**580**	**(5,135)**
Corporate Funding									
Business Rates	-	(71,400)	(71,400)	-	(71,168)	(71,168)	-	(232)	(232)
Revenue Support Grant	-	(45,107)	(45,107)	-	(45,107)	(45,107)	-	-	-
Council Tax	-	(247,223)	(247,223)	-	(247,213)	(247,213)	-	(10)	(10)
New Homes Bonus	-	(2,878)	(2,878)	-	(2,879)	(2,879)	-	1	1
Transition Grant	-	(2,704)	(2,704)	-	(2,704)	(2,704)	-	-	-
Total Corporate Funding	**0**	**(369,312)**	**(369,312)**	**0**	**(369,071)**	**(369,071)**	**0**	**(241)**	**(241)**
Total	**811,682**	**(811,862)**	**0**	**817,397**	**(812,021)**	**5,376**	**(5,715)**	**339**	**(5,376)**

Revenue savings summary 2016/17 £000				
Department	**2016/17 (£'000) – Q2 Forecast**			
	Target	**Achieved**	**Slipped**	**Unachieved**
ASC	7,955	3,898	4,057	-
BSD	312	312	-	-
CS	4,985	4,542	276	167
CET	3,117	3,117	-	-
GS	180	180	-	-
Centrally Held	3,000	3,000	-	-
Total Savings	**19,549**	**15,049**	**4,333**	**167**
ASC	-	-	-	-
BSD	-	-	-	-
CS	-	-	-	-
CET	-	-	-	-
GS	-	-	-	-
Centrally Held	-	-	-	-
Permanent Variations	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Permanent Savings & Variations	**19,549**	**15,049**	**4,333**	**167**
ASC	-	431	(431)	-
BSD	-	-	-	-
CS	-	-	-	-
CET	-	-	-	-
GS	-	-	-	-
Centrally Held	-	-	-	-
Temporary Variations	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Savings with Variations	**19,549**	**15,480**	**3,902**	**167**

Capital programme (gross £ millions) – approved projects



Capital programme summary (£000)

Approved project	Total project – all years*		2016/17 (£000)						
			In year monitor Q2				Analysis of variation		
	Budget	Projected	Budget	Actual to date	Projected 2016/17	Variation (over) / under budget	(Over) / under spend	Slippage to future year	Spend in advance
ASC	22,208	22,208	4,132	1,141	3,298	834	-	834	-
BSD	67,798	67,798	15,409	3,697	14,645	764	-	764	-
CS	66,670	65,670	22,514	10,663	20,800	1,714	-	1,825	(111)
CET	460,333	460,228	79,633	10,765	59,640	19,993	45	22,509	(2,561)
GS	157	128	74	3	3	71	29	42	-
Total	**617,166**	**617,092**	**121,762**	**26,269**	**98,386**	**23,376**	**74**	**25,974**	**(2,672)**
Scheme Specific Income			24,374	6,626	23,764	610			
Capital Reserves			-	-	-	-			
Section 106			-	-	-	-			
Non Specific Grants			35,083	17,525	35,083	-			
Capital Receipts			6,268	-	6,268	-			
Revenue Contributions			10,723	2,118	9,087	1,636			
Borrowing			45,314	-	24,184	21,130			
Total			**121,762**	**26,269**	**98,386**	**23,376**			

*This includes current budget for all finite current projects plus 5 years of rolling programmes.

Centrally held budgets

The Treasury Management (TM) Strategy, which provides the framework for managing the Council's borrowing requirement, continues to reflect a policy of ensuring minimum risk whilst aiming to deliver secure realistic investment income on the Council's cash balances. Investment rates available in the market have been lower during the quarter following the Bank of England base rate cut on the 4th August to 0.25%. The average level of funds available for investment purposes during the quarter was £292m. These funds were available on a temporary basis, and the level of funds available was mainly dependent on the timing of precept payments, receipt of grants and progress on the Capital Programme. The total amount received in short term interest for the three months to 30 September 2016 was £479k at an average rate of 0.65%.

At 30 September 2016, the majority of the Council's external debt was held as long term loans (£275.4m), and no

cost effective opportunities have arisen in the twelve months to restructure the existing debt portfolio. On September 30th the Council repaid £2.6m which had reached its maturity date a further £2m is due to be repaid on the 31st December 2016. The Accounts & Pensions team have set up a recording process for trigger rate monitoring and work to an agreed protocol for potential future borrowing activity to fund the current capital programme.

The Council's budgeted cost of external interest, relating to both long and short-term borrowing for the year is £16.2m.

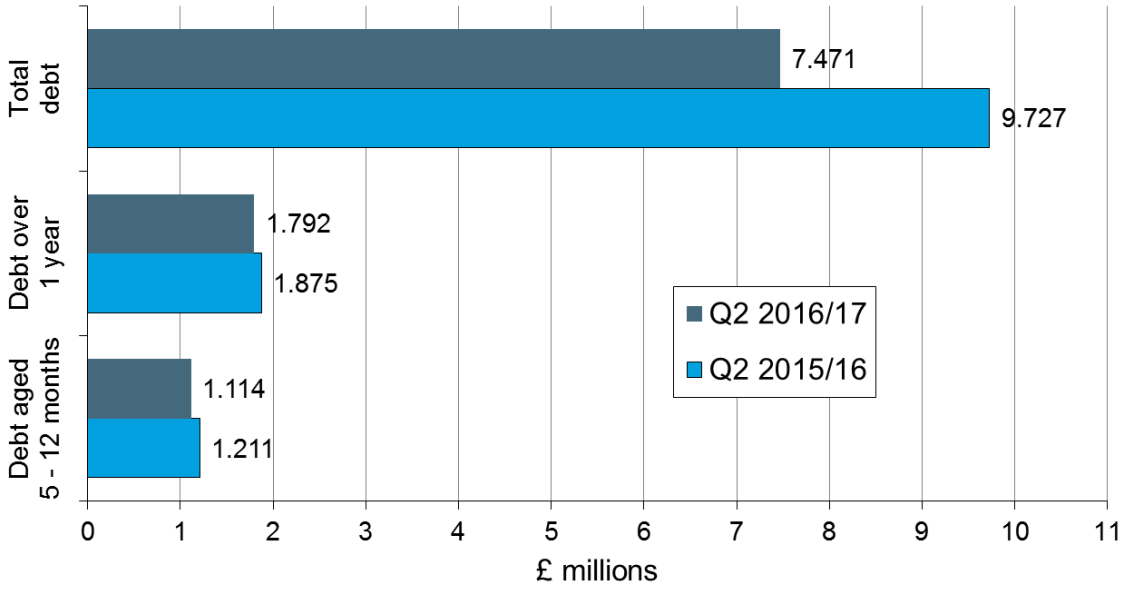
Centrally held budgets include a general contingency of £3.4m. This will be held to offset the projected service overspend of £10.0m. Following the review of Minimum Revenue Provision Policy and the treasury management budgets there will be a reduced charge to revenue in 2016/17. Normal practice is to transfer any net treasury management underspend to the capital programme to reduce borrowing, but this could be used to mitigate a net overspending on the General Fund if required.

General balances

The General Fund balance was £10.0m as at 31 March 2016. General balances are held to manage risk and allow the Council to manage unforeseen financial circumstances without the need to make immediate savings.

Schools balances as at 31 March 2016 were £14.9m.

Outstanding debt analysis (£ millions)



The value of debt over 5 months at Quarter 2 has increased to £2.906m when compared to the 2015/16 outturn of £2.190m. The majority of this is due to CCG debt of £521k moving into the 5 months to 12 months age category. CCG outstanding debt is monitored on a monthly basis by Service Finance colleagues directly with the CCG. Age Debt continues to be a high priority focus area with a continuous improvement approach to continually re-engineer systems and processes. Regular ASC debt case review meetings ensure that the most appropriate steps are taken to recover debt promptly in consideration of the residents' circumstances and in accordance with the Care Act.

Adult Social Care and Health – Q2 2016/17

Summary of progress on Council Priorities, issues arising, and achievements

Summary of successes and achievements – Between April and September 2016, 100% (4,697) of working age adults and older people supported by Adult Social Care received self-directed support. 98.4% of new clients who received short-term services to increase their independence made no further request for support. 891 adults with a learning disability were in settled accommodation, an increase from 869 in 2015/16. 879 referrals were made to the Memory Assessment Service. 843 new referrals were supported by STEPS this included 462 supported with Housing Support, 333, supported with Navigator Service and 48, supported through the gateway service. Work on ESBT is progressing well and Cabinet considered proposals for the next steps towards developing an integrated care model and initial proposals for the transitional year in 2016/17 at its meeting on 15 November.

NHS Health checks – Since April 2013 over 117,000 eligible patients have been offered an NHS Health Check in East Sussex with more than half of those offered taking up the opportunity. As the programme moves into its fourth year almost seven in ten have been offered their health check (against a target of 65%). East Sussex also continues to lead the way in ensuring that people take up their NHS Health Check with over one third (35.1%) of all adults aged 40-74 in East Sussex who don't already have a cardiovascular disease having had an NHS Health Check, compared with around a quarter (25.5%) on average across the South East and 29.8% nationally.

National Diabetes Prevention Programme – We are pleased to be involved in the first wave of Healthier You, the new national diabetes prevention programme. Now, people in East Sussex at greatest risk of developing Type 2 diabetes are set to benefit from increased help to avoid the disease. Healthier You is being rolled out nationally and is the first evidence-based Type 2 diabetes prevention programme to be provided on this scale. The programme will support people to make changes to their lifestyle - maintaining a healthy weight and being more active – to reduce their risk. The programme will begin working with local people in October.

Chlamydia Screening – This measure is reported a quarter in arrears. Both the number of people aged 15-25 tested for Chlamydia and the number of positive tests for Chlamydia in this age group has shown a sharp increase in Q1 of 2016/17. This is the highest quarterly rate of positive tests recorded since 2012 when monitoring of this target began and is very encouraging in terms of us meeting the overall target for the year. For us to meet the 2016/17 target, a rate of 2,300 positive tests for chlamydia per 100,000 people aged 15-24 years is required. In Q1 we achieved a rate of 2,125 positive tests per 100,000 15-24 year olds, which is close to the rate that we consistently need to meet across the remainder of the financial year in order to meet the target. This increase in positivity indicates that we are screening the right people.

Direct Payments – at 30th September 2016, 34.3% of adults and older people were receiving Direct Payments (1,613 people). Previous investigation into the overall Direct Payment process showed that support provided to some Direct Payment clients at the set up stage could be improved. These improvements are currently being outlined and finalised. Having seen a decrease in performance from 35.6% in March 2016 to 34.8% in April 2016, the decrease in Direct payments has now levelled off and has remained at 34.4% in the last two months.

Despite performance decreasing from 42% in 2014/15 to 35.6% in 2015/16 we are still in the top performing authorities nationally (28th highest out of 152). It should also be noted that sustainability of performance in relation to Direct Payments appears to be an issue experienced by many local authorities. 51 out of 152 authorities saw a drop in their Direct Payment performance between 2014/15 and 2015/16.

Several areas were examined to look at potential options for short term potential performance improvements however, detailed investigation of these areas has shown that: a) these would be highly resource intensive, b) would further complicate the process, impacting on the sustainability of people staying on Direct Payments, c) are unlikely to be sustainable over longer periods of time and d) would not have delivered significant benefit or improved outcomes to clients.

Longer term performance improvements are being implemented, such as offering additional support to clients and practitioners at the point that the Direct Payment is being set-up. The added responsibility of becoming an employer has been identified as a barrier to clients who employ Personal Assistants (PAs) and a new service provided by one of the Direct Payment support services is being used as a way of reducing this barrier. Further improvements will be implemented, the effects of which will be realised in 2017/18.

Support with Confidence – The current membership of Support With Confidence has reduced to 144. A total of 5 members have been approved since July however seven existing members have also resigned from the scheme in this quarter. The five new members are all Personal Assistants. We currently have 95 applications on the ledger of which 79 are PAs. We anticipate that that the number of approvals will increase in Q3.

Carers – Since the implementation of the new client database, LAS, a number of issues have arisen that mean that the number of carers assessed or reviewed during the year we cannot be monitored, benchmarked or reported

confidently **(ref i)**. These issues are unlikely to be resolved until the system is upgraded in early 2017 it is proposed that this measure is deleted for the 2016/17 and replaced it with the "Number of carers supported through short-term crisis intervention". Target for year = 675 carers. Current performance against this proposed target for April to June 2016 is 248.

Smoking Cessation – This measure is reported a quarter in arrears. In order to hit their annual target, we would expect the specialist stop smoking service to have achieved at least 420 individuals to have achieved a 4-week quit by the end of Q1. However, performance was significantly lower with just 282 individuals achieving that outcome. As a result of this continued underperformance and ongoing data issues, although a recovery plan is in place a formal contract query notice has now been raised with the provider. (67% of target (420) achieved).

Safer Communities – The Strategic Assessment of Community Safety 2016 is being finalised. The document this year focuses on the risk and harm associated with those areas identified as current threats to vulnerable adults, vulnerable young people and the wider community in the field of community safety in East Sussex. It incorporates information gathered from those individuals who attended the Safer People, Safer Places event in May alongside relevant data and expert knowledge from lead officers.

Future priorities and workstreams were finalised at the partnership Resources and Performance meeting in October.

Serious Organised Crime – The Scams Working Group continues to meet and recently discussed service mapping across the county. This outlined which agencies are working together and the group discussed possible gaps/ areas to be developed, particularly within the voluntary and community sector.

Domestic Abuse – We're introducing a network of champions to bring together practitioners from a range of specialist agencies. The champions will act as a point of contact and be 'in-house' specialists within their service. The champion's network will be supported by the Safer East Sussex Team and will complement any existing domestic abuse and sexual violence champions locally.

Substance Misuse – As part of the development of the Recovery Community in East Sussex, a fund was made available for innovative work. In total, eight projects were funded and will run for two years. The projects will be supported by the Safer East Sussex Team Community Development Officer as they are rolled out in different areas of the county. The Community Development Officer will support with promotion, referrals and partnership working between all projects which benefit the recovery community.

Revenue Budget Summary

Adult Social Care – There is a projected overspend of £6.059m **(ref vii),** comprising overspends of £4.854m in the Independent Sector **(ref v)** and £1.205m within Directly Provided Services and Assessment and Care Management **(ref vi)**; compared to an overspend position of £8.693m projected at Q1. The total net budget of £163.186m incorporates savings totalling £7.95m, of which £4.057m is projected to slip to 2017/18 due to overspend and delays in delivering specific service developments and change.

Independent Sector: Pressures continue with a 17% increase in the number of packages presented to panels and a 5% increase in the average cost of these packages of care compared to 2015/16. This has directly impacted on the ability to deliver the £3m savings in Community Based services **(ref ii)**, primarily within Physical Support, Sensory Support and Support for Memory Cognition. Learning Disability Support has, in recent months, become responsible for two unplanned high-cost clients, in addition to increasing costs through service activity.

Directly Provided Services and Assessment and Care Management: Pressures reflect the slippage and re-phasing of service savings, £626,000 made up of £160,000 within the Commissioning Grants Prospectus **(ref iii)** and £466,000 for All Other Savings **(ref iv)**, to 2017/18 and staffing pressures, as teams work to meet activity levels.

The pressure continues to be monitored and is included within the development of the East Sussex Better Together Strategic Investment Plan (Eastbourne, Hailsham & Seaford CCG and Hastings and Rother CCG), which sets out how pooled health and social care budgets will be spent (£846.133m in 2016/17). The Strategic Investment Plan identifies a range of schemes which will mitigate increasing demands on services and will be reflected in budgets through the Reconciling Policy Performance and Resources process.

Within the High Weald Lewes Havens area we continue to work with the CCG to align our plans as per previous years.

Extract from minutes of the ESBT Programme Board on 9 Nov 2016:

"*Finance Update: John O'Sullivan presented the above item and recommended that the Board note the update. John O'Sullivan reported that the strategic investment plan position was being presented as a whole system position and that the supporting papers provide the next step financial view of whole system current performance in year.*

John O'Sullivan reported that previously a commissioner surplus of £8.7m was reported to Board members. The ESHT planned deficit of £31.3m is now included which therefore results in a planned whole system deficit of £22.6m. Year-end positions have been included and from a Local Authority (LA) position there is a net deficit of £8.4m.

John O'Sullivan reported that, in relation to the Better Care Fund (BCF), there is a forecast contingency of £1.3m available however this is to be used to manage risks elsewhere in the system."

Public Health – The Public Health (PH) budget at £28.747m comprises the PH grant allocation of £28.697m and £50,000 addition Public Health England income for drug/ alcohol prevention carried forward from 2015/16. At 30 September 2016 there is a projected overspend of £1m, which will be funded from reserves. In addition to the PH Grant, £4.112m has been allocated from reserves to meet the costs of a number of one-off projects.

Public Health Reserves: At 30 September 2016, projected Public Health reserves stood at £10.173m comprising projects (£6.905m), health protection (£1.200m) and underspend (£2.068m) reserves.

Capital Programme Summary – The Capital Programme has projected expenditure of £3.298m against an approved programme of £4.132m resulting in slippage of £834,000 due to: specific scheme delays as a result of construction issues **(ref viii and x)** (£415,000), projects will complete in early 2017/18, and a lower level of calls on demand led schemes in House Adaptations **(ref xiii)** (£419,000). The underspend on Greenwood **(ref ix)** (£33,000), Warwick House **(ref xi)** (£34,000) and House Adaptations **(ref xiii)** (£3,000) will be used to cover the overspend in Sidley **(ref xii)** (£70,000).

Performance exceptions (Q1 – Red and Amber RAG rated targets, and amendments Q2-4 – RAG status changed to Red, Amber, Green, and amendments)								
Performance measure	**Outturn 15/16**	**Target 16/17**	**16/17 RAG**				**Q2 16/17 outturn**	**Note ref**
			Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**		
Priority - Helping people help themselves								
Amendment requested from: ~~Number of carers known to Adult Social Care (those assessed, reviewed and/or receiving a service during the year)~~ **To:** Number of carers supported through short-term crisis intervention	7626	**Amendment requested from:** ~~>7,626~~ **To:** 675	**G**	**AD**			248	**i**

Savings exceptions (Projected - Red = will not be delivered but may be mitigated; Amber = on track to deliver but not in the year (& may be mitigated); Green = on track to deliver in the year)					
Service description	**2016/17 (£'000) – Q2 Forecast**				**Note ref**
	Target	**Achieved**	**Slipped**	**Unachieved**	
Savings					
Community Based Services: Review and focus on services to meet personal care needs, in line with personal budgets	3,000	-	3,000	-	**ii**
Commissioning Grants Prospectus	1,317	1,157	160	-	**iii**
Supporting People	2,158	1,727	431	-	
All Other Savings	1,480	1,014	466	-	**iv**
Total Savings	**7,955**	**3,898**	**4,057**	**0**	
Variations to Planned Savings					
None	-	-	-	-	
Permanent Variations	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
Total Permanent Savings & Variations	**7,955**	**3,898**	**4,057**	**0**	
Supporting People Reserve	-	431	(431)	-	
Temporary Variations	**0**	**431**	**(431)**	**0**	
Total Savings with Variations	**7,955**	**4,329**	**3,626**	**0**	

Revenue budget										
Divisions	**Planned (£000)**			**Q2 2016/17 (£000)**						**Note ref**
				Projected outturn			**(Over) / under spend**			
	Gross	**Income**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Income**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Income**	**Net**	
Adult Social Care:										
Physical Support, Sensory Support and Support for Memory & Cognition	89,771	(38,533)	51,238	93,148	(38,625)	54,523	(3,377)	92	(3,285)	
Learning Disability Support	45,077	(4,002)	41,075	45,820	(4,132)	41,688	(743)	130	(613)	
Mental Health Support	7,120	(1,158)	5,962	7,886	(968)	6,918	(766)	(190)	(956)	
Subtotal Independent Sector	**141,968**	**(43,693)**	**98,275**	**146,854**	**(43,725)**	**103,129**	**(4,886)**	**32**	**(4,854)**	**v**
Physical Support, Sensory Support and Support for Memory & Cognition	16,651	(5,746)	10,905	16,873	(5,489)	11,384	(222)	(257)	(479)	
Learning Disability Support	8,861	(1,265)	7,596	8,944	(1,173)	7,771	(83)	(92)	(175)	
Mental Health Support	2,404	(2,380)	24	2,514	(2,459)	55	(110)	79	(31)	
Substance Misuse Support	609	(133)	476	609	(133)	476	-	-	-	
Equipment & Assistive Technology	7,077	(4,046)	3,031	7,077	(4,046)	3,031	-	-	-	
Other	6,327	(3,898)	2,429	6,313	(3,898)	2,415	14	-	14	
Supporting People	9,156	(990)	8,166	9,424	(990)	8,434	(268)	-	(268)	
Assessment and Care Management	27,831	(3,302)	24,529	27,949	(3,295)	24,654	(118)	(7)	(125)	
Management and Support	9,595	(2,370)	7,225	10,175	(2,809)	7,366	(580)	439	(141)	
Service Strategy	873	(343)	530	1,058	(528)	530	(185)	185	-	
Subtotal Directly Provided Services	**89,384**	**(24,473)**	**64,911**	**90,936**	**(24,820)**	**66,116**	**(1,552)**	**347**	**(1,205)**	**vi**
Total Adult Social Care	**231,352**	**(68,166)**	**163,186**	**237,790**	**(68,545)**	**169,245**	**(6,438)**	**379**	**(6,059)**	**vii**
Total Safer Communities	**723**	**(337)**	**386**	**1,197**	**(811)**	**386**	**(474)**	**474**	**0**	
Public Health:										
Health Improvement services	4,728	(4,728)	-	4,728	(4,728)	-	-	-	-	
Drug and alcohol services	6,101	(6,101)	-	6,101	(6,101)	-	-	-	-	
Sexual health services	4,160	(4,160)	-	4,154	(4,154)	-	6	(6)	-	
Children's Public Health Services - Including the new Health Visiting service	8,769	(8,769)	-	8,769	(8,769)	-	-	-	-	
NHS Health Checks	930	(930)	-	930	(930)	-	-	-	-	
Other programmes and non-contracted services	4,059	(4,059)	-	4,065	(4,065)	-	(6)	6	-	
Deposit to Underspend Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Subtotal Core Service	**28,747**	**(28,747)**	**0**	**28,747**	**(28,747)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
Draw from Underspend Reserve	1,139	(1,139)	-	1,000	(1,000)	-	139	(139)	-	
One Off Projects funded from Project Reserves	4,112	(4,112)	-	4,112	(4,112)	-	-	-	-	
Total Public Health	**33,998**	**(33,998)**	**0**	**33,859**	**(33,859)**	**0**	**139**	**(139)**	**0**	

Capital programme										
Approved project	**Total project – all years (£000)**		**2016/17 (£000)**							**Note ref**
			In year monitor Q2 (£000)				**Analysis of variation (£000)**			
	Budget	**Projected**	**Budget**	**Actual to date**	**Projected 2016/17**	**Variation (over) / under budget**	**(Over) / under spend**	**Slippage to future year**	**Spend in advance**	
OP Service Improvements	536	536	136	5	25	111	-	111	-	**viii**
Social Care Information Systems	4,258	4,258	131	88	131	-	-	-	-	
Greenwood, Bexhill	463	430	39	6	6	33	33	-	-	**ix**
LD Service Opportunities	5,107	5,107	3,194	1,049	2,890	304	-	304	-	**x**
Warwick House, Seaford	7,331	7,297	119	4	85	34	34	-	-	**xi**
Extra Care / Supported Accommodation Projects:										
Sidley, Bexhill-on-Sea	807	877	-	-	70	(70)	(70)	-	-	**xii**
Continuing Programme										
House Adaptations for People with Disabilities	3,332	3,329	486	(11)	64	422	3	419	-	**xiii**
Refurbishment – Registration standards	374	374	27	-	27	-	-	-	-	
Total ASC Gross	**22,208**	**22,208**	**4,132**	**1,141**	**3,298**	**834**	**0**	**834**	**0**	

Business Services – Q2 2016/17

Summary of progress on Council Priorities, issues arising, and achievements

Summary of successes and achievements – As previously reported, we have been collaborating with Brighton & Hove City Council (BHCC) to explore the possibility of them joining and integrating with the Orbis Partnership. Over the last six months, BHCC have been carrying out due diligence to determine whether they wish to proceed. We are now able to confirm that on 13 October 2016, BHCC's Policy, Resources and Growth Committee fully supported the recommendation to join the Orbis partnership. This is a positive endorsement of the Partnership and we will now commence integrating BHCC into the Partnership and concluding our own due diligence. Once concluded, a recommendation will be taken to respective Cabinets of East Sussex and Surrey County Councils seeking to expand the Partnership to formally include BHCC.

The appointment of the Orbis Finance Director means that all services within Orbis now have single leadership. Work has continued with the appointment of the leadership teams in both Procurement and the IT & Digital Service. All of these developments have contributed towards a reduction to date in the number of senior management posts by 25%, this already exceeds the expectation set out in the business plan.

Orbis is undertaking several opportunities to develop and share its expertise, both internally and externally, to maximise the opportunity for growth and development, including participation in a Shared Services Summit, nominations for awards and the launch of the EPIC+ staff development programme. A 'People and Change' update was detailed in the 21 October Orbis Joint Committee report.

Asset Investment Strategy – The key site programme has progressed with forecasting of capital receipts against current risk factors in order to facilitate best value ahead of disposal. Work on the Asset Investment Strategy continues, however presentation of the report to Cabinet in November has been deferred pending further stakeholder engagement to shape the principles and direction of the strategy (**ref i**).

Reduction in CO2 emissions – We aim to reduce the amount of CO2 arising from County Council operations by 3% on the 2015/16 outturn. During Q1 and Q2 we have achieved a 6.3% weather adjusted reduction. Around a quarter of this reduction is due to improvements at County Hall. Sackville House contributed a fifth of this figure, understood to be a result of changes to air conditioning and heating settings and changes in occupancy. Sites targeted by the Energy Team for housekeeping measures also made a contribution (Southview Close and Linden Court). Projects on the maintenance planned programme and schools lighting projects are being progressed. Four energy surveys carried out as a trial by Orbis colleagues in Kingston are being reviewed, with the aim of including projects in next year's planned programme. The first course of Ashden energy workshops for schools completed in September and a second batch of schools are due to start in early November.

Property operations – During 2016/17, we aim to achieve a 2% (£147) reduction on last year's cost of occupancy of corporate buildings per sq metre. An area of focus that has been successfully implemented during Q2 is utilities, where historical investment through initiatives such as Salix will deliver an estimated end of year outturn 9% lower than the 2015/16 baseline. Much larger outturn reductions are forecast within Service Charges (22%), and a redesign of support services to Sackville House (following the transfer of Council staff into County Hall) will secure an estimated 58% reduction on the annual Hired and Contracted Services value. However, pressures arising from the introduction of the National Living Wage, reactive security measures at a number of corporate sites, and increasing waste disposal duty will need to be offset against some of these efficiencies. Current figures and planned initiatives indicate that the targeted level of efficiencies (2%) remains deliverable but with a small increase in pressure elsewhere within the spend categories (**ref ii**).

Social Value – The Q2 outturn for spend with local suppliers is 44% of the total spend (over the last 12 months we have spent £179m with 4,305 local suppliers). We are continuing to maintain our visibility in the market to promote contract opportunities for local businesses; at the Best 4 Biz conference in October we presented on how local suppliers can apply for opportunities more effectively through our e-sourcing tool, the SE Shared services platform that has now over 18,000 suppliers registered.

Savings achieved through procurement, contract and supplier management activities – During Q1 and Q2, £3.9m of procurement, contract and supplier management related savings have been signed off. These savings comprise £1.8m planned Reconciling Policy, Performance and Resources (RPPR) savings, £1.2m Capital, and £800k other 'revenue' savings supporting known budgetary pressures. The forecast for the remainder of the year indicates an outturn of £6.1m against a target of £6.5m. The shortfall is a result of the Newhaven Port Access Road project being moved from 2016/17 to 2017/18. Procurement will continue to work with services to obtain further savings within Q3 and Q4.

ICT infrastructure – 99.9% of key services were available during core hours (08:00 to 17:00 Monday to Friday except the Local Area Network where availability has been extended to be 24/7). Weekend and planned unavailability is excluded. The 2015/16 annual IT Customer Survey showed 79% of staff were satisfied with the technology tools

provided. This is the benchmark for future improvement. The next annual survey will be launched during Q3.

Wellbeing – The 2016/17 Q1 and Q2 sickness absence outturn for the whole authority (excluding schools) is 3.86 days lost per FTE employee, which represents a decrease of 5.5% since the same period last year. Stress related absence has seen a significant reduction. However it still continues to be the primary driver of absences across the organisation. There are a number of interventions in place to reduce and sustain reductions in absence.

A new wellbeing plan was launched on 19 September 2016 to enable managers and employees to discuss any wellbeing concerns at an early stage and put in place a shared agreement to prevent absences in the future. An LGA grant of £10k has been successfully applied for to provide an online mindfulness programme, part of which will be tailored specifically for staff absent with work related stress. The evaluation process will include data and recommendations for the future direction for employees who are absent with stress-related illness. The programme is due to commence in January 2017. In signing up to the 'Time to Change' plan the Council has committed to reducing the stigma surrounding mental health. Collaborative opportunities are being explored with Public Health colleagues and the mental health charity; 'Time to Change'. This may include management training and development of online resources.

Revenue Budget Summary – The Business Services revenue budget is currently forecasting to underspend by £371k. £351k of this results from the early delivery of 2017/18 Orbis savings **(ref vii)**. This is due to holding vacancies across a number of Orbis services in advance of restructures. 2016/17 savings are forecast to be delivered in full **(ref iii)**. Other significant variances include: a £50k shortfall of income from the capital programme for Procurement support to county infrastructure projects **(ref iv)**; a £100k shortfall of internal print income to the IT service **(ref vi)**; and a £186k underspend in Property as a result of one-off backdated income from mobile phone network operators for use of the Council's aerial **(ref v)**.

Capital Programme Summary – The Business Services Capital Programme is currently forecasting slippage of £764k. £614k relates to the Core Systems Capital Programme, where no material expenditure is forecast in 2016/17. A number of solutions to a joint Orbis back office system are under consideration **(ref viii)**. The £150k slippage in the IT investment programme relates to the IT Asset Management System, the requirements for which are under review while the impact of Orbis is considered **(ref ix)**.

Council Plan Performance Exceptions (Q1 – Red and Amber RAG rated targets, and amendments Q2-4 – RAG status changed to Red, Amber, Green, and amendments)								
Performance measure	**Outturn 15/16**	**Target 16/17**	**16/17 RAG**				**Q2 16/17 outturn**	**Note ref**
			Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**		
Priority – Making best use of resources								
Develop an asset investment strategy based on a balanced portfolio approach	Target not met, timeline reviewed and revised completion date set for September 2016	Asset investment strategy developed and approved	**G**	**A**			Work on strategy continues. Presentation of report to Cabinet in November deferred pending further stake-holder engage-ment to shape strategy.	**i**
Cost of occupancy of corporate buildings per sq. metre	A baseline has been established £150 / sq. metre	'£147 / sq. metre (2% reduction on 2015/16 baseline)	**G**	**A**			Current figures & planned initiatives indicate targeted level of efficiencies (2%) remains deliverable but with a small increase in pressure elsewhere within the spend categories.	**ii**

Savings exceptions (Projected - Red = will not be delivered but may be mitigated; Amber = on track to deliver but not in the year (& may be mitigated); Green = on track to deliver in the year)					
Service description	**2016/17 (£'000) – Q2 Forecast**				**Note ref**
	Target	**Achieved**	**Slipped**	**Unachieved**	
Savings					
ESCC savings from efficiencies generated by the Orbis partnership	312	312	-	-	**iii**
Total Savings	**312**	**312**	**0**	**0**	
Variations to Planned Savings					
	-	-	-	-	
Permanent Variations	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
Total Permanent Savings & Variations	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
	-	-	-	-	
Temporary Variations	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
Total Savings with Variations	**312**	**312**	**0**	**0**	

The below table represents the East Sussex 2016/17 Revenue Budget, and includes a line which is the contribution to Orbis Partnership. The second table shows the total Orbis Partnership 2016/17 Revenue Budget, of which East Sussex hold a 30% share.

Revenue Budget										
Divisions	**Planned (£000)**			**Q2 2016/17 (£000)**						**Note ref**
				Projected outturn			**(Over) / under spend**			
	Gross	**Income**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Income**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Income**	**Net**	
Management & Support	85	(302)	(217)	85	(302)	(217)	-	-	-	
Personnel & Training	303	(382)	(79)	303	(366)	(63)	-	(16)	(16)	
Finance	2,982	(1,745)	1,237	2,982	(1,745)	1,237	-	-	-	
Procurement	4	(86)	(83)	4	(36)	(33)	-	(50)	(50)	**iv**
Non Specific Budgets	262	-	262	262	-	262	-	-	-	
Property	23,621	(19,030)	4,592	23,435	(19,030)	4,406	186	-	186	**v**
ICT Services	5,906	(5,454)	452	5,906	(5,354)	552	-	(100)	(100)	**vi**
Business Ops	157	-	157	157	-	157	-	-	-	
Contribution to Orbis Partnership	15,916	-	15,916	15,566	-	15,566	351	-	351	**vii**
Total BSD	**49,236**	**(26,999)**	**22,237**	**48,699**	**(26,833)**	**21,867**	**537**	**(166)**	**371**	

Orbis Partnership Revenue Budget										
Divisions	**Planned (£000)**			**Q2 2016/17 (£000)**						**Note ref**
				Projected outturn			**(Over) / under spend**			
	Gross	**Income**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Income**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Income**	**Net**	
Business Operations	10,874	(5,679)	5,195	10,874	(5,679)	5,195	-	-	-	
Finance	10,679	(1,244)	9,435	10,279	(1,244)	9,035	400	-	400	
HR	5,630	(566)	5,064	5,390	(566)	4,824	240	-	240	
IT	18,946	(1,587)	17,360	18,646	(1,587)	17,060	300	-	300	
Management	2,255	-	2,255	2,140	-	2,140	115	-	115	
Procurement	3,652	(154)	3,498	3,652	(154)	3,498	-	-	-	
Property	11,500	(1,202)	10,298	11,360	(1,177)	10,183	140	(25)	115	
Total Orbis	**63,536**	**(10,431)**	**53,105**	**62,341**	**(10,406)**	**51,935**	**1,195**	**(25)**	**1,170**	
ESCC Contribution (30%)			15,916			15,566			351	
SCC Contribution (70%)			37,189			36,369			819	
Total			**53,105**			**51,935**			**1,170**	

Capital programme										
Approved project	**Total project – all years (£000)**		**2016/17**							**Note ref**
			In year monitor Q2 (£000)				**Analysis of variation (£000)**			
	Budget	**Projected**	**Budget**	**Actual to date**	**Projected 2016/17**	**Variation (over) / under budget**	**(Over) / under spend**	**Slippage to future year**	**Spend in advance**	
Core Systems Development	623	1,470	623	4	9	614	-	614	-	**viii**
The Link	69	2,718	69	(12)	69	-	-	-	-	
SALIX Contract	380	2,644	380	5	380	-	-	-	-	
AGILE	9,029	9,029	3,239	1,007	3,239	-	-	-	-	
Capital Building Improvements	40,898	40,898	9,048	2,376	9,048	-	-	-	-	
ICT Strategy Implementation	11,039	11,039	2,050	317	1,900	150	-	150	-	**ix**
Total BSD Gross	**62,038**	**67,798**	**15,409**	**3,697**	**14,645**	**764**	**0**	**764**	**0**	

Children's Services – Q2 2016/17

Summary of progress on Council Priorities, issues arising, and achievements

Summary of successes and achievements:

Early years – The percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development at the early years foundation stage in academic year 2015/16 has increased by 1.45 percentage points to 75.7%. East Sussex was 1st amongst our statistical neighbours, 2nd amongst our geographical neighbours and 6.4 percentage points above the national average.

Key Stage 1 – 81% of pupils in East Sussex in academic year 2015/16 were working at the expected level in phonics at the end of Year 1. This is an increase of 5 percentage points and means that East Sussex is now in line with the national average for the first time since this measure was introduced.

Schools judged by Ofsted as good or outstanding – 87.1% of primary schools are judged to be good or outstanding against a national average of 89.4%. This is an increase of 10.1 percentage points since August 2015 in East Sussex. The national average increased by 5.6 percentage points during the same period. 77.8% of secondary schools are judged as good or outstanding in line with the national average of 77.6%, and, 100% of maintained special schools are judged as good or outstanding against a national average of 93.2%.

The Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Matrix – The SEND Matrix of provision and need is a tool to support schools, settings and colleges in planning for appropriate SEND provision, and was drawn up in consultation with school colleagues. The first draft was issued in February 2016 and the final version in September 2016 which took into account feedback from schools and other services including sensory needs and children's integrated therapy services. The Matrix and associated process should help schools to identify areas of required professional development to effectively deliver the provision necessary to support different areas of SEND and levels of need.

Social care – The duration and percentage of completed care proceedings has improved and is now within the recommended national parameters of 26 weeks. The impact of this is more timely permanence planning for children and a positive impact on the Council's budget.

Attainments academic year 2015/16 – The new measures at Key Stages 1, 2 and 4 are not comparable with previous years. Data for Key Stages 2, 4 and 5 is provisional. At Key Stage 1, the percentage of pupils in East Sussex achieving the expected standard was higher than the national average in reading, writing and mathematics.

Key Stage 1- % pupils achieving the expected standard at Key Stage 1 in Academic year 2015/16			
	Reading	**Writing**	**Maths**
National	74.10%	65.50%	72.60%
East Sussex	75.60%	68.90%	75.00%

The percentages of pupils in East Sussex achieving the expected standard at Key Stage 2 in reading, writing and mathematics, separately and combined were all below the national average in academic year 2015/16. This was disappointing and we will be working with schools to improve their tracking of whether pupils are on course to meet the expected standard in each subject and ensure that they take the necessary actions in order for all children to make expected progress.

At Key Stage 4 the East Sussex Progress 8 score was +0.04, significantly higher than the 2015/16 national average of -0.03 and placing us third highest among our statistical neighbours. The East Sussex Attainment 8 score was 49.1, 0.8 below the academic year 2015/16 national average placing us 10th out of 11 statistical neighbours. As the Attainment 8 and Progress 8 measures are new the Department for Education has also published data for academic year 2015/16, the percentage of pupils achieving 5+ GCSEs at A*-C, including English and mathematics. For East Sussex this was 57.5% against a national average of 57%.

At Key Stage 5, initial analysis of the 2015/16 A Level outcomes indicate that the overall A*-E pass rate at 98.2% has improved by 0.7 percentage points and is now in line with the nationally reported pass rate. The proportion of A Level passes at A*-B (44.7%) and A*-C (74.2%) have both improved and are the highest they have been over the last three years. However, despite this, our overall results are still likely to continue to underperform against national benchmarks. Addressing the challenge of supporting young people to achieve at A Level across East Sussex continues to require a coherent approach across a number of providers and will be addressed through a commitment to the shared principle of working together through the Post-16 Education Improvement Partnership. This is another area where the method of measuring attainment will change, and briefings will be circulated appropriately.

ISEND Demand

Whilst the proportion of pupils with SEN support that is provided by schools in East Sussex is lower than the national average, the proportion with a statement or Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan is higher. Benchmarking data in this area is limited, but suggests that nationally and regionally, there is no simple correlation between characteristics within local authorities and the identification of SEND need, demand and spend.

Significant changes have taken place in SEND, creating financial pressures, these include:

- Statutory changes in provision for SEND through the Children and Families Act 2014:
- extended the provision of statutory assessment for an Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP) from age 16 to 19 and for the provision of SEND support from age 19 to 25, but with no additional funding;
- heightened parental expectations, leading to more requests for additional provision and high-cost placements;
- revised consultation process for SEND assessment through which schools can challenge the LA and refuse the placement of a child with an EHCP; and
- changed responsibilities for the provision of education in Tier 4 Health placements, shifting costs from health to education
- Mainstream and special schools' capacity and willingness to manage pupils' learning and behaviour effectively;
- Parental lack of confidence in mainstream provision;
- Partners' prescription of statutory assessment and recommendations for additional or independent provision the cost of which is carried by SEND.

The pressures arising from these changes will be addressed through five key strands of work to reduce the number of high cost placements. This work will be supported by investment of £0.5m investment from the transformation fund in 2016/17 and 2017/18

- Building capacity and inclusive ethos in mainstream schools – targeted interventions with mainstream schools, and work through Education Improvement Partnerships, to improve Quality First Teaching and confidence in supporting more children with higher levels of need.
- Improving parental confidence in local provision – ensuring that parents receive consistent messages from schools and support services around the ability of local schools to support their children appropriately, within their local community.
- Robustly implementing the East Sussex post-16 pathways and ceasing EHCPs at age 16 where they are not required for the young person's chosen pathway. Targeting as appropriate the young people age 12-15 to strengthen their targets for independence and academic progression to ensure that they are ready for transition at the age-appropriate date without the need for an ongoing EHCP.
- Increasing the number of local special school places – increasing the number of places through the development of specialist facilities in mainstream schools, Free Schools or Capital Programme.
- Working with partners, ESBT and C4Y, to take a joined up approach to planning the use of resources available.

Discussions have taken place with the Schools Forum to ensure that the funding in each of the blocks in the Direct Schools Grant reflect actual spend and it is likely that the amount in the High Needs Block will be increased in 2017/18 in line with the growth in demand. In the longer term, it is anticipated that the work set out in the paragraph above will help schools to continue to support children within mainstream provision. This, subject to a successful free school bid which would increase provision of special school places should bring the budget into a more balanced position in the future. Progress will be monitored and any effects on future years budget pressures will be taken into account as part of the RPPR process.

Percentage of annual SEND review meetings where the child gave their view and/or participated – (**ref i)** During Q2 the percentage of young people who gave their views and/or participated in their annual review meeting was 78.2% (470 out of 601), cumulatively the percentage for 2016/17 is 83.2% (747 out of 898) against a 90% target. The shortfall is due to an overhaul of the annual review system which took place late July. A new annual review process has been developed which will focus on pupil views. By December 2016 a bank of resources will be available on line to help gather pupil views and work with SEN Co-ordinator (SENCo) cluster groups to embed this.

Safeguarding –The rate of children on a Child Protection Plan (**ref ii)** has increased during Q2 and at 42.7 is currently slightly outside the target of 41 per 10,000. The safeguarding unit is routinely reviewing all plans that are approaching 18 months duration at the third review. Consideration is also being given to whether there should be a formal review process. Consideration is also being given to whether there should be a review by heads of service of cases approaching 18 months and over.

Revenue Budget Summary – The £64.605m net budget for the year is forecast to be overspent by year end by £2.796m **(ref viii)**, a £1.175m reduction in the forecast overspend since Q1. The forecast overspend areas totalling £3.052m are explained in the following table and are offset by small underspends of £0.256m in Children's Services Central Resources. Many of the reductions result from the Children's Services review of all costs across the department, including: reviewing recruitment activity and holding vacancies open for longer; a review of staff on non-permanent contracts and agency workers; identifying new savings for 2016/17; and bringing forward savings from later years into 2016/17. Work has also been undertaken to review and model the demographic pressures on ISEND costs (including Home to School Transport (HTST) costs). A further risk is also from the net cost of asylum seeking children – currently this is not a significant pressure (£0.051m net placement costs for 10 children within the Q2 forecast). It should be noted this figure is likely to increase in future years as further children transfer, and does not include the additional costs of social workers, Independent Reviewing Officers (IROs), English as an Additional

Language support (EALs), etc.

Forecast overspend divisions	Q2 variance (£000)	Change from Q1 (£000)	Commentary
Early Help and Social Care **(ref v)**	(995)	521	Pressures continue on Looked After Children (LAC) costs (£1.464m) offset by £0.469m of underspends in the rest of the division. The LAC pressure arises from the need for agency placement for a few complex and vulnerable LAC teenagers. Mitigations (£0.521m) principally comprise additional £267k Troubled Families grant income due to an increase in the number of families expected to be turned around; and forecast reduction in Locality forecast costs of £263k.
Education and ISEND **(ref vi)**	(1,676)	506	ISEND has been under considerable pressure, as reported at Q1, but has reduced by £506k for Q2. The improvement reflects further mitigations (which now total £3.250m) including use of one-off DSG reserves (£2.455m (including £1.9m agreed by Schools Forum)) and other reductions in spend (£0.463m). These partially offset the full year pressure of £4.926m from the lack of local mainstream provision and high needs placements costs from the current cohort of children, leaving the net pressure forecast of £1.676m.
Communication, Planning and Performance **(ref vii)**	(381)	(20)	Within the forecast overspend of £0.381m, HTST costs are forecasting an overspend of £0.487m, particularly due to increasing cost rates for statutory SEND transport from the start of the new academic year. Further work is being undertaken with CET colleagues to review the HTST position, which is partially offset by underspends in other parts of the division totalling £0.106m.
Total	**(3,052)**	**1,007**	

Within the above forecast, £4.542m of the planned £4.985m savings for 2016/17 are on track **(ref iv)**, with a further £0.276m at risk of slippage. The remaining £0.167m currently due to be unachieved is within LAC **(ref iii)**, due to the reasons described above. The department continues to seek ways to bring these back on track or to mitigate them, and these figures include £0.107m of savings brought forward from the MTFP.

Capital Programme Summary – The £22.514m capital budget for 2016/17 is forecast to be underspent by £1.714m **(ref xi)**. This is mainly due to slippage across several projects, principally within the Basic Needs Programme **(ref x)**. Offsetting this, there is also some spend in advance on the Basic Needs Programme, as well as small overspends from final payments and retention principally on the Etchingham project **(ref ix)** that will be met from 2017/18 funds. The overall 5 year programme ending in 2017/18 is on track and forecasted to stay within budget.

Performance exceptions (Q1 – Red and Amber RAG rated targets, and amendments Q2-4 – RAG status changed to Red, Amber, Green, and amendments)								
Performance measure	Outturn 15/16	Target 16/17	16/17 RAG				Q2 16/17 outturn	Note ref
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Priority – Helping people help themselves								
% of annual SEND review meetings where the child gave their view and/or participated	90.1%	90%	G	A			83.2%	i
Priority – Keeping vulnerable people safe								
Rate of children with a Child Protection Plan	43.8	41	G	A			42.7	ii

Savings exceptions (Projected - Red = will not be delivered but may be mitigated; Amber = on track to deliver but not in the year (& may be mitigated); Green = on track to deliver in the year)					
Service description	2016/17 (£'000) – Q2 Forecast				Note ref
	Target	Achieved	Slipped	Unachieved	
Savings					
Early Help	2,071	2,007	107	-	
Children's Support Services (including Music, Watersports, DofE and Safeguarding quality assurance)	309	350	23	-	
Home to School Transport	173	173	-	-	
Locality Services	992	846	146	-	
Specialist Services	138	138	-	-	
Looked after Children	884	717	-	167	iii
Youth Offending Team	124	124	-	-	
SLES	171	171	-	-	
ISEND	123	123	-	-	
Total Savings	**4,985**	**4,649**	**276**	**167**	
Variations to Planned Savings					
Early achievement of Early Help (£44k) and Support Services (£63k) savings brought forward	-	(107)	-	-	
Permanent Variations	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
Total Permanent Savings & Variations	**4,985**	**4,542**	**276**	**167**	
Temporary Variations	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
Total Savings with Variations	**4,985**	**4,542**	**276**	**167**	iv

Revenue budget										
Divisions	Planned (£000)			Q2 2016/17 (£000)						Note ref
				Projected outturn			(Over) / under spend			
	Gross	Income	Net	Gross	Income	Net	Gross	Income	Net	
Central Resources	3,099	(7,237)	(4,138)	2,843	(7,237)	(4,394)	256	-	256	
Early Help and Social Care	58,365	(11,508)	46,857	59,799	(11,947)	47,852	(1,434)	439	(995)	v
Education and ISEND	74,730	(6,530)	68,200	75,490	(5,614)	69,876	(761)	(916)	(1,676)	vi
Communication, Planning and Performance	20,248	(4,306)	15,941	20,782	(4,460)	16,322	(534)	154	(381)	vii
DSG non Schools	-	(62,256)	(62,256)	-	(62,256)	(62,256)	-	-	-	
Schools	173,885	(173,885)	-	173,885	(173,885)	-	-	-	-	
Total Children's Services	**330,326**	**(265,721)**	**64,605**	**332,799**	**(265,398)**	**67,401**	**(2,473)**	**(323)**	**(2,796)**	viii

Capital programme										
Approved project	Total project – all years (£000)		2016/17 (£000)							Note ref
			In year monitor Q2 (£000)				Analysis of variation (£000)			
	Budget	Projected	Budget	Actual to date	Projected 2016/17	Variation (over) / under budget	(Over) / under spend	Slippage to future year	Spend in advance	
ASDC (Aiming High Short Breaks: Disabled children)	477	477	13	1	13	-	-	-	-	
St Peters Chailey	26	30	-	4	4	(4)	(4)	-	-	
Mobile Replacement Programme	7,392	7,412	150	55	168	(18)	(20)	2	-	
Etchingham School	7,492	7,564	-	69	72	(72)	(72)	-	-	ix
St Mary Magdalene - retention	-	6	-	6	6	(6)	(6)	-	-	
Shinewater School - roof	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	
Family Contact	341	341	38	2	38	-	-	-	-	
House Adaptations for Disabled Children's Carers	1,255	1,255	294	60	74	220	-	220	-	
Schools Delegated Capital	928	928	928	159	928	-	-	-	-	
Universal Infant Free School Meals	1,961	1,961	689	445	579	110	-	110	-	
Early Years 2 Year Old grant	3,031	3,031	257	43	117	140	-	140	-	
Czone replacement	230	230	147	32	147	-	-	-	-	
Basic Need Programme	43,537	43,435	19,998	9,748	18,654	1,344	102	1,353	(111)	x
Total CSD Gross	**66,670**	**65,820**	**22,514**	**10,663**	**20,800**	**1,714**	**0**	**1,825**	**(111)**	xi

Communities, Economy & Transport – Q2 2016/17

Summary of progress on Council Priorities, issues arising, and achievements

Summary of successes and achievements – 126 online learning courses were completed in our libraries, helping people to improve their skills. 27 apprentices have been recruited so far in 2016/17. We ran a work readiness programme, in partnership with Medway Youth Trust, Sussex Downs College and Costain CH2M, to recruit a number of civil engineering apprentices. A Project Manager for the road safety project, which utilises £1m of Public Health funding, has been appointed and has begun developing a range of behavioural change initiatives aimed at reducing the number of KSIs on the county's roads. Greenways, 2.5 miles of paths which run alongside the Bexhill Hastings Link Road and offer a safe route for pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians, opened in July 2016. Trading Standards made 29 positive interventions to protect vulnerable consumers. The Uckfield town centre improvement scheme, which includes widening and improving the pavement and new lighting, has been completed. Improvements works have also begun in Hailsham with new pedestrian crossings and changes to the road layout to deal with expected increases in traffic and improve the area for pedestrians, the works are expected to be complete by the end of 2016/17.

Paragraphs marked (GS) below highlight important contributions to the East Sussex Growth Strategy.

East Sussex Growth Hub (GS) – The Lets Do Business Group has been awarded the contract to continue running the Business East Sussex service until 31 March 2018. The procurement process to invest the money secured by the South East Business Boost project to expand and enhance the services offered by the Growth Hub is moving forward with a contract due to start in April 2017.

Inward Investment (GS) – One large and one small Grants and Loans Panels were held in Q2. During 2016/17 grants and loans totalling over £870,000 have been provided to 27 businesses who expect to create 97 jobs in East Sussex. Locate East Sussex is currently working with 14 businesses which wish to relocate into the county. Alongside Essex County Council we submitted a bid on 20 September 2016 to the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). The funding will provide improved and expanded inward investment services for three years. We are expecting a decision on the bid to be announced by the end of 2016/17.

Broadband (GS) – The list of initial areas to be connected to superfast broadband as part of our second contract with BT has now been published and includes, amongst other areas, parts of Battle and Crowborough; a full list can be found in the news section of www.esussex.org. At the end of September 2016 take-up of improved broadband in those areas already connected was 32% against a benchmark target of 20%.The budget is slipping £7.9m in line with the current expected deployment roll out and the account is £4.3m in credit following accruals for invoices relating to last year that have not yet been paid **(ref x)**.

Online Learning in Libraries (GS) – 126 online learning courses were completed in our libraries in Q2. These included 80 Learndirect courses on IT, maths and English, and 46 Learn My Way courses. The increase in course completions compared to Q1 2016/17 was due, in part, to the implementation of our new IT for You project which aims to improve people's IT skills. IT for You tutors are identifying people who attend their training sessions and referring them on to Learn My Way courses, which is equipping people with enhanced IT skills **(ref i)**.

Apprenticeships (GS) – A total of 27 apprentices have been recruited by the end of Q2 2016/17. 12 of these were recruited by the Council, with nine at Costain CH2M, as per their commitments under the new Highways contact, and six in schools. Three work readiness programmes were held in July and August with 35 young people attending to learn basic skills needed in the workplace and learn more about apprenticeships. The retention rate for the apprenticeship programme is currently 93%. Due to the introduction of the Apprenticeship Levy in 2017/18 we are planning to reduce the number of apprentices recuited in 2016/17, with a new cohort of apprentices due to start in May 2017, as such we are proposing to amend the target for the number of new apprenticeships with the Council. **Proposed amendment to target:** from 56 to 46 **(ref iii).**

Cultural Destinations (GS) – The second stage of the Tourism South East research into tourism in East Sussex has been completed and we are currently investigating ways to present the findings on ESiF. A bid for Cultural Destinations Round 2 funding has been submitted and we are expecting to hear the result of the bid in February 2017. The bid includes funding to create a 'Geocaching trail' with caches created by artists focussed on the Coastal Cultural Trail.

Queensway Gateway Road – Blackwell has been appointed as the main contractor for the road, site investigation has been completed and construction of the haul road has begun.

Newhaven Port Access Road – We have continued discussions with the Department for Transport (DfT) on the business case for the road and work has continued on preparing bids for funding. Work on the detailed design of the railway bridge and embankments which will form part of the road construction is due to start shortly. The tender for construction is due to take place in early 2017, with main construction expected to begin in summer 2017. The

budget has therefore slipped £4.4m **(ref xiv)**.

Terminus Road, Eastbourne – Design work on proposals to relocate some of the bus stops from Cornfield Road has taken place. Consultation on the proposals and the tender for the construction works are due to take place by the end of 2016/17, with work expected to begin in late 2016/17 or early 2017/18 **(ref ii)** as a result these is £4.6m of budget slippage **(ref xvi)**.

Road Safety – The Project Manager for the road safety project, utilising £1m of Public Health funding, has been appointed and has begun developing a range of behavioural change initiatives aimed at reducing the number of KSIs on the county's roads. Driver error is identified as a contributory factor in 90% - 95% of collisions which result in a KSI so this is the main focus of the project. There were 76 KSI on the county's roads between April and June 2016, reported a quarter in arrears, with six of these being fatalities. 10 of the KSI and one of the fatalities happened on trunk roads which are managed by Highways England. The KSI total is lower than the corresponding period in 2015, 104, and also 2014, 94. The figure is also below the 2005-2009 baseline quarterly average of 95 KSI.

Road Condition – We have continued to implement maintenance projects to maintain and improve the condition of the county's Principal, Non-Principal and Unclassified roads, so far during 2016/17 we've delivered 110 schemes of improvements investing £7m in the county's roads.

Trading Standards – Trading Standards officers made 29 positive interventions with victims of financial abuse during Q2. During these visits the officers mentored, and were supported by, volunteers from Age Concern and the Citizens Advice Bureau, this is one example of how we are trying to improve our service to the public by working in partnership with other organisations. We also took part in a fraud awareness event at NatWest bank during which we engaged with 22 customers and gave them advice on how best to protect themselves and vulnerable family members from financial abuse. Four call blockers were installed in people's homes to try and prevent them falling victim to telephone fraudsters. The Rapid Action Team (RAT) made three interventions to prevent vulnerable consumers becoming victims of rogue traders. The National Trading Standards Scam Team has also recently selected East Sussex as a pilot area to roll out the East Sussex Against Scams Partnership initiative (ESASP).

Revenue Budget Summary – At Q2 there is a forecast budget underspend of £83k and CET is expected to deliver all 2016/17 planned savings. The main overspends are in Waste where there is a combination of reduced landfill gas income and increased waste disposal costs offset by reduced data system costs; and Fleet Management where a reduction in the size of the fleet has resulted in a lower than expected level of recovery of insurance costs. This overspend has been partly reduced by an underspend in Concessionary Fares, where successful negotiations have prevented any price increases this year **(ref vi)**. Several small underspends and additional income within Registration Services contribute to the Communities underspend **(ref v)**. A pressure within Planning has arisen this year as a result of Government removal of the specific flood grant; in year, this has been mitigated by movements across the department but this will remain as a pressure in 2017/18. There are various small over and underspends in some other services **(ref iv, vii, viii)**.

Capital Programme Summary – There is a forecast expenditure of £59.6m against an approved programme of £79.9m. Of the variation £22.5m is slippage, £2.6m is spend in advance and £45k is underspend. The most significant slippages are for: Broadband, £7.9m, **(ref x)**; Terminus Road, £4.6m **(ref xvi);** and Newhaven Port Access Road, £4.4m **(ref xiv)**. There is also slippage on Hastings Library, £2.6m, which will be spent next year on furniture, equipment, fees and retention (**ref ix)**; East Area Depot, £1.2m, where discussions are still ongoing re plans for the new site **(ref xv)**; Bexhill to Hastings Link Road Complimentary Measures £636k, where measures highlighted from the Bexhill to Hastings Link Road review will be implemented next year **(ref xii)**; and in a number of Economic Development projects. Work on the North Bexhill Access Road is being accelerated to ensure we can utilise the available South East Local Enterprise Partnership Grant of £2m which is resulting in a spend in advance (**ref xiii**). The Bexhill to Hastings Link Road is projecting a total project forecast of £125.599m **(ref xi);** however there is risk of further cost overruns and the position will be updated as more information becomes available.

Performance exceptions (Q1 – Red and Amber RAG rated targets, and amendments Q2-4 – RAG status changed to Red, Amber, Green, and amendments)								
Performance measure	**Outturn 15/16**	**Target 16/17**	**16/17 RAG**				**Q2 16/17 outturn**	**Note Ref**
			Q1	**Q2**	**Q3**	**Q4**		
Priority – Driving economic growth								
In partnership with Learndirect and other funding organisations provide online learning (including skills for life and ICT courses) in libraries (subject to contract)	376 courses completed	250 courses completed (subject to contractual review, Q2 2016/17)	**A**	**G**			126	**i**
Deliver pedestrian improvements in Terminus Road (Eastbourne) using 'Shared Space' concepts to coincide with opening of the new Arndale Centre	Contract documentation prepared ready for tender process to commence in spring 2016	Continue Construction	**G**	**A**			Construction programmed to start in late Q4 2016/17 or early Q1 2017/18.	**ii**
Number of new apprenticeships with the County Council (ESCC and schools)	57	**Amendment requested from:** ~~56~~ **to:** 46	**G**	**AD**			27 (12 within the Council, 9 with Costain CH2M, 6 in schools)	**iii**

Savings exceptions (Projected - Red = will not be delivered but may be mitigated; Amber = on track to deliver but not in the year (& may be mitigated); Green = on track to deliver in the year)					
Service description	**2016/17 (£'000) – Q2 Forecast**				**Note ref**
	Target	**Achieved**	**Slipped**	**Unachieved**	
Savings					
Use of the Parking Surplus to contribute towards the supported bus network and concessionary fares budget	630	630	-	-	
Change to the management of the Corporate Waste Reserve; efficiency improvements, with partners, of the service; and maximising income generation opportunities	1,780	1780	-	-	
Restructure of Transport Hub teams	75	75	-	-	
Efficiency savings in the Rights of Way and Countryside sites service	50	50	-	-	
Development Control, Transport Development Control and Environment	20	20	-	-	
Libraries Transformation Programme - internal review of the Library and Information Service	425	425	-	-	
The Keep - improved staff utilisation across a range of functions, increased income generation and reduction in sinking fund	77	77	-	-	
Continued modernisation of the Trading Standards Service	60	60	-	-	
Total Savings	**3,117**	**3,117**	**0**	**0**	
Variations to Planned Savings					
None	-	-	-	-	
Permanent Variations	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
Total Permanent Savings & Variations	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
None	-	-	-	-	
Temporary Variations	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
Total Savings with Variations	**3,117**	**3,117**	**0**	**0**	

Revenue budget

Divisions	Planned (£000)			Q2 2016/17 (£000)						Note ref
				Projected outturn			(Over) / under spend			
	Gross	Income	Net	Gross	Income	Net	Gross	Income	Net	
Management and Support	1,895	(153)	1,742	1,900	(185)	1,715	(5)	32	27	iv
Customer and Library Services	8,611	(2,411)	6,200	8,351	(2,151)	6,200	260	(260)	-	
Communities	3,772	(2,235)	1,537	3,550	(2,135)	1,415	222	(100)	122	v
Transport & Operational Services	71,223	(36,325)	34,898	71,941	(36,918)	35,023	(718)	593	(125)	vi
Highways	16,080	(1,135)	14,945	16,364	(1,419)	14,945	(284)	284	-	
Economy	2,437	(1,745)	692	2,416	(1,759)	657	21	14	35	vii
Planning and Environment	2,885	(2,081)	804	2,831	(2,051)	780	54	(30)	24	viii
Total CET	**106,903**	**(46,085)**	**60,818**	**107,353**	**(46,618)**	**60,735**	**(450)**	**533**	**83**	

Capital programme

Approved project	Total project – all years (£000)		2016/17 (£000)							Note ref
			In year monitor Q2 (£000)				Analysis of variation (£000)			
	Budget	Projected	Budget	Actual to date	Projected 2016/17	Variation (over) / under budget	(Over) / under spend	Slippage to future year	Spend in advance	
The Keep	20,207	20,207	87	25	73	14	-	14	-	
Rye Library	87	87	56	23	56	-	-	-	-	
Hastings Library	8,739	8,739	6,136	997	3,530	2,606	-	2,606	-	ix
Newhaven Library	1,754	1,712	104	23	62	42	42	-	-	
Southover Grange (formerly The Maltings)	1,307	1,307	1,151	203	1,000	151	-	151	-	
Library Refurbishment Programme	1,983	1,983	348	89	348	-	-	-	-	
Newhaven Household Waste Recycling Site	2,041	2,038	4	-	1	3	3	-	-	
Travellers Site Bridies Tan	1,348	1,348	34	-	34	-	-	-	-	
Broadband	25,600	25,600	8,303	(4,278)	375	7,928	-	7,928	-	x
Bexhill to Hastings Link Road	124,309	125,599	3,957	1,795	3,910	47	-	47	-	xi
BHLR Complimentary Measures	1,800	1,800	766	10	130	636	-	636	-	xii
Reshaping Uckfield Town Centre	2,500	2,500	1,537	876	1,537	-	-	-	-	
Exceat Bridge Maintenance	500	500	467	4	67	400	-	400	-	
Economic Intervention Fund	7,945	7,945	1,403	809	1,686	(283)	-	-	(283)	
Catalysing Stalled Sites	916	916	316	21	316	-	-	-	-	
EDS Upgrading Empty Commercial Properties	500	500	250	53	183	67	-	67	-	
EDS Incubation Units	1,500	1,500	500	-	250	250	-	250	-	
North Bexhill Access Road	16,600	16,600	6,190	897	8,190	(2,000)	-	-	(2,000)	xiii
Queensway Gateway Road	6,000	6,000	4,581	74	4,381	200	-	200	-	
Newhaven Flood Defences	1,500	1,500	800	-	800	-	-	-	-	
Sovereign Harbour/Site Infrastructure	1,700	1,700	1,170	683	1,170	-	-	-	-	

Capital programme										
Approved project	Total project – all years (£000)		2016/17 (£000)							Note ref
			In year monitor Q2 (£000)				Analysis of variation (£000)			
	Budget	Projected	Budget	Actual to date	Projected 2016/17	Variation (over) / under budget	(Over) / under spend	Slippage to future year	Spend in advance	
LGF Business Case Development	196	196	196	9	196	-	-	-	-	
Swallow Business Park	1,400	1,400	895	550	895	-	-	-	-	
Newhaven Port Access Road	23,219	23,219	5,205	27	765	4,440	-	4,440	-	xiv
Street Lighting Invest to Save	920	920	17	-	17	-	-	-	-	
Local Sustainable Transport Fund - ES Coastal Towns	2,467	2,473	370	24	370	-		-	-	
Local Sustainable Transport Fund - Travel choices for Lewes	1,196	1,196	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	
Eastbourne and Hastings Light Reduction	3,704	3,704	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	
Eastern Depot Development	1,586	1,586	1,390	26	200	1,190	-	1,190	-	xv
Newhaven Swing Bridge	1,548	1,548	35	1	35	-	-	-	-	
Waste Leachate Programme	250	250	250	-	250	-	-	-	-	
Hastings and Bexhill Junction Walking & Cycling Package	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eastbourne/South Wealden Walking & Cycling Package	2,100	2,100	750	21	750	-	-	-	-	
Hastings and Bexhill Junction Improvement Package	1,893	1,893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hailsham/Polegate/Eastbourne Sustainable Transport Corridor	2,600	2,600	-	84	250	(250)	-	-	(250)	
Integrated Transport - LTP plus Externally Funded	46,553	46,553	5,981	2,310	5,981	-	-	-	-	
Speed Management	2,948	2,948	122	4	122	-	-	-	-	
Terminus Road Improvements	6,250	6,250	5,275	455	695	4,580	-	4,580	-	xvi
Highway Structural Maintenance	103,038	103,038	18,538	4,514	18,538	-	-	-	-	
Bridge Assessment Strengthening	16,860	16,860	1,134	100	1,134	-	-	-	-	
Street Lighting - Life Expired Equipment	7,902	7,902	867	30	867	-	-	-	-	
Rights of Way Surface Repairs and Bridge Replacement	4,617	4,617	437	304	465	(28)	-	-	(28)	
Total CET	**460,333**	**461,584**	**79,633**	**10,765**	**59,640**	**19,993**	**45**	**22,509**	**(2,561)**	

Governance – Q2 2016/17

Summary of progress on Council Priorities, issues arising, and achievements

Reconciling Policy, Performance and Resources (RPPR) – An updated Medium Term Financial Plan (MTFP), which has been extended to 2020/21 to match the NHS 3+2 year model, was presented to Cabinet on 11 October 2016. The updated plan highlighted the need to identify a further £6.5m of savings in 2017/18, bringing the total for the year to £23.8m. On 18 October 2016 Cabinet agreed to accept the four year funding offer from the Government. The Government's Autumn Statement, which was announced on 23 November 2016, and the local government settlement announcement, which is expected in December, should provide further clarity of the Council's future financial outlook. The Annual Report, which highlights our progress against our priorities during 2015/16, was published on 29 September 2016. The Portfolio Plans for 2017/18 – 2019/20 are currently being drafted and will be reviewed Scrutiny Boards in December before publication at the end of March 2017.

Devolution – The Three Southern Counties (3SC) Leaders met in September and agreed to move to the more formalised structure of a Leaders' Board. The new Leaders' Board agreed a joint response to Government on the retention of business rates to emphasise the opportunity to support wider devolution plans, and also to seek assurances that, as a minimum, the 3SC area would be no worse off.

Supporting democracy – During Q2 we supported 47 meetings including: one Council meeting; two Cabinet meetings; 11 Lead Member meetings; 11 scrutiny committees and review boards; and 22 other committees and panels. 70 school admission appeals were received and arranged, plus one school exclusion appeal hearing.

The Members' ICT strategy and the 'paperlight' project have progressed during Q2. The Members' ICT Reference Group met in April and is continuing to oversee the practicalities of encouraging and supporting effective use of ICT by Members. The initial ICT Member support initiative in March was followed in Q2 with ongoing 1:1 coaching designed to enable Members to address individual technology issues. The result is that 17 Members are now trialling updated ICT equipment in the form of 'hybrid' Windows 8 devices; with several others likely to trial this technology over the coming months. 40 Members have confirmed that they are now aiming to be 'paperlight' at meetings using either 'hybrid' or iPad devices to access most papers.

In September 2016, Member Services received the final decision of the Local Government Boundary Commission for England on the review of electoral division boundaries for East Sussex. The team has distributed this information and is responding to a range of subsequent queries.

Preparations for the May 2017 county council elections have continued. Member Services has worked with the Council's Communications team and the Local Government Association to develop a new website to explain what being a councillor involves and coordinated a successful public pre-election information event held on 20 October 2016; the event included a talking heads video featuring Members describing what is involved in being a councillor, followed by a Q&A session with a panel of five members. 30 members of the public attended the event and feedback was that they found it very useful. Member Services has also sent a survey to current councillors that begins the process of developing an effective induction programme for new county councillors from May 2017.

Legal Services – Orbis Public Law (OPL); which was launched on 4 April 2016, is our joint legal services partnership with Brighton and Hove City Council, and West Sussex and Surrey County Council's; continues to progress with effective working relationships established across the partners. A pathfinder project report, which was presented to the OPL Exec Board on 14 October 2016, proposed a structure for the commercial law service from April 2017 together with a series of actions required to align working practices in partners' services. A project has also been established to review court representation in child law proceedings across the four authorities with a view to increasing in house representation and reducing expenditure on external barristers. Three of the four partners (including the Council's Legal Services) have an identical case management system which helps in the transferring of work between partners. Preparations are in place for the fourth partner to have this system by the end of year.

We completed planning and highways agreements securing contributions of £195,000. We also collected debts due the Council totalling £32,000 and agreed 18 Instalment plans with debtors. We also carried out a prosecution on behalf of the Council for fraudulent use of a blue badge which resulted in a fine and costs being awarded.

The number of court hearings required ensure that members of the community who are mentally incapacitated are protected continues to increase due to recent case law changes which have led to an increase in both welfare, and Deprivation of Liberty applications. In Q2 we made three further applications to the Court of Protection with a further 13 cases waiting to be issued. We opened 21 new mental capacity pre-proceedings cases. We continued to advise Children's Services in pre-proceedings cases to enable families to keep their children within the family. 31 new pre-proceedings cases were opened to Legal Services in Q2. Where it is not possible to resolve the matter and it is necessary for care proceedings to be brought, we provide advice and representation to Children's Services so that vulnerable children are secured in a safe placement, whether with relations, in foster care, or by way of adoption. Recent changes to case law reducing the amount of time a child can be looked after by a local authority without a Care Order and a general increase in referrals mean 2015/16 saw an increase in care proceedings to 87, from 67

cases in 2014/15. The increases have been sustained in 2016/17 with a further 25 cases being issued during Q2. The increase in referrals has also been seen nationally. Despite the increasing workload, the average case duration during Q2 was 26 weeks, matching government's target.

Effective publicity and campaigns – As a result of an advertising campaign there were 12 enquiries from people interested in providing supported lodgings to help young people live independently in Q2. Since 2015 this campaign has saved the Council £189,000 by reducing spending on more expensive residential or agency care placements, as well as providing more safe places for young people. We ran a digital marketing campaign in August to recruit new social workers, this campaign lead to 127 new 'leads', of people interested in social work in the county. This is the latest step in a drive to recruit high-quality staff in a competitive marketplace.

Media work – There were 268 media stories relating to the Council in Q2 including publicity about funding for fuel poverty, the upgrade of Hailsham town centre, improving exam results in East Sussex and celebration of Older People's Day. The team issued 47 press releases and handled 208 media calls during the quarter.

Web activity – The Council's main website received 2.4 million page views during Q2 from 373,000 visitors. The most visited areas were the library pages (especially the catalogue), jobs with the council and school term dates.

Third Sector support – The Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) infrastructure service review has been completed and the recommendations are to go to the Lead Member for Community Services during Q3. The review was able to identify health and wellbeing outcomes that can be included in the service delivery, while maintaining an overall focus on the National Association for Voluntary and Community Action Quality Standards for Infrastructure Service Delivery. The process for retendering the Healthwatch service and Independent Health Complainants Advocacy Service has begun; the new contract will begin on the 1 April 2017.

World War 1 (WW1) commemorations – Our website (www.eastsussexww1.org.uk) hosts 180 stories and events, approximately 66% of which have been submitted or contributed to by the public. In Q2, 8,212 users viewed the site 18,221 times; 115% more users and 60% more views than for the same period in 2015. Our WW1 Twitter profile now has 1,347 followers, who are regularly making contact to share their WW1 stories.

During Q2 we helped to organise a ceremony in Eastbourne to unveil a commemorative paving stone to honour WW1 Victoria Cross recipient Nelson Carter, we also celebrated the WW1 project's second anniversary on 4 August. During the second year of the project 25,212 users have viewed our website 56,076 times; and our story "The Day that Sussex Died", which focuses on the Battle of the Boar's Head in June 1916, was viewed 5,403 times.

To mark our second anniversary, we also published digitised copies of the Sussex Daily News newspaper from 1914, 1915, and 1916 We are publishing these digitised for newspapers each month of the war month by month alongside our existing digitised newspapers. Since publishing the Sussex Daily News on 4 August 2016, the page has been viewed 206 times. Images from the newspapers on our website have been used by a local artist and photographer to create a "Roll of Honour" for the Hastings and St Leonards areas. Kieron Pelling, who is a regular contributor to the project with "Then and Now" images, has been using editions of the Hastings and St Leonards Pictorial Advertiser to create a photographic record of men from East Sussex who served and died in the war (www.ww1rollofhonour.co.uk).

On 8 July we participated in a WW1 event at The Keep in association with the First World War Co-ordinating Centre for the South East "Gateways to the First World War" (http://www.gatewaysfww.org.uk/). This event was designed to showcase to the public the resources available in East Sussex for research into the war. The project highlighted our digitised newspaper collection as well as explaining materials relating to military tribunals and conscription.

SE7 – In Q2, preparatory work started on the establishment of a Sub-National Transport Body (SNTB) for the South East. If established, the Body will develop an overarching Transport Strategy, building on existing local transport strategies, which will grant members of the Body greater and more direct influence over regional strategic infrastructure priorities. The SE7 partnership has also provided a forum for the discussion of full Business Rates Retention, and a shared lobbying position for the South East has been developed, which emphasises that the new system should principally take into account the needs of an area.

Health and Wellbeing Board – On the 28 November 2016 the Board approved the new Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016-2019. As the East Sussex Better Together and Connecting 4 You Programmes continue to be established, subsequent action plans will be developed.

Revenue budget summary – At Q2 there is a forecast underspend of £86k; this is mostly due to staff vacancies. The spend on Laptops for Members is lower than expected as hybrid machines are being reallocated. There has also been some additional income from academies for school appeals.

Capital Programme Summary – The implementation of the committee management system (Modern.gov) and case management system (Norwell) is complete with a £29k underspend. Any replacement laptops for Members are expected to be funded from the revenue budget and the capital budget will slip to fund future replacement hardware needs.

Performance exceptions (Q1 – Red and Amber RAG rated targets, and amendments Q2-4 – RAG status changed to Red, Amber, Green, and amendments)									
Performance measure	Outturn 15/16	Target 16/17	16/17RAG				Q2 16/17 outturn	Note ref
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
There are no Council Plan targets									

Savings exceptions (Projected - Red = will not be delivered but may be mitigated; Amber = on track to deliver but not in the year (& may be mitigated); Green = on track to deliver in the year)					
Service description	2016/17 (£'000) – Q2 Forecast				Note ref
	Target	Achieved	Slipped	Unachieved	
Savings					
Communication Service redesign and income generation	115	115	-	-	
Legal Services income generation	25	25	-	-	
Senior Management & Organisational Development	40	40	-	-	
Total Savings	**180**	**180**	**0**	**0**	
Variations to Planned Savings					
None	-	-	-	-	
Permanent Variations	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
Total Permanent Savings & Variations	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
None	-	-	-	-	
Temporary Variations	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
Total Savings with Variations	**180**	**180**	**0**	**0**	

Revenue budget										
Divisions	Planned (£000)			Q2 2016/17 (£000)						Note ref
				Projected outturn			(Over) / under spend			
	Gross	Income	Net	Gross	Income	Net	Gross	Income	Net	
Corporate Governance	3,649	(69)	3,580	3,610	(91)	3,519	39	22	61	
Corporate Support Services	3,411	(573)	2,838	3,386	(573)	2,813	25	-	25	
Senior management & Org Development	1,445	(364)	1,081	1,445	(364)	1,081	-	-	-	
Total Governance	**8,505**	**(1,006)**	**7,499**	**8,441**	**(1,028)**	**7,413**	**64**	**22**	**86**	

Capital programme										
Approved project	Total project – all years (£000)		2016/17 (£000)							Note ref
			In year monitor Q2 (£000)				Analysis of variation (£000)			
	Budget	Projected	Budget	Actual to date	Projected 2016/17	Variation (over) / under budget	(Over) / under spend	Slippage to future year	Spend in advance	
Case Management/Committee Management System	115	86	32	3	3	29	29	-	-	
Laptops for Members	42	42	42	-	-	42	-	42	-	
Total Governance	**157**	**128**	**74**	**3**	**3**	**71**	**29**	**42**	**0**	

Strategic Risk Register – Q2 2016/17			
Ref	**Strategic Risks**	**Risk Control / Response**	**RAG**
4	**HEALTH** Failure to secure maximum value from partnership working with the NHS. If not achieved, there will be impact on social care, public health and health outcomes and increased social care cost pressures. This would add pressures on the Council's budget and/or risks to other Council objectives.	Implementation of East Sussex Better Together Programme by ESCC and Hastings and Rother CCG and Eastbourne, Hailsham and Seaford CCGs to transform health and social care in the county and deliver the Better Care Fund plan to improve outcomes for East Sussex residents, with robust governance arrangements reporting to County Council and Health and Wellbeing Board. Programme will develop the plan for a clinically and financially sustainable health and social care system in East Sussex. There will also be targeted use of the Better Care Fund to better integrate health and social care and contribute to whole system transformation. In High Weald Lewes Havens the Connecting 4 You Programme has now been established to improve health and social care outcomes for residents. The Programme will have implications for management capacity and for the Medium Term Financial Plan. The RPPR process will be used to manage this risk and associated implications. The Sustainability and Transformation Plan for Sussex and East Surrey (STP) was submitted in June. Work to develop and deliver the plan is ongoing. Nine working groups have been formed covering: Acute provision (including mental health); workforce; primary and community care provision; digital improvement, estates; provider productivity improvement, communication and engagement and governance. The next submission is due mid-September.	**R**
7	**SCHOOLS** Failure to manage the expected significant reduction in resources for school improvement from 2017/18 and the potential impacts of changing government policy on education, leading to reduced outcomes for children, poor Ofsted reports and reputational damage	•Develop and implement a transition plan so the Standards and Learning Effectiveness Service and schools are prepared for the changes to funding and education policy. This includes: -Implementing a service restructure to remove direct delivery of school improvement and further develop commissioning model of school improvement -Continue to build relationships with academies and sponsors, including the Diocese of Chichester, ensure a dialogue about school performance, including data sharing. •Continue to work with academies and maintained schools through the Education Improvement Partnerships to develop system leadership, school to school support and to broker partnerships. • Continue to broker support to academies to address any performance concerns and investigate the feasibility of trading some LA school improvement services with all schools on a full cost recovery basis. •Where academies do not appear to be accessing appropriate support, bring this to the attention of the DfE, who may exercise their intervention powers. •Continue to build a relationship with the Regional Schools Commissioner to ensure the work of the RSC and the LA do not duplicate and that schools have the support they need.	**R**
8	**CAPITAL PROGRAMME** Failure to deliver capital programme outcomes on-time and on-budget, impacting on the Council's ability to support local economic growth.	The Council has a five year capital programme in place which reflects Council priorities. This is updated annually and monitored as part of the Reconciling Policy, Performance and Resources (RPPR) process. In April 2015, a high level Capital Programme Management Review was commissioned with a recognition that we need to not only set firm targets for the next year of the programme, but set indicative targets for the following years and start to focus on shaping the 2018-2023 capital programme. The brief set out that there needs to be shift of focus from capital programme 'monitoring' to capital programme 'management' in order to improve forecasting and scheme scheduling and planning.	**R**

Strategic Risk Register – Q2 2016/17			
Ref	**Strategic Risks**	**Risk Control / Response**	**RAG**
1	**ROADS** Wet winter weather, over recent years has caused significant damage to many of the county's roads, adding to the backlog of maintenance in the County Council's Asset Plan, and increasing the risk to the Council's ability to stem the rate of deterioration and maintain road condition.	The additional capital maintenance funding approved by Cabinet in 2013 has enabled us to stabilise the deterioration in the carriageway network and improve the condition of our principle road network. The County Council's asset management approach to highway maintenance is maintaining the overall condition of roads, despite recent winter weather. The preventative approach to the maintenance of the County's highway network is being further rolled out across all highway asset types, including highway drainage. The new highways contract, which commenced on the 1st May, introduced a more preventative approach to highway drainage with the introduction of routine drainage ditch and grip* maintenance. We are also continuing with our targeted approach to gully cleansing, and developing a drainage strategy targeting flooding hotspots. **A highway grip is a shallow ditch connecting the road edge to the roadside ditch. Its purpose is to drain rain water from the highway into the roadside ditch.*	**A**
5	**RECONCILING POLICY, PERFORMANCE & RESOURCE** Failure to plan and implement a strategic corporate response to resource reductions, demographic change, and regional economic challenges in order to ensure continued delivery of services to the local community.	We employ a robust Reconciling Policy, Performance and Resources (RPPR) process for business planning. We have adopted a commissioning approach which means evaluating need and considering all methods of service delivery, which includes working with partner organisations to deliver services. The Council Plan sets out targets for a 'One Council' approach to deliver our priorities and is monitored quarterly. The plans take account of known risks and pressures, including demographic changes, to design mechanisms to deliver the Council's priorities. The result of the EU referendum has introduced greater uncertainty in the Government's policy direction, legislative process and spending plans. The RPPR process will be used to monitor the situation and keep members informed of any changes which affect the plans in order that mitigating action can be taken.	**A**
9	**WORKFORCE** Stress and mental health are currently the top two reasons for sickness absence across the Council, potentially leading to reduced staff wellbeing, reduced service resilience, inability to deliver efficient service and / or reputational issues.	A range of initiatives and interventions to support managers and staff in this area are being taken forward. In particular, we have confirmed our commitment to the mental health 'Time for Change' pledge as well as launching our '5 weeks to wellbeing' campaign. In considering stress absences, new arrangements have been implemented whereby an OH nurse makes direct contact with employees who are off sick with stress to offer support. In addition, a manager who has an employee off sick with stress receives targeted advice and guidance on how to support and manage the absence. More generally, the Lead clinical OH Physician has been commissioned to deliver a session for managers on supporting staff with mental health and stress issues. In addition, a new course 'Resilience through Mindfulness' is now available as part of the corporate training programme to support staff increase their resilience.	**A**
10	**RECRUITMENT** Inability to attract high calibre candidates, leading to limited recruitment choices therefore lack of the expertise, capacity, leadership and/or innovation required to deliver services and service transformation.	Work with departments is underway to understand key areas of recruitment difficulty. Strategies to address this will include refreshing and publicising more clearly the benefits of working in the public sector and ESCC in particular, as well as understanding the different markets we are competing in. To support this, different talent attraction approaches will be developed ranging from apprentices and interns through to highly experienced individuals.	**A**

Strategic Risk Register – Q2 2016/17			
Ref	**Strategic Risks**	**Risk Control / Response**	**RAG**
6	**LOCAL ECONOMIC GROWTH** Failure to deliver local economic growth, and failure to maximise opportunities afforded by Government proposal to allocate Local Growth Funding to South East Local Enterprise Partnership, creating adverse reputational and financial impacts.	All projects that have secured capital funding from the South East England Local Enterprise Partnership (SELEP) have either now been completed, or construction is underway. Following the March 2016 call from Government for LEPs to prepare a 3rd round of Local Growth Funding, SELEP submitted its formal submission to Government at the end of July 2016. All of the projects that Team East Sussex considered were included, with a cumulative value of around £30m to deliver a range of infrastructure projects including a conferencing facility at Devonshire Park, Eastbourne and the first phase of the Newhaven Enterprise Zone. We expect to hear the outcome of the bids in the Chancellor's Autumn Statement which is expected at the end of November 2016. In spite of the continued uncertainty around availability of EU funding in the current programme period, work has continued on developing partner bids across the SELEP. Bids to augment the Business East Sussex service, and to match local contributions in East Sussex for the delivery of inward investment services have been developed, along with a number of others. Whilst continuing to develop pipeline projects for subsequent rounds of Local Growth Funding via SELEP, in the longer term European funding will not be available, so we are increasingly looking towards the potential offered through the devolution of skills and infrastructure funding to the 3 Southern Counties and the emerging Sub-National Transport Board, the latter of which will enable the direct engagement with Highways England and Network Rail to influence their investment programmes.	**A**
2	**ORDINARY RESIDENCE** Risk from other areas placing clients in receipt of social care services in East Sussex, and transferring to ESCC the commissioning, care management and funding responsibility for the individual as a result of a successful Ordinary Residence claim.	Dedicated Ordinary Residence Panel set up. The Panel discusses and agrees strategic and legal responses to Ordinary Residence claims from and to other Local Authorities, and directs reporting content. Panel members contact other Local Authorities directly where appropriate, and instruct Legal Services representation (including Counsel, and applications for Secretary of State determination) on behalf of ESCC. Continued awareness raising for ASC operational staff (and particularly Social Care Direct) in line with published guidance on Ordinary Residence, resulting in earlier case referrals to Ordinary Residence team. Guidance for frontline staff was written and issued followed by panel members visiting all ASC Operational teams to deliver presentation and Q&A. OR Inbox established to provide advice to staff and monitor all known incoming/outgoing OR queries and claims. Regular information gathering and reporting to DMT on all Ordinary Residence case referrals and financial projections.	**A**

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1 Looked after Children Trend Data

1.1 On 31 March 2016 there were 544 Looked After Children (LAC) in ESCC; this represents a reduction of 4 children (0.7%) as compared to 2014/15 and a rate of 51.7 per 10,000 population. This is below the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) expected rate (a measure in terms of population profiles and deprivation levels) of 56.6 and the 2015 England average of 60.

1.2 There is a strong link between rates of LAC and the rate of children subject to Child Protection (CP) Plans. The rate of children subject to CP plans has shown a marginal reduction from 44.5 per 10,000 in 2014-15 to 44.2 in 2015/16. This is still higher than the IDACI expected rate of 40.7. All IDACI data is based on national Children in Need (CIN) and LAC data for 2015, as the 2016 data is not yet available.

1.3 The LAC data only ever gives a snapshot of the children moving in and out of the system at a fixed date each month/year and considerable activity sits beneath it. The data is referred to as 'churn'. This cohort of children will come in and out of the system within the year, or some may come in and stay whilst others leave. Behind this group sits the cohort of children who are stable for at least one year. It has been calculated that there is a churn figure of 185 for 2015/16 which, added to the total number of LAC, equates to the service working with 729 children. This shows that the service worked with more children overall during the course of 2015/2016, and that the churn rate was higher than for the previous year (179 2014/15, 185 2015/16).

1.4 There was a significant increase in admissions to care from 159 in 2014/15 to 190 during 2015/16, and there were some interesting changes to the trends for each age group. The number of 0 – 5 year olds admitted to care increased during this period from 77 in 2014/15 to 94 in 2015/16, but there was a reduction in admissions of 6 -12 year olds from 48 in 2014/15 to 43 in 2015/16, and an increase in admissions of children aged 13+ from 34 in 2014/15 to 53 in 2015/16.

1.5 At year end in 2015/16 there was an overall increase in the number of LAC discharged from care, 191 from 185 in 2014/15. The number of 0 - 12 year olds discharged from care has fallen slightly from 121 in 2014/15 to 117 in 2015/16. This was made up of 88 0-5years olds and 29 6-12 year olds. There was a further increase in the 13+ age group from 64 discharged in 2014/15 to 74 in 2015/16.

1.6 These data together show a picture of an overall increase in the numbers of LAC worked with during the course of the year. There was a high level of activity with the cohort of 0-5 year olds given the increased admissions and discharges. This is reflective of timely social work to protect children, with 56 children becoming subject to Adoption, Special Guardianship or Residence Orders and 32 returning to their birth family at discharge. The 5-12 year old cohort showed marginally fewer admissions to care, and significantly fewer discharges, producing a net increase over the course of the year. This is reflective of ESCC's permanence policy in that when children become looked after they tend to remain in permanent placements. The 13+ cohort showed both higher numbers of admissions and discharges, and this relates primarily to relatively small increases of children in a range of categories: children remanded to care, unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC) and a number of complex, chaotic children often subject to CSE risks. The increased statutory activity both in relation to admission and discharge plans was particularly challenging given the reduced social work workforce.

1.7 In terms of UASC, at year end ESCC was caring for 17 children, mainly male and over 16. With an additional 11 having ongoing support needs as care leavers.

These young people have usually arrived in a clandestine way via Newhaven or been found elsewhere in East Sussex. During 2016-17 we have also assumed responsibility for 4 children placed by Kent within East Sussex and for a further 5 placed with ESCC via the national dispersal scheme. A number of young people have disappeared from care placements before age assessments can be completed to determine whether they are indeed children.

1.8 The end of year snapshot data showing LAC placements were as follows (2015 figures in brackets):-

with foster carers	440	(433)
of these: in house carers	313	(305)
kinship carers	37	(34)
agency carers	90	(94)
placed for adoption	31	(43)
in supported lodgings	7	(6)
in ESCC children's homes	18	(21)
in agency children's homes	26	(21)
in agency special schools	1	(5)
placed with own parents	16	(11)
youth custody/secure unit	5	(5)
Hospital/NHS establishment	0	(0)

2. Fostering

2.1 As at 31st March 2016 there were 440 LAC living with foster carers. Of these, 350 were living with ESCC approved foster carers and 90 with agency carers. This represented a decrease of 4% of LAC in agency placements compared to the previous year. In addition to the 350 LAC placed with in-house foster carers, 32 children were living with Special Guardians who were previously ESCC foster carers. In effect the service was supporting 400 children in family placements against 386 in 2014/15.

2.2 The number of foster carers approved in 2015/16 was 26 households offering 44 placements, a marked reduction from 2014/15 where 41 households were approved offering 62 placements. This downturn is reflective of a national trend across all fostering agencies be they Local Authority, Independent, or Voluntary sector. There were generally fewer households applying to become foster carers and those who were already approved were reporting that they were being asked to care for more traumatised children with increasingly complex behaviours. This in turn, resulted in carers feeling very stretched and exhausted. Fostering capacity reached saturation point in the South East and at times the placement team found the market unable to respond to the demand for fostering placements of any kind, even agency carers. During 2015/16 the in-house service suffered a loss of 24 foster carers largely for personal reasons and due to changes in circumstances. This represented 8% of the total in-house resource and although it was an increase from 2.3% in 2014/15, it continued to be below the national average of 12%. This trend will need to be carefully monitored, given the limited supply and reported exhaustion of carers.

2.3 Supported Lodgings carers provided a number of step-down placements for children from in-house residential and foster placements. There were 32 households providing 49 placements in 2015/16 for young people across the county. In addition, 16 new households were recruited, 9 were approved by year end, and a further 6 were still underway. Four of the supported lodgings providers were reapproved during the year with a dual registration (hybrid) this enabled them to offer more flexible care placements to younger more complex/challenging young people before they became 16.

Please see Annex 1 for full Fostering Service Annual Report 2015-16.

3. Physical and Mental Health

3.1 As anticipated in the 2014/15 LAC Annual Report, the performance of initial health assessments during 2015/16 remained poor due to the significant disruption to the service provided by East Sussex Healthcare Trust (ESHT) during 2014 and the performance measure being based on a rolling year. The proportion of initial health assessments completed on time, fell again from 53% in 2014/15 to 49% in 2015/16. However, 62% were completed in 21-24 days and 75% in 25-30 days. As of November 2014, Kent Health Care Trust (KHCT) was commissioned to deliver a fully integrated offer encompassing: initial health assessments, the designated doctor role, adoption medicals and medical services to both the Adoption and Permanence, and Fostering Panels. Delivery of the health care plans continued to be commissioned through ESHT via the LAC nursing team. Despite the performance issues with timeliness there was very positive feedback regarding the quality of the written health assessments and of the overall medical advice.

3.2 The LAC Mental Health Service (LACMHS) received 70 new referrals during the year 2015/16, all of which were accepted and an initial consultation offered. A number of children were also seen urgently due to the severity of the symptoms they presented such as suicidal thoughts and/or serious self-harm, depression or psychotic symptoms. In addition, there was also a cohort of LAC in receipt of on-going therapeutic support such as individual therapy, dyadic therapy (child and carer together), systemic therapy and/or consultation to the foster carer and network. At one point there were 99 LAC in receipt of this service. LACMHS also provided:

- Two Therapeutic Parenting Groups (working with the carers of 16 young people, their Social Workers and Supervising Social Workers)
- Weekly consultation to Homefield, Broderick, Hazel Lodge residential children homes
- Weekly consultation to the Care Leavers service
- Monthly ‘drop in’ surgeries to the Fostering Service and each of the three LAC teams
- Two Participation days for service users (children, young people and their carers)
- Mental health services commissioned by NHS England to Landsdowne Secure Unit, including sessions of a child and adolescent psychiatrist, a clinical psychologist, and mental health nurse.

3.3 The work of LACMHS was highly regarded by carers, professional staff and children alike. However, the increasing complexity of the LAC cohort and the demand for intensive on-going support to LAC and their networks resulted in increased waiting times for access to on-going therapeutic interventions. During 2016/17 consideration should be given to extending this service.

For a more detailed quantitative and qualitative analysis see Annex 6 LAC Mental Health Service Audit 2015 -16, LAC in Fostering and Residential.

4. Adoption and Permanence

4.1

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
1. Number of Children Adopted	16	44	57	43	45
2. Number of Adoption Matches (children)	41	53	50	56	32
3. Number of Permanent Fostering Matches (children)	26	10	10	7	10
4. Number of East Sussex Adoptive Matches (children)	28	44	40	33	26
5. Number of Consortium Adoptive Matches (children)	2	1	1	6	0
6. Number of Inter-Agency Matches (children): Permanence: Adoption:	 10 11	 2 8	 4 9	 3 17	 2 6
7. Number of Prospective Adopters Approved (households) *	21	39	44	50	41
8. Number of Permanent Carers Approved (households)	7	4	8	4	2
9. Number of Children Approved **for Adoption** up to 31st March 2016	78	69	52	43	53
10. Number of children Approved for Permanence up to 31st March 2016	33	17	24	26	14
11. Number of Approved Adopters waiting to be Matched	12	16	17	20	22
12.Number of Disruptions presented to Panel: Permanence: Adoptions:	 1 (during intros)	 1	 1	 0	 0 1

4.2 The number of children with a plan for adoption increased from 43 in 2014/15 to 53 in 2015/16. This scale of increase was not reflected nationally; indeed many Adoption Agencies reported that the number of approvals for adoption had significantly decreased in favour of Special Guardianship Orders. Locally however, the courts responded to a clear Government directive which suggested that adoption should continue to be promoted at the earliest opportunity as a realistic permanence option for young children. During 2015/16 28 children were matched with local adopters, with only 2 sibling pairs placed out of county giving a total of 32 children matched in the 12 month period. There was also a marked rise in the number of

sibling groups with complex permanence plans, some of which involved adoption for the younger children and permanent foster placement for the older children. Furthermore, the Adoption Scorecard issued by the Department for Education (DfE) evidenced that ESCC placed children for adoption more speedily than the national average, achieving placement in 223 days.

4.3 During 2015/16 the agency received 287 enquiries about adopting with ESCC and 81 requests were received for registration of interest forms. The conversion rate from enquiry to registration was 28%, which is a drop compared to 34% in 2014/15, however this still compares well with the Coram BAAF suggested national figures of around 10%. There was also a decrease in the number of adopter households approved from 50 in 2014/15 to 41 in 2015/16. In line with the national picture, there was an increasing mismatch between adopters wishes compared with the profile of children needing placement. Many of the children identified with a plan for adoption had experienced domestic violence, trauma and loss, and were likely to have ongoing and complex therapeutic, post adoption support needs. During this period it was enormously beneficial to apply to the Adoption Support Fund with an identified therapeutic support package for adopters and their families. East Sussex made 64 applications to the fund and received payment of £219,965.80. During 2015/16 the Government announced a commitment to maintain this fund until the end of this parliament.

4.4 The individually commissioned therapeutic support was complemented by the AdCAMHS service which offered dedicated therapy and consultation to adopters and their children throughout 2015/16. There has been a significant increase in demand for this service and despite being commissioned to work with 40 families, at year end there were 68 cases open to the service. In addition, the excellent links with the Virtual School provided adoptive families with support for educational and school-based issues, in order to promote the educational achievements of adopted children within East Sussex. The extensive support offered within East Sussex, both pre and post adoption enabled a significant number of older children with more complex needs to be placed for adoption who would otherwise have remained in fostering placements. The service has continued to be ambitious for this cohort and robust in family finding.

Please see attached Annex 2 for Adoption Service full Annual Report.

5. Residential Services

5.1 In October 2015 Lansdowne Secure Unit (LSU) was inspected and the home was judged to be “Good” overall. A further interim inspection during 2015/16 however was not carried out. It should be noted that the children placed in LSU continued to display violent and extreme self-harm and suicidal behaviours. This impacted significantly on the staff team in terms of increased levels of stress, absence and vacancy levels. During 2015/16 there was a significantly higher number of East Sussex LAC placed in LSU than in previous years. This was the result of a number of children in the group homes exhibiting high levels of risk taking behaviours particularly in relation to sexual exploitation, drug misuse, mental health issues and violence.

5.2 In April 2015, the DfE introduced revised Children Homes Regulations 2015 and new Quality Standards 2015. Simultaneously, Ofsted introduced a new framework for the inspection of children homes. From September 2015, 3 ESCC children’s homes received an overall rating of “Requires Improvement” by Ofsted. A robust residential improvement plan was put in place and this, together with a challenging dialogue with Ofsted, resulted in these 3 group homes receiving “Improved Effectiveness” in the following interim inspections. This was the highest rating possible in an interim inspection. During 2015/16, a high proportion of young people with extremely

complex and challenging needs were placed in the 3 group homes. At times, these young people displayed risk taking behaviours which resulted in increased levels of physical and verbal abuse to both young people and staff. This is turn impacted on the service being able to maintain sufficient staffing levels in the homes due to either injury or stress. Vigorous efforts were made to recruit sufficient staff but it remained a challenge throughout the year. This was further compounded by Ofsted's expectations that all temporary and agency staff were required to have a QCF Level 3 qualification prior to being deployed. Additional management capacity was agreed and recruited to by year end to try and manage the service more robustly. Staff and managers worked closely with other professionals including colleagues from CAMHS, U19 Substance Misuse, Youth Offending Team, Missing People, WISE (What is Sexual Exploitation?), and the Virtual School.

6. Care Leavers Service

6.1 At the end of 2015/16, the service was working with 226 care leavers; 70 16 - 17 year olds and 156 18 - 24 year olds. A significant proportion of this cohort presented highly complex behaviours with a range of challenging safeguarding issues. In addition, the service piloted a 'through care' model whereby those younger LAC with complex challenging behaviours were referred to the service at an earlier stage with the aim of establishing a relationship with a care leaving specialist, to help plan a more seamless transition into independence. There had been some success with this model at year end, with a number of children who responded very well to the different approach and more empowering ethos. However, it was not formally evaluated at that point.

6.2. The Care2Work strategic multi agency board has implemented a range of developments designed to improve the skills of care leavers and to ensure a successful transition into education and employment. The action plan was reviewed in 2015/16 and it was noted that there had been a significant impact on this cohort of young people. The programme for 2016/17 will aim to consolidate and embed the good practice already established.

6.3 As of 31st March 2016 of LAC who were in continuous care for at least 12 months before sitting their GCSE examinations 89% of 16 – 17 year olds (year 12) were in education, training and employment (EET); 78% of 17 - 18 year olds (year 13) were EET. This cohort included care leavers who had significant learning disabilities and who were managed within the Transition Service. Of all eligible care leavers, 22% (24/107) were at University. This performance showed improvement in every measure.

6.4 The number and range of accommodation options for care leavers remained static during 2015/16. Particular emphasis was placed on encouraging care leavers to remain with their foster carers in "Staying Put" arrangements either in foster care or in Supported Lodgings. Supporting People providers continued to offer a range of Foyer type accommodation across the county – Newhaven, Eastbourne, Hastings and Hailsham. In addition, the partnership between the Care Leavers Service and YMCA Eastbourne, continued to support a 3 bedroom flat which is staffed at evenings and weekends. However, providing sufficient accommodation for the most chaotic and challenging young people continued to be problematic and on the 30th March 2016 there were 5 care leavers living in Bed and Breakfast accommodation, 3 were aged 16 - 17, and 2 were over 18 years old. Clearly this type of accommodation is unsuitable for care leavers. It is only used in emergency situations where the young person has completely exhausted all alternative accommodation options. Any decision to place a young person in emergency accommodation must be authorised by an Assistant Director and accompanied with a clear risk assessment. A wrap around package of support is identified and regularly reviewed whilst suitable

alternative accommodation is sought. Most young people are only in bed and breakfast for short periods.

7. Performance

7.1 The 2015/16 national data has not yet been published by the DfE, therefore this section does not benchmark the performance of ESCC against other local authorities and statistical neighbours. However, these data do show that good performance was at least maintained in most areas during 2015/16. There were some improvements in adoption timeliness, and notably in care leaver performance in relation to suitable accommodation and EET. But there was a dip in performance for NI63 (3 or more placement moves), nonetheless it remains below the national rate for 2014/15. The evidence in section 1, which demonstrated increased numbers of LAC worked with during the year did not impact on the overall rate of LAC which remained unchanged. Educational outcomes for LAC continued to improve overall, especially at KS4. Good progress was supported by additional home tuition funded through Pupil Premium. For overall performance of LAC educational outcomes in 2014 please see The Virtual School Annual Report 16th October 2015 Annex 4 and Independent Reviewing Officer Annual Report in Annex 3.

The indicator value has improved/increased with a ↑ and where it has dipped with a ↓

Indicator Ref	Description	2015/16 Value	2014/15 Value	2014/15 Eng	2013/14 Value	2013/14 Eng	2012/13 Value	2012/13 Eng
NI 58	Emotional & Behavioural Health of children in care	13.4 ↑	15.4 ↓	13.9	15.1 ↓	13.9	14.3 ↑	14.0
Adoption Scorecard 1	Average time between a child entering care and moving in with its adoptive family, for children who have been adopted. (3 year average)	517 days ↑	520 days ↑	593 days	536 days ↑	628 days	538 days ↑	647 days
Adoption Scorecard 2	Average time between an LA receiving court authority to place a child and the LA deciding on a match with an adoptive family (3 year average)	223 days ↓	190 days ↑	223 days	199 days ↓	217 days	168 days ↑	210 days
Adoption Scorecard 3	% of children who wait less than 16 months between entering care & moving in with their adoptive family (3 year	59% ↑	57% ↑	47%	54% ↑	51%	53% ↓	49%

Indicator Ref	Description	2015/16 Value	2014/15 Value	2014/15 Eng	2013/14 Value	2013/14 Eng	2012/13 Value	2012/13 Eng
	average)							
NI62 Placements 1	Number of children looked after with 3 or more placements during the year	10.8% ↓	9.7% ↓	10.0%	8.9% ↑	10.9%	12.4% ↓	11.3%
NI63 Placements 2	% of LAC under 16 who've been lac for 2.5 years or more & in the same placement for 2 years or placed for adoption	64.0% ↔	64.0% ↑	68.0%	57.4% ↓	66.5%	57.5% ↓	66.8%
Placements 3	% of LAC at 31st March placed outside LA boundary and more than 20 miles from where they used to live	9.4% ↑	10.0% ↓	12.5%	8.7% ↑	12.2%	9.2% ↑	12.2%
Leaving Care 2 ** see note below*	% of former relevant young people aged 17-21 who were in education, employment or training	62.4% ↑	52.6% ↓	47.8%	55.0%	45.0%	n/a	n/a
Leaving Care 3	% of former relevant young people aged 17-21 who were in suitable accommodation	81.7% ↑	74.3% ↓	80.7%	85.3%	77.6%	n/a	n/a
Thrive PI 9	Rate of Children looked after per 10,000 population aged under 18	51.7 ↔	51.7 ↑	60.0	54.5 ↑	60.0	57.3 ↑	59.8
PAF C19	Average of the % of children looked after who had been looked after continuously for at least 12 months who had an annual assessment and their teeth checked by a dentist during	92.8% ↑	92.6% ↓	87.7%	93.5% ↑	86.4%	89.9% ↓	84.7%

Indicator Ref	Description	2015/16 Value	2014/15 Value	2014/15 Eng	2013/14 Value	2013/14 Eng	2012/13 Value	2012/13 Eng
	the previous 12 months.							
PAF C81	Final warnings, reprimands and convictions of lac	3.8% ↔	3.8% ↓	5.2%	1.8% ↑	5.6%	5.7% ↑	6.2%

** Leaving Care 2 Indicator – this is calculated using data collected at the time of each young person's 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th or 21st birthday.*

8. The Virtual School

8.1 The Virtual School for LAC maintained a core staffing establishment during 15/16, supporting the education of all East Sussex LAC, care leavers and adopted children wherever they were educated. The Pupil Premium enabled the school to enhance its provision to schools, carers, individual LAC and recruit a bank of specialist tutors. In addition, the Head of the Virtual School fostered excellent working relationships across the council and the local community which resulted in LAC being prioritised for a range of complementary services.

For further information on the work of the Virtual School see The Virtual School Annual Report (Annex 4)

9. LAC who are Missing from Care and who are at risk of Children's Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

9.1 Progress continued to be made both on a strategic and operational level for all children missing and at risk of CSE. The Multi Agency Children's Sexual Exploitation (MACSE) Action Plan 2015/16 demonstrated significant progress throughout the year in relation to the four strands of Prevent, Prepare, Protect and Pursue, and was reported regularly to the LSCB. MACSE operational practice guidance was developed for all staff and managers and took account of learning from local practice, audit and national research. It covered:

- Pathways for advice and referral
- Assessing risk
- Safety planning for children
- Understanding barriers to disclosure for children vulnerable to or experiencing CSE
- Identifying perpetrators
- Proactive use of legislation
- Additional vulnerabilities for Looked After Children
- Services and ongoing support for victims and their families (including witness support)

9.2 The development of the MACSE response within the Multi Agency Screening Hub (MASH) provided a clear and consistent pathway for all CSE referrals. It was further strengthened by the introduction of increased management capacity to chair all CSE strategy discussions, including those for Looked After Children.

9.3 Locally the Return Home Interview (RHI) service was commissioned from the national charity, Missing People. In April 2016 this was extended to incorporate all the Sussex authorities via a three year contract. The commissioning process and contract management was led by ESCC. Missing People provide quarterly reports

and the end of year report was scrutinised by the LSCB on the 28 April 2016. The primary focus was to capture all RHI data required for inspection and statutory returns. It is hoped that this will reduce the risks of our most vulnerable children by enabling strategies to be developed in a timely manner.

9.4 In 2015/16 there were 40 LAC with missing episodes, 16 of whom were missing more than once. There were also 18 LAC who were absent, not where they should be but we knew where they were, and 8 of these were absent more than once. In terms of periods of absence, there were 56 occasions when this cohort of LAC were missing for more than 24 hours, 39 times they were missing for more than 48 hours and 15 times they were missing for more than 5 days. They were all actively tracked by the Police and Children's Services staff. Risk assessments were reviewed on these high profile young people and safety plans put in place.

9.5 Of the 40 LAC who went missing, 19 were female and 21 male, and 18 were aged 16 and above. The data suggested that out of the total missing LAC cohort, 31 episodes were recorded where risk of sexual exploitation was a significant factor.
For further information on the data see Annex 5, the Missing People Annual Report.

10. Inspections

10.1 The inspection outcomes for the residential homes during 2015/16 were as follows:

- Homefield: full inspection was judged as overall "Requires Improvement" 30/09/15. Interim inspection judged as "Improved Effectiveness" 27/01/16.
- Brodrick: full inspection was judged as overall "Requires Improvement" 14/10/15. Interim Inspection was judged as "Improved Effectiveness" 01/03/16.
- Hazel Lodge: full inspection was judged as overall "Requires Improvement" 09/09/15. Interim inspection judged as "Improved Effectiveness" 04/03/16.
- The Bungalow: full inspection was judged as overall "good" 03/012/15. Interim inspection was judged as "Improved Effectiveness" 24/03/16.
- Acorns: full inspection was judged as overall "good" 17/12/15. Interim inspection was judged as "Sustained Effectiveness" 23/03/16.
- Lansdowne Secure Unit: full inspection was judged as overall "Good" 06/10/15.

11. Corporate Parenting Panel

11.1 The Corporate Parenting Panel met quarterly during 2015/16 to scrutinise the performance of all services in relation to LAC and Care Leavers, paying particular attention to outcomes. It also received presentations from the CICC, from the East Sussex Foster Care Association and from the Adopted Families Group. The reports outlined below were presented and considered

April 2015:

- Annual progress report of the East Sussex Fostering Service
- Annual progress report of the East Sussex Adoption and Permanence Service
- Looked After Children (LAC) Health Service Update
- Looked After Children (LAC) Statistics
- Children's Home Regulations 1991, Regulation 33: Inspection reports for September, October and November 2014 for the following children's homes:
    - Acorns at Dorset Road
    - Brodrick House
    - Hazel Lodge
    - Homefield Cottage

- Lansdowne Secure Unit
- The Bungalow, Sorrel Drive

10 July 2015:

- THRIVE – end of programme review
- Independent Reviewing Officer (IRO) Annual Report 2014/15
- Children's Home Regulations 1991, Regulation 33: Inspection reports for march and April 2015 for the following children's homes:
  - Acorns at Dorset Road
  - Brodrick House
  - Hazel Lodge
  - Homefield Cottage
  - Lansdowne Secure Unit
  - The Bungalow, Sorrel Drive
- Looked After Children (LAC) Statistics
- Video presentation of the East Sussex County Council fostering recruitment advert

16 October 2015:

- Children in Care Council – presentation
- Children's Home Regulations 1991, Regulation 33: Inspection reports for May, June and July 2015 for the following children's homes:
  - Acorns at Dorset Road
  - Brodrick House
  - Hazel Lodge
  - Homefield Cottage
  - Lansdowne Secure Unit
  - The Bungalow, Sorrel Drive
- Looked After Children (LAC) Statistics
- Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking and Trafficked Children and Families with No Recourse to Public Funds
- Looked After Children Annual Report 2014-15
- The Virtual School Annual Report including the use of Pupil Premium
- East Sussex Foster Care Association Annual Report

29 January 2016:

- Ofsted Inspection reports for the following
  - Brodrick House
  - Hazel Lodge
  - Homefield Cottage
  - Lansdowne Secure Unit
- Children's Home Regulations 1991, Regulation 33: Inspection reports for August, September, October and November 2015 for the following children's homes:
  - Acorns at Dorset Road
  - Brodrick House
  - Hazel Lodge
  - Homefield Cottage
  - Lansdowne Secure Unit
  - The Bungalow, Sorrel Drive
- Looked After Children (LAC) Statistics
- Adopted Families Group
- Update for Unaccompanied Asylum seeking children

12. Conclusion

12.1 Overall the LAC service has performed consistently well during 2015/16, with continued emphasis on the safe reduction of the number of LAC in the system and on the delivery of efficiency savings following the end of both Thrive funding and of the Adoption Reform Grant. This was achieved whilst good outcomes for LAC and Care Leavers were also maintained.

12.2 The challenge for 2016/17 will be to continue to ensure that the right children are in the right placements for the right amount of time and that we secure the best outcomes possible within the available resources.

Annex 1

Annual Progress Report of East Sussex Fostering Service
1 April 2015– 31 March 2016

1. Safeguarding

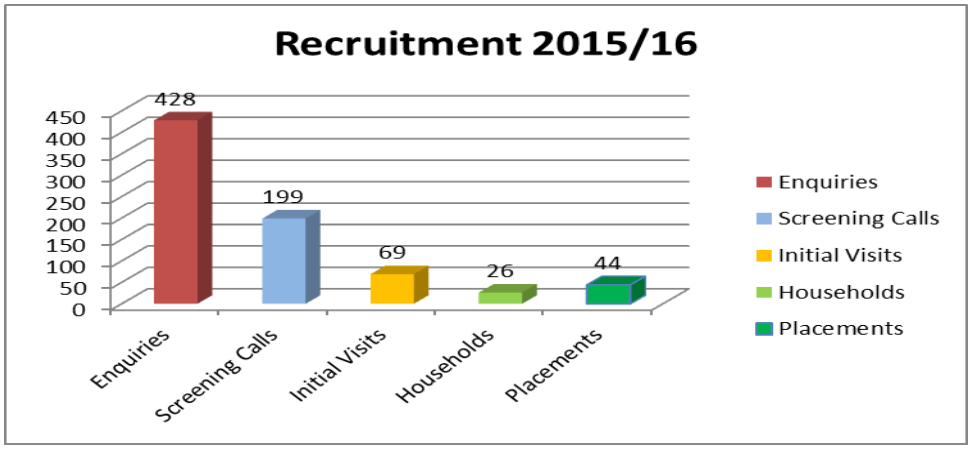
1.1 This outcome is fundamental to the delivery of fostering services across East Sussex and is embedded in each of the core functions: recruitment and retention; assessment, supervision and review; foster carer training; the matching and placing of children and young people with foster carers. These areas are addressed in more detail below.

2. Recruitment and Retention of Carers

2.1 2015 – 2016 proved to be a challenging year for fostering recruitment. The experiences of our immediate neighbours and Fostering Services nationally have also reflected that the recruitment of foster carers has been particularly challenging. While there appears to be no consistent rationale for this, a contributing factor is thought to be public awareness of historical allegations, highlighted in high profile prosecutions of abuse. In addition, the success of ESCC recruitment of foster carers over the last 2 or 3 years has, to some extent, exhausted the existing recruitment pool. This is evidenced in the poor quantity and quality of agency carers available in the East Sussex region. The age range of approval has also narrowed over the past year, with households being approved for sibling groups within a restrictive age range. Once foster carers have gained some experience, supervising social workers work with foster cares to extend their age range as they become more confident and skilled in managing the complex needs of many of our looked after children (LAC). The number of foster carers transferring from agencies still remains healthy, although many have been persuaded to remain with their own agencies by being offered huge financial incentives.

2.2 As with last year, the recruitment and retention team have continued to achieve their timescale targets for assessments of 6 – 8 months (dependent on the complexity of the assessment). In order to achieve the expedient and efficient transfer of carers from other agencies the recruitment and assessment team has implemented a timely assessment tool, optimising the existing statutory information from foster carers' previous agency. This has allowed ESCC to approve transferring carers within 3 months of their initial enquiry.

2.3 From 1 April 2015 – 31 March 2016, 428 new enquiries were received which led to 199 screening calls and 69 initial visits to prospective foster carers. The recruitment strategy focused for the first part of the year on prioritising the recruitment of carers for older children. This resulted in very few enquiries. The strategy was then reviewed to include all age ranges. This resulted in an increase of enquiries as evidenced in the upturn of approvals towards the end of the year. The recruitment for Children with Disabilities (CWD) remains marketed under the same fostering banner with imagery and copy relevant to CWD.



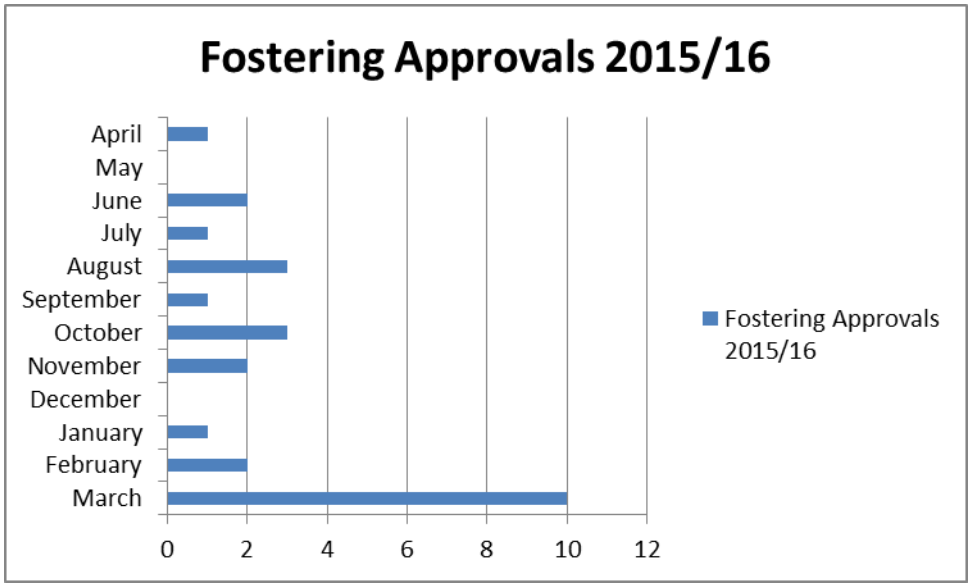
2.4 The Children in Care Council (CICC) now play a full role in contributing to the assessment, holding informal interviews with all applicants going through ESCC's foster carer approval process. 6 "Skills to Foster" pre-assessment preparation courses were held during 15-16 and 27 households have attended these courses.

2.5 26 households that offer 44 placements were approved in 2015-16. 6 of these households were transfers from independent fostering providers with 4 East Sussex looked after children already placed with these families. 2 LAC from other local authorities were also placed with these foster carers. This has brought significant income generation into the service. After the deduction of the East Sussex foster carer allowances paid to these foster carers, the transfer of these foster carers equates to a saving to ESCC of £288,305 per year in agency fees.

2.6 For 2015/16 the Fostering Service saw the loss of 24 carers which represented 8% of its total carer resource. Although this is an increase on last year's retention of just below 3%, it continues to be well below the national average of 12% last recorded. A breakdown of reasons for carers leaving ESCC include: foster carers applying for special guardianship orders and adoption orders and changes in foster carers' personal circumstances. Nearly one third of losses were due to carers deciding to retire from fostering. The Fostering Service has anticipated that there will be an increasing number of foster carers retiring given that the percentage of our foster carers over 50 years of age is high, and this is part of a wider demographic trend. The Department of Education's Local Authority Fostering Service Benchmark Report (2014) cites:

"According to the Fostering Network research, foster carers stay in their role for an average of seven and a half years. Many leave due to changes in personal circumstances or at a natural point for their time as foster carers to cease. This is often retirement age as foster carers on average are aged 50-55 years".

2.7 The diagram below Illustrates the total number of carers recruited each month.



2.8 There were 14 fostering assessments still in progress at 31 March 2016. The recruitment and retention team is also following up enquiries from a further 3 fostering households currently approved by independent fostering agencies who are expressing an interest in transferring to ESCC.

2.9 The service continues to employ the marketing strategy of "continual presence". This consists of wide-ranging extensive advertising throughout the year using a range of different mediums. As the Fostering Service marketing strategy for 2015-16 has been the most high profile to date, the service is confident via its data that when residents of East Sussex want to consider fostering, it is ESCC they approach first.

Below are some examples of the mediums used to promote fostering recruitment this year:

- Bus shelters
- Local buses
- Sovereign FM Radio, Arrow FM Radio and Heart FM
- Local papers
- Lamp post banners
- 'Display vans' in both Hastings and Eastbourne
- 'Your County' magazine
- Twitter
- Facebook
- ESCC payslips

2.10 One of the new marketing initiatives in 2015/16 was the use of television advertising to produce a series of advertisements demographically targeted to recruit carers in the west and north east of the county. Although the take up was lower than predicted, the advertisement was developed so as to allow the service to retain the copyrights. The filming was re-edited to provide very effective social media clips that went across a range of popular social media sites including You-Tube and Facebook.

Recruitment Events

- Information evenings have been held monthly - 10 in Eastbourne, 1 in Hastings. The Operations Manager attended a special event with Home For Good, a charitable organisation helping to deal with the refugee crisis. Over 60 people attended and this generated 5 enquiries, one of which is currently progressing through to assessment.

Retention Events

- In October 2015, the Fostering Service in conjunction with East Sussex Foster Carer Association (ESFCA), held a 'Children Who Foster' residential trip at PGL, Windmill Hill in celebration of Sons & Daughters week. In August 2015, a picnic was held at Knockhatch for all carers of ESCC children and staff. This continues to prove to be a successful way of raising our profile with agency carers.
- In June 2015, an evening event was held at Bannatynes Spa Hotel, Hastings, to say 'Thank You' to our carers. This was attended by 130 carers and staff.
- The Fostering Service continues to send newsletters to foster carers providing up to date information on the service and looked after children and to promote the service's support groups and training events.

Advertising and Media Coverage

- This year the Fostering Service originally focussed their recruitment strategy on "Could you foster a teenager". It became apparent in the first part of the year that the take up for this age group was particularly challenging. The strategy was reviewed to refocus our target group to foster carers for all ages. The campaign of "Don't keep them waiting" proved to be more successful.

Marketing Partnerships

For the first time the Fostering Service was able to secure a marketing partnership with Amey, an ESCC commissioned company, with their countywide van fleet now sporting promotional fostering signage.

3. Foster Care Training

3.1 From 1st September 2015 to the 31st March 2016, 589 training places have been taken up by foster carers (last year's equivalent was 554), predicting a slight increase for the overall academic year. Evaluation of the courses by participants shows 89 % to be excellent.

3.2 New courses introduced this year have included:

- Missing and Child Sexual Exploitation.
- Prevent Awareness.
- Insiders Course, promoting foster carers' resilience.
- Fostering Changes, adolescence, addressing behaviour management strategies.
- Understanding and Supporting Lesbian and Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Unsure Children and Young People.
- Legal High Drug Awareness, prior to the law change.
- Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome.
- Understanding Autism.
- Promoting Positive Behaviours 5 day course, supporting foster carers by developing a Behaviour Support Plan.
- Adolescent Support Discussion Groups, addressing many aspects regarding looking after teenagers.
- Internet Security / Parental Controls and Filters Course.
- Digital Photo Albums.

3.3 Continual Professional Development Opportunities are also available: 15 foster carers are undertaking a variety of qualifications. These include the level 3 Diploma, Children and Young People's Workforce qualification, and the Level 3 Training, Assessment and Quality Assuring qualification in assessing occupational competence.

3.4 In recognition of the varied expertise, knowledge and skill base of some of our foster carers, it is planned to bring courses in-house. This will do two things, it will enable us to use the existing expertise, knowledge and skills of East Sussex Carers in a training role, and secondly it will be more cost effective to upskill those that need further training. To ensure the quality of training, there is an agreed framework of requirements and support identified:

- To have a minimum recognised occupational based qualification (Qualification and Credit Framework Level 3 Diploma Children and Young People Workforce).
- To attend a Train the Trainers course.
- To plan course content and delivery in conjunction with the foster carer training and development consultant.
- Quality assurance activities to be undertaken.
- To gain an education and training qualification at either level 3 or 4.

3.5 Planned courses for 2016/17 include developing:

- Internet Safety Courses, addressing primary and secondary aged children, addressing the risks and management strategies.
- Added concerns regarding the internet, CSE and Radicalisation, incorporating the Dark Web.
- Fostering Changes, under 12's course.
- Caring for asylum seeking, refugee and unaccompanied children.
- Supporting education and success, a practical approach for primary and secondary aged children.
- Promoting children and young people's health and healthy living.
- Practical skills to manage challenging behaviours.
- Discussion groups, identified subject area, supporting foster carers understanding.

3.6 As of July 2016, foster carers will be able to access the East Sussex Learning Portal, to be able to apply to the wide ranging training provided by Local Safeguarding Children's Board and Children's Services courses and to manage their own continuous professional development.

3.7 Men who Foster

The introduction of the 'Men who Foster' group in 2014 continues to be successful, now attracting a consistent membership. The subjects addressed in 2015/16 included:

- Addressing safe care issues.
- What makes a positive male role model?
- The difference between being a parent and a foster carer.
- How does fostering impact on your relationships?

4. Foster carer support and supervision

4.1 The Fostering Service currently has 292 fostering households that provide a range of placements for children and young people including parent and baby placements. Supervision and contact plans are assessed on the complexity of the children placed, taking into account the need of the foster carers and of their family. The pressures and demands over the last year on foster carers and supervising social workers (SSW) have increased, but the quality of the support provided has remained at a high standard.

4.2 Support groups are available to provide foster carers with opportunities to meet with other carers, to increase support networks and to give the opportunity for shared learning. There are four localised groups in Uckfield, Rotherfield, Eastbourne and Newhaven. There are also four themed support groups: black and minority ethnic children and young people's support group; a

parent and child foster carers' support group; a support group for carers of adolescents and a 'men who foster' support group. A "Buddy" system is also available when this is required.

4.3 Further support is provided for foster carers through the Fostering Advice line - an out of hours advice line service available to all foster carers and supported lodgings providers for 365 days per year. This service is staffed by a team of 7 workers from the Fostering Service, working on a rota basis, to provide support and advice to all foster carers.

4.4 There continues to be close working relationships with LAC teams, The Child and Adolescent Mental Health service, The Virtual School and Placement Support services(PSS); all of which are invaluable to supporting foster carers in sustaining placements and endeavouring to meet the children/young people's needs.

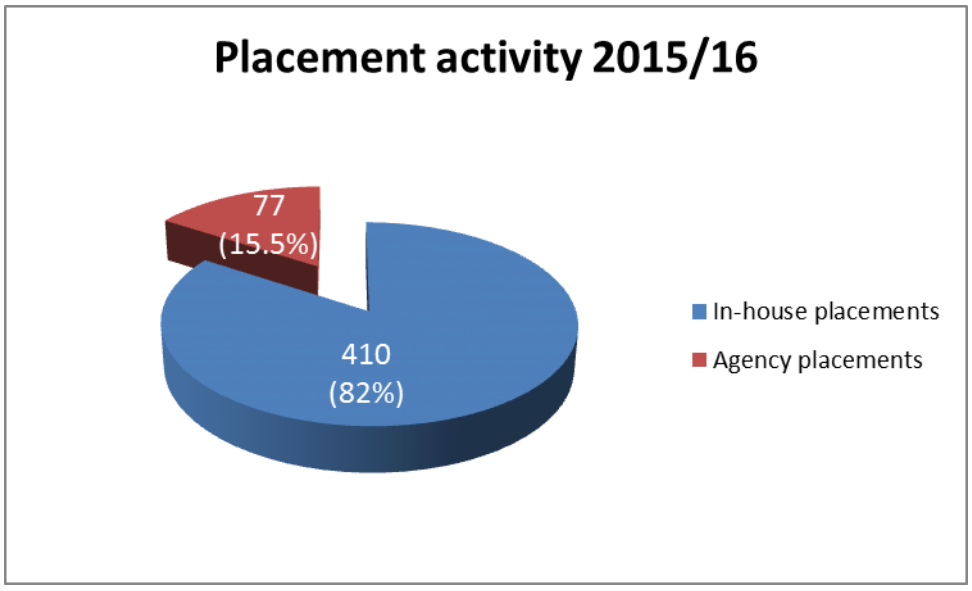
5. Health

5.1 Meeting the health needs of LAC remains a priority for the Fostering Service. In 2015/16 foster carers continued to prioritise the health needs of their children, with SSWs monitoring and supporting foster carers to ensure timely health assessments are in place, via notifications and liaison with Kent Community Heath Care Trust, the designated nurse for LAC and the LAC nurses.

6. Placement Activity

6.1 On 31st March 2016 there were 498 children in foster care. 410 of these children were placed with in-house placements. This includes in-house "parent and child" placements, children subject to Special Guardianship Orders placed with foster carers and those children remaining in their "staying put" fostering placements through to independence. There were 88 fostered children placed with agency carers.

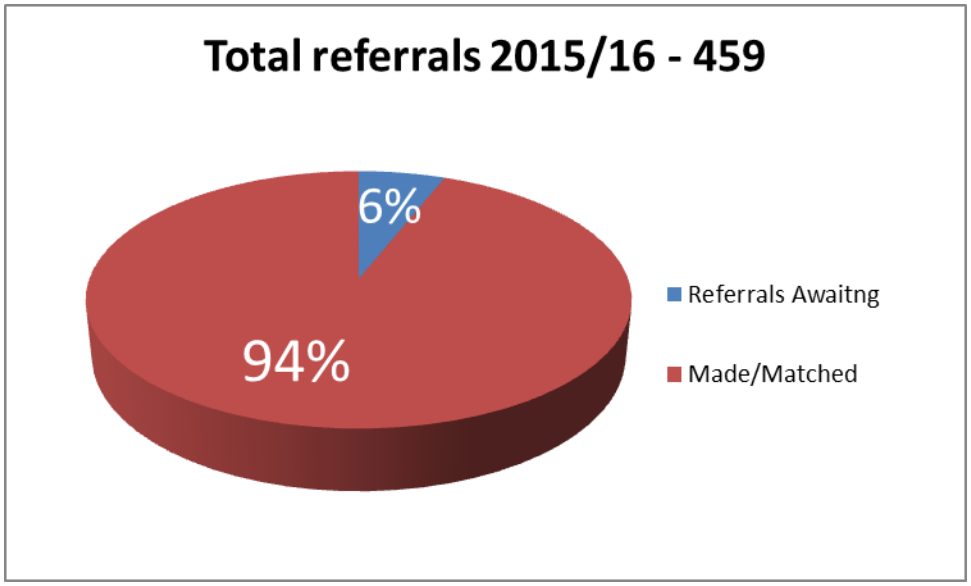
6.2 The number of East Sussex LAC placed in agency placements has decreased from 94 children (19%) in 2014/15 to 77 (15.5%) at the end of March 2016. Given the challenging matching considerations and complex needs of many of the young people for this reporting period, the Fostering Service would consider this a significant achievement.



6.3 18 young people (over 18 years of age) remain with their foster carers under the 'Staying Put' arrangements. There are also 32 children who are currently subject to Special Guardianship Orders placed with East Sussex foster carers. Fostering households also provide adoptive parents for 9 children, with one further foster carer currently undergoing an assessment to adopt a child in

placement. Clearly this level of stability is very positive for individual children but it does impact on the number of placements.

6.4 Of the 459 referrals received between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016, 434 resulted in placements being made or matched. Of the 459 referrals, 153 were ultimately not required and 27 remain awaiting placement (a combination of respite and short-term placements). The figures show an efficient duty service which has converted 94% of referral to placements made/matched which is on a par with last year's performance. In order to meet the challenge of our children with more complex and challenging needs, Fostering Duty managers have worked closely with their operational colleagues to be given advanced notice of pending placement requests.



6.5 The matching process remains vital. The ongoing challenge is that if we match children with complex needs with newly approved foster carers, an extensive support package needs to be put in place, so that foster carers are adequately supported to deal with some of our most challenging LAC.

7. Placement Support

7.1 The Placement Support Service (PSS) is currently working with 110 children, young people and their foster carers by providing targeted packages of support both short and long term. In 2015-2016, 24 new referrals were picked up by the service including life story work. 81 support packages were reviewed with 15 pieces of work ending as 'aim achieved'. PSS also responded to 65 emergency or crisis requests from carers that resulted in 141 days of support being provided.

7.2 PSS remains a vital and valued resource that provides flexible, robust and creative support to sustain the most challenging foster care placements and in preventing a move to costly agency alternatives. The following examples of feedback from carers demonstrate how much they benefit from this support:

- *'Placement Support Service is incredibly helpful and the young person comes home happy from their activities'*
- *'PSS and activities are a very valuable support for the whole family especially in the holidays.'*
- *'PSS gives us a break from our daily challenges.'*
- *'Helps the young person increase in self-confidence and raises self-esteem.'*

- *'This has helped us get through some difficult times.'*

7.3 The PSS continues its close partnership with the Looked After Children's Mental Health Service (LACAMHS) by attending their monthly multiagency meeting.

7.4 During the reporting period the Virtual School commissioned PSS staff to support 11 children with complex needs who were temporarily without education for a total of 181 days. PSS continues to maintain the positive links developed with the Virtual School who are supportive of the activities PSS provide.

7.5 The PSS provides respite holiday and weekend group activities to some LAC aged 5 to 17 during school holidays. The activities provide enriching, fun and educative experiences for children who cannot access community resources. They aim to build confidence, raise self-esteem and to reduce the stigma that some young people feel by being in care. It is a cost effective way of providing support at the most stressful periods for foster carers.

7.6 The PSS has:

- Provided 42 group activities as well as an additional 8 group Saturday activities. 10 to 15 young people attend each activity.
- Offered 451 places to children and young people. 98% of children rate the activities as good to excellent.
- Formed a positive relationship with Rhythmix, a voluntary organisation whose focus with children is music. These activities are provided free and are particularly successful for young people who find it difficult to engage in activities.
- Continued to work with St Bedes who have provided free zoo days as well as free access to their sports facilities that have also been popular.
- Negotiated free visits to the local Fire Station and to Raystede animal sanctuary. Children also regularly swim for free at Crowhurst Country Park.

8. User Participation

8.1 The Younger User group met six times during the year and following a review decided that a separate group was no longer needed. They felt that a better way of involving more junior aged children should be via SUSS IT (speak up sessions) that take place during the school holidays. This has worked well as an alternative and 29 issues for this younger group of LAC have been satisfactorily resolved. A recurring theme is a need to improving contact arrangements for children.

8.2 In April 2015 the Junior Action Day was held and 36 primary school aged children attended, the theme being Protective Behaviours.

8.3 The latest Children In Care Council (CICC) commenced on 28th September 2013 and goes from strength to strength. The CICC has decided to continue as an ongoing group in future and to replace members as necessary, rather than start afresh every three years. They have met as a group twelve times. Senior managers from the LAC service, other social work children's teams, and NYAS have also attended.

8.4 The 2015 CICC Newsletter was produced and widely distributed to children in care and professionals, as were the Children's Handbook, Pledge and CICC top tip playing cards.

8.5 During 2015-2016 the CICC/CICC coordinator attended:

- 41 holiday activities to promote Speak up Sessions (SUSS IT). 53 issues raised by looked after children were resolved as a result.
- 23 local and national meetings, events and consultations that included: meeting with the Corporate Parenting Panel, the Children's Minister, the Children's Commissioner, the local judiciary, testing the MOMO app, and meeting with a wider Pan Sussex group.
- Recruitment panels and events that included appointing the new Children's Commissioner, foster carer recruitment via Sky, and three ESCC staff recruitment panels.

CICC has attended the following personal development and training events:

- 3 members completed Level 1 Leadership training.
- 8 Completed British Youth Council Democracy Champion training.
- 7 have completed l Food Hygiene training.
- 7 attended National Takeover Day.
- 14 children are currently working on their Bronze Arts Award.
- 1 completed Basic First Aid Training.
- 2 completed SPARK representative training, a voluntary organisation set up to train volunteers who wish to do youth work.
- CICC members continue to volunteer both in the community and for ESCC.

9. Working in Partnership

ESFCA

9.1 The Operations Manager of the Fostering Service continues to attend the monthly meetings of the East Sussex Foster Care Association (ESFCA) management group to report on developments in the Fostering Service and Children's Services. This relationship is particularly significant at the moment as the association has, in the last 6 months, gone through a change of chair and trustees. The association is taking forward a new agenda for its members which includes them supporting the fostering services in its operational responsibilities, including informal support, advice and "buddying" of new carers.

9.2 The Operations Managers for Looked After Children and the Fostering Service with the Chair of the ESFCA continue to host monthly 'surgeries' for foster carers who can bring issues and problems directly to key managers.

Virtual School

9.3 Partnership work with The Virtual School continues to be very significant in the support and promotion of children's educational needs, both for their prospective and existing placements. Placement stability has a direct correlation with a young person's school placement and if the school can remain consistent when a child becomes LAC, the likelihood of placement breakdown is significantly reduced.

10. The Supported Lodgings Team

10.1 Supported lodging providers continue to offer valuable placements for LAC, care leavers and homeless young people in the East Sussex area. Over the last year we have seen an increase in the high level of care needed for very complex young people coming into placement.

Our providers have demonstrated their skills, flexibility and willingness to rise to the challenge of accommodating these older looked after children.

10.2 There are currently 32 supportive provider households providing a total of 49 placements across the county. Since April 2015, 16 supported lodgings assessments have been undertaken with 9 being approved and a further 6 assessments awaiting approval.

10.3 An objective over this past year has been to encourage supported lodging providers to consider becoming approved foster carers, therefore enhancing their potential to provide placements for younger LAC. This has been successful with 4 carers now holding dual registration as foster carers and supportive lodgings providers which enables them to provide care placements for our younger and more complex and challenging Looked After Children before they become 16 years old.

10.4 During the last year, supported lodging carers have provided a number of 'step down' placements for children from in-house residential placements as well as from both agency and in-house foster placements. Significantly, supported lodgings carers have provided 7 placements for LAC moving from expensive external residential provision at a saving of £544,195.

10.5 The Supported Lodgings Team recognise the increased pressure on the availability of supported lodgings beds. As a result the team is pushing forward with a recruitment campaign. The team regularly advertises in local newspapers and once a year in Your County magazine. This has proved to be very successful in generating new applicants and interest in the Service.

11. Summary

11.1 2015/16 has brought a number of challenges to the Fostering Service: financial constraints and the ever reducing pool of new foster carers to recruit from. Despite these challenges, the outcomes for the Fostering Service have remained strong. However, this has only been achieved by using extensive resources (more staff and management time, energy and commitment) to match our children and young people who demonstrate more risk taking behaviours and complex needs. As with last year's success, this year has been built on a strong foundation of effective support to our foster carers. Agency foster carers who have transferred to ESCC have come to us because of our reputation of supporting our foster carers well. Recruitment of new carers has been challenging not only for ESCC but also for our neighbouring partners (and nationally). All our providers, including our preferred independent foster agencies continue to struggle to recruit any new foster carers. Therefore, our focus continues to be on attracting existing approved foster carers to our authority and on developing and retaining our existing foster carers.

11.2 Our referral profiles of children requiring placements have changed considerably over the last year, with carers being asked to take on more young people with challenging and complex needs. Therefore, it is inevitable that placement breakdowns are more likely to occur. Even so, our placement stability has only seen a small increase for children who experience 3 placements or more to just above 10%. This is comparable with the national average.

11.3 The Supported Lodgings Service has built on its success from last year, making bespoke and appropriate placements for young people whilst also making significant savings. The care packages provided by this service have been excellent, giving young people the opportunity to develop independence skills with the support and supervision of care providers. The complexity of placements being taken on by the Supported Lodgings Service has necessitated access to appropriate training and support for carers, the take up of which has increased considerably during this reporting period.

11.4 We have targeted recruitment and designed our income generation programme around the recruitment of all potential local carers. These carers would then be available, not only for children in East Sussex, but could also be 'sold' to our neighbouring authorities for their use. This would

give neighbouring authorities the opportunity of having good quality placements supported by East Sussex Fostering Service at a cost that is less than that of an independent fostering agency.

The Key Management Priorities for 2016-2017 include:

- To continue active recruitment and provision of high quality training and support for our carers so that stability for children is prioritised.

- To continue with an extensive and continuous recruitment strategy throughout the year to attract potential foster carers to come to East Sussex as the preferred fostering agency in this area. This will include targeted recruitment on the borders of East Sussex in order to recruit foster carers that potentially the Fostering Service could make available to our neighbouring authorities.

Adrian Sewell

Operation Manager Fostering Service

Adoption and Permanence Service Annual Report **Annex 2**

1. Supporting Information

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/2016
1. Number of Children Adopted	57	43	45
2. Number of Adoption Matches (children)	50	56	32
3. Number of Permanent Fostering Matches (children)	10	7	10
4. Number of East Sussex Adoptive Matches (children)	40	33	26
5. Number of Consortium Adoptive Matches (children)	1	6	0
6. Number of Inter-Agency Matches (children): Permanence: Adoption:	 4 9	 3 17	 2 6
7. Number of Prospective Adopters Approved (households) *	44	50	41
8. Number of Permanent Carers Approved (households)	8	4	2
9. Number of Children Approved for Adoption up to 31st March 2016 (including 2 re-approvals)	52	43	53
10. Number of children Approved for Permanence up to 31st March 2016	24	26	14
11. Number of Approved Adopters waiting to be Matched	17	20	22
12.Number of Disruptions presented to Panel: Permanence: Adoptions:	 1	 0	 0 1

2. Recruitment Activity

2.1 The two stage recruitment process which is now fully embedded within East Sussex County Council's (ESCC) Adoption Service, received very positive feedback from adopters during 15/16. Prospective adopters reported that they particularly appreciated the support they received during the process. Not only did ESCC's reputation as a welcoming and helpful recruitment service lead to local enquirers choosing to adopt with ESCC, it also attracted significant numbers of adopters from outside East Sussex borders which have been pursued if the geography is helpful. During this period the service continued to offer a dedicated telephone number for enquiries, a specific adoption recruitment email address and an on-line enquiry form to ensure that all enquirers received a prompt and personal service.

2.2 The time taken to approve prospective adopters was maintained at an average of nine months, from registering their interest to approval at Adoption Panel. While the service continued to explore ways to reduce this timescale where possible, it was clear that adopters taking control of the timescales during Stage 1 led to delays at this point more frequently than might have been predicted. It had been anticipated that most adopters would want to progress to approval in the quickest time possible, but in reality more applicants chose to take more time to prepare themselves for adoption. However the time taken to assess applicants in Stage 2 remained on target.

2.3 During 2015-16 the agency had 287 enquiries about adopting with ESCC. Following receipt of information packs, 81 requests were received for registration of interest forms. The conversion rate from enquiry to registration was 28%, which is a drop compared to 34% in 2014-15, however this still compares well with the Coram BAAF suggested national figures of around 10%. While difficult to be certain, it is suspected that the reduction was due to the decision to pause accepting applications from potential adopters to adopt babies. This decision was taken in order to prioritise applications from adopters wanting to adopt older children and sibling groups. In line with the national picture, there was an increasing mismatch between adopters wishes compared with the profile of children needing placement. Consequently there was a significant drop in new registrations from December to April 2016. Given the recent rise in numbers of children being referred for an adoption placement, as well as an encouraging increase in the number of adopters matched with children, ESCC have reviewed the decision to pause applications to adopt young single children. This appears to have resulted in an immediate increase in the rate of registrations of interest from enquirers.

2.4 Throughout 15/16 the Adoption Service continued to organise regular recruitment activities for prospective adopters; profiling the range of needs of each child waiting for a placement. Advertising and recruitment activity in 2015-16 included providing information about open events on the Government Gateway, First4Adoption, New Family Social and Coram BAAF websites as well as reviewing and updating information on the ESCC website, radio advertising, and bespoke advertising on ESCC payslips, at supermarket sites, and on buses travelling around the county. The Adoption Facebook page remained popular in reaching a range of prospective adopters, particularly as it was updated regularly with information regarding local adoption services, and key national developments. Monthly information drop-in events were also held in the evenings and at weekends.

2.5 The continued trend of ESCC receiving enquiries from applicants living outside ESCC borders resulted in the service generating increased levels of income from interagency fees. Four ESCC families were 'purchased' by other local authorities in 2015-16. In addition, there have been a further 6 matches identified with other local authority children that are at various stages of progress at time of writing. All will bring income to the service should children be placed ultimately.

2.6 All recruitment processes, including stage 1 meetings and preparation to adopt courses, were reviewed during the year in order to streamline practice. A post approval training course was piloted to give adopters a better understanding of the additional attachment needs of their adopted children with tailored support strategies available at the point of placement. There was very positive feedback from this pilot and consideration is being given to setting up two six week courses in 2016-17.

2.7 During 2015-16 a further 6 experienced adopters returned for assessment, and one set of foster carers applied to be assessed as adopters for children in their care. In addition, four families were recruited to offer fostering for adoption placements for four children. Three of these four children were placed on a fostering basis with adoptive families where their siblings had previously been placed. The fourth child was placed with a childless couple willing to take the risk of offering a foster placement prior to an adoption placement being made, and subject to the Court agreeing to the care plan for adoption for the child. He has since been adopted, thus ensuring he had the minimum number of moves possible during his time in our care.

3. Children with a plan for Adoption.

3.1 The number of children with a plan for adoption increased from 43 14/15 to 53 in 15/16. This scale of increase was not reflected nationally; indeed many Adoption Agencies reported that the number of approvals for adoption had significantly decreased in favour of Special Guardianship Orders. Locally however, the courts responded to a clear Government directive which suggested that adoption should continue to be promoted as a realistic permanence option for young children at the earliest opportunity. During 15/16 28 children were matched with local adopters, with only 2 sibling pairs placed out of county giving a total of 32 children matched in the 12 month period. There was also a marked rise in the number of sibling groups with complex permanence plans, some of which involved adoption for the younger children and permanent foster placement for the older children. These arrangements were very challenging in terms of contact and involved detailed professional and co-ordinated working across children's teams.

3.2 The family finding service was refined to more effectively co-ordinate and develop local in house provision, and explore placement options for children approved and waiting for both adoption and permanence. Improving communication between this service and the family support and looked after children's teams and resulting in timely notification of children entering the system with a possible plan for adoption minimising any potential delays. One of the greatest challenges in the past year was the number of children who remained at home during care proceedings and the impact these arrangements had on permanence planning.

3.3 The specialist recruitment and family finding staff within the adoption service worked closely together during this period to identify the types of adopters needed to meet the needs of the children coming forward. It should be noted that there was a continued rise in the number of children identified with a plan for adoption who had experienced domestic violence, trauma and loss. Many of these children will have ongoing complex therapeutic post adoption support needs in the future. During this period it was enormously beneficial to apply to the Adoption Support Fund with an identified support package for adopters and their families at the earliest stage in placement.

3.4 In November 2015 ESCC participated in an adoption activity day with our former consortium partners. Whilst there was initial interest in a number of East Sussex children sadly it did not result in any matches. However, the children have been successfully matched since with both in house and inter agency adopters.

4. Staffing

4.1 There have been a number of staffing changes over the last 12 months with a number of long standing members of the team moving on. A small number of these posts were recruited to, but 5 staffing vacancies have been held in order to manage the very difficult budget position the council found itself in during 15/16.

5. Permanence

5.1 The Adoption & Permanence Service continued to use targeted family finding for those children with a plan for permanent fostering; particularly those children with complex needs or who were part of a sibling group. The permanence tracking workshop met regularly during 15/16 to monitor closely the timescale of permanence plans and ensure suitable matches were progressed.

5.2 The service had a number of in-house foster carers who were willing to put themselves forward to offer long term care to children already in placement with them, or for those for whom they have expressed a specific interest. This was particularly advantageous for those children who had been "claimed" by the foster carers, and for those children who had expressed a clear wish to remain in that placement. The number of children approved for permanence reduced from 26 in 14/15, to 14 in 15/16. At year end there were 12 children with a plan for permanence for whom the service was actively family finding, this included four sets of sibling pairs.

6. Adoption Support

6.1 Between April 2015 and March 2016 there were 36 requests from adopters for post adoption support assessments. Of these, 28 resulted in the provision of support. At year end, 141 families were in receipt of post adoption support packages. This represents a significant increase on last year.

6.2 The specially commissioned CAMHS service for adopted children and their families 'AdCAMHS' was funded by the Local Authority CAMHS grant throughout 15/16. The aim of the service was to offer post adoption support to families with dedicated therapy and consultation services. The service was commissioned to work with 40 families at any one time, however there are currently 68 cases open to the service. The service was designed to contribute to adoption stability, promote positive attachments within adoptive families and ultimately to prevent placement breakdown. There was clear evidence collected by the service which indicated that these interventions had had a very positive impact on placement stability.

6.3 The adoption service also commissioned individual therapists to provide specialist support to families in areas such as therapeutic life story work and 'Theraplay'. Play, Drama and Music therapies were identified as effective tools in enabling children to communicate and express themselves more creatively. There were also a number of adoption cases where child to parent violence was identified as a key factor and a systemic family therapist was commissioned, with expertise in the 'Non Violent Resistance' (NVR) approach, to offer advice and interventions to families. These interventions were all funded by applications to the national Adoption Support Fund (ASF)

6.4 Excellent links were maintained with the Virtual School, who continued to fund two part time adoption support workers within the service. These roles provided adoptive families with support for educational and school-based issues, in order to promote the educational achievements of adopted children within East Sussex. The Virtual School also offered advice and guidance to schools in drawing down the Pupil Premium for adopted children. Training for schools on attachment and on the needs of adoptive children in an education setting, was identified as a key area of intervention.

6.5 Closer collaborative links between the Adoption Support Team and Locality Services, particularly with the Duty and Assessment, Family Support, Youth Support and Targeted Youth Support teams were forged, enabling a more seamless service to be provided to families when a family assessment was required. In complex adoption support cases, a team around the child, particularly though not exclusively in adolescence, is vital in managing risk and safeguarding issues as well as preventing some of our young people returning to care.

6.6 During the last 12 months, the Adoption Support Team facilitated a group for adopted children aged 10-12 years, and 2 groups for adoptive teenagers facilitated jointly with AdCAMHS. A further 12 week therapeutic parenting programme was successful in bringing adopters together to focus on adoption issues with the support of two child and adolescent

psychotherapists, also under the umbrella of AdCAMHS. ESCC continued with its contract with Adoption UK to deliver support to adopters and funded four support groups at different locations across East Sussex. This contract was regularly monitored and reviewed by the adoption service and evaluated by service users.

6.7 The Adoption Service also maintained its close working relationship with the Adoptive Families Group (AFG), set up in January 2013. This is an independent adopter-led group which focuses on lobbying and raising the profile of the needs of adoptive families both locally and nationally. During this period AFG focused on education, the use of Pupil Premium and raising awareness of the Adoption Support Fund in relation to therapeutic support.

6.8 The Adoption Service has continued to commission the services of CMB Counselling (a small independent agency) to provide an intermediary service to adopted adults and their relatives, and the Adoption Support Team provided a service to adopted adults wishing to access their records. In March 2016, 45 families were in receipt of adult adoptees support packages (not one off advice).

6.9 The adoption service in 2015/2016 held two events for adoptive families. These were social events organised and supported by the service, and designed to enable adopters and their children to meet informally and have a fun day out. These events were well received and attended.

6.10 The same sex adopters group met on a regular basis with speakers in attendance from time to time.

6.11 The direct contact service supported 300 arrangements during 15/16, and a further 781 indirect contact agreements; both of which demonstrate a substantial increase on 14/15. This aspect of the service requires a high level of professional scrutiny as well as dedicated full-time administrative support.

6.12 In 15/16 the Adoption Service trained a caseworker to become a licensed practitioner in the use of 'THRIVE', funded through Pupil Premium. THRIVE is a systemic approach used in relation to the early identification of emotional developmental need in children. It has been used increasingly in schools to help children in their relationships with others and equips them to be open to learning. There were also several THRIVE workshops commissioned for adopters, funded via the Adoption Support Fund.

6.13 The Adoption Support Fund (ASF) was rolled out nationally in May 2015 (following the prototype phase which involved East Sussex). As part of its programme of adoption reform, the Government made a financial commitment to fund the ASF until the end of this parliament. This was an acknowledgement of the need to strengthen arrangements for adoption support. The ASF is available specifically for the provision of therapeutic support. Since the roll out of the fund, the scope has broadened for 16/17 with the eligibility to include children from the time of placement in their adoptive families, intercounty adoptions and Special Guardianship. Since the national roll out of the ASF, East Sussex made 64 applications to the fund and the total agreed is £219,965.80.

7. Adoption & Permanence Panel

7.1 There have been a number of changes to the membership of the Adoption and Permanence Panels during 15/16, but quoracy was maintained. Panel processes and venues were reviewed during this period in order that best value for money was achieved, and savings made. This resulted in a change to the venue, a reduction in the frequency of Panel meetings and all panel members now receive their papers electronically. A very

successful Panel training event took place in September 2015 facilitated by Elaine Dibben from Coram BAAF. The topic of Adoption Matching was enthusiastically discussed.

7.2 Kent Health Care Trust (KHCT) were commissioned for 15/16 to deliver all medical advice to the Panels, and all initial health assessments and adoption medicals for Looked after Children. They encountered a number of personnel issues during this timeframe which resulted in the emergency appointment of a number of locum staff. At year end KHCT were in the process of recruiting to two permanent medical advisor posts specifically to work with ESCC children and the Adoption Panel.

8. Consortium & Regionalisation

8.1 For 12 years East Sussex was a member of the South East Regional Consortium together with Brighton and Hove, Bromley, Bexley, Kent and Medway. Brighton and Hove left the consortium in July 2014, and Kent's position changed following the differently commissioned relationship with Coram. Medway, Bexley and Bromley forged links with Central London local authorities. In Jan 2015 ESCC joined the South Central Consortium in together with a number of South Eastern local authorities and PACT, a voluntary adoption agency. In April 2015 the government and DfE announced the introduction of Regional Adoption Agencies whereby existing consortium arrangements were reviewed. There was an expectation that all local authorities would join together in regions to submit a bid to become a new entity, and that it should include at least one voluntary agency. ESCC were instrumental in compiling a bid together with Brighton & Hove, Surrey and West Sussex. This was submitted in September 2015 but was not successful. However, the four local authorities have continued to work closely together, developed a senior management board and an operational group to drive forward this agenda under the banner of Adopt South East.

9. Management Priorities 2016/17

- Using the expertise developed in ESCC's outstanding Adoption Service to drive forward adoption recruitment, practice innovation and collaboration both locally and across the region, with a view to generating income or attracting grant funding.
- Consolidate targeted recruitment of adopters for ESCC children, whilst maintaining a strategy of over recruitment in order to release additional resources/funds particularly in the Southern region.
- Work together with other Local Authority partners in Surrey, Brighton & Hove and West Sussex to develop an effective region. Ensure regional developments bring added value to the service and greater local placement choice for children.
- Update and revise policies and procedures in accordance with new regulations and strategy guidance.
- Maintain and extend adoption support developments, including the revised CAMHS contract and close partnerships with the Virtual School. Ensure continued use of the Adoption Support Fund to full effect.
- Ensure the contract with KHCT maintains a good standard of medical support across Adoption and Fostering Services.

Carole Sykes.
Operations Manager,
June 2106

East Sussex County Council

Independent Reviewing Officer (IRO) Annual Report April 2015 – March 2016

The Contribution of Independent Reviewing Officers (IROs) to Quality Assuring and Improving Services for Looked After Children (CLA)

This Annual IRO report provides quantitative and qualitative evidence relating to the IRO Services in East Sussex as required by statutory guidance.

The IRO Annual Report must be presented to: Corporate Parenting Board and the Local Safeguarding Children Board.

1. Purpose of service and legal context

1.1 The IRO service is set within the framework of the updated IRO Handbook, linked to revised Care Planning Regulations and Guidance which were introduced in April 2011. The responsibility of the IRO has changed from the management of the Review process to a wider overview of the case including regular monitoring and follow-up between Reviews. The IRO has a key role in relation to the improvement of Care Planning for CLA and for challenging drift and delay. One of the key tasks for IROs is to build relationships with children, young people and the professional and family network to enhance effective planning for positive outcomes.

1.2 The National Children's Bureau (NCB) research 'The Role of the Independent Reviewing Officers in England' (March 2014) provides a wealth of information and findings regarding the efficacy of IRO services. The foreword written by Mr Justice Peter Jackson; makes the following comment:

> The Independent Reviewing Officer must be the visible embodiment of our commitment to meet our legal obligations to this special group of children. The health and effectiveness of the IRO service is a direct reflection of whether we are meeting that commitment, or whether we are failing.

2. Overview and Update

Key messages

Achievements for 15/16 included:

- The delivery of outcome focussed care plans
- Enhancing children and young people's understanding of IROs and Child Protection Advisors (CPA) roles and responsibilities
- Effective communication with operational teams
- Increased quality assurance feedback activity for locality and children looked after teams
- Continued challenge to the operational teams regarding care planning
- Implementation of new legislation for permanence

2.1 The single child's plan is now integrated into the whole system and is designed to be responsive and dynamic to the child's changing needs and environment. Since last summer the new approach to child protection conferences has been piloted across the whole service using the headings below as the central focus for the conference.

2.2

What's Working Well? *(Strengths)*	**What are we worried about?** *(Risks/Needs)*	**What will it look like if things improve** *(Goal)*	**Who does what, by when?**

2.3 Building on this with the implementation of the new social care information system, it is also now central to the processes involving children who are looked after. The purpose is to enhance collaboration with children, parents, carers and other professionals making the plans more accessible, relevant, specific, incremental and focussed on the identified outcome.

2.4 **See below for brief example:**

What's working well? Strengths	**What are we worried about?** Risks/Needs	**What will it look like when things improve?** Goals	**Who does what, by when?**
Billy and Barney's behaviour has been calmer since being placed in foster care. Billy and Barney appear to be responding to boundaries and nurturing consistent care. Barney is learning not to retaliate if	Billy and Barney have not shown any distress or emotional response after leaving their mothers care. How their experience of not having their needs for warmth, comfort, food, education and nurture met has affected them over time. How the changing moods and reactions to them from their parents has affected	Billy and Barney are able to show their feelings and vulnerability, trusting that they will be comforted and listened to. Billy and Barney begin to see their needs as important and expect them to be met consistently and warmly. Billy and Barney learn to make sense of their experiences and can take part in thinking about	1) K and SW will do some play activities with them to help them understand about foster care and their care plans. Starting within the week. 2) K will do activities with the boys to build their self-esteem and confidence and help them to understand what is and isn't safe. Starting immediately. 3) SW and foster carers to consult with LAC/CAMHS to

Billy smacks him.	them. Billy and Barney can be very physically aggressive towards each other. Billy and Barney crave adult attention and can be over familiar with people that they don't know making them vulnerable. Impact of losses they have experienced siblings, parents. Barney has asked mum where her baby is.	and talking about what the options are for their future and what they want to happen.	think about meeting the boys' emotional needs and whether interventions like theraplay might be helpful for Billy and Barney.

2.4 IROs update the care plan during the review to reflect progress and decisions made at the review. To manage a particularly difficult review or to enhance participation IROs have used flipchart paper and held the review in the same way as a child protection conference to good effect. There is an evaluation exercise currently underway regarding the new conference model and the outcome will inform the ongoing development of the LAC review process. So far the feedback has been very positive but it is one part of continual improvement that will be reviewed, revised and enhanced over time.

2.5 Problem resolution and escalation

2.5.1 One of the pivotal roles of the IRO/CPA is to raise issues affecting a child's care where, for example, performance issues, care planning and resources are affecting the child or young person's progress. IROs will always discuss issues with the social worker or their manager but if there is no resolution there is a formal process known as a Dispute Resolution Process whereby the issue can be escalated to the attention of senior managers and ultimately the Chief Executive and Cafcass for resolution.

2.5.2 In previous annual reports only those issues that go into a formal dispute were detailed. These are few and many more are resolved before getting to the formal process. Although we do not at the moment maintain separate records of these, over the last year there have been at least 30 children where issues have been raised by the IRO and these have been resolved without going into a formal dispute.

2.5.3 Although many and varied broadly the main themes were suitability of placements, drift in care planning including planning for permanence, delay in revocation of Placement Orders, delay in issuing care proceedings, delay in completing risk assessment to inform planning, out of date recording and plans, encouraging broader look at care planning options (placement with parents for example) and encouraging timely decision making sure that children know about the things that are important to them such as school placements.

2.5.4 Some examples include 3 children who are placed together permanently have been asking to have this confirmed but there has been delay due to the social worker not having completed the necessary paperwork. The IRO advocated on behalf of the children and the matter was resolved. A young person's placement had broken down and the IRO advocated for an assessment of the mother to be included in the care planning and this was resolved but will need on-going review. A further example

involves 2 siblings whose placement was breaking down and there were no placements available for the children to be placed together given their complex and challenging needs. Although understanding the difficulties the IRO was clear that she did not agree with this care plan. A placement was found for them together but the IRO was then once again on the brink of raising a formal dispute because there was no clear risk assessment and the placement was very near to their mother's home. An urgent risk assessment was undertaken and the placement went ahead.

2.5.5 There is good communication between the IROs, Practice Managers and Social Workers and as well as raising issues, IROs acknowledge good practice. This is also often escalated to senior managers so that it is acknowledged across the service. Examples of these include praise for effective direct work with a child, speedy and timely decision making, managing changes for a child smoothly and passing on children's feedback. An example of this is two young people who spoke about their foster carers in the review, one saying that the best thing about his foster home was "his opinion always counts" and the other child said "they are the most loving and caring people in the world".

2.5.6 Over the last year there have been 2 formal challenges using the Dispute Resolution Procedures.

2.5.7 One involved a young person with very challenging behaviour whose placement ended suddenly due to the unexpected death of one of the carers. There was evidence that his placement was struggling to meet his complex needs and there was a delay in an assessment of this placement. Consequently a dispute was raised to challenge the delay in the assessment. This was escalated to senior managers. The assessment was completed and the young person's placement was changed.

2.5.8 The other was where there was drift in care planning for a child who was voluntarily accommodated. The IRO initiated a dispute and raised this with senior managers. Proceedings were initiated and there is now a clear plan for the child.

2.5.9 The dispute resolution process is currently under review to change the focus to 'issues resolution' whilst maintaining the focus on the professional challenge. This is due to go for wider consultation.

2.6 New legislation

2.6.1 Reflecting the views of children and young people who are securely settled in permanent placements the law changed this year to reduce the levels of Children's Services intervention in their lives. Specifically this means potentially having one review meeting a year. Where cases are reviewed on an annual basis there will be a paper review that the IRO undertakes by consultation every 6 months. Also social work visits to CLA where annual reviews are agreed can reduce to a minimum of 6 monthly instead of 3 monthly.

2.6.2 These arrangements are agreed by IROs at a review having been authorised by CLA services and are specifically for children who have been in a permanent placement for 1 year. This is currently being trialled with an identified list of potential children and will be evaluated in the autumn.

2.7 Contact cards for children

2.7.1 The idea of having an introductions card with the contact details of the IRO and a brief explanation of their role for children and young people to have when they are first accommodated changed into a card with the contact details of the social worker as well as the IRO and this is currently being finalised by the Children in Care Council.

3 Quantitative information about the IRO/CPA service

1,229 CLA review meetings were held in the year up to 18th February, 2016
(Compared with 1688 in 12/13 and 1530 in 13/14 and 1232 in 14/15)

3.1 Although THRIVE programme is no longer in place the targets for the year remained.

As at 31st March 2015	Thrive target	Actual figures
CP	502	469
LAC	522	548
31st March 2016	Target	
CP	469	459 (18.2.16)
LAC	522	548 (18.2.16)

3.2 CLA numbers have been stable over the year ending last year on 548 and on the 18.2.16 they were also 548. However the trend of numbers reducing has continued and at the time of writing they are below 540 but they are still above the target set of 522.

3.3 There are minor differences in the profile of the children as at the 18.2.16.

31.3.15	18.2.16
• 41% female • 59% male • 15% BME • 6% have a disability	• 42% female • 58 % male • 14% BME • 7.5% involved with disability teams

3.4 A closer look at the figures indicates that there are marginally more children 52% who are 11 and under and within this group 55% are male. Consequently the differential in this cohort is significantly lower than the 12 and over group with 62% male and a differential of 24%.

3.5 The analysis of our CLA population who are BME is complex and should also take into account areas

of deprivation. The numbers of children in East Sussex are relatively small but the highest cohort of CLA are white any other background (19 children). We know that in the community as a whole this is also the highest cohort and out of this group the majority are Polish (according to schools information so therefore only reflects school age children). However this does not appear to be reflected in the CLA group where there are 4 children of Polish heritage representing 21% of this group. Ofsted has recently published national information about the personal characteristics, including age, gender and ethnicity, of all children looked after on 31 March 2015 as well as details of the child's placement, including the type of placement, and location.

3.6 In terms of pressures within East Sussex the numbers for children aged between 10 and 17 is the same as the national picture of 60% and within that group the highest numbers of children who are looked after are aged between 15 and 17. Much can be written about the complexities of working with these young people but the review process provides a forum for the young person and agencies to come together to consider their needs and develop personal plans.

3.7 Another key finding of the Ofsted report was that CLA from Ethnic Minorities were more likely to be placed in an area with higher levels of crime. Areas with higher levels of crime had 38% of BME children living within them and 25% of White children. The opposite is true in ES but the numbers are so low that it is difficult to draw conclusions. As at 31st March 2015, 5.1% of CLA from Ethnic Minorities were placed in areas with the most crime (top 25%), compared to 12.4% of White British CLA. As at 31st March 2016, 7.7% of CLA from Ethnic Minorities were placed in areas with the most crime (top 25%), compared to 13.0% of White British CLA. There will be further analysis and consideration of the issues affecting CLA in East Sussex over the coming year.

4 Children's Participation

4.1 Encouraging children and young people to take part in their reviews begins at an early age in recognition of the importance of this to his or her self-esteem and self-efficacy and the consequent impact on good outcomes. Ways of engaging children are many, varied and highly individual and we try to measure this in a number of ways.

4.2 Some national standard measures for children are reported quarterly to the Department of Education. Our target figure for children's participation in their review for the year is 95%. This is consistently exceeded and this year was higher again than last year at 98.5% compared with 98.2% in 14/15, 95.4% in 13/14 and 96.9% in 12/13. (NB however our figures for this year only go up to the middle of February due to a reporting issue following the implementation of the new recording system in February 2016)

4.3 There was an increase in children and young people attending their reviews, over half, 51.8% compared with 49.1% in 14/15.

4.4 14 children did not participate at all in their reviews. The majority of these were children who were not of an age or understanding to contribute to the review or because it was so complex and there were so many other people speaking to them it was not appropriate to include them on that occasion. The remaining 4 were young people aged 16 & 17 who were either due to attend but did not do so on the day or who are clear that they did not want to attend.

5 What children and young people have been saying to their IRO/CPA

A young care leaver who is now 22 got in touch with his IRO (who had not seen him for 4 years) asking to meet for coffee, so he could let him know "how well he was doing". They arranged to meet at the local Costa Coffee shop (other coffee shops are available) and he was very proud to tell him that he was now living independently in his own flat and was working as a care assistant in a residential unit for adults with learning difficulties. He said he wasn't sure if he would have been able to achieve all this without the consistent support and encouragement that the IRO had given him during LAC Reviews whilst he was being looked after and he had remembered what the IRO had told him about believing in himself and always doing his best. He felt the IRO had been the most consistent person in his life (apart from his foster carers) for the five years he was looked after until he was eighteen.

A young person thanked their IRO for suggesting life story work as it had been very helpful.

A young person rang their IRO to ask who their social worker was because they had been transferred to another team and didn't know who they were.

A girl wrote to her IRO thanking her for asking her questions (consultation for Lac review) as sometimes they make her feel safe.

Another rang to ask the IRO to help them with a complaint which they duly did and the outcome was positive.

6. Qualitative information about the IRO service

6.1 Late reviews

6.2. Services for CLA are highly regulated with specific timescales for reviews. The unit work hard to achieve this so that children's plans can be considered in a timely way. Over the last year we have developed new practice guidance for managing timescales when reviews are adjourned or held as a series of meetings. Due to the way these have previously been recorded, in the short term this resulted in a small increase in reviews regarded as late. Unfortunately due to reporting issues following the implementation of the new recording system we do not have absolutely accurate data but there were 6 late reviews reported which is the same figure as in the previous year.

6.3 The majority of these were due to meetings needing to be adjourned due to key people not being present or where the team was not notified of a placement within timescales. One was a couple of days late because it was out of area, the young person had a number of other meetings and key professionals who were important to the child and to care planning were only able to make it on that day.

6.4 Permanence Outcomes

6.4.1 A central function of the IRO role is to ensure timely planning for outcomes for permanence for children and to challenge any drift. IROs liaise closely with Children's Guardians when there are care proceedings and contribute their views to the final care plan.

6.4.2. A permanence plan should be discussed and agreed at the second review. Looking at children under 12 only, 12% did not have a permanence plan agreed by the 2nd review. This amounted to 10 children and most were situations where there was new information or a new event to consider thus causing reasonable delay but no significant drift. However for 3 children the issue of permanency was not addressed as robustly by the IRO and there was some drift but this has now been addressed.

6.5 Children who put themselves at risk

6.5.1 As part of monitoring services for children who are at risk from, for example, child sexual exploitation, IRO/CPAs record whether a child is identified as at risk and whether agencies are working together effectively to reduce that risk. IROs assessed 124 children and young people as being at high risk. For 7 of these young people the IROs did not judge that agencies were working together sufficiently to address the risks. IRO/CPAs follow this up on an individual basis with the relevant teams.

6.5.2 Four of these children were part of the group mentioned earlier of children where issues were resolved without recourse to formal dispute procedures. One young woman is vulnerable to child sexual exploitation and has recently been placed in a secure unit. Another was a young man who was putting himself at physical risk at work.

6.5.3 The final one of these 7 is a young man who is experiencing considerable delay in the resolution of a criminal investigation involving an alleged sexual assault. This has been going on for over 6 months and it is preventing effective planning for him. IROs have raised the issue of children and young people waiting for the resolution of police proceedings with senior managers because it has such a significant impact on young people and their ability to progress in their lives including with education, placements and becoming independent.

7. Professional Profile of the IRO and CPA Service

7.1 The IRO service sits within the Performance and Planning Directorate of Children's Services and is managed by the Head of Safeguarding, Douglas Sinclair, and two operations managers, Sue McGlynn and Alex Sutton who have the leads for the IRO and Child Protection Adviser (CPA) role in Child Protection and LAC respectively. When the unit was created, chairing Child Protection Conferences (CPC) and LAC reviews were separate specialisms. These two roles are further separated by the different legislation and regulatory protocols underpinning them. Although in the main the roles are no longer separated the names have stuck and chairs have been referred to within this report as IRO/CPA.

7.2 The IRO/CPA team is currently made up of 9.6 fte staff at Practice Manager level (LMG2). This equates to 10 IRO/CPAs, 8 working full time and 2 part time. In order to manage the day to day

demands of the service across the year the Unit has at times required the services of two part time independent consultants.

7.3 This reduction in numbers for children subject to Child Protection plans has had a significant impact on IRO/CPA's caseloads and with the advent of the new caseload weighting system IRO/CPA's are seeing their workloads reducing and the average of 90 cases was sustained throughout the year, although this number is still above the national recommendations of the IRO Handbook of between 50 and 70 cases.

7.4 IRO/CPAs undertake a number of different activities:

- 6.6 IRO/CPAs chair CP Conferences as well as CLA reviews
- 3 IROs chair CLA reviews
- IRO/CPAs also see and quality assure all referrals for a conference on a duty basis
- 1 IRO has specialist lead for children with disabilities
- 2 IRO/CPAs lead LSCB training
- 1 IRO/CPA is part of the Young People's Participation Group
- 1 IRO/CPA chairs PREVENT meetings
- 2 IRO/CPAs led the implementation of the new Conference Model.

7.5 Amanda Glover, Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO), is also part of the unit and has responsibility for managing allegations against people who work, care or volunteer with children. Operations Managers Sue McGlynn and Alex Sutton act as LADO when Amanda is on leave.

8. Conclusion and actions for the year ahead

8.1 An inescapable pressure over the past year has been the impact of the financial savings that need to be made by the council. Promoting stability for children and young people whose lives have been characterised by instability and abuse so that they can be safe, flourish and realise their potential is a complex challenge to the skills and resources of the service as a whole. During this time of financial pressure, delivering any changes safely for children and young people will draw on the need for teamwork between children, social workers, IRO/CPAs and colleagues in health and education. The effectiveness of this relies on the continuation of good communication and IRO/CPAs raising issues, where necessary, in a timely way. The IRO/CPAs are ideally placed to have eyes over the wider system and to identify any emerging concerns at an early stage to assist in keeping children safe.

Key messages

Improvement activities for the year ahead:

- Half day workshops and audits focussed on Mental Health; Care Leavers; diversity needs; sibling contact
- Improved quality of outcome focussed care plans
- Review progress of implementation of new procedures for Annual reviews
- Develop new Dispute Resolution procedure
- Consideration to how the IRO role may function within proposed innovations bid to central government in developing our work with adolescents

1. Summary of Virtual School Developments and Achievements

1.1 The Virtual School (VS) consists of a team who work with Designated Teachers, Social Workers and Foster Carers to support the education of all East Sussex County Council (ESCC) Looked After Children (LAC) and formerly LAC wherever they are educated.

1.2 The VS is led by a Virtual Headteacher and a Head of School, the core team consists of 10 members of staff (7.5 FTE) plus a number of claims only staff, mainly Tutors and Teaching Assistants who work directly with children funded through Pupil Premium (PP). In addition there are 2 posts funded by PP that extend the remit of the VS to support adopted children and Care Leavers. The whole team consists of 3 Teachers, 2 Education Support Workers, 5 Caseworkers and 2 Administrators. The team was based in Hailsham Community College until April 2016 but is now based at Dunbar Drive in Hailsham although most of the team have adopted an agile approach and therefore work from a variety of bases.

1.3 The core services provided by the VS include monitoring and evaluating the attendance and progress of all ESCC LAC, to provide a named Caseworker for every East Sussex school and for any school outside of East Sussex that has an ESCC LAC on their roll. The VS provides advice, training and support for all those who are involved in a LACs education and will challenge any professional that makes decisions that may impede a child's educational progress. In addition to these core functions the VS manages the LAC PP which enables significant additional support for learning.

1.4 The VS organises a number of residential and day courses for LAC including a 3 day Year 6 transition residential, a 2 day Year 11 revision residential, spring school in the Easter holidays for Years 7,8 and 9 and weekly summer holiday activities for Early Years children. These residential activities provide the children and young people with specific skills and experiences, and at the same time ensure that VS staff build relationships with the young people that they support.

1.5 The Annual Children in Care Awards evening celebrated the many outstanding achievements this year. Just like the Oscars we invited nominations and all nominees and their carers were invited. Award categories were for Educational Achievement (Attainment and Progress*),* Making a Positive Contribution and Gifted and Talented. Award winners included two Year 11 students with a Statement of Special Educational Needs (SEN) who achieved 5+ A*-C including English and Maths (including one who achieved an A in Maths). Care Leavers too received awards including one now at University having achieved excellent BTEC and Apprenticeship experience and another, also at University following excellent A level results. Enormous thanks should be extended to Bede's, a partner boarding school, who hosted and fully funded the event including a sit down dinner and entertainment. We continue to work in close partnership with Bede's who provide boarding places for a number of our children and allow us to use their facilities during the school holidays.

1.6 ESCC VS continues to be seen as a model of good practice nationally and we await with interest a DfE report into the effectiveness of VSs which we have contributed to. We also continue to work more closely with Ofsted and are keen to support the inspection process through, for example, providing inspectors with the corporate parents view of how schools support LAC to achieve their potential.

2. Virtual School priorities for the school year 15/16

2.1 To expand and increase the quality of the tutor programme and to recruit more skilled staff to provide direct support for children and schools

- A significant programme is in place of directly appointing, training and managing a team of Specialist Teachers. Currently 17 Tutors and 4 Support Staff are employed directly on a claims only basis. The cost of this programme since September 2014 has been approximately £155,000. 260 young people have benefited from this programme which contributes significantly towards academic progress, particularly in English and Maths and also improves attitudes to learning. All LAC are offered, and are encouraged to take up 1:1 tuition.

- The use of specialist staff to work with the most challenging young people to prevent permanent exclusion and reduce the likelihood of fixed term exclusions has also been expanded. Although the impact on overall exclusion levels and persistent absence has yet to be seen in the overall data, some very powerful individual case studies can illustrate its effectiveness on an individual basis.

2.2 To improve the skills and support for Designated Teachers and other school staff:

- The VS continues to support schools access to the Thrive programme, a therapeutic programme used in schools. 21 primary schools, 12 secondary schools and 2 special schools have staff who have undertaken the programme. In East Sussex there are now 50 Thrive practitioners across schools and Children's Service teams, 11 in ESBAS, 1 in adoption support, 1 in placement support and 1 in Lansdowne Secure Unit. The Thrive programme helps to develop a common approach and a common language in supporting all vulnerable children to access learning in schools

- Attachment training for school staff has been delivered in 70 schools over the last 4 years. 110 Early Years Practitioners have received attachment training. Over 120 foster carers have attended training by the VS in looking at ways to support the education of the children and young people they care for. Training specifically tailored to the needs of Designated Teachers continues to be offered although the uptake is low. The offer of coaching and support to Designated Teachers and key adults has been available but again the uptake remains low

2.3 To increase the capacity of the VS through working with and through other Children's Services teams

- There has been a very significant improvement with inter-team working with teams across Children's Services that work with, or make decisions that may impact on, LAC. There are now named designated officers, who understand the nature of the care system and share a common understanding of their duties as corporate parents. There are named officers in ESBAS (Behaviour Support Service), ISEND (Inclusion, SEN and Disability), School Admissions, Transport and the Speech and Language team.

A significant priority for the VS two years ago was to recruit an Educational Psychologist (EP) to work 50% of the time within the VS and 50% of the time with EP Team. This has so far proved elusive. Currently the VS is able to access 50 hours of EP time and, whilst this is extremely helpful, there are limitations on how this time is used.

2.4 To expand work experience placements and apprenticeship programme for Care Leavers and the provision of engagement projects..

- There have been 12 work experience placements provided to Care Leavers by ESCC since September 2014. This includes 1 FT internship for one of our undergraduates. There is a service level agreement and additional funding available for the Youth Employability Service (YES) to ensure that there are 2 identified YES Advisors who work with Year 11 and the Care Leavers team. Care Leavers are now part of ESCC Employability Strategy. An accredited course for independent living skills has been commissioned. A VS Case Worker has been appointed to work alongside the Care Leavers team to provide and commission engagement and enrichment projects for young people and help focus work on improving educational and training outcomes.

3. Virtual School priorities for the school year 16/17

3.1 To develop a Key Stage(KS) 4 intervention programme in partnership with other teams to support those young people who though successful in KS1 – KS3, for one reason or another, disengage and therefore underachieve at KS4.

3.2 To increase our capacity to provide additional educational psychology hours.

3.3 To work with the Assessment and Planning team in ISEND to develop a new Personal Education Plan (PEP) that will be compatible with school based plans.

3.4 To be clear about how we measure the progress that a child is making including progress from Early Years Foundation Stage to the end of KS1

3.5 To take into account Progress 8 measures of successful outcomes at the end of KS4

3.6 To build on existing good practice of joint planning between social worker, young person and Designated Teacher.

3.7 To develop extra-curricular programmes with partner organisations (and develop the concept of partner organisations) with an emphasis on identifying and supporting gifted and talented young people.

3.8 To develop and embed "agile working" across the team to ensure that accommodation restrictions do not present obstacles to team working

4. Use of Pupil Premium (2015 – 2016)

4.1 The PP for LAC of £1900 per child, is managed by the Virtual Headteacher and is used to support the education of LAC. In the financial year 2015 – 2016 the total fund was £859,464. The PP for formerly LAC (also £1900 per child) is paid directly to the schools that they attend. The PP for LAC in early years settings is £400 a year and is managed by the VS.

4.2 Requests for funding from PP, and the evaluation of the impact the additional resources have on learning, is identified through the PEP. Although in order to be responsive, requests can be made to the VS at any time by Designated Teachers, Social Workers or VS Case Workers.

4.3 A VS PP panel meet once a month to consider all requests. The criteria for allocating funding are in two parts. The first is that the additional resource will support the young person's learning and improve their educational outcomes; the second is that the funding would not normally be expected to come from any other funding stream (such as core VS budget, SEN funding, school base budget, fostering allowances etc.) The criteria are well known and the evidence for this is that almost all requests are met.

4.4 PP may also be used to support groups of children and young people by, for example, providing specialist training for staff, supporting school based inclusion projects or by increasing the capacity of other teams, including the VS itself, to provide support for LAC and formerly LAC.

Table 1 – Breakdown of Expenditure

Budget Heading	Allocated	% Budget	Examples of Types of Expenditure
Alternative Provision	£56,730	7%	Includes accessing courses through third party

			providers such as DV8, Challenger Troop, Act on It and costs associated with work experience and other off- site provision.
Assessment	£5,500	1%	Speech and Language Therapists, EP's
Books	£25,226	3%	All children in primary school and those children who opt in in secondary school receive termly parcels of books and educational resources that we commission from "Bags of Books" in Lewes.
ESBAS	£39,440	5%	Ensuring that every LAC has access to ESCC behaviour and attendance support when needed.
ESMS	£11,121	1%	Ensuring that every LAC has access to the ESCC Music Service.
Extending Remit	£92,891	11%	Additional staffing to extend the remit of the VS to support all those children and young people who were formerly LAC(adopted children, those on Special Guardianship Orders and Care Leavers in full time education)
Extra Curricular	£12,692	1%	Music lessons (other than those provided by ESMS) and support for Sport and Drama.
IT Equipment	£19,557	2%	Laptops, tablets and associated hardware and software including apps.
Resources	£8,658	1%	A range of items such as magnetic letters, calm boxes, phonic resources etc.
School Based Inclusion Projects	£45,432	5%	Where schools with large numbers of LAC have developed inclusion projects that will benefit LAC and other vulnerable learners and have requested part funding
Schools Visits	£6,639	1%	Usually a maximum of one third of the cost of a school visit is supported (the rest coming from the foster carer's allowance)
TA/INA Support	£56,744	7%	Funding for schools to increase Teaching Assistant provision to support individual pupils
Therapy and Support	£77,007	9%	Fegans, Counselling, Sand play and Thrive sessions
Training	£43,826	5%	Mainly Thrive training. 18 schools have received support to enable a member of staff to become Thrive trained
Maintaining School Places	£205,835	24%	The cost of transporting children who have had to move home either because they have just come into care or where there has been a change of placement.
Tuition	£152,166	18%	The provision of 1:1 tuition in a range of subjects but predominantly English and Maths

Table 2 - Categories of Recipients

LAC	£737,493	86%
Care Leavers	£64,372	7%

Adopted	£8,187[1]	1%
All Groups	£49,411	6%
Total	£859,464	

Table 3 – By Type of School

		No. of requests[2]	No. of children
Nursery	£1,318	6	29
Primary	£222,578	557	166
Secondary	£202,833	452	155
Special	£53,212	112	63
Projects[3]	£357,903	40	328
College	£10,965	35	82
University	£10,655	4	24
Total	£859,464	847	

5. Educational Outcomes (end of school year 2015)

5.1 For the last six years LAC in East Sussex have performed well at school when compared to LAC in other local authority areas. Since 2014 the proportion of local LAC with SEN has been greater than the proportion nationally with SEN and this has had an impact on reported comparative outcomes, particularly at KS4. Across all key stages in 2014/15 East Sussex LAC generally outperformed the national outcomes when broken down by SEN groups (those without SEN, those with SEN support and those with Statements of SEN or with Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCP).

5.2 The good educational outcomes for ESCC LAC are achieved as a result of a number of factors: a high proportion of "attachment friendly" schools, the collaborative relationship between social care and educational services, targeted and imaginative use of PP together with a strong sense of corporate parenting responsibilities.

5.3 In KS1 there were 13 children who had been in continuous care for the 12 months ending on 31st March 2015 who undertook KS assessments at the end of Year 2 last summer. 9 children have SEN (69% of the cohort). All the children attend East Sussex schools.

KS1

All Pupils	LAC (East Sussex)	All (East Sussex)	LAC (England)	ALL (England)
% achieving	L2+			

1 Pupil Premium for Adopted Children is paid directly to Schools. This sum relates to funding that has come from the LAC Pupil Premium .

2 The number of requests refers to the number of separate requests for funding in the year.

3 Projects includes all uses of Pupil Premium that benefit a number of different children for example school based projects, staff development and building additional capacity.

Reading	69%	91%	71%	90%
Writing	54%	88%	63%	88%
Maths	69%	94%	73%	93%

L2+ Reading	LAC (East Sussex)	ALL (East Sussex)	LAC (England)	ALL (England)
NO SEN	4/4 100%	96%	**NA**	96%
Statement or EHC Plan	1/4 25%	24%	**NA**	27%
SEN without Statements	4/5 80%	47%	**NA**	60%

L2+ Writing	LAC (East Sussex)	ALL (East Sussex)	LAC (England)	ALL (England)
NO SEN	4/4 100%	94%	**NA**	95%
Statement or EHC Plan	0/4 0%	19%	**NA**	21%
SEN without Statements	3/5 60%	29%	**NA**	51%

L2+ Maths	LAC (East Sussex)	ALL (East Sussex)	LAC (England)	ALL (England)
NO SEN	4/4 100%	98%	**NA**	89%
Statement or EHC Plan	1/4 25%	26%	**NA**	29%
SEN without Statements	4/5 80%	50%	**NA**	67%

5.4 Of the four children who failed to achieve level 2 in Reading and Maths, one was working towards national curriculum levels in all three subjects and three achieved level 1 in all three areas. Only one child achieved a level 2 in Reading and Maths but not in Writing. The four children who do not have SEN all achieved level 2s and in most cases achieved higher level 2s (2As and 2Bs). Two children (both with SEN) achieved a level 3, one in Reading and one in Maths.

5.5 In KS2 there were 30 children who had been in continuous care for the 12 months ending on 31st March 2015 who undertook KS assessments at the end of Year 6 last summer. 21 children have SEN (70% of the cohort) and 12 of these (30%) have Statements of SEN or EHCPs. This is higher than national proportions at KS2 where the percentages are 65% and 24% respectively. Of the 30 children, 24 are educated in maintained schools or academies within East Sussex and 6 are educated outside of East Sussex. In total 5 (17%) are educated in special schools.

L4+ Reading	LAC (East Sussex)	ALL (East Sussex)	LAC (England)	Non LAC (England)
NO SEN	9/9 100%	95%	**94%**	95%
Statement or EHC Plan	4/12 33.3%	39%	**33%**	30%
SEN without Statements	8/9 88.9%	72%	**70%**	69%

L4+ Writing	LAC (East Sussex)	ALL (East Sussex)	LAC (England)	Non LAC (England)
NO SEN	9/9 100%	96%	**92%**	95%
Statement or EHC Plan	3/12 25%	26%	**20%**	21%
SEN without Statements	8/9 88.9%	65%	**54%**	57%

Level 4+ Maths	LAC (East Sussex)	ALL (East Sussex)	LAC (England)	Non LAC (England)
NO SEN	9/9 100%	94%	**89%**	94%
Statement or EHC Plan	3/12 25%	28%	**26%**	26%
SEN without Statements	8/9 89%	64%	**61%**	64%

KS2							
All Pupils	LAC (East Sussex)		All (East Sussex)		LAC (England)		ALL (England)
% achieving	L4+	EP	L4+	EP	L4+	EP	L4+
Reading	72%	82%	90%	91%	71%	**82%**	89%
Writing	71%	79%	89%	96%	61%	**84%**	87%
Maths	69%	80%	86%	89%	64%	**77%**	87%
By SEN group							
Expected Progress Reading	LAC (East Sussex)	ALL (East Sussex)	LAC (England)	Non LAC (England)			
NO SEN	9/9 100%	n/a	**95%**	94%			
ALL SEN	14/19 74%	n/a	**73%**	78%			
Statement or EHC Plan	5/10 50%	n/a	**53%**	49%			
SEN without Statements	9/9 100%	n/a	**85%**	83%			
Expected Progress Writing	LAC (East Sussex)	ALL (East Sussex)	LAC (England)	Non LAC (England)			
NO SEN	9/9 100%	n/a	**96%**	97%			
ALL SEN	14/20 70%	n/a	**76%**	81%			
Statement or EHC Plan	5/11 45%	n/a	**54%**	53%			\
SEN without Statements	9/9 100%	n/a	**88%**	86%			
Expected Progress Maths	LAC (East Sussex)	ALL (East Sussex)	LAC (England)	Non LAC (England)			
NO SEN	9/9 100%	n/a	**92%**	93%			
ALL SEN	15/21 71%	n/a	**68%**	74%			
Statement or EHC Plan	6/12 50%	n/a	**49%**	47%			
SEN without Statements	9/9 100%	n/a	**80%**	79%			
Whole cohort of 30 - progress cohorts less than this as some data not counted							

5.6 With the exception of progress in Writing, ESCC's LAC outperformed national cohorts in all measures despite having a higher than average number of children with SEN. All nine children (100%) without SEN achieved at least a level 4 in Reading, Writing and Maths, this compares to just 82% of LAC without SEN across the country as a whole. 43% of our children with SEN achieved level 4 in Reading, Writing and Maths compared to just 33% LAC nationally and 39% of non LAC. In terms of the progress children made all SEN groups outperformed national LAC outcomes in Mathematics and other than those with Statements of SEN or EHCPs, they also outperformed national LAC outcomes in Reading and Writing.

5.7 In KS4 there were 45 children who had been in continuous care for the 12 months ending on 31st March 2015 who finished Year 11 last summer. 40 children have SEN (89% of the cohort) and 26 of these (58%) have Statements of SEN or EHCPs. This is higher than national figures in England generally at KS 4 where the percentages are 55% and 23% respectively. Educationally, this is our most challenging cohort by far. Of the 45 children 33 are educated in East Sussex maintained schools or academies and 12 are educated outside of East Sussex (6 of these in special schools) In total 15 (33%) are educated in special schools.

(RAG applies to comparison with national LAC outcomes)

All Pupils	LAC (East Sussex)		All (East Sussex)	LAC (England)	England all 2015
% achieving	Cohort	%		%	%
5+ A*-C Including En and Ma	45	8.9%	56.3%	**13.8%**	57.3%
Expected Progress English	35	31.4%	72.5%	**34.5%**	71.3%
Expected Progress Maths	36	30.6%	68.8%	**26.3%**	67.0%
By SEN group					
5+ A*-C inc EN and MA	LAC (East Sussex)	ALL (East Sussex)	LAC (England)	Non LAC (England)	
NO SEN	0/5 '0%	64%	**31.70%**	64.20%	
ALL SEN	4/40 10%	14.80%	**8.20%**	19.10%	
Statement or EHC Plan	2/26 8%	9.90%	**2.80%**	8.80%	
SEN without Statements	2/14 14%	16.70%	**12.50%**	22.10%	
Expected Progress English	LAC (East Sussex)	ALL (East Sussex)	LAC (England)	Non LAC (England)	
NO SEN	2/4 50%	n/a	**54.80%**	75.30%	
ALL SEN	10/31 32%	n/a	**30.80%**	46.50%	
Statement or EHC Plan	4/19 21%	n/a	**17.70%**	29.30%	
SEN without Statements	6/12 50%	n/a	**41.80%**	51.50%	
Expected Progress Maths	LAC (East Sussex)	ALL (East Sussex)	LAC (England)	Non LAC (England)	
NO SEN	2/4 50%	n/a	**48.50%**	72.50%	
ALL SEN	7/32 22%	n/a	**21.60%**	36%	
Statement or EHC Plan	2/19 11%	n/a	**11.70%**	21.40%	
SEN without Statements	5/13 38%	n/a	**29.80%**	40.20%	
whole cohort of 45 - progress cohorts are less than this as some data not counted.					

5.8 Given the exceptional nature of this cohort these outcomes should be considered as a positive achievement given the proportionally high level of SEN. If indeed the data is analysed against SEN groups and comparisons are made with LAC and non LAC children the picture looks very different. The only group to underachieve were the group of 5 children who did not have identified SEN. Had two of these children gained a grade C rather than a grade D at GCSE English or Maths then East Sussex would have outperformed national outcomes within every group identified above.

missing people

Registered Charity No. 1020419

East Sussex Return Home Interview and Advocacy Service

Delivered by Missing People

Annual Report: July 2015 to 31st March 2016

56% take up of RHIs

32 CYP received ongoing support

374 CYP offered a service

96% of CYP gave permission to share everything they told us

9 local volunteers recruited

211 RHIs done

100% of parents & carers offered 24/7 support

100% CYP offered 24/7 support

Safety plans, including for suicidal CYP and exploited CYP

All targets met or exceeded!

33 schools and colleges informed of our services

67% CYP reached within 72 hours

18 parents given extra support

Presentations to social workers, schools and colleges

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1. Executive Summary

The charity Missing People is the UK's only charity dedicated solely to missing children and their parents & carers nationally. We are specialists with over 20 years' experience in supporting this highly vulnerable group. 24 hours a day, 365 days of the year, we work across the UK to reconnect missing children with a safe place and to provide a space for them to explore their options and problems without judgement.

We are commissioned by East Sussex County Council to provide a Return Home Interview Service and a 1-1 Support to children and young people across East Sussex between July 2015 and 31st March 2016.

Return Home Interviews (RHIs) are being offered to children and young people under the age of 18 who have been missing. RHIs aim to find out why young people went missing, what happened while they were away, and what support they need to be safe and prevent them going missing again.

Missing People took part in the Railway Children's research report into the Social Return of Investment for return home interviews. The cost finding was that £1 invested in RHIs and follow-up support achieves a social value of between £3 and £7, with a best estimate of £5.27. The report showed that of the young people receiving a RHI, 73% of their parents or carers said they had reduced stress. Positive outcomes for stakeholders were; safeguarding, achieving shared objectives, costs savings when missing episodes reduced and provided with police intelligence.

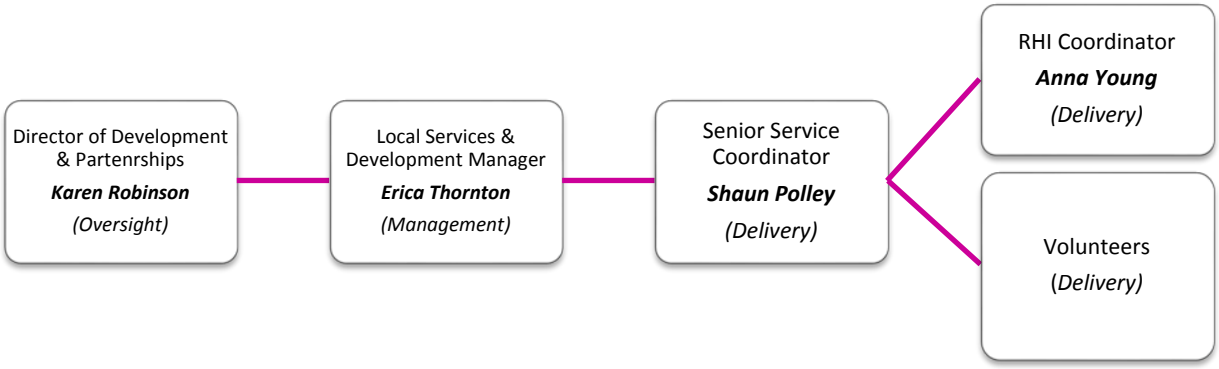
The 1-1 Support is offered to young people identified as vulnerable due to their missing experiences and provides one to one tailored support to help reduce their risk of harm.

East Sussex County Council recently led the jointly commissioned Pan Sussex Missing Children's Service. We were successful in winning this three year contract and are delighted to continue working in partnership with East Sussex County Council to improve outcomes for vulnerable children, ensure independence and enhance all partners' ability to safeguard and reduce risk to missing children.

This report sets out delivery and impact between July 2015 and 31st March 2016 and demonstrates how embedded our service is in management of risk to missing & exploited children.

2. Project infrastructure and planning: progress to date

2.1. Staffing



2.2. Volunteers

Our two fully trained volunteers began delivering RHIs in December 2015 and helped meet and greet Pan Sussex candidates for the second round interviews at our Head Office. We recruited seven new volunteers in December giving us a volunteer team of nine. They began their induction in January 2016, due to the tender process we have delayed the full training until our Pan Sussex staff are in place. Our volunteer team will conduct RHIs and support the administration of the project alongside the staff team. We plan to recruit more volunteers across Sussex and Surrey over the next three months. All our volunteers will have an enhanced DBS check and 35 hours of training and induction in readiness for their roles.

> ***"I think having a volunteer come to see me is great because they aren't being paid to be there…they must really want to be there"***
>
> Young person (15)

3. Project Delivery: Progress to Date

3.1. The independent voice

In East Sussex we are pleased to be working in partnership with children's services and understand that there are occasions when another professional such as the social worker will be the most appropriate person to offer that young person a RHI.

Research tells us that missing and runaway children respond positively when a truly independent and neutral person offers them a Return Home Interview[1]. In this context, many children define 'independence' as someone who works outside of the statutory sector and who has no 'official' powers or involvement in their care. For example, some young runaways *'feel more secure [talking to other services], because they need to have your permission to tell anyone, unless they think you're at risk'*[2].

[1] Here to Listen – Children's Society 2013

[2] Smeaton, E. (2013) *Running from hate to what you think is love: The relationship between running away and child sexual exploitation* London: Barnardo's and Paradigm Research

Our team have worked with Social Workers in East Sussex who share this experience, and often encourage our staff to approach the young person in the hope that this independence encourages disclosure. We have also conducted joint visits with Social Worker as a means of facilitating positive interaction either way.

Most importantly, we like to promote choice, and when a young person has a professional they would prefer to see – like a Social Worker or police officer - we encourage this to happen and lend our support as needed.

> ***"My experience of Missing People has been very positive. They are skilled in working alongside young people and advocating their views and experiences whilst having an holistic view of their situations and the risks present"***
>
> Sharna Cass, MASH Manager

3.2. Referrals

484 missing episodes have been referred out of 521 missing between July 2015 and 31st March 2016, an ***average of 12 per week. East Sussex County Council*** commissioned Missing People to ***offer RHIs for 425 missing episodes*** in this time; therefore we have met and exceeded the requirements of the contract.

The referral procedure changed in the last quarter when we began receiving electronic notifications from COMPACT. This mechanism changed to help us save the administrative burden for the Police team and enabling us to reach young people soon after they return from being missing.

Sometimes young people choose to be seen by a Children's Services worker because of their pre-existing relationship. On other occasions police or social workers feel it would not be appropriate for us to conduct the RHI if, for example, the young person is under the age of eight.

> ***"I think it is important that we have been able to develop good working relationships with the Missing People team within the MASH as we have continued to liaise , assess and monitor the CSE risks to young people in East Sussex, my responsibility being the Hastings and Rother area, this then provides us with clear opportunities to make clear decisions and respond within the 72 hour timescales within our child protection guidelines"***
>
> Paula Black, MASH Manager

As soon as we are aware that a young person has returned from being missing the team attempt to make contact with a young person up to three times to offer them an RHI. The interviews are designed to gather information on why a young person was missing, what happened while missing and to assess their support needs so that relevant services and support can be put in place to prevent future harm and future missing incidents.

3.3. Delivery

Since July 2015 we were able to reach and ***offer a service to 77%*** of all missing episodes. ***56% of young people*** offered an RHI ***received an interview*** with 61% being the highest take-up rate in Q3.

Highlights for the year to date:

- We have achieved **56*% uptake*** of young people agreeing to a Return Home Interview
- We have ***reached 77% of individuals referred*** to the service

We have ***offered a service to 93% (n484) of all missing children incidents*** in East Sussex. While 12***% (n113) of those referred were unreachable***, we have written to these young people to let them and their parents & carers know we are here 24/7 in case they decide they would like to access our support. Of the children we offered a service to, we managed to ***reach 77% (n374)*** and verbally offer the service. Of these;

- ***55%*** (n211) of episodes young people ***agreed to a Return Home Interview***
- ***31%*** (n119) of episodes ***young people declined*** a Return Home Interview
- ***11%*** (n44) of episodes ***parents or carers declined*** a Return Home Interview for their child

In October 2015 we began collecting data for time taken, individuals, legal status, schools and risk indicators which is displayed in more detail in various charts and graphs in this report. Tables containing detailed breakdowns of the number of return home interviews completed by age, sex, legal status, LAC status, school are contained in Appendix 1 (page 12).

3.4. Time taken (72 hours)

Highlight for January to March 2016:

- **67%** of episodes - young people were ***contacted within 72 hours*** of referral
- **55%** of ***RHIs*** were ***delivered within 72 hours*** of referral
- **85%** of ***RHIs*** were ***delivered within 5 consecutive days*** of referral

In October 2015 we began recording the time it takes to make contact with a young person from after they return from a missing episode. We continued to monitor the time it took to contact from the time we received the notification from police because it wasn't until 8th December that we began to receive notifications directly from COMPACT. Missing People are now able to attempt contact with from soon after the time of return.

The data below shows how successful we have been in making contact with young people soon after they return from a missing episode. The number of episodes relates to the number of times we were able to capture this information. You will see from the chart below that we conducted

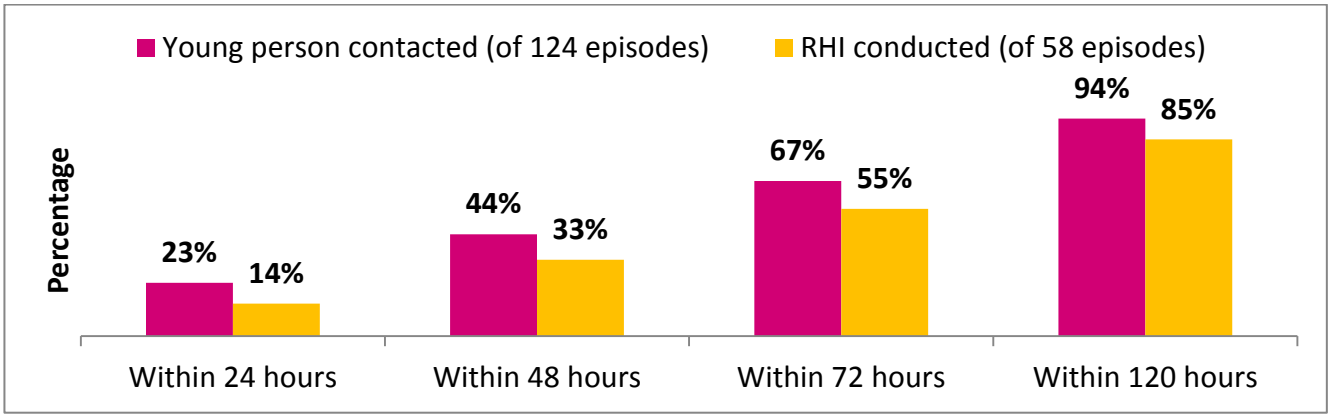


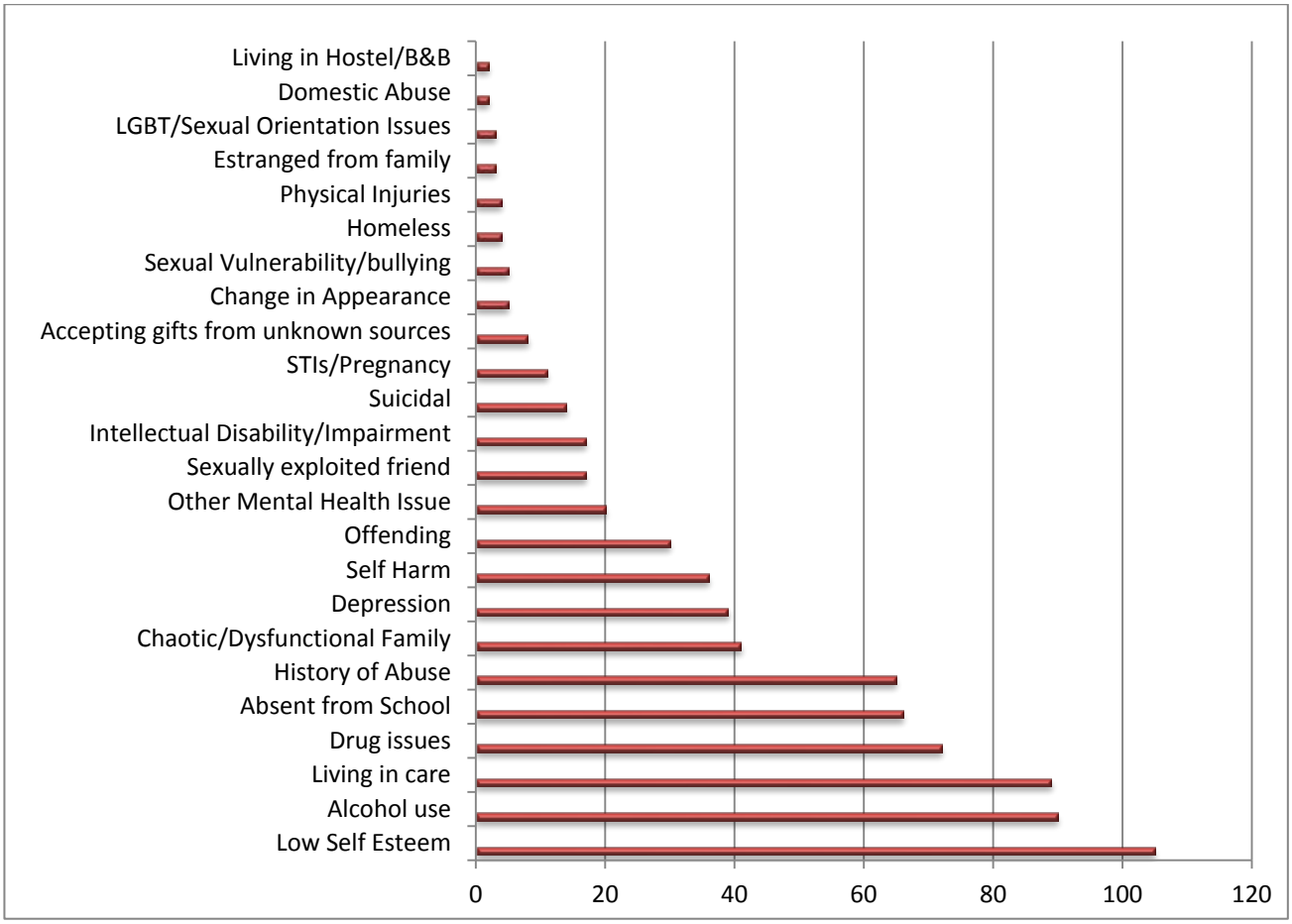
Table relates to data collected between Jan 2016 and March 2016

3.5. Weekend team

After successfully winning the contract to deliver RHIs across Sussex and Surrey we were able to recruit two Telephone RHI Coordinators who are based at our head office in London. They work weeked shifts, taking new referrals from Police and making contact with all young people and their families. This ensures that we deliver a seven day a week service and better safeguards those young people going missing over the weekend. This will also increase capacity to reach the 72 hour deadline.

3.6. Risk Indicators Identified

Since October 2015 (approx. 110 RHIs) we have recorded any of the OCC's list of risk indicators identified during an RHI. We anticipate this analysis will develop as we move into a Pan Sussex level of delivery. The chart below relates to risk indicators idenitifed during each missing episode.



3.7. Safeguarding

96% of children gave us **permission to share every word** they told us during the RHI!

Understanding why young people run away is essential to assessing risk and planning for the future safeguarding of that child. We find out why children ran away by working in a child-led way so that the child feels safe to talk to us. We have over 20 years' experience of working in this empowering way, gaining the trust of children by employing and training non-judgemental and highly skilled people who will support them to open up and accept help. As a result, 96% of children give us permission to share every word they told us with statutory partners. If we had a concern that a child was at risk of significant serious harm, we would breach confidentiality if we were unsuccessful in getting their consent and work together with you to keep them safe from harm. We ensure that every child we meet is 100% clear on what will happen with the personal information they have shared, who will see it and what will happen next. We pride ourselves on the care we take to do this and children tell us it makes them feel safe in our hands. We feel that it helps them tell us more which allows us to work with them to address any harm they may have suffered or be exposed to.

"I can talk openly because I know what's going to happen next. They never hide things from me" Young person (14)

When conducting RHIs we received information from young people on ***15 occasions that we assessed as being a significant safeguarding concern***, subsequently sharing with Children's Services and/or Sussex Police and completing a Statement of Referral for each.

4. Added Value

4.1. 1-1 Support Service: referrals

Missing People's 1-1 support is designed to give practical and emotional support to young people who have been missing and where the risk of harm increases due to their pattern of absconding. They may need support with issues such as self-esteem, safe relationships, bullying and safety planning. For the length of the contract we have provided ***32 young people with 1-1 support*** which ***surpasses our contracted targeted of 25*** young people provided with 1:1 support.

Aims of 1-1 support;

- identify goals with every young person we support and plan an intervention which helps achieve these goals
- see each child weekly for a minimum of six weeks and a maximum of nine months
- identify the push and pull factors causing their missing episodes and develop plans to address these
- Support young people to understand and be resilient to (for e.g.) safe relationships, family breakdown, living in care, exploitation, bullying, self-esteem etc.
- Speak up for young people who need assistance articulating their needs to parents, carers, social workers and other professionals.

4.2. 1-1 Support Service: delivery/case studies[3]

Amy (not real name), female, age 11

We first met with Amy for a return home interview in December 2015. Amy was a victim of domestic violence when she was younger and had difficulty control ling her emotions, as a result she was frequently running away when she felt stressed or overwhelmed. Amy was particularly vulnerable as she seemed to have limited understanding of the risks posed to her whilst she was missing. Amy had also not engaged in education at mainstream school for three months. We were able to offer listening support not only to Amy but also to her mother who was having a difficult time managing Amy's behaviour. This support took place at the initial return home interview and at a follow up session in December.

We were able to help ensure Amy had a smooth transition to a more suitable school by providing weekly 1-1 support sessions to her at her new school over a period of 10 weeks. These support sessions gave Amy the chance to express her emotions and explore what "safety" means. Amy has completed a safety plan which helps her to identify who safe adults are (police/teachers/Mum) and what she can do if she feels like running away (calling the Runaway Helpline/talking to Mum).

Amy told us recently that she enjoyed her support sessions with Missing People as she thinks that tasks are fun but they also make her think about how to stay safe. Amy said she feels she can trust her Missing People support worker. We have been able to provide Amy with a consistent and reliable source of support through a difficult time for her and her family. We were also able to facilitate a handover to a long term support service for Amy to ensure that her emotional and education needs are met.

Since commencing support with Missing People Amy has not been reported missing again and said that if she feels she wants to run away in the future she has a better understanding of safety and how to manage her emotions.

[3] Missing People always use composite case studies with the specific intention of avoiding anyone recognising themselves or their own clients. In this report, the composites are made up of East Sussex children.

Chloe (not real name), female, age 13

We first met Chloe for a return home interview in October. Chloe was running away because she was having problems at home (arguing with her parents) and she had also formed a new friendship group who were drinking and using cannabis.

Chloe said that during the initial meeting she felt able to talk openly and honestly about her feelings towards her family and her new friends because we explained we would only share information if there were risks involved. Chloe also disclosed her history of mental health problems and how she felt this was still a problem but she had no support in place to help manage it.

Following the RHI we were able to refer Chloe for long term mental health support and offer her 1:1 support sessions whilst she was held on their waiting list. During this time we facilitated meetings between Chloe and her family to help foster a more positive relationship between them which also helped Chloe open up to her family about her mental health.

Throughout our time working with Chloe we were able to build a positive and trusting relationship, having frank and honest discussions about the risks associated with alcohol and drug use. We were able to address all the issues that Chloe raised at her initial return home interview and explore any further issues she was facing.

Chloe said Missing People helped her to open up to her family and be more honest with them.
Chloe's mother said our involvement with the family has been positive and helped her to get appropriate help for Chloe. She also felt that whilst on the waiting list with mental health services it was important for Chloe and the family to have a consistent and reliable worker to contact.

4.3. Family support

> ***"You've been the only consistent face that she's seen since the start of all this, it's been good to have someone who she feels comfortable talking to. Whilst things still aren't great at home at least she knows you've been there"***
>
> Mother of young person

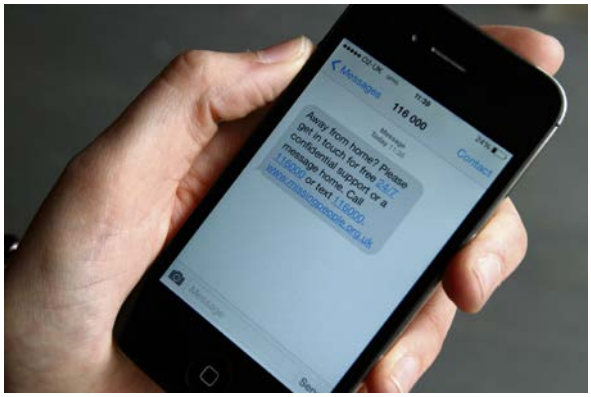
We offer Missing People's Family Support service to all parents and carers we have met and spoken with as a result of our RHI and 1-1 Support Service. To date, we have met and spoken with around ***half of the young people's parents and carers*** when we have undertaken a RHI or delivered our 1-1 support, and offered our family support services, which include practical and emotional support and a bespoke counselling service. To date ***18 family members have received face to face support and advice*** from the local team and many more are accessing help from our 24/7 Family Support workers. This includes advising parents on how to keep their children safe, how to report them missing and the 24/7 emotional support available from the charity.

4.4. Uptake of 24 hour helpline

We know that the helpline service has been well received by young people we have worked with in East Sussex and that a good proportion of children and parents we meet go on to use our 24/7 services.

We are offering our 24/7 free confidential helpline to all children, young people and parents we provide support to in East Sussex. Our helpline is confidential and callers can remain anonymous, so we will not always know whether they have accessed this service. Anecdotally, we believe that children and parents have used these services approximately 20[4] times between July 2015 and March 2016.

We also know that we speak to between 15-20% of children in East Sussex who have received a



TextSafe® while they are missing. A TextSafe® is a supportive message that can be sent to a missing child's phone so they can reach the Runaway Helpline for free and confidential support. It lets the child or adult know how to reach help via phone, text and email 24 hours a day. Currently, Sussex police uses TextSafe® around 20-30 times per month and some of these uses will be for East Sussex children.

We are working with Sussex police to help them increase uptake of this service which is proven to safeguard and reconnect missing children. Furthermore, we know that when we have had contact with a child while they are missing it also makes the offer of an RHI upon their return more likely to be accepted.

Furthermore, we know that when we have had contact with a child while they are missing it also makes the offer of an RHI upon their return more likely to be accepted.

[4] Estimated number based on feedback from young people, parents and Missing People staff

4.5. Publicising the project in East Sussex

Schools and Colleges:

- Schools remain the most common place for the team to conduct Return Home Interviews and are welcoming and supportive of the service.
- We delivered group work in Bexhill Academy to try and engage a young person who was going missing regularly but did not want to engage one to one with any professional
- Through our time in East Sussex we have visited numerous schools and colleges to raise awareness of the issues of missing and how they can access support for students.

East Sussex County Council:

- The team promoted the service to professionals in children's services teams across East Sussex between July 2015 and March 2016. Some teams were visited more than once and daily/weekly contact was maintained with managers and social workers whose children we supported.

Posters and 116000 Runaway Helpline cards are regularly handed out to Children's Services professionals, Police, schools and young people

Our newly re-branded 'Runaway Helpline' launched on 21st October 2015 as a way to tailor our branding for our 24/7 helpline to children and young people. The number is the same as the Missing People helpline number; 116000, and can be reached by call or text (for free) 24 hours a day. Due to the regular promotion of our core services we have also seen an increase in;

- Poster Partner sign ups; a network of businesses and premises' who join the search for missing children and adults by displaying posters,
- Support Partner Network members; a network of professional agencies who work with vulnerable people (for e.g. hostels, soup kitchens, health centres etc.) who receive notifications about vulnerable missing children and adults in their area and are skilled-up by us about how to support a missing person, and;
- Child Rescue Alert sign ups; a network of members of the public who agree to receive text message alerts in the event that a Child Rescue Alert is issued by police for a very high risk missing child
- TextSafe®, Family Support and Publicity**;** all of these services are being used more frequently by Sussex police meaning we can help to find and reconnect more missing children in East Sussex, and support their loved ones left behind

5. Future of the project

We are delighted to be chosen to deliver the Pan Sussex Missing Children Service (April 2016 to March 2019) enabling us to continue working in partnership with East Sussex County Council to improve outcomes, safeguard and minimise risk to missing children.

Author and contacts at the charity:

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Appendix 1 – Data recorded from July 2015 to March 2016

	Year (July '15 - March '16)		Q4 (Jan - Mar)		Q 3 (Oct - Dec)		Q 2 (July - Sep)
	Total number of						
	Episodes	Individuals Q3&4 only	Episodes	Individuals	Episodes	Individuals	Episodes
Missing	521		178	n/k	179	104	164
Referred[5] % of missing	484 93%		161 90%	77	168 94%	99 95%	155 93%
Reached[6] % of referred[7]	375 77%		124 77%	55 71%	118 84%	70 84%	132 **85%**
Completed % of reached	211 56%		59 48%	22 40%	72 61%	40 57%	80 **61%**
Young Person Declined % of reached	119 32%		49 40%	22 40%	35 30%	18 26%	35 27%
Parent/carer declined % of reached	44 12%		16 13%	11 20%	11 9%	8 11%	17 13%
Unreachable % of referred	58 12%		27 30%	12 16%	21 13%	12 12%	10 8%
Social Worker dealing[8] % of referred	14 3%		3 2%	3 4%	11 7%	6 6%	0 0%
Other professional doing RHI % of referred	37 8%		7 4%	7 9%	17 10%	10 10%	13 8%
Outstanding % of referred	0		0	0	1 0.6%	1 1%	0 0%

[5] 6% of missing not referred because Police assess it is not appropriate or another professional is permanently assigned to be dealing with all RHIs
[6] Total = Referred – (Unreachable + Social Worker dealing + Other professional dealing + outstanding) – see chart on Page8 for time taken
[7] Total = Referred – (Social Worker dealing + Other professional dealing)
[8] Referred to MASH due to high no. of referrals or SW deemed most appropriate to deal

Number of completed; by location							
	Year to date		Q4		Q3		Q2
	Episodes	Individuals Q3&4 only	Episodes	Individuals	Episodes	Individuals	Episodes
Hastings & Rother	102 (48%)		31 (53%)	9 (41%)	30 (42%)	18 (45%)	41 (51%)
Lewes & Wealden	73 (35%)		15 (25%)	9 (41%)	20 (28%)	11 (27.5%)	38 (48%)
Eastbourne	36 (17%)		13 (22%)	4 (18%)	22 (30%)	11 (27.5%)	1 (1%)
Number of completed; by age							
	Year to date		Q4	Q4	Q3		Q2
	Episodes	Episodes	Episodes		Episodes	Individuals	Episodes
11	3 (1%)		1 (1%)	1	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (2%)
12	6 (3%)		0	0	2 (3%)	2 (5%)	4 (5%)
13	15 (7%)		5 (8%)	2	3 (4%)	2 (5%)	8 (10%)
14	84 (40%)		30 (51%)	6	34 (47%)	20 (50%)	20 (25%)
15	49 (23%)		7 (12%)	6	19 (26%)	10 (25%)	23 (29%)
16	37 (18%)		8 (14%)	3	10 (14%)	5 (13%)	19 (24%)
17	16 (8%)		8 (14%)	2	4 (6%)	1 (2%)	4 (5%)
Number of completed; by gender							
	Year to date		Q4		Q3		Q2
	Episodes	Individuals Q3&4 only	Episodes	Individuals	Episodes	Individuals	Episodes
Male	41 (19%)		11 (19%)	5 (23%)	17 (24%)	13 (32%)	13 (16%)
Female	170 (71%)		48 (71%)	17 (77%)	55 (76%)	27 (68%)	67 (84%)
Number of completed; by legal status							
	Year to date		Q4		Q3		Q2
	Episodes (Total LAC not all broken	Individuals Q3&4 only	Episodes	Individuals	Episodes	Individuals	Episodes

	down)						
Total LAC(Q2 not all broken down)	136 (64%)		26 (44%)	10	46 (64%)	24 (60%)	64 (80%)
East Sussex LAC (not all broken down)	44 (22%)		14 (24%)	7	18 (25%)	8 (20%)	12 (15%)
Other LA LAC (not all broken down)	50 (24%)		12 (20%)	3	28 (39%)	16 (40%)	10 (12%)
Child In Need	11 (5%)		10 (17%)	4	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (1%)
Early Help	22 (10%)		3 (5%)	2	17 (24%)	9 (22%)	2 (3%)
Not open to any agency	11 (5%)		4 (7%)	2	4 (5%)	4 (10%)	3 (4%)
Not yet known	3 (1%)		0	0	2 (3%)	1 (3%)	1 (1%)
Not recorded	70 (33%)		16 (27%)	4	3 (4%)	2 (5%)	51 (64%)
Number of completed LAC; by LAC status							
	Year to date		Q4		Q3		Q2
	Episodes	Individuals Q3&4 only	Episodes	Individuals	Episodes	Individuals	Episodes
IH Foster	21 (15%)		1 (4%)	1	11 (24%)	8 (33%)	9 (14%)
IH Residential	32 (24%)		7 (27%)	3	5 (11%)	5 (21%)	20 (31%)
Private Foster	15 (11%)		3 (11%)	2	3 (6%)	2 (8%)	9 (14%)
Private Residential	38 (28%)		8 (31%)	2	16 (35%)	7 (30%)	14 (22%)
Supported Lodgings	8 (6%)		0	0	7 (15%)	1 (4%)	1 (2%)
Not recorded	22 (16%)		7 (27%)	2	4 (9%)	1 (4%)	11 (17%)
Number of completed; by school attended							
	Year to date		Q4		Q3		Q2
	Episodes Q3 only	Individuals Q3&4 only	Episodes	Individuals	Episodes	Individuals	Episodes
Beacon Community College	4		3	1	1	1	n/a
Bexhill High School	21		17	1	4	3	n/a
Cuckmere School	1		0	0	1	1	n/a

Eastbourne Academy	2		0	0	2	1	n/a
FLESS	1		0	0	1	1	n/a
Hailsham Community College	1		0	0	1	1	n/a
Hastings Academy	1		0	0	1	1	n/a
Hastings College	1		0	0	1	1	n/a
Heathfield Community College	1		0	0	1	1	n/a
Helenswood Academy	5		2	2	3	1	n/a
Peacehaven Community School	12		9	4	3	1	n/a
Robertsbridge CC	5		1	1	4	1	n/a
Seaford Head School	1		1	1	1	1	n/a
Seahaven Academy	1		0	0	1	1	n/a
St Richard's Catholic College	1		1	1	1	1	n/a
Willingdon Community School	1		0	0	1	1	n/a
ARK William Parker Academy	0		0	0	0	0	n/a
Chailey School	0		0	0	0	0	n/a
Claverham Community College	0		0	0	0	0	n/a
Gildredge House	0		0	0	0	0	n/a
Priory School	0		0	0	0	0	n/a
Ratton School	0		0	0	0	0	n/a
Ringmer Community College	0		0	0	0	0	n/a
Rye College	0		0	0	0	0	n/a
Rye Studio School	0		0	0	0	0	n/a
The Bishop Bell CofE School	1		1	1	0	0	n/a
The Causeway School	1		1	1	0	0	n/a
The Cavendish School	0		0	0	0	0	n/a
The Eastbourne Academy	0		0	0	0	0	n/a
The Hastings Academy	0		0	0	0	0	n/a
The St Leonards Academy	0		0	0	0	0	n/a
Uckfield CTC	0		0	0	0	0	n/a

Uplands Community College	0		0	0	0	0	n/a

East Sussex CAMHS
Looked After Children's Mental Heath Service (LACMHS)

AUDIT 2015 – 2016
LAC in Fostering and Residential (not SECURE provision[1])

The Looked After Children's Mental Health Service (LACMHS) is a multidisciplinary child & adolescent mental health service managed by Sussex Partnership Foundation Trust (SPFT) and co-located with Children's Services. It provides a specialist service for children and young people who are in the care of East Sussex Local Authority and for whom the plan is permanence[2]. The LACMHS has the following remit - to contribute to placement stability by supporting the mental health, emotional and behavioural needs of the looked after child and promoting positive attachments with their new carers.

DATA SUMMARY – Year 2015-2016

The LAC Mental Health Service (LACMHS) received **70 NEW referrals** during the year 15/16, all of which were accepted and an initial consultation offered. A number of children were also seen urgently due to the severity of the symptoms they presented such as suicidal thoughts and/or serious self-harm, depression or psychotic symptoms.

IN ADDITION there was also a cohort of ESCS LAC in receipt of **on-going therapeutic support** e.g. individual therapy, dyadic therapy (child and carer together), systemic therapy and/or on-going consultation to the foster carer and network. Over the year 15/16 this **ranged between 67 (3rd quarter) and 99 (2nd quarter) LAC.**

LACMHS also provided:

*Two Therapeutic Parenting Groups (working with the carers of 16 young people, their Social Workers and Supervising Social Workers)
*Weekly consultation to Homefield Broderick residential homes
*Weekly consultation to the Care Leavers service
*Monthly 'drop in' surgeries to the Fostering and each of the three LAC teams
*Two Participation days for service users (children, young people and their carers)

[1] LACMHS provision to Lansdowne Secure Residential Unit provision has been funded separately by NHS England since April 2014 when commissioning arrangements transferred.

[2] For children/young persons involved in court proceedings there has been a Final Hearing and a Full Care Order granted (with a Care Plan for Permanence either through Fostering or Adoption*).
For children/young persons NOT involved in court proceedings the LAC Review Decisions from the IRO (Independent Reviewing Officer) confirm that the child/young person will remain looked after and that there is no plan to rehabilitate the child/young person with their birth family.
This does NOT mean: The child/young person must be in their permanent placement.

QUANTATIVE DETAIL

Year	15/16
Number of new referrals accepted for initial extended consultation SEE NOTE [1]	58
Waiting time (weeks) referral to first available consultation (mean, min-max) SEE NOTE [2]	8 (1 – 14)
Waiting time (weeks) referral to actual consultation accepted by referrer (mean, min-max) SEE NOTE [3]	11 (2-50)
Percentage of referrals discharged after one extended consultation SEE NOTE [4]	34%
Average waiting time (weeks) for a therapeutic service after consultation (mean, min - max) NOTE excludes those seen for priority assessments e.g. suicidal ideation and/or serious self harm, depression, psychotic symptoms	30 (3 – 53)
Number of children/young persons receiving on-going therapy from LACMHS during year SEE NOTE [5]	99
Duration (WEEKS) of contact (mean, min-max) for children/young persons CLOSED during 15-16 after on-going therapy SEE NOTE [6]	64 (1-172)
Number of sessions (mean, min-max) for children/young persons CLOSED during 15-16 after on-going therapy SEE NOTE [7]	29 (3-98)

Notes to accompany Table 1

[1] All new referrals to LACMHS receive an extended network consultation of 2 hours duration with two members of LACMHS that is attended by the child's social worker, the foster carer's supervising social worker and the foster carer. Prior to the consultation the LACMHS clinicians read relevant documents such as the child's care plan, chronology etc. the aim of which is to ensure that the time is spent focused on the concerns presented. A written report is provided within 24 hours of the consultation outlining the concerns and recommendations made by LACMHS.

[2] All non-urgent new referrals receive within 1 week of receipt of referral a phone call from a LACMHS clinician to make an assessment of risk and to determine whether the young person needs to be assessed before the network consultation. Urgent referrals are responded to on the day.

[3] The maximum figure quoted (50) was due to a delay at the request of the referrer, which reflected continuing changes in the young person's network and an appropriate request to wait before continuing with the consultation.

[4] This is a relatively stable figure for LACMHS with a percentage of approximately 1/3 of referrals being discharged after the initial extended consultation, across many years.

[5] The range of on-going therapeutic work includes a variety of therapeutic approaches to assessment (e.g. Narrative Story Stem assessments, state of mind assessments, sibling attachment assessments, psychometric tests and neuropsychological assessments) and treatment (e.g. trauma work using EMDR (Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing), intensive psychotherapy, play therapy and CBT (Cognitive Behavioural Therapy) consultation and systemic therapy. All of the work is essentially multi-systemic, that is in collaboration with the wider network supporting the child/young person.

[6] The maximum figure quoted (172 weeks which is also the same case as the maximum 98 sessions quoted in the next box) was a case that could not be closed any earlier due to the level of trauma and risk the young woman presented. The intervention was a mix of network and child-carer work at different times and on closing thee was a significant improvement in the young person's emotional regulation and capacity for seeking help appropriately and a significant reduction in self harming and aggressive/threatening behaviour to others. Had the case been closed prematurely it would have contributed to multiple referrals at times of crisis which were avoided by keeping the case open to us and varying the intensity of intervention across this period as dictated by need and concern expressed.

[7] Although provided for interest, this figure must be interpreted with CAUTION as it is by no means an accurate reflection of the hours attached to each case. For example a Narrative Story Stem assessment is typically

recorded as 2 sessions but takes approximately 13 hours. Likewise a neuropsychological (cognitive) assessment is typically recorded as 2 or 3 direct contacts but takes approximately 10 hours. In addition most cases require additional support outside of the direct appointment with phone calls for some in-between sessions and liaison with the wider network supporting the child/young person ensuring that a joined up approach to the child/young person's needs is aimed for.

QUALITATIVE DETAIL

Service user feedback (on both the quality of delivery and outcome on referred problems) received for LACMHS is consistently positive with the only criticism of the service being the delay for an on-going service. Examples of feedback received during the year 2015-2016 from young people, their carers and social workers:

"It has looked at the needs of the whole family and not just the needs of the child as although the child's needs are our main focus it has strengthened our ability to uphold that."

"Helped us to understand how M perceives her world and history and enabling us to better meet her individual needs. Specific and expert input."

"I feel that not only our child's needs have been appropriately identified and worked with but the input we have received has significantly contributed to the on-going formulation of a well functioning family unit."

"The appointments have always been positive and constructive. The care has been genuine and wonderful results have been achieved."

"My child and I have been able to build an excellent relationship with our therapist. She has listened, given sound advice and help and always responded to any concerns/questions in a positive and helpful manner."

"LACMHS have provided both our child and us with excellent information, guidance and support which has enabled us to continue to effectively manage our child's diverse and changing needs. Without support from LACMHS, SW and SSW and the Virtual School this would not have been possible."

"Being able to speak to the clinician and getting an understanding of underlying problems."

"Very kind staff and people who listen".

"All the professional advice given to me really helps and makes me think about the other ways of dealing with situations".

"Very helpful staff".

"Our clinician is very professional and the children look forward to seeing him"

"Overall a really helpful service"

"Being able to express myself and show myself what characteristics I have was really good".

"The care was really good because my psychologist gave me some strategies/techniques to help me to calm down and to help me to control my anger. The strategies/techniques have really helped me a lot."

"The service I received went well and everything was absolutely perfect, helpful, advisable and good. There was nothing I disliked".

"They listened to the problems and tailored the sessions to the problem".

"Felt we were listened to and all questions answered".

"Good team work"

"Everyone that has been involved with the young person is very approachable and friendly".

"I was kept up to date with what was going on".

"Clinician was very friendly and helpful."

Examples of feedback received from foster carers who attended the Therapeutic Parenting Group during the year 2015-2016:

"The Therapeutic Parenting Group training has been invaluable, an absolute game changer. We have learnt so much about brain based parenting, had practical guidance and support and an arena to specially focus on our child's needs. The information, support and helpful suggestions offered within theses sessions offered by both facilitators has been provided at a good and steady pace. The new techniques reviewed at each session has facilitated a deeper understanding and awareness of not only what brain based parenting is, but how to use it to meaningful effect. All of the topics covered have been so beneficial we will be continuing to study in more depth when the course is over"

"Found the trainers and their warm and compassionate approach, whilst also professional, helped provide a foundation to the group being a positive and supportive one – where it was a safe place to be. I found I looked forward to attending and it provided a positive therapeutic time for me. It also gave me time to stop and think. I think it is a shame this course is not more readily available to more foster carers and supervising social workers".

"I thoroughly enjoyed the course. I feel I am better equipped to continue my role as a foster carer and have learned such a lot (about myself as well). Taking away a folder of useful literature to be able to refer to was useful".

"All information throughout the course has been of value"

"Learning new skills has really helped us all live in a calmer household"

In addition feedback from foster carers at an Education Committee inquiring into the Mental Health of LAC (3rd March 2016 on BBC Parliament):

"Really helpful in East Sussex. Very good. Only thing- discharge, the problem hasn't gone away, need CAMHS again if having flashbacks or something. The SW got (YP name) back in to CAMHS again in two weeks. It's been very good".

"I found service in East Sussex fantastic, really really good. Since moving to different part of the country, I've had no service for them at all around here".

CONCLUSION

LACMHS continues to work in close collaboration with its partner agencies to provide a respected service to ESCS LAC for whom the care plan is permanent accommodation out of their birth family. The response to new referrals is prompt (e.g. a risk assessment being provided within one week) and initial advice in an extended consultation thorough and inclusive of multiple perspectives with excellent communication across multiple teams and agencies. On-going therapeutic work is highly regarded.

However the prevailing issue for LACMHS over the last few years has been the increasing complexity of the LAC cohort and the demand for intensive on-going support to the child/young person and their networks. The impact on service delivery has meant that the waiting time for on-going therapeutic interventions has increased. A proposal for a Service Redesign to address some of this delay has been written for discussion with our partner agencies and commissioner.

Rachel Swann
Principal Clinical Psychologist
Looked After Children's Mental Health Service

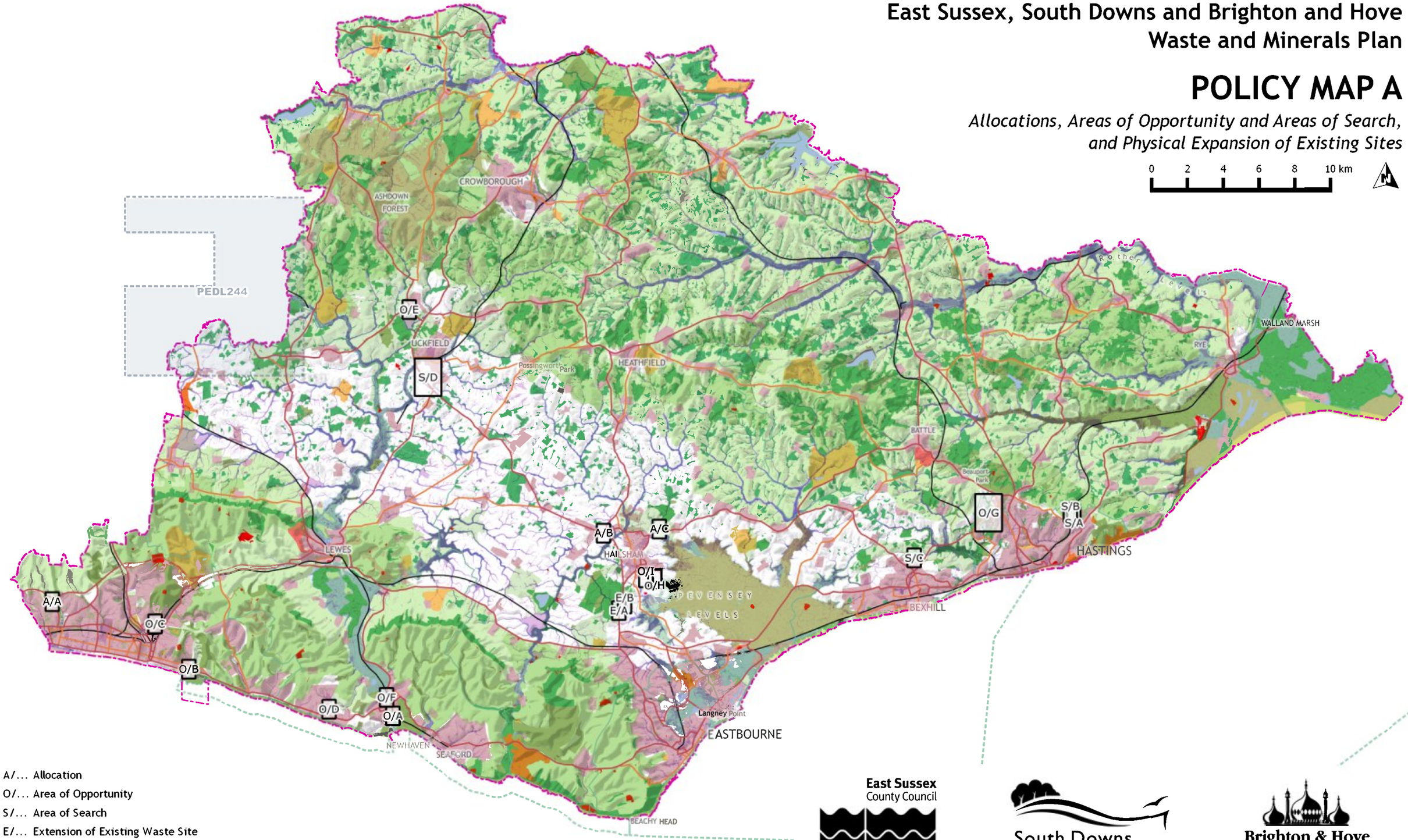
June 2016

East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton and Hove
Waste and Minerals Plan

POLICY MAP A

Allocations, Areas of Opportunity and Areas of Search, and Physical Expansion of Existing Sites

0 2 4 6 8 10 km



A/... Allocation
O/... Area of Opportunity
S/... Area of Search
E/... Extension of Existing Waste Site

- WMSP Inset Map Boxes
- Plan Area
- Petroleum Exploration Development Licence Area
- Marine Conservation Zone
- Historic Battlefield
- Historic Parks and Gardens
- Country Parks
- Scheduled Monument
- EA Floodzone 2
- EA Floodzone 3
- Environmental Designation - Local
- Environmental Designation - National
- Environmental Designation - International
- National Park and AONB

East Sussex County Council

South Downs National Park Authority

Brighton & Hove City Council

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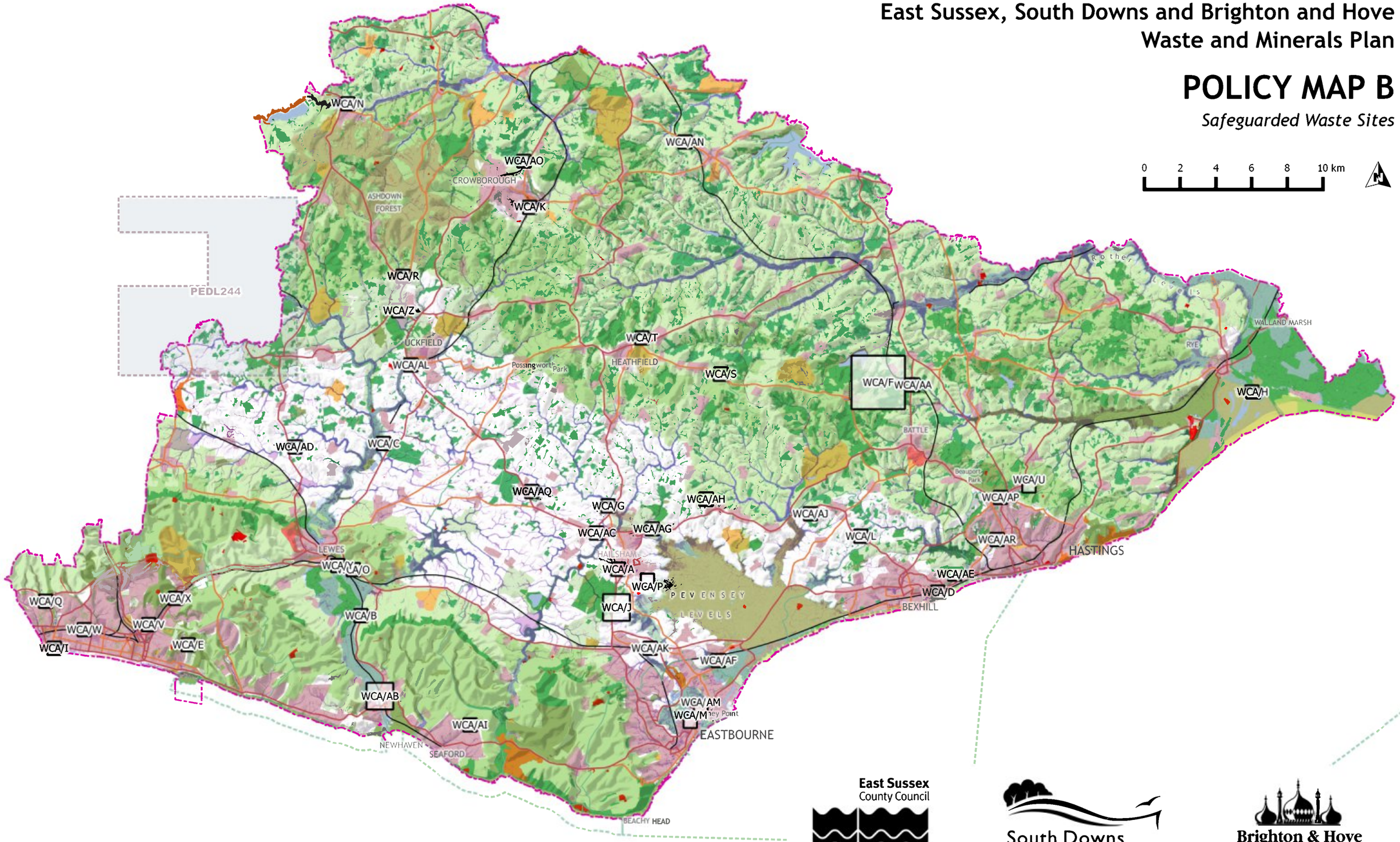
East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton and Hove
Waste and Minerals Plan

POLICY MAP B

Safeguarded Waste Sites

0 2 4 6 8 10 km



WMSP Inset Map Boxes
Plan Area
Petroleum Exploration Development Licence Area
Marine Conservation Zone
Historic Battlefield
Historic Parks and Gardens
Country Parks
Scheduled Monument
EA Floodzone 2
EA Floodzone 3
Environmental Designation - Local
Environmental Designation - National
Environmental Designation - International
National Park and AONB

East Sussex County Council
South Downs National Park Authority
Brighton & Hove City Council

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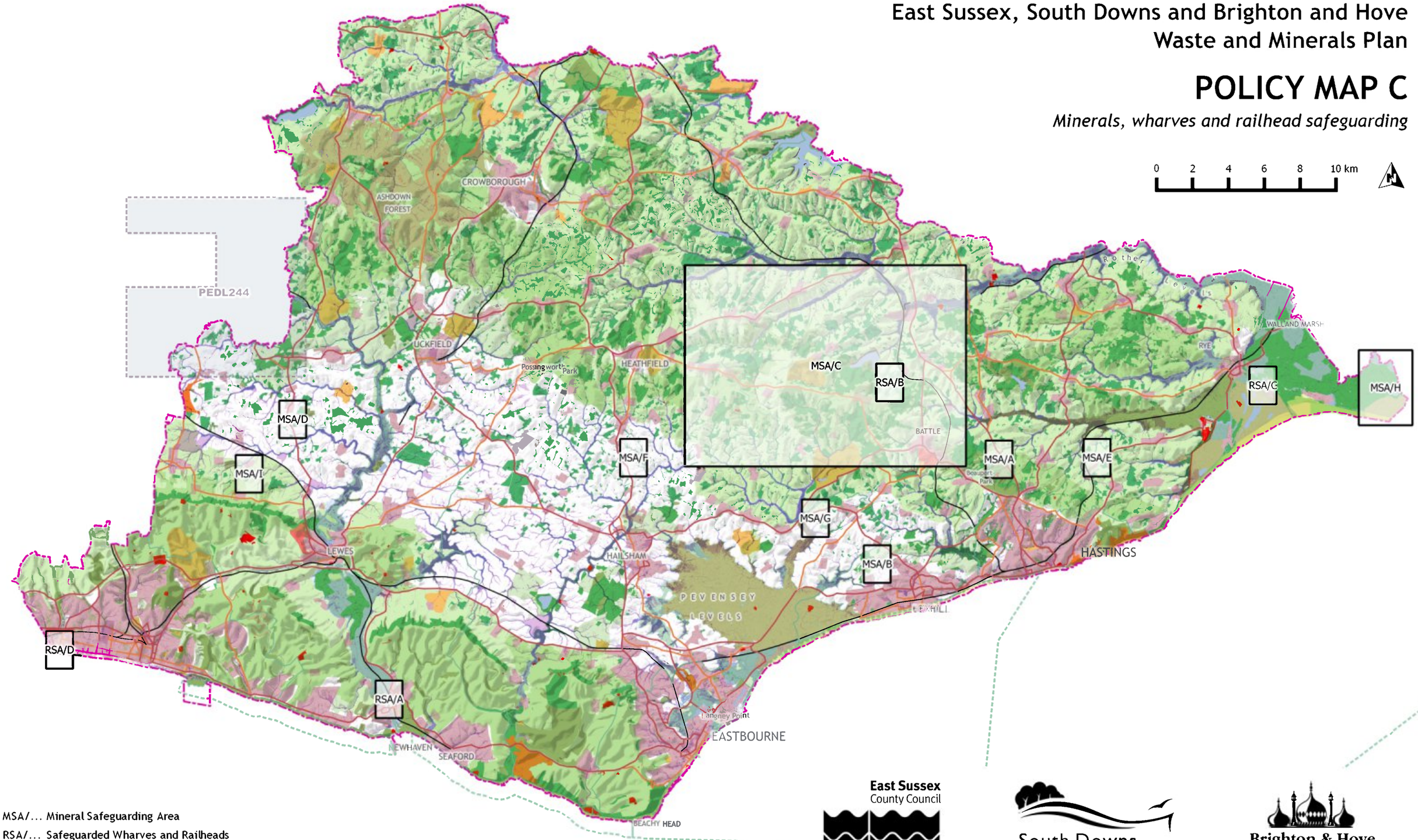
East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton and Hove
Waste and Minerals Plan

POLICY MAP C

Minerals, wharves and railhead safeguarding

0 2 4 6 8 10 km



MSA/... Mineral Safeguarding Area
RSA/... Safeguarded Wharves and Railheads

- WMSP Inset Map Boxes
- Plan Area
- Petroleum Exploration Development Licence Area
- Marine Conservation Zone
- Historic Battlefield
- Historic Parks and Gardens
- Country Parks
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East Sussex County Council

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East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove
Waste and Minerals Local Plan

Waste and Minerals Sites Plan
Adoption Version

February 2017

East Sussex County Council

South Downs National Park Authority

Brighton & Hove City Council

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1 Introduction

1.1 East Sussex County Council, Brighton & Hove City Council and the South Downs National Park Authority have responsibility for planning the future management of waste and production of minerals. The Plan Area for this document covers the administrative areas of East Sussex and Brighton & Hove including part of the South Downs National Park. These policies guide decisions on planning applications for waste management activities.

1.2 The Waste and Minerals Sites Plan (WMSP) provides the spatial details for the requirements contained within the Waste and Minerals Plan (WMP) which the Authorities adopted in February 2013. The Sites Plan identifies potential locations for future waste facilities and safeguards existing waste and minerals resources. The draft plan provides communities and the waste and minerals industry with greater certainty about where waste and minerals development can take place[1]. The safeguarding of minerals and waste resources ensures that those that presently exist can be retained. WMP Policy Maps have been prepared and are produced separately from the WMSP.

1.3 This document is structured as follows:

Introduction	Introduction to the Waste and Minerals Sites Plan
Context	An overview of the current planning policy, waste and minerals in general, and the Plan Area.
Providing for Waste	Safeguarding for existing and allocated waste facilities (including those for production of secondary and recycled aggregates); the identification of potential locations for future waste facilities; and the provision of future waste waster treatment works.
Providing for Minerals	Identifies minerals, wharves, railheads and concrete batching plants for safeguarding.
Implementation and Monitoring	How the WMSP will be monitored.
Saved Polices	A list of policies that are currently 'saved' and that will no longer be saved on adoption of this Plan.
Appendices	
Appendix A: Waste Site Profiles	Maps of all the sites identified in the 'Providing for Waste' section with some basic information about the potential constraints and opportunities of each of the sites.
Appendix B: Safeguarded Waste Sites	Maps of waste sites safeguarded under policy WMSP1, including those which produce secondary/recycled aggregates.
Appendix C: Mineral Safeguarding areas	Maps of land-won minerals sites identified as MSAs

1 Paragraph 154 of the National Planning Policy Framework states that Local Plans "should set out the opportunities for development and clear policies on what will or will not be permitted and where."

1 Introduction

Appendix D Safeguarded Wharves and Railheads	Maps of wharves and railheads permitted for mineral imports/exports

Table 1

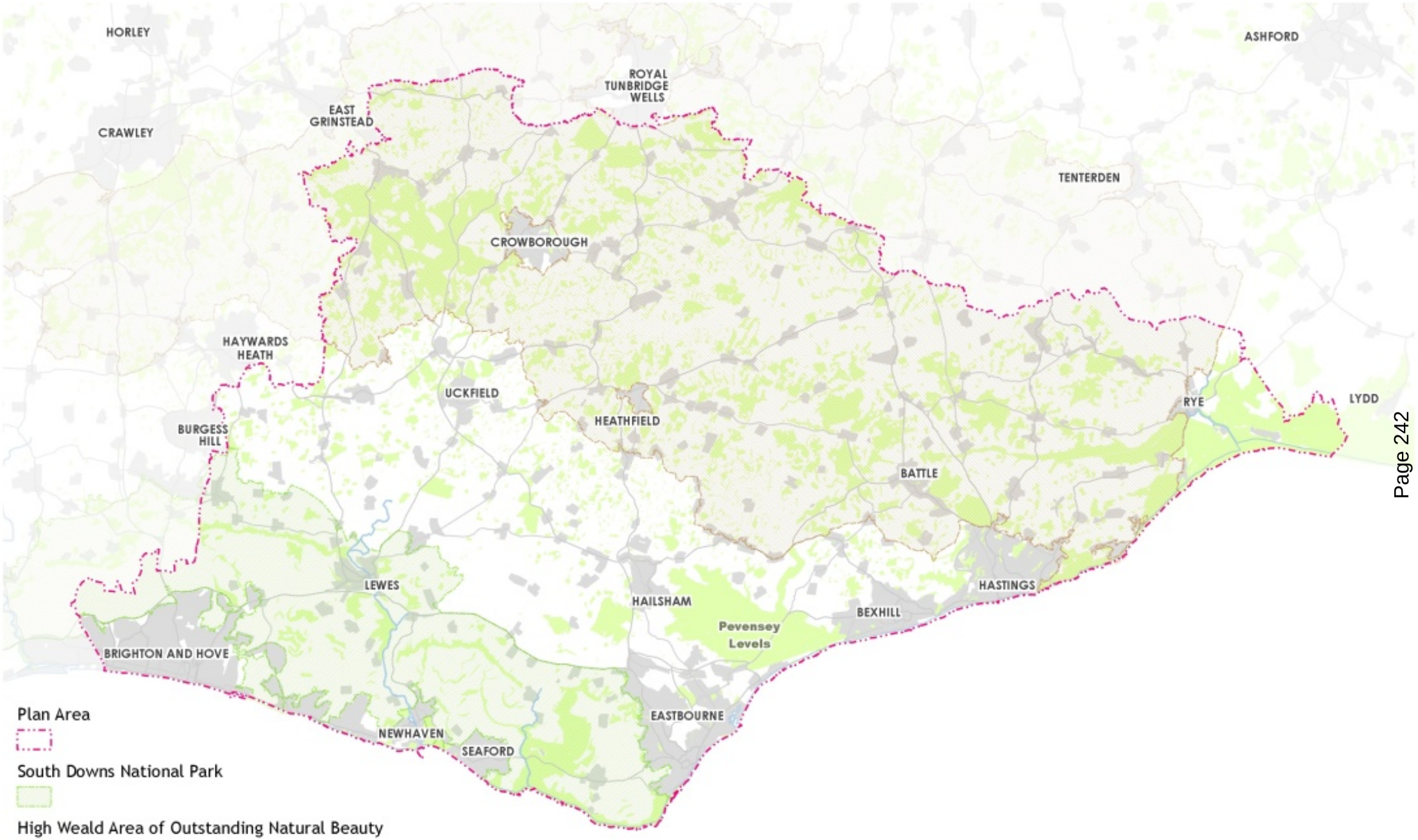

Illustration of the Plan Area

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2 Context

Policy Context

2.1 The East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Plan (WMP) was adopted in February 2013. It includes strategic and development management polices, requirements for specific sites to cater for unmet waste needs and safeguarding of vital mineral resources. Site allocation policies in the East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Waste Local Plan (2006) and East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Minerals Local Plan (1999) have been saved and therefore remain in force until the adoption of replacement policies contained in the WMSP.

2.2 The requirements set out in the WMP to be considered in the WMSP are:

- Policy WMP5 - Provision of waste sites
- Policy WMP6 - Waste Consultation Areas (WCAs)
- Policy WMP10 - Waste Water and Sewage Sludge
- Policy WMP14 - Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) and Minerals Consultation Areas (MCAs)
- Policy WMP15 - Safeguarding railheads and wharfs

2.3 The District and Borough Councils in East Sussex, as well as Brighton & Hove City Council and the South Downs National Park Authority are preparing their own Local Plans. At the time of writing, Wealden District Council, Hastings Borough Council and Eastbourne Borough Council have adopted their strategic local plans, whilst Lewes District Council are awaiting the Inspectors Report following a public examination in 2015. Brighton and Hove City Council's City Plan Part 1 was adopted in March 2016. The South Downs Local Plan has reached the Preferred Options stage. Care is being taken to avoid any material conflict between the Waste and Minerals Plan and adopted and emerging local plans.

2.4 Waste and Minerals Local Plans are being prepared by the minerals and waste planning authorities bordering the Plan Area. Of these, Surrey County Council has an adopted plan and West Sussex County Council has a recently adopted Waste Local Plan. Neither of these adopted plans, or any of the emerging plans of other authorities contain any specific proposals that would impact directly on the Plan Area. The Authorities will continue to work closely with adjoining authorities to take these matters into account. In accordance with the requirements of the Duty to Co-operate, there has been ongoing discussion and consultation with neighbouring authorities and other prescribed bodies, including the Marine Management Organisation.

2.5 A proactive approach to site selection has also been taken with the local district and borough councils to seek their input on the site selection process and achieve as much consensus as possible. The outcomes of meetings held with each local council fed into the site screening process, and their comments were again sought prior to detailed assessments being undertaken on a long list of sites. A number of sites were eliminated from consideration following these discussions. Meetings have also been held with Southern Water with regards to the treatment and disposal of waste water in the Plan Area.

2.6 In accordance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive 1992, the WMSP has been subject to Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) screening, both in terms of the proposed waste sites and policies within the Plan. As the WMSP has emerged, details of the HRA screening have been included in the site profiles of the plan. Whilst several sites have been identified as needing project level HRA screening should they come forward for development, to date the HRA screening results have not led to exclusion of any sites, because none of the sites were found to definitely have an adverse effect at this stage. Full details of the HRA screening are set out on our website.

Context 2

2.7 In accordance with the NPPF, [2] the Authorities have incorporated Green Infrastructure (GI) into the Waste and Minerals Site Plan. Districts and Boroughs in the County have also incorporated GI into their Core Strategy documents and are bringing these forward into Local Plans and Development Management Policies. East Sussex County Council has worked with Wealden District Council as a pilot for GI studies and mapping at the district and development site scales. At the Parish level the Town and Parish Councils can incorporate GI policy into their Neighbourhood Plans, particularly in relation to NPPF paragraph 76.

2.8 In 2014, the Brighton and Lewes Biosphere was inscribed by UNESCO. The Biosphere Reserve is non-statutory area, where people work together to pursue 'win-win' solutions that improve our quality of life and local economy whilst enhancing the local environment. It aims to conserve and enhance nature, support human development that is sustainable and encourage environmental knowledge, learning and awareness and engagement. These priorities are reflected in Policy WMP1 of the Waste and Minerals Plan which details the Authorities' approach to the presumption in favour of sustainable development. These priorities have been taken into account in the preparation of the WMSP.

2.9 Further details of the waste and minerals context are included in the WMP.

2 paragraphs 109 and 114

3 Providing for Waste

3.1 The strategy set out in the Waste and Minerals Plan did not specifically identify safeguarded or additional sites. The WMSP gives details on safeguarding existing capacity, identifies WCAs and proposes a range of solutions to meet the capacity gap for waste management facilities. This will more than satisfy the need for additional capacity. The requirements for waste water are considered separately. This section is divided in to the following three subsections to reflect this:

- Provision of Waste Sites
- Provision of Waste Water Treatment Sites
- Safeguarding Existing Waste Facilities

Providing for Waste 3

Provision of Waste Sites

Approach to Site Identification

3.2 National policy requires that Local Plans should set out the opportunities for development and clear policies on what will or will not be permitted[3]. More specifically, it also states that waste planning authorities should identify, in development plan documents, sites and areas suitable for new or enhanced waste management facilities for the waste management needs of their areas[4]. The WMP sets out the scale of need and broad locations suitable for waste facilities, and states that the Waste and Minerals Sites Plan would identify specific locations. The WMSP identifies sufficient sites to ensure that the need identified within the WMP can be met. In identifying the sites a number of factors were considered, including:

- The need for sites (Policy WMP5);
- The spatial policy of the WMP, specifically (Policy WMP7a and WMP7b);
- Different types of site;
- Approach to waste technology.

What is a Waste Management Facility?

3.3 Waste management facilities are places where waste is prepared for re-use, recycled or recovered. There are a number of different types of facility, each of which works on a different principle. The table below describes some of the different types:

Place in waste Hierarchy	Name	Description of process
Recycling	Materials Recovery Facility	This facility sorts waste, and extracts elements which have a value such as glass or metals. Different methods are used to extract different elements, some are more labour intensive than others.
	In-Vessel Composting	This is a facility where compostable waste such as garden clippings, food, and grass cuttings are composted. This happens inside a building.
	Open Windrow Composting	Typically found on farms, these are outdoor facilities where wood and other compostable materials are placed in bays and left to compost. The material is periodically turned using an excavator.
	Mechanical Biological Treatment	This is a combination of a sorting operation with composting or anaerobic digestion to maximise the recycling of material.
Recovery	Anaerobic Digestion	Works on a similar principle to a stomach. Waste, normally food waste or waste with high calorific organic content is placed in a sealed tank and mixed with microbes. Oxygen is removed from the tank and it is left to digest the waste. It produces a 'cake' which can be used in fertilisers and gas which can be used in power generation.
	Conventional Thermal Treatment*	This burns waste in an incinerator at high temperature. The steam generated is used to power electric turbines, and the excess heat can supply local heat networks, where practicable. Where both happen this is called Combined Heat and Power or CHP.

3 National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 154.
4 National Planning Policy for Waste, paragraph 4.

3 Providing for Waste

Place in waste Hierarchy	Name	Description of process
	Advanced Thermal Treatment*	This is a generic term that covers two processes, pyrolysis and gasification. Both processes involve the thermal degredation of waste at extremely high temperatures, to produce fuel. The output from gasification is a 'syngas', and pyrolysis can produce a solid residue and a syngas. These outputs can then be used in energy generation. There are only a small number of these commercially operating.
	Autoclave	An autoclave process uses heat, steam and pressure to breakdown, shrink, and sort waste material. The significantly reduced output of an autoclave can then be treated by other methods such as anaerobic digestion or energy recovery. There are only a small number of these commercially operating.

* Also known as Energy Recovery Facilities

3.4 Further information about the different types of waste facility can be found in Information Paper 4 - Waste Management Methods and Technologies.

The Need for Sites

3.5 The need for additional capacity to meet the Plan's requirements for recycling and recovery is set out in Policy WMP5 of the WMP, reproduced below:

Providing for Waste 3

Provision of Built Waste Facilities to Ensure Net Self-Sufficiency

Provision will be made for a sustainable network of waste recycling, composting and other recovery facilities in the Plan Area sufficient to at least meet the indicative waste management capacities set out in the following tables, which includes an amount equivalent to the requirement for land disposal capacity beyond the Plan Area.

	Recycling[(5)] and composting capacity (tonnes per annum)	
Year	Minimum	Maximum
2015/16	0	80,000
2020/21	0	120,000
2026/27	30,000	170,000

The development of further recycling capacity above that shown in the table above will reduce the need for additional other recovery capacity and may be needed for market reasons. The development of recycling capacity in preference to other recovery capacity will be permitted in accordance with Policy WMP 3b.

	Other Recovery capacity (tonnes per annum)	
Year	Minimum	Maximum
2015/16	60,000	200,000
2020/21	80,000	220,000
2026/27	60,000	220,000

Applications for additional recovery capacity, above that shown in the table above, would need to demonstrate that the proposal reduced disposal to land requirements of waste arisings in the Plan Area.

3.6 Maximum and minimum figures reflect the likely upper and lower boundaries of requirements taking into account waste minimisation initiatives, waste growth expectations and targets This approach allows for contingency in the event that maximum growth rates are realised. It should be noted that the size of the shortfalls are not great and in reality only a few new strategic sites are required. It may be that a combination of small and large facilities come forward. These capacity requirements equate to the following indicative numbers of additional sites:

	Recycling and composting		Recovery	
Year	Small (min/max)	Large (min/max)	Small (min/max)	Large (min/max)
2015/16	0/5	0/1	1/4	1/2
2020/21	0/8	0/2	2/4	1/2

5 Recycling capacity does not include transfer capacity where unsorted materials are simply bulked up or capacity for recycling of bulk metals

3 Providing for Waste

	Recycling and composting		Recovery	
2026/27	2/11	1/3	1/4	1/2

Table 1 Potential Indicative Number of Strategic Built Waste Facilities to Ensure Net Self-Sufficiency[6]

3.7 Maximum and minimum figures reflect the likely upper and lower boundaries of requirements taking into account waste minimisation initiatives, waste growth expectations and targets. This approach allows for contingency in the event that maximum growth rates are realised. It should be noted that the size of the shortfalls are not great and in reality only a few new strategic sites are required. It may be that a combination of small and large facilities come forward.

Who will provide these facilities?

Commercial and Industrial waste is predominantly managed by private sector businesses which vary in size from small to medium sized enterprises (SMEs) to large multinational firms. There are also public sector organisations and third sector charities involved in waste management. These businesses collect, prepare for reuse, recycle, compost and recover waste. In 2011 it was estimated that within the UK the waste management businesses generated approximately £7.5 billion GVA (Gross Value Added) per annum, and employed approximately 128,000 employees[7].

The Spatial Policy of the Waste and Minerals Plan

3.8 Policy WMP7a of the WMP sets out criteria for identifying suitable sites for waste management uses. The WMP identified that the search for suitable sites for waste management will be focused on land within the 'Areas of Focus'. 'Areas of Focus' are those areas where the greatest sustainability benefits are likely to be achieved from the development of a new waste management facility, or extension of an existing one. The 'Areas of Focus' are shown on the Waste Key Diagram in the WMP. Sites identified within an Area of Focus are therefore more likely to be close to:

1. Waste arisings;
2. better transport network;
3. complementary industries and waste development (to enable potential co-location benefits);
4. existing facilities where there is scope for physical site extension.

3.9 They are also away from sensitive environmental designations such as the South Downs National Park and High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

3.10 Policy WMP7b of the WMP sets out the more detailed criteria for the types of site that could be developed which are as follows:

1. General industrial land including general industrial estates;
2. Employment land (B2/B8 uses);

6 Assumes the following indicative facility capacities: small strategic recycling = 15,000 tonnes per annum (tpa), and large strategic recycling = 50,000 tpa; small strategic recovery = 50,000 tpa, large strategic recovery = 100,000 to 150,000 tpa. For further information see 'Defining Strategic Waste Management Facilities Study'.

7 From Waste Management to Resource Recovery: A Developing Sector - A Report to the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (May 2011)

Providing for Waste 3

3. Previously-developed land;

4. Land already in waste management uses.

Approach to Waste Technology

3.11 There a number of different methods of managing waste, each involves one or more waste management process. The processes involved and the amount of waste it is intended to manage determine the basic design of a facility. Some processes require specific machinery such as sorting machines, others require waste to be contained in certain ways such as anaerobic digestion tanks, and recovery almost always involves a chimney or stack. Different sites will be able to accommodate different types of waste management facility. Further information on this topic can be found in Information Paper 11 - Defining the Characteristics of Strategic Waste Management Facilities.

Restrictions on Specific Waste Technologies / Waste Facility Types

3.12 Not all locations are suitable for all types of facility. Sites vary in size and nature, and what might be acceptable in the centre of one of these locations may not be acceptable closer to the edges. The assessment process by which sites are identified has taken into account a large number of factors such as impact on designated environmental sites, amenity and landscape / townscape impact. The sites identified in this Plan are considered to have a reasonable prospect of being, in principle, an appropriate location for a waste facility, but have not been subject to the same level of scrutiny that would be undertaken through the determination of a full planning application.

3.13 It is recognised that open windrow composting is only likely to be suitable in countryside or rural locations. Therefore, the sites included within this WMSP are considered unlikely to be suitable for open windrow composting. Any proposals for open windrow composting will be considered against policies within the WMP.

3.14 Some guidance is given in the WMSP as to whether in a general sense the site is likely to be only suitable for recycling, or whether some form of recovery could also be acceptable. Any proposal will still have to comply with the development management policies contained in the WMP which cover impacts on amenity, design, and traffic.

3 Providing for Waste

The Different Types of Site.

3.15 Detailed site appraisals have been carried out on a 'long list' of all potential sites that are located in the 'Areas of Focus' identified in the Waste and Minerals Plan. For each site, an assessment has identified possible effects of waste management development on environmental and historic designations and residential amenity, as well as transport and flood risk issues. Consideration of 'opportunities' such as the possibility of co-locating with existing facilities to reduce the transport of waste, and the ability to use of previously developed land rather than greenfield sites, has also formed part of the appraisal. The outcome of the appraisals has informed a shortlist of sites identified below.

3.16 A number of different site categories have been identified, reflecting the different sizes and characteristics of the potentially suitable locations, and to give a range of guidance to potential developers. The approach identifies sites for allocation, areas of opportunity on previously developed or allocated land, areas of search for new mixed development, physical extensions of existing sites, and, existing industrial estates suitable for waste development. The sites identified are outside the National Park and the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, save for one on the northern edge of Hastings. A Sustainability Appraisal has been prepared and relevant conclusions have been incorporated. Certain details are included on the site profiles. The map on the following page provides an overview of the potential locations identified within the WMSP. The table below illustrates the different types of site.

Site Type	Description	Safeguarded
Allocation	Land allocated for waste management purposes.	Yes
Area of Opportunity	An existing employment site identified for expansion within a City, District or Borough Local Plan and / or a brown-field site which is in principle suitable for development for waste management, but not solely allocated for that purpose.	No
Area of Search	An area identified within a City, District or Borough Local Plan for future development which includes employment uses. The areas identified for employment uses may be suitable for future waste management.	No
Physical Extension of Existing Waste Site	An area adjacent to an existing waste management operation which is, in principle, suitable to allow the existing business to expand.	Yes
Existing Industrial Estate	Areas with the character of an industrial estate or business park with existing employment uses.	No

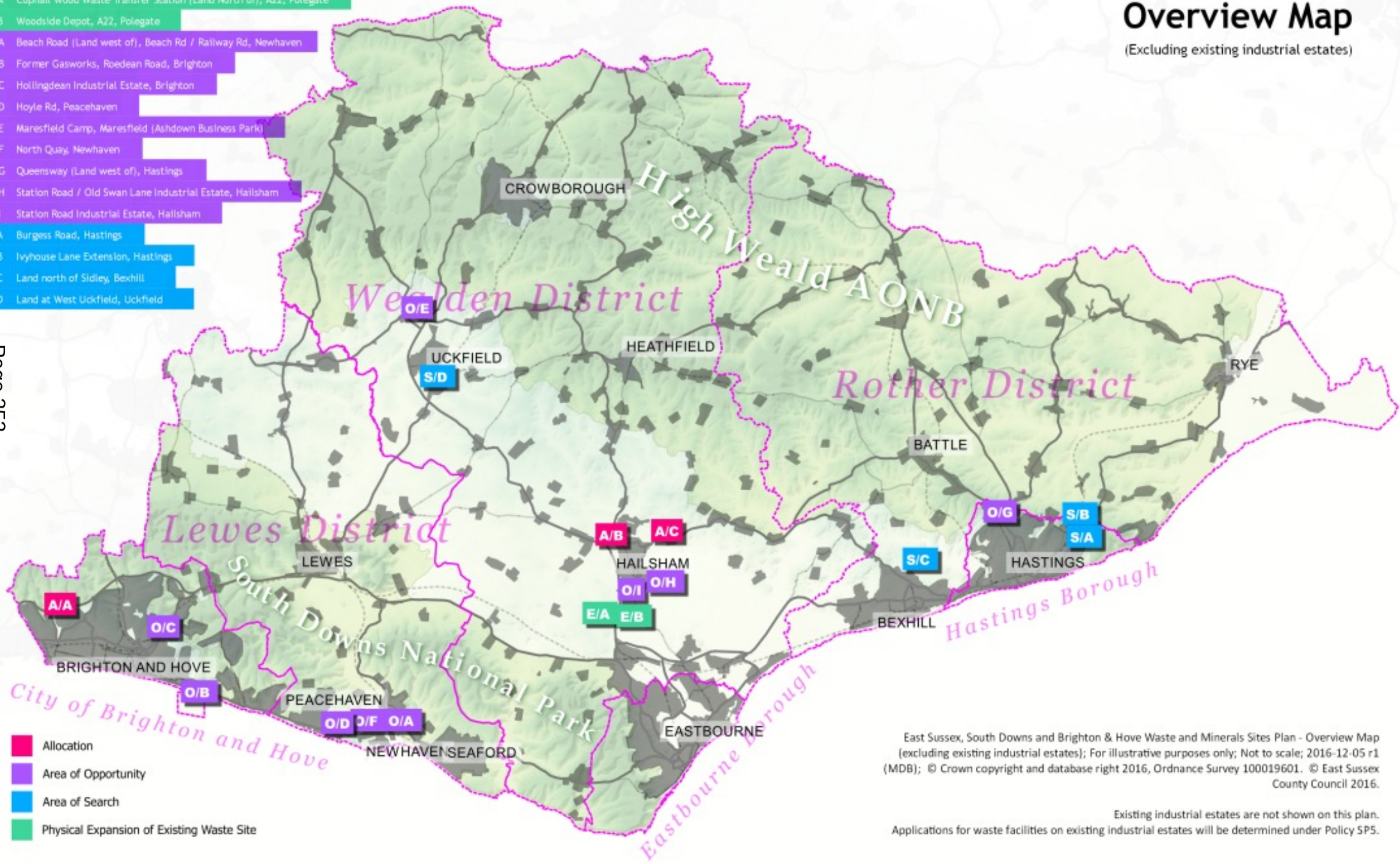
Table 2

East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Sites Plan

Overview Map

(Excluding existing industrial estates)

A/A Hangleton Bottom, Hangleton Link Road, North Portslade
A/B Old Factory, West of A22, A271, and A267 Roundabout, Lower Dicker
A/C Pumping Station, A271, nr Amberstone Bridge, Hailsham
E/A Cophall Wood Waste Transfer Station (Land North of), A22, Polegate
E/B Woodside Depot, A22, Polegate
O/A Beach Road (Land west of), Beach Rd / Railway Rd, Newhaven
O/B Former Gasworks, Roedean Road, Brighton
O/C Hollingdean Industrial Estate, Brighton
O/D Hoyle Rd, Peacehaven
O/E Maresfield Camp, Maresfield (Ashdown Business Park)
O/F North Quay, Newhaven
O/G Queensway (Land west of), Hastings
O/H Station Road / Old Swan Lane Industrial Estate, Hailsham
O/I Station Road Industrial Estate, Hailsham
S/A Burgess Road, Hastings
S/B Ivyhouse Lane Extension, Hastings
S/C Land north of Sidley, Bexhill
S/D Land at West Uckfield, Uckfield



Allocation
Area of Opportunity
Area of Search
Physical Expansion of Existing Waste Site

East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Sites Plan - Overview Map (excluding existing industrial estates); For illustrative purposes only; Not to scale; 2016-12-05 r1 (MDB); © Crown copyright and database right 2016, Ordnance Survey 100019601. © East Sussex County Council 2016.

Existing industrial estates are not shown on this plan.
Applications for waste facilities on existing industrial estates will be determined under Policy SP5.

3 Providing for Waste

Waste Site Allocations

3.17 A Waste Site Allocation is a strategic site location that has been assessed as being suitable, in principle, for a waste management activity. It is considered that the location meets appropriate criteria and could be deliverable within the Plan period. There would be material considerations associated with these sites which would need to be appraised at the planning application stage. These locations are safeguarded under Policy SP6.

Policy SP 1

Waste Site Allocations

Waste management development will be permitted, subject to other policies in the WMP and WMSP, on the following sites:

Ref	Name	Page No.
SP-A/A	Hangleton Bottom, Hangleton Link Road, North Portslade	38
SP-A/B	Old Factory, West of A22, A271, and A267 Roundabout, Lower Dicker	41
SP-A/C	Pumping Station, A271, nr Amberstone Bridge, Hailsham	44

Development proposals should address the Development Considerations and Opportunities identified in the accompanying site profiles, and demonstrate how the matters have been considered, and where appropriate, how they have been incorporated into the design of the scheme.

Providing for Waste 3

Areas of Opportunity on Previously Developed or Allocated Land

3.18 An Area of Opportunity on Previously Developed or Allocated Land is a location that is suitable, in principle, for a waste treatment activity but a specific site allocation is not identified. These locations could be either existing mixed use areas, or sites with planning permission for employment, or allocated land for employment use. They are likely to be deliverable within the Plan period. There would be material considerations associated with these sites which would need to be appraised at the planning application stage. These locations are not safeguarded under Policy SP6, however existing waste management facilities within these location are safeguarded.

Policy SP 2

Areas of Opportunity on Previously Developed or Allocated Land

Waste management development will be supported, subject to other policies in the WMP and WMSP, on suitable land within the following areas of opportunity:

Ref	Name	Page No.
SP-O/A	Beach Road (Land west of), Beach Rd / Railway Rd, Newhaven	48
SP-O/B	Former Gasworks, Roedean Road, Brighton	51
SP-O/C	Hollingdean Industrial Estate, Brighton	54
SP-O/D	Hoyle Rd, Peacehaven	57
SP-O/E	Maresfield Camp, Maresfield (Ashdown Business Park)	60
SP-O/F	North Quay, Newhaven	62
SP-O/G	Queensway (Land west of), Hastings	65
SP-O/H	Station Road / Old Swan Lane Industrial Estate, Hailsham	68
SP-O/I	Station Road Industrial Estate, Hailsham	71

Development proposals should consider:

a. any Policies identified in the Development Plan (relevant Local Plans) covering the location;

b. the Development Considerations and Opportunities identified in the accompanying site profiles.

Development proposals should demonstrate:

a. How the matters identified above have been considered, and where appropriate, how they have been incorporated into the design of the scheme;

b. compatibility with neighbouring uses (Policy WMP25).

3 Providing for Waste

Areas of Search for New Mixed Use Development

3.19 An Area of Search for New Mixed Use Development is a location that is proposed by a Borough or District Council for mixed use development as part of the growth or expansion of a major urban area. The deliverability of these locations will be dependent on when the major expansion is brought forward and what phasing of housing and employment land is undertaken. These locations are not safeguarded under Policy SP6.

Policy SP 3

Areas of Search

Waste management development will be supported, subject to other policies in the WMP and WMSP, on suitable land within the following areas of search:

Ref	Name	Page No.
SP-S/A	Burgess Road, Hastings	75
SP-S/B	Ivyhouse Lane Extension, Hastings	78
SP-S/C	Sidley (Land north of), Bexhill	81
SP-S/D	West Uckfield (Land at), Uckfield	84

Any waste management development at site SP-S/A Burgess Road, Hastings will need to consider compatibility with all the relevant development policies of Hastings Borough Council, Rother District Council, and, East Sussex County Council.

Development proposals should consider:

a. any Policies identified in the development plan (relevant Local Plans) covering the location;

b. the Development Considerations and Opportunities identified in the accompanying site profiles.

Development proposals should demonstrate:

a. How the matters identified above have been considered, and where appropriate, how they have been incorporated into the design of the scheme;

b. compatibility with neighbouring uses (Policy WMP25).

Providing for Waste 3

Physical Extension of Existing Waste Site

3.20 A Physical Extension of Existing Waste Site is a location where an existing waste management treatment activity has a vacant adjoining site that is capable, in principle, of also supporting waste treatment. These locations could be deliverable within the Plan period. There would be material considerations associated with these sites which would need to be appraised at the planning application stage. These locations are safeguarded under Policy SP6.

Policy SP 4

Physical Extension of Existing Waste Sites

Waste management development will be permitted, subject to other policies in the WMP and WMSP, on the following sites identified as Physical Expansions of Existing Waste Sites:

Ref	Name	Page No.
SP-E/A	Cophall Wood Waste Transfer Station (Land North of), A22, Polegate	88
SP-E/B	Woodside Depot, A22, Polegate	91

Development proposals should address the Development Considerations and Opportunities identified in the accompanying site profiles, and demonstrate how the matters have been considered, and where appropriate, how they have been incorporated into the design of the scheme.

3 Providing for Waste

Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development

3.21 A range of different waste management facilities can, in certain circumstances, be accommodated in industrial areas. This would reflect the Government's view expressed in the National Planning Policy for Waste[8] that Waste Planning Authorities should consider industrial sites when considering locations for waste management facilities. Industrial estates can experience a degree of turnover in employment units which would be available on lease or for sale. These units may be suitable for waste management on a sui generis basis. Existing industrial estates are not safeguarded under Policy SP6. These would not be specifically allocated but covers approximately 35 locations in the Plan Area.

3.22 Flood risk management is an issue for some industrial estates. When the estates were designed and built, flood risk was considered and appropriate mitigation was put in place. The NPPF states that is is important not to increase flood risk and that certain types of development are likely to have an effect on flood risk, while others will not. The Authorities anticipate that most development on existing industrial estates will be in the form of change of use which is not considered to increase flood risk. However, should other development take place it may be subject to a specific Flood Risk Assessment as detailed in the NPPF and National Planning Practice Guidance. Where flood risk has been identified as a potential issue it has been included in the constraints section of the site profiles.

8 Paragraph 4.

Providing for Waste 3

Policy SP 5

Existing Industrial Estates

Proposals for waste management development located on existing industrial estates will be supported in principle where it is demonstrated that:

a. there is a demonstrable need for additional waste capacity within the Plan Area (Policy WMP5);

b. the site is located within the Area of Focus (Policy WMP7a);

c. the proposed use would be compatible with neighbouring uses (Policy WMP25);

d. there would not be an unacceptable detrimental impact on residential amenity and the industrial estate is not allocated for mixed use development (residential and employment) in another development plan document (Policy WMP25);

e. the impact of increased traffic is not unacceptable (Policy WMP26);

f. there would not be an unacceptable detrimental impact on environmental assets (Policy WMP27);

g. adequate provision is made for the implications of flood risk (Policy WMP28a);

h. the proposed development takes account of climate change for the lifetime of the development, from construction through to operation and decommissioning (Policy WMP24a); and

i. the proposed development has considered the relevant Development Considerations and Opportunities identified in the accompanying site profiles.

Proposals should demonstrate how they have considered any Policies in the WMP, WMSP and the Development Plan (relevant Local Plan) covering the location. A list of industrial estates is included in the East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Sites Plan Schedule of Suitable Industrial Estates. The Authorities will periodically review and update the Schedule of Existing Industrial Estates as appropriate.

Applications for development on other industrial estates than those listed within the Schedule will be assessed in accordance with relevant development plan policies taking into account any material considerations.

Saved Allocations

3.23 Saved allocations from the WLP are no longer saved (see Section 6). However, some sites are now incorporated into Policies SP1 and SP2, and part of the Pebsham site is safeguarded under Policy SP6 .

3 Providing for Waste

Provision of Waste Water Treatment Sites

3.24 The Waste and Minerals Plan makes provision for waste water treatment under Policy WMP10 'Management of Waste Water and Sewage Sludge'. It states that the Waste and Minerals Sites Plan would consider appropriate locations for additional waste water treatment in the Eastbourne and Hailsham area. The choices about potential locations for new waste water treatment works are more limited than for other types of waste sites. The constraints include that treatment works need to be close to the areas they serve, as well as being near to a suitable watercourse into which the treated water can be discharged. This also has to be balanced with environmental considerations, particularly the capacity (physical and environmental) of receiving waters as well as impacts on communities including residential areas.

3.25 The Authorities have worked with the water industry, the local authorities and the environmental agencies to determine where future capacity or changes to capacity are anticipated. Following assessments Southern Water issued a Position Statement in June 2015 advising it is no longer seeking a new location for a WWTW in the south Wealden or Eastbourne area at this stage. Southern Water's current preferred solution for addressing capacity issues and overcoming environmental constraints is to provide innovative technology (a membrane Bio-Reactor) at both existing Hailsham North and Hailsham South WWTWs.

Providing for Waste 3

Safeguarding of Waste Facilities

3.26 Existing facilities in the Plan Area make an important contribution to the sustainable management of waste and movement up the waste hierarchy, and will continue to offer an important service during the Plan period and beyond. The contribution currently made by these facilities, and that which they could make in future, is taken into account when estimating how much additional waste management capacity is needed so it is important to protect these existing facilities.

3.27 Land currently used for waste management will usually be safeguarded against development for non-waste uses. In cases of planning applications for non-waste uses, the Authorities will not support these where it would result in the loss of or adversely impact upon an existing waste site, or where the loss would hinder implementation of the Plan and potential development of new facilities.

3.28 Within existing industrial estates there is a periodic turnover of businesses. The Authorities recognise this and in these locations take a flexible approach to the provision of waste management. Development or change of use applications in locations which may affect existing operating waste management businesses will normally be resisted. However, where a planning permission for waste has not been implemented or where a site with planning permission has been vacated, and it can be demonstrated there are adequate opportunities within existing industrial estates for the required waste management capacity to be provided, the Authorities will not necessarily object to alternative development.

3.29 There may be a small number of instances where, after careful consideration, a local planning authority grants planning permission for uses other than waste management on a safeguarded site. In these cases, on the implementation of the planning permission, in the circumstances that all or part of the safeguarded site is no longer available for waste management activities and is not required to ensure the provision of existing waste management, that site will no longer be considered to be safeguarded.

3.30 Policy WMP6 of the WMP sets the criteria for safeguarding existing waste sites. Policy SP6 below provides the spatial detail related to this policy.

3 Providing for Waste

Policy SP 6

Safeguarding Waste Sites

In accordance with Policy WMP6 the following sites within the Plan Area are safeguarded:

- Existing waste facilities with a minimum throughput of 15,000 tpa for recycling or composting, or 50,000 tpa for recovery;
- Waste facilities which have planning permission which has not yet been implemented with a minimum permitted throughput of 15,000 tpa for recycling or composting, or 50,000 tpa for recovery;
- Recycled and secondary aggregate facilities, (including time limited sites);
- Recycled and secondary aggregate facilities which have planning permission which has not yet been implemented, (including time limited sites);
- Existing Household Waste Recycling Sites;
- Allocations identified under Policy SP1; and
- Physical Extensions to Existing Waste Sites identified under Policy SP4.

Sites meeting the criteria above are detailed in Appendix B. The Authorities will periodically review and update Appendix B as appropriate.

Proposals for non-waste development on existing smaller waste management sites may still be resisted unless it can be demonstrated that the proposal does not increase the capacity gap for waste provision, or, the potential impacts on the existing waste management operation can be mitigated.

A site will be considered to be no longer safeguarded on the implementation of a planning permission for uses other than waste management, subject to the site not being required to ensure the provision of existing waste management.

Waste Consultation Areas

3.31 The purpose of Policy WMP6 is to safeguard current and future waste management capacity, Policy SP6 specifies the criteria by which sites safeguarded. Waste Consultation Areas (WCA) are a means to ensure that in determining non-waste development within the Plan Area, account is taken of the need to safeguard waste management capacity and avoid constraining its operation. Brighton & Hove City Council and the South Downs National Park Authority can achieve this within their own decision taking. In the County of East Sussex outside the South Downs National Park, local planning authorities need to consult the waste planning authority on relevant applications. To ensure a manageable process, Policy SP7 below identifies the criteria for consultation. The relevant sites covered by WCA are identified in Appendix B.

Providing for Waste 3

Policy SP 7

Waste Consultation Areas

Within the County of East Sussex outside the South Downs National Park, the local planning authority will consult the waste planning authority on non-waste development affecting existing and proposed waste management facilities identified in Appendix B in accordance with the following criteria:

Type of Facility	Consultation Requirements
Recycling facility , composting facility or waste transfer station	Applications within 100m of the safeguarded site and applications considered likely to have a significant effect on a safeguarded site.
Recovery facility	Applications within 250m of the safeguarded site and applications considered likely to have a significant effect on a safeguarded site.

Table 3

The following types of application within the WCA will not require consultation:

a. Development in accordance with an adopted Development Plan;
b. Householder applications;
c. Applications for reserved matters;
d. Infrastructure Development; and
e. Minor Works.

4 Providing for Minerals

4.1 The WMP aims to deliver the sustainable use of minerals using the minerals hierarchy which incorporates the use of recycled and secondary materials, where possible. The WMP establishes provision for land-won aggregates at a rate of 0.1mtpa through the Plan period. This can be achieved from current planning permissions[9].

4.2 The WMP (Policy WMP 14) states that the Authorities will safeguard areas of land-won resource to ensure viable resources are not sterilised and designate Minerals Safeguarding Areas (MSAs) and Mineral Consultation Areas (MCAs) in the Sites Plan. Policy WMP 15 also requires existing, planned and potential railhead and wharves and their consequential capacity to be safeguarded in the WMSP. This is intended to ensure that the import of marine dredged aggregate can continue. Safeguarding of resources and facilities is therefore considered in the following sections.

4.3 The NPPF also requires Local Planning Authorities (LPAs), in preparing their Local Plans, to safeguard existing, planned and potential sites for concrete batching, secondary/recycled aggregate, coated roadstone other concrete products, and the handling, processing and distribution of substitute, recycled and secondary aggregate material.

4.4 Development management of concrete batching and similar facilities is generally undertaken by district and borough councils, and the local planning authorities at this tier should take these activities into consideration when preparing their own Local Plans. However, it is appropriate for such sites to be safeguarded via waste and minerals local plans. The sites proposed for safeguarding are set out in Policy SP10.

4.5 In terms of secondary/recycled aggregate sites for processing Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (CDEW) these sites are safeguarded under Policy SP6.

4.6 As required by the Government's Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG), areas within the Plan Area covered by Petroleum Exploration Development Licences are indicated on the Waste and Minerals Policies Map. These will be updated as necessary throughout the Plan preparation process.

Safeguarding Minerals Resources

4.7 The NPPF states that local planning authorities should define MSAs and adopt appropriate policies in order that known locations of specific resource are not needlessly sterilised. However, it is also important to find a balance between protecting mineral resources for the future and allowing for necessary development of some of those areas. MCAs should be based on MSAs.

4.8 The NPPG sets out the approach that mineral planning authorities should take to safeguard minerals resources. Authorities should adopt appropriate policies which set out how proposals for non-minerals development in MSAs will be handled. This may include policies to encourage the prior extraction of minerals if this is necessary for non-mineral development to take place.

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9 Aggregate policies require provision for the production of land won aggregates to be maintained at a rate of 100,000 tonnes per annum throughout the Plan period and for a landbank of at least 7 years of planning permission to be maintained for sand and gravel extraction. This figure can currently be met through existing planning permissions. The East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Local Aggregate Assessment (2014) http://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/development/mineralsandwaste/amr1.Htm monitors supply and demand of sand and gravel in the Plan area and is updated annually. The Authorities will continue to monitor the situation closely at Lydd Quarry in relation to any future decision to review the minerals policy in the WMP. In particular, the forthcoming AM survey will provide more up-to-date information. The Authorities' Waste and Minerals Monitoring report http://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/development/mineralsandwaste/amr1.Htm will also provide an annual assessment of the provision of other minerals and implementation of strategic and site based policies.

Providing for Minerals 4

4.9 Detailed advice on mineral safeguarding is set out in the British Geological Survey (BGS) report "Mineral safeguarding in England: good practice advice". This allows for Authorities to provide a framework for safeguarding within a Plan, followed by more detail within a sites plan. This is the approach the Authorities have adopted in the WMP (see Policy WMP14).

4.10 No strategic need for chalk extraction was identified in the WMP, and there is no evidence to suggest that the situation has altered. No areas have therefore been identified to safeguard chalk resource within the WMSP.

4.11 In the event that future policy monitoring indicates the level of aggregates, clay or gypsum to be insufficient to provide for the Plan period, a specific review of Waste and Mineral Plan minerals policy and WMSP safeguarding policy will be carried out.

Policy SP 8

Mineral Safeguarding Areas for land-won minerals resources within the Plan Area

The following land-won minerals resources are identified as Mineral Safeguarding Areas and shown on maps 63 - 71 in Appendix C:

Gypsum:

- Brightling Mine/Robertsbridge Works, Mountfield

Sand and Gravel:

- Stanton's Farm, Novington
- Scotney Court Farm, Jury's Gap Road, Camber, near Lydd
- Scotney Court Extension and Wall Farm, Jury's Gap Road, Camber, near Lydd
- Broomhill, near Lydd

Clay:

- Ashdown Brickworks, Bexhill
- Little Standard Hill Farm, Ninfield
- Chailey Brickworks, Chailey
- Hastings Brickworks, Guestling
- Aldershaw Farm, near Hastings
- Horam Brickworks, Horam

Proposals for non-minerals development on or near the MSA that would sterilise or prejudice the extraction of the mineral resource, or result in incompatible development, will be strongly resisted. The MPA will consider whether the proposed development is in accordance with a site allocation in an adopted local plan or neighbourhood plan; the minerals development is no longer needed; the proposal is of a temporary nature; or, the capacity of the minerals development can be relocated elsewhere.

The prior extraction of minerals should be considered by the MPA in relation to any non-minerals development.

4 Providing for Minerals

Safeguarding Wharves, Railheads and Concrete Batching

Wharves and Railheads

4.12 The NPPF requires Mineral Planning Authorities (MPAs) to safeguard existing, planned and potential rail heads, rail links to quarries, wharfage and associated storage, handling and processing facilities for the bulk transport by rail, sea or inland waterways of minerals to be safeguarded and to encourage and promote the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of minerals. Sustaining imports of marine aggregates through local wharves is particularly important in the Plan Area because of the scarcity of land based mineral resources and the potential to decline even further in the future.

4.13 Policy WMP15 in the WMP states that the Authorities will safeguard existing, planned and potential railhead and minerals wharf facilities and their consequential capacity. At Shoreham, Newhaven and Rye ports capacity for landing, processing and handling and associated storage of minerals at wharves will be safeguarded. Alternative use proposals would need to demonstrate that there is no net loss of capacity within a port. There are currently several strategies being put forward by other organisations which concern the three port areas. The Authorities will seek to ensure safeguarding of wharf capacity as part of any development at the ports.

4.14 Shoreham Port straddles the Brighton & Hove and West Sussex (Adur district) boundary. The Port receives significant aggregate imports (1 090 138 tonnes in 2014). In 2011 over 60% of sand and gravel received on the Brighton & Hove side of Shoreham Port was used within the Plan Area. Mineral wharves located within West Sussex at Shoreham Port also serve markets in the Plan area.

4.15 Adur District Council, Brighton & Hove City Council, West Sussex County Council (WSCC) and Shoreham Port Authority are partners in the preparation of the Shoreham Harbour Joint Area Action Plan (JAAP) which sets out a 15 – 20 years plan to guide the regeneration of Shoreham Harbour. The JAAP outlines proposals for housing, employment and economy and environmental improvements. In order to achieve this, some consolidation of operations and redevelopment of mineral wharves (particularly in West Sussex) is proposed. Ferry Wharf (a vacant mineral wharf) on the Brighton & Hove side of the port is proposed for redevelopment. The JAAP was published for public consultation in April 2014 with publication of the submission plan anticipated in Autumn 2016.

4.16 It is recognised that the provision and safeguarding of minerals wharfage is a key issue if the JAAP aims are to be achieved. To this end the JAAP partners, together with South Downs National Park Authority, and ESCC have signed a Statement of Common Ground (SOCG). The purpose of the SOCG is to underpin effective cooperation and collaboration between the partners in addressing strategic cross-boundary issues as they relate to planning for minerals infrastructure and safeguarding in Shoreham Harbour. Policy SP 9 in the WMSP will be the mechanism for assessing the impact on wharf capacity at the Brighton & Hove section of the Port from any development proposals in this area.

4.17 It is hoped that future joint working by the relevant authorities will address the safeguarding issues. WSCC commissioned a Wharves and Railhead Study in 2013 which includes consideration of Shoreham Port. In preparation for publishing their draft Minerals Local Plan WSCC and the SDNPA have published Background Papers for consultation which include consideration of future wharf provision at Shoreham Port.

4.18 There are two railheads active in moving minerals and waste freight in the Plan Area. DSG is imported by rail to the processing facility at Robertsbridge. At Newhaven, the sidings at North Quay have recently been reconnected to the main line. Bottom ash produced by the Newhaven Energy Recovery Facility is exported by rail to a processing facility outside the County. Rail imports of crushed rock have recently commenced initially to serve the Bexhill-Hastings Link Road construction project. These rail facilities provide an important function in sustainable delivery of minerals and will be safeguarded from alternative development.

Providing for Minerals 4

4.19 Districts and Boroughs must consult the Mineral Planning Authority before granting planning permission for development which might affect the wharves and railheads identified, including proposals in close proximity to the areas which may be incompatible with minerals infrastructure. In addition, local authorities should consult the MMO if a proposed activity was to take place below mean high water springs. The following wharves and railheads will also be identified 'mineral consultation areas' to achieve safeguarding. There are no planned or potential wharves and railheads in the Plan Area, therefore, none have been identified for safeguarding. Any updates to this situation will be reported in the AMR.

Policy SP 9

Safeguarding wharves and railheads within the Plan Area

Facilities at the ports of Rye, Newhaven and Shoreham to land minerals and their consequential capacity are safeguarded within the areas shown on maps 72, 74 and 75 in Appendix D. Capacity for landing, processing and handling and associated storage of minerals at wharves will be safeguarded. Alternative use proposals would need to demonstrate that there is no net loss of capacity within a port.

The following railheads as shown on maps 72 and 73 are safeguarded:

- Robertsbridge
- Newhaven

Proposals for non-minerals development on or near the site that would prejudice the use of the facility, or result in incompatible development, should not be permitted. The MPA will consider whether the proposed development is in accordance with a site allocation in an adopted local plan or neighbourhood plan; the minerals development is no longer needed; the proposal is of a temporary nature; or, the capacity of the minerals development can be relocated elsewhere.

Concrete Batching Plants

4.20 Whilst the development management of concrete batching and similar facilities are generally district and borough council planning matters, in order to provide a comprehensive safeguarding mechanism for minerals infrastructure in the Plan Area it is considered appropriate to safeguard such sites in the WMSP.

4.21 The Authorities consider that the concrete/cement batching/processing facilities in the Plan Area are as listed below.

4 Providing for Minerals

Policy SP 10

Safeguarding facilities for concrete batching, coated materials manufacture and other concrete products within the Plan Area

The following facilities are safeguarded against development that would unnecessarily sterilise the facility or prejudice its use:

- Tarmac Topblock Ltd, Standard Hill, Ninfield
- Unit 19, Bell Lane, Bellbrook Industrial Estate, Uckfield
- Newhaven Roadstone, North Quay Road, Newhaven (Roadstone production)
- Lafarge Tarmac Trading Ltd, T/A Concrete Plant, North Quay, Newhaven (Cement batching)
- Hanson Premix, Diplocks Way, Hailsham
- Coppard Plant Hire Ltd, Maynards Gate, Rotherfield Road, Rotherfield
- Woollycrete Ltd, Unit 18, Broad Farm, North Street, Hellingly
- Brett Concrete Works, Brett Drive, Bexhill
- Cemex, Hammonds Drive, Eastbourne
- Hanson Concrete, Sedlescombe Road North, St Leonards
- Saltings, Rye Wharf, Harbour Road, Rye

Proposals for non-minerals development on or near the site that would prejudice the use of the facility, or result in incompatible development, should not be permitted. The MPA will consider whether the proposed development is in accordance with a site allocation in an adopted local plan or neighbourhood plan; the site is no longer needed; the proposal is of a temporary nature; or, the capacity of the site can be relocated elsewhere.

Minerals Consultation Areas

4.22 The WMP (Policies WMP14 and WMP15) seeks to safeguard land-won minerals resources and minerals infrastructure from sterilisation and incompatible development. Minerals Consultation Areas (MCAs) are a means to ensure that, in determining non-minerals development by another local planning authority within the Plan Area, account is taken of the need to safeguard such assets. Brighton & Hove City Council and the South Downs National Park Authority can achieve this consideration within their own decision taking. In the County of East Sussex outside the South Downs National Park, local planning authorities need to consult the minerals planning authority on relevant applications. To ensure a manageable process, Policy SP11 below sets out how the consultation process will be implemented.

4.23 Policies SP 8, 9 and 10 should be read in conjunction with policy SP11 with regards to the criteria for Minerals Consultation Areas. The wording of these policies allows the MPA discretion to raise concern in cases where the minerals sites and facilities may be adversely affected by non-minerals development proposed more than the buffer zone distance from the facility concerned.

Providing for Minerals 4

Policy SP 11

Minerals Consultation Areas

Within the County of East Sussex outside the South Downs National Park, the local planning authority will consult the minerals planning authority on non-minerals development affecting existing minerals sites and facilities listed in Policies SP 8, 9 and 10 (and identified in Appendices C and D). Neighbourhood planning groups will also need to consult the relevant MPA where allocating land affecting MSAs in their Neighbourhood Plan.

Mineral Consultation Areas (MCAs) will be drawn up based on the safeguarded site boundaries, and will be extended to include a buffer zone (of 250m for sand and gravel facilities, 100m for gypsum, clay and minerals infrastructure) to ensure that the County Council is notified of proposals which may affect mineral resources or infrastructure.

The MPA will notify local planning authorities of the MCAs and of the type of planning applications which will require consultation. MCAs will be updated when necessary and included in Annual Monitoring Reports, and the local planning authorities informed accordingly.

5 Implementation and Monitoring

5.1 Monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the policies in the Local Plan is important to establish whether they are being successful in achieving their aims. Monitoring also allows corrective action to be taken if the aims of the Plan are not being met.

5.2 There will be ongoing dialogue with key delivery partners including District and Borough Councils, the waste and minerals industry, community groups and the Environment Agency on an annual basis, to review progress against the implementation strategy and reported via the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) and the Local Aggregate Assessment. The AMR will also consider the monitoring requirements identified in the sustainability appraisal report.

5.3 Safeguarded sites listed in Appendix B, C and D will be reviewed annually via the AMR. Updated lists and maps will be published accordingly.

5.4 The Policies in the WMSP will be monitored in the same way as the WMP.

6 Saved policies

6.1 On adoption of this Plan the following policies will no longer be saved:

Document Name	Policy
Waste Local Plan	WLP7 - Site Specific Allocation for Road to Rail Transfers
	WLP8 - Site Specific Allocations for Material Recovery Facilities/Waste Transfer Stations
	WLP9 - Site Specific Allocation for Energy from Waste and Materials Recovery Facilities
Minerals Local Plan	Policy 3 - Sand and Gravel Extraction
	Policy 4 - Mineral Working for Aggregates
	Policy 32 - Mineral Consultation Areas
	Policy 36 - Review of Sites

Table 1

6.2 No policies will be replaced on adoption of this Plan.

Appendix

Waste Site Profiles A

A Waste Site Profiles

Appendix A Waste Site Profiles

Site Profiles of sites identified within Policies WMSP as Allocations, Areas of Opportunity, Areas of Search, and Physical Expansion of Existing Waste Sites can be found in this section. The profiles are intended to provide information about some of the issues and opportunities which any proposed waste development may need to consider. The constraints and opportunities listed are not exhaustive. Other issues may emerge at the development management stage.

Explanation of the Site Profile

Site Profiles for sites identified as being potentially suitable for waste management development are identified in this document. The profiles are intended to provide information about some of the issues and opportunities which any proposed waste development may need to consider. The issues and opportunities listed are not exhaustive. Other issues may emerge at the development management stage. The profiles are structured as follows:

Site Reference and Site Name

A reference for the site and the name of the site.

Site Details

Site details provides basic information about the sit such as area and grid reference. The electoral area is the electoral division in East Sussex and electoral ward in Brighton & Hove.

Description

A brief description about the site. It sometimes specifies conditions which must be satisfied before a site could be developed, for example a new access road.

Other Information

If there is a known exiting waste or minerals site, or if there is an area allocated in a district or borough local plan within the site boundary it is described here.

Information is also included here as to what type of waste management facility might not be suitable on the site. As previously noted at Paragraph 3.13, it is unlikely that open windrow composting will be acceptable on any sites listed in this Appendix A.

Constraints and Opportunities.

This is a list of constraints and opportunities which have been identified as being potentially important if the site is to be developed for a waste management facility. Certain words have particular meanings, these are described below:

Proximity - This indicates that a potential facility may have an impact on a constraint. It may be adjacent to the site, or it may be up to several kilometres away. It depends on the sensitivity of the constraint. For example, a large number of traffic movements through and international designation may identify the designation as a constraint.

Potential to connect to major heat users - Certain waste technologies can produce heat which can be used in local heat networks. Major heat users include large civic buildings such as hospitals, universities and leisure centres. It also includes residential areas. Heat can travel by pipe for several kilometres and still be usable, the facilities need not be adjacent to the site. However, establishing a new pipe network can be expensive.

Waste Site Profiles A

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

A summary of the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal for the site.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

A summary of the findings of the Habitats Regulation Assessment for the site.

Legend

Local Plan Designations

Site identified in WMSP

Existing Industrial Estate

Heritage Designations

Archaeological Notification Areas

Conservation Areas

Listed Building, Grade I

Listed Building, Grade II*

Listed Building, Grade II

Registered Battlefield

Registered Parks and Gardens

Scheduled Monument

Groundwater Proection Zones

Inner zone (Zone 1)

Outer zone (Zone 2)

Total catchment (Zone 3)

Flood Zones

Flood Zone 3b

Flood Zone 3a

Flood Zone 2

Surface Water Flood Zones

1000 year event

100 year event

30 year event

Environmental Designations

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)

Ancient Woodland

AONB

Biodiversity Action Areas

DEFRA Noise Priority Areas

Local Geological Site (LGS)

Local Nature Reserve

Marine Conservation Zone

National Nature Reseve

National Park

Ramsar Site

Registered Country Parks

Right of Way

Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI)

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

Special Protection Areas (SPA)

Waste Site Profiles A

Allocations

The following sites are identified as allocations:

Ref	Name	Page
SP-A/A	Hangleton Bottom, Hangleton Link Road, North Portslade	38
SP-A/B	Old Factory, West of A22, A271, and A267 Roundabout, Lower Dicker	41
SP-A/C	Pumping Station, A271, nr Amberstone Bridge, Hailsham	44

Table 1

A Waste Site Profiles

SP-A/A Hangleton Bottom, Hangleton Link Road, North Portslade

Scale: 1:5,000 @ A4 XY:525911, 107330

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Map 1 SP-A/A Hangleton Bottom, Hangleton Link Road, North Portslade

Site Details

Site type:	Allocation	**Local Authority:**	The City of Brighton and Hove
Grid reference:	TQ 259 073	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	3.37	**Electoral area:**	North Portslade Ward

Admin ref: 62 / 525911 / 107330

Waste Site Profiles A

Description

Site is located adjacent to the A27 and Hangleton Link Road. It is partially concealed from downland views. Area of hardstanding in the north-eastern part of the site believed to have been used during the construction of the bypass.

Potentially significant constraints are identified but these appear able to be overcome through appropriate mitigation measures. Principle of suitability previously established and has been subject to scrutiny through the Waste Local Plan Examination in 2004.

Development involving a stack on this site may be difficult.

Other Information

Based on the information contained in this site profile, it is unlikely that the following waste management uses will be acceptable and / or feasible on this site: Conventional Thermal Treatment.

Site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Council's Local Plan 2005 (Adopted), Policy SR26.

Development Considerations*

- Sites borders the National Park to the west, separated from the National Park to the north by the A27. Sensitive view across from Foredown Tower.
- Foredown Allotments SNCI (adjacent); Benfield Valley Golf Course SNCI (adjacent); St Helen's Churchyard SNCI (lichen interest); Emmaus Gardens St Nicholas SNCI (lichens); and Mile Oak Fields SNCI (nesting skylarks). Designations are sensitive to air quality.
- Woodland, pond and chalk grassland in the in and around site. (BAP habitats)
- Recorded prehistoric and medieval activity in area. Potential for archaeological finds (un-designated).
- Residential amenity.
- Landscape / townscape character and visual amenity.
- The existing uses on the site, and those surrounding it.
- Site access and / or capacity of surrounding transport infrastructure.
- A Biodiversity Opportunity Area is adjacent to the site.

Opportunities*

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users.
- Potential to connect to national grid connection.
- Located on previously developed land.
- Located on land identified for industrial use.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

A Waste Site Profiles

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites.

* The development considerations and opportunities listed are not exhaustive. Other issues may emerge at the development management stage.

Waste Site Profiles A

SP-A/B Old Factory, West of A22, A271, and A267 Roundabout, Lower Dicker

Map 2 SP-A/B Old Factory, West of A22, A271, and A267 Roundabout, Lower Dicker

Site Details

Site type:	Allocation	**Local Authority:**	Wealden District
Grid reference:	TQ 568 111	**Parish:**	Hellingly CP
Area:	0.46	**Electoral area:**	Alfriston, East Hoathly and Hellingly ED

Admin ref: 338 / 556804 / 111181

A Waste Site Profiles

Description

The site comprises a disused two-storey office building with a pitched roof fronting the the A22 and a large industrial shed to the rear. Hardstanding within the site provides a yard space. There are also a number of temporary buildings to the western boundary.

Residential properties are located to the east of the site, including a single residential property with a private access located adjacently to the eastern boundary behind the office building, whilst a two-storey church abuts the western boundary. Greenfields are located to the south of the site. The site is accessed off the A22 and is a short distance from a junction with the A267 and A271.

Due to small size of site and proximity to sensitive receptors larger recycling or recovery facilities are unlikely to be suitable.

Other Information

Based on the information contained in this site profile, it is unlikely that the following waste management uses will be acceptable and / or feasible on this site: Conventional Thermal Treatment; Advanced Thermal Treatment.

Development Considerations*

- Hedgerows and a pond adjacent to this site (BAP Habitats). Air quality and / or emissions may be an issue. Potential for protected species on or near this site.
- Site is located within an Archaeological Notification Area. Potential for evidence of post-medieval or earlier Boship/Dicker pottery industry and settlement. Previous recent development on this site may have disturbed the archaeology. (Archaeological Notification Designation).
- Residential amenity.
- Landscape/townscape character and visual amenity.
- The existing uses on the site, and those surrounding it , of particular note is the adjacent chapel.
- Access may need altering depending on size of vehicles involved. Given traffic flows on the A22 a right turn lane may be needed to the site depending on number of trips to the site.
- Ancient woodland sites within 1km. Air quality and / or emissions may be a potential issue.
- Surface water flooding affects part of this site.
- Underground wastewater infrastructure.

Opportunities*

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Waste Site Profiles A

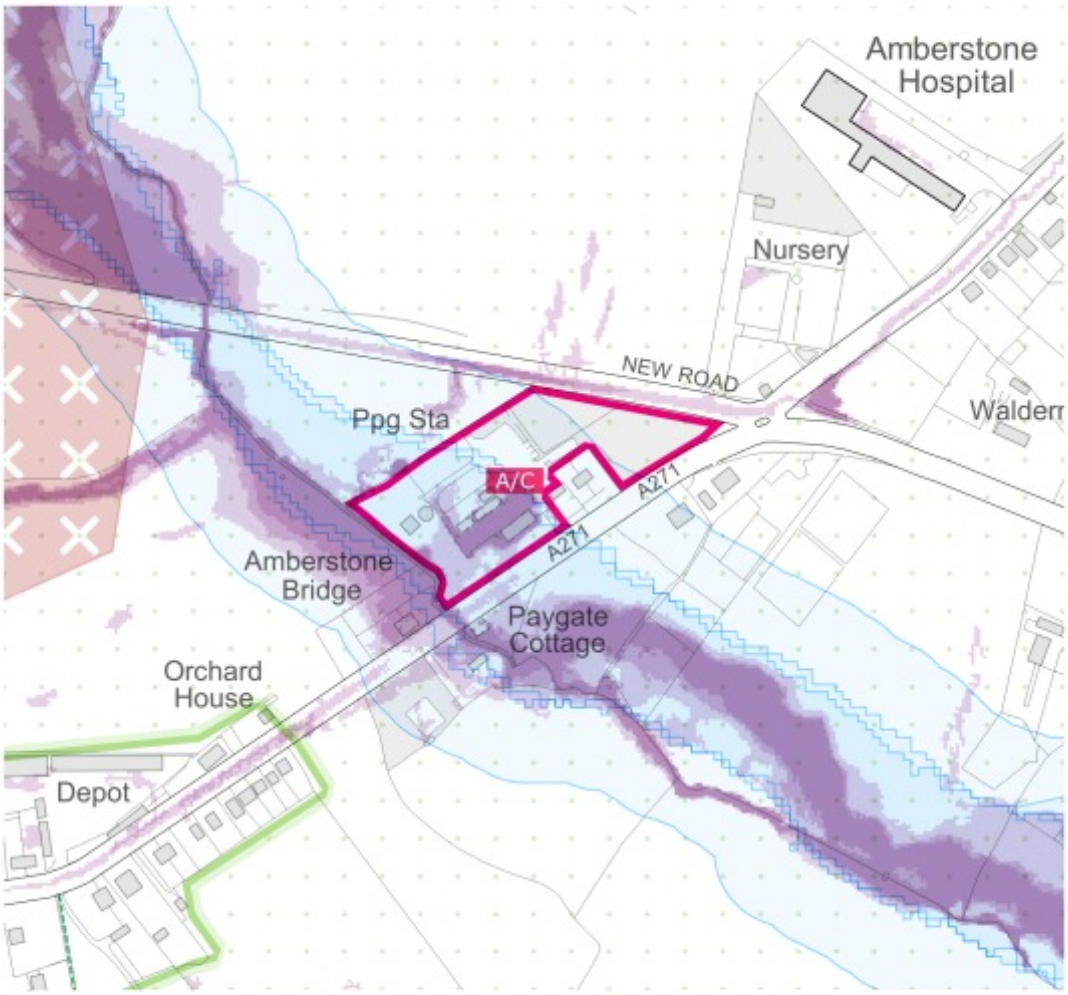
Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

* The development considerations and opportunities listed are not exhaustive. Other issues may emerge at the development management stage.

A Waste Site Profiles

SP-A/C Pumping Station, A271, nr Amberstone Bridge, Hailsham



Map 3 SP-A/C Pumping Station, A271, nr Amberstone Bridge, Hailsham

Site Details

Site type:	Allocation	**Local Authority:**	Wealden District
Grid reference:	TQ 599 113	**Parish:**	Hailsham CP; Hellingly CP
Area:	1.54	**Electoral area:**	Alfriston, East Hoathly and Hellingly ED; Hailsham and Herstmonceux ED

Admin ref: 339 / 559923 / 111396

Waste Site Profiles A

Description

The site is a water pumping station and surrounding land. It is located on the northern side of the A271 in Amberstone, a short distance north east of Hailsham. The site comprises a part-single part two-storey modern office building, a two-storey brick built, possibly Victorian era, building with a pitched roof, and a single-storey brick built structure with a flat roof. There is a large area of hardstanding to the east of these buildings which appears to have recently been used to store highways related equipment, such as traffic cones and fencing.

Two residential properties and a row of four garages are located adjacently to the site entrance. A two-storey house with a large garden is located immediately to the south west of the site.

The main vehicle access is off the A271 to the south, whilst New Road is located to the north east of the site. The junction between the A271 and New Road is a short distance to the east of the site. The site is well screened by mature trees and hedgerows to the north of the site, and partially screened to the south although there are clear views into the site from the A271 to the south west.

Other Information

Based on the information contained in this site profile, it is unlikely that the following waste management uses will be acceptable and / or feasible on this site: Conventional Thermal Treatment; Advanced Thermal Treatment.

An assessment of existing uses may be required.

Development Considerations*

- Ancient Woodland sites are located within 1km of this site. There may be potential for air quality / emissions issues.
- Site is adjacent a pond and hedgerows, (BAP Habitats). There may be issues related to potential air quality / emissions and potential for disturbance and / or harm to protected species.
- Uncertain below ground archaeological potential. Past impacts from recent development are unknown. (un-designated)
- Residential amenity.
- Landscape / townscape character and visual amenity;
- The existing uses on the site, and those surrounding it;
- Part of site identified as being within Flood Zone 2, 3a and 3b. Development within Flood Zones 2, 3a, and / or 3b will not be permitted. A flood risk assessment must be undertaken to ascertain site specific flooding extents including allowance for climate change.
- Surface water flooding affects part of this site.
- Access onto the A271 may require minor alterations. Use of the access is also shared with the adjacent residential properties.
- The site is within a Biodiversity Opportunity Area.

Opportunities*

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and

A Waste Site Profiles

neighbouring land uses; the risk and impact of flooding; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; water quality; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Any development application should be subject to project-level HRA screening in order to confirm that appropriate avoidance and mitigation mechanisms exist to protect the Pevensey Levels designations. Any waste sites would require inclusion of features such as Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) or balancing ponds incorporated within a proposed development as part of measures to avoid run-off of water and potential pollutants. It is recommended that any development should also include measures to ensure that construction practices include measures to avoid harm to the designated sites through run-off or spillages. Such measures could be incorporated into a Construction and Environment Management Plan.

* The development considerations and opportunities listed are not exhaustive. Other issues may emerge at the development management stage.

Waste Site Profiles A

Areas of Opportunity

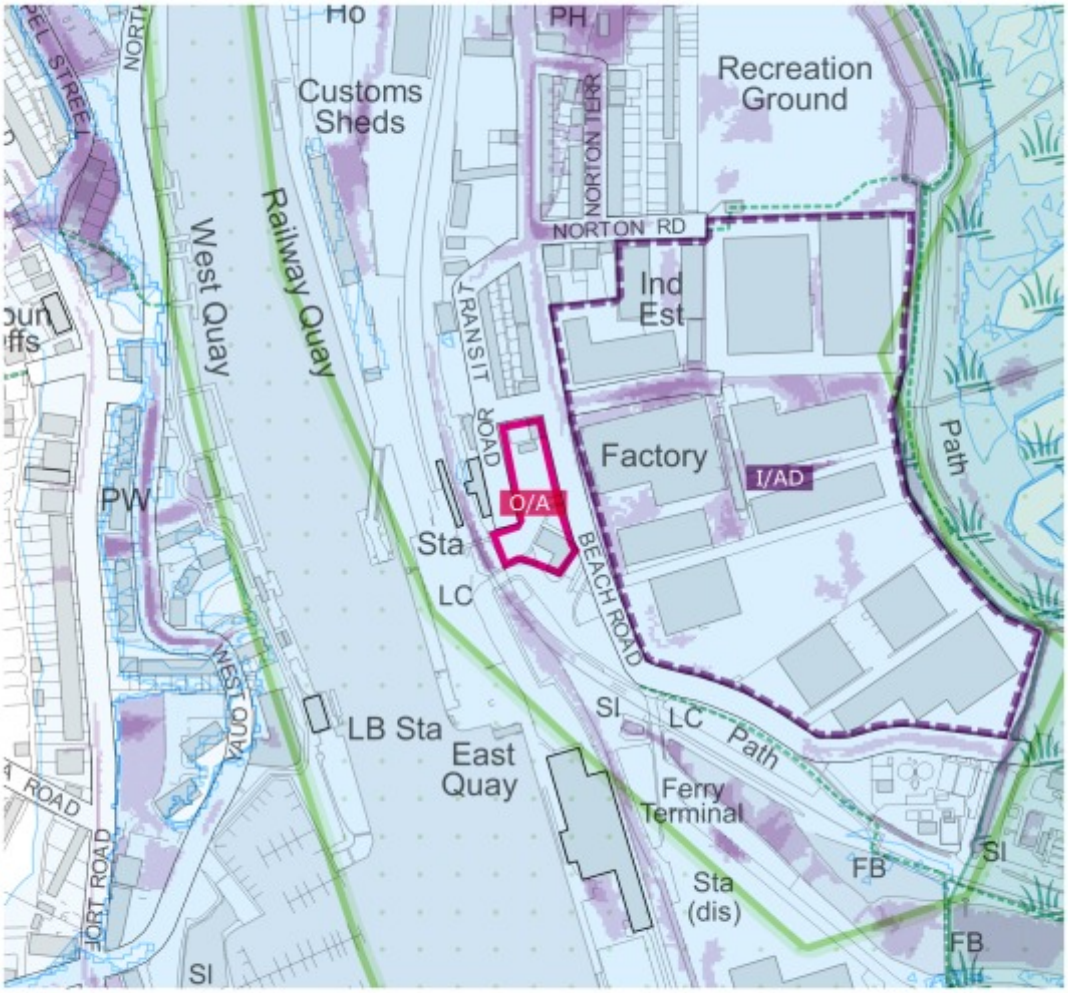
The following sites are identified as Areas of Opportunity:

Ref	Name	Page
SP-O/A	Beach Road (Land west of), Beach Rd / Railway Rd, Newhaven	48
SP-O/B	Former Gasworks, Roedean Road, Brighton	51
SP-O/C	Hollingdean Industrial Estate, Brighton	54
SP-O/D	Hoyle Rd, Peacehaven	57
SP-O/E	Maresfield Camp, Maresfield (Ashdown Business Park)	60
SP-O/F	North Quay, Newhaven	62
SP-O/G	Queensway (Land west of), Hastings	65
SP-O/H	Station Road / Old Swan Lane Industrial Estate, Hailsham	68
SP-O/I	Station Road Industrial Estate, Hailsham	71

Table 2

A Waste Site Profiles

SP-O/A Beach Road (Land west of), Beach Rd / Railway Rd, Newhaven



Map 4 SP-O/A Beach Road (Land west of), Beach Rd / Railway Rd, Newhaven

Site Details

Site type:	Area of Opportunity	**Local Authority:**	Lewes District
Grid reference:	TQ 450 009	**Parish:**	Newhaven CP
Area:	0.37	**Electoral area:**	Ouse Valley East ED

Admin ref: 115 / 545001 / 100942

Waste Site Profiles A

Description

Vacant industrial site which is relatively small compared to purpose built industrial estates in the vicinity and is also in state of semi-dereliction. Well located to take advantage of rail and water although there are a number of dwellings to the south and north which could be affected by waste type uses.

Due to small size of site larger recycling or recovery facilities are unlikely to be suitable.

Other Information

Based on the information contained in this site profile, it is unlikely that the following waste management uses will be acceptable and / or feasible on this site: Conventional Thermal Treatment; Advanced Thermal Treatment.

Site has been identified as potentially being developed for other uses.

Development Considerations*

- Tide Mills SNCI is located 220 metres to the east and south-east of the site. May be potential for air quality, litter and water quality leachate issues.
- Within the local vicinity there may be Vegetated shingle and Grazing Marsh (BAP Habitats), and Reptiles, Greater Crested Newts and / or breeding birds (Protected species).
- Archaeological potential with regard to below ground remains; previous development may have had impacts on any potential remains. (un-designated)
- Air quality management is an issue in the Newhaven area. Consideration in relation to traffic movements may be required.
- Residential properties are located to the north of the site. Vehicle movements past these properties and the impact on amenity may be a consideration.
- Landscape/townscape character and visual amenity.
- The existing uses on the site, and those surrounding it.
- Site is within Flood Zone 3b. Development on this site is dependant on the construction on the Newhaven Flood Defence Scheme.
- Transport infrastructure capacity may be an issue depending on the number and size of vehicles.

Opportunities*

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Opportunity for utilising sustainable modes of transport (rail and/or water);
- Located on previously developed land;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the risk and impact of flooding; air quality and air pollution; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

A Waste Site Profiles

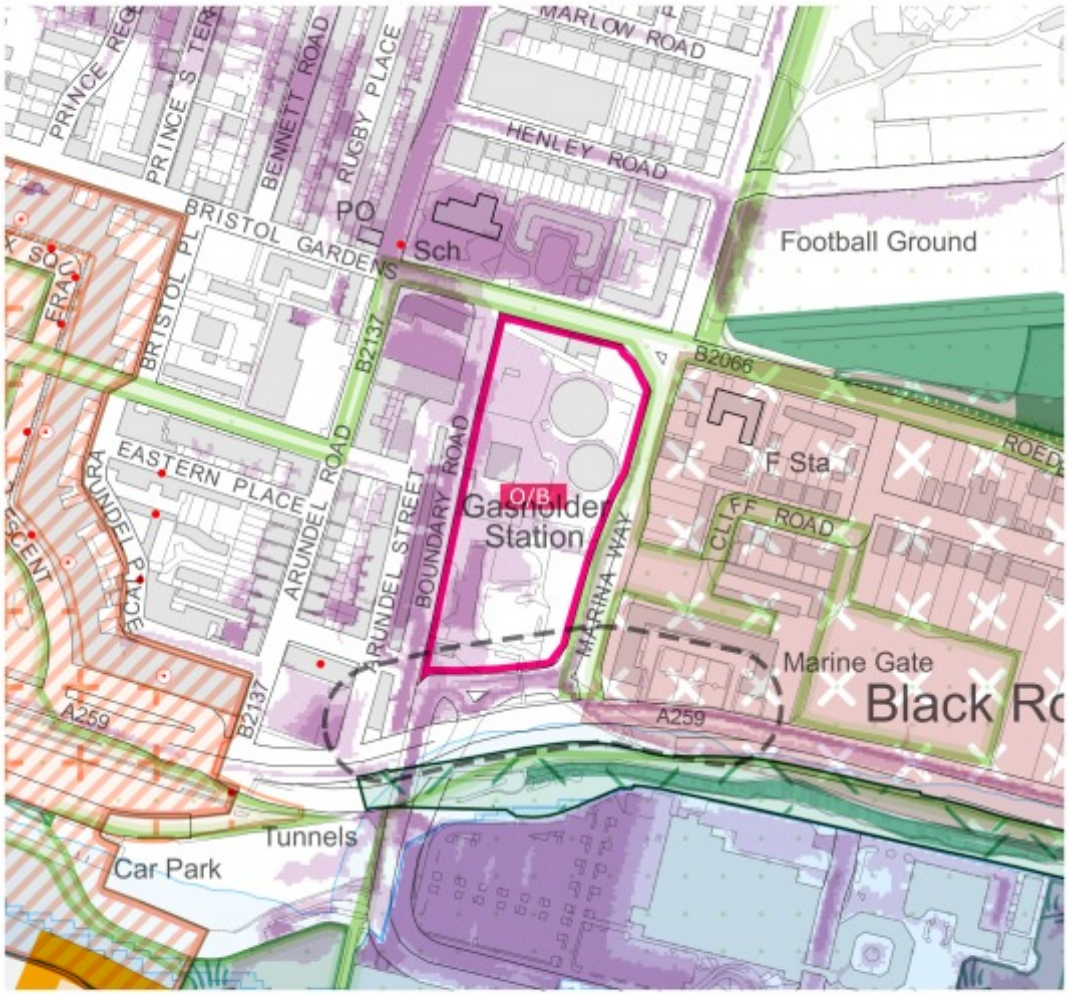
Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

* The development considerations and opportunities listed are not exhaustive. Other issues may emerge at the development management stage.

Waste Site Profiles A

SP-O/B Former Gasworks, Roedean Road, Brighton



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Map 5 SP-O/B Former Gasworks, Roedean Road, Brighton

Site Details

Site type:	Area of Opportunity	**Local Authority:**	The City of Brighton and Hove (B)
Grid reference:	TQ 335 035	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	2.28	**Electoral area:**	Rottingdean Coastal Ward

Admin ref: 4 / 533564 / 103545

A Waste Site Profiles

Description

This is a brownfield site. The gasholders from the previous use of the site are feature prominently in the north east of the site. Industrial uses such as Big Yellow Bus depot and a tyre fitter occupy the remainder of the northern half. The southern half is hard standing.

The site is believed to have areas of contaminated land which could affect the viability of a waste management facility. Higher value land uses may be necessary in order to finance decontamination work.

Other Information

Based on the information contained in this site profile, it is unlikely that the following waste management uses will be acceptable and / or feasible on this site: Conventional Thermal Treatment.

Site is within the Brighton Marina, Gasworks and Black Rock Development Area in Brighton and Hove City Council's City Plan Part One 2016, Policy DA2.

A financial viability assessment of the site may be required.

Development Considerations*

- The need to take account of the requirements set out in Policy DA2 of the Submission Brighton & Hove City Plan.
- The National Park extends to a point near the junction of Roedean Road and Marina Way. Redevelopment needs to enhance views from SDNP to the urban area.
- The Brighton to Newhaven Cliffs SSSI is located within 100m of the site. There may be issues relating to disturbance and / or predation to breeding seabirds and coastal squeeze.
- Proximity to Sheepcote Valley SNCI (120m), Black Rock LGS (60m), Black Rock Beach SNCI (170m), Brighton Marina SNCI (330m), and Volk's Railway SNCI (260m). There may be possible issues relating to disturbance and / or predation to birds.
- Potential for coastal squeeze and the potential effects on Maritime Cliff Slope, Coastal Vegetated Shingle (BAP Habitats), and Adder (protected Species).
- Grade II Listed Building, French Apartments on De Courcel road (70m) Proximity to Kemp Town Conservation Area (110m)
- Archaeological potential with regard to below ground remains; previous development may have had impacts on any potential remains. (un-designated)
- Portslade Rottingdean 2013 AQMA is located 770m west of site. Vehicle routing may be an issue.
- Views from the neighbouring public open space and the SDNP.
- Proximity to residential properties. The site is overlooked by the eight-storey Marine Gate block of flats to the east, and by the rear of properties on Arundel Street to the west. There are other residential properties in the wider area.
- Site is close to a DEFRA Noise Area.
- Landscape/townscape character and visual amenity.
- The existing uses on the site, and those surrounding it;
- Highway capacity is unlikely to be generally problematic in this location, as the site is directly adjacent to the A259. However, there may be existing highway issues in the wider network.
- Underground water and wastewater infrastructure.
- A Biodiversity Opportunity Area is adjacent to the site.

Opportunities*

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;

- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. It may have minor negative effect on air quality and air pollution. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

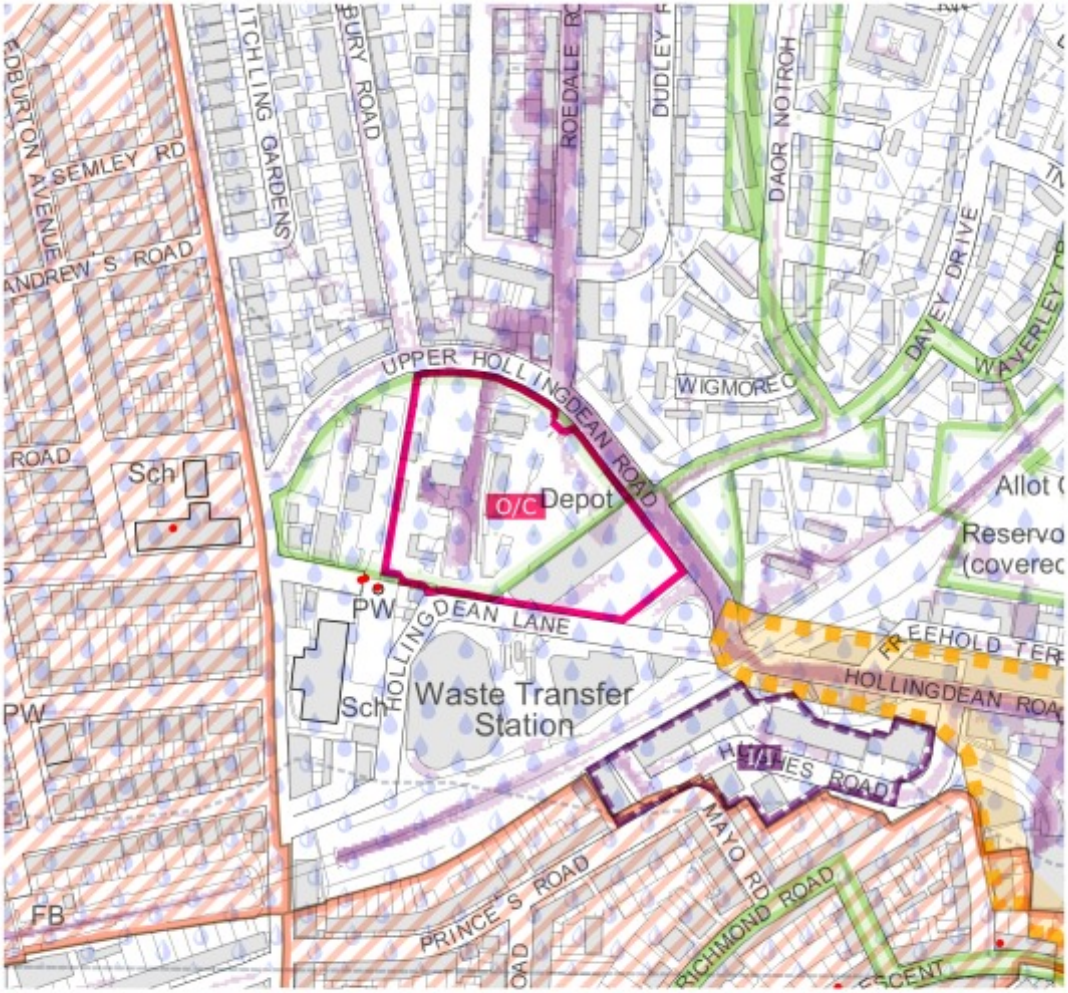
Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

* The development considerations and opportunities listed are not exhaustive. Other issues may emerge at the development management stage.

A Waste Site Profiles

SP-O/C Hollingdean Industrial Estate, Brighton



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Map 6 SP-O/C Hollingdean Industrial Estate, Brighton

Site Details

Site type:	Area of Opportunity	**Local Authority:**	The City of Brighton and Hove (B)
Grid reference:	TQ 316 060	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	2.24ha	**Electoral area:**	Hollingdean and Stanmer Ward

Admin ref: 16 / 531681 / 106037

Waste Site Profiles A

Description

This is an existing site allocation in the Waste Local Plan 2006. The southern part of the allocation has been developed as a Waste Transfer Station and Materials Recovery Facility and the site boundary has therefore been amended to exclude this part of the original allocation. Northern part remains in use as small older industrial units and a Council depot.

Other Information

Based on the information contained in this site profile, it is unlikely that the following waste management uses will be acceptable and / or feasible on this site: Conventional Thermal Treatment.

Part of site is an existing waste site: Hollingdean Depot.

Site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Council's City Plan Part One 2016, Policy CP3(3).

Development Considerations*

- Potential for air quality/emissions issues affecting Crespin Way SNCI (390m), Woodvale, Extra-mural Downs Cemeteries SNCI (380m), Brighton Station SNCI (770m).
- Potential for air quality/emissions issues affecting Woodland and Chalk grassland (BAP Habitats)
- Site is approximately 30m from Preston Park Conservation Area and 70m from the Round Hill Conservation Area. There are three grade II listed buildings associated with the Jewish Burial Ground in Florence Place that are immediately adjacent to the site whilst the grade II listed Downs Road Junior School is 60-70m away on the other side of Ditchling Road.
- Archaeological potential with regard to below ground remains; previous development may have had impacts on any potential remains. (un-designated)
- AQMA located along Hollingdean Road to the east of the site and on Lewes Road.
- Residential amenity.
- Landscape/townscape character and visual amenity;
- The existing uses on the site, and those surrounding it, (Residential properties and school in close proximity).
- Part of site is identified within Environment Agency Surface Water Flood Risk Map.
- Site is within Groundwater Protection Zone 1.
- Access affected by pinch point at the tunnel under railway line. There may be traffic issues in the wider area.
- Underground water and wastewater infrastructure.
- Part of the site is within a Biodiversity Opportunity Area.

Opportunities*

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Opportunity for utilising sustainable modes of transport (rail and/or water);
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on air quality and air pollution; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the

A Waste Site Profiles

amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the sustainable use of local mineral resources; water quality; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

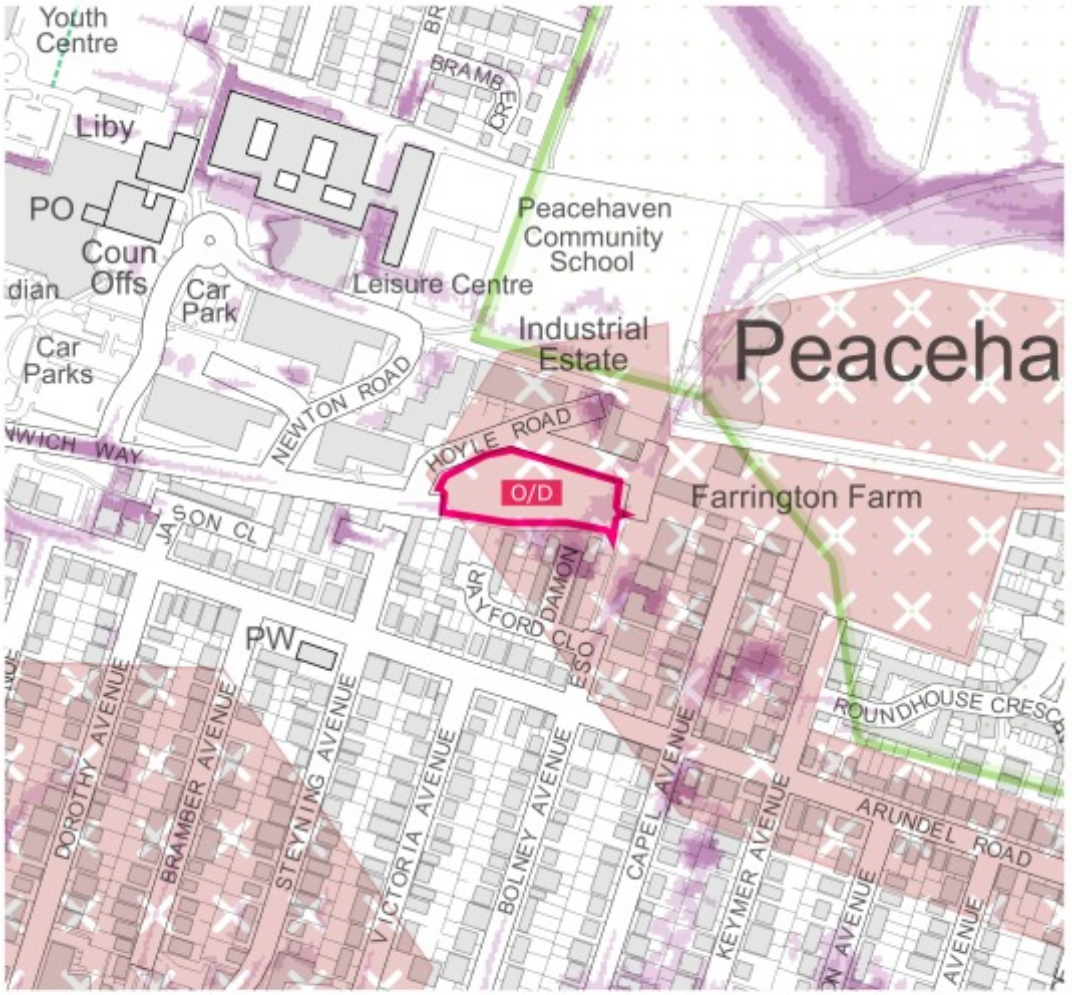
Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

* The development considerations and opportunities listed are not exhaustive. Other issues may emerge at the development management stage.

Waste Site Profiles A

SP-O/D Hoyle Rd, Peacehaven



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Map 7 SP-O/D Hoyle Rd, Peacehaven

Site Details

Site type:	Area of Opportunity	**Local Authority:**	Lewes District
Grid reference:	TQ 414 013	**Parish:**	Peacehaven CP
Area:	0.53	**Electoral area:**	Peacehaven and Telscombe Towns ED

Admin ref: 157 / 541422 / 101304

A Waste Site Profiles

Description

Undeveloped site allocated for business type development in Local Plan. There are existing business uses to the north, east and west served from Greenwich Way which would also serve this site. Proximity to residential to the south might inhibit use of site for certain waste uses.

Due to the size of the site it is unlikely to only be suitable for smaller recycling or recovery facilities.

Other Information

Based on the information contained in this site profile, it is unlikely that the following waste management uses will be acceptable and / or feasible on this site: Conventional Thermal Treatment.

Site allocated in the Lewes District Council's Local Plan 2003 (Adopted), Employment Allocation PT6

Development Considerations*

- Proximity to Brighton to Newhaven Cliffs SSSI (590m) which is noted for its coastal habitats and breeding bird interest. There may be potential for air quality emissions issues and / or for disturbance and predation issues.
- Peacehaven Golf Course SNCI, noted for its woodland and scrub grassland, is located 1.2km from the site. There may be potential for air quality emission and litter issues.
- Reptiles and Great Crested Newts (protected species) recorded within 500m of the site. There may be potential for harm/disturbance .
- Site is within an Archaeological Notification Area. There may be archaeological potential with regard to below ground prehistoric remains from Mesolithic to Iron Age.
- Site it close to People's Park.
- Residential amenity.
- Landscape/townscape character and visual amenity.
- The existing uses on the site, and those surrounding it.
- Layout, access and visibility of access will require consideration. A transport assessment or statement may be required due to capacity issues on approach roads and A259.
- Part of site is identified within Environment Agency Surface Water Flood Risk Map.

Opportunities*

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Waste Site Profiles A

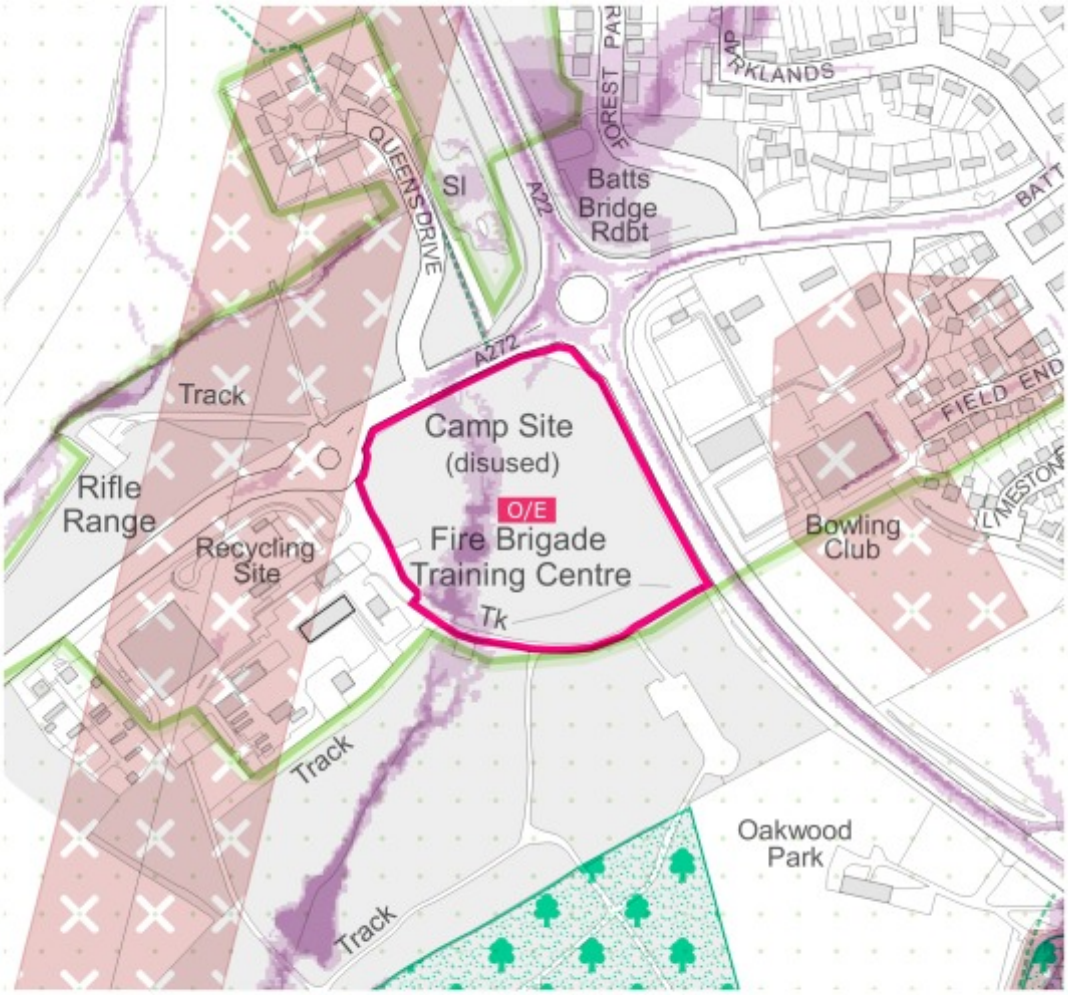
Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

* The development considerations and opportunities listed are not exhaustive. Other issues may emerge at the development management stage.

A Waste Site Profiles

SP-O/E Maresfield Camp, Maresfield (Ashdown Business Park)



Map 8 SP-O/E Maresfield Camp, Maresfield (Ashdown Business Park)

Site Details

Site type:	Area of Opportunity	**Local Authority:**	Wealden District
Grid reference:	TQ 459 237	**Parish:**	Maresfield CP
Area:	3.23	**Electoral area:**	Buxted Maresfield ED

Admin ref: 65 / 545919 / 123707

Description

The site is a former camp site located to the south west of Maresfield, adjacent to Batts Bridge Roundabout, a junction between the A272 and the A22. A household waste recycling centre and the Maresfield Fire Service Training Centre are located adjacently to the west of the site. The site is rough ground/grassland and well screened to the north and east from the A22 and A272 by mature

trees, although the site is clearly visible from the west. The nearest residential properties are located across the A22 to the east of the site. The road which provides access to the adjacent waste and fire service uses also connects to this site.

Other Information

A larger area of opportunity may be considered.

Development Considerations*

- Several sites within 1km with good connectivity, the closest being Calves Shaw at 120m. Air quality / emissions may be an issue.
- Ashdown Forest SAC within 7km, refer to HRA information below.
- Piltdown Common SNCI is located within 1km which includes heathland, grassland, scrub, woodland habitats with good connectivity. Development may raise potential for air quality and / or emissions issues.
- There are hedgerows and trees on this site, (BAP Habitat). There is the potential for protected species on site (reptiles, bats, dormice and great crested newts). Development may need to consider potential air quality and / or emission issues, and the potential for disturbance and / or harm to protected species.
- Uncertain archaeological potential with regard to below ground remains; previous development may have had impacts on any potential remains. (un-designated)
- Proximity to residential properties;
- Part or all of site is located on Grade 3a/3b Agricultural Land.
- Part of site is identified as within Environment Agency Surface Water Flood Risk Map.
- Underground wastewater infrastructure.
- A Biodiversity Opportunity Area is adjacent to the site.

Opportunities*

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; causes of and our adaption to climate change; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

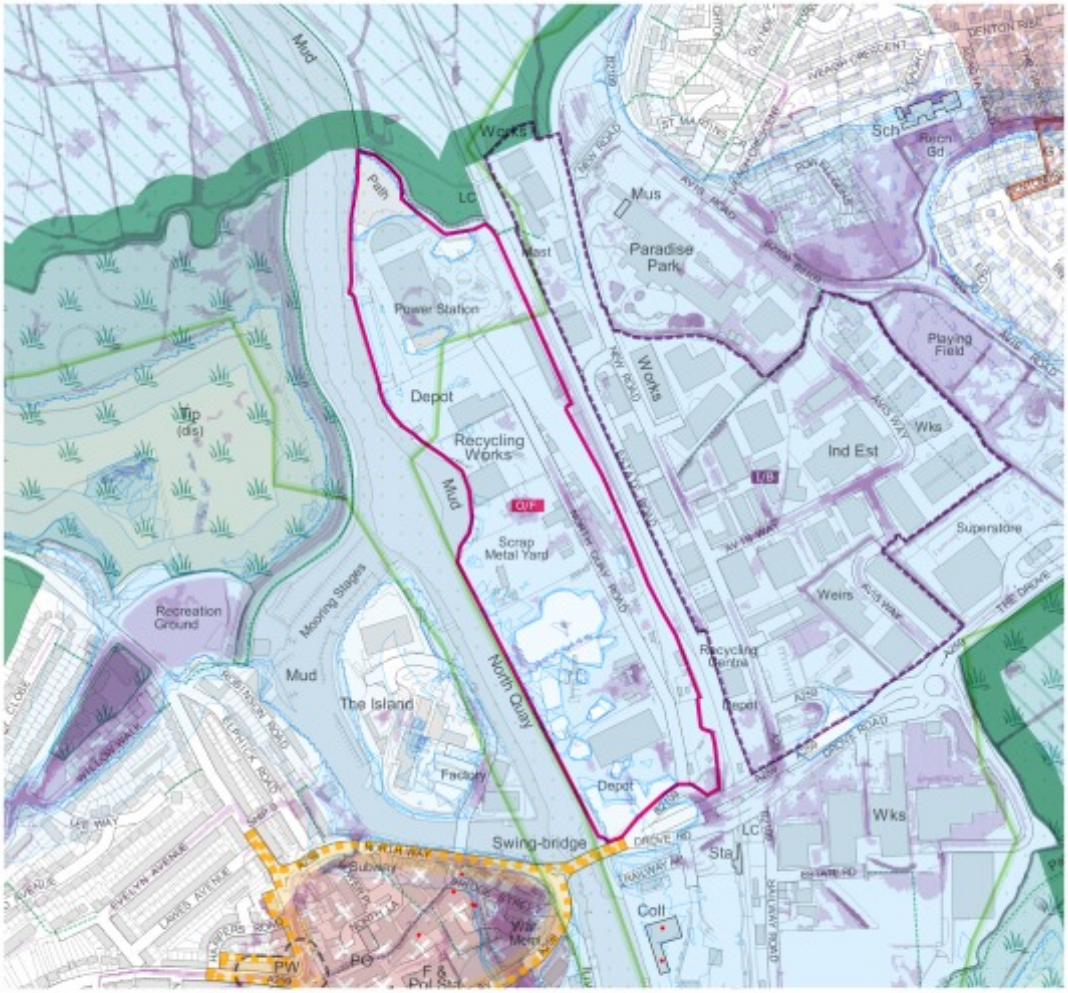
Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Pending further details on site usage, this site is screened in due to the potential for reduced air quality at Ashdown Forest SAC/SPA

* The development considerations and opportunities listed are not exhaustive. Other issues may emerge at the development management stage.

A Waste Site Profiles

SP-O/F North Quay, Newhaven



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Map 9 SP-O/F North Quay, Newhaven

Site Details

Site type:	Area of Opportunity	**Local Authority:**	Lewes District
Grid reference:	TQ 446 019	**Parish:**	South Heighton CP; Newhaven CP
Area:	17.96	**Electoral area:**	Ouse Valley East ED

Admin ref: 86 / 544648 / 101962

Waste Site Profiles A

Description

This is a large well established industrial estate containing a number of waste and minerals uses. The site is accessed from the A259 via North Quay Road which runs through the middle in a north-south direction. Sites to the west of the road have the benefit of wharfage, some of which is in use. The northerly section of the site is occupied by the Energy Recovery Facility (ERF). The Lewes to Seaford railway line runs along adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site. A rail link facility has recently been constructed on the north western side of the railway to transport incinerator bottom ash from the ERF. There are currently several vacant plots on site.

Other Information

Part of site is an exiting minerals site: Newhaven North Quay; The Old Timber Yard

Part of site is an existing waste site: Newhaven ERF, Rail Transfer; Newhaven ERF; Southerham Wharf; Newhaven Roadstone Ltd; Kingston Transport (Newhaven);Tarmac (Inert)

Site allocated in the Lewes District Council's Local Plan 2003 (Adopted), Employment Allocation NH24

Development Considerations*

- The northern boundary of the site adjoins the South Downs National Park.
- Site is located close to Newhaven Refuse Tip SNCI (60m) , Tide Mills SNCI (340m), and Meeching Down SNCI (850m). Development may need to consider potential air quality/emission issues.
- Records indicate great crested newts and reptiles near site. Development may need to consider potential for harm/disturbance to protected species.
- Archaeological potential (un-designated) with regard to below ground remains, primarily industrial/ modern with some deeper alluvial potential.
- Air quality management is an issue in the Newhaven area. Consideration in relation to traffic routing requirements may be required.
- There are views to area from Denton Island public open space. A public footpath runs in a southeast direction long the northern boundary of the site.
- Site is covered by Flood Zone 3b. Development on this site is dependant on the construction on the Newhaven Flood Defence Scheme.
- Part of site is identified as within Environment Agency Surface Water Flood Risk Map.
- Capacity of surrounding transport infrastructure may be an issue depending on number and size of vehicles, a transport assessment may be required.
- Two culverted watercourses cross this site. Any development will need to ensure these watercourses are not adversely affected.
- Part of the site is within a Biodiversity Opportunity Area.

Opportunities*

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Opportunity for utilising sustainable modes of transport (rail and/or water);
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;
- Potential to improve pedestrian links and rights of way.

A Waste Site Profiles

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the risk and impact of flooding; air quality and air pollution; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

* The development considerations and opportunities listed are not exhaustive. Other issues may emerge at the development management stage.

Waste Site Profiles A

SP-O/G Queensway (Land west of), Hastings

Map 10 SP-O/G Queensway (Land west of), Hastings

Site Details

Site type:	Area of Opportunity	**Local Authority:**	Hastings District (B)
Grid reference:	TQ 784 123	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	8.49	**Electoral area:**	Ashdown and Conquest ED

Admin ref: 29 / 578410 / 112315

A Waste Site Profiles

Description

Partially developed industrial / business type uses on site allocated for business uses. Site configuration is narrow and adjacent to ecological constraints. Adjoining Ancient Woodland could constrain extent of development potential.

Other Information

Part of site allocated in Hastings Borough Council's Local Plan 2011 (Adopted 2014), Employment Policy LRA9

Part of site allocated in Hastings Borough Council's Local Plan 2011 (Adopted 2014), Employment Policy LRA6

Development Considerations*

- The High Weald AONB is approximately 480m from site.
- The site is adjacent to Ancient Woodland.
- Site is adjacent to and partially covered by the Marline Valley Woods SSSI, There may be potential for issues related to water discharge.
- Site is adjacent to and partially covered by the Marline Valley Woods LNR & SNCI.
- Proximity to a number of BAP Habitats including Ancient Woodland, Ghyll woodland, Meadows, Adjacent Marline & Park Woods SWT reserve. Records indicate Dormice (European Protected Species) in the vicinity. There may be potential issues related to air quality / emissions, water quality / leachate and litter.
- Potential for below ground archaeology, ranging from prehistoric to medieval on ridge. (Un-designated)
- Adjacent to and partially overlapping Marline and Park Woods LGS.
- Proximity to residential properties;
- Landscape/townscape character and visual amenity;
- The existing uses on the site, and those surrounding it;
- Site access and / or capacity of surrounding transport infrastructure;
- Underground wastewater infrastructure.
- A Biodiversity Opportunity Area is adjacent to the site.

Opportunities*

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for utilising sustainable modes of transport (rail and/or water);
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Waste Site Profiles A

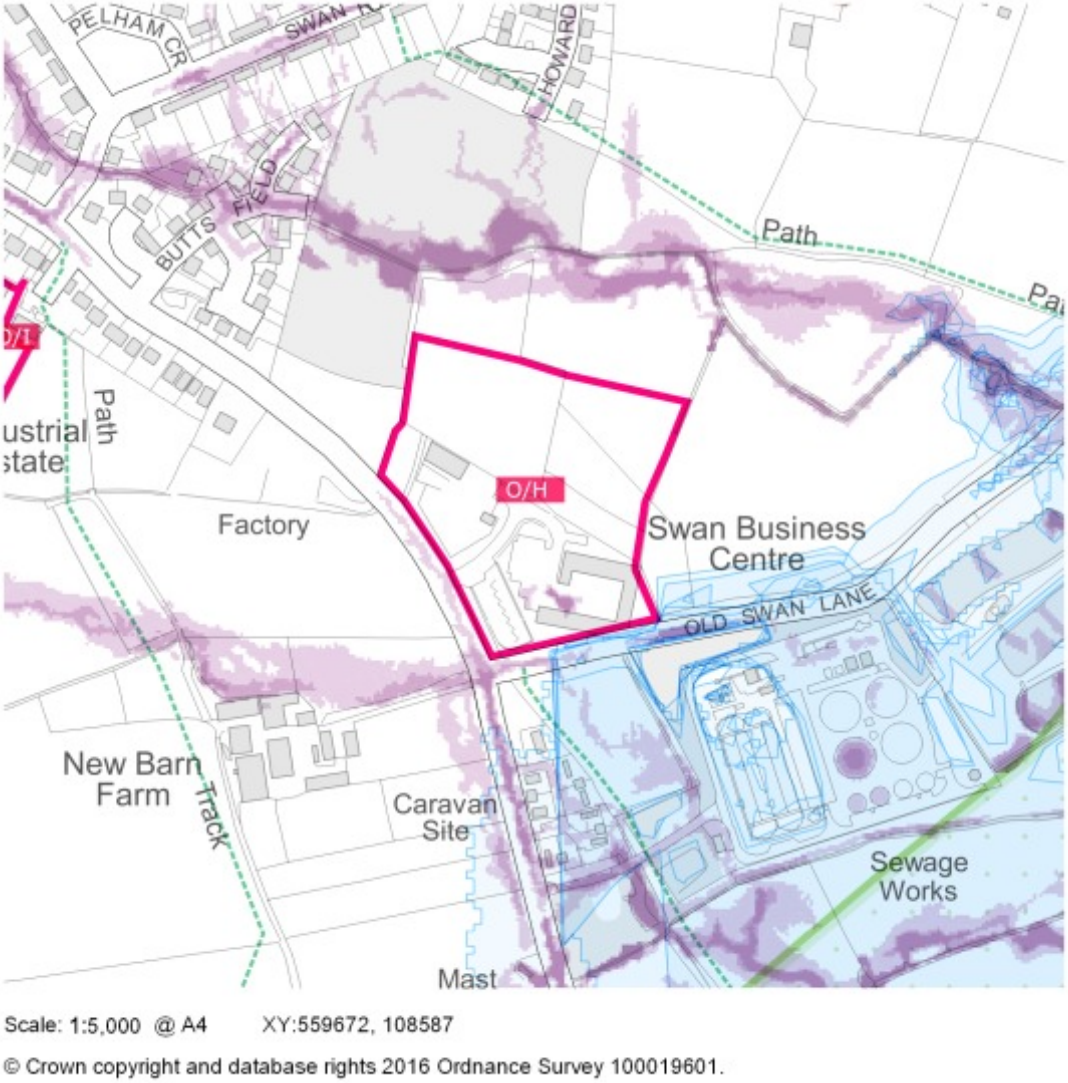
Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

* The development considerations and opportunities listed are not exhaustive. Other issues may emerge at the development management stage.

A Waste Site Profiles

SP-O/H Station Road / Old Swan Lane Industrial Estate, Hailsham



Map 11 SP-O/H Station Road / Old Swan Lane Industrial Estate, Hailsham

Site Details

Site type:	Area of Opportunity	**Local Authority:**	Wealden District
Grid reference:	TQ 596 085	**Parish:**	Hailsham CP
Area:	2.93	**Electoral area:**	Hailsham and Herstmonceux ED

Admin ref: 195 / 559672 / 108587

Waste Site Profiles A

Description

The site is a mixture of developed, commercial/ industrial uses and undeveloped fields. The south-eastern end of the site has smarter, Business Park appearance (including uses such as a Design Company), but there is also a coal merchants to the north-west and a Household Waste Recycling Site to the south-west. Towards the north-east the site incorporates grassland fields, and hedges. There are some open views to residential properties (for example Howard Close) across the fields to the north of the site.

Other Information

Part of site is an existing waste site: Hailsham HWRS

Part of site identified as adjoining a wastewater treatment works Hailsham South

Site allocated in Wealden District Council's Local Plan 1998 (Adopted), Policy BS3 (7)

Development Considerations*

- Ancient woodland (Copthorn Wood) sites within 1km with connectivity to woodland habitat on site. There may be potential for air quality and / or emission issues, and potential for fragmentation.
- Pevensey Levels SAC is 400m away, Ramsar within 1km. Refer to HRA summary below.
- Pevensey Levels SSSI within 1km.
- Proximity to Abbots Wood & Wilmington Wood & Milton Hide SNCI (ancient woodland).
- There are records of Spiked Rampion (WCA Sch 5) and Reptiles near this site.
- Potential for prehistoric archaeology, (un-designated).
- Residential amenity.
- Landscape/townscape character and visual amenity;
- The existing uses on the site, and those surrounding it;
- Site access and / or capacity of surrounding transport infrastructure;
- Part or all of site is located on Grade 3a/3b Agricultural Land;
- Surface water flooding affects part of this site.
- Underground wastewater infrastructure.

Opportunities*

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

A Waste Site Profiles

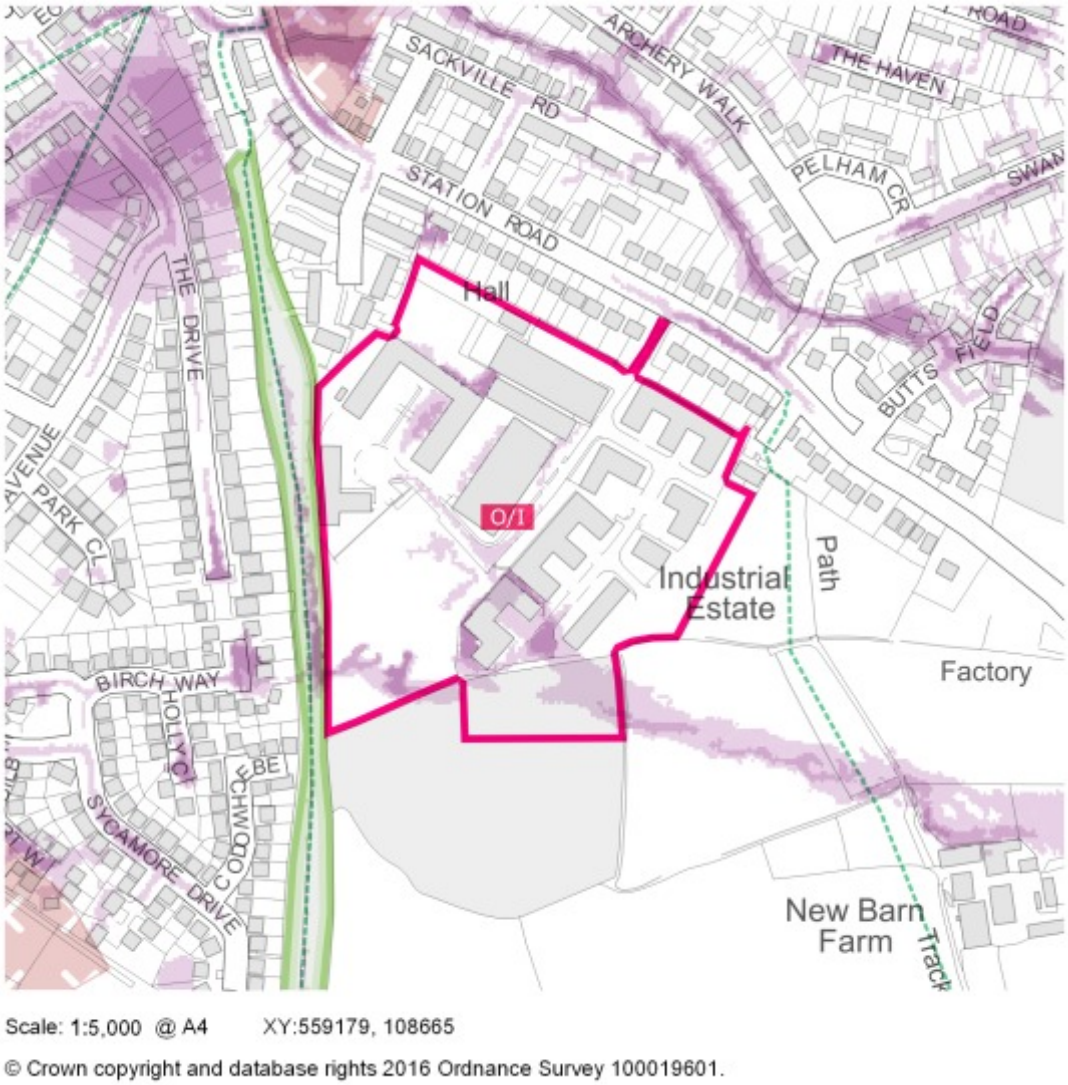
Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Any development application should be subject to project-level HRA screening in order to confirm that appropriate avoidance and mitigation mechanisms exist to protect the Pevensey Levels designations. Any waste sites would require inclusion of features such as Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) or balancing ponds incorporated within a proposed development as part of measures to avoid run-off of water and potential pollutants. It is recommended that any development should also include measures to ensure that construction practices include measures to avoid harm to the designated sites through run-off or spillages. Such measures could be incorporated into a Construction and Environment Management Plan.

* The development considerations and opportunities listed are not exhaustive. Other issues may emerge at the development management stage.

Waste Site Profiles A

SP-O/I Station Road Industrial Estate, Hailsham



Map 12 SP-O/I Station Road Industrial Estate, Hailsham

Site Details

Site type:	Area of Opportunity	**Local Authority:**	Wealden District
Grid reference:	TQ 591 086	**Parish:**	Hailsham CP
Area:	6.65	**Electoral area:**	Hailsham and Herstmonceux ED

Admin ref: 194 / 559182 / 108666

A Waste Site Profiles

Description

The site largely consists of an established industrial estate, although an area/ field towards the south-west is undeveloped scrubland, buffering the estate from the Cuckoo Trail cycleway to the west. The established estate consists of 1-2 storey buildings with a range of building footprint sizes. It is predominately smaller buildings. The main carriageway on site is not tarmac and has speed humps. The existing site uses appear to be predominately B2 use classes. Station Road may limit the type of Waste use that could operate successfully on site given existing residential on street parking restricting the carriageway width to the north, and traffic calming chicanes along country lanes to the south.

Other Information

Based on the information contained in this site profile, it is unlikely that the following waste management uses will be acceptable and / or feasible on this site: Conventional Thermal Treatment.

Site allocated in Wealden District Council's Local Plan 1998 (Adopted), Policy BS3 (6)

Development Considerations*

- Ancient woodland sites within 1km with connectivity to woodland habitat on site. (Bolneys Wood 690m away.) Potential for air quality/emission issues, fragmentation.
- Pevensey Levels SAC and Ramsar within 1km, (840m away). Refer to HRA summary below .
- Pevensey Levels SSSI within 1km.
- Abbots Wood & Wilmington Wood & Milton Hide SNCI (ancient woodland) approx. 1km from site, potential for air quality/emission issues.
- Site is in proximity to ancient woodland. Spiked Rampion (WCA Sch 5) and Reptiles (protected species) have been recorded near site.
- Site is a former 19th century brickworks, it is now predominately light industrial land uses. There is the potential for brickmaking industrial archaeology to survive. (Un-designated)
- Residential amenity.
- The existing uses on the site, and those surrounding it.
- Site access and / or capacity of surrounding transport infrastructure.
- Surface water flooding affects part of this site.
- A Biodiversity Opportunity Area is adjacent to the site.

Opportunities*

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Waste Site Profiles A

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Any development application should be subject to project-level HRA screening in order to confirm that appropriate avoidance and mitigation mechanisms exist to protect the Pevensey Levels designations. Any waste sites would require inclusion of features such as Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) or balancing ponds incorporated within a proposed development as part of measures to avoid run-off of water and potential pollutants. It is recommended that any development should also include measures to ensure that construction practices include measures to avoid harm to the designated sites through run-off or spillages. Such measures could be incorporated into a Construction and Environment Management Plan.

* The development considerations and opportunities listed are not exhaustive. Other issues may emerge at the development management stage.

A Waste Site Profiles

Areas of Search

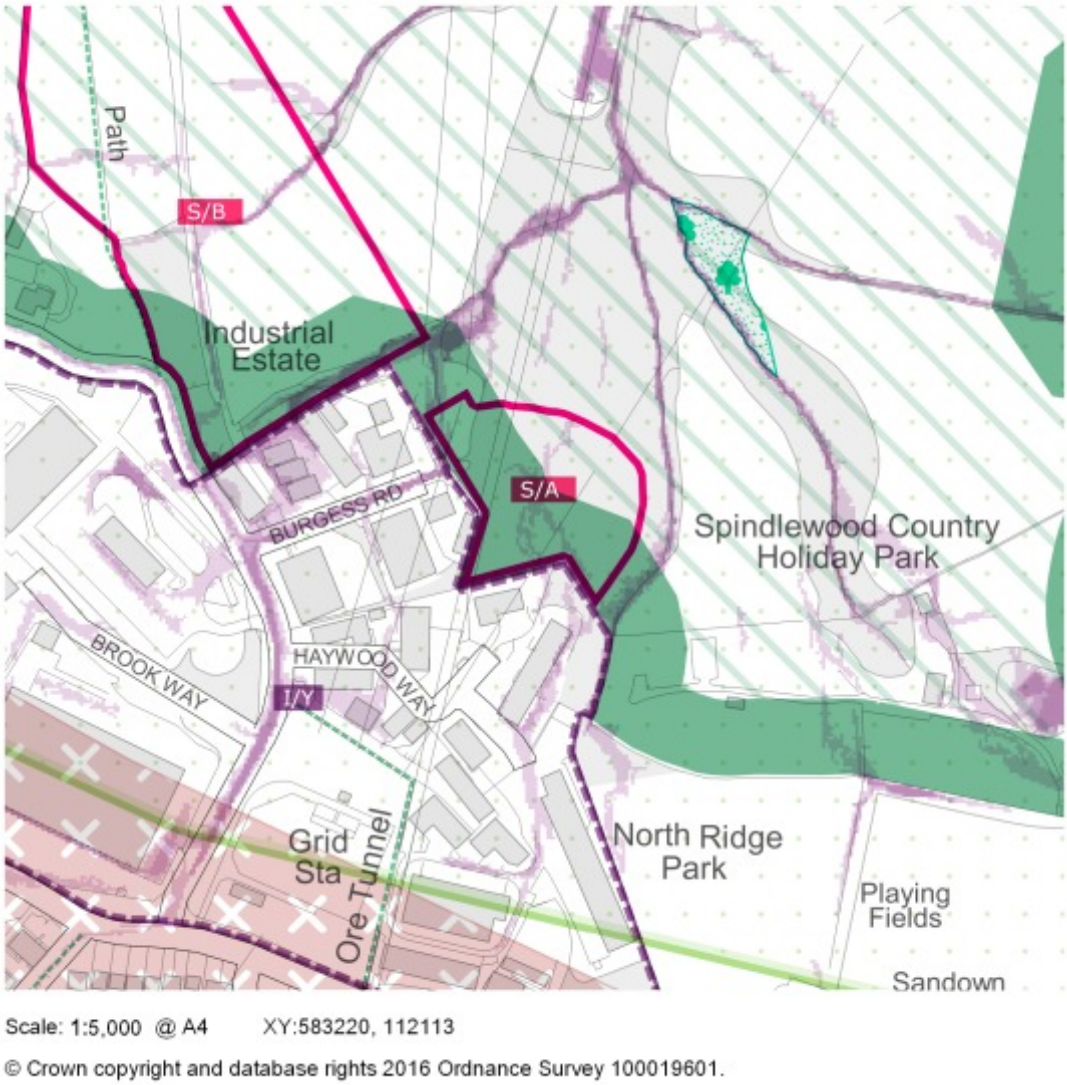
The following sites are identified as Areas of Search:

Ref	Name	Page
SP-S/A	Burgess Road, Hastings	75
SP-S/B	Ivyhouse Lane Extension, Hastings	78
SP-S/C	Sidley (Land north of), Bexhill	81
SP-S/D	West Uckfield (Land at), Uckfield	84

Table 3

Waste Site Profiles A

SP-S/A Burgess Road, Hastings



Map 13 SP-S/A Burgess Road, Hastings

Site Details

Site type:	Area of Search	**Local Authority:**	Rother District; Hastings District (B)
Grid reference:	TQ 831 121	**Parish:**	Guestling CP; Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	1.32 ha	**Electoral area:**	Brede Valley and Marsham ED; Baird and Ore ED

Admin ref: 217 / 345 / 583186 / 112108

A Waste Site Profiles

Description

Allocated industrial site but remains undeveloped. Within AONB and may need to be developed in conjunction with land in adjoining Rother District.

Other Information

Part of site is identified as existing industrial land: Ivyhouse Lane

Site allocated in Hastings Borough Council's Local Plan 2011 (Adopted 2014), Employment Policy HOV12

Development Considerations*

- Site within High Weald AONB.
- There are several Ancient Woodlands in the area connected by woodland/scrub habitat. Potential for air quality/emission issues.
- Hastings cemetery SNCI is connected to site via scrub/woodland/hedgerow.
- Woodland (BAP Habitat) nearby. Potential for air quality/emission issues.
- –Potential for below ground archaeology, prehistoric to medieval on south-facing ridge
- Public open space and / or public rights of way;
- Residential amenity.
- Landscape/townscape character and visual amenity;
- The existing uses on the site, and those surrounding it;
- Parking and associated access issues in relation to this site. In addition, development would be subject to sufficient capacity on Ridge Road.
- Hastings Borough Council and Rother District Council are working jointly in relation to the detailed planning of this site.
- Underground wastewater infrastructure.
- The site is within a Biodiversity Opportunity Area.

Opportunities*

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Opportunity for utilising sustainable modes of transport (rail and/or water);
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

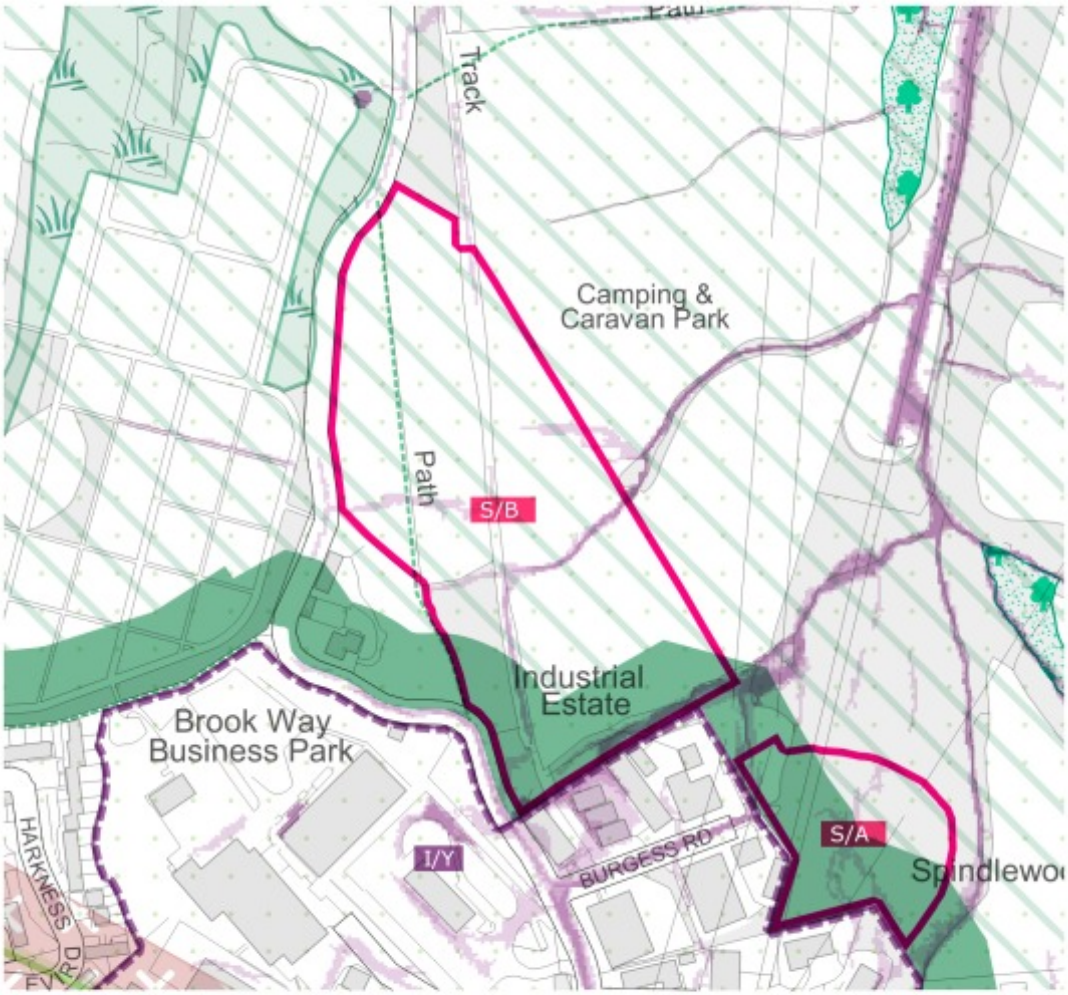
Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

Waste Site Profiles A

* The development considerations and opportunities listed are not exhaustive. Other issues may emerge at the development management stage.

A Waste Site Profiles

SP-S/B Ivyhouse Lane Extension, Hastings



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Map 14 SP-S/B Ivyhouse Lane Extension, Hastings

Site Details

Site type:	Area of Search	**Local Authority:**	Rother District; Hastings District (B)
Grid reference:	TQ 829 123	**Parish:**	Guestling CP; Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	5.65	**Electoral area:**	Brede Valley and Marsham ED; Baird and Ore ED

Admin ref: 28 / 582989 / 112327

Waste Site Profiles A

Description

Greenfield site within High Weald AONB however allocated in Hastings and Rother Local Plans for industrial development

Site is undeveloped and in AONB but identified for industrial type development as an extension to established industrial estates subject to resolution of access and landscape matters. May well come forward in conjunction with compatible allocation in neighbouring Rother District.

Other Information

Site allocated in Hastings Borough Council's Local Plan 2011 (Adopted 2014), Employment Policy HOV11

Development Considerations*

- Site within High Weald AONB.
- There are several Ancient Woodlands within 1km, nearest c. 175m west. There may be potential for air quality/emissions and litter issues.
- Hastings Cliffs SSSI located 1.8km to the south.
- Hastings Cemetery SNCI (adjacent), Ochiltree Woods SNCI, St Helens Wood SNCI & LNR and Hastings Country Park SNCI are located within 1km of the site. There may be potential for air quality/emissions issues.
- In the local vicinity there is Woodland, Heathland and Coastal Cliffs. (BAP Habitats)
- There may be potential for below ground archaeology, prehistoric to medieval on south-facing ridge.
- Residential amenity.
- Landscape/townscape character and visual amenity;
- The existing uses on the site, and those surrounding it;
- Development would be dependant on suitable access is from Ivyhouse Lane or via Burgess Road, and subject to capacity on the Ridge Road.
- Part or all of site is located on Grade 3a/3b Agricultural Land;
- Hastings Borough Council and Rother District Council are working jointly in relation to the detailed planning of this site.
- Underground wastewater infrastructure.
- The site is within a Biodiversity Opportunity Area.

Opportunities*

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Opportunity for utilising sustainable modes of transport (rail and/or water);
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the historic built environment and countryside; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of

A Waste Site Profiles

local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

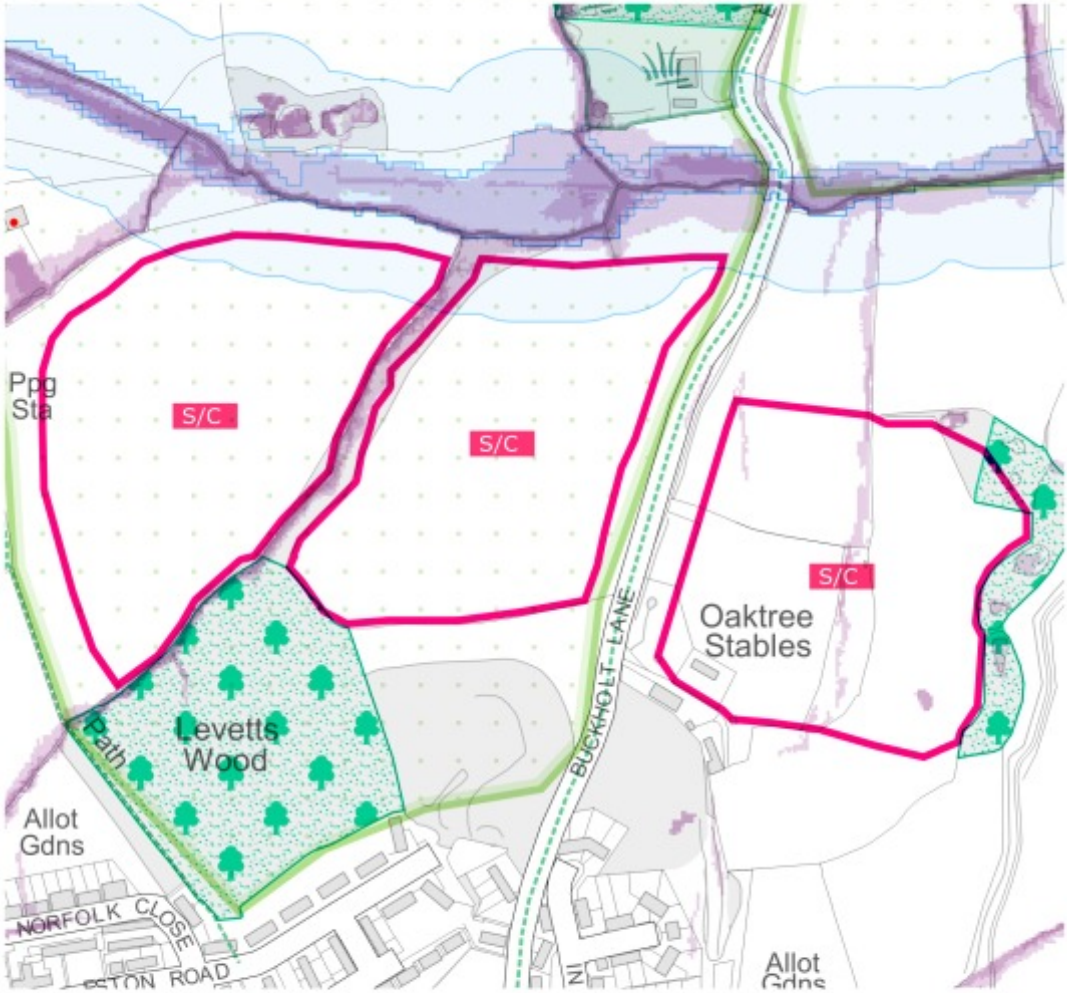
Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

* The development considerations and opportunities listed are not exhaustive. Other issues may emerge at the development management stage.

Waste Site Profiles A

SP-S/C Sidley (Land north of), Bexhill



Map 15 SP-S/C Land north of Sidley, Bexhill

Site Details

Site type:	Area of Search	**Local Authority:**	Rother District
Grid reference:	TQ 742 097	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	13.47	**Electoral area:**	Bexhill King Offa ED

Admin ref: 40 / 574230 / 109783

A Waste Site Profiles

Description

Area allocated for business development by Rother District Council. Currently land is undeveloped with poor access. Development is dependant upon completion of BHLR and construction of Bexhill Gateway link.

Other Information

Site may be affected by new road infrastructure proposals.

Development Considerations*

- Ancient Woodland located adjacent to site. There may be potential for air quality and / or emission issues as well as potential litter issues.
- Combe Valley SSSI approx. 940 metres east (wetland, ancient woodland)
- There are several SNCIs within 1km, with Ancient Woodland, meadow and wetland interest.
- Site is in proximity to Ancient Woodland, Ghyll woodland, Meadows, with records of Dormice (EPS), Small heath butterfly and Reptiles in the vicinity. There may be potential for air quality and / or emission issues and potential for issues with litter. There may also be potential water quality and / or leachate issues.
- Setting of Listed buildings at Preston Hall.
- Link Road archaeological work and subsequent English Heritage (Historic England) funded research indicates high potential for nationally important, undesignated archaeological remains in this area. These are 'Flint scatter' lithic sites which without structure cannot be scheduled. Very high potential for important below ground archaeological remains, prehistoric to medieval particularly close to the stream. Archaeology in relation to Wadhurst Clay, T Wells Sands and Ashdown Beds may be found and there is potential for evidence of iron working. (Un-designated)
- Site may affect a public open space and / or public rights of way;
- Residential amenity.
- The existing uses on the site, and those surrounding it;
- Site access and / or capacity of surrounding transport infrastructure;
- Part or all of site is located on Grade 3a/3b Agricultural Land;
- Surface water flooding present on part of site.
- Site is a strategically important business site, development will need to be suitably compatible.
- Part of the site is within a Biodiversity Opportunity Area.

Opportunities*

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

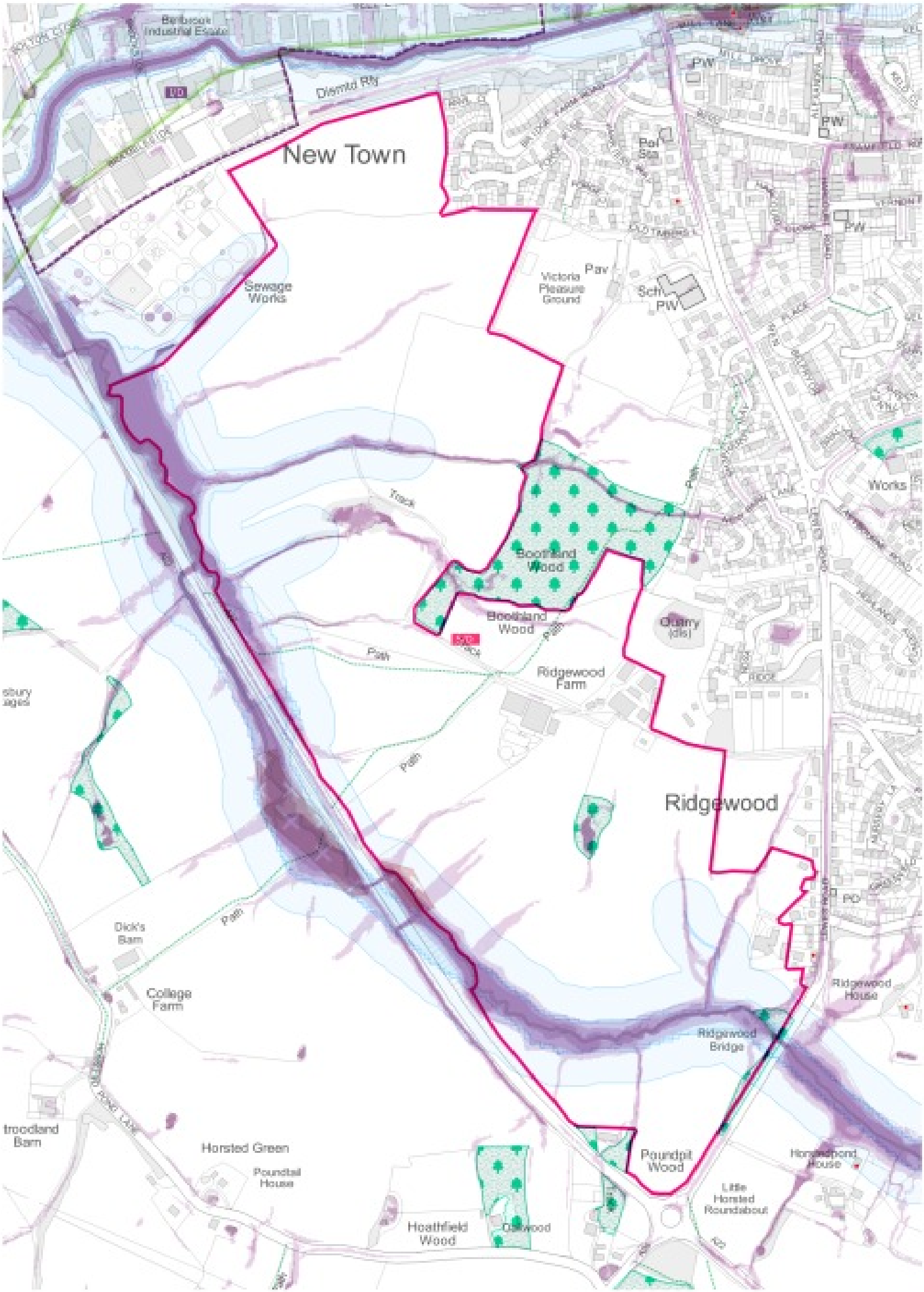
Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the risk and impact of flooding; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Waste Site Profiles A

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

* The development considerations and opportunities listed are not exhaustive. Other issues may emerge at the development management stage.



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Waste Site Profiles A

SP-S/D West Uckfield (Land at), Uckfield

Site Details

Site type:	Area of Search	**Local Authority:**	Wealden District
Grid reference:	TQ 469 199	**Parish:**	Little Horsted CP; Uckfield CP
Area:	81.55	**Electoral area:**	Buxted Maresfield ED; Framfield and Horam ED; Uckfield ED

Admin ref: 118 / 546973 / 119913

Description

The site covers approximately 81.55 hectares of land located to the east of the A22 Uckfield by-pass in Ridgewood. The site slopes down from north to south and comprises of fields, Ancient Woodland, marshy grassland, pond and Ridgewood Stream which enters and leaves the site to the south west.

The site has been identified as a mixed use urban extension in the Wealden Council's Proposed Submission Strategic Sites Local Plan (Policy SUC1) June 2013, comprising of housing, employment provision, education facilities and associated infrastructure.

To the north and east of the site are residential properties and Victoria Pleasure Grounds. Uckfield town centre is further north of the site. The waster water treatment works and Bellbrook Industrial Estate are located to the north west of the site.

Other Information

Part of site identified as adjoining a wastewater treatment works Uckfield

Site allocated in Wealden District Council's Strategic Sites Document: Land at west Uckfield

Development Considerations*

- The Ashdown Forest SAC/SPA is approximately 5km north of the site. It is important that levels of nitrogen deposition in the Forest are not increased.
- Ancient Woodland adjacent and within the site. (Boothland Wood).
- Ancient Woodland, potential harm to species or habitats such as; Adder, Grass Snake or Common Lizard. In addition, the potential for harm to protected species and disturbance to core habitats.
- Below ground archaeological potential for Prehistoric through to post-medieval remains. Farmland in 19th century, still farmland today, (un-designated).
- Site may affect a public open space and / or public rights of way;
- Residential amenity.
- Landscape/townscape character and visual amenity;
- The existing uses on the site, and those surrounding it;
- Part of site is within Flood Zone 2, 3a and / or 3b.
- Part or all of site is located on Grade 3a/3b Agricultural Land;
- Underground wastewater infrastructure.

Opportunities*

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;

A Waste Site Profiles

- Opportunity for utilising sustainable modes of transport (rail and/or water);
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the risk and impact of flooding; causes of and our adaption to climate change; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; biodiversity and geodiversity; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Pending further details details on site useage, this site is screened in due to the potential for reduced air quality at Ashdown Forest SAC/SPA

* The development considerations and opportunities listed are not exhaustive. Other issues may emerge at the development management stage.

Waste Site Profiles A

-

Physical Extension of Existing Waste Sites

The following sites are identified as having the potential for a Physical Extension to an Existing Waste Site:

Ref	Name	Page
SP-E/A	Cophall Wood Waste Transfer Station (Land North of), A22, Polegate	88
SP-E/B	Woodside Depot, A22, Hailsham	91

Table 4

A Waste Site Profiles

SP-E/A Cophall Wood Waste Transfer Station (Land North of), A22, Polegate

Scale: 1:5,000 @ A4 XY:557668, 106833

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Map 17 SP-E/A Cophall Wood Waste Transfer Station (Land North of), A22, Polegate

Site Details

Site type:	Physical Extension of Existing Waste Site	**Local Authority:**	Wealden District
Grid reference:	TQ 576 068	**Parish:**	Polegate CP
Area:	0.74	**Electoral area:**	Polegate, Willingdon and East Dean ED

Admin ref: 191 / 557670 / 106838

Waste Site Profiles A

Description

Cophall Wood is an existing waste recycling facility. The proposed area is the area in the north of the site. This description relates to the entire site including the operational (southern) and proposed (northern) location.

The site is triangular in shape, bounded to the east by a track and ancient woodland, and to the north, east, and south ancient woodland. The A22 is located to the east (beyond the ancient woodland). Access is from the A22. There does not appear to be any immediately adjacent residential properties.

Site layout will be important to ensure buffer with Ancient Woodland.

Other Information

Part of site is an existing waste site: Cophall Wood

Development Considerations*

- Adjacent to ancient woodland site with good connectivity. Minimum 15m buffer required between development and ancient woodland. Development may need to consider potential for air quality/emission issues, water quality/leachates, litter, direct impacts/habitat loss.
- Adjacent to site is Long Wood & Wet Wood SNCI (ancient woodland inc wet wood)
- Site contains or is close to Biodiversity Action Plan species, habitats or wildlife reserves; In the local area there is Ancient woodland; Wet woodland; Grazing marsh; and Open water (BAP Habitats). Records of Fen raft spider (protected species) in vicinity.
- The archaeological potential of area is undefined. (un-designated)
- Landscape/townscape character and visual amenity;
- Site access may require improvement.
- The site is within a Biodiversity Opportunity Area.

Opportunities*

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Located on previously developed land;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Any development application should be subject to project-level HRA screening in order to confirm that appropriate avoidance and mitigation mechanisms exist to protect the Pevensey Levels designations. Any waste sites would require inclusion of features such as Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) or balancing ponds incorporated within a proposed development as part of measures

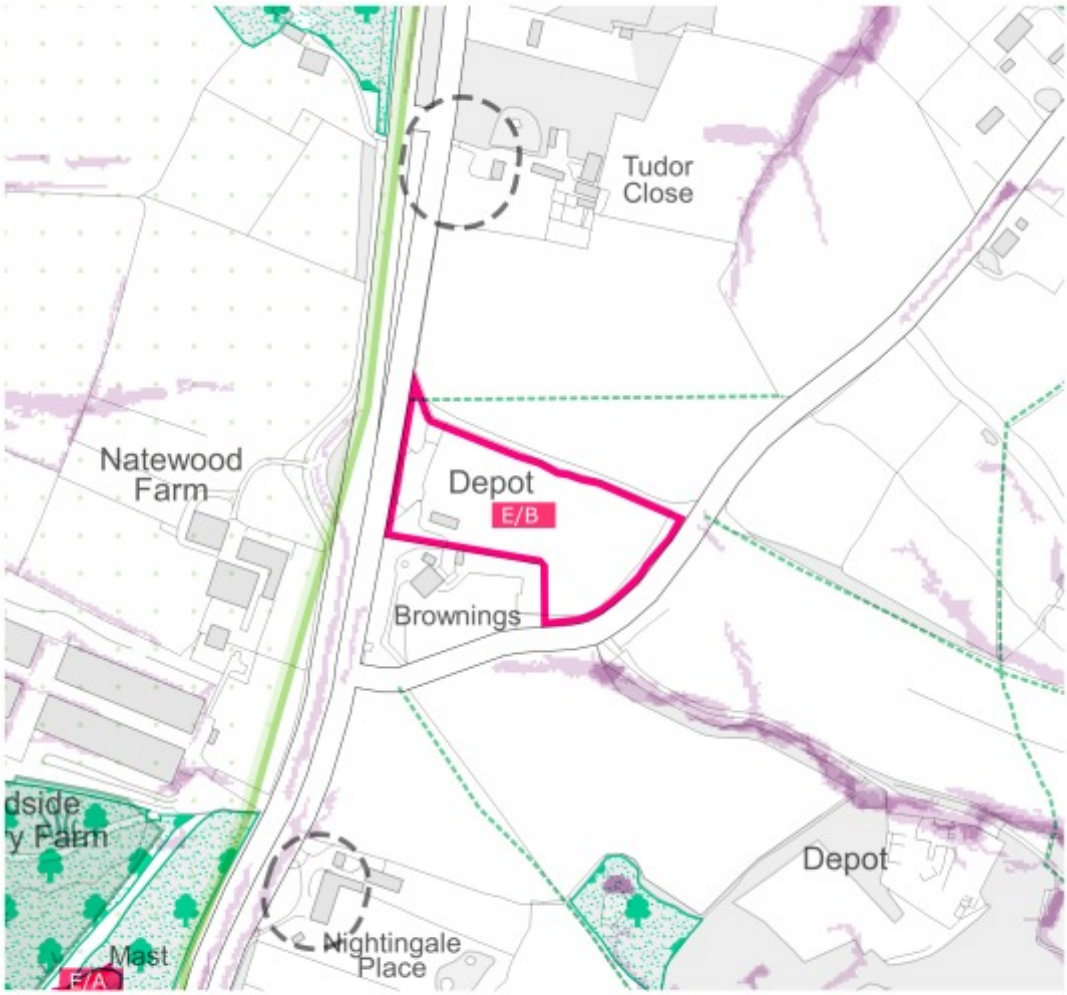
A Waste Site Profiles

to avoid run-off of water and potential pollutants. It is recommended that any development should also include measures to ensure that construction practices include measures to avoid harm to the designated sites through run-off or spillages. Such measures could be incorporated into a Construction and Environment Management Plan.

* The development considerations and opportunities listed are not exhaustive. Other issues may emerge at the development management stage.

Waste Site Profiles A

SP-E/B Woodside Depot, A22, Hailsham



Scale: 1:5,000 @ A4 XY:557987, 107198

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Map 18 SP-E/B Woodside Depot, A22, Polegate

Site Details

Site type:	Physical Extension of Existing Waste Site	**Local Authority:**	Wealden District
Grid reference:	TQ 579 072	**Parish:**	Hailsham CP
Area:	1.47 ha	**Electoral area:**	Hailsham and Herstmonceux ED

Admin ref: 341 / 557969 / 107207

A Waste Site Profiles

Description

Woodside Depot is an existing highway / construction depot, mostly comprising of a large hardstanding area. Presently, the operator stores and reuses material generated from their construction business. The house located to the south of the site is owned by the owners of the yard. The site is bounded by the A22 to the west, and open countryside to the north, east and south. there is screening along the perimeter of the site.

Other Information

None.

Development Considerations*

- Ancient Woodland sites within 1km with connectivity between sites. Development may need to consider potential for air quality/emissions issues.
- The Pevensey Levels are within 2km. Development may need to consider potential for leachate/water quality issues
- Abbots & Wilmington Wood & Milton Hide SNCI within 500m (ancient woodland site). Potential for air quality/emission issues.
- Ancient woodland (BAP Habitat) within 1km. Local records of protected species. Potential air quality/emission issues.
- Two Grade II Listed Buildings located 300m to east.
- Uncertain below ground archaeological potential. Some early 20 th century structures in south indicated on historic mapping. (un-designated)
- Landscape/townscape character and visual amenity;
- The existing uses on the site, and those surrounding it;
- Site access arrangements.

Opportunities*

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Located on previously developed land;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Summary of assessment not available at this time, refer to Sustainability Appraisal for complete assessment.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Any development application should be subject to project-level HRA screening in order to confirm that appropriate avoidance and mitigation mechanisms exist to protect the Pevensey Levels designations. Any waste sites would require inclusion of features such as Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) or balancing ponds incorporated within a proposed development as part of measures to avoid run-off of water and potential pollutants. It is recommended that any development should also include measures to ensure that construction practices include measures to avoid harm to the designated sites through run-off or spillages. Such measures could be incorporated into a Construction and Environment Management Plan.

* The development considerations and opportunities listed are not exhaustive. Other issues may emerge at the development management stage.

Safeguarded Waste Sites B

B Safeguarded Waste Sites

Appendix B Safeguarded Waste Sites

The table below was drawn up in line with Policy WMP6 and SP6 on 1 December 2016. An updated version of this table and associated Local Policies Map will be published periodically.

		Safeguarding Reason(s)					
Ref	Name	Allocation	Physical Extension to Waste Site	Strategic Waste Site	Recycled secondary aggregate facility	HWRC	Page
SP-WCA/A	Apex Way, Hailsham	N	N	Y	Y	N	97
SP-WCA/B	Beddingham Composting Facility	N	N	Y	N	N	98
SP-WCA/C	Boathouse Farm, Isfield	N	N	Y	N	N	99
SP-WCA/D	Brett Concrete Works (Unit 1), Brett Drive, Bexhill	N	N	N	N	N	100
SP-WCA/E	Brighton HWRC	N	N	N	N	Y	101
SP-WCA/F	British Gypsum	N	N	Y	N	N	102
SP-WCA/G	Broad Farm (The Granary Rural Business Centre), North Street, Hellingly	N	N	N	Y	N	103
SP-WCA/H	Church Fields, Rye Harbour Road, Rye	N	N	N	Y	N	104
SP-WCA/I	City Recycling Centre & Ferry Wharf, Portslade-By-Sea	N	N	Y	Y	N	105
SP-WCA/J	Cophall Wood, Polegate Yard & Woodside Depot, Polegate	N	Y	Y	Y	N	106
SP-WCA/K	Crowborough HWRC	N	N	N	N	Y	107
SP-WCA/L	Downbarn Farm, Ninfield	N	N	N	Y	N	108
SP-WCA/M	Eastbourne Household Waste Site	N	N	Y	N	Y	109
SP-WCA/N	Forest Row HWRC	N	N	N	N	Y	110
SP-WCA/O	Greystone Quarry, Southerham, Lewes	N	N	Y	Y	N	111
SP-WCA/P	Hailsham HWRC	N	N	N	N	Y	112
SP-WCA/Q	Hangleton Bottom, Hangleton Link Road, North Portslade	Y	N	Y	N	N	113
SP-WCA/R	Hazelbank, Maresfield	N	N	Y	Y	N	114

Safeguarded Waste Sites B

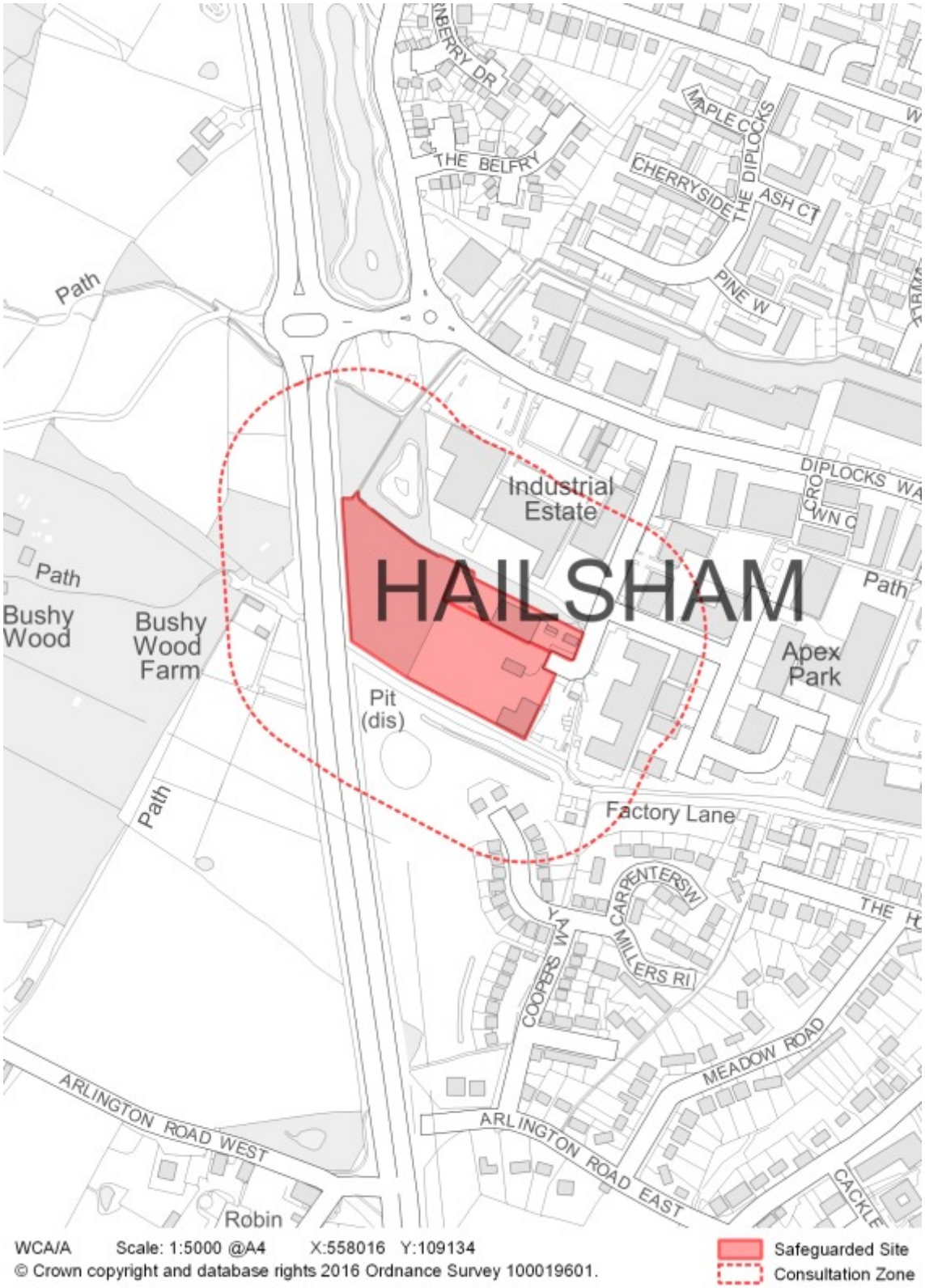
Ref	Name	Safeguarding Reason(s)					Page
		Allocation	Physical Extension to Waste Site	Strategic Waste Site	Recycled secondary aggregate facility	HWRC	
SP-WCA/S	Hazelmere, Three Cups Corner	N	N	Y	N	N	115
SP-WCA/T	Heathfield HWRC	N	N	N	N	Y	116
SP-WCA/U	Hole Farm, Westfield	N	N	Y	N	N	117
SP-WCA/V	Hollingdean, Brighton	Y	N	Y	N	N	118
SP-WCA/W	Hove HWRC	N	N	N	N	Y	119
SP-WCA/X	Kingspan Recycling, Moulsecoomb	N	N	Y	N	N	120
SP-WCA/Y	Lewes HWRC	N	N	N	N	Y	121
SP-WCA/Z	Maresfield Camp	N	N	Y	N	Y	122
SP-WCA/AA	Mountfield HWRC	N	N	N	N	Y	123
SP-WCA/AB	Newhaven	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	124
SP-WCA/AC	Old Factory, West of A22, A271, and A267 Roundabout, Lower Dicker	Y	N	N	N	N	125
SP-WCA/AD	Old Hamsey Brickworks, South Chailey	N	N	Y	N	N	126
SP-WCA/AE	Pebsham HWRC & WTS	N	N	Y	N	Y	127
SP-WCA/AF	Potts Marsh Industrial Estate, Westham	N	N	Y	N	N	128
SP-WCA/AG	Pumping Station, A271, nr Amberstone Bridge, Hailsham	Y	N	N	N	N	129
SP-WCA/AH	Sandbanks,Chilsham Lane, Herstmonceux	N	N	N	Y	N	130
SP-WCA/AI	Seaford HWRC & Unit 3, Cradle Hill Industrial Estate, Seaford	N	N	N	Y	Y	131
SP-WCA/AJ	Tarmac Topblock, Ninfield	N	N	N	Y	N	132
SP-WCA/AK	Unit 13, Chaucer Industrial Estate, Polegate	N	N	Y	Y	N	133
SP-WCA/AL	Unit 19, Bellbrook Industrial Estate, Uckfield	N	N	Y	Y	N	134
SP-WCA/AM	Units 2A and 2B, Birch Close, Eastbourne	N	N	Y	N	N	135
SP-WCA/AO	Wadhurst HWRC	N	N	N	N	Y	136
SP-WCA/AP	Wealden Worms, Steel Cross, Crowborough	N	N	N	Y	N	137

B Safeguarded Waste Sites

Ref	Name	Safeguarding Reason(s)				HWRC	Page
		Allocation	Physical Extension to Waste Site	Strategic Waste Site	Recycled secondary aggregate facility		
SP-WCA/AQ	Whitworth Road, Hastings	N	N	Y	Y	N	138
SP-WCA/AR	Woodland Centre, Chiddingly	N	N	Y	N	N	139
SP-WCA/AS	Woodland House, Ponswood Ind. Estate, Hastings	N	N	Y	Y	N	140

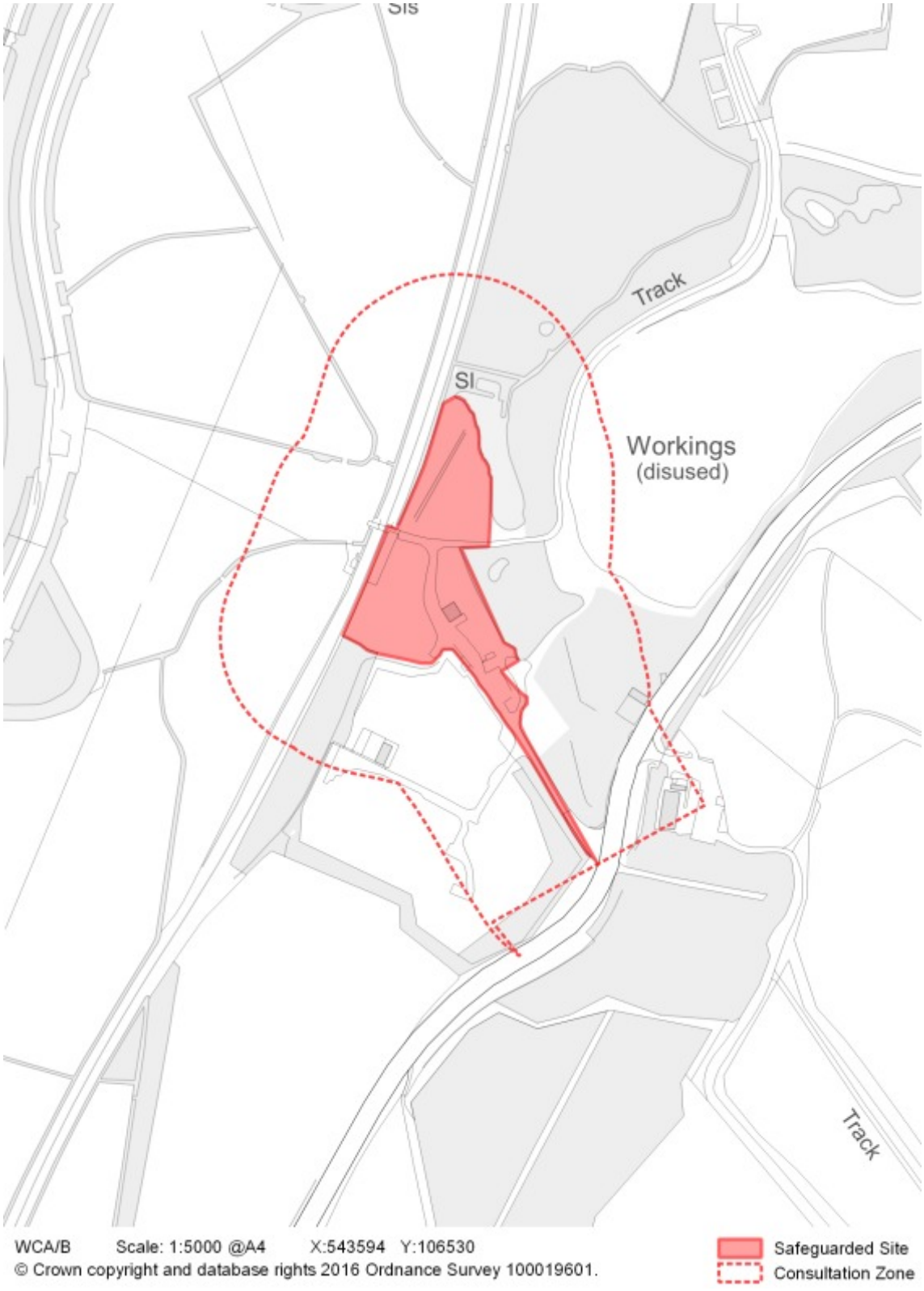
Table 1

Safeguarded Waste Sites B



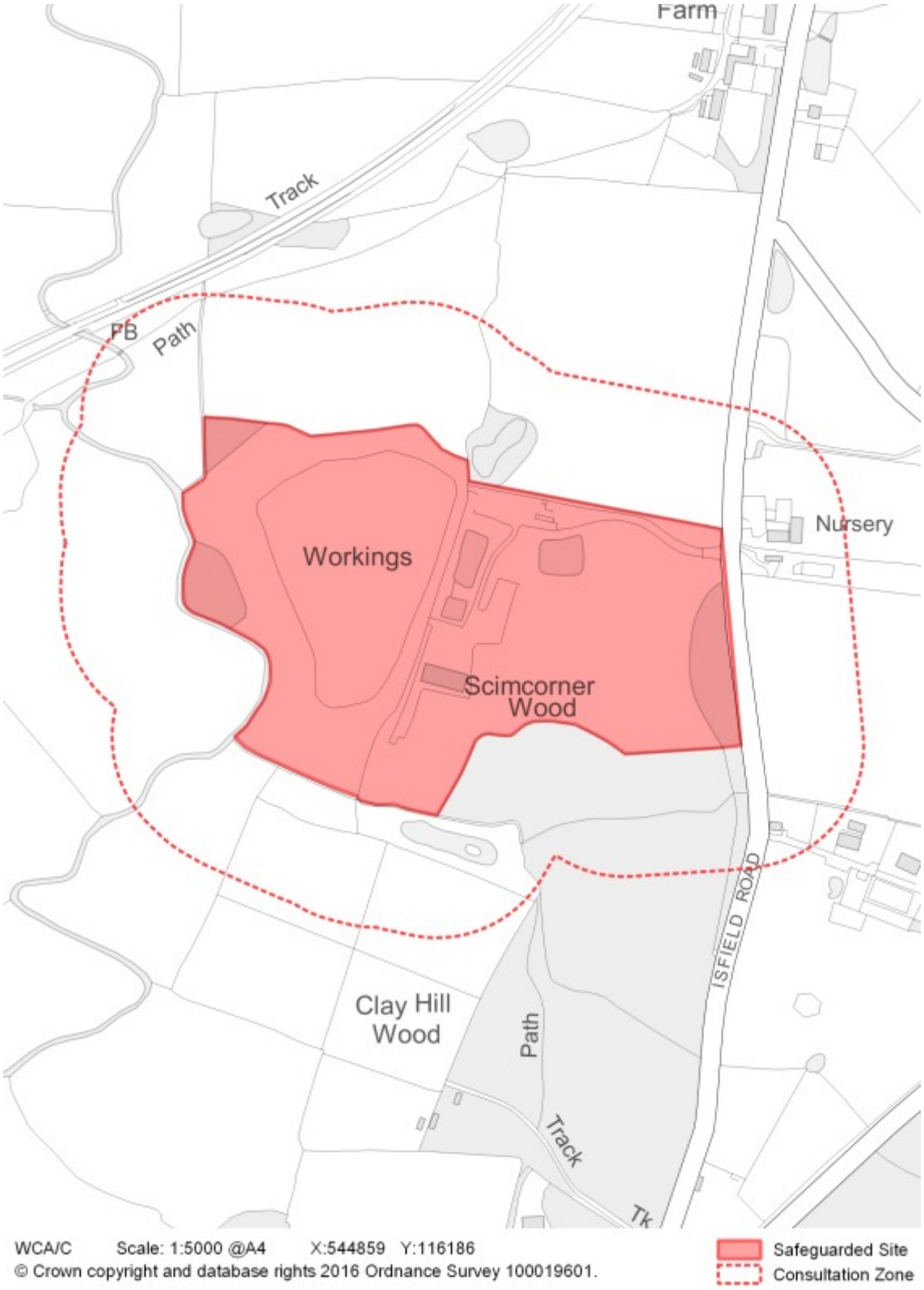
Map 19 SP-WCA/A Apex Way, Hailsham

B Safeguarded Waste Sites



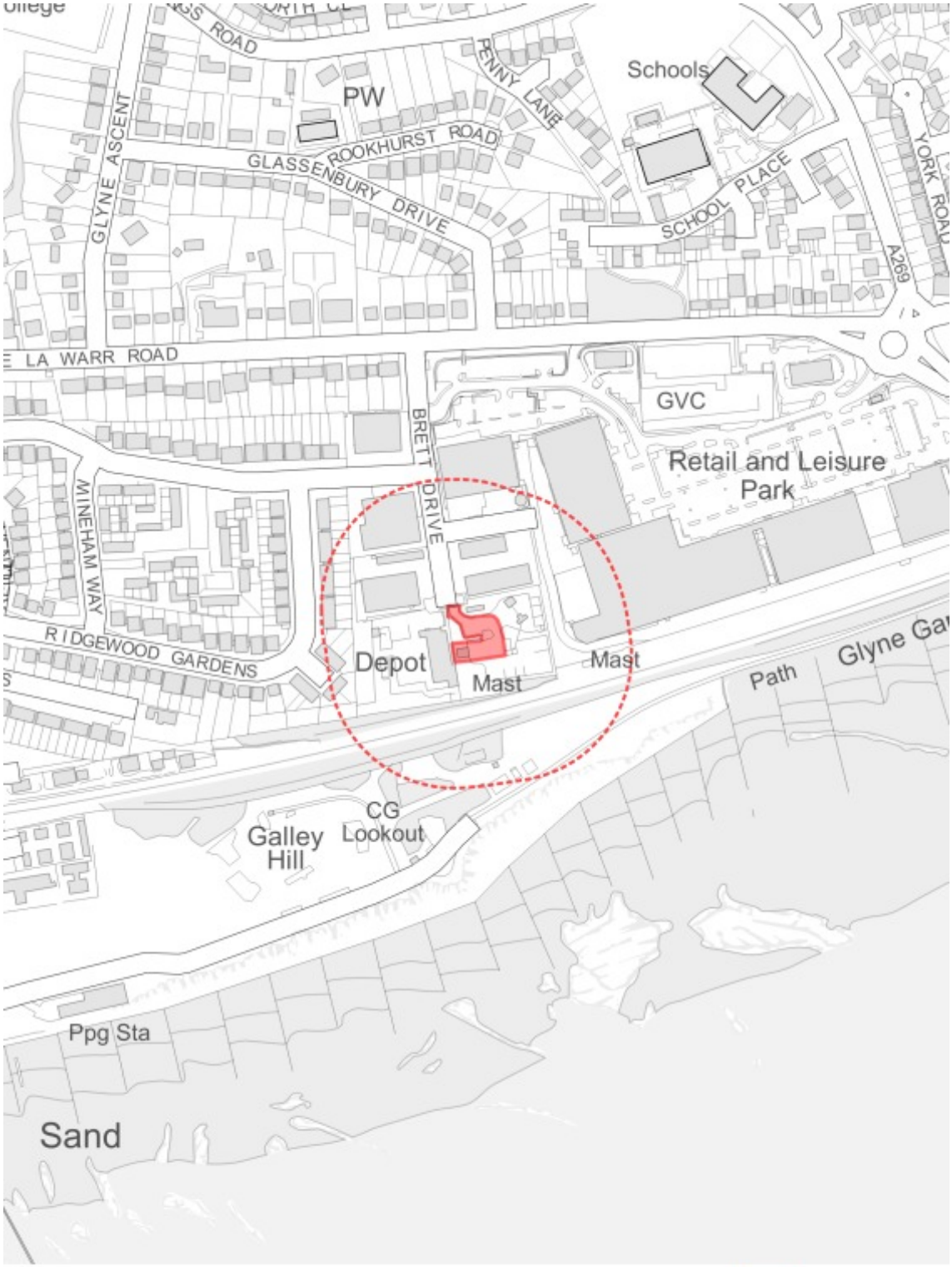
Map 20 SP-WCA/B Beddingham Composting Facility

Safeguarded Waste Sites B



Map 21 SP-WCA/C Boathouse Farm, Isfield

B Safeguarded Waste Sites

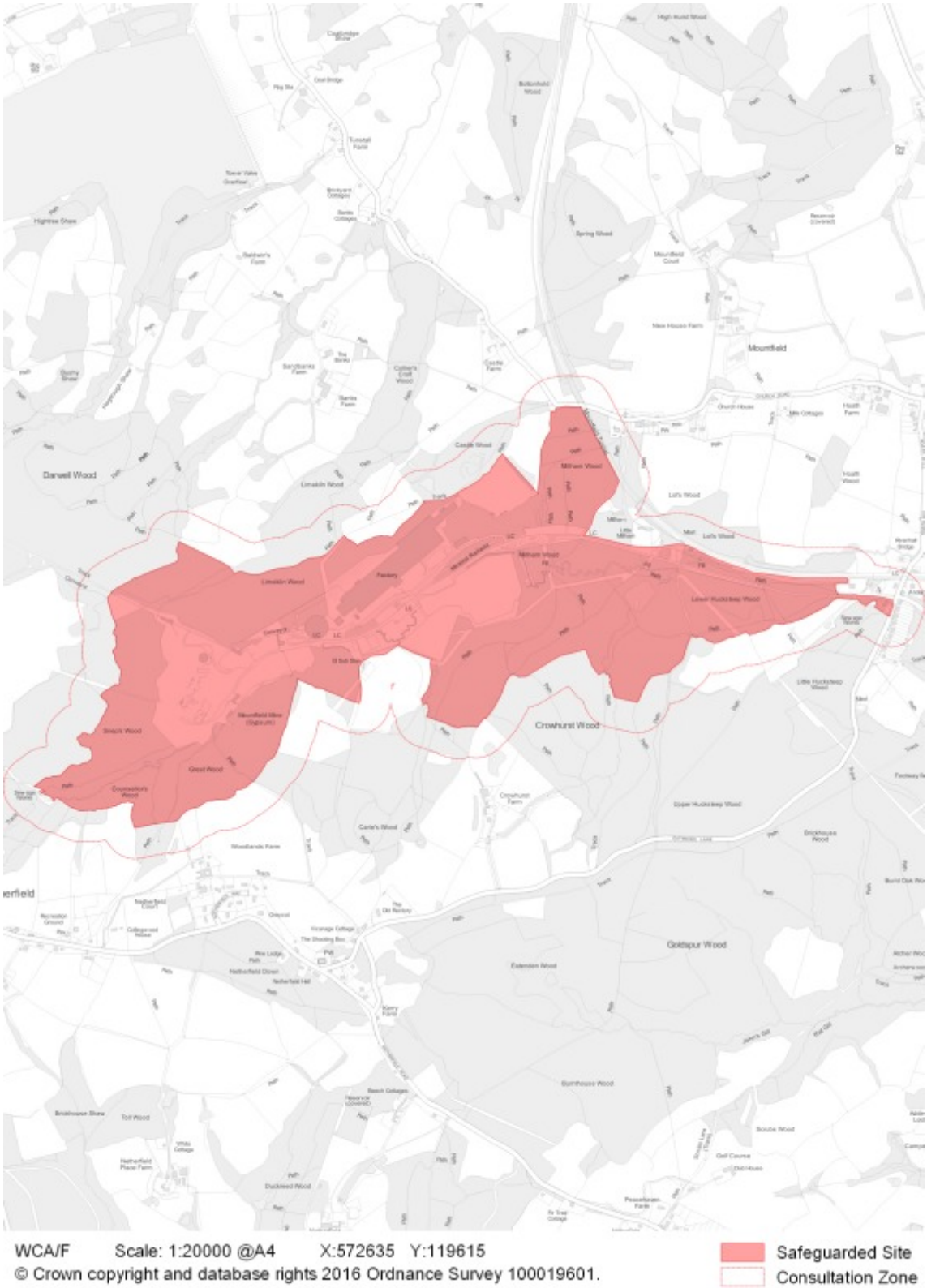


Map 22 SP-WCA/D Brett Concrete Works (Unit 1), Brett Drive, Bexhill

Safeguarded Waste Sites B

Map 23 SP-WCA/E -Brighton HWRC

B Safeguarded Waste Sites

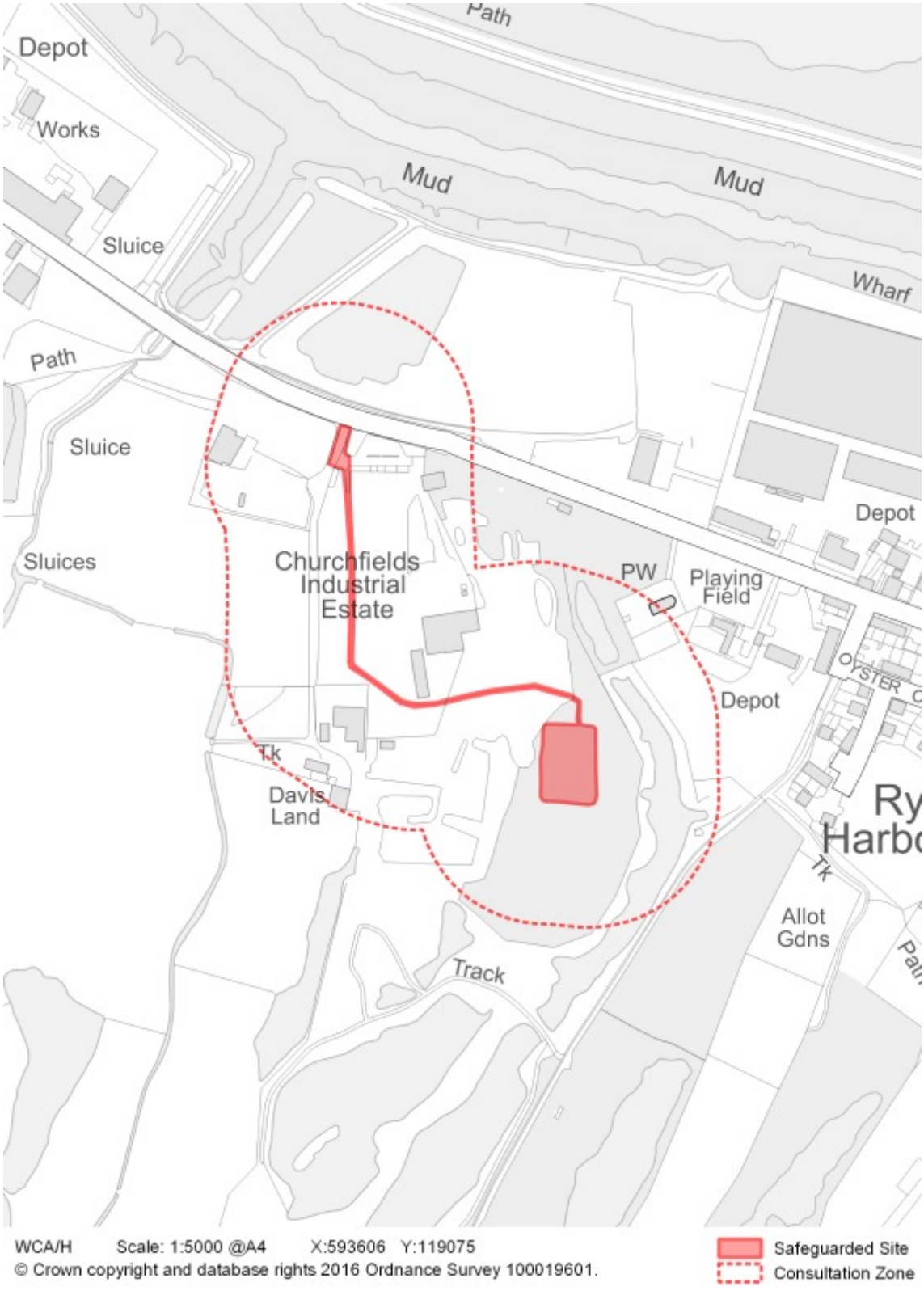


Map 24 SP-WCA/F British Gypsum

Safeguarded Waste Sites B

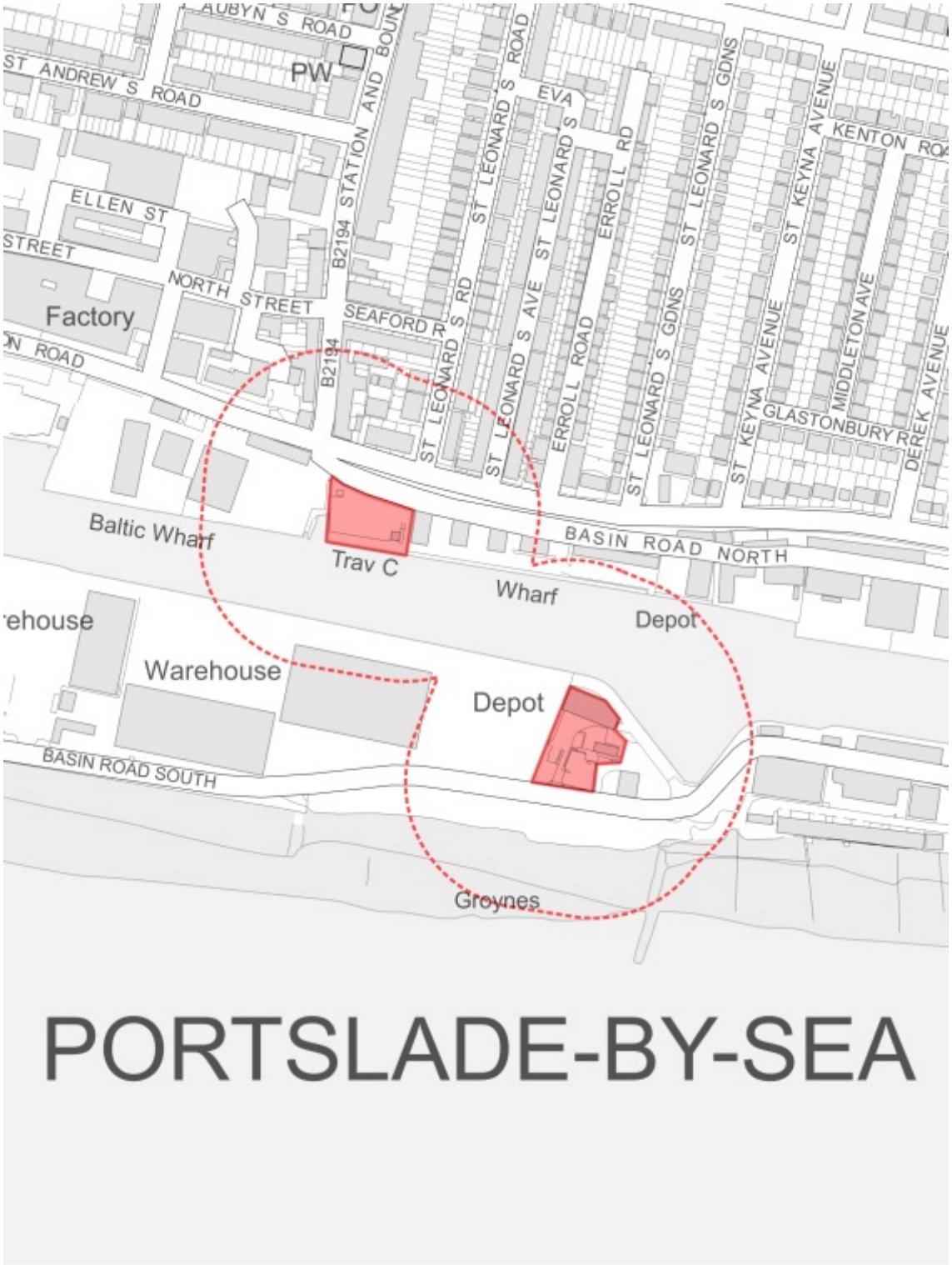
Map 25 SP-WCA/G Broad Farm (The Granary Rural Business Centre), North Street, Hellingly

B Safeguarded Waste Sites



Map 26 SP-WCA/H Church Fields, Rye Harbour Road, Rye

Safeguarded Waste Sites B

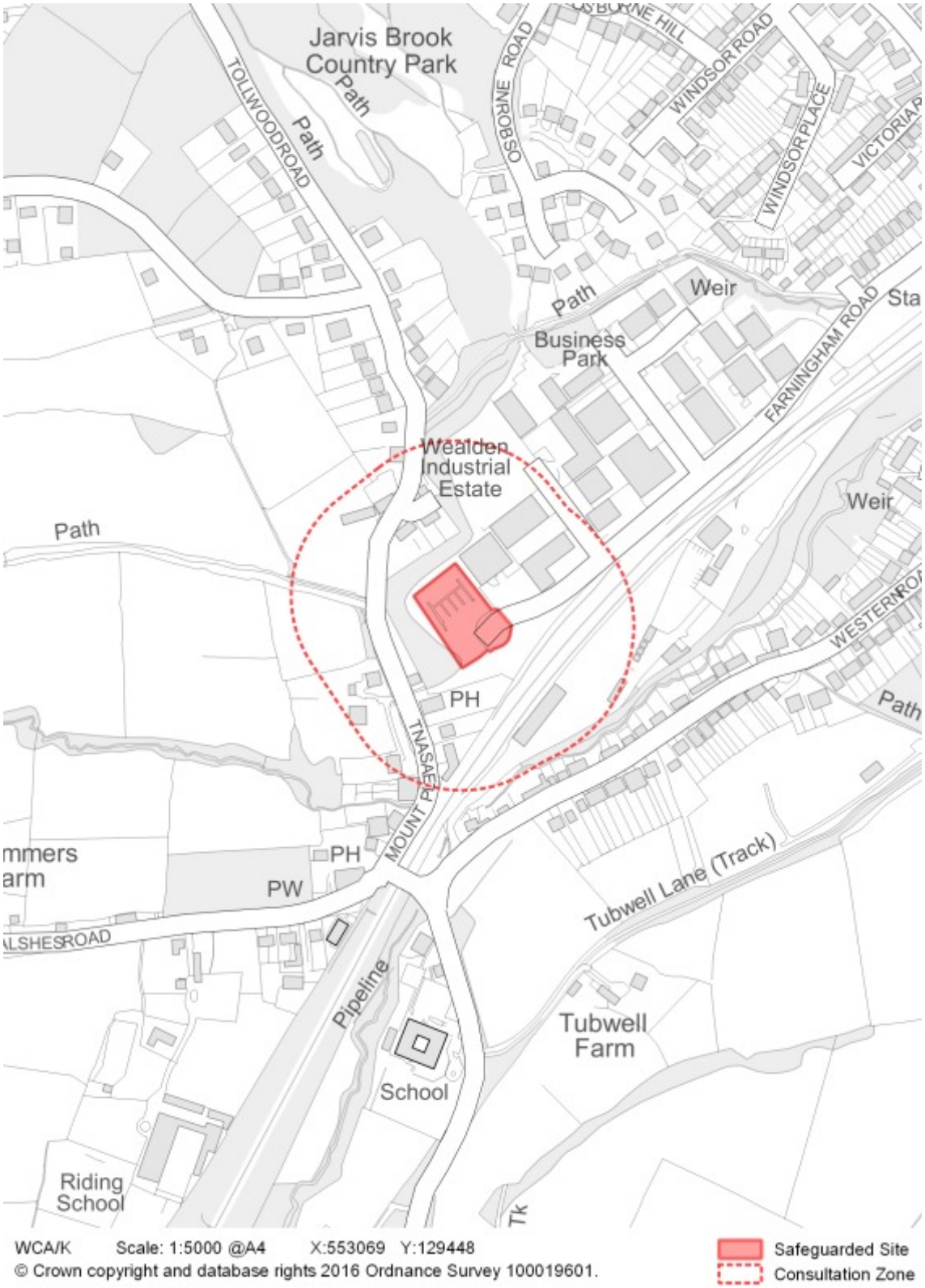


Map 27 SP-WCA/I City Recycling Centre & Ferry Wharf, Portslade-By-Sea

B Safeguarded Waste Sites

Map 28 SP-WCA/J Cophall Wood, Polegate Yard & Woodside Depot, Polegate

Safeguarded Waste Sites B



Map 29 SP-WCA/K Crowborough HWRC

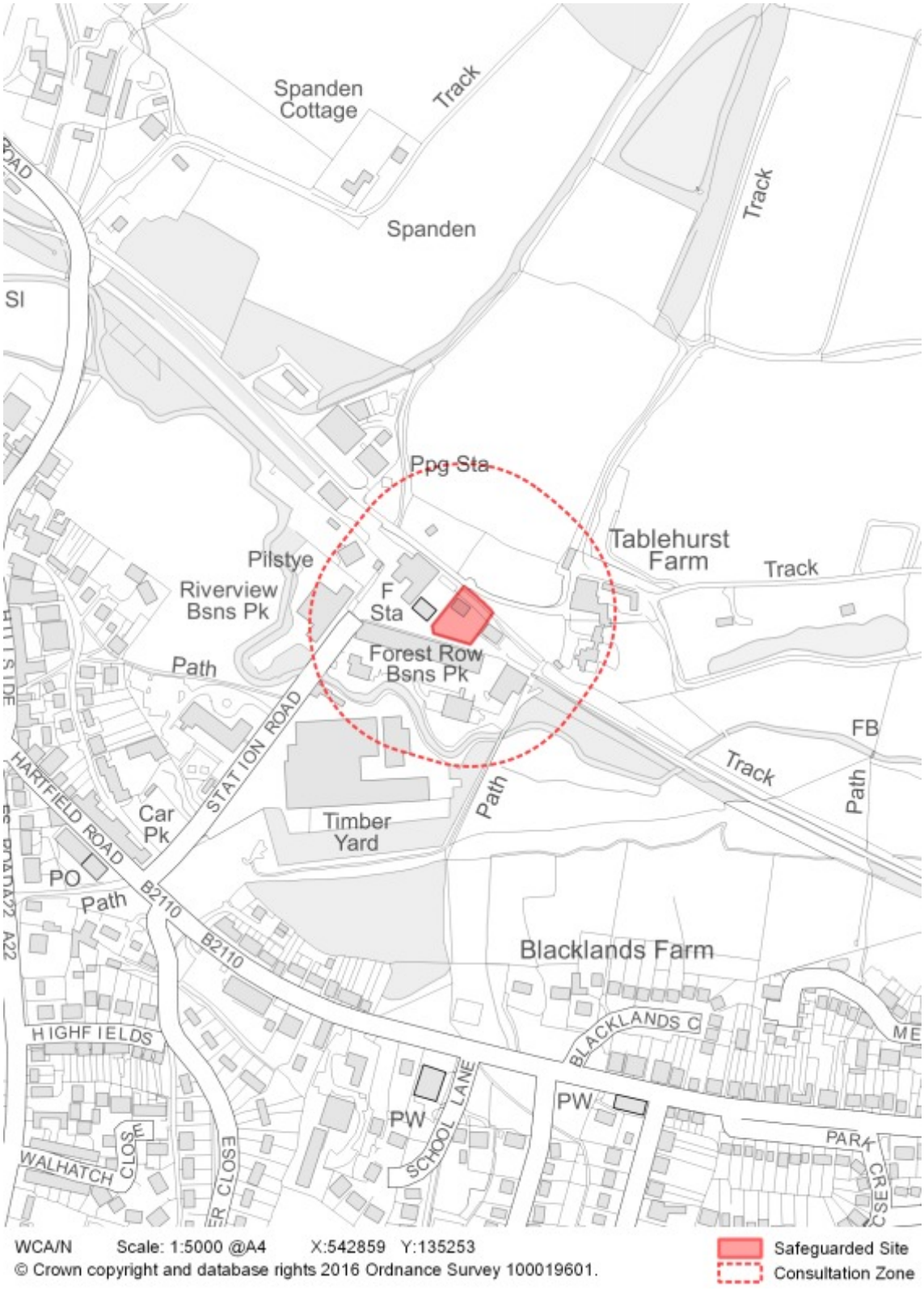
B Safeguarded Waste Sites

Map 30 SP-WCA/L Downbarn Farm, Ninfield

Safeguarded Waste Sites B

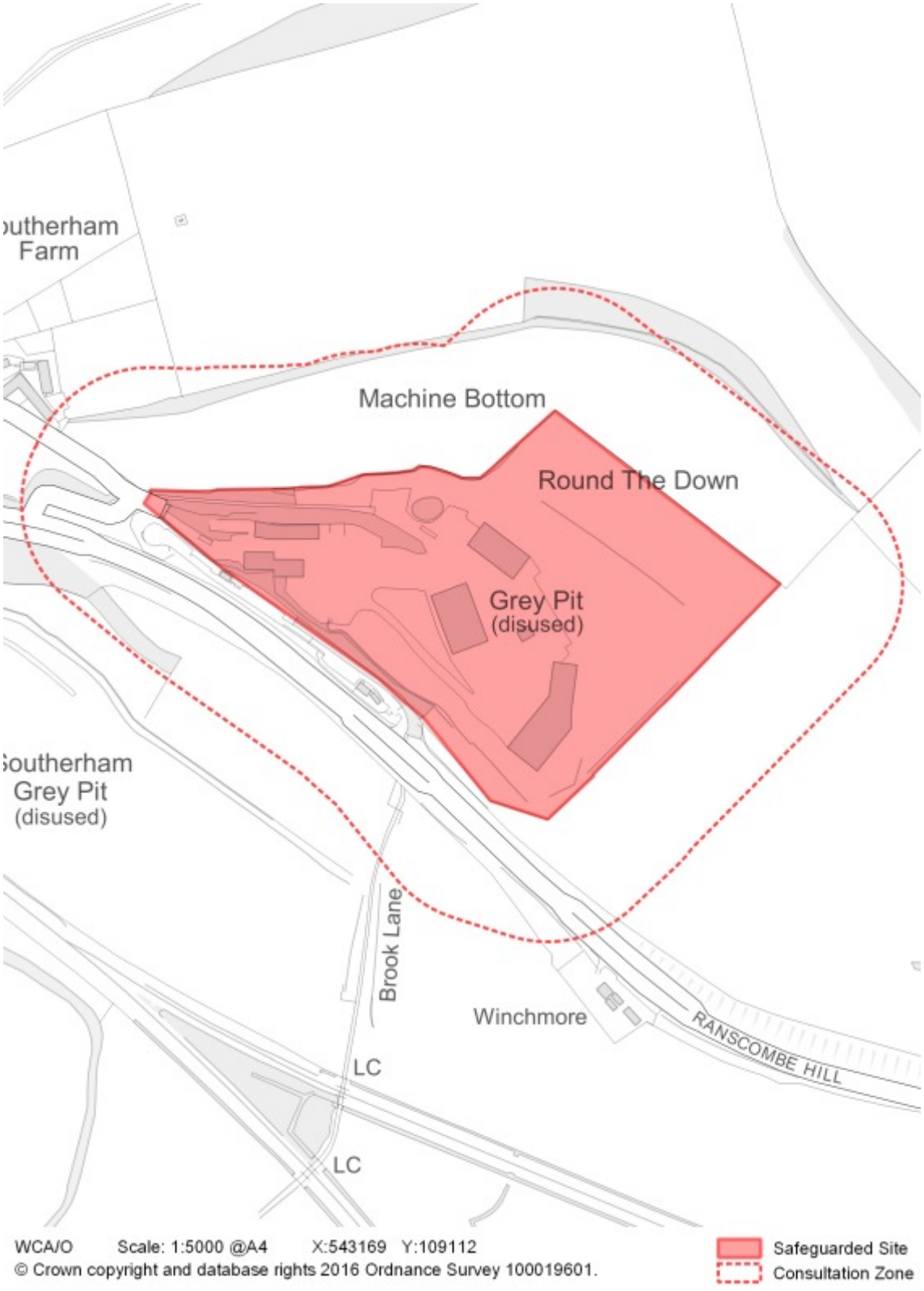
Map 31 SP-WCA/M Eastbourne Household Waste Site

B Safeguarded Waste Sites



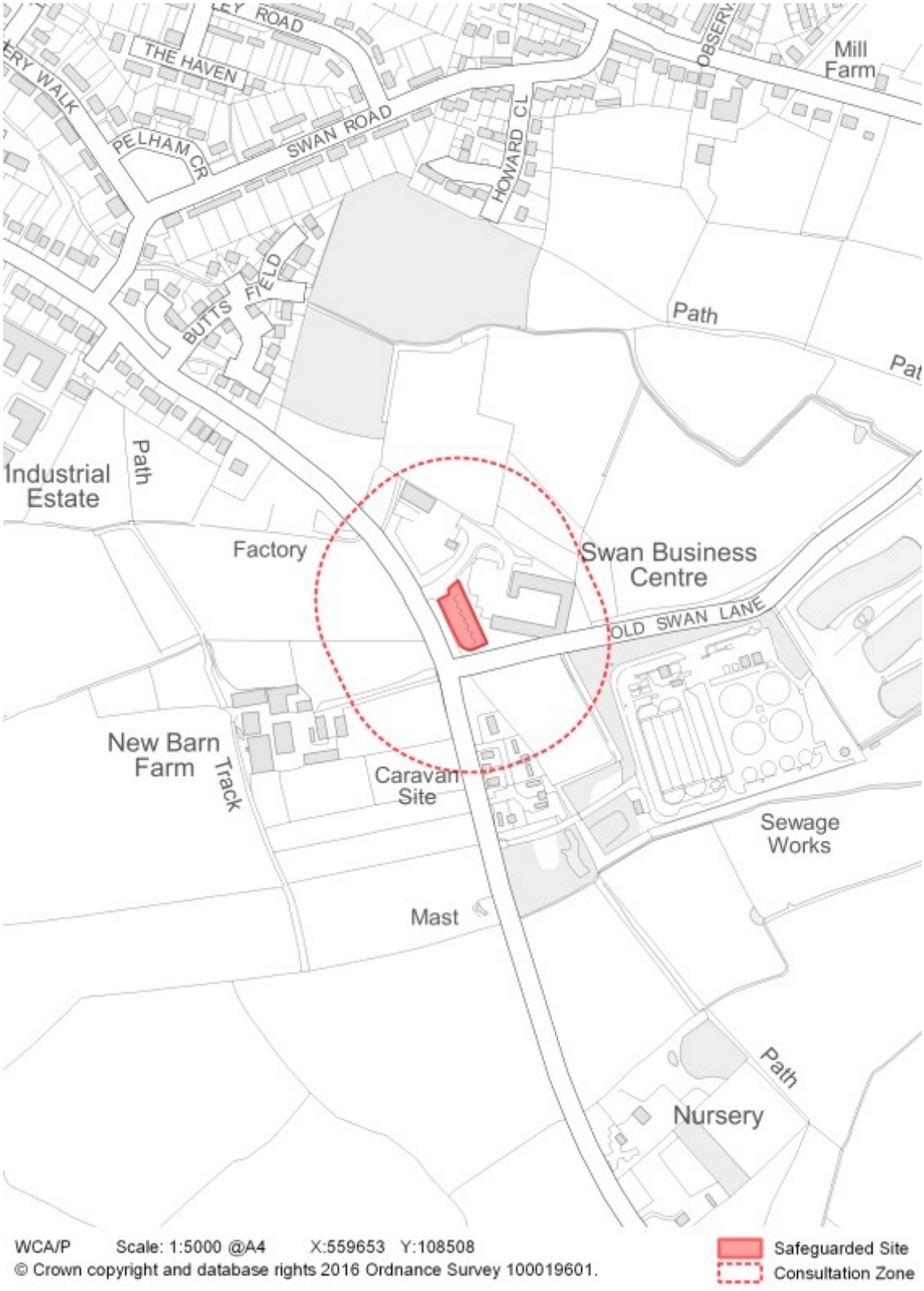
Map 32 SP-WCA/N Forest Row HWRC

Safeguarded Waste Sites B



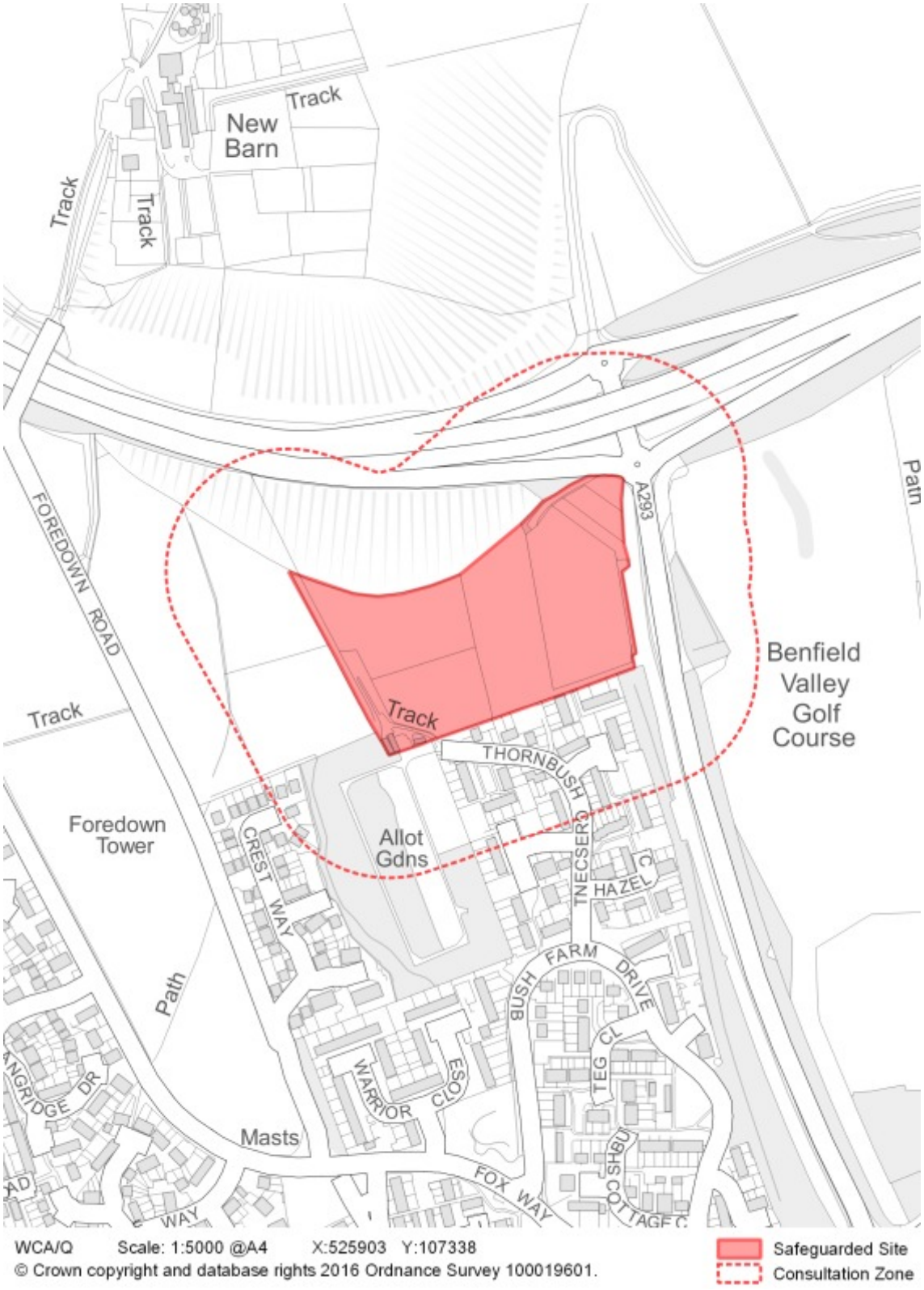
Map 33 SP-WCA/O Greystone Quarry, Southerham, Lewes

B Safeguarded Waste Sites



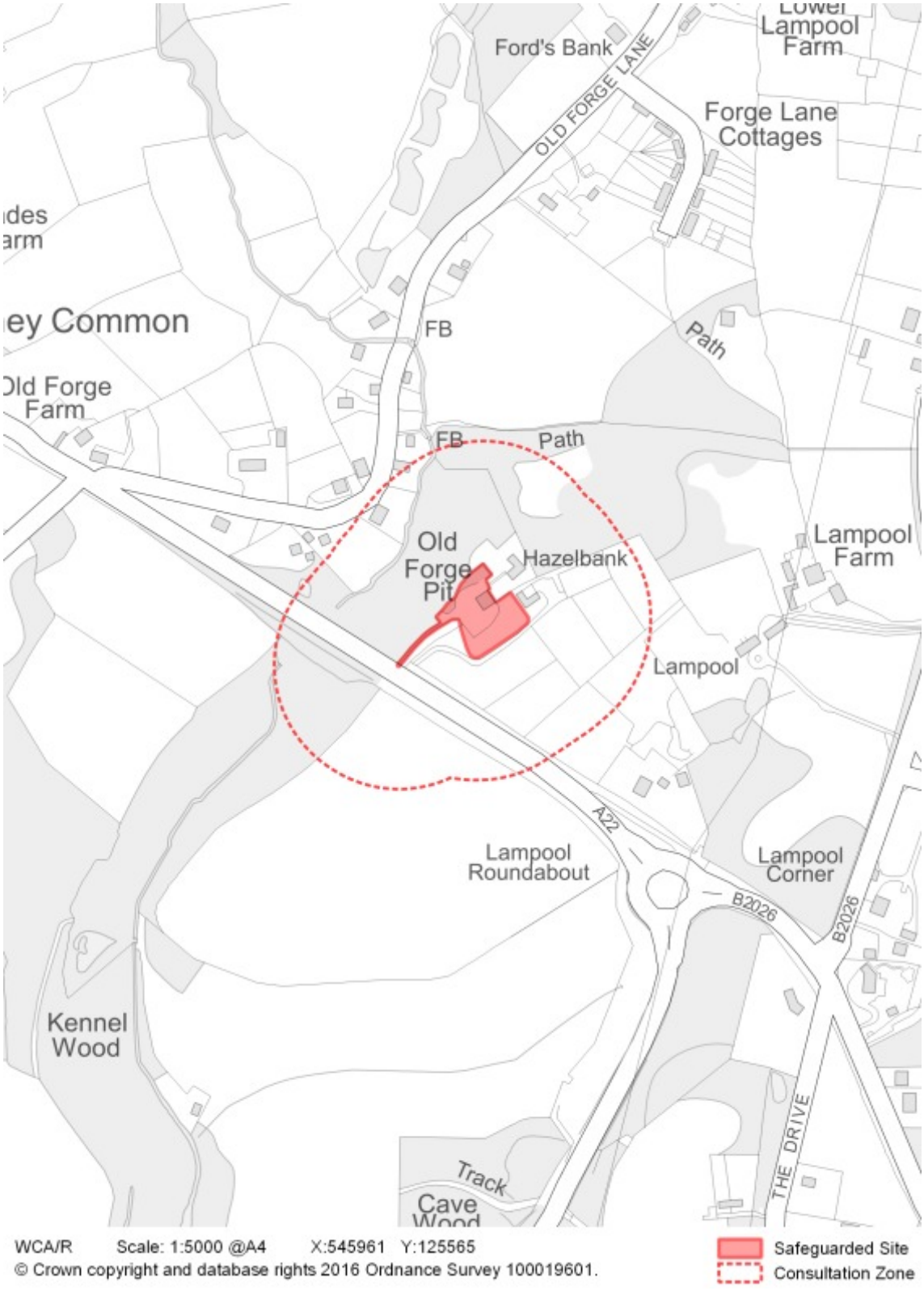
Map 34 SP-WCA/P Hailsham HWRC

Safeguarded Waste Sites B



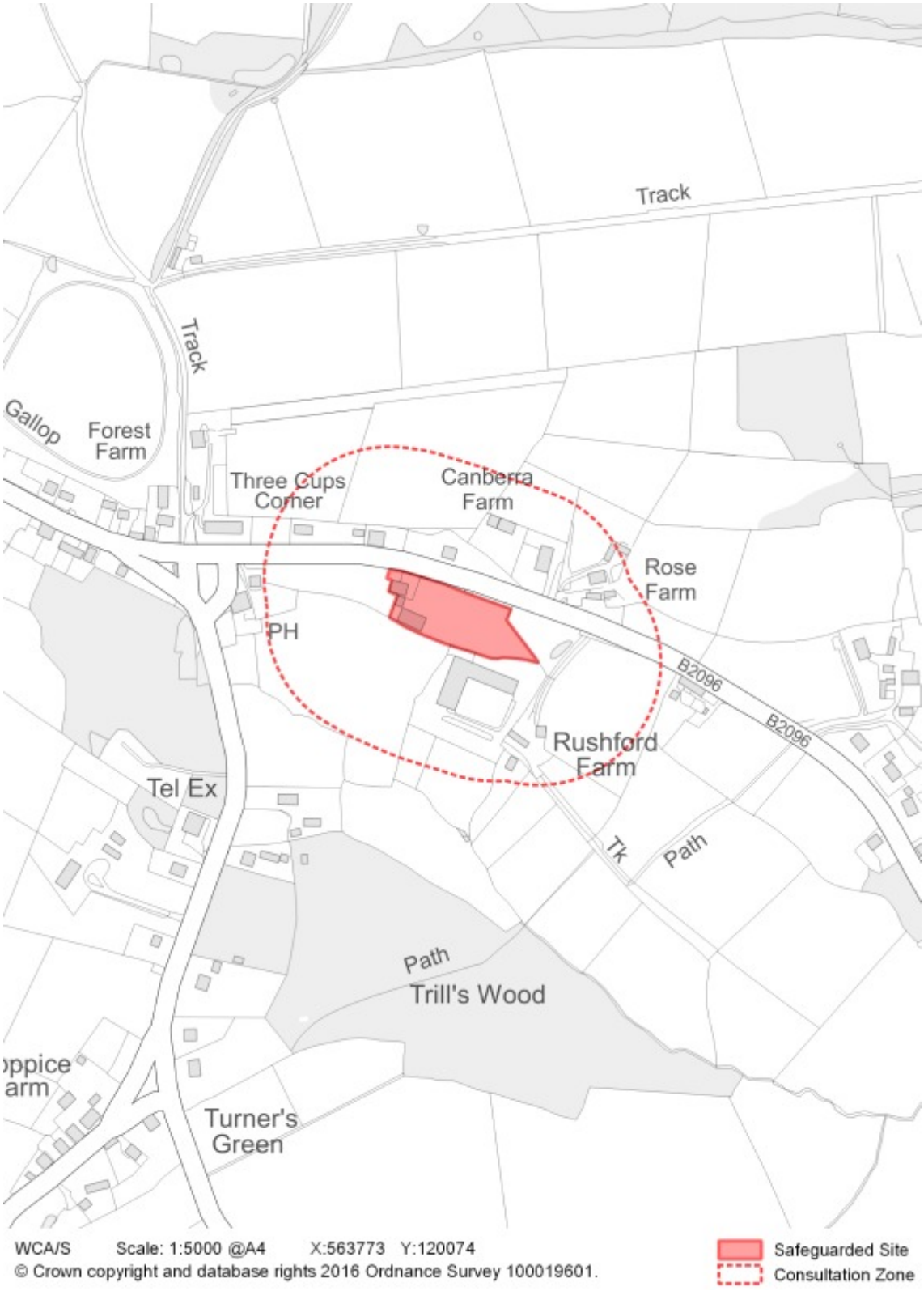
Map 35 SP-WCA/Q Hangleton Bottom, Hangleton Link Road, North Portslade

B Safeguarded Waste Sites



Map 36 SP-WCA/R Hazelbank, Maresfield

Safeguarded Waste Sites B



Map 37 SP-WCA/S Hazelmere, Three Cups Corner

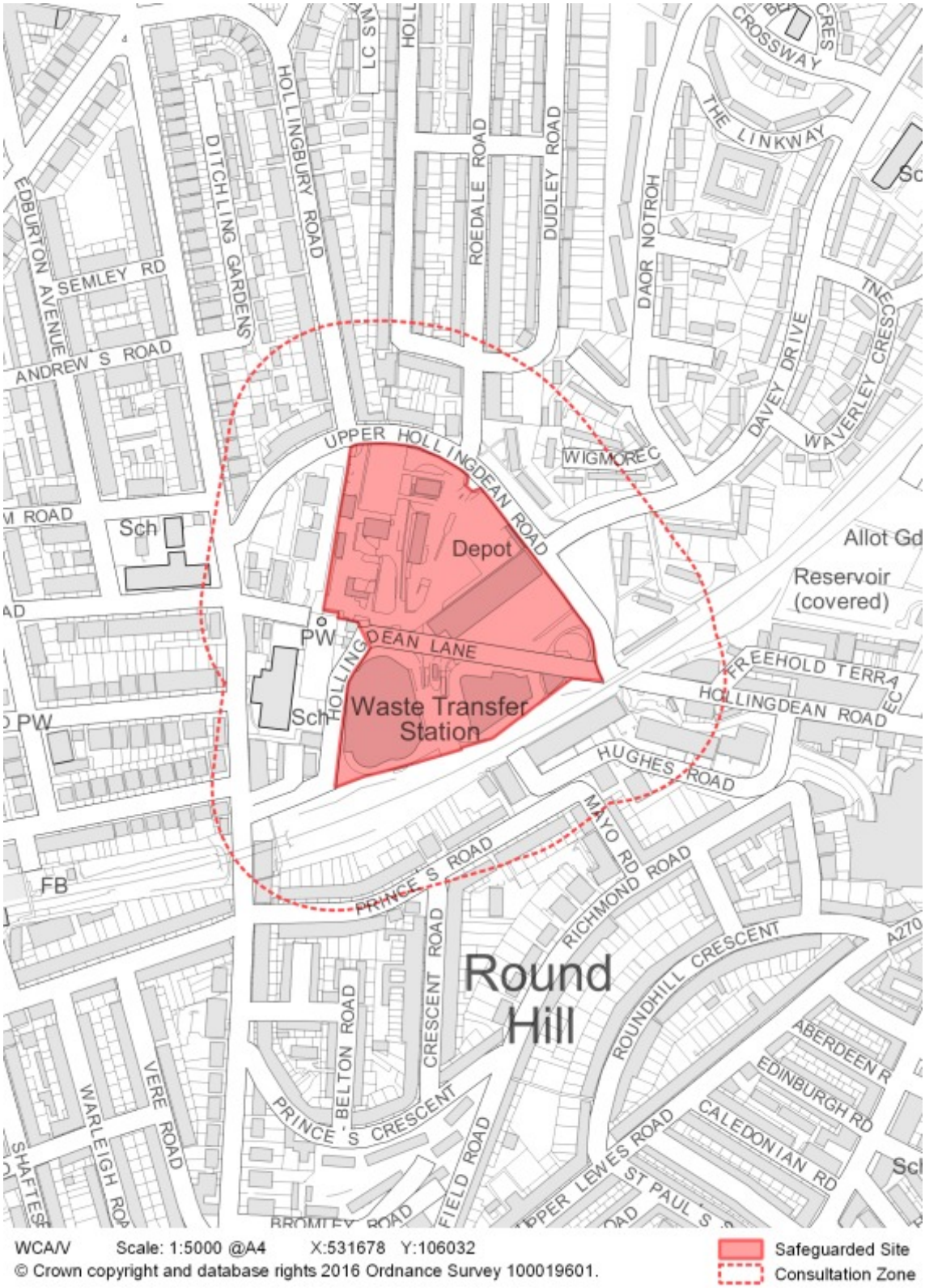
B Safeguarded Waste Sites

Map 38 SP-WCA/T Heathfield HWRC

Safeguarded Waste Sites B

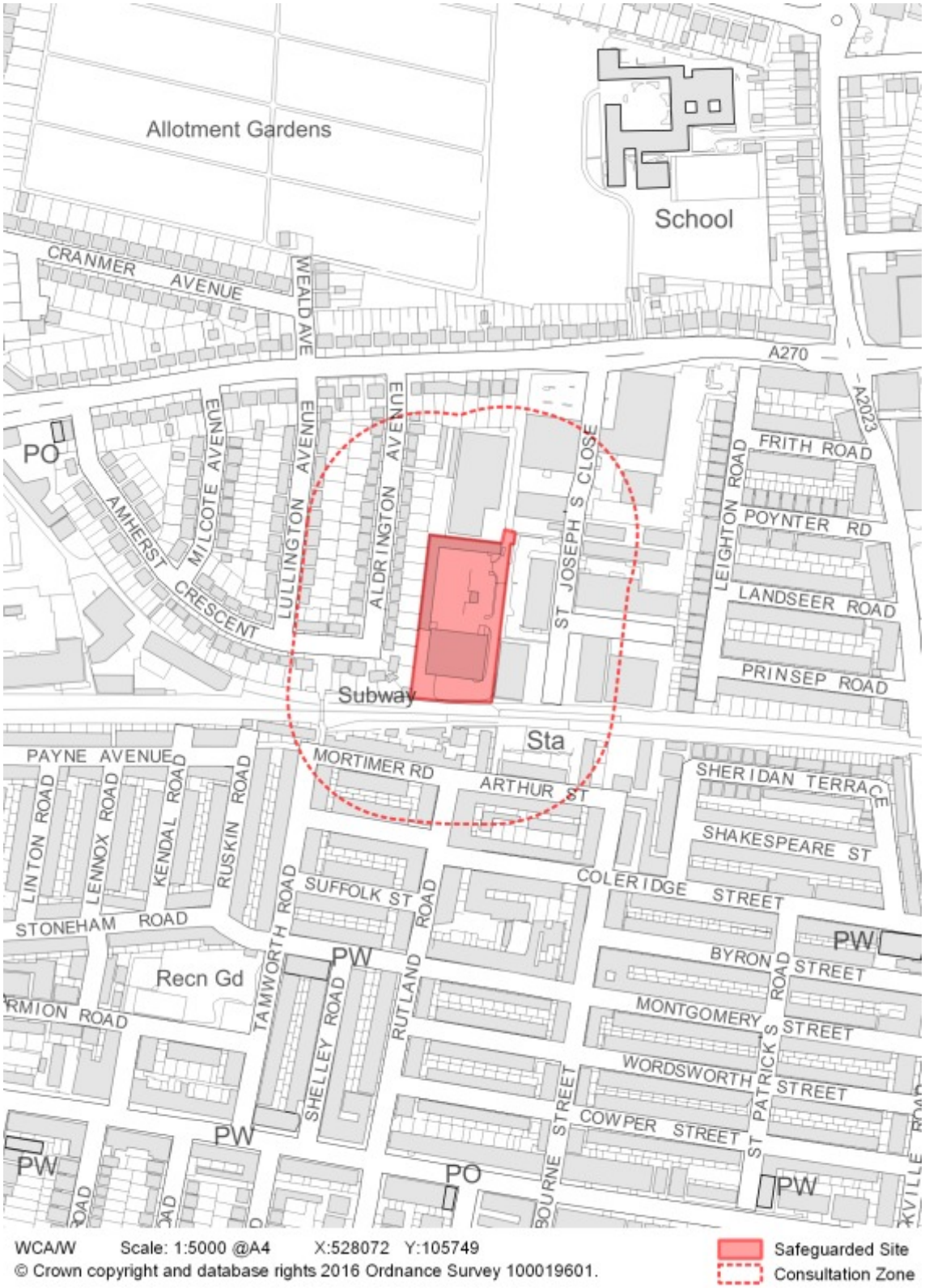
Map 39 SP-WCA/U Hole Farm, Westfield

B Safeguarded Waste Sites



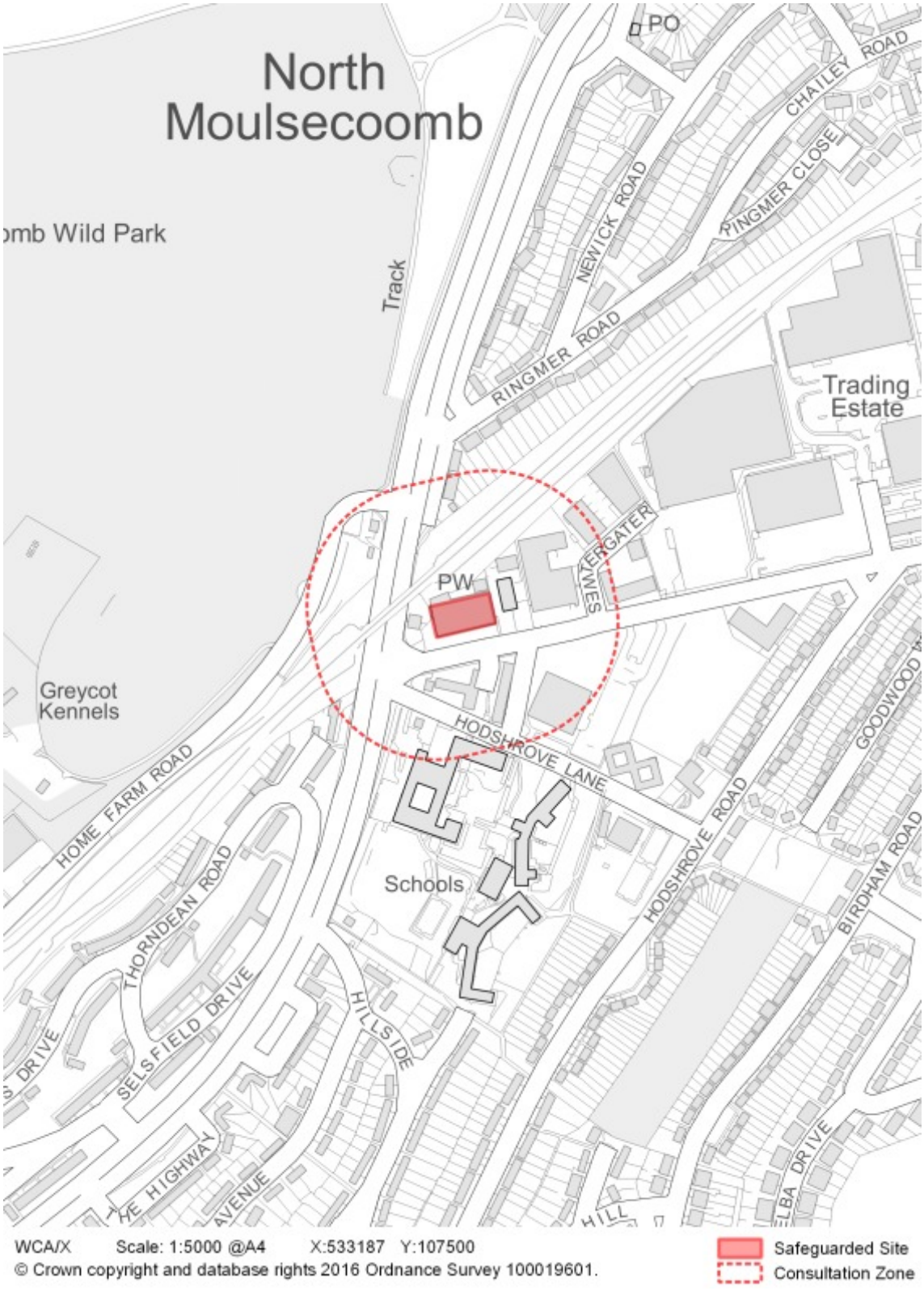
Map 40 SP-WCA/V Hollingdean, Brighton

Safeguarded Waste Sites B



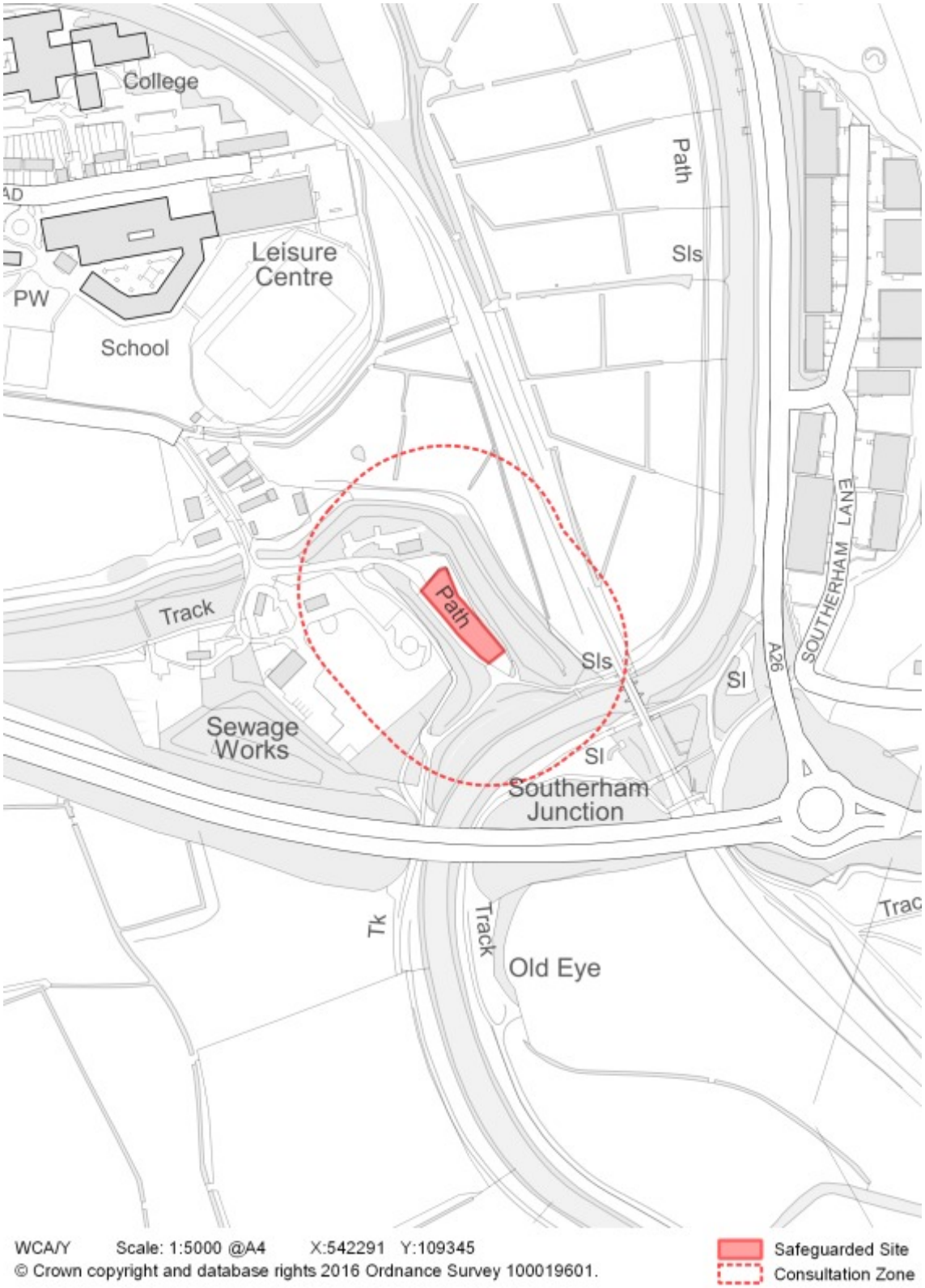
Map 41 SP-WCA/W Hove HWRC

B Safeguarded Waste Sites



Map 42 SP-WCA/X Kingspan Recycling, Moulsecoomb

Safeguarded Waste Sites B

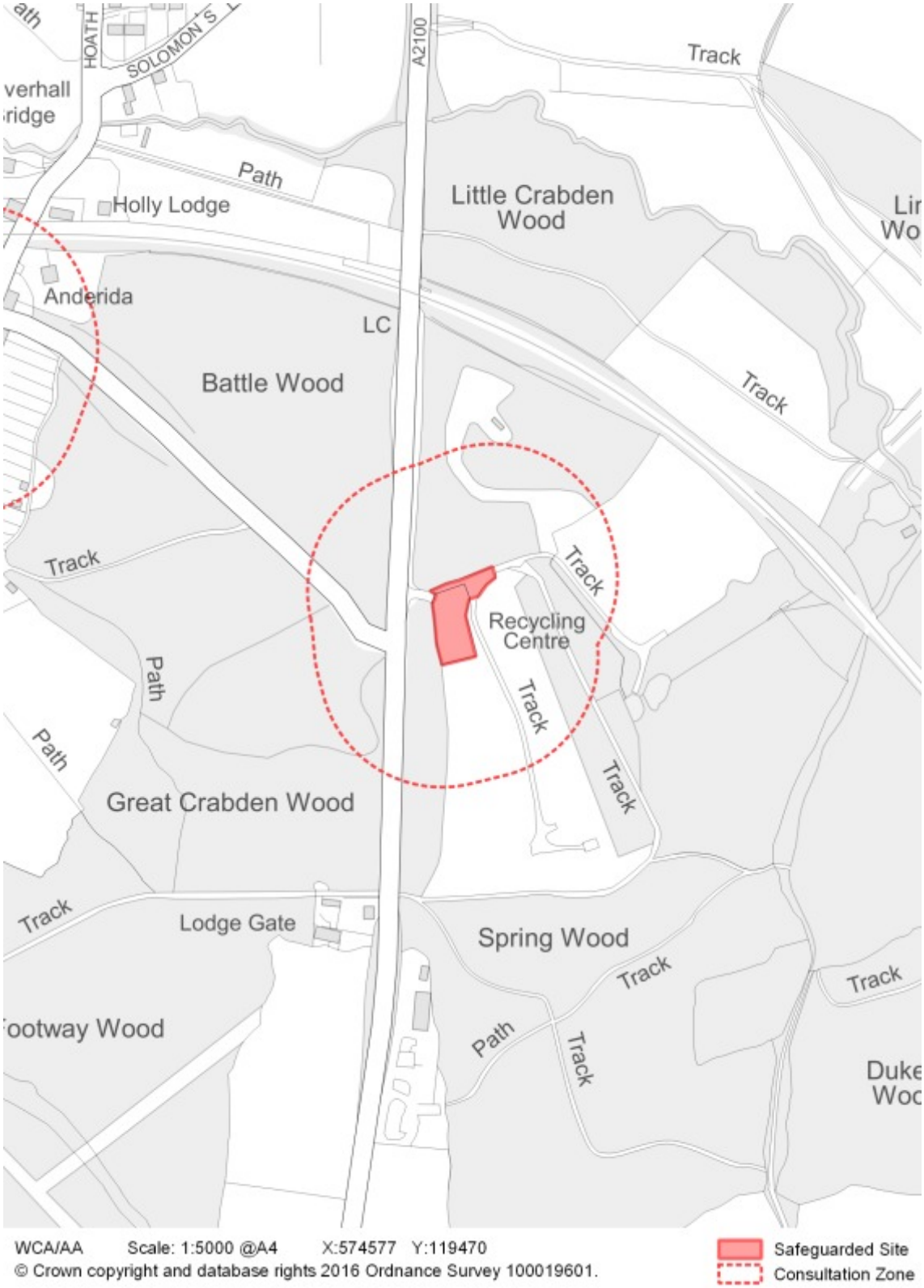


Map 43 SP-WCA/Y Lewes HWRC

B Safeguarded Waste Sites

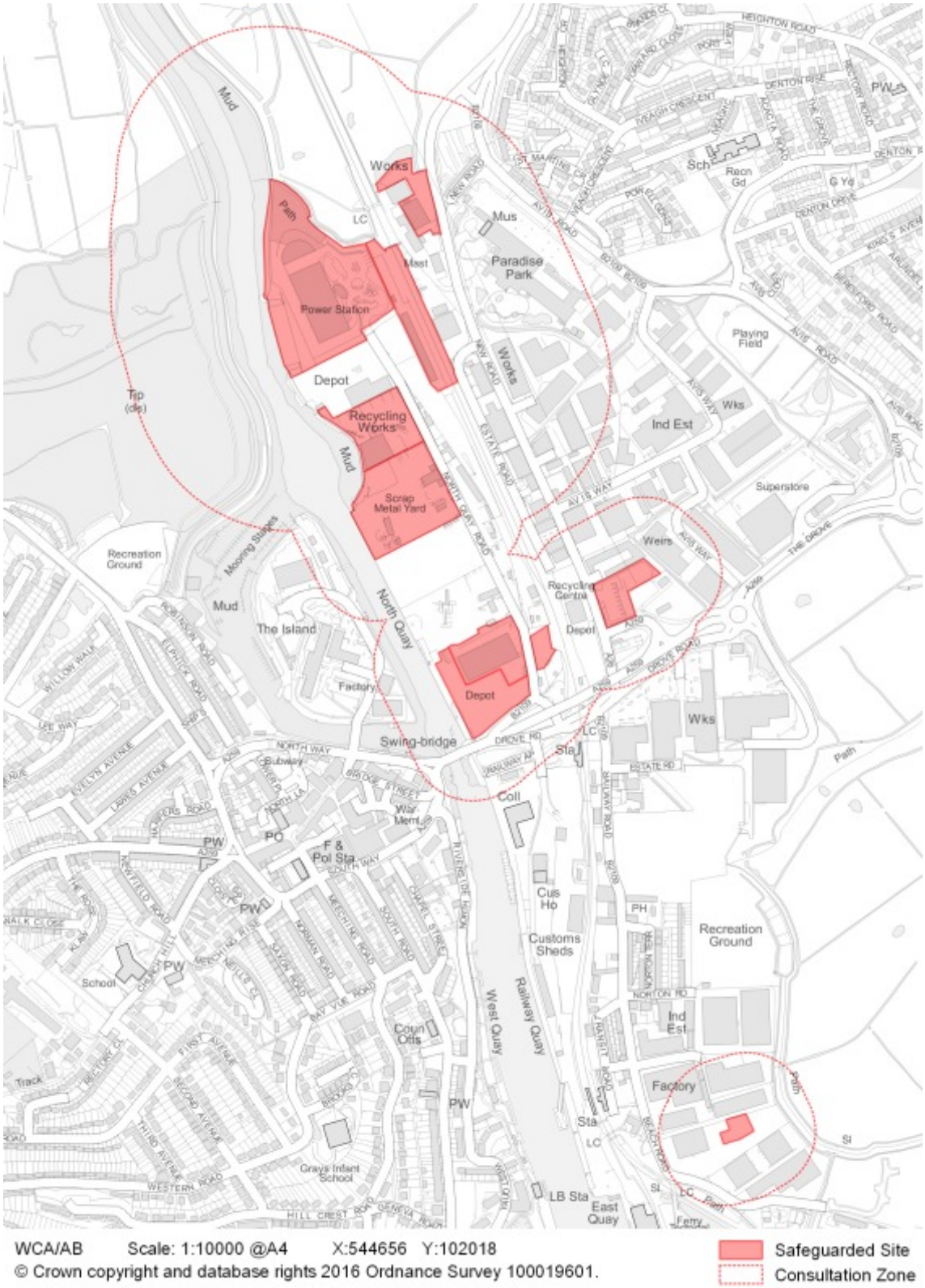
Map 44 SP-WCA/Z Maresfield Camp

Safeguarded Waste Sites B



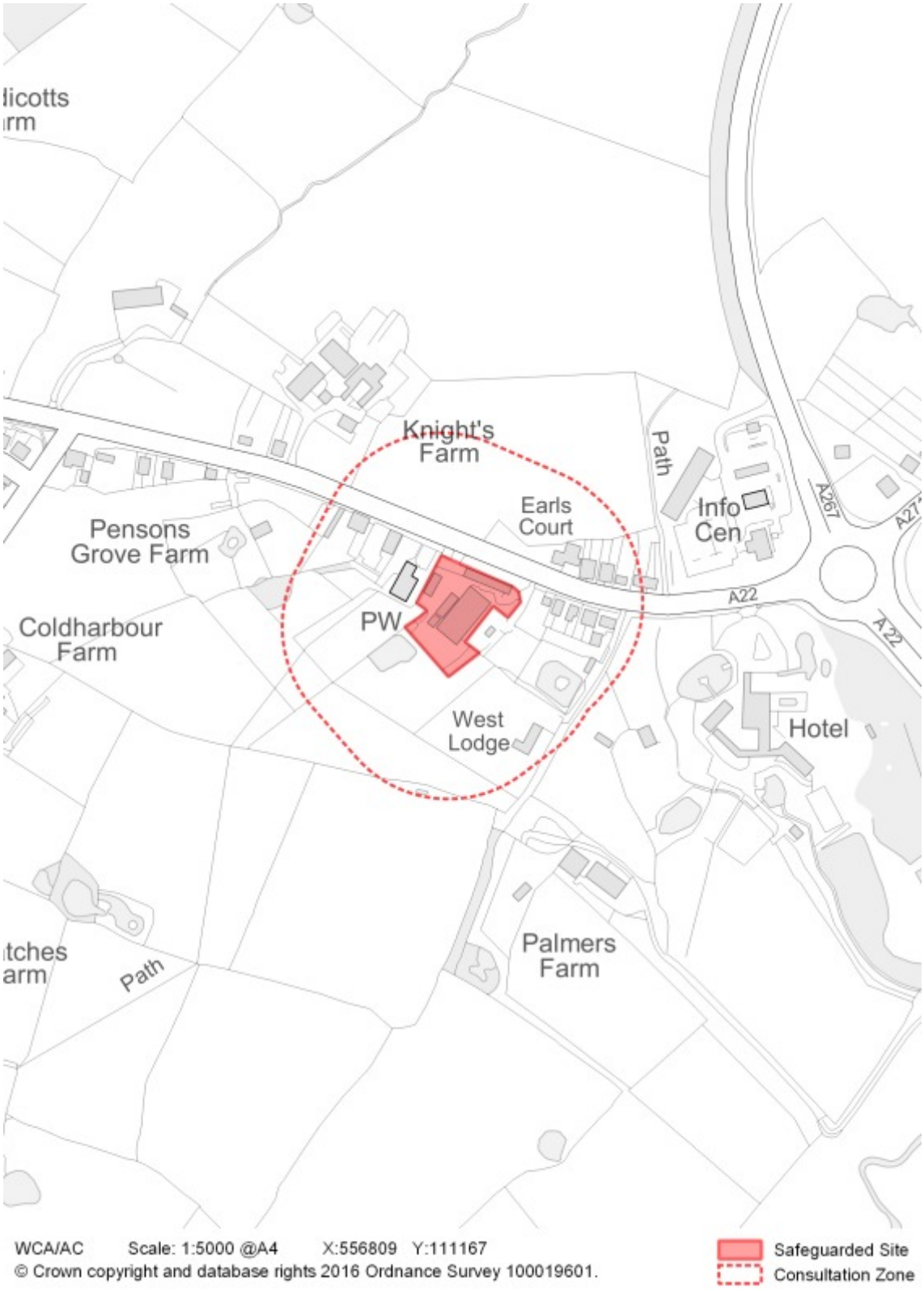
Map 45 SP-WCA/AA Tarmac Topblock, Ninfield

B Safeguarded Waste Sites



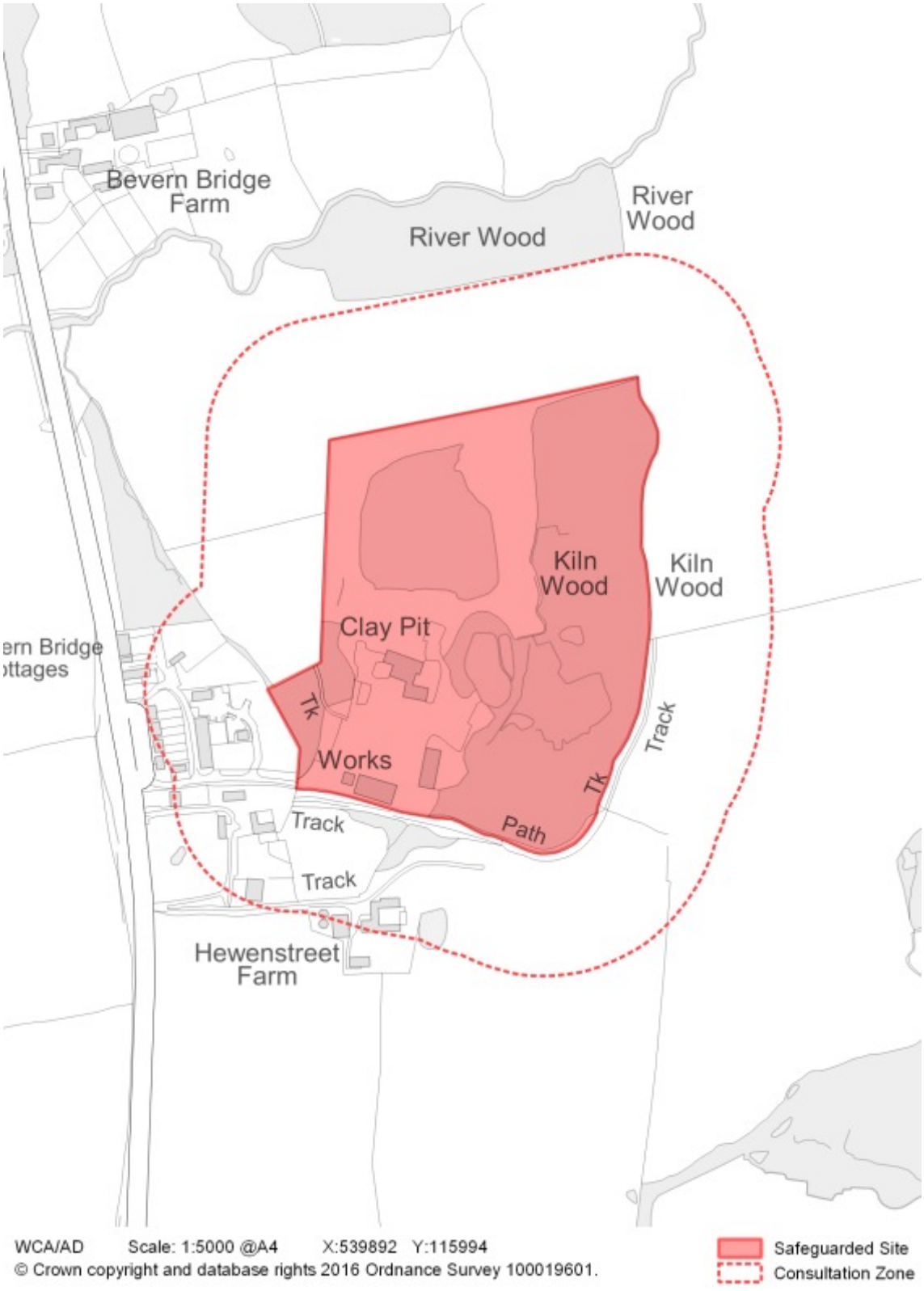
Map 46 SP-WCA/AB Newhaven

Safeguarded Waste Sites B



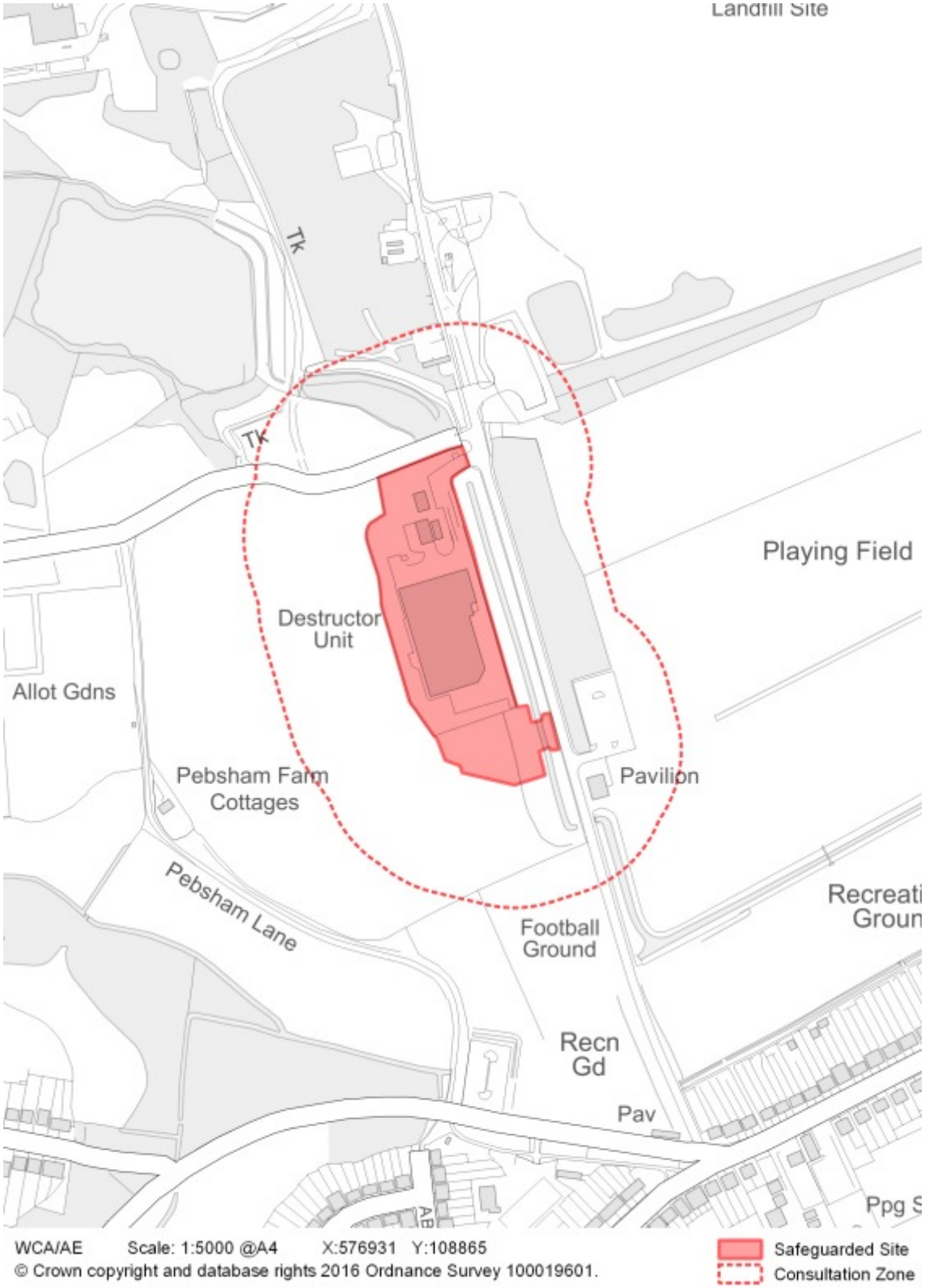
Map 47 SP-WCA/AC Old Factory, West of A22, A271, and A267 Roundabout, Lower Dicker

B Safeguarded Waste Sites



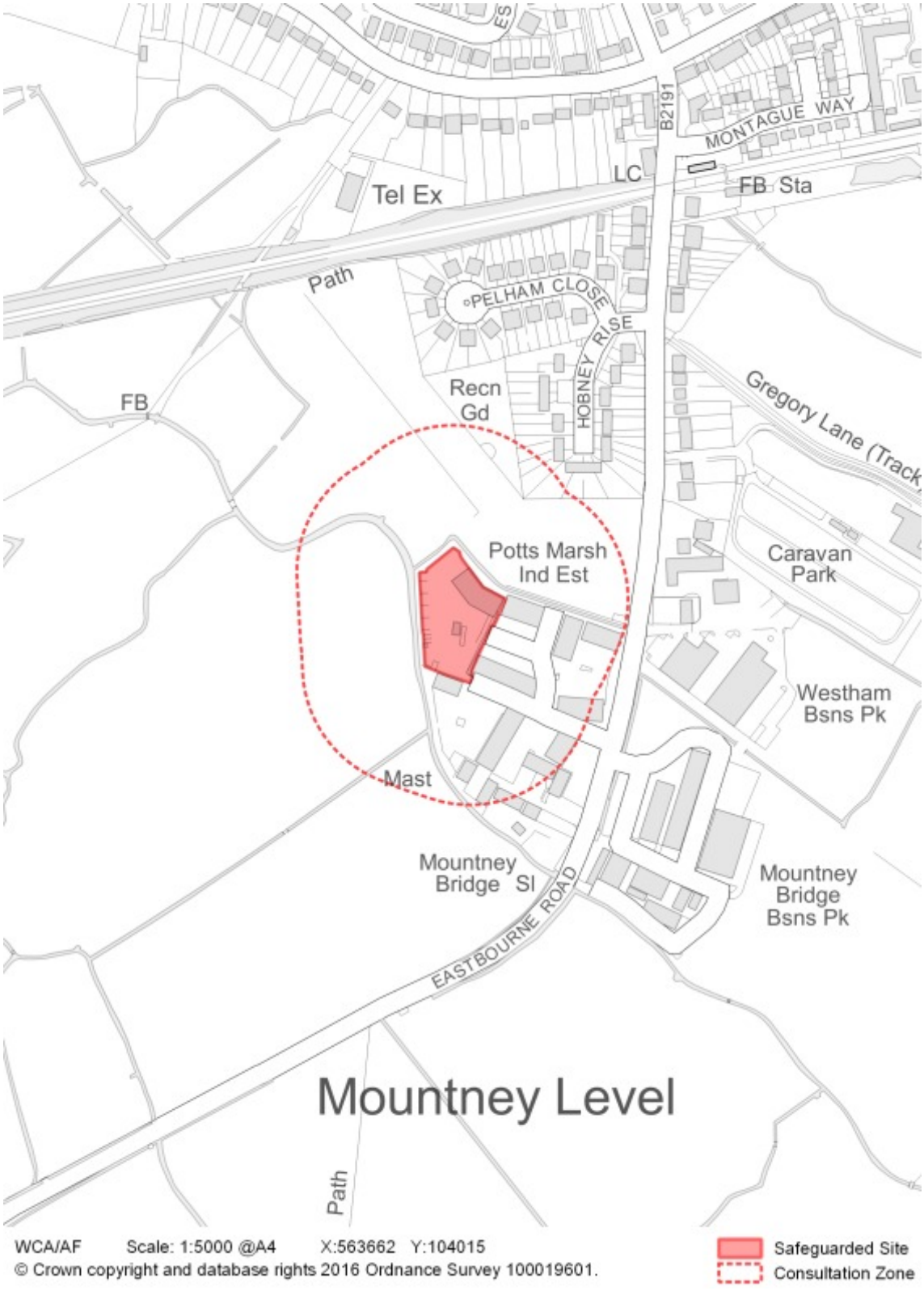
Map 48 SP-WCA/AD Old Hamsey Brickworks, South Chailey

Safeguarded Waste Sites B



Map 49 SP-WCA/AE Pebsham HWRC & WTS

B Safeguarded Waste Sites

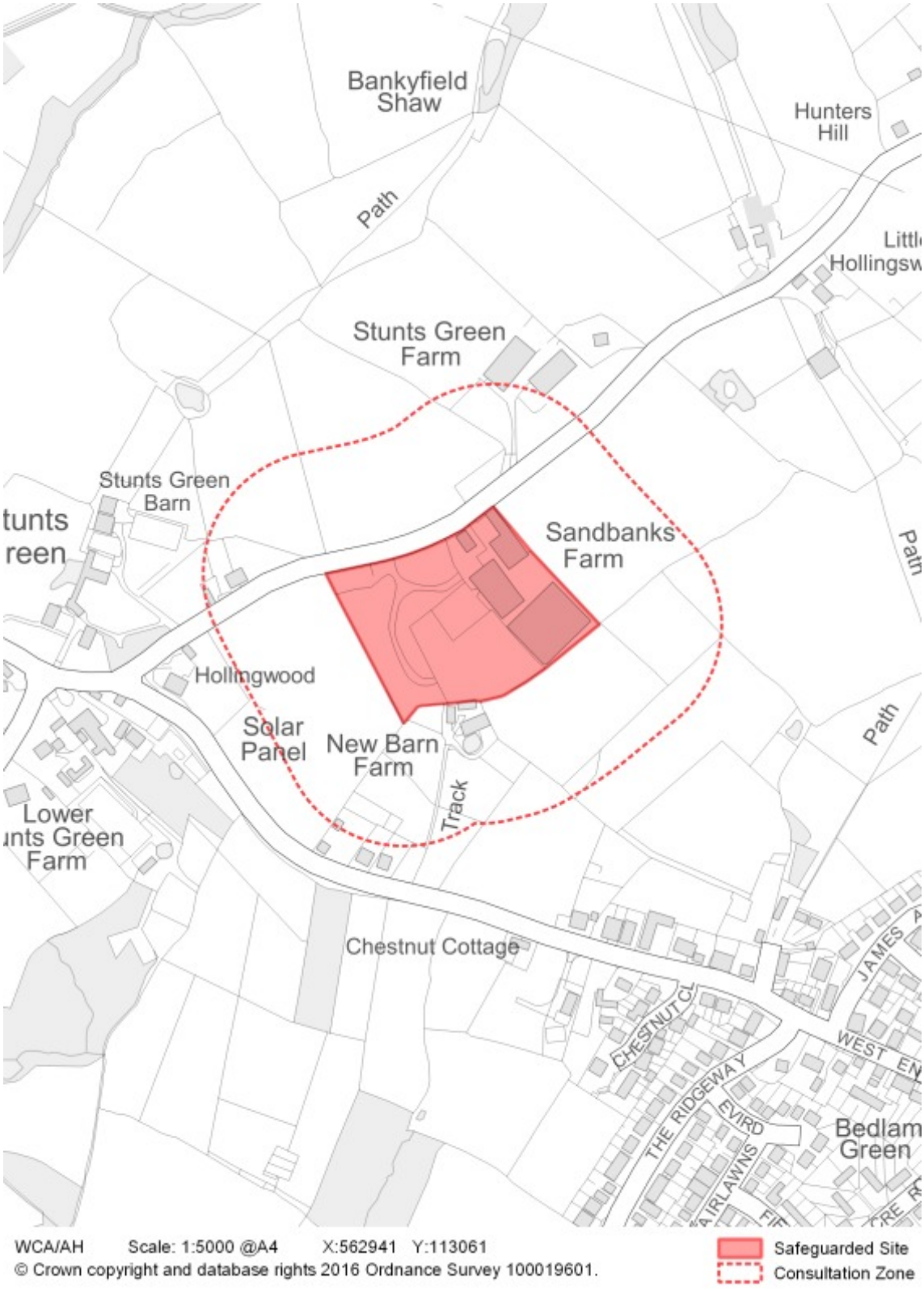


Map 50 SP-WCA/AF Potts Marsh Industrial Estate, Westham

Safeguarded Waste Sites B

Map 51 SP-WCA/AG Pumping Station, A271, nr Amberstone Bridge, Hailsham

B Safeguarded Waste Sites



Map 52 SP-WCA/AH Sandbanks,Chilsham Lane, Herstmonceux

Safeguarded Waste Sites B

Map 53 SP-WCA/AI Seaford HWRC & Unit 3, Cradle Hill Industrial Estate, Seaford

B Safeguarded Waste Sites

Map 54 SP-WCA/AJ Tarmac Topblock, Ninfield

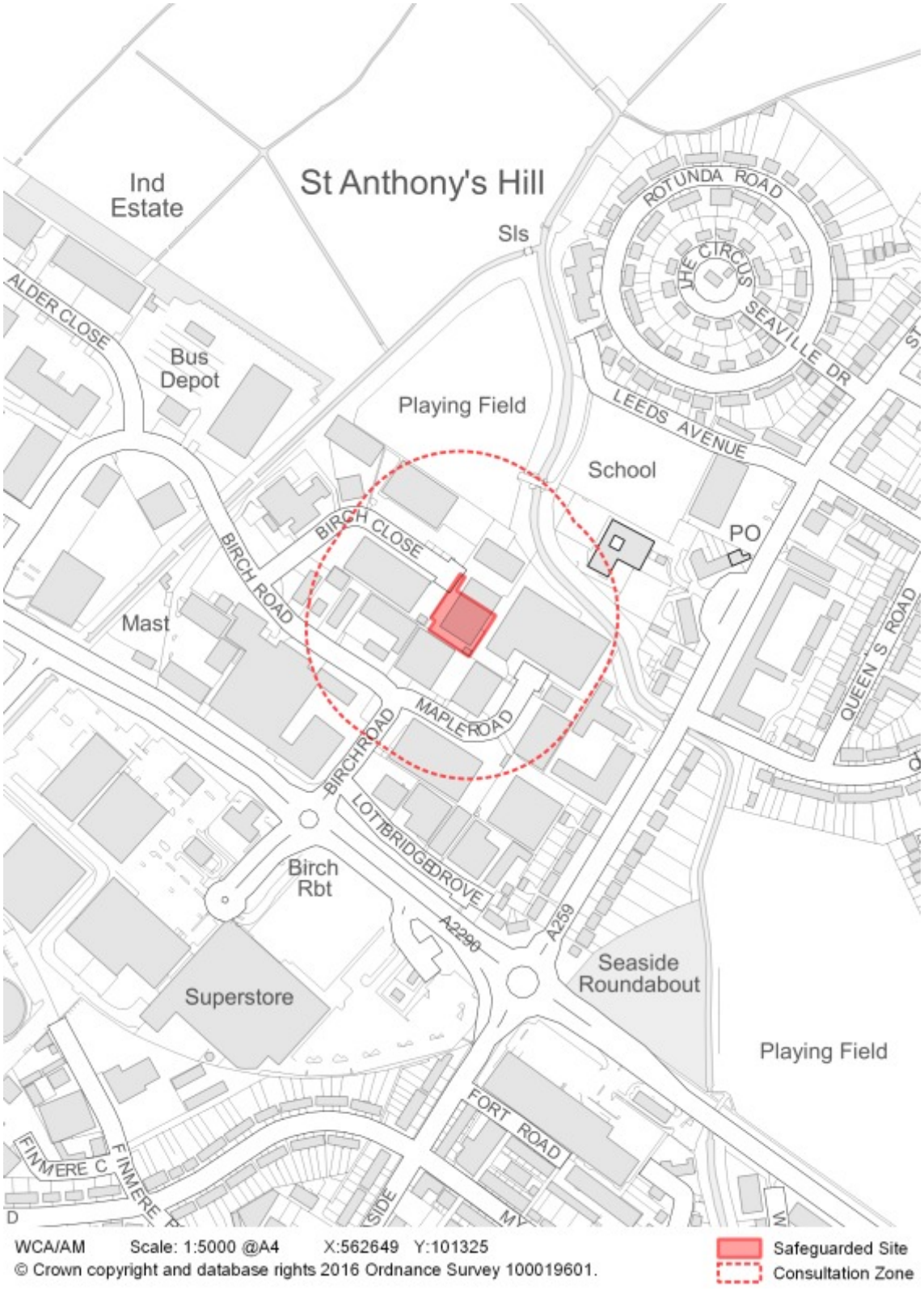
Safeguarded Waste Sites B

Map 55 SP-WCA/AK Unit 13, Chaucer Industrial Estate, Polegate

B Safeguarded Waste Sites

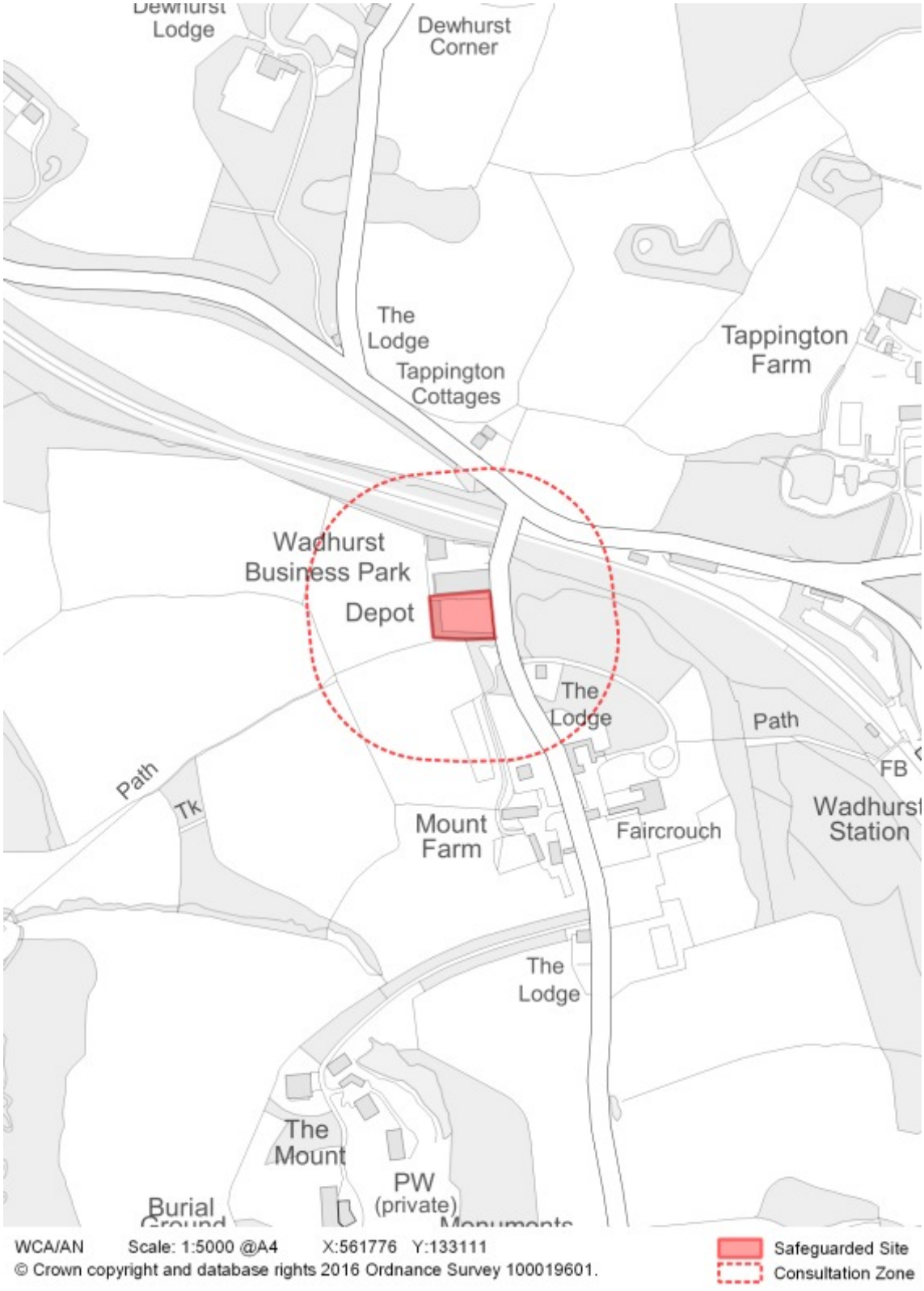
Map 56 SP-WCA/AL Unit 19, Bellbrook Industrial Estate, Uckfield

Safeguarded Waste Sites B



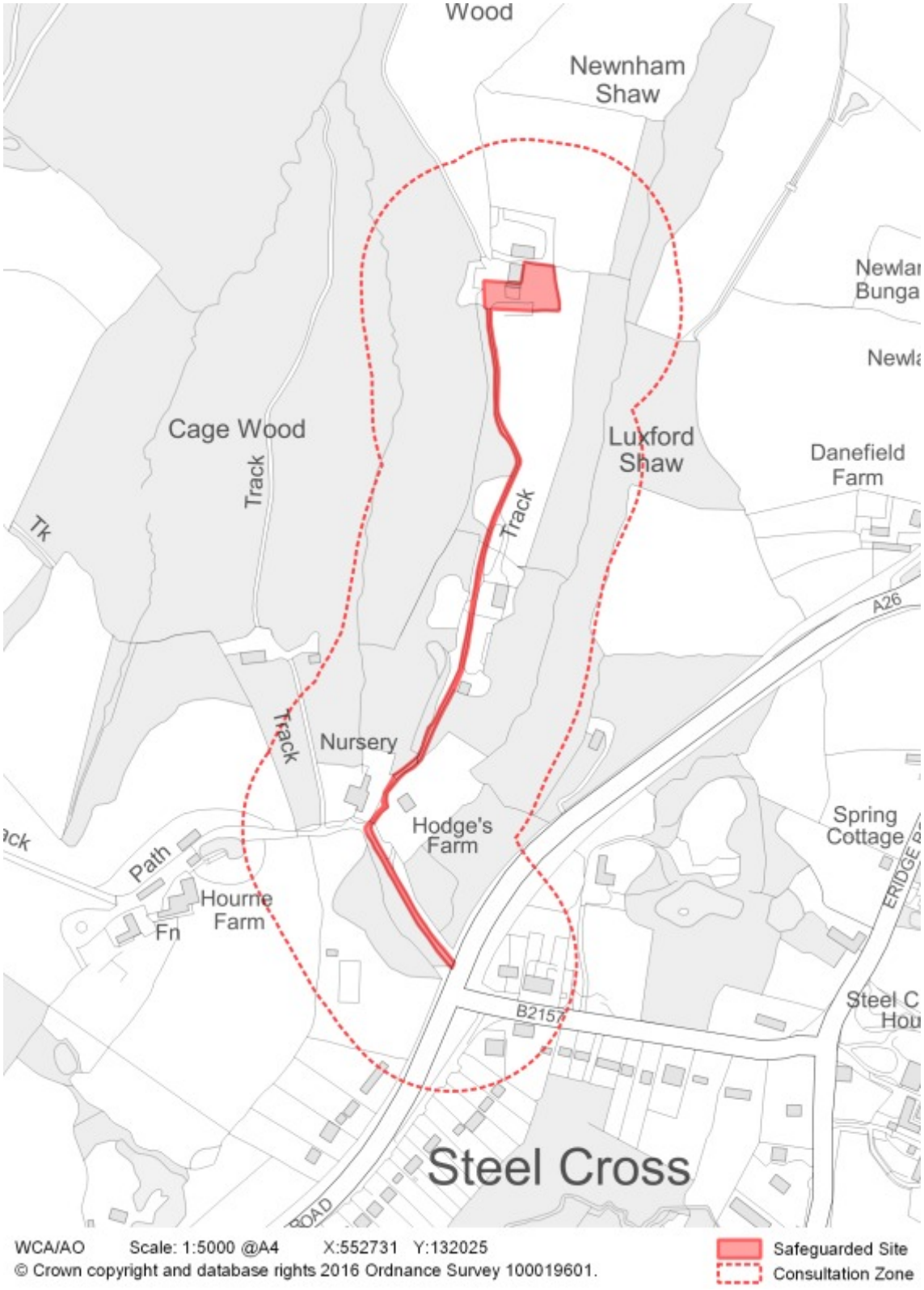
Map 57 SP-WCA/AM Units 2A and 2B, Birch Close, Eastbourne

B Safeguarded Waste Sites



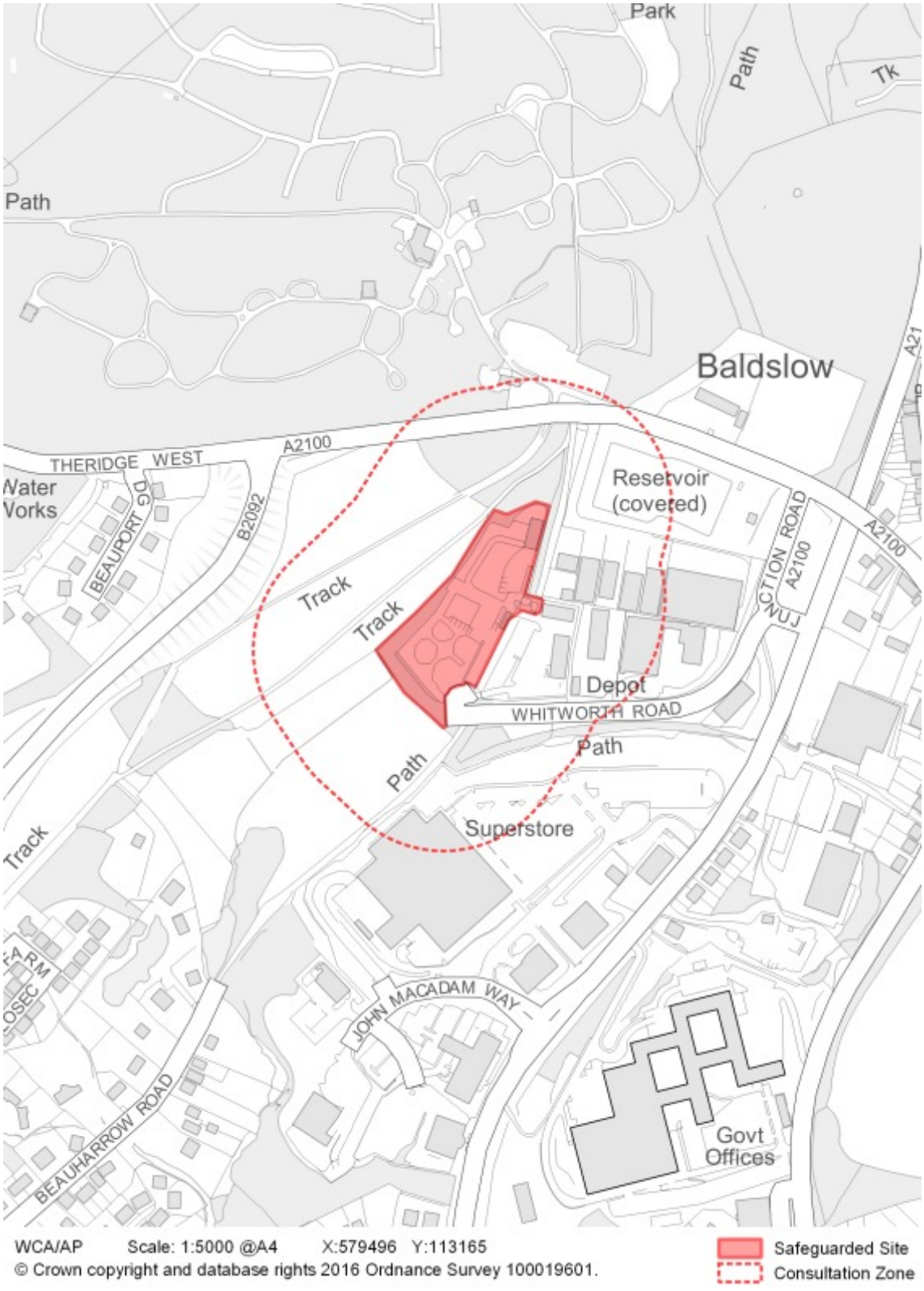
Map 58 SP-WCA/AO Wadhurst HWRC

Safeguarded Waste Sites B



Map 59 SP-WCA/AP Wealden Worms, Steel Cross, Crowborough

B Safeguarded Waste Sites

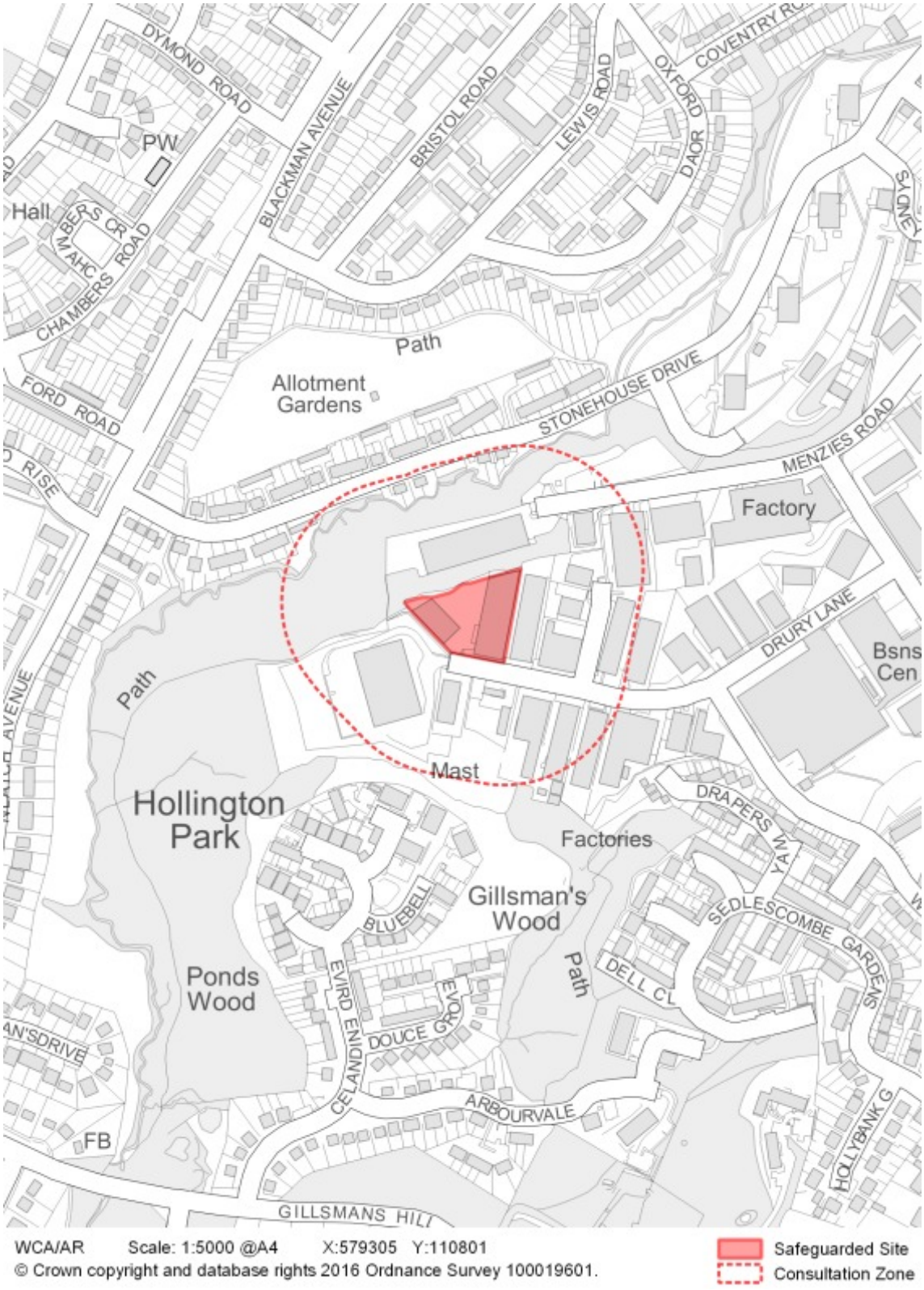


Map 60 SP-WCA/AQ Whitworth Road, Hastings

Safeguarded Waste Sites B

Map 61 SP-WCA/AR Woodland Centre, Chiddingly

B Safeguarded Waste Sites



Map 62 SP-WCA/AS Woodland House, Ponswood Ind. Estate, Hastings

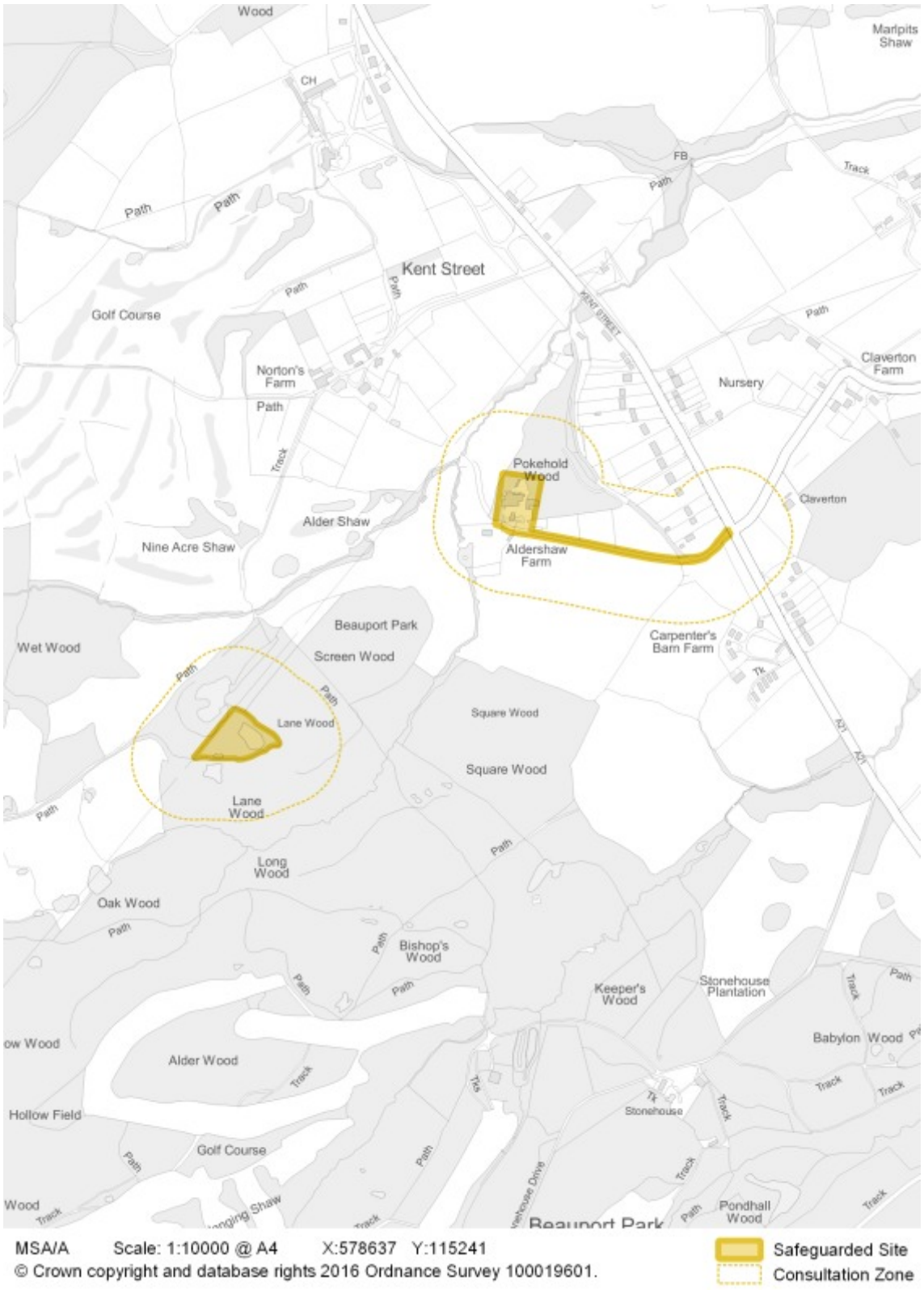
Mineral Safeguarding Areas C

Appendix C Mineral Safeguarding Areas

Ref	Safeguarded Minerals Site	Mineral	Page No.
SP-MSA/A	Aldershaw Farm, Sedlescombe	Clay	143
SP-MSA/B	Ashdown Brickworks, Bexhill	Clay	144
SP-MSA/C	Brightling Mine / Robertsbridge works	Gypsum	145
SP-MSA/D	Chailey Brickworks, South Chailey	Clay	146
SP-MSA/E	Hastings Brickworks, Guestling	Clay	147
SP-MSA/F	Horam Brickworks, Horam	Clay	148
SP-MSA/G	Little Standard Hill Farm, Ninfield	Clay	149
SP-MSA/H	Broomhill, Lydd	Sand and gravel	150
SP-MSA/H	Scotney Court, Lydd	Sand and gravel	150
SP-MSA/H	Scotney Court extension / Wall Farm, Lydd	Sand and gravel	150
SP-MSA/I	Stanton's Farm and Novington Sandpit, Plumpton	Building Sand	151

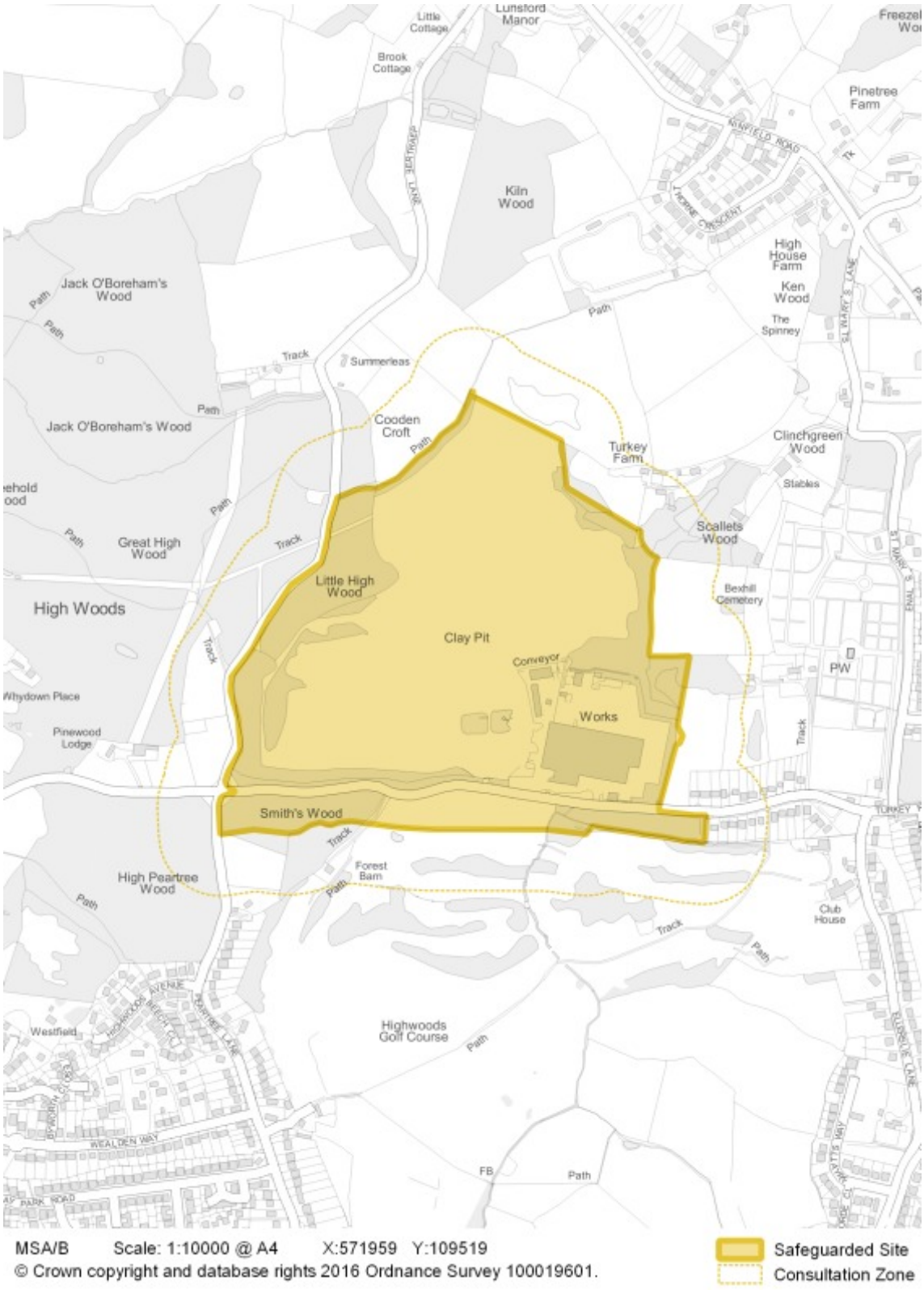
Table 1

Mineral Safeguarding Areas C

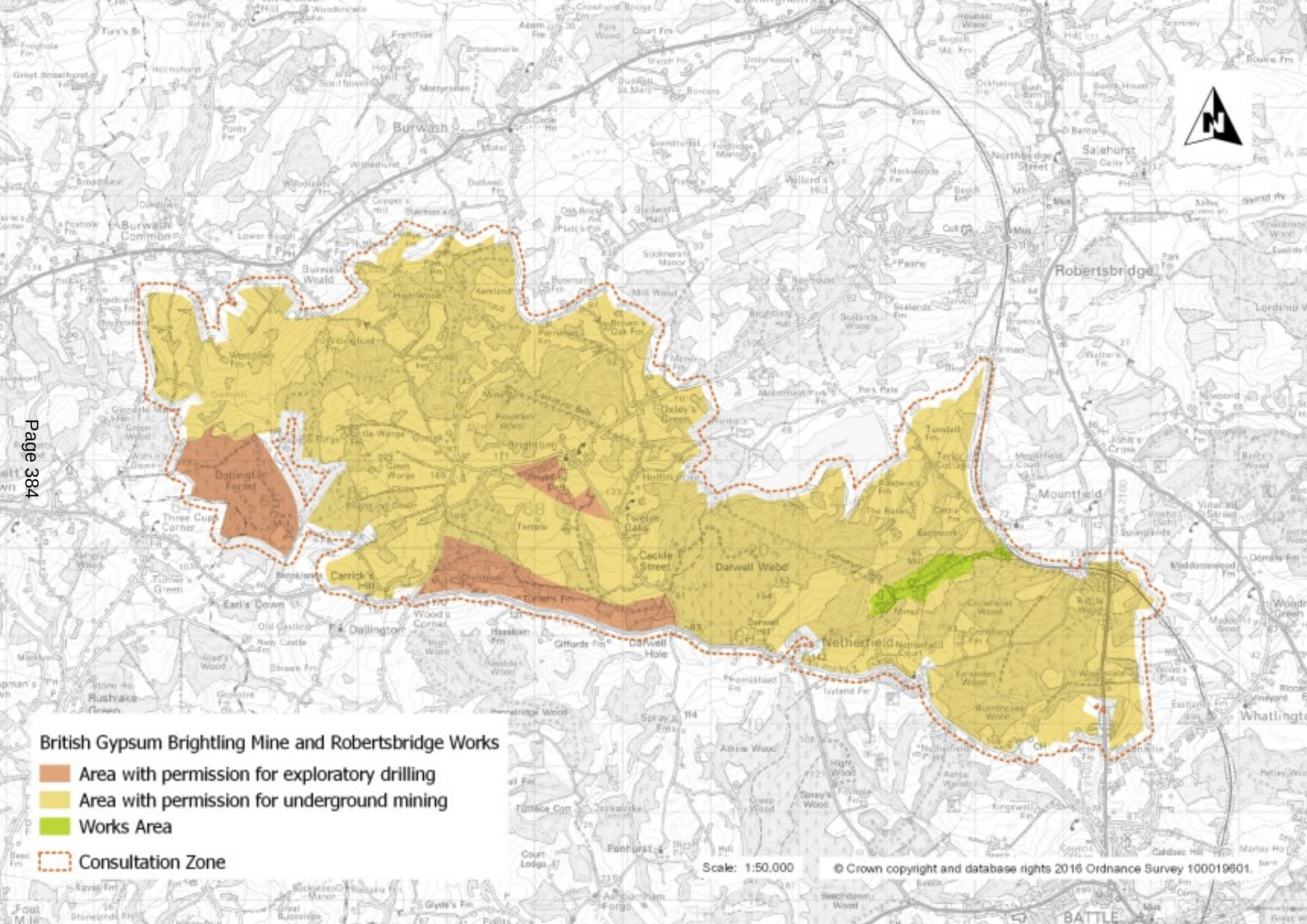


Map 63 SP-MSA/A Aldershaw Farm, Sedlescombe

C Mineral Safeguarding Areas



Map 64 SP-MSA/B Ashdown Brickworks, Bexhill


British Gypsum Brightling Mine and Robertsbridge Works
Area with permission for exploratory drilling
Area with permission for underground mining
Works Area
Consultation Zone
Scale: 1:50,000
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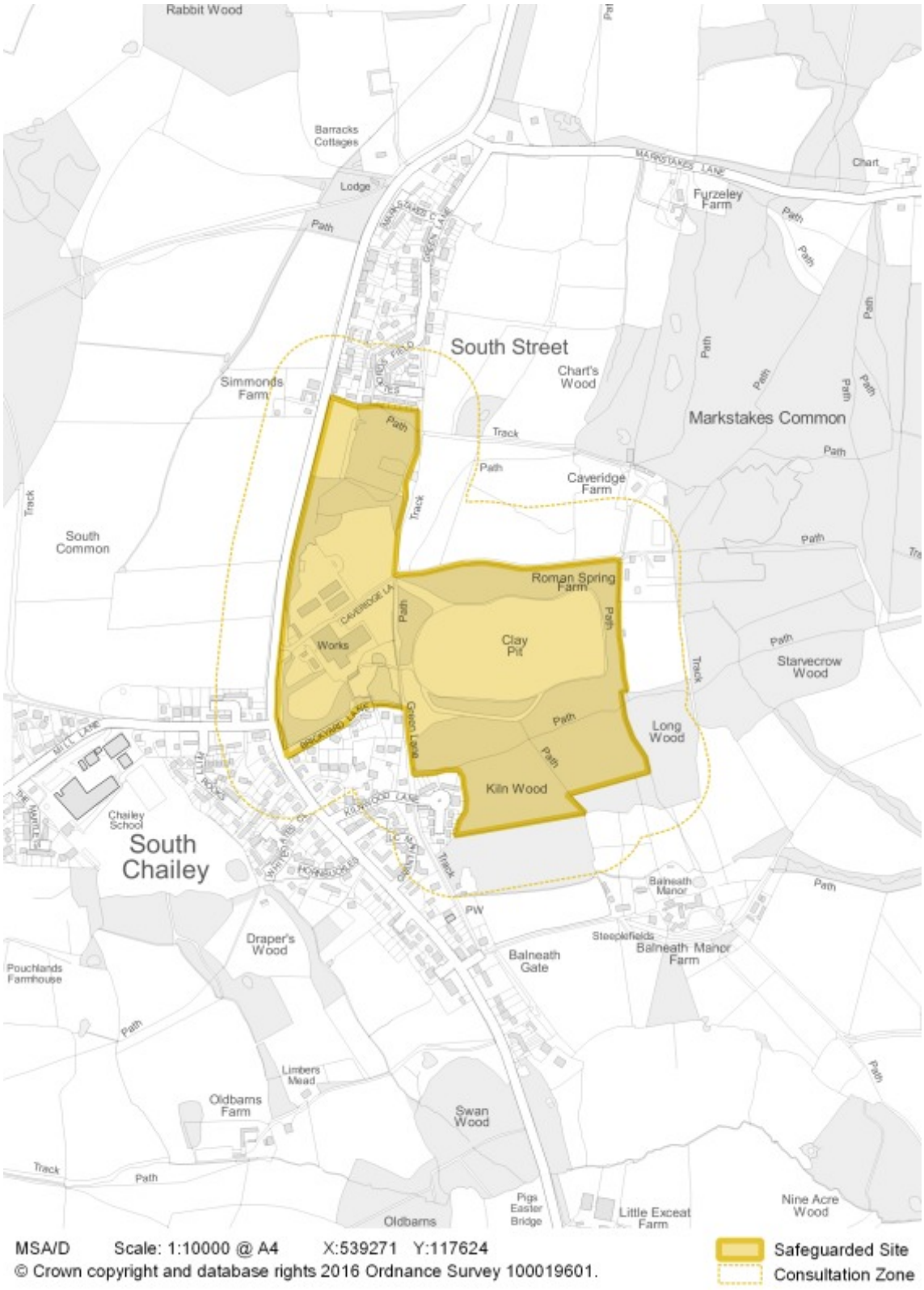
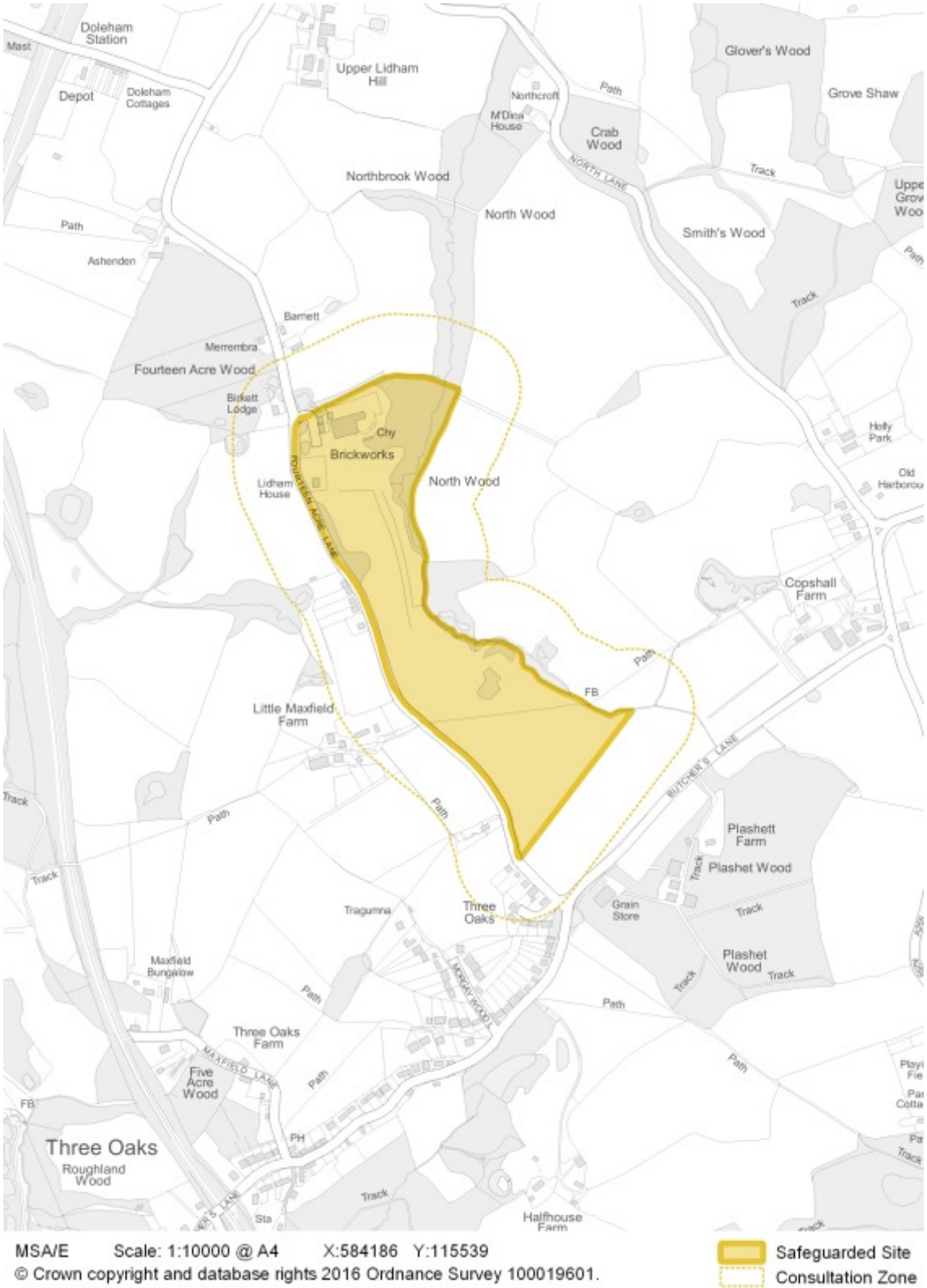
Burwash
Burwash Common
Burwash Weald
Brightling
Dallington Forest
Three Cup Corner
Carrick's Hill
Earl's Crown
Dallington
Rushlake Green
Cackle Street
Darwell Wood
Darwell Hole
Netherfield
Mountfield
Robertsbridge
Salehurst
Whatlington
BATTLE

C Mineral Safeguarding Areas



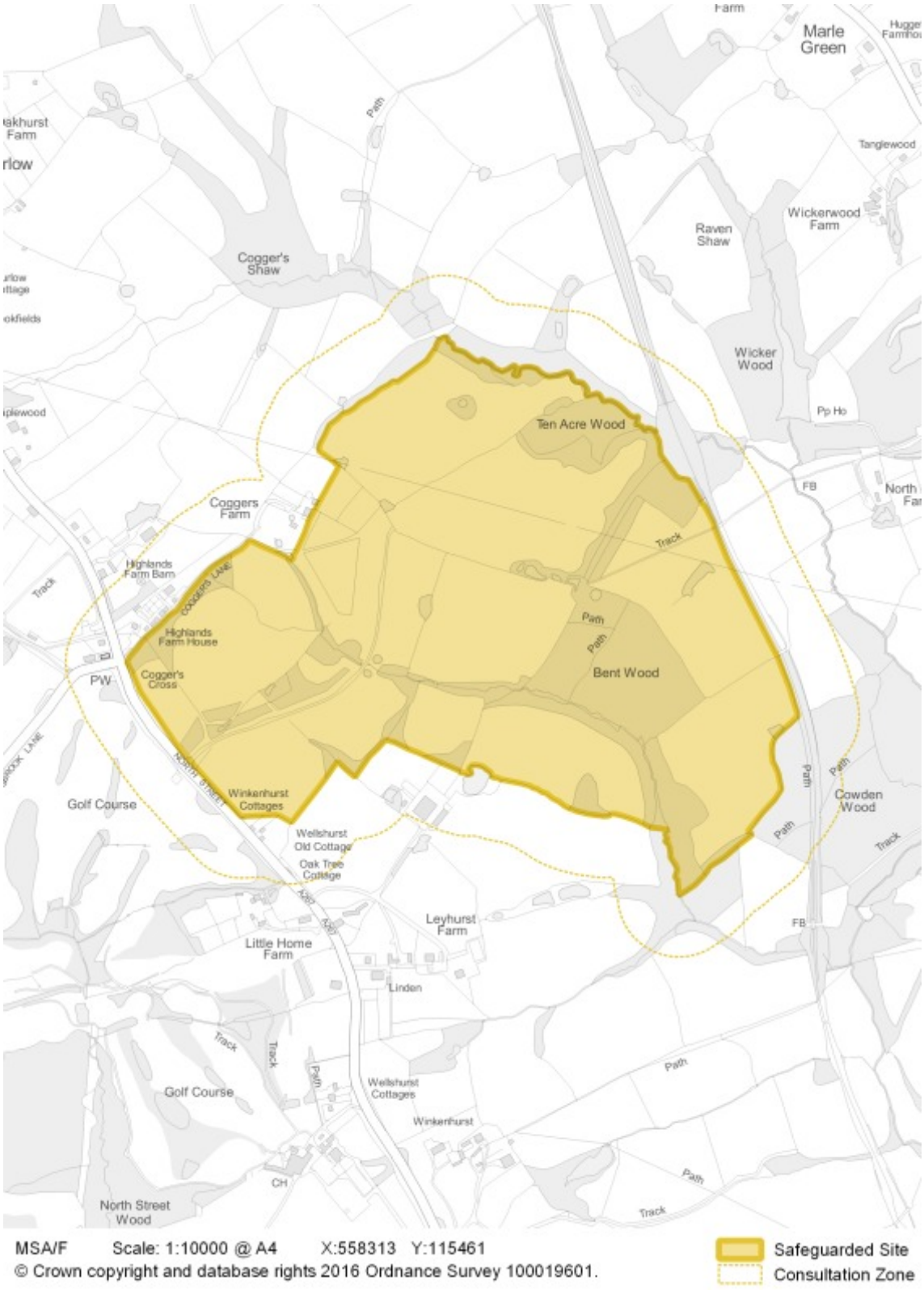
Map 66 SP-MSA/D Chailey Brickworks, South Chailey

Mineral Safeguarding Areas C



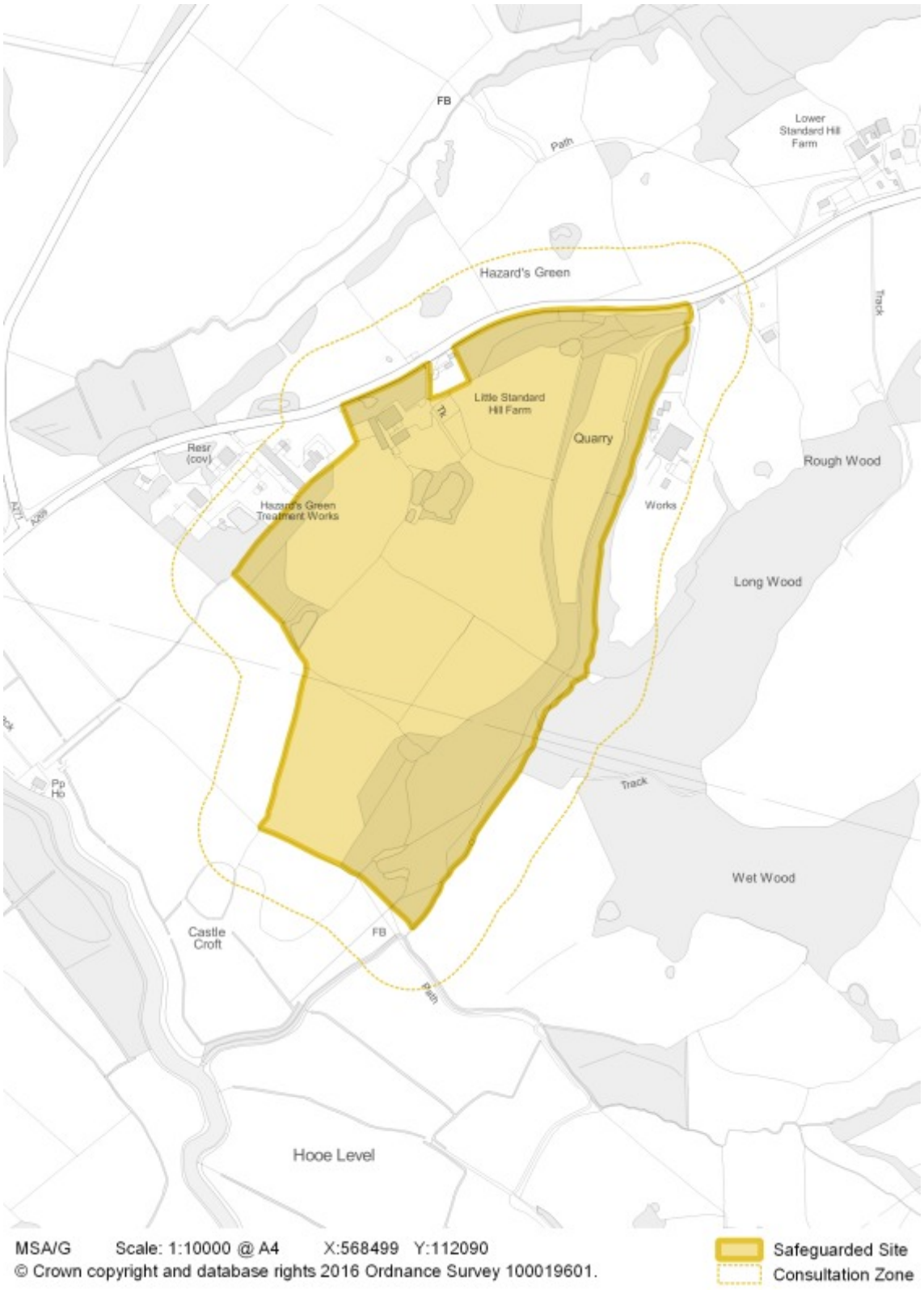
Map 67 SP-MSA/E Hastings Brickworks, Guestling

C Mineral Safeguarding Areas



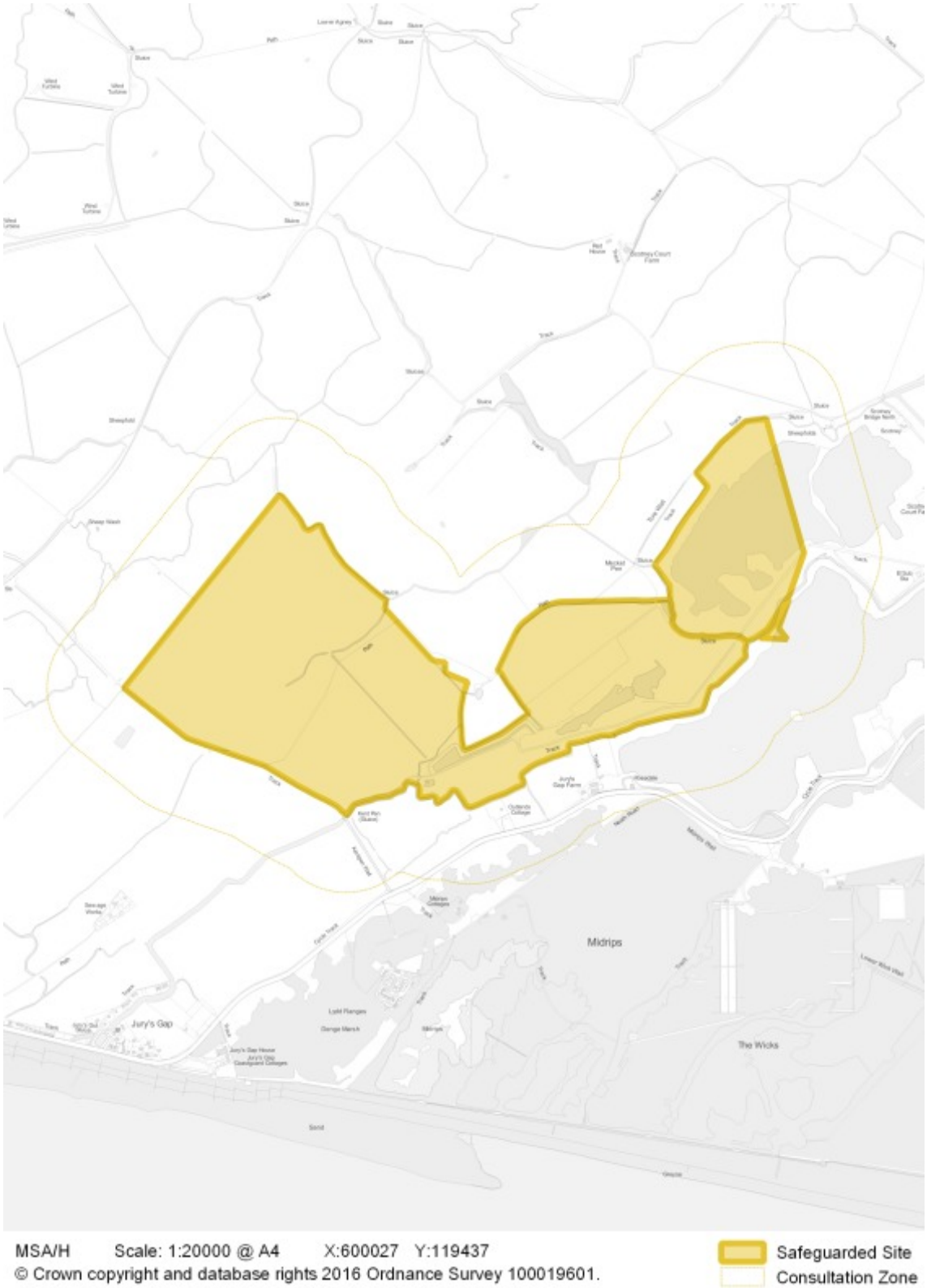
Map 68 SP-MSA/F Horam Brickworks, Horam

Mineral Safeguarding Areas C



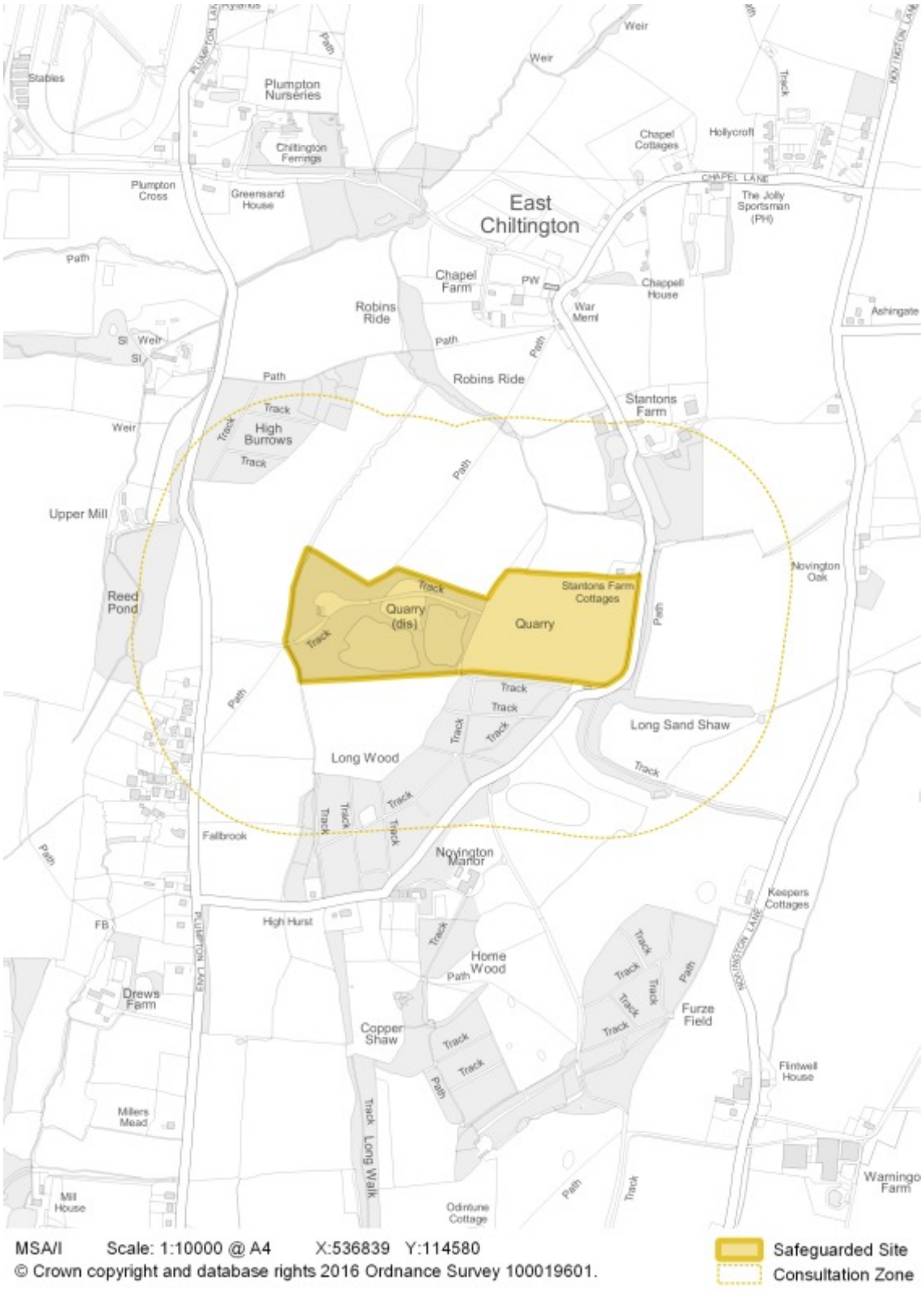
Map 69 SP-MSA/G Little Standard Hill Farm, Ninfield

C Mineral Safeguarding Areas



Map 70 SP-MSA/H Scotney Court & Extension, Lydd

Mineral Safeguarding Areas C



Map 71 SP-MSA/I Stanton's Farm and Novington Sandpit

Safeguarded Wharves and Railheads D

Appendix D Safeguarded Wharves and Railheads

The following sites are identified as Wharf and Railhead Safeguarded Areas:

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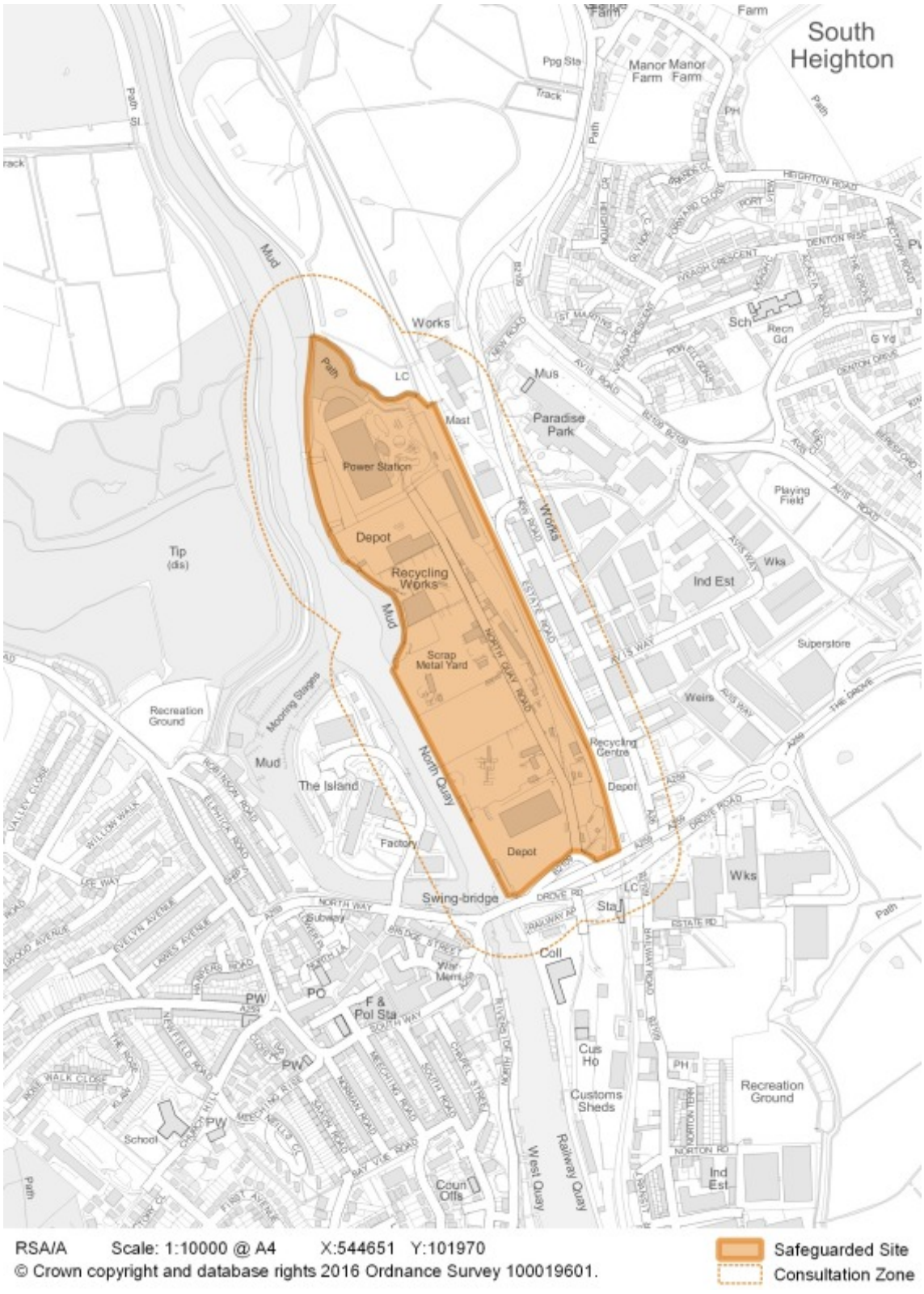
SP-RSA/B	Robertsbridge, British Gypsum railhead safeguarding area	155
SP-RSA/C	Rye (Port of), safeguarded wharves	156
SP-RSA/D	Shoreham Port (area within which facilities to land, process and handle, and associated storage of minerals and their consequential capacity are safeguarded)	157

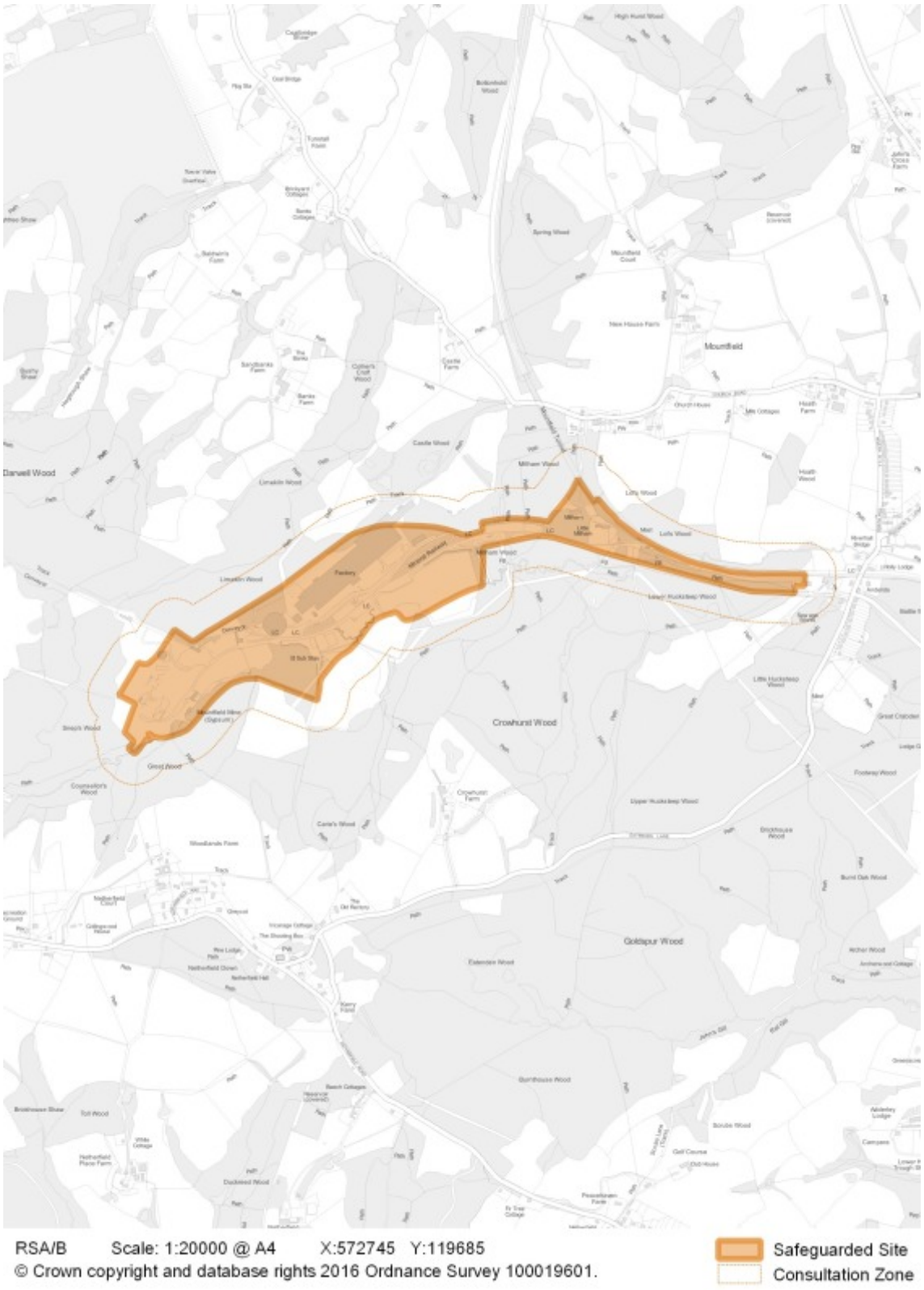
Table 1

D Safeguarded Wharves and Railheads



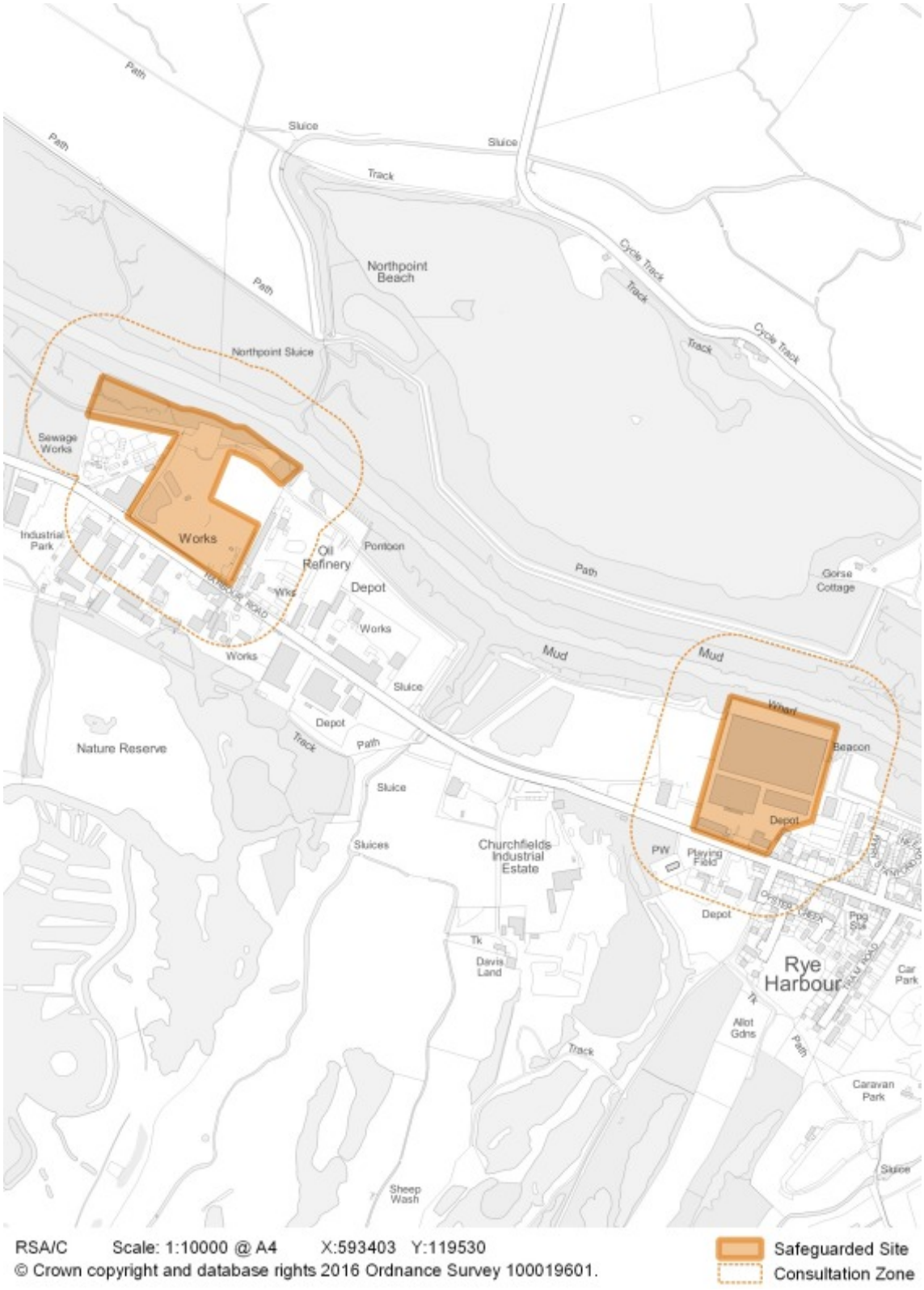
Map 72 SP-RSA/A North Quay, Newhaven, safeguarded wharves and railhead

Safeguarded Wharves and Railheads D



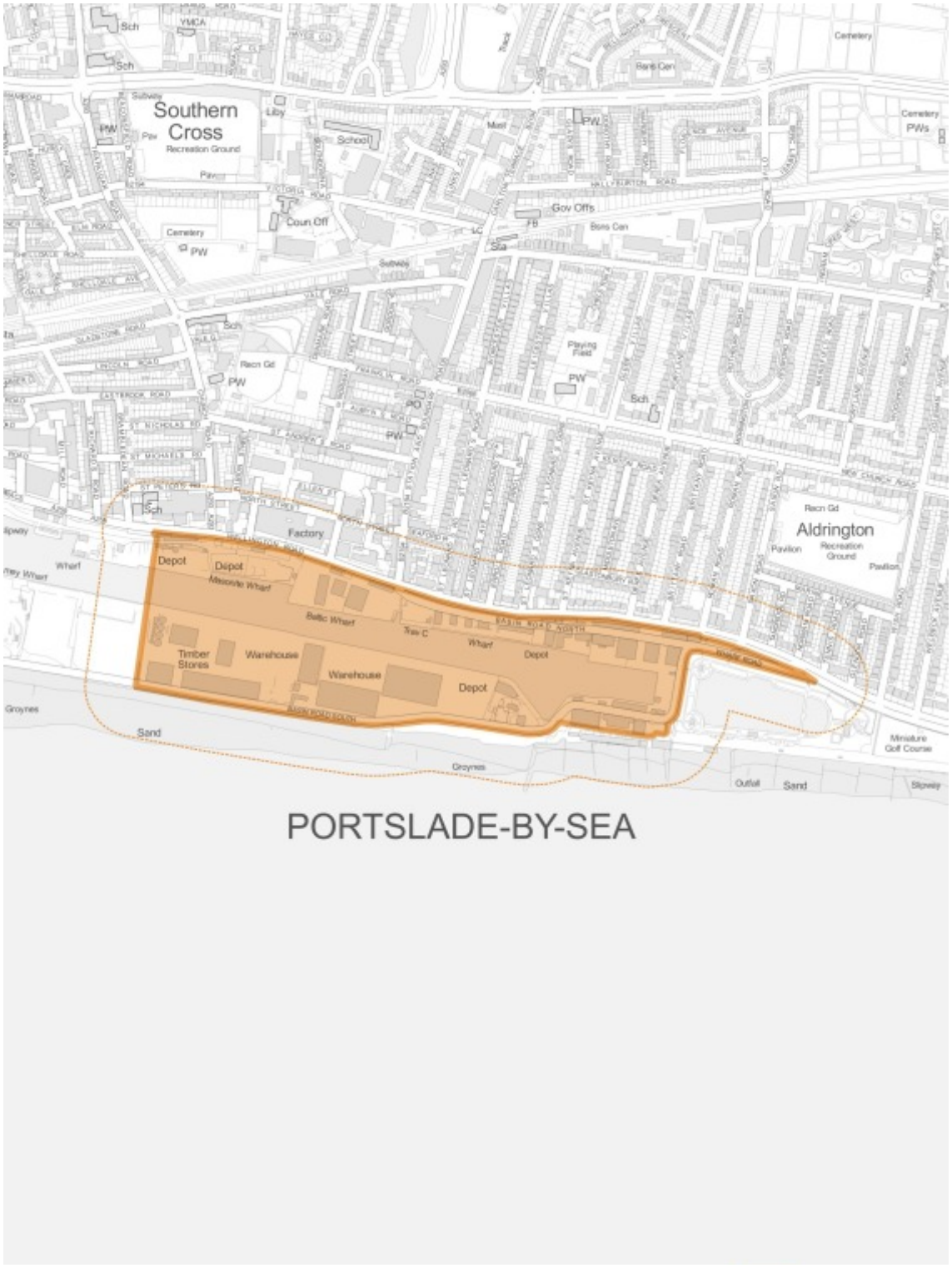
Map 73 SP-RSA/B Robertsbridge, British Gypsum railhead safeguarding area

D Safeguarded Wharves and Railheads



Map 74 SP-RSA/C Rye (Port of), safeguarded wharves

Safeguarded Wharves and Railheads D



Map 75 SP-RSA/D Shoreham Port (area within which facilities to land, process and handle, and associated storage of minerals and their consequential capacity are safeguarded)

Glossary

Glossary

Advanced Thermal Treatment (ATT) – is the name given to a group of technologies that primarily include gasification and pyrolysis which degrade waste at high temperatures while controlling the amount of oxygen present.

Allocation - strategic site location that has been assessed as being suitable, in principle, for a waste management activity. It is considered that the location meets appropriate criteria and could be deliverable within the Plan period. There would be material considerations associated with these sites which would need to be appraised at the planning application stage. These locations are safeguarded under Policy SP6.

Anaerobic digestion (AD) – A biological process where biodegradable waste is broken down into a 'digestage' and biogas. AD facilities are usually fully enclosed in an industrial type building, with some infrastructure required such as storage tanks.

Area of Opportunity - Previously Developed or Allocated Land is a location that is suitable, in principle, for a waste treatment activity but a specific site allocation is not identified. These locations could be either existing mixed use areas, or sites with planning permission for employment, or, allocated land for employment use. They are likely to be deliverable within the Plan period. There would be material considerations associated with these sites which would need to be appraised at the planning application stage. These locations are not safeguarded under Policy SP6, existing waste management facilities within these location are safeguarded.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) – area with a statutory national landscape designation, the primary purpose of which is to conserve and enhance natural beauty.

Area of Search - a broad geographic area within which a site, on which a waste management facility could be developed, could be found which is more likely to be acceptable than a site which is identified outside of the area.

Built waste facilities - There are waste management facilities that treat or transfer (bulk up) waste rather than landfill it. Treatment includes recycling or other recovery, the most common kinds of built waste facilities involve Materials Recovery (screening and sorting), stockpiling materials, Anaerobic Digestion, Mechanical Biological Treatment or Energy Recovery Facilities. The size and scale, and therefore the appearance, of buildings housing waste management facilities varies depending on the type of facility and the quantity of waste being managed.

Call for Sites - where a council or authority asks for landowners, developers or any other interested parties to submit a site to be considered for inclusion in a Local Plan.

Commercial and Industrial waste (C&I) - waste produced by business and commerce, and includes waste from restaurants, offices, retail and wholesale businesses, and manufacturing industries.

Composting – the breaking down of organic matter aerobically (in presence of oxygen) into a stable material that can be used as a fertiliser or soil conditioner.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste (CDEW) - Waste arising from the construction and demolition of buildings and infrastructure. Materials arising in each of the three streams (i.e. Construction; Demolition; Excavation) are substantially different: construction waste being composed of mixed non inert materials e.g. timber off cuts, plasterboard, metal banding, plastic packaging; demolition waste being primarily hard materials with some non inert content e.g. bricks, mortar, reinforced concrete; and excavation waste being almost solely soft inert material e.g. soil and stones.

Conventional Thermal Treatment – The incineration of waste at high temperatures. The heat generated is then used to generate power.

Glossary

Energy from Waste (EfW) Facility - A facility which undertakes *energy recovery*, see below.

Energy recovery – covers a number of established and emerging technologies, though most energy recovery is through incineration technologies. Many wastes are combustible, with relatively high calorific values – this energy can be recovered through processes such as incineration with electricity generation, gasification or pyrolysis.

Gasification - is considered to be part of a group of processes and technologies known as Advanced Thermal Treatment. It involved the heating of waste material in the presence of air or air enriched with oxygen. Temperatures employed are generally higher than pyrolysis at 900°C–1100°C when in air and 1000°C–1400°C using oxygen. The result is a gas (syngas) and a solid char residue.

Greenfield site – site previously unaffected by built development.

Groundwater - water held in water-bearing rocks, in pores and fissures underground.

Hazardous waste - waste that may be hazardous to humans and that requires specific and separate provision for dealing with it.

In-vessel Composting - is a form of composting biodegradable waste that occurs in enclosed containers. These generally consist of metal tanks or concrete bunkers in which air flow and temperature can be controlled.

Incineration (without energy recovery) – burning of waste at high temperatures under controlled conditions. This results in a reduction bulk. Produces a burnt residue or 'bottom ash' whilst the chemical treatment of emissions from the burning of the waste produces smaller amounts of 'fly ash'. For incineration with energy generation see *Conventional Thermal Treatment*.

Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) – formally known as Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), waste that is collected by a waste collection authority. The majority is household waste, but also includes waste from municipal parks and gardens, beach cleansing, cleared fly-tipped materials and some commercial waste.

Local Development Scheme – the programme for the preparation of a planning authority's Development Plan Documents.

Localism Act - Received Royal Assent on 15 November 2011. The Act shifts power from central government back into the hands of individuals, communities and councils. The Act proposes changes to the planning system.

Marine aggregates – aggregates sourced by dredging from the sea bed.

Marine borne material - minerals imported by sea from other areas.

Mineral Consultation Areas - areas of potential mineral resource where district and borough planning authorities should notify the County Council if applications for development come forward. This should prevent mineral resource being lost ('sterilised').

Mineral Safeguarding Areas - areas of known mineral resource that are of sufficient economic or conservation value (such as building stones) to warrant protection for the future.

Mineral Local Plan (1999) – a statutory development plan that includes saved policies in relation to minerals within the minerals planning authority (unitary or county council).

Minerals Planning Authority – the planning authority responsible for planning control of minerals development.

Mitigation measures – actions to prevent, avoid, or minimise the actual or potential adverse affects of a development, plan, or policy.

Glossary

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) - See entry for 'Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)'.

Non-inert waste - Waste that is potentially biodegradable or may undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological change when deposited at a landfill site. Sometimes referred to as 'non-hazardous waste'.

Open windrow composting – A composting operation which takes place in the open and involves placing shredded organic waste into long piles known as windrows.

Plan Area - The geographical area covered by this Plan.

Primary aggregates – naturally-occurring mineral deposits that are used for the first time.

Pyrolysis - Pyrolysis is considered to be part of a group of processes and technologies known as Advanced Thermal Treatment. It involves the heating of waste material, normally between temperatures of 400°C and 800°C, in the complete absence or a very limited amount of oxygen. (The Waste Incineration Directive requires a temperature of 850°C to be reached for a minimum of 2 seconds). The result is a gas (syngas) and a solid char residue.

Recovery - 'Recovery' refers to waste treatment processes such as anaerobic digestion, energy recovery via direct combustion, gasification, pyrolysis or other technologies. These processes can recover value from waste, for instance by recovering energy or compost, in addition they can reduce the mass of the waste and stabilise it prior to disposal. The definition of recovery set out in the EU Waste Framework Directive applies which states: " 'recovery' means any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy."

Recycled aggregates - are derived from reprocessing waste arisings from construction and demolition activities (concrete, bricks, tiles), highway maintenance (asphalt planings), excavation and utility operations. Examples include recycled concrete from construction and demolition waste material, spent rail ballast, and recycled asphalt.

Recycling - the processing of waste materials into new products to prevent waste of potentially useful resources. This activity can include the physical sorting of waste which involves separating out certain materials from mixed waste.

Recycling Facility – A facility where waste is sorted and separated before being processed back into raw materials. Unless the processing takes places in the same location, the recyclables are bulked up and taken away for reprocessing elsewhere.

Residual waste – refers to the material that remains after the process of waste treatment has taken place, that cannot practicably be recycled, composted or recovered any further.

Restoration - methods by which the land is returned to a condition suitable for an agreed after-use following the completion of waste or minerals operations.

Secondary aggregates - recycled material that can be used in place of primary aggregates. Usually a by-product of other industrial processes. Examples include blast furnace slag, steel slag, pulverised-fuel ash (PFA), incinerator bottom ash, furnace bottom ash, recycled glass, slate aggregate, china clay sand, colliery spoil.

Sewage sludge - the semi-solid or liquid residue removed during the treatment of waste water.

Sites Plan - See *Waste and Minerals Sites Plan*.

Statutory consultee - Organisations with which the local planning authority must consult with on the preparation of plans or in determining a planning application. Include the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage.

Glossary

Sustainability Appraisal - a tool for appraising policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act requires a sustainability appraisal to be undertaken for all development plan documents.

Sustainable development – various definitions, but in its broadest sense it is about ensuring well-being and quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come, by meeting social and environmental as well as economic needs.

Transfer station - facility where waste is bulked up before being transported to another facility for further processing.

Waste and Minerals Local Plan (WMLP) – term used to describe the suite of Plan Documents and other items prepared by Waste and Minerals Planning Authorities, that outline the planning strategy for waste and minerals for the local area.

Waste and Minerals Plan (WMP) - the plan that sets out the long-term spatial vision for the area and the strategic policies to deliver that vision.

Waste and Minerals Sites Plan (WMSP) - the plan that details specific sites where waste and minerals development is preferred.

Waste Collection Authority – district or unitary authority that has a duty to collect household waste.

Waste Disposal Authority – local county or unitary authority responsible for managing the waste collected by the collection authorities, and the provision of household waste recycling centres.

Waste Planning Authority – county or unitary council planning authority responsible for planning control of waste management facilities.

Waste Local Plan (2006) - a statutory document that includes saved land-use policies in relation to the allocation of land for the management and disposal of waste within the Plan Area.

Waste water - the water and solids from a community that flow to a sewage treatment plant operated by a water company.

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Planning Policy
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East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove
Waste and Minerals Local Plan

Waste and Minerals Sites Plan
Schedule of Suitable Industrial Estates
Adoption Version

February 2017

East Sussex County Council

South Downs National Park Authority

Brighton & Hove City Council

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1.1 In the Waste and Minerals Sites Plan, Policy SP5 Existing Industrial Estates is to be used when assessing planning applications for development on Existing Industrial Estates. The Policy sets out a criteria based approach to assessing proposed development and indicates that details of potentially suitable industrial estates will made available in a Schedule of Suitable Industrial Estates (this document).

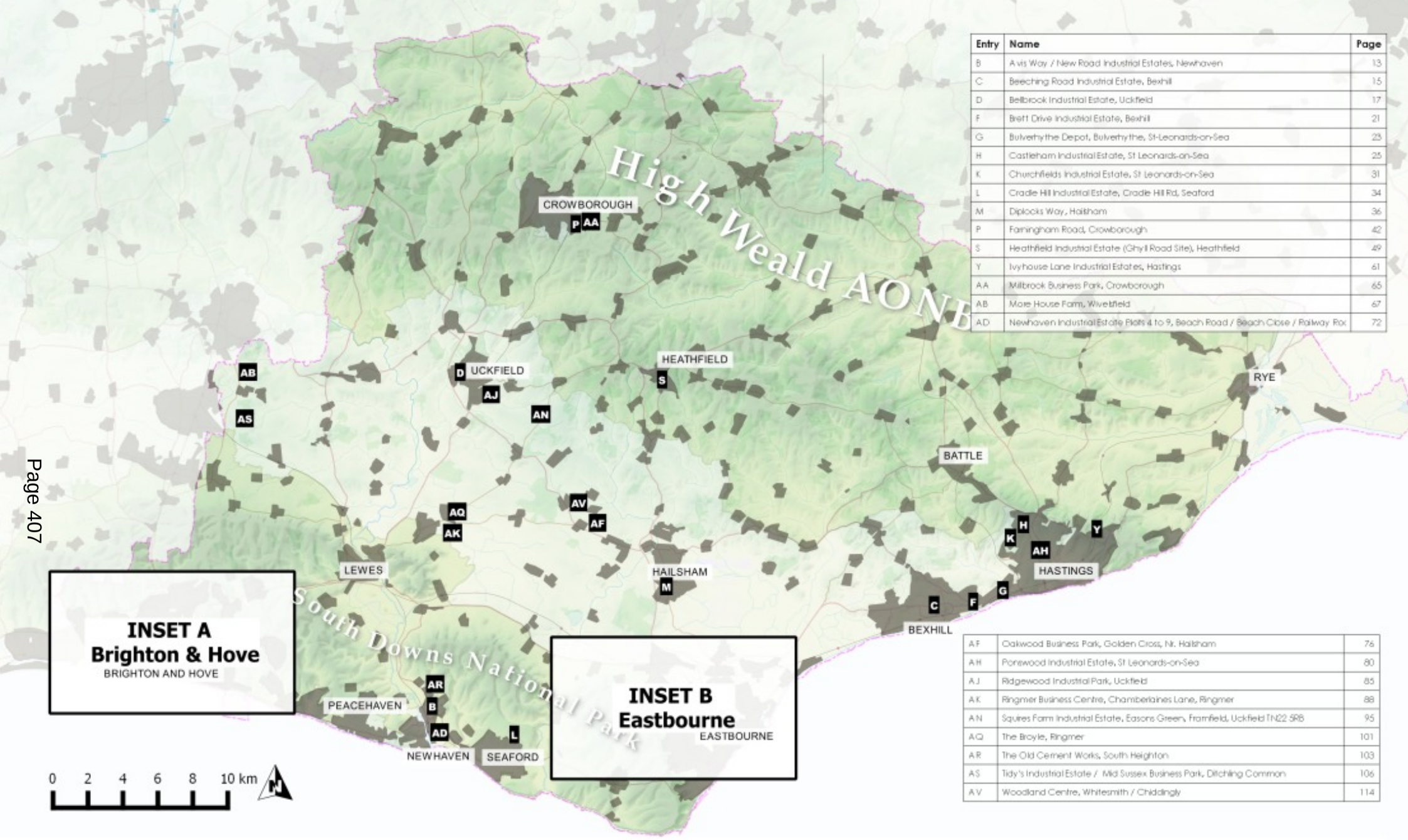
1.2 This Schedule identifies existing industrial estates which may be suitable[1] for waste management development, and for each one provides a 'Site Profile'. While this Schedule is comprehensive, other Industrial Estates do exist within the Plan Area and any planning applications will be determined against the Development Plan, considering any relevant material considerations, at the time submitted.

Development within existing industrial estates in the High Weald AONB and the South Downs National Park.

The Waste and Minerals Plan focuses development away from environmental designations such as the High Weald AONB and South Downs National Park. However, the Plan recognises that small scale waste management development may be appropriate within the South Downs National Park and the High Weald AONB where it can be demonstrated that there is a local need. Please refer to Waste and Minerals Plan Policies WMP2 Minerals and Waste Development affecting the South Downs National Park and WMP7a Suitable Locations for Waste Development (Excluding Land Disposal) for more information.

Additionally existing strategic and certain other waste management facilities within the South Downs National Park and High Weald AONB are safeguarded. Refer to Waste and Minerals Sites Plan Policy SP6 Safeguarding Waste Sites for more information.

1 These sites were assessed as part of the detailed site assessment process and were the subject of Habitats Regulation Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal, and considered information provided by the emerging Strategic Flood Risk Assessment



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AK	Ringmer Business Centre, Chamberlaines Lane, Ringmer	88
AN	Squires Farm Industrial Estate, Easons Green, Framfield, Uckfield TN22 5RB	95
AQ	The Broyle, Ringmer	101
AR	The Old Cement Works, South Heighton	103
AS	Tidy's Industrial Estate / Mid Sussex Business Park, Ditchling Common	106
AV	Woodland Centre, Whitesmith / Chiddingly	114

OVERVIEW MAP

Inset maps can be found on following pages.

East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove
Waste and Minerals Sites Plan - Schedule of Suitable Industrial Estates

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Entry	Name	Page
I/I	Centenary Industrial Estate, Brighton	27
I/O	English Close Industrial Area, Brighton	40
I/U	Hollingbury Industrial Estate, Brighton	53
I/V	Home Farm Industrial Estate, Brighton	55
I/W	Hove Technology Park, St Joseph's Close, Brighton	57
I/X	Hyde Business Park, Bevendean, Brighton	59
I/AC	Moulsecoomb Fairways Industrial Estate, Brighton	69
I/AE	Newtown Road Industrial Estate, Brighton	74
I/AG	Peacock Industrial Estate, Lyon Close, Hove	78
I/AL	Shoreham Port, South Portslade, Hove	90
I/AO	Sussex House Industrial Area, Brighton	97
I/AT	Victoria Road Industrial Area, Brighton	109
I/AU	Woodingdean Industrial Estate, Brighton	111

INSET MAP A
Brighton & Hove

0 1 2 3 4 5 km

N

East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove
Waste and Minerals Sites Plan - Schedule of Suitable Industrial Estates

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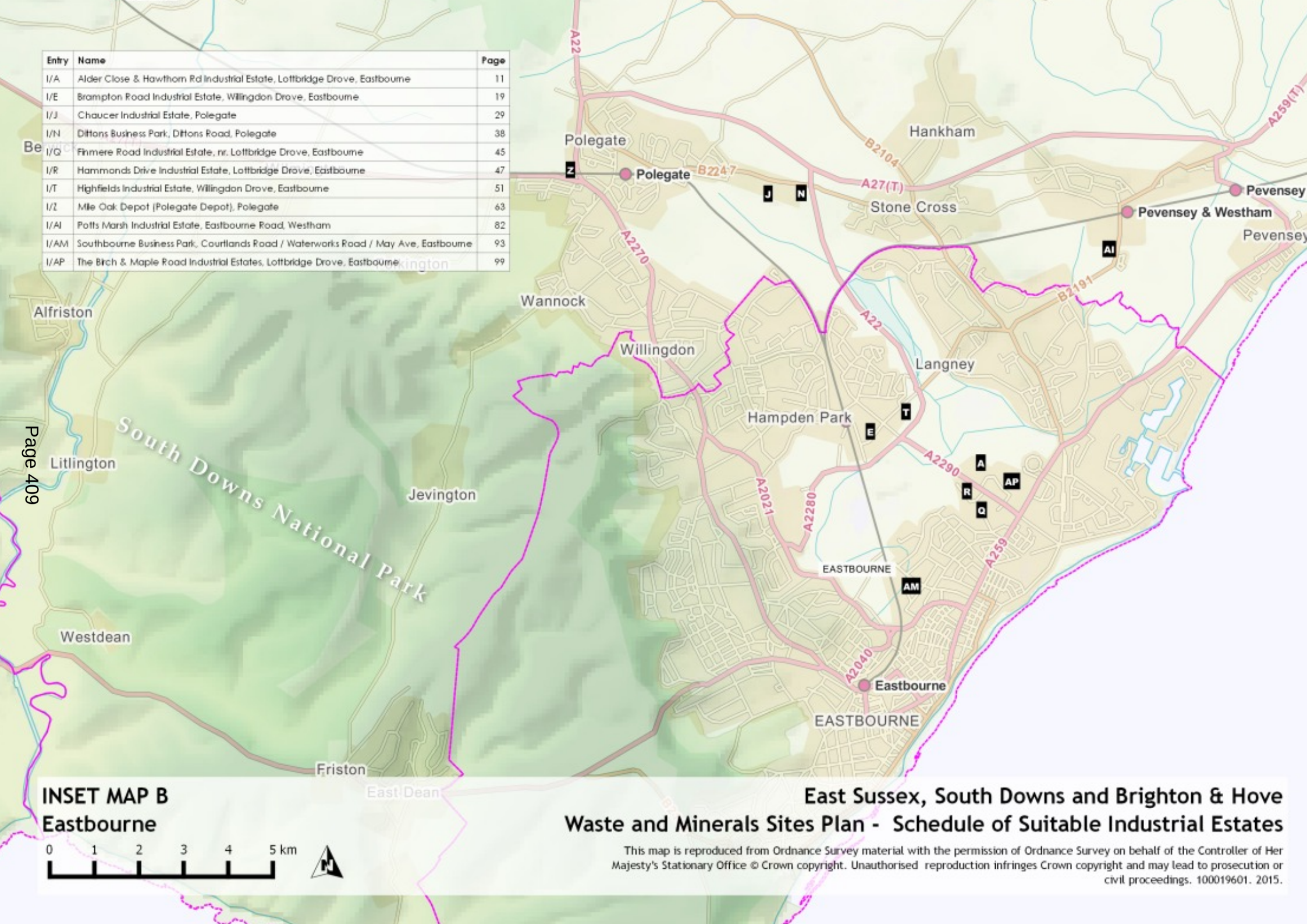

INSET MAP B
Eastbourne

East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove
Waste and Minerals Sites Plan - Schedule of Suitable Industrial Estates

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Explanation of the Site Profile

1.3 Site Profiles for industrial estates identified as being potentially suitable for waste management development are set out in this document. The profiles are intended to provide information about some of the issues and opportunities which any proposed waste development may need to consider. The issues and opportunities listed are not exhaustive and other issues may emerge at the development management stage. The profiles are structured as follows:

Site Reference and Site Name

1.4 A reference for the site and the name of the site.

Site Details

1.5 Site details provides basic information about the site such as area and grid reference. The electoral area is the electoral division in East Sussex and electoral ward in Brighton & Hove.

Description

1.6 A brief description about the site. It sometimes specifies conditions which must be satisfied before a site could be developed, for example a new access road.

Other Information

1.7 If there is a known existing waste or minerals site within the industrial estate, or if there is an area allocated in a district or borough local plan within the site boundary it is described here.

Constraints and Opportunities.

1.8 This is a list of constraints and opportunities which have been identified as being potentially important if the site is to be developed for a waste management facility. Not all constraints may be applicable in all circumstances, for example in the case of a change of use. Applicants are encouraged to request advice from the Authorities prior to submitting any planning application.

1.9 Certain words have particular meanings, these are described below:

1.10 *Proximity* - This indicates that a potential facility may have an impact on a constraint. It may be adjacent to the site, or it may be up to several kilometres away. It depends on the sensitivity of the constraint. For example, a large number of traffic movements through an international designation may identify the designation as a constraint.

1.11 *Potential to connect to major heat users* - Certain waste technologies can produce heat which can be used in local heat networks. Major heat users include large civic buildings such as hospitals, universities and leisure centres. It also includes residential areas. Heat can travel by pipe for several kilometres and still be usable, the facilities need not be adjacent to the site. However, establishing a new pipe network can be expensive.

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

1.12 A summary of the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal for the site.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

1.13 A summary of the findings of the Habitats Regulation Assessment for the site.

Legend

Local Plan Designations

Site identified in WMSP

Existing Industrial Estate

Heritage Designations

Archaeological Notification Areas

Conservation Areas

Listed Building, Grade I

Listed Building, Grade II*

Listed Building, Grade II

Registered Battlefield

Registered Parks and Gardens

Scheduled Monument

Groundwater Proection Zones

Inner zone (Zone 1)

Outer zone (Zone 2)

Total catchment (Zone 3)

Flood Zones

Flood Zone 3b

Flood Zone 3a

Flood Zone 2

Surface Water Flood Zones

1000 year event

100 year event

30 year event

Environmental Designations

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)

Ancient Woodland

AONB

Biodiversity Action Areas

DEFRA Noise Priority Areas

Local Geological Site (LGS)

Local Nature Reserve

Marine Conservation Zone

National Nature Reseve

National Park

Ramsar Site

Registered Country Parks

Right of Way

Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI)

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

Special Protection Areas (SPA)

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I/C	Beeching Road Industrial Estate, Bexhill	15
I/D	Bellbrook Industrial Estate, Uckfield	17
I/E	Brampton Road Industrial Estate, Willingdon Drove, Eastbourne	19
I/F	Brett Drive Industrial Estate, Bexhill	21
I/G	Bulverhythe Depot, Bulverhythe, St-Leonards-on-Sea	23
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I/AG	Peacock Industrial Estate, Lyon Close, Hove	78
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I/AI	Potts Marsh Industrial Estate, Eastbourne Road, Westham	82
I/AJ	Ridgewood Industrial Park, Uckfield	85
I/AK	Ringmer Business Centre, Chamberlaines Lane, Ringmer	88
I/AL	Shoreham Port, South Portslade, Hove	90
I/AM	Southbourne Business Park, Courtlands Road / Waterworks Road / May Ave, Eastbourne	93
I/AN	Squires Farm Industrial Estate, Easons Green, Framfield, Uckfield	95
I/AO	Sussex House Industrial Area, Brighton	97
I/AP	The Birch & Maple Road Industrial Estates, Lottbridge Drove, Eastbourne	99
I/AQ	The Broyle, Ringmer	101
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I/AS	Tidy's Industrial Estate / Mid Sussex Business Park, Ditchling Common	106
I/AT	Victoria Road Industrial Area, Brighton	109
I/AU	Woodingdean Industrial Estate, Brighton	111
I/AV	Woodland Centre, Whitesmith / Chiddingly	114

I/A Alder Close Hawthorn Rd Industrial Estate, Lottbridge Drove, Eastbourne

Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Eastbourne Borough
Grid reference:	TQ 622 015	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	8.48 ha	**Electoral area:**	St. Anthony's ED

Description

This site is part of a cluster of four industrial sites located west of the A259 Lottbridge Drove roundabout. Two are located north of Lottbridge Drove, and two are located to the south. In combination these sites form a large industrial estate.

This site is comprised of a mixture of industrial and business units. These are mostly 2.5 storeys high, with a mixture of large and medium units. It is bounded by Lottbridge Drove to the south-west, the Willingdon Level to the north and east, and Site I/AO to the south-east.

Other Information

Site allocated in Eastbourne Borough Council's Core Strategy 2013 (Adopted), Policy D2 Economy BI2 / D2

Development Considerations

1. The **Horsey Sewer SNCI**, which is noted for its breeding bird interest is adjacent to the site. **Leeds Avenue Reedbed SNCI** is also in close proximity. Development will need to consider the potential for pollution/leachate issues (the local SNCIs area already nutrient enriched), air quality/emissions issues and any potential disturbance/predation issues.

2. The nearby Reedbed is a BAP Habitat. It as an open water and Shining ram's-horn snail habitat. Development will need to consider the issues identified in relation to SNCI designations above.

3. There is **archaeological potential** with regard to below ground remains. These remains are likely to be prehistoric/early historic, palaeo-environmental behind storm beach gravels. Gault 'island' is located to the south of the site, suggesting wetland/dryland edge potential for early prehistoric remains. There is a high potential for buried wrecks. However, previous developments may have disturbed archaeological finds. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

4. Residential areas are located approximately 300m to the east and the south of the site. There is also a school nearby. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of development on **residential amenity** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

5. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **exiting businesses** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to proactively engage with the local community.

5. Modelling indicates that the entire site is within **Flood Zone 3b**. Development other than minor alterations will require a flood risk assessment.

6. There are substantial **road network capacity** issues at Seaside (Road) which is already over capacity at times and Lottbridge Roundabouts which is almost at capacity at peak times. However, as this site has existing industrial uses if there were to be a change of use and the traffic generated is no more than is generated presently it may be acceptable. Consideration may also be given to vehicle movement times. No issues regarding site access identified due to location off Lottbridge Drove. A traffic assessment will be required.

7. A **Biodiversity Opportunity Area** is adjacent to the site. Developers may wish to consider opportunities to promote biodiversity.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

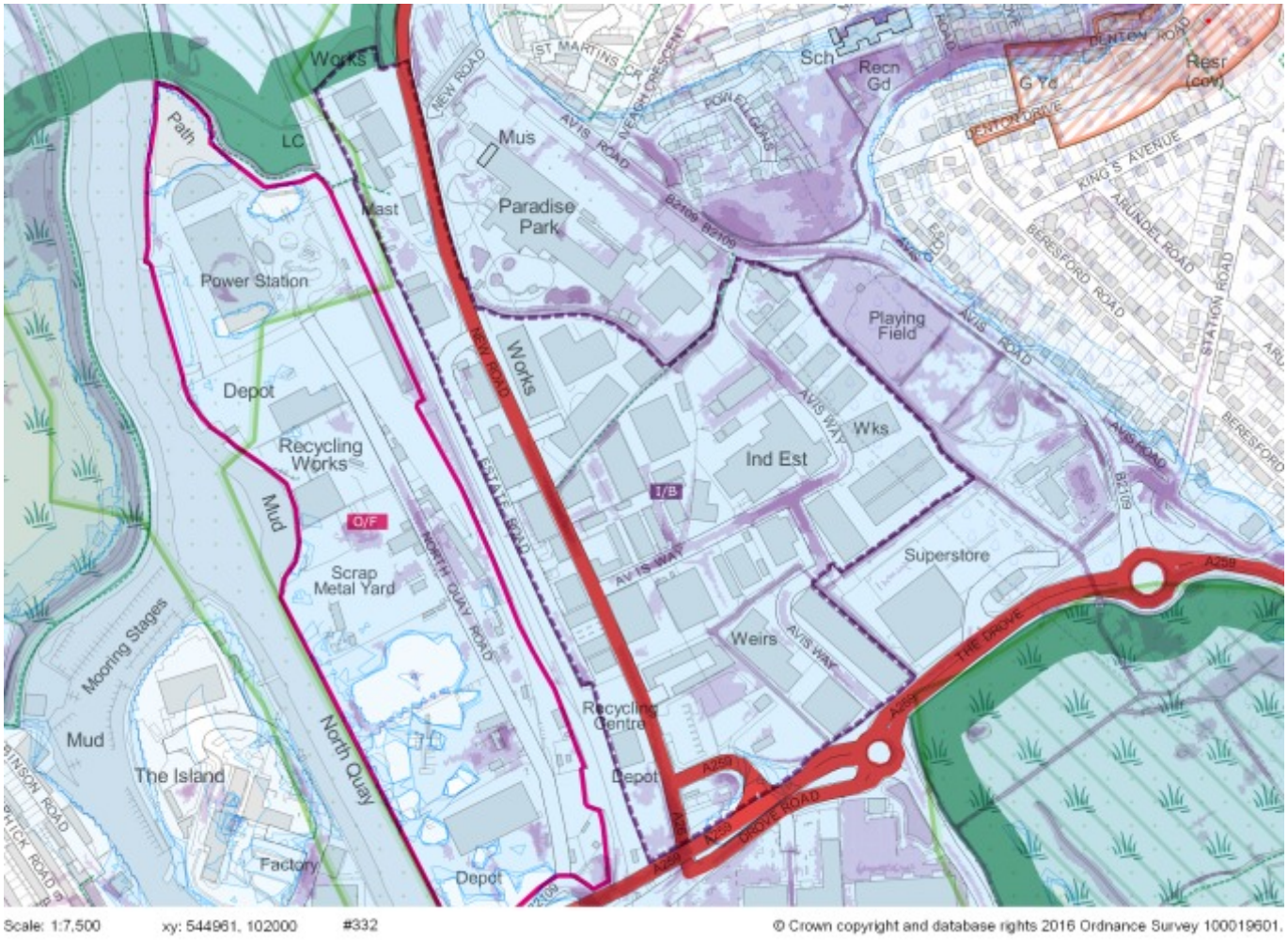
Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the risk and impact of flooding; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

If there is a realistic prospect of an EFW coming forward then any proposal would need to be subject to an air quality assessment of stack emissions. If suitable for an EFW site surfacewater connectivity should be investigated further with regard to Pevensey Levels SCI and Ramsar site.

I/B Avis Way / New Road Industrial Estates, Newhaven



Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Lewes District
Grid reference:	TQ 449 019	**Parish:**	South Heighton CP; Newhaven CP
Area:	22.29 ha	**Electoral area:**	Ouse Valley East ED

Description

The site is a long established large industrial estate in Newhaven located at the southern end of the A26. The industrial units are predominantly two to three storeys in height and have been constructed in a wide variety of designs, styles and sizes. They are located along New Road (the A26) and around Avis Way. B1, B2 and B8 uses, including waste, are present on site.

Industrial uses are located to the north, south and west of the site. The adjacent North Quay Road site has a number of waste uses including a large Energy Recovery Facility. The nearest residential properties are to the north and north east of the site on Avis Road. Some screening is offered to residents of Avis Road by trees and other vegetation, although residential properties located further to the east are on higher ground and therefore many have clear views to the industrial estate.

Other Information

Part of site is an existing waste site: Brighton Motorama

Development Considerations

1. There are a number of **Sites of Nature Conservation Interest** within 1km of the site. This includes Tide Mills SNCI, Newhaven Refuse Tip SNCI and

Newhaven Ponds SNCI. The closest is Tide Mills SNCI which is located 20m south-east of the site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality and / or emissions. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

2. Records indicate the presence of Great Crested Newts and other Reptiles (**BAP species and / or protected species**) in the vicinity of this site. Proposals should consider the potential for harm and / or disturbance to protected species and where appropriate provide suitable mitigation.

3. There is **archaeological potential** with regard to below ground remains, primarily industrial / modern with some deeper alluvial potential. Previous developments may have disturbed archaeological finds. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

4. A **footpath** is located within the site linking Avis Road in the north east to New Road, the main thoroughfare through the industrial estate. The eastern end of a footpath, which runs north to south along the River Ouse is also located to the north west of the site. A recreation ground is located to the east of the site. The footpath between Avis Road and New Road is well established within the site and runs between existing buildings. Proposals should consider the potential impact on the footpaths and open space, and where appropriate proposed suitable mitigation. Applicants may with to consider the design and potential for screening.

5. Residential dwellings are located on Avis Road to the north east of the industrial estate. Long views are offered across the area from these residential areas on higher ground to the east. This area is viewed against a background of industrial uses. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **residential amenity** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

6. Modelling indicates that the entire site is within Flood Zone 3b. Development other than minor alterations will require a flood risk assessment.

7. The A26 runs through the Avis Way industrial estate. The road carries industrial traffic, such as HGVs, to Newhaven Port and surrounding industrial estates, including Avis Way. The A26 links directly with the A27, the major east/west road through Sussex. The Site is an existing industrial area with adopted roads [UC] running through it, therefore the roads are designed to accommodate large vehicles. One end of Avis Way is onto the A26 trunk road which is the responsibility of Highways England. The other end is onto the B road which is identified as having potential **network capacity** issues. Individual **access** onto Avis way may also need assessing. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number of vehicle movements. Pre-application discussions with the Highway Authority are also encouraged.

8. A **Biodiversity Opportunity Area** is adjacent to the site. Developers may wish to consider opportunities to promote biodiversity.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

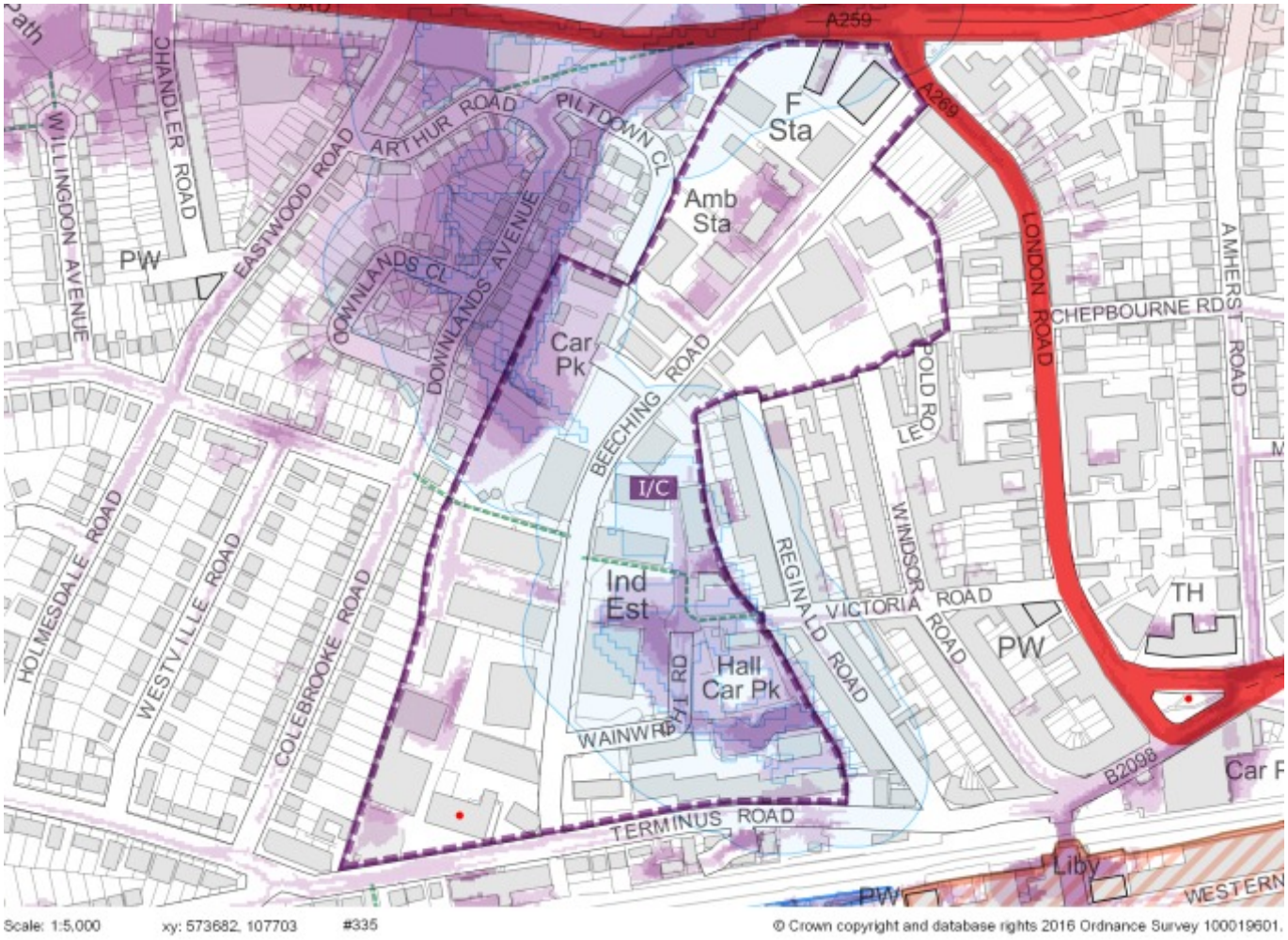
Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the risk and impact of flooding; air quality and air pollution; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

I/C Beeching Road Industrial Estate, Bexhill



Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Rother District
Grid reference:	TQ 736 077	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	12.44 ha	**Electoral area:**	Bexhill West ED; Bexhill King Offa ED

Description

Beeching Road is a large industrial estate located to the south of the A259 in Bexhill. The site comprises a number of large industrial units, predominantly two storeys tall, of varying designs and styles. The units along Beeching Road include several commercial uses, such as car and homeware showrooms, together with other light industrial and office uses. Units are also located on Wainwright Road, accessed toward the southern end of Beeching Road. Wainwright Road sits lower than Beeching Road and contains the rear of a large bathroom showroom unit, other smaller industrial units, a car park and an area used for lorry parking.

Residential properties are located to the east and west of the site. A railway line is a short distance to the south. Site access is a short distance from the A259 and the future Bexhill to Hastings Link Road, (Combe Valley Way).

Other Information

None

Development Considerations

1. Collington Wood (**Ancient Woodland**) is located 700m west of the site. There is presently poor connectivity between the wood and the site. Proposed

development should consider the potential for any air quality and /or emission issues and where appropriate provide suitable mitigation.

2. **Collington Wood (SNCI)** is located 700m west of the site. There is presently poor connectivity between the wood and the site. Proposed development should consider the potential for any air quality and /or emission issues and where appropriate provide suitable mitigation.

3. There is **potential for archaeology** in relation to railway heritage. The area is not designated; however there may be potentially important buildings and structures. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

4. A **footpath** across the industrial estate links Downlands Avenue to the west with Victoria Road to the east. The footpath is clearly defined and runs between existing industrial buildings. Proposals must ensure that the footpath route must remains unfettered.

5. Residential dwellings abut the site boundary to the east and west. Further houses are located across the railway line to the south of the site. Some houses back onto the area. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **residential amenity** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

6. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

7. Modelling indicates that there is an area in the centre of the site which is at risk of flooding. Development other than minor alterations in areas identified as being affected by flooding will require a flood risk assessment.

8. Proposals should detail any proposed **site access** arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number of vehicle movements. Pre-application discussions with the Highway Authority are also encouraged.

9. The **Former Bexhill West Station (Grade II Listed Building)** is located at the southern end of the site. Proposals should assess the potential impact of development on the listed building. Any development should be designed so that it enhances the setting of the listed building.

10. Rother District Council is seeking the expansion of retail in the southern part of the industrial estate (see Policy BX2 (iii) of the Rother District Council Core Strategy (2014)). Proposals in this area should demonstrate their **compatibility with the proposed retail uses**.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

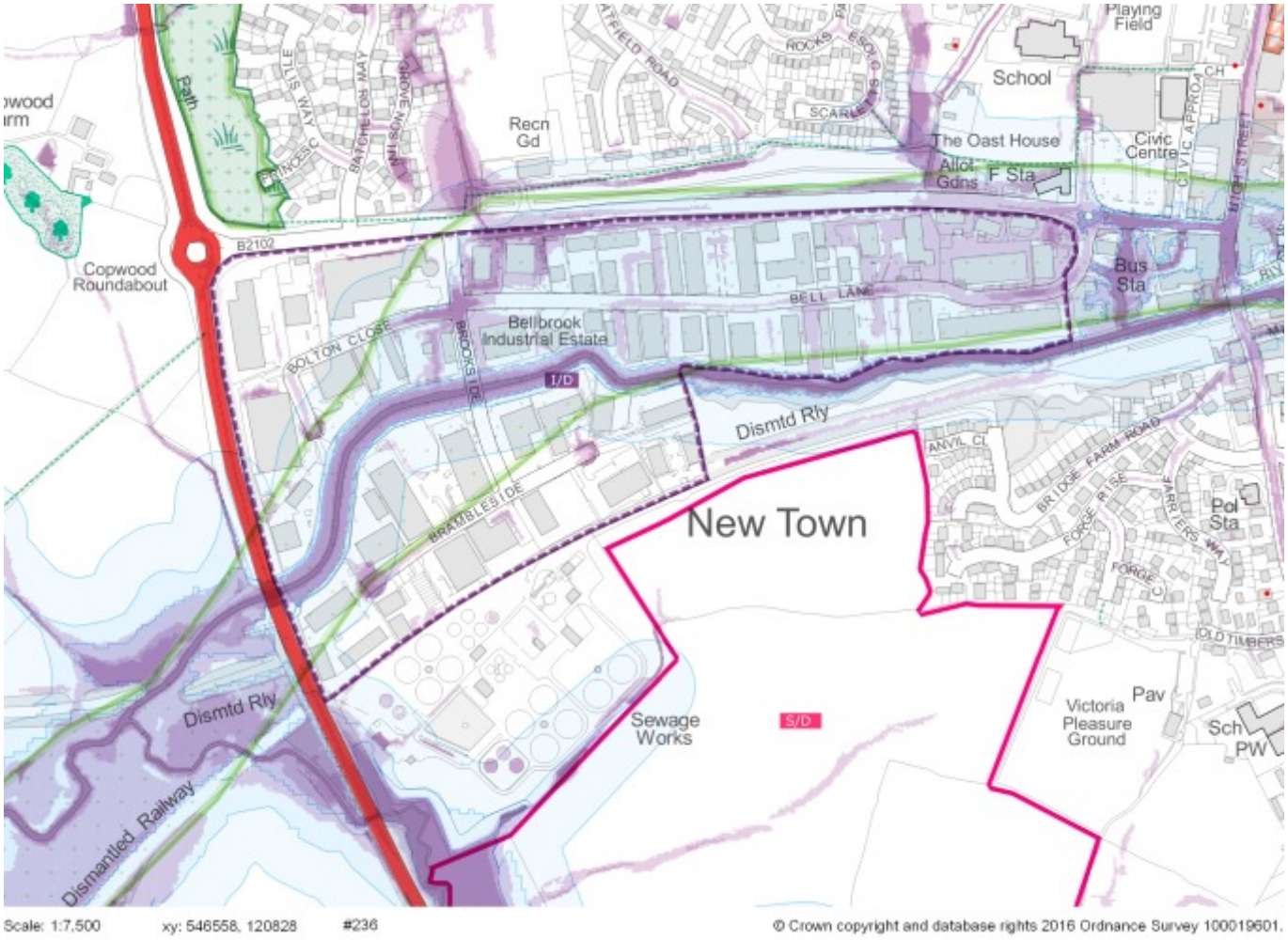
Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the risk and impact of flooding; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities. If there is a realistic prospect of an EFW coming forward then any proposal would need to be subject to an air quality assessment of stack emissions.

I/D Bellbrook Industrial Estate, Uckfield



Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Wealden District
Grid reference:	TQ 465 208	**Parish:**	Uckfield CP
Area:	24.72 ha	**Electoral area:**	Uckfield ED

Description

This is a large, well-established industrial estate, with a range of unit sizes. The units are primarily single-storey, but many have mezzanine floors. There are many uses on site, notably these include a MRF operated by Kier, concrete batching plant and several builders merchants. There is a sizeable sewage works to the south of the site. The access accommodates articulated vehicles and easily networks onto the A22.

The Industrial Estate is set apart from the nearest residential properties as it is sited at a lower-ground-level than the highway, 25m from the nearest dwellings to the north, and the presence of B2102 highway carriageway also creates a physical barrier. The carriageway has capacity for 3 traffic lanes. The adjacent verge is also wide and planted with intermittent shrubs and trees. The dwellings to the south-east of the site are separated by a wider distance of nearly 90m. The land separating the site from the residential area to the south-east is dedicated to the dismantled railway line, which contains numerous sizeable trees.

The degree of physical separation and the fact the site is well-established as an Industrial Estate, with waste uses, means that the impacts of a potential waste uses on site upon local residential occupiers would be reduced.

Other Information

Part of site is an existing waste site: Unit 19, Bellbrook Industrial Estate

Part of site identified as adjoining a wastewater treatment works Uckfield

Site allocated in Wealden District Council's Local Plan 1998 (Adopted), Policy BS3

Development Considerations

1. There are a number of **Ancient woodland** sites within 1km of this site. Copwood Farm Shaw is closest at 140m west of the site. Proposals should consider the potential for any issues relating air quality and / or emissions and where appropriate provide suitable mitigation.

2. The **Ashdown Forest SAC/SPA** is approximately 5km north of the site. It is important that levels of nitrogen deposition in the Forest are not increased. One of the main causes of nitrogen deposition is from road transport. Until such time as it has been determined that the levels of nitrogen deposition in the Forest have returned to acceptable levels proposals will require HRA Screening, and where identified, an Appropriate Assessment should be undertaken and submitted as part of the application. The HRA Screening will require information relating to the number and direction of vehicle movements and the method and scale of waste management. Applicants are encouraged to seek pre-application advice.

3. The **West Park SNCI & LNR** is located 20m north of the site, while **Hempstead Meadows LNR** is located approximately 300m to the west. Proposed development should consider the potential for any air quality and /or emission issues, and issues related to water quality and leachate. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

4. The **Rocks Park LGS** and **Lake Wood Rocks LGS** are located approximately 500m north of the site. Proposed development should consider the potential for any air quality and /or emission issues. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

5. The nearest residential dwellings are located approximately 25m to the north of the site, on the opposite side of B2102. They form part of a large housing estate. There are also residential properties located 90m to the south-east of the site, which also form part of a sizeable housing estate. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

6. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses, including existing waste management operations such as a MRF on site and Sewage works adjacent to the south. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesse**s and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation.

7. The River Uck flows through the Industrial estate and its course is orientated in an east-west direction. Modelling indicates that there is an area of this site which is at risk of flooding. Development, other than minor alterations, in areas identified as being affected by **flooding** (see map), will require a flood risk assessment.

8. Part of the site is within a **Biodiversity Opportunity Area**. Developers should consider incorporating opportunities to promote biodiversity into their developments.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Opportunity for utilising sustainable modes of transport (rail and/or water);
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

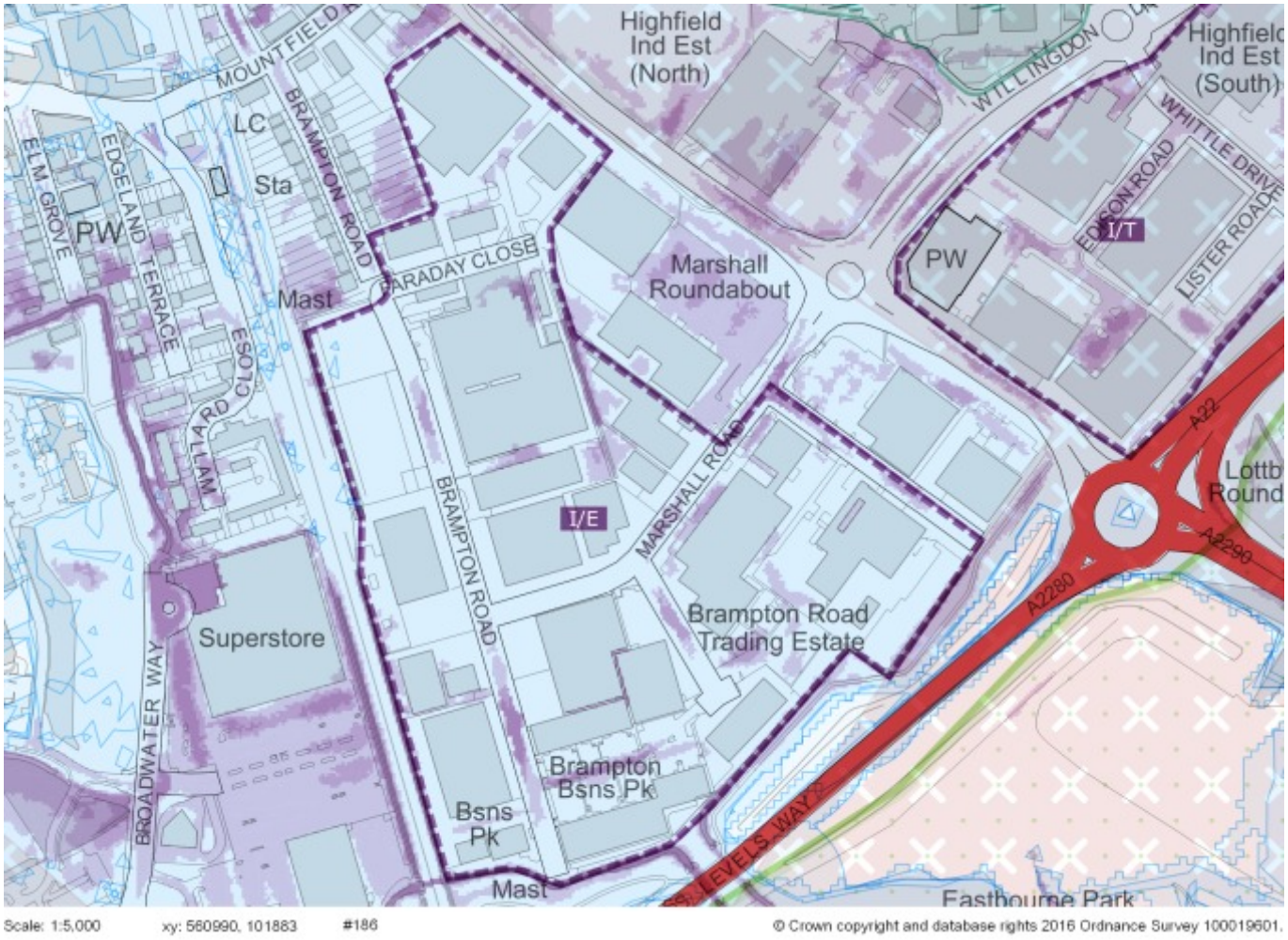
Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the risk and impact of flooding; causes of and our adaption to climate change; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities. If there is a realistic prospect of an EFW coming forward then any proposal would need to be subject to an air quality assessment of stack emissions.

I/E Brampton Road Industrial Estate, Willingdon Drove, Eastbourne



Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Eastbourne Borough
Grid reference:	TQ 609 018	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	14.25 ha	**Electoral area:**	Hampden Park ED

Description

This site is part of a cluster of three industrial sites located north-west of the A22/A2280. The sites are divided in two by Lottbridge Drove. In combination these sites form a large industrial estate. These industrial estates also include a significant retail area.

This site is comprised of a mixture of large, medium and small industrial units. These are mostly 2.5 - 3 storeys high. Of note, the East Sussex Disability Association is located in the north of the estate. It is bounded by the railway line to the west, residential properties to the north, Lottbridge Drove to the east, and Cross Levels Way to the south.

Other Information

Site allocated in Eastbourne Borough Council's Core Strategy 2013 (Adopted), Policy D2 Economy BI2 / D2

Development Considerations

The following constraints may need to be considered:

1. There is **archaeological potential** with regard to below ground remains. These remains are likely to be prehistoric/early historic, palaeo-environmental. Previous developments may have disturbed archaeological finds. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified

heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

2. The northern boundary of the site is adjacent to residential properties; however the access to the site does not pass them. Proposals should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and, where appropriate, specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

3. Modelling indicates that there is an area of this site which is at **risk of flooding**. Development, other than minor alterations, in areas identified as being affected by flooding (see map), will require a flood risk assessment.

4. The Lottbridge Roundabout which is known to have **road network capacity** issues is located close to the site. The Marshall Road access provides good access to the site. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number and expected routing of vehicle movements. Operators may wish to consider entering into a routing agreement, where appropriate. Pre-application discussions with the Highway Authority are encouraged.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for utilising sustainable modes of transport (rail and/or water);
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

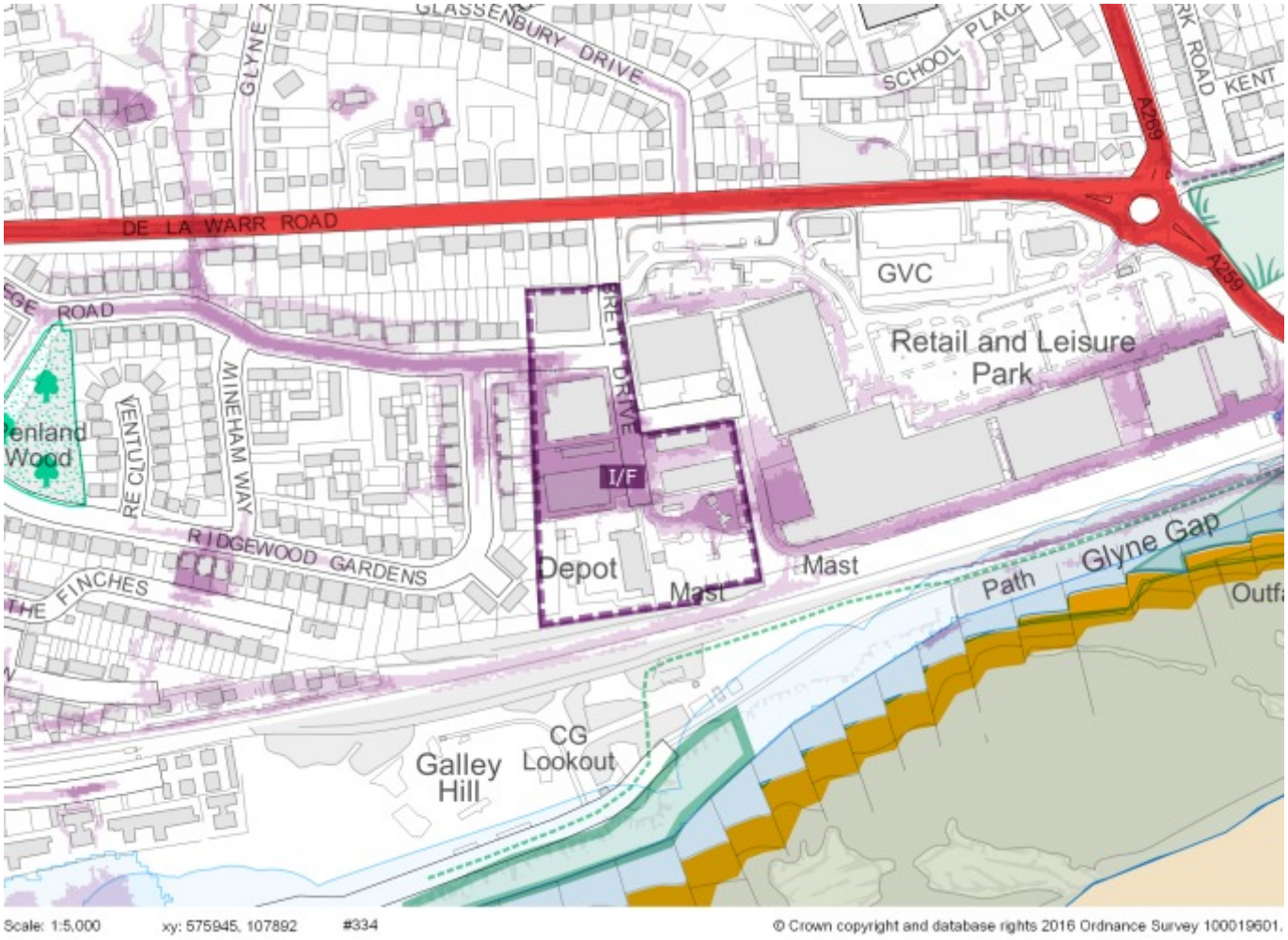
Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; and the risk and impact of flooding. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

If an EFW facility is proposed on the site this would need to be subject to an air quality assessment of stack emissions. If suitable for EFW, surface water connectivity should be investigated further with regard to Pevensey Levels SCI and Ramsar site.

I/F Brett Drive Industrial Estate, Bexhill



Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Rother District
Grid reference:	TQ 759 078	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	2.66 ha	**Electoral area:**	Bexhill East ED

Description

Brett Drive industrial estate is located on a cul-de-sac to the west of the Ravenside Retail and Leisure Park, Bexhill. It is a relatively small estate containing B1 and B2 industrial uses housed within two-storey buildings. There is a larger unit to the southern end of the site which is currently in use as a gymnasium. A concrete batching depot is also at the very southern end of the site, together with an existing small scale waste site.

Residential properties are located adjacent to the western boundary. The site is accessed from the A259 to the north. A railway line runs adjacent to the southern boundary. Ground levels slope from north to south so that clear views are offered to the estate from the A259.

Other Information

None

Development Considerations

1. There are some small **Ancient Woodland** sites within 1km of the site. The closest is located 300m west of the site. The Ancient Woodland has poor connectivity with other natural areas which may limit wildlife movement. Proposals should consider the potential for

any issues relating to air quality and / or emissions which may affect the Ancient Woodland and where appropriate provide suitable mitigation.

2. The **Bulverhythe Shingle Beach Cliffs SNCI** which is noted for its marshy grassland and reedbed and the **Glyne Gap SNCI** are located approximately 250m and 360m east of the site respectively. The SNCI sites are identified as having poor connectivity with other natural areas. Proposals should consider the potential for any issues relating to air quality and / or emissions which may affect the SNCIs and where appropriate provide suitable mitigation.

3. In the vicinity of the site there are a number of **BAP Habitats** including Maritime Cliffs and Vegetated Shingle. Records also indicate that Reptiles (**Protected Species**) are likely to be adjacent to site. Proposals should consider the potential for any issues relating to air quality and / or emissions which may affect the BAP Habitats. Proposals should also consider the potential impact of development on protected species and where appropriate provide suitable mitigation.

4. The **archaeological potential** for below ground remains is uncertain. Remains are likely to be prehistoric to medieval. However, previous developments may have disturbed archaeological finds. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

5. Residential dwellings are located immediately adjacent to the western site boundary. Some houses back onto the area and have views across the existing industrial estate. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

6. Brett Drive is a small industrial estate which is home to a number of businesses. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the existing businesses and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation.

7. Access to the site is directly via the A259 which is known to have **road network capacity** issues at the time of writing. It is expected that the Bexhill-Hastings Link Road will help alleviate these capacity issues. There also appear to be Parking issues in Bett Drive. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number and expected routing of vehicle movements. Pre-application discussions with the Highway Authority are encouraged.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities

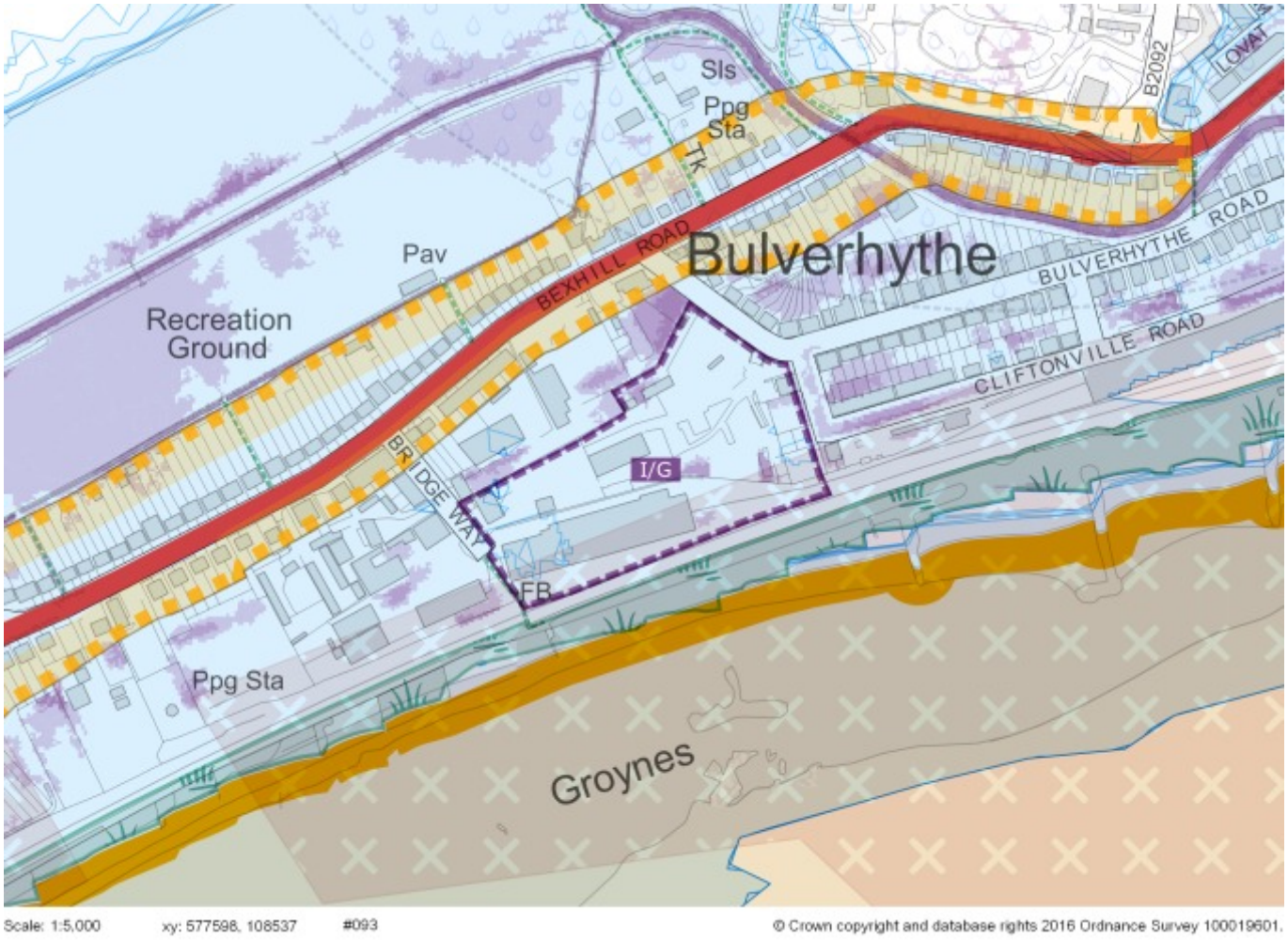
Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

IND/G Bulverhythe Depot, Bulverhythe, St-Leonards-on-Sea



Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Hastings Borough
Grid reference:	TQ 775 085	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	3.70 ha	**Electoral area:**	Maze Hill and West St. Leonards ED

Description

Intensification of site use including for waste purposes is dependant on opening of BHLR to relieve capacity issues on A259. There are existing waste uses operating on the site including a municipal depot therefore it is expected waste uses would currently be acceptable in principle provided their operation could be demonstrated not to aggravate existing traffic generation from the site.

Other Information

Part of site is an existing waste site: Bulverhythe Road, St Leonards

Development Considerations

1. **Bulverhythe Shingle Beach and Cliffs SNCI** (although separated by railway line) are adjacent to this site. Proposals should consider the potential for any issues relating to litter, air quality and / or emissions which may affect the SNCIs and where appropriate provide suitable mitigation.

2. In the vicinity of the site there are a number of **BAP Habitats** including Coastal vegetated shingle and Maritime cliff and slope. Proposals should consider the potential for any issues relating to litter, air quality and / or emissions which may affect the BAP Habitat and where appropriate provide suitable mitigation.

3. There is **archaeological potential** with regard to below ground remains. These remains are likely to be prehistoric to medieval behind shingle ridge and at depth for alluvial deposits at the entrance to Combe Haven. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

4. Residential dwellings are located to the east and to the north of the site. The road between the A259 and the site passes residential dwellings. Proposals should identify and assess any potential effects on the **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

5. The **townscape** in this area has the potential to be improved. Proposed development should be of high quality design that enhances the character of the local area.

6. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses, including an existing waste management operation. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation

7. Modelling has identified that the entire site is within Flood Zone (see map). Development other than minor alterations will require a flood risk assessment.

8. Access to the site is on to the A259 via Bulverhythe Road. The A259 is known to have **road network capacity** issues at the time of writing. It is expected that the Bexhill-Hastings Link Road will help alleviate these capacity issues. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number of vehicle movements. Pre-application discussions with the Highway Authority are encouraged.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Opportunity for utilising sustainable modes of transport (rail and/or water);
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

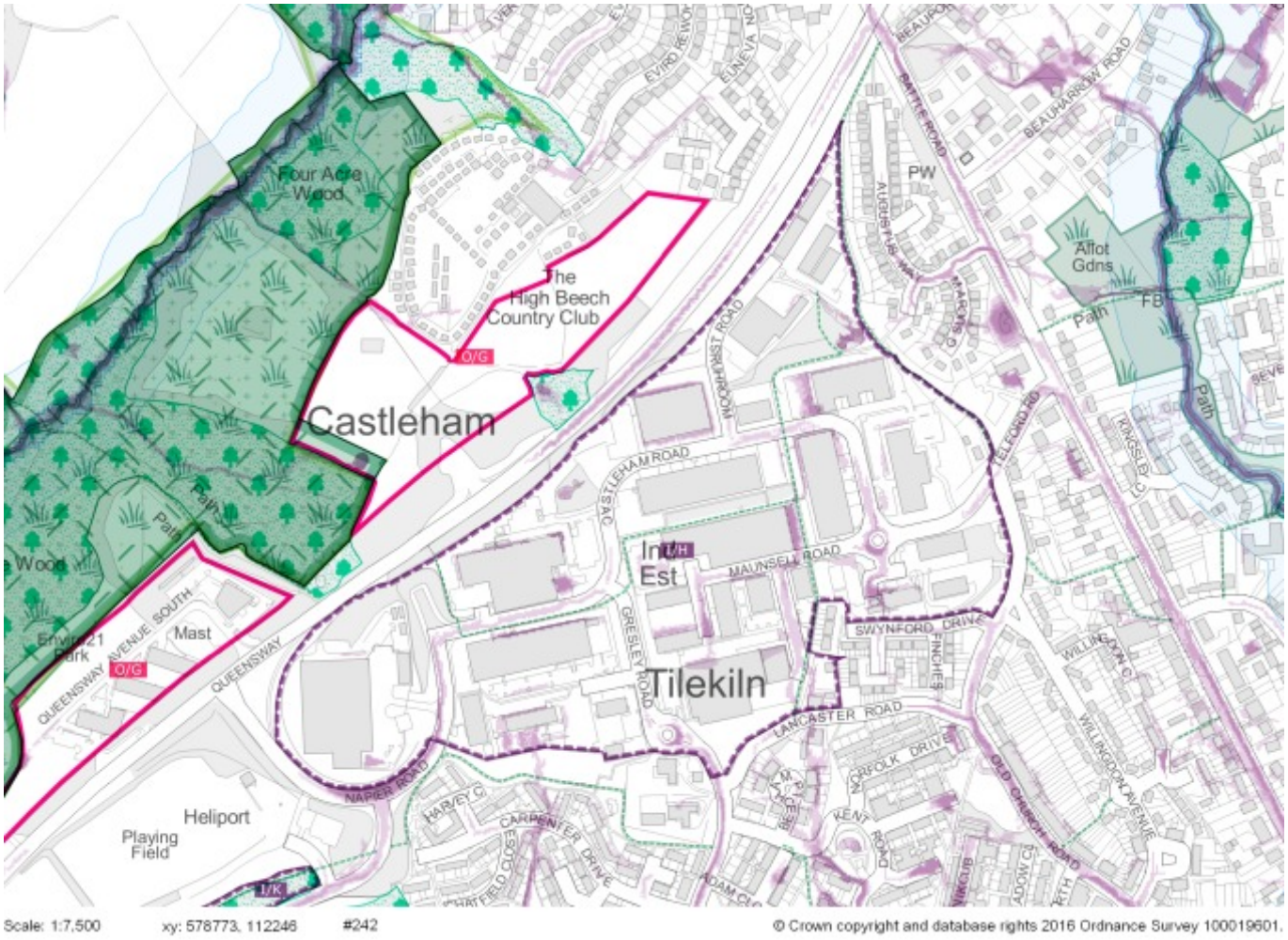
Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; causes of and our adaption to climate change; and the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the risk and impact of flooding; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

I/H Castleham Industrial Estate, St Leonards-on-Sea



Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Hastings Borough
Grid reference:	TQ 787 122	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	24.11 ha	**Electoral area:**	Hollington and Wishing Tree ED

Description

Existing large industrial estate with a variety of units of type and size. Good layout with wide estate roads.

Other Information

Site is identified as existing industrial land: Castleham

Development Considerations

1. There are several **Ancient Woodland** close to this site. The closest is Marline / Hoads Woods which is 20m north-west of the site. Others located close by are located to the north-west and south of the site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to litter, air quality and / or emissions which may affect the Ancient Woodland and where appropriate provide suitable mitigation. A buffer of 15m between Ancient Woodland and development will be required.

2. **Marline Valley Woods SSSI** is located 70m north-west of the site, separated by road. The SSSI is noted for its Ghyll valley with bryophyte interest. Proposed development should consider the potential for any air quality and /or emission issues, issues related to water quality and leachate, and potential for litter. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. There are a number of SNCI and LNR designations which contain Ancient Woodland (see above) and / or Ghyll woodland are close to this site. **The Marline Wood LNR & SNCI** is located 40m north west of the site. **Hollington Valley SNCI** is locted 150m east of the site. Church Wood SNCI & LNR located 210m south of the site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to litter, water quality and / or leachate, and air quality and / or emissions which may affect the SNCIs or LNRs and where appropriate provide suitable mitigation.

4. In the vicinity of the site there are a number of **BAP Habitats** including Ancient Woodland, Ghyll woodland, Meadows, and Marline Park Woods SWT reserve. Records also indicate the presence of Dormice (Protected Species). Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to litter, water quality and / or leachate, and air quality and / or emissions which may affect the BAP Habitats. Proposals should also consider the potential impact of development on protected species and where appropriate provide suitable mitigation.

5. There is **archaeological potential** with regard to below ground remains. These remains are likely to be prehistoric to medieval on most likely on the south facing slope of ridge. The geology is known to contain Wadhurst Clay and there may be potential for evidence of iron working. Previous developments may have disturbed archaeological finds. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

6. The **Marline Park Woods LGS** is located 40m north-west of the site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to litter, water quality and / or leachate, and air quality and / or emissions which may affect the SNCIs or LNRs and where appropriate provide suitable mitigation.

7. **Public Rights of Way** cross industrial estate. Proposals must ensure that the footpath route must remains unfettered.

8. There are residential area to the east and south and north of the estate. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

9. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation.

10. **Site access** arrangements will be a consideration in determining a planning application. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number of vehicle movements.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

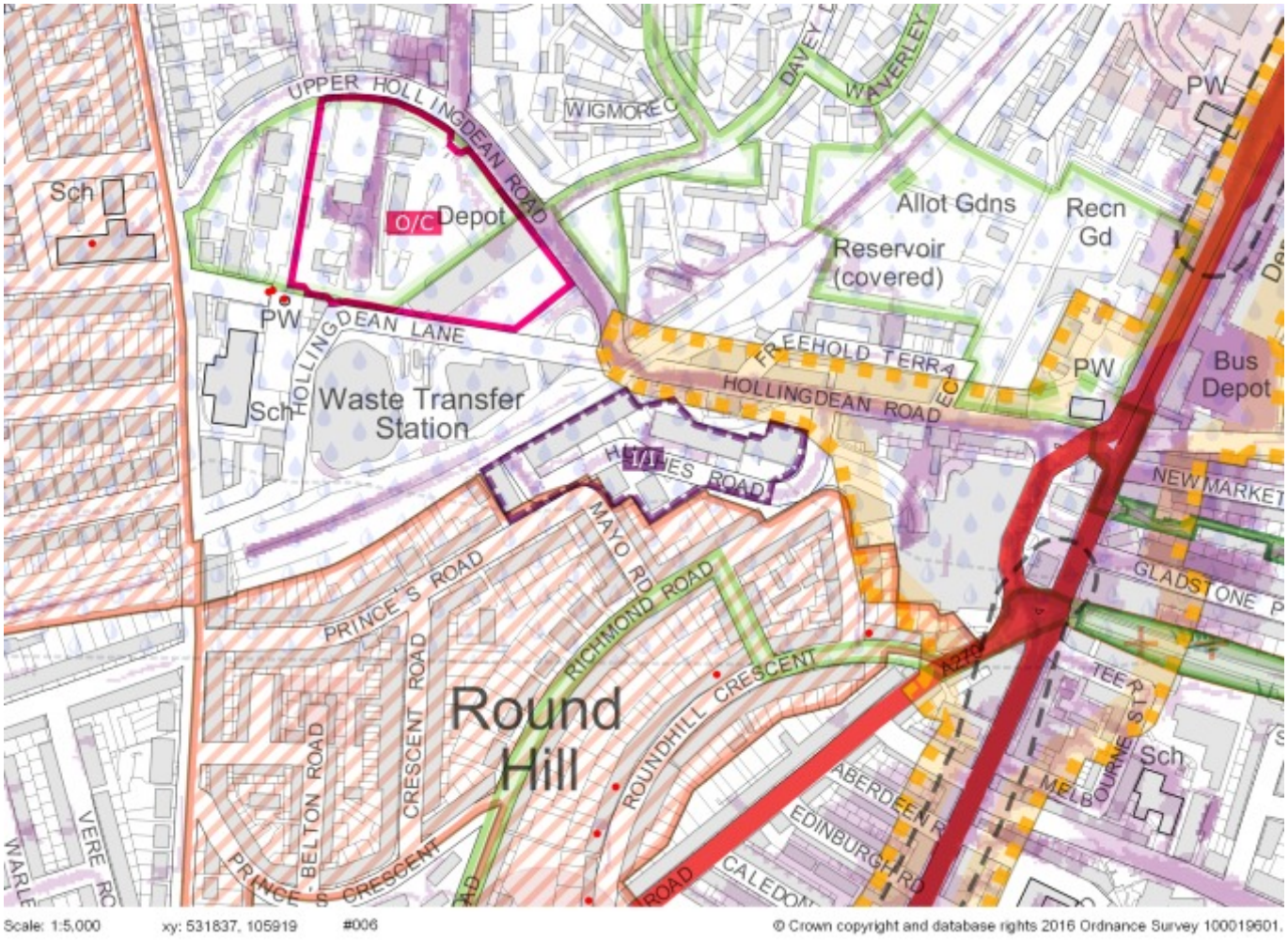
Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

2.1 Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities. If there is a realistic prospect of an EFW coming forward then any proposal would need to be subject to an air quality assessment of stack emissions

I/I Centenary Industrial Estate, Brighton



Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	The City of Brighton and Hove (B)
Grid reference:	TQ 318 059	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	1.24 ha	**Electoral area:**	St. Peter's and North Laine Ward

Description

Short distance to the A270 offering good access to the A27. Existing industrial estate comprised of medium sized units predominantly occupied by light industrial uses. Situated at lower level from neighbouring residential properties and with a reasonable sense of separation, particularly at the far end of the estate.

Other Information

Site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Plan Part 1 (Submission), Policy CP3; Policy DA3

Site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Council's Local Plan 2005 (Adopted), Policy EM1 - CENTENARY INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

Development Considerations

1. The **Woodvale, Extra-mural Downs Cemeteries SNCI** is apoximately 220m east of the site and **Crespin Way SNCI** is located 360m north-east of the site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality and / or emissions which may affect the SNCIs and where appropriate provide suitable mitigation.

2. The **Round Hill Conservation Area** is adjacent to the site. Proposals should assess the impact of development and, where possible, design should be used to enhance the setting of the conservation area.

3. There is **archaeology** on this site relating to 19th century railway sidings l. The site is on a north facing slope above dry valley base. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. Proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

4. There is an **Air Quality Management Area** adjacent to this site which extends down the Lewes Road. The Lewes Road is likely to be a major route for traffic for this site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality, including those relating to vehicle movements, which may affect the AQMA. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

5. The site is within a predominantly **residential area**, with the closest houses being in the Roundhill Conservation area. Due to the topography the site is set much lower than the residential streets of Round Hill, reducing its visual impact. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on amenity of residents and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

6. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation.

7. The site is within a **Ground Water Protection Zone 1** area. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to drainage, water quality and / or leachate and, where appropriate, provide suitable mitigation.

8. **Site access** arrangements will be a consideration in determining a planning application, and there may be **road network capacity** issues in the nearby area. The site has good access the A270 (eastbound). Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number of vehicle movements. Pre-application discussions with the Highway Authority are encouraged.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Opportunity for utilising sustainable modes of transport (rail and/or water);
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

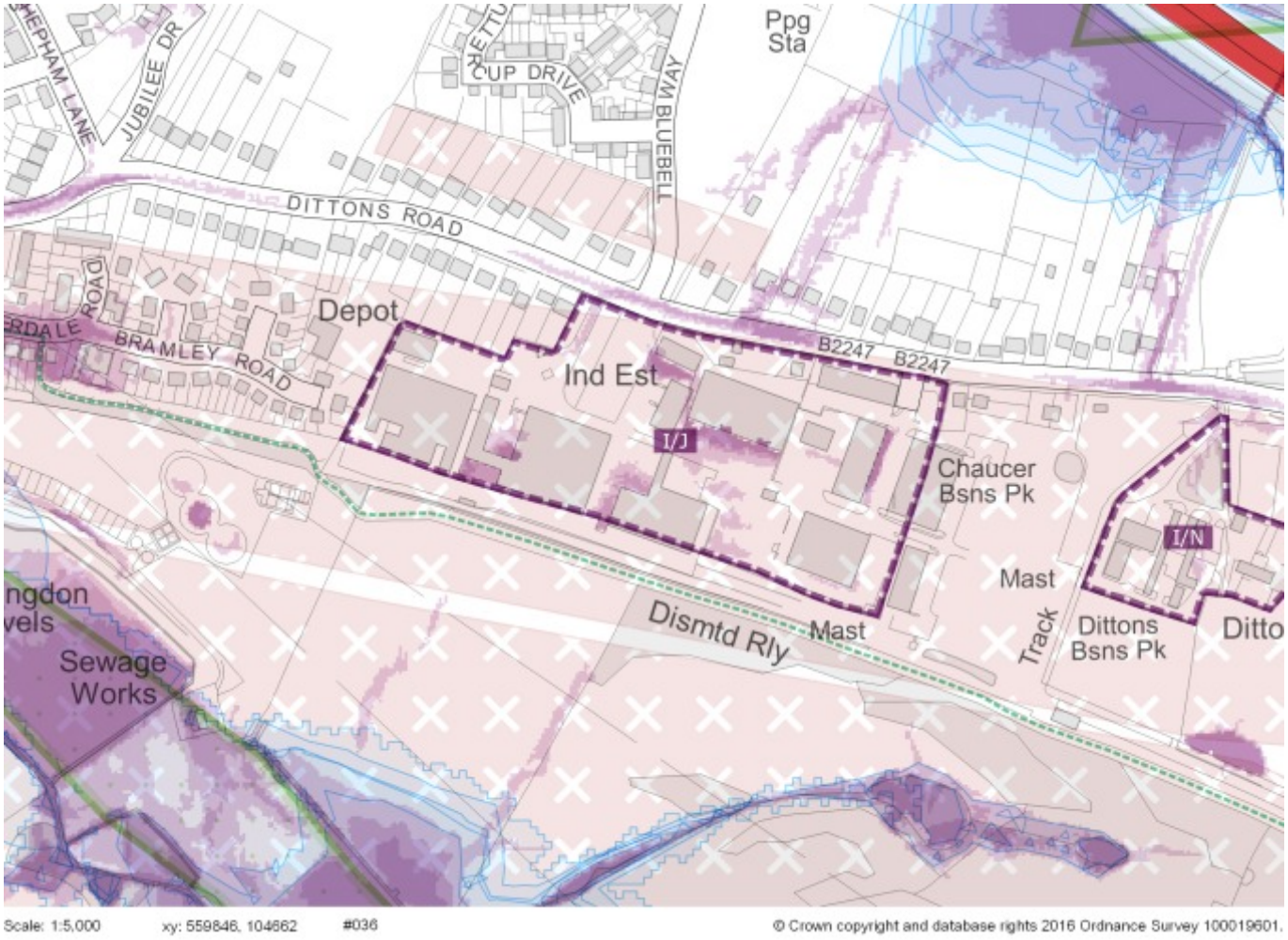
Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on air quality and air pollution. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

I/J Chaucer Industrial Estate, Polegate



Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Wealden District
Grid reference:	TQ 598 046	**Parish:**	Polegate CP
Area:	5.46 ha	**Electoral area:**	Polegate, Willingdon and East Dean ED

Description

This site is a medium sized industrial estate. It is comprised of a mix of industrial units, small and medium sized, and are mostly 2.5 storeys high It is bounded by Dittons Road to the north, a residential area to the west, the Willingdon Level to the south and a new business park (which at the time of the site visit was under construction) to the east. There is an existing waste management operation on this site.

Other Information

Site allocated in Wealden District Council's Local Plan 1998 (Adopted), Policy BS3

Development Considerations

1. There are a number of small **ancient woodland** sites within 1km of this site. Drockmill Hill Shaw is located 470m north-east of the site, Shepham wood is located 710m north of the site and The Dell is located 770m east of the site. The Ancient Woodland sites are identified as having poor connectivity. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to litter, air quality and / or emissions which may affect the Ancient Woodland and where appropriate provide suitable mitigation.

2. Records indicate the presence of **protected species** in the vicinity of the site including the White admiral butterfly and Reptiles. Proposals should consider the potential impact of development on protected species and where appropriate provide suitable mitigation.

3. An **Archaeological Notification Area** covers all of the site. The site itself is on a Ridge adjacent to the Willingdon Levels. In the 19th century the site was fields, it is now light industrial. Remains are likely to be Prehistoric, Roman and medieval. A Major Roman road passes through site. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

4. The western boundary of the site is adjacent to residential properties. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

5. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

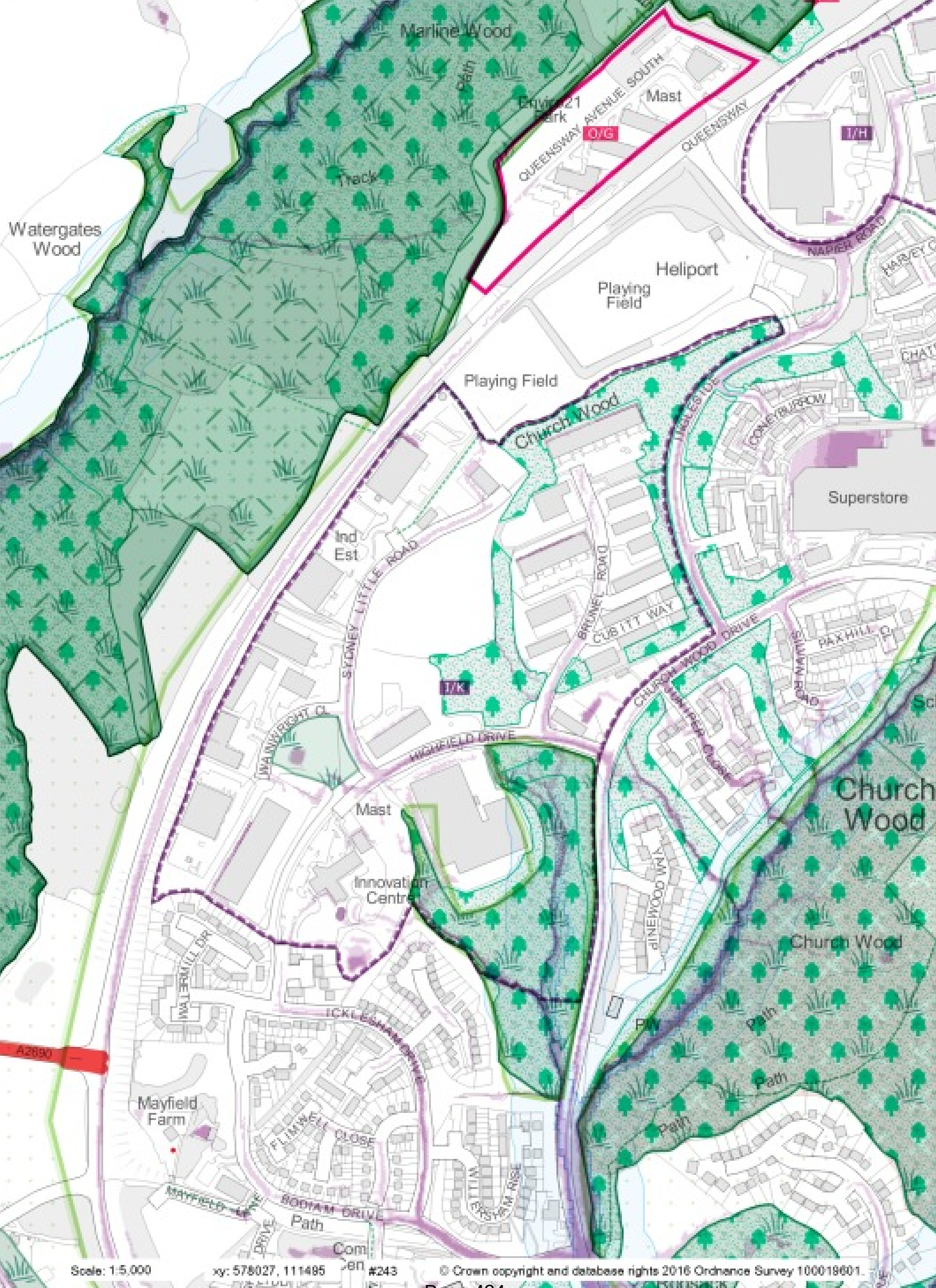
- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

2.2 Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.


Marline Wood
Watergates Wood
Track
Path
Mast
QUEENSWAY AVENUE SOUTH
QUEENSWAY
O/G
I/H
NAPIER ROAD
Heliport
Playing Field
Playing Field
Church Wood
Superstore
Ind Est
SYDNEY LITTLE ROAD
BRUNEL ROAD
CUBITT WAY
CHURCH WOOD DRIVE
I/K
HIGHFIELD DRIVE
Mast
Innovation Centre
Church Wood
Church Wood
A2690
Mayfield Farm
FLIMWELL CLOSE
BODIAM DRIVE
Path
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Scale: 1:5,000
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I/K Churchfields Industrial Estate, St Leonards-on-Sea

Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Hastings Borough
Grid reference:	TQ 780 114	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	27.62 ha	**Electoral area:**	Hollington and Wishing Tree ED

Description

Existing large industrial estate with a variety of units of type and size. Good layout with wide estate roads.

Other Information

Site is identified as existing industrial land: Churchfields

Part of site allocated in Hastings Borough Council's Local Plan (Adopted 2014), Employment Policy GH8, GH9, GH10, GH11

Development Considerations

1. There is **Ancient Woodland** within site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to litter, air quality and / or emissions, and direct impact and / or habitat loss which may affect the Ancient Woodland. A buffer of 15m between Ancient Woodland and development will be required. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

2. The **Marline Valley Woods SSSI**, noted for its Ghyll valley with bryophyte interest, is 40m west of the site. It is separated by road. Proposed development should consider the potential for any air quality and /or emission issues, issues related to water quality and leachate, and potential for litter. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. The **Churchwood SNCI** which is an ancient woodland and meadow extends within the site. There are several SNCIs **other SNCIs within 1km**, most with ancient woodland/ghyll woodland. Proposed development should consider the potential for any air quality and /or emission issues, issues related to water quality and leachate, the potential for litter, direct impacts and habitat loss. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

4. In the vicinity there are a number of **BAP Habits** including Ancient woodland, Ghyll woodland, Meadows, Marline Park Woods SWT reserve. Records also indicate the presence of **protected species** including Dormice and Small heath butterfly. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to litter, water quality and / or leachate, and air quality and / or emissions which may affect the BAP Habitats. Proposals should also consider the potential impact of development on protected species and where appropriate provide suitable mitigation.

5. There is **archaeological potential** with regard to below ground remains. These remains are likely to be prehistoric to recent. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

6. The **Marline Park Woods LGS** is adjacent to the site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to litter, water quality and / or leachate, and air quality and / or emissions which may affect the SNCIs or LNRs and where appropriate provide suitable mitigation.

7. **Public Rights of Way** cross industrial estate. Proposals must ensure that the footpath route must remains unfettered.

8. There are residential areas adjacent to the industrial estate to the south and the east. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

9. The site is part developed and part undeveloped. Development in the undeveloped area will need to give careful consideration to the **landscape / townscape character** of the area. Proposals should ensure high quality design and appropriate landscape treatment. It may not possible to mitigate loss of semi-natural green space and recreational potential, but development could provide buffer to the existing areas and secure general improvements.

10. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses, semi-natural areas and institutional uses. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing local uses** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation.

11. Modelling has identified that parts of this site is within **Flood Zone 2 and 3** (see map). Development other than minor alterations in these areas will require a flood risk assessment.

12. **Site access** arrangements will be a consideration in determining a planning application, and there may be **road network capacity** issues in the nearby area. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number of vehicle movements.

13. Part of the site is within a **Biodiversity Opportunity Area**. Developers should consider incorporating opportunities to promote biodiversity into their developments.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

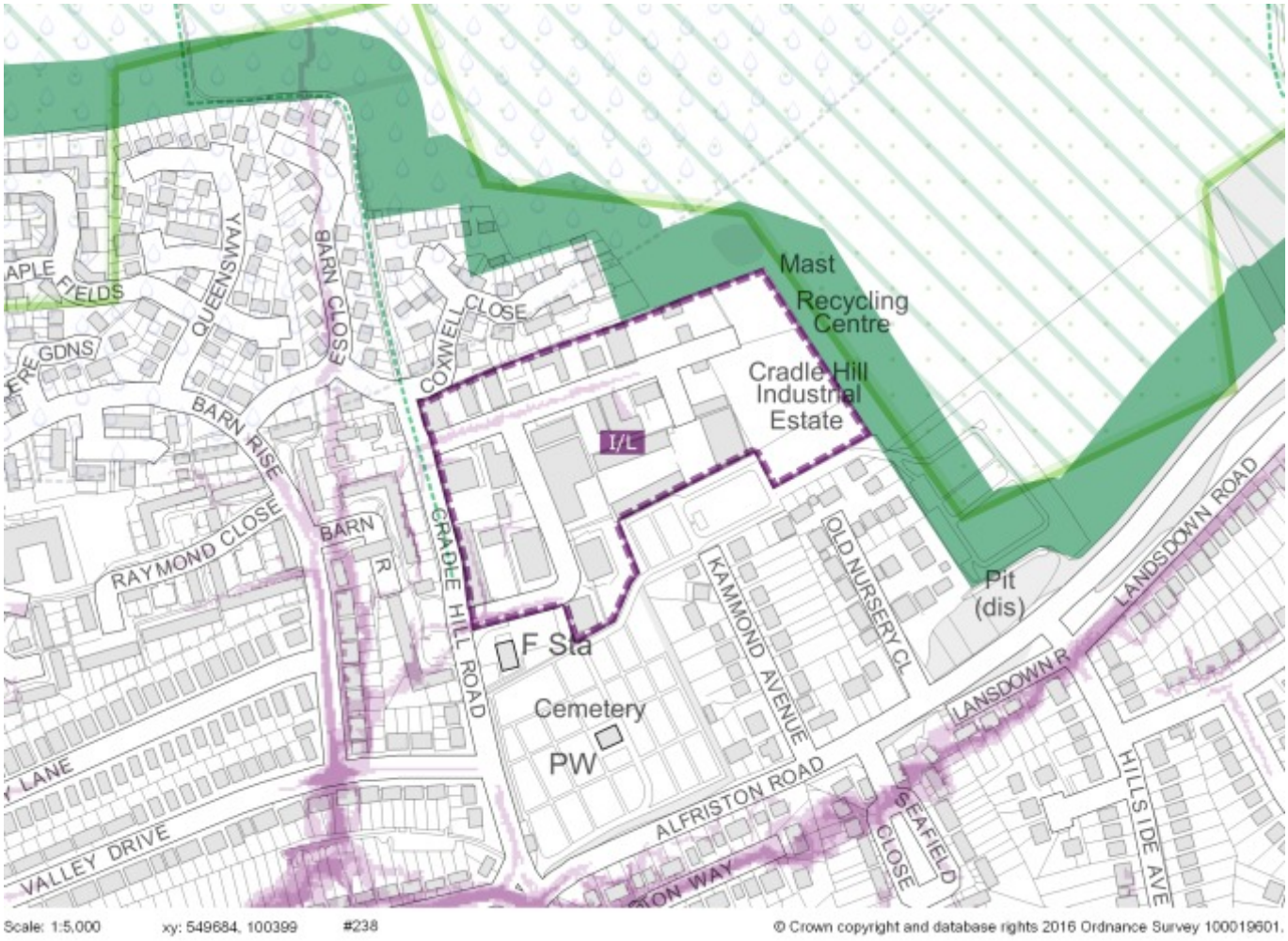
Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the risk and impact of flooding; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

2.3 Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities. If there is a realistic prospect of an EFW coming forward then any proposal would need to be subject to an air quality assessment of stack emissions.

I/L Cradle Hill Industrial Estate, Cradle Hill Rd, Seaford



Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Lewes District
Grid reference:	TQ 497 004	**Parish:**	Seaford CP
Area:	1.00 ha	**Electoral area:**	Seaford Blatchington ED

Description

An existing industrial estate on the eastern fringe of Seaford adjoining the National Park and residential estates. There is a civic facility and a private waste operator in the estate.

Other Information

Site is identified as existing industrial land: Cradle Hill Industrial Estate

Part of site is an existing waste site: Seaford Household Waste Site

Part of site is an existing waste site: Unit 3, Cradle Hill Ind. Est, Seaford

Part of site allocated in the Lewes District Council's Local Plan 2003 (Adopted), Employment Allocation SF8

Development Considerations

1. The site is adjacent to **South Downs National Park**. It is a developed industrial estate. New development may provide opportunities to enhance the appearance of the estate. Proposals should consider the visual impact of development on the setting of the National Park and, where appropriate, undertake an assessment and provide appropriate mitigation.

2. **Seaford to Beachy Head SSSI** is located 860m to the south-east of the site. Proposals should consider the potential impacts of development on the SSSI, with

specific reference to the potential for issues related to air quality/emissions and disturbance/predation to birds.

3. Records indicate the presence of **BAP / Protected Species** in the vicinity of the site including slow worm and common lizard. Proposals should consider the potential impacts of development on protected species.

4. There is **archaeological potential** with regard to below ground prehistoric remains from Mesolithic to Iron Age. The site itself is located on a south facing slope of South Downs. Previous development many have disturbed finds. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

5. Residential areas are located adjacent to the industrial estate to the north, west and south. Access to the site is through residential areas. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. High quality design and good landscape design is encouraged. Developers and operators are also encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

6. This site is of high **visual sensitivity** and moderate **landscape sensitivity**. The existing character is mixed light industrial with adjacent residential. This site is facing Downland countryside and National Park. Proposals should consider the impact of development on the local landscape character. They should be of high quality design and use appropriate landscape treatment. New development could provide an opportunity to provide enhancement in the form of a buffer to SDNP and Downland countryside.

7. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses. Residential developments are located to the north, west and to the south. The site is also approached through a residential estate. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **neighbouring uses** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation.

8. Depending on size and type of vehicles generated a **Transport Assessment** may be needed in support of new waste development. The estate is comprised of part adopted highway and part unadopted.

9. A **Biodiversity Opportunity Area** is adjacent to the site. Developers may wish to consider opportunities to promote biodiversity.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

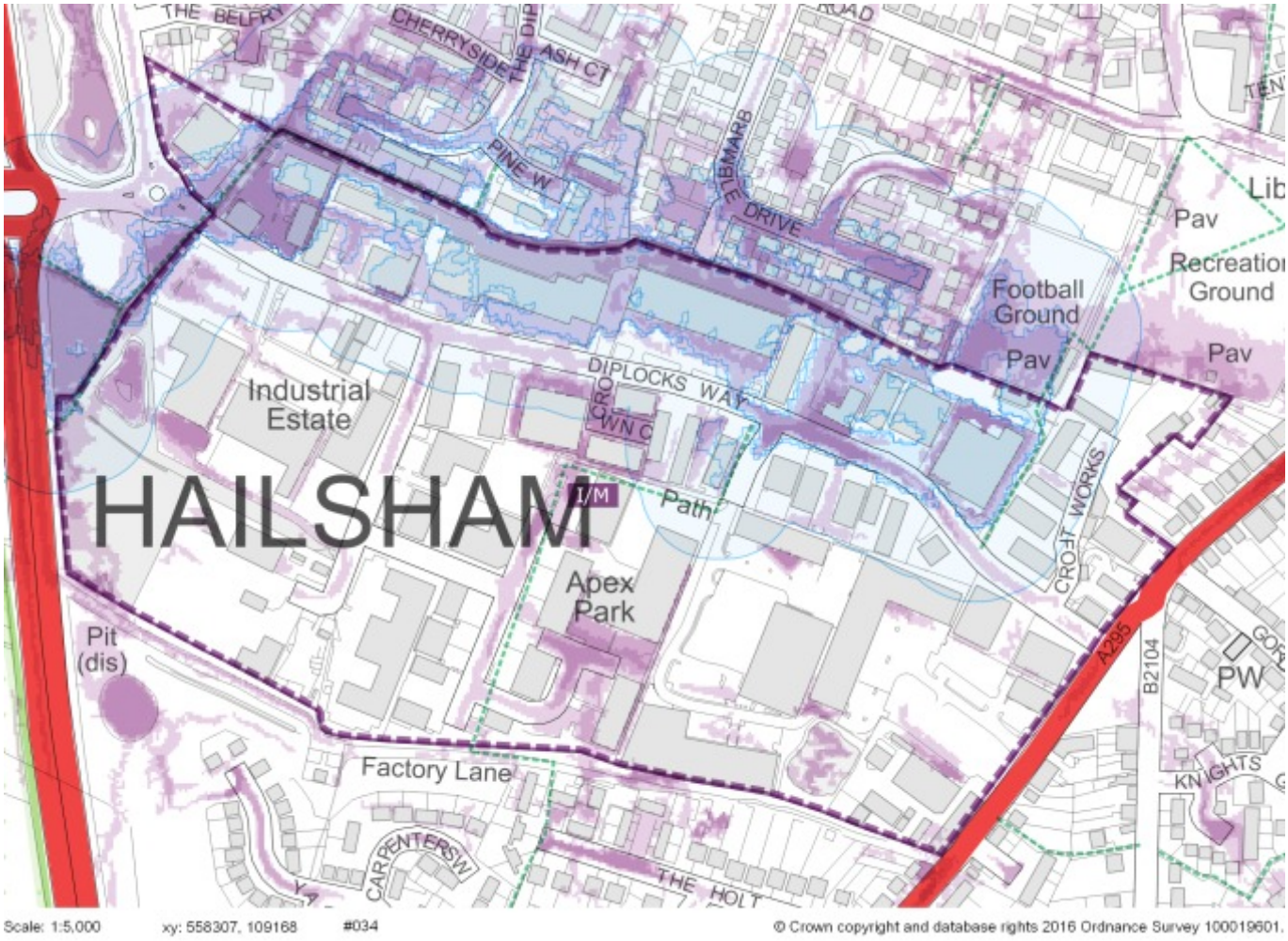
Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the risk and impact of flooding; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

I/M Diplocks Way, Hailsham



Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Wealden District
Grid reference:	TQ 583 091	**Parish:**	Hailsham CP
Area:	24.63 ha	**Electoral area:**	Hailsham and Herstmonceux ED

Description

This site is a large industrial estate. It is comprised of a mixture of industrial and business units and large retail units. These are mostly 2.5 storeys high, with a mixture of large, medium and small units. Diplocks Way is the main east-west spine road through the estate. It is bounded by the A295 in the east, the A22 to the west, and housing estates to the north and south. A concrete batching plant is located on this site.

Other Information

Part of site is an existing waste site: Haulaway Limited

Part of site is an existing waste site: H Ripley & Co

Site allocated in Wealden District Council's Local Plan 1998 (Adopted), Policy BS3

Development Considerations

1. The Bushy Wood **Ancient Woodland** is located 80m west of the site. It is separated from the site by a main road (A22). The woodland has good connectivity to other ancient woodland sites, including SNCIs. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to litter, air quality and / or emissions which may affect the Ancient Woodland and where appropriate provide suitable mitigation.

2. The **Abbots Wilmington Wood Milton Hide SNCI**, noted for its ancient woodland and heathland interest, is located 470m south-west of the site. Proposed development should consider the potential for issues related to air quality and /or emission issues, and litter. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. Records indicate the presence of **protected species** in the vicinity of the site including the Great Crested Newt and Water vole. Proposals should consider the potential impact of development on protected species and their habitats. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

4. There are known **archaeological remains** on this site. This is located on a valley floor site which in the 19th century was a rope factory and fields; it is now in light industrial use. Remains of rope factory survive as historic buildings / structures. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

5. There is **public open space** close to entrance of this site and a recreation ground adjacent to eastern end. A **public right of way** also crosses the site. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on public open space and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Proposals must ensure that the footpath route must remains unfettered.

6. The northern and southern boundaries of the site are closest to residential properties. There appears to be good separation and screening between the industrial and residential areas. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on amenity of residents and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

7. This industrial estate contains a number of different **existing employment uses**, some of which may (for example retail) be less compatible with a waste facility as a neighbour than others. The size of this estate means there may be some areas less suitable than others. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the existing local uses and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation.

8. Modelling has identified that parts of this site is within **Flood Zone 2 and 3** (see map). Development other than minor alterations in these areas will require a flood risk assessment.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the risk and impact of flooding; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

I/N Dittons Business Park, Dittons Road, Polegate

Site Details

Site type:	Area of Opportunity	**Local Authority:**	Wealden District
Grid reference:	TQ 601 045	**Parish:**	Polegate CP
Area:	0.71 ha	**Electoral area:**	Polegate, Willingdon and East Dean ED

Description

The site includes Dittons Road Business Park The site comprises a number of business units, some of which appear to be converted barns. The topography of the site is level with a wide expanse of view to fields, woodland and shrubland. Directly to the south east of the site there is the A22 Jubilee Way that has an elevated position above the site. Access to the site from Dittons Road is substandard particularly for lorries and would need to be realigned. Access into the site is from Dittons Road, to the north, which comprises residential properties and Chaucer Business Park to the west.

Other Information

None

Development Considerations

1. There are a number of small **ancient woodland** sites within 1km of this site. Drockmill Hill Shaw is located 360m north-east of the site, Shepham wood is located 870m north of the site and The Dell is located 600m east of the site. The Ancient Woodland sites are identified as having poor connectivity. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to litter, air

quality and / or emissions which may affect the Ancient Woodland and where appropriate provide suitable mitigation.

2. Records indicate the presence of **protected species** in the vicinity of the site including the Great Crested Newt and Water vole. Proposals should consider the potential impact of development on protected species and where appropriate provide suitable mitigation.

3. An **Archaeological Notification Area** covers all of the site. The site itself is on a Ridge adjacent to the Willingdon Levels. In the 19th century the site was fields, it is now light industrial. Remains are likely to be Prehistoric, Roman and medieval. A Major Roman road passes through site. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

3. There are no residential properties immediately adjacent to the site, however there are a number close by. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

4. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation.

5. The site is well located for access to the A22 and A27; however, the existing **vehicular access** serving the business park is poorly aligned and would require improvements in order to make it suitable for a use of this type. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number and expected routing of vehicle movements. Pre-application discussions with the Highway Authority are encouraged.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for utilising sustainable modes of transport (rail and/or water);
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

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ROWAN AVENUE
MAYTREE WALK
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Path
ELM DRIVE
CRANMER AVENUE
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OLD STONEHAM ROAD
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AMHERST CRESCENT
MALDOLE AVENUE
TULLINGTON AVENUE
ALDRINGTON AVENUE
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KINGSTHORPE RD
PAYNE AVENUE
MORTIMER RD
INGRAM CRES WEST
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BOYSOVER ROAD
GRANGE ROAD
DALLINGTON R
MILNTHORPE ROAD
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ALPINE ROAD
LINTON ROAD
LENNOX ROAD
KENDAL ROAD
RUSKIN ROAD
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MARMION ROAD
FARNWORTH ROAD
SHELLEY ROAD
RUTLAND
PORTLAND ROAD
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Davis Park
MANSFIELD ROAD
AVENUE
WOODBRIDGE ROAD
AVENUE
HELIERS AVE
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I/O English Close Industrial Area, Brighton

Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	The City of Brighton and Hove (B)
Grid reference:	TQ 275 059	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	1.48 ha	**Electoral area:**	Hangleton and Knoll Ward

Description

Existing industrial estate. Mixed site of new B1 three storey uses and older industrial units although some redevelopment has occurred. Rather cramped site with limited circulation space.

Other Information

Site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Plan Part 1 (Submission), Policy CP3(3)

Site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Council's Local Plan 2005 (Adopted), Policy EM1 - ENGLISH CLOSE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

Development Considerations

1. Parts of Old Shoreham Road approximately half a kilometre east and west of the site are within an **Air Quality Management Area**. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality, including those relating to vehicle movements, which may affect the AQMA. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided. Routing arrangements could minimise the distance HGVs travel within the AQMA.

2. Residential properties back onto the northern boundary of the site. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

3. This is a mixed site of new B1 three-storey office units and older industrial units. A cemetery is also adjacent to the west of the site. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses** and the **neighbouring cemetery**. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

4. The site is within a Ground Water Protection Zone 2 area. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to drainage, water quality and / or leachate and, where appropriate, provide suitable mitigation.

5. The site has good access to A270 and A27 bypass to the west, but there may be **road network capacity** issues in the nearby area. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number of vehicle movements. Pre-application discussions with the Highway Authority are encouraged.

6. A **Biodiversity Opportunity Area** is adjacent to the site. Developers may wish to consider opportunities to promote biodiversity.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

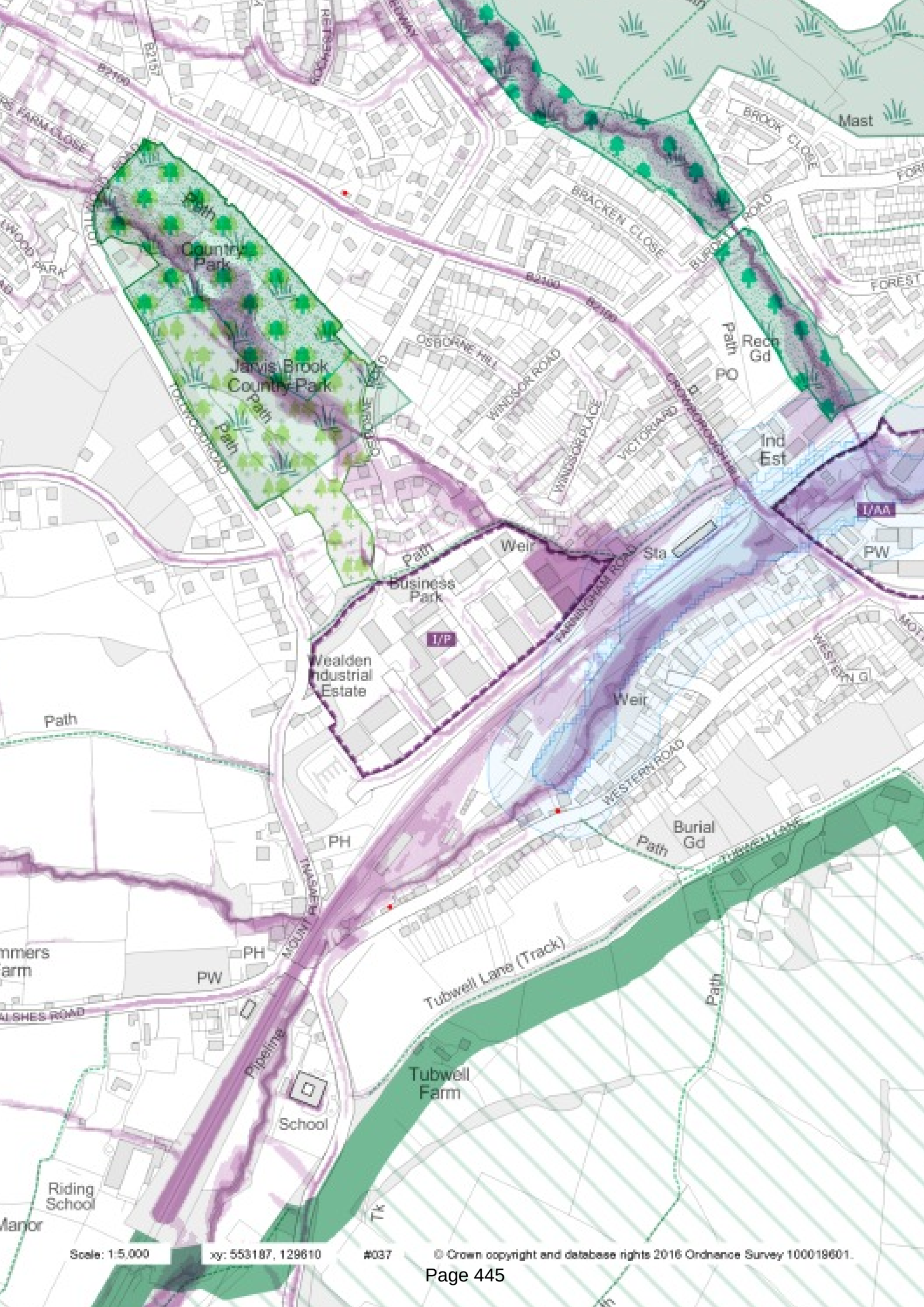
- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; and air quality and air pollution. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; water quality; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.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BRACKEN CLOSE
BURNT ROAD
FOREST
B2188
Path
Country Park
Jarvis Brook Country Park
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OSBORNE HILL
WINDSOR ROAD
WINDSOR PLACE
VICTORIA RD
CROWBOROUGH HILL
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Business Park
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FARNINGHAM ROAD
Wealden Industrial Estate
WESTERN G
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WESTERN ROAD
Burial Gd
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TUBWELL LANE
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MOUNT PLEASANT
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PW
Tubwell Lane (Track)
Path
Pipeline
Tubwell Farm
School
Riding School
Manor
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Scale: 1:5,000
xy: 553187, 129610
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I/P Farningham Road, Crowborough

Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Wealden District
Grid reference:	TQ 531 296	**Parish:**	Crowborough CP
Area:	5.07 ha	**Electoral area:**	Crowborough ED

Description

The site is a medium sized industrial estate. It comprises of industrial and business units. The units are a mix of small, medium and large units. The western part of the site is predominantly offices, and the eastern is more industrial in character.

To the west of the site is the Crowborough HWRC, to the south the railway and railway station, to the east and north are residential areas.

Other Information

Site allocated in Wealden District Council's Local Plan 1998 (Adopted), Policy BS3

Development Considerations

1. The **High Weald AONB** is located to the south and the west of the site. It is 290m from the site at its closest. Proposals should consider the visual impact of development and where appropriate undertake a visual assessment and provide appropriate mitigation.

2. There are a number of small **ancient woodland** sites within 1km. Clay Pit is located 220m to the north of the site and Crowborough Gill is located 280m north of the site. There is a connection between Clay Pit and habitat on site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to litter, air quality and / or emissions which may affect the Ancient Woodland. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. The **Ashdown Forest SAC/SPA** is approximately 3km west of the site. It is important that levels of nitrogen deposition in the Forest are not increased. One of the main causes of nitrogen deposition is from road transport. Until such time as it has been determined that the levels of nitrogen deposition in the Forest have returned to acceptable levels proposals will require HRA Screening, and where identified, an Appropriate Assessment should be undertaken and submitted as part of the application. The HRA Screening will require information relating to the number and direction of vehicle movements and the method and scale of waste management. Applicants are encouraged to seek pre-application advice.

4. The **Jarvis Brook Country Park SNCI** is located 140m north of the site and the **Crowborough Ghyll SNCI** is located 280m north of the site. The Crowborough Country Park LNR is adjacent to the site. Proposed development should consider the potential for any air quality and /or emission issues, issues related to water quality and leachate, and the potential for litter. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

5. There are a number of **BAP Habitats** in the care including Ancient woodland and Ghyll woodland. Records indicate the presence of protected and BAP species in the vicinity of the site including the Common lizard, Grass snake, Slow worm, Dingy Skipper and Small heath. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to litter, water quality and / or leachate, and air quality and / or emissions which may affect the BAP Habitats. Proposals should also consider the potential impact of development on **protected and BAP species** and where appropriate provide suitable mitigation.

6. There is **archaeological potential** with regard to below ground remains. This is located on a valley floor edge site which in the 19th century was a brick; it is now in light industrial use. There is the potential for brick making archaeology to survive. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

7. The northern boundary of the site is closest to residential properties with a residential area immediately to the north of the site. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

8. This industrial estate contains a number of different **existing uses**, some of which may be less compatible with a waste facility as a neighbour than others. The size of this estate means there may be some areas less suitable than others. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the existing businesses and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Opportunity for utilising sustainable modes of transport (rail and/or water);
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

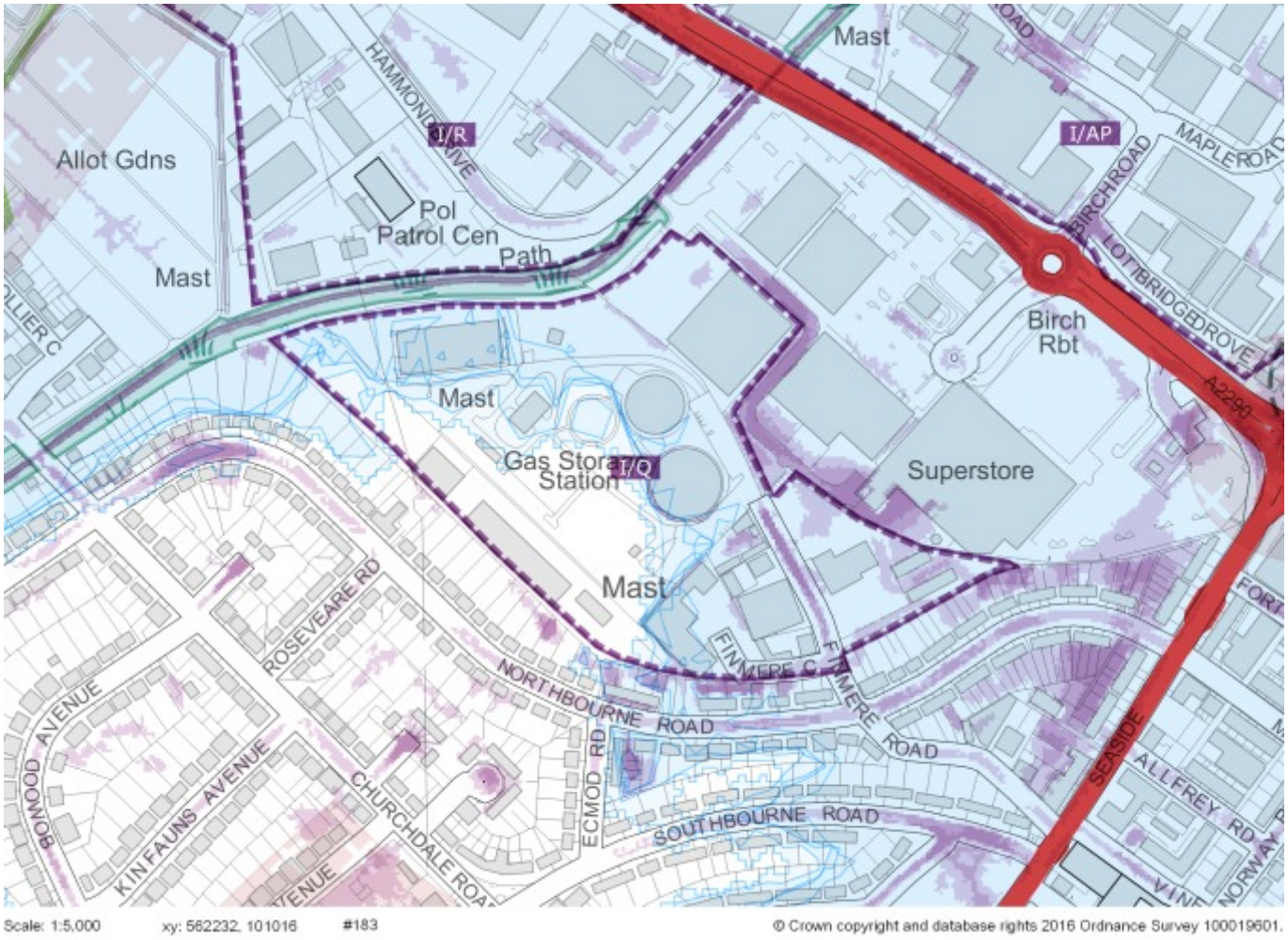
Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the risk and impact of flooding; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

2.4 If there is a realistic prospect of an EFW coming forward then any proposal would need to be subject to an air quality assessment of stack emissions. Pending further details details on site useage, this site is screened in due to the potential for reduced air quality at Ashdown Forest SAC/SPA.

I/Q Finmere Road Industrial Estate, nr. Lottbridge Drove, Eastbourne



Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Eastbourne Borough
Grid reference:	TQ 622 010	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	7.82 ha	**Electoral area:**	St. Anthony's ED

Description

This site is part of a cluster of four industrial sites located west of the A259 Lottbridge Drove roundabout. Two sites are located north of the Lottbridge Drove, and two are located to the south. In combination these sites form a large industrial estate.

This site is comprised of a gas storage site and a small number of industrial and business units. The industrial units are mostly 2.5 storeys high, with a mixture of large, medium and small units. The gas storage tanks are significantly higher. It is bounded by residential properties that face Northbourne Road to the south and west, a retail park to the east and the Horsey Sewer (SNCI) to the north. Access to the site is from Finmere Road off Seaside Road (A259).

Other Information

Part of site is an existing waste site: Finmere Auto Spares

Site allocated in Eastbourne Borough Council's Core Strategy 2013 (Adopted), Policy D2 Economy BI2 / D2

Development Considerations

1. The **Horsey Sewer SNCI** which is noted for its breeding bird interest is adjacent to the site. The Leeds Avenue **Reedbed SNCI** is also in close proximity. There are known issues in this area in relation to nutrient enrichment. Proposed development should consider the potential for any air quality and /or emission issues, issues related to water quality and leachate, the potential for litter, disturbance and predation. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

2. In the vicinity there are a number of **BAP Habitats** including Reedbed and Open water. Records also indicate the presence of **BAP Species** including the Shining rams horn snail. Proposals should consider the issues identified in relation to the SNCIs above. Proposed development should consider the potential for any air quality and /or emission issues, issues related to water quality and leachate, the potential disturbance and predation. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. There is **archaeological potential** with regard to below ground remains. These remains are likely to be prehistoric/early historic, palaeo-environmental behind storm beach gravels. Gault 'island' is located to the south of the site, suggesting wetland/dryland edge potential for early prehistoric remains. There is a high potential for buried wrecks. However, previous developments may have disturbed archaeological finds. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

4. Residential properties back onto the south and west boundaries of the site. The site access passes a number of residential properties. Proposals should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

5. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation.

6. Site is located off Northbourne Road which is a residential street with consistent high levels of on street parking which reduces the carriageway to single width in places and limits the size of vehicles which can reach the site. There are substantial **road network capacity issues** at Seaside Roundabout which is already over capacity through large parts of the day. Seaside also suffers from queueing traffic. However, as this site has existing industrial uses if there were to be a change of use and the traffic generated is no more than is generated presently acceptable. Proposals should detail any proposed **access arrangements** and include an assessment of the expected number and expected routing of vehicle movements. Pre-application discussions with the Highway Authority are encouraged.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the risk and impact of flooding; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

If there is a realistic prospect of an EFW coming forward then any proposal would need to be subject to an air quality assessment of stack emissions. If suitable for an EFW site surfacewater connectivity should be investigated further with regard to Pevensey Levels SCI and Ramsar site.

I/R Hammonds Drive Industrial Estate, Lottbridge Drove, Eastbourne

Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Eastbourne Borough
Grid reference:	TQ 620 013	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	9.15 ha	**Electoral area:**	St. Anthony's ED

Description

This site is part of a cluster of four industrial sites located west of the A259 Lottbridge Drove roundabout. Two sites are located north of the Lottbridge Drove, and two are located to the south. In combination these sites form a large industrial estate.

This site is comprised of a mixture of industrial and business units. These are mostly 2.5 storeys high, with a mixture of large, medium and small units. A modern police detention centre is also located on this site. It is bounded by Lottbridge Drove to the north-east, the Willingdon Level to the north-west, allotment gardens to the west, and the Horsey Sewer (SNCI) to the south. Beyond the Sewer is site I/Q. Access to the site is from Lottbridge Drove. Hammonds Drive is the main spine road running through this estate.

Gas Storage Tanks located on site I/Q directly to the south of this site.

Other Information

Site allocated in Eastbourne Borough Council's Core Strategy 2013 (Adopted), Policy D2 Economy BI2 / D2

Development Considerations

1. The **Horsey Sewer SNCI** which is noted for its breeding bird interest is adjacent to the site. The **Leeds Avenue Reedbed SNCI** is also in close proximity. There are known issues in this area in relation to nutrient enrichment. Proposed development should consider the potential for any air quality and /or emission issues, issues related to water quality and leachate, the potential for litter, disturbance and predation. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

2. In the vicinity there are a number of **BAP Habitats** including Reedbed and Open water. Records also indicate the presence of **BAP Species** including the Shining rams horn snail. Proposals should consider the issues identified in relation to the SNCIs above. Proposed development should consider the potential for any air quality and /or emission issues, issues related to water quality and leachate, the potential disturbance and predation. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. There is **archaeological potential** with regard to below ground remains. These remains are likely to be prehistoric/early historic, palaeo-environmental behind storm beach gravels. Gault 'island' is located to the south of the site, suggesting wetland/dryland edge potential for early prehistoric remains. There is a high potential for buried wrecks. However, previous developments may have disturbed archaeological finds. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

4. The south-western part of the site is closest to residential properties. These are located beyond the allotment gardens to the west, and the Horsey Sewer and industrial estate to the south. The site access does not pass residential properties. Proposals should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

5. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the existing businesses and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation.

6. Modelling has identified that the entire site is within Flood Zone 3b (see map). Development other than minor alterations will require a flood risk assessment.

7. Lottbridge Drove provides good access to the site. There are substantial **road network capacity** issues at Seaside which is already over capacity at times & Lottbridge Roundabout which is almost at capacity at peak times. However, as this site has existing industrial uses if there were to be a change of use and the traffic generated is no more than is generated presently it may be acceptable. Consideration may also be given to vehicle movement times. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number and expected routing of vehicle movements. Pre-application discussions with the Highway Authority are encouraged.

8. A **Biodiversity Opportunity Area** is adjacent to the site. Developers may wish to consider opportunities to promote biodiversity.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the risk and impact of flooding; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

If there is a realistic prospect of an EFW coming forward then any proposal would need to be subject to an air quality assessment of stack emissions. If suitable for an EFW site surfacewater connectivity should be investigated further with regard to Pevensey Levels SCI and Ramsar site.

I/S Heathfield Industrial Estate (Ghyll Road Site), Heathfield

Site Details

Site type:	Area of Opportunity	**Local Authority:**	Wealden District
Grid reference:	TQ 580 202	**Parish:**	Heathfield and Waldron CP
Area:	3.19 ha	**Electoral area:**	Heathfield ED

Description

Heathfield Industrial Estate is a small industrial estate on the located on the edge of Heathfield. It's a small site comprised of a number of small and medium sized industrial units. These units are 2 - 3 storeys in height. There is an area of woodland within the site area. The site slopes steeply from east to west. The site is bounded by ancient woodland to the west, a newly developed housing estate to the south (on land previously allocated for employment uses), residential properties to the north, and Ghyll Road to the west (with a residential area beyond). The site is also adjacent to the AONB.

Other Information

Development Considerations

1. The **High Weald AONB** is located to the south and the west of the site. It is 40m from the site at its closest. Proposals should consider the visual impact of development and, where appropriate, undertake a visual assessment and provide appropriate mitigation.

2. **Ancient woodland** is located adjacent to the site, and the woodland has good connectivity to other nearby natural habitats. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to litter, air quality and / or emissions, and direct impact and / or habitat loss which

may affect the Ancient Woodland. A buffer of 15m between Ancient Woodland and development will be required. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. **Heathfield Park SSSI** is located 1km west of the site. Proposed development should consider the potential for any air quality and /or emission issues. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

4. In the vicinity of the site there are a number of **BAP Habitats** including Woodland and records indicate the presence of a number of **BAP Species** and / or **protected species** including Common lizard, Grass snake, and Slow worm. Proposed development should consider the potential for any air quality and /or emission issues, issues related to water quality and leachate, the potential disturbance to core habitats and potential for harm to protected species. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

5. There is **archaeological potential** with regard to below ground remains. The site is located on a South facing valley floor which during the 19th century was fields. It is now light industrial. Records indicate prehistoric and medieval activity in the vicinity of the site. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

6. A **Public Footpath** runs along one side of this site and there is an entrance Cuckoo Trail nearby. There is an opportunity to enhance the Green Infrastructure of the nearby Wooded Ghyll and improve access. Proposals should ensure that the right of way remains unfettered.

7. Residential properties located to the north and east of the site. Proposals should identify and assess any potential effects on the **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

8. The **landscape character** is highly sensitive in this area due to the steep slopes. The site can be viewed from nearby houses and the AONB. Proposals should ensure high quality design and appropriate landscape treatment. Existing ghyll wood and hedges should be retained and managed.

9. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation.

10. There are currently three **site access** points, of which the southern one has virtually nil visibility. The site has good links to the A265 via the B2203, and vehicles should be routed in this direction. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number and expected routing of vehicle movements. Proposals should demonstrate that there is sufficient area for any special loading/unloading requirements and suitable provision of staff **parking**. Operators may wish to consider entering into a **routeing agreement**, where appropriate. Pre-application discussions with the Highway Authority are encouraged.

11. Part of the site is within a **Biodiversity Opportunity Area**. Developers should consider incorporating opportunities to promote biodiversity into their developments.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities. If there is a realistic prospect of an EFW coming forward then any proposal would need to be subject to an air quality assessment of stack emissions.

I/T Highfields Industrial Estate, Willingdon Drove, Eastbourne

Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Eastbourne Borough
Grid reference:	TQ 613 021	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	6.50 ha	**Electoral area:**	Hampden Park ED

Description

This site is part of a cluster of three industrial sites located north-west of the A22/A2280. The sites are divided in two by Lottbridge Drove. In combination these sites form a large industrial estate. These industrial estates also include a significant retail area.

This site is comprised of a mixture of large, medium and small industrial units. These are mostly 2.5 - 3 storeys high. A large portion of the site is used by the Gardners Books Ltd which occupies two large units connected by a bridge over the road. It is bounded by Willingdon Drove to the north and Lottbridge Drove to the west with site I/E across that road and the Cross Levels Way to the south and east with the Willingdon Level beyond.

Other Information

Site allocated in Eastbourne Borough Council's Core Strategy 2013 (Adopted), Policy D2 Economy BI2 / D2

Development Considerations

1. There is **archaeological potential** with regard to below ground remains. These remains are likely to be prehistoric/early historic, and palaeo-environmental However, previous developments may have disturbed

archaeological finds. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

2. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation.

3. Modelling has identified that the entire site is within **Flood Zone 3b** (see map). Development other than minor alterations will require a flood risk assessment.

4. The Lottbridge Roundabout which is known to have **road network capacity** issues is located close to the site. Due to the proximity of the Roundabout there may be capacity issues to overcome but as the site can be reached from the north and east without using this junction they will probably be limited. The Willingdon Drove access provides good access to the site. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number and expected routing of vehicle movements. Operators may wish to consider entering into a routing agreement, where appropriate. Pre-application discussions with the Highway Authority are encouraged.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the risk and impact of flooding. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

If there is a realistic prospect of an EFW coming forward then any proposal would need to be subject to an air quality assessment of stack emissions. If suitable for an EFW site surfacewater connectivity should be investigated further with regard to Pevensey Levels SCI and Ramsar site.

I/U Hollingbury Industrial Estate, Brighton

Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	The City of Brighton and Hove (B)
Grid reference:	TQ 321 092	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	9.29 ha	**Electoral area:**	Patcham Ward

Description

Site is an existing industrial estate with a variety of unit sizes ranging from small to very large. Some modern B1 uses as well as older industrial units.

Other Information

Site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Plan Part 1 (Submission), Policy CP3

Site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Council's Local Plan 2005 (Adopted), Policy EM1 - HOLLINGBURY INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

Development Considerations

1. The **South Downs National Park** borders the site to the east, rising steeply to a high viewpoint along Ditchling Road. Areas on the opposite side of Carden Avenue to the north are also National Park although the site is separated by the Asda superstore. The site is highly visible from the Park. However it is an established industrial estate and it is unlikely that are additional impacts on the setting of the Park through use of a unit for waste purposes would be able to be reduced to acceptable levels. Proposals should consider the visual impact of development on the setting of the National Park and, where appropriate, undertake an assessment and provide appropriate mitigation.

2. There are a number of small **ancient woodland** sites within 1km. The closest is approximately 195m north-east of the site Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality and / or emissions which may affect the Ancient Woodland. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. The **Wild Park LNR** is adjacent to the site, and **Ladies Mil Open Space LNR** and **Stanmer Park/Coldean LNR** are also close by. Proposed development should consider the potential for issues related to air quality and / or emissions. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

4. In the vicinity of the site there are a number of **BAP Habitats** including Ancient woodland, Chalk grassland, and a Pond. Proposed development should consider the potential for issues in relation to air quality and /or emissions. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

5. The nearest residences are located approximately 100m to the south of the site, overlooking the site at a higher level. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

6. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses. An Asda superstore is located to the north. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation.

7. The site is within a **Ground Water Protection Zone 2** area. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to drainage, water quality and / or leachate and, where appropriate, provide suitable mitigation.

8. There is direct access to A27 bypass from the site. However, there may be road network capacity issues in the wider network. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number and expected routing of vehicle movements. Pre-application discussions with the Highway Authority are encouraged.

9. Part of the site is within a **Biodiversity Opportunity Area.** Developers should consider incorporating opportunities to promote biodiversity into their developments.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

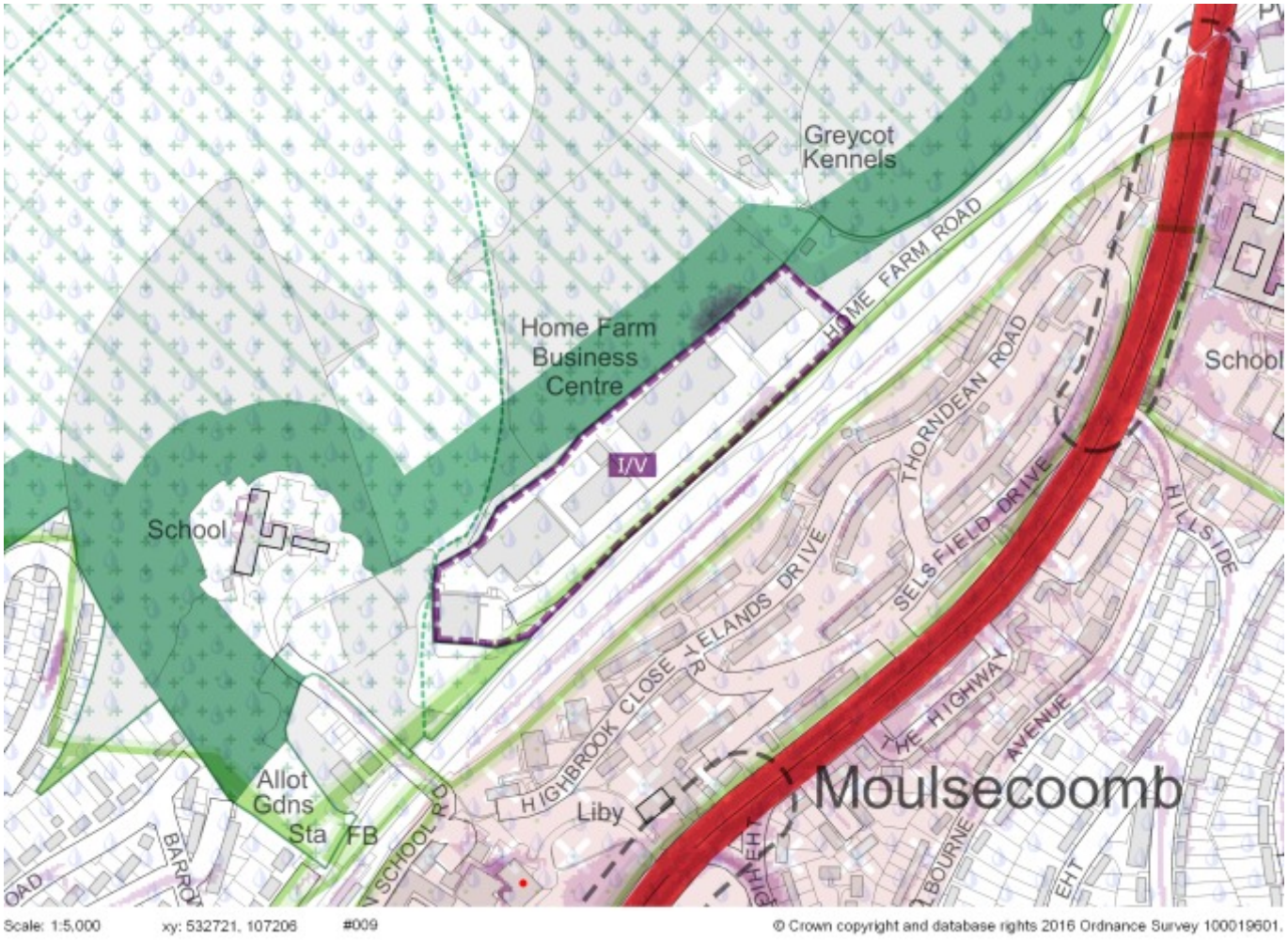
Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; water quality; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

I/V Home Farm Industrial Estate, Brighton



Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	The City of Brighton and Hove (B)
Grid reference:	TQ 327 072	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	2.59 ha	**Electoral area:**	Hollingdean and Stanmer Ward

Description

Existing industrial estate comprising large units with good outside circulation space. Site feels isolated with no immediately surrounding buildings and dedicated access from the A270. There is parking on this road but still sufficiently wide to enable easy HGV access.

Other Information

Site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Plan Part 1 (Submission), Policy CP3

Site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Council's Local Plan 2005 (Adopted), Policy EM1 - HOME FARM INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

Development Considerations

1. Wooded areas of the **South Downs National Park** border the site to the north and west. The site itself is an existing industrial estate with some uses similar in nature to waste management - e.g. builder's merchants. New development should be of high quality design and protect and retain the adjacent woodland. Proposals should consider the visual impact of development on

the setting of the National Park and, where appropriate, undertake an assessment and provide appropriate mitigation.

2. The **Wild Park LNR** is adjacent to the site, and the **Bevendean Down LNR**, **Brighton University SNCI**, and **Crespin Way SNCI** are also close by. Proposed development should consider the potential for issues related to air quality and /or emission issues, and the possible disturbance and / or predation of birds found in these sites. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. There is **archaeological potential** with regard to below ground remains. Records indicate pre-historic, roman, and medieval activity in area. The site itself is located on the north edge of Falmer which is a dry valley. During the 19th century the site was fields, it is now in light industrial use. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

4. Lewes Road which is to the south of the site is the subject of an **Air Quality Management Area**. As an existing industrial estate there is unlikely to be a significant net increase in vehicle movements compared to other industrial uses. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality, including those relating to vehicle movements, which may affect the AQMA. Operators may also wish to consider entering into routing agreements. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

5. Existing established light industrial uses are not in character with the local **townscape**, but neither do they detract significantly. Proposals should be of high quality design and use appropriate landscape treatment.

6. The units in the estate are currently occupied by various types of occupier including builders' merchants, bakery and a B1 use. Public open space, school and houses surround the site. These are set back and well screened. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses, and other nearby uses** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation.

7. The site is within a **Ground Water Protection Zone 2** area. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to drainage, water quality and / or leachate and, where appropriate, provide suitable mitigation.

8. The site has relatively good access to A270 and A27 bypass to the east. However, there may be **road network capacity issues** in the wider network. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number and expected routing of vehicle movements.

9. The site is within a **Biodiversity Opportunity Area**. Developers will need to consider incorporating opportunities to promote biodiversity into their developments.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

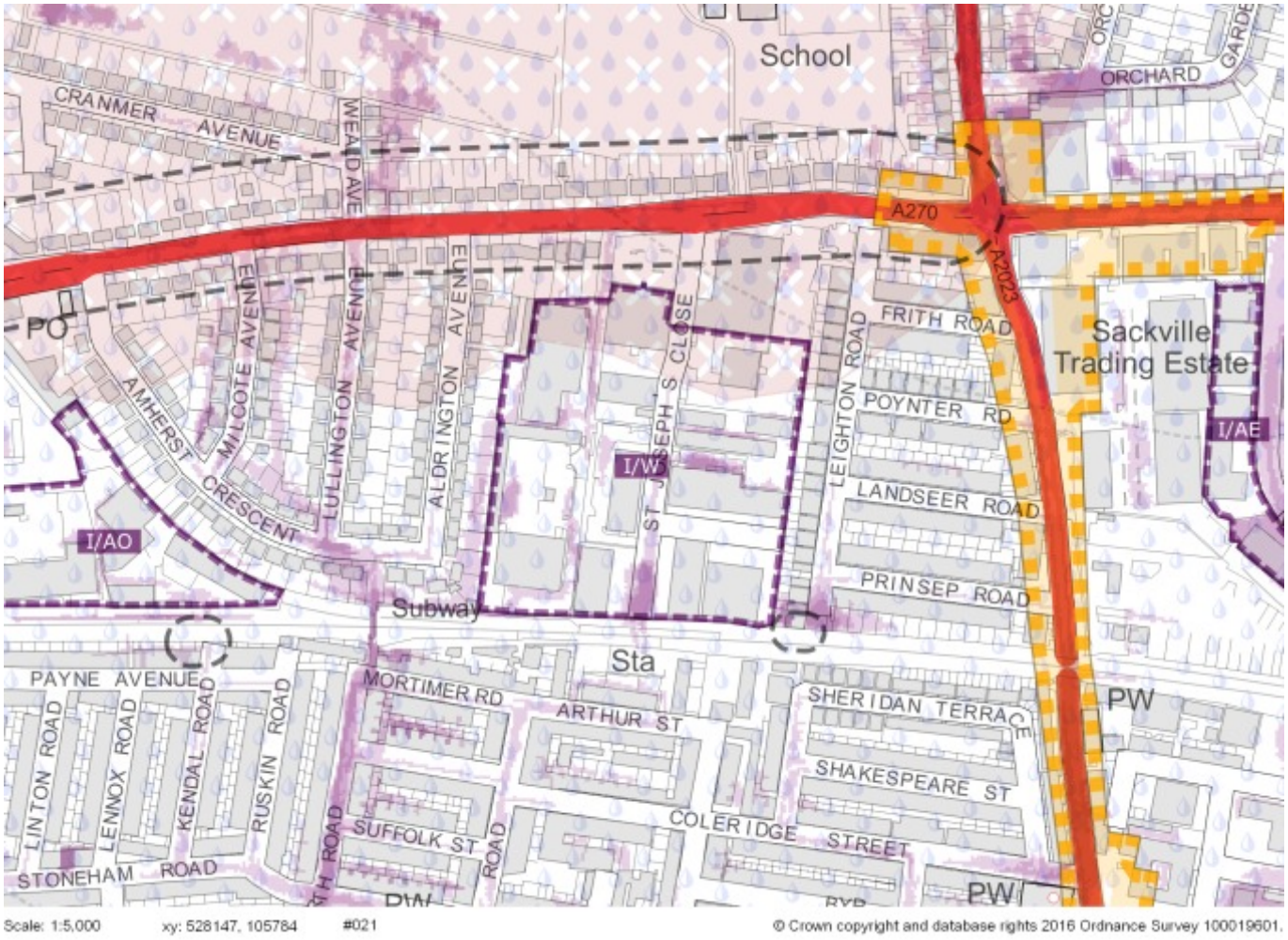
Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on air quality and air pollution; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; water quality; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

I/W Hove Technology Park, St Joseph's Close, Hove



Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	The City of Brighton and Hove (B)
Grid reference:	TQ 281 057	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	4.54 ha	**Electoral area:**	Hove Park Ward

Description

Site is an existing industrial estate. Units are a variety of sizes and ages. Larger units have adequate circulation space. Current uses include activities with similar impacts to waste management facilities such as a builders merchant.

Other Information

Part of site is an existing waste site: Hove HWRS

Site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Plan Part 1 (Submission), Policy CP3

Site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Council's Local Plan 2005 (Adopted), Policy EM1 - HOVE TECHNOLOGY PARK

Development Considerations

1. The northern part of the site is within an **Archaeological Notification Area** identified for Woolwich Beds potential. The site is currently light industrial, during the 19th century and early 20th century the site was mainly allotments. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed

development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

2. Sackville Road and Old Shoreham Road and surrounding area is the subject of an **Air Quality Management Area.** Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality, including those relating to vehicle movements, which may affect the AQMA. Operators may also wish to consider entering into routing agreements. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. Residential dwellings back onto the site from the east and west. The site itself is an existing industrial estate. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

4. The site is bordered by a railway line to the south, industrial uses including a Household Waste Recycling Site to the west, and the rear gardens of residential properties to the east. Properties to the north are separated by the wide Old Shoreham Road (A270). Generally industrial type uses on the site itself, including a large builders merchants. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses, and other nearby uses** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation.

5. The site is within a **Ground Water Protection Zone 2** area. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to drainage, water quality and / or leachate and, where appropriate, provide suitable mitigation.

6. The site has relatively good access to A270 and A27 bypass to the east. However, there may be **road network capacity** issues in the wider network. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number and expected routing of vehicle movements.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Opportunity for utilising sustainable modes of transport (rail and/or water);
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on air quality and air pollution. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

I/X Hyde Business Park, Bevendean, Brighton

Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	The City of Brighton and Hove (B)
Grid reference:	TQ 339 059	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	4.17 ha	**Electoral area:**	Moulsecoomb and Bevendean Ward

Description

Site is an existing industrial estate. It is reasonably well laid out with medium sized units and there is an existing waste use in the unit in the south-eastern corner. Identified in the City Plan as potentially suitable for sui generis uses.

Other Information

Site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Plan Part 1 (Submission), Policy CP3

Site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Council's Local Plan 2005 (Adopted), Policy EM1 - THE HYDE BUISINESS PARK

Development Considerations

1. The **South Downs National Park** surrounds the site on three sides. There is a good level of screening between the site and the National Park. Proposals should consider the visual impact of development on the character and setting of the National Park and, where appropriate, undertake an assessment and provide appropriate mitigation.

2. The **Bevendean Down LNR** is adjacent to the site. The **Whitehawk/Race Hill LNR** and a number of **other SNCIs** are located within 1km of the site. Proposed development should consider the potential for issues related to air quality and /or emissions on these sites. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. In the vicinity of the site there are a number of **BAP Habitats** including chalk grassland, ponds and woodland. Proposals should consider the potential for issues as a result of development in relation to air quality and /or emissions on these habitats. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

4. There is **archaeological potential** with regard to below ground remains. Records indicate prehistoric and medieval activity in area. During the 19 century the site was fields, it is now in light industrial use. The site is located on a south facing dry valley. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

5. **Accessible Downland** is adjacent to the site. Any redevelopment could provide potential enhancements with buffer to neighbouring public open space and good design incorporating trees.

6. The site is comprised of established light industrial uses adjacent to residential areas, however it is not overlooked. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on the **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

7. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the existing **businesses, and other nearby uses**. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided. The replacement of any existing units offers potential enhancement with buffer to SDNP and houses and good design incorporating trees.

8. There is extremely poor **access to the site** through approximately 1 mile of residential streets. Access road from A270 (The Avenue) is residential with traffic calming measures and unsuitable for additional movements. However, site is an existing industrial estate and use of a unit may be acceptable but only if there are no additional vehicle movements compared to existing non-waste uses. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number, type and routing of vehicle movements.

9. The site is within a **Biodiversity Opportunity Area**. Developers will need to consider incorporating opportunities to promote biodiversity into their developments.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

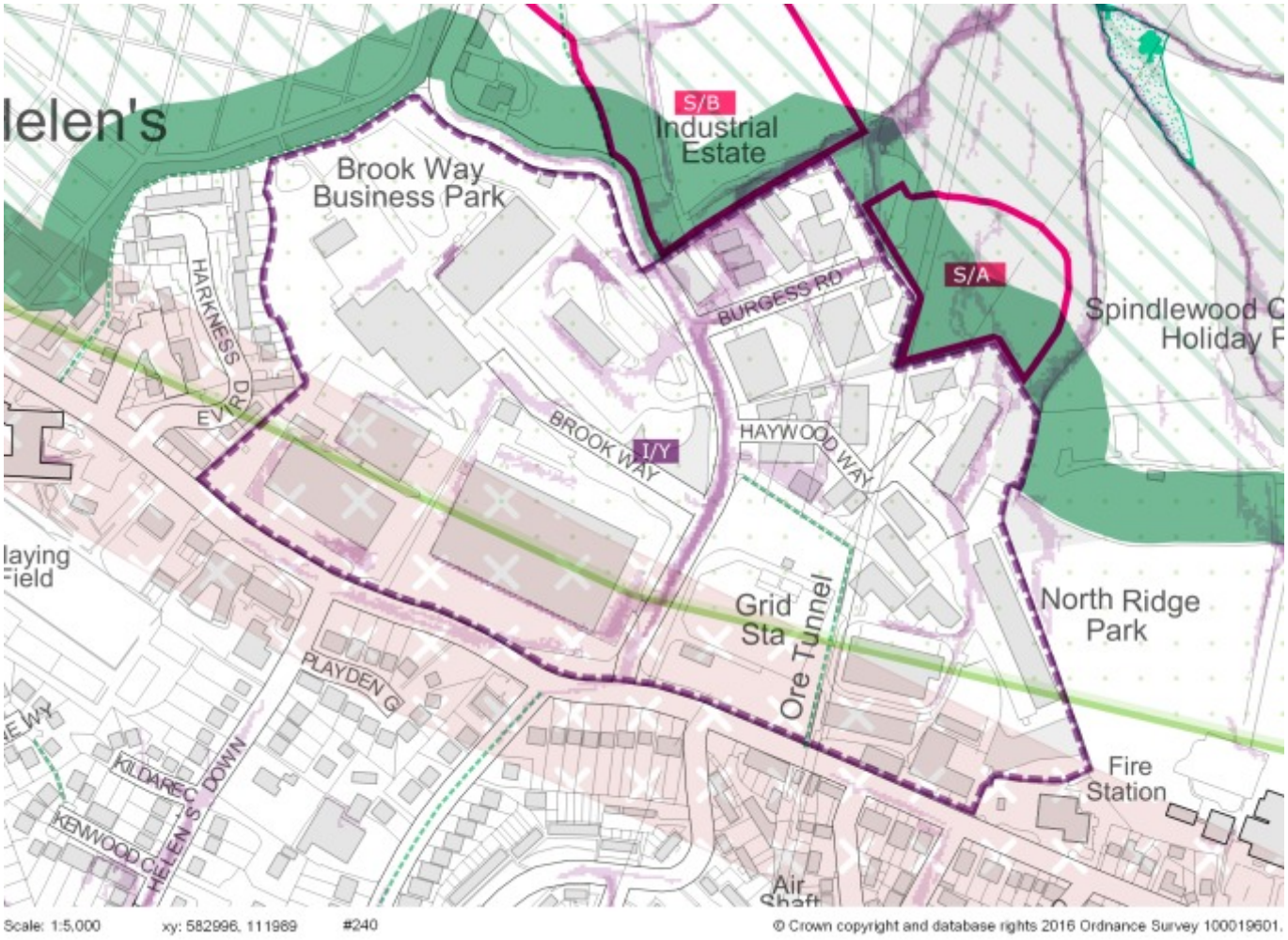
Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

I/Y Ivyhouse Lane Industrial Estates, Hastings



Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Hastings Borough
Grid reference:	TQ 829 119	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	18.64 ha	**Electoral area:**	Baird and Ore ED

Description

Existing industrial estate with a variety of units of size and type.

Other Information

Site is identified as existing industrial land: Ivyhouse Lane

Development Considerations

1. The **High Weald AONB** is located immediately to the north of the site. The site can be viewed from the AONB. Proposals should consider the visual impact of development and, where appropriate, undertake a visual assessment and provide appropriate mitigation. There is an opportunity to enhance the setting of the AONB with good design and appropriate landscaping.

2. There are several **Ancient Woodlands** in the area connected by woodland/scrub habitat, the nearest being around 170m west of the site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality and / or emissions which may affect the Ancient Woodland. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. **Hastings cemetery SNCI** is located 170 north-west of the site. There is connectivity between the SNCI, other natural areas and the site via scrub, woodland

and hedgerow. Proposed development should consider the potential for issues related to air quality and /or emission issues, and litter. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

4. There is a Woodland habitat in the vicinity of the site. This is a **BAP habitat**. Proposed development should consider the potential for issues related to air quality and /or emissions, and litter which may affect the habitat. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

5. There is potential for **below ground archaeology**. Remains are likely to be prehistoric to medieval on ridge. It is thought that there is a historic ridge route and possible line of a Roman road in this area. However, previous developments may have disturbed archaeological finds. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

6. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses, and other nearby uses**. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

7. The site has good access to the Ridge Road. However, there are known road network capacity issues on this road and in the wider network. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number and expected routing of vehicle movements. Pre-application discussions with the Highway Authority are encouraged.

8. Part of the site is within a **Biodiversity Opportunity Area**. Developers should consider incorporating opportunities to promote biodiversity into their developments.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

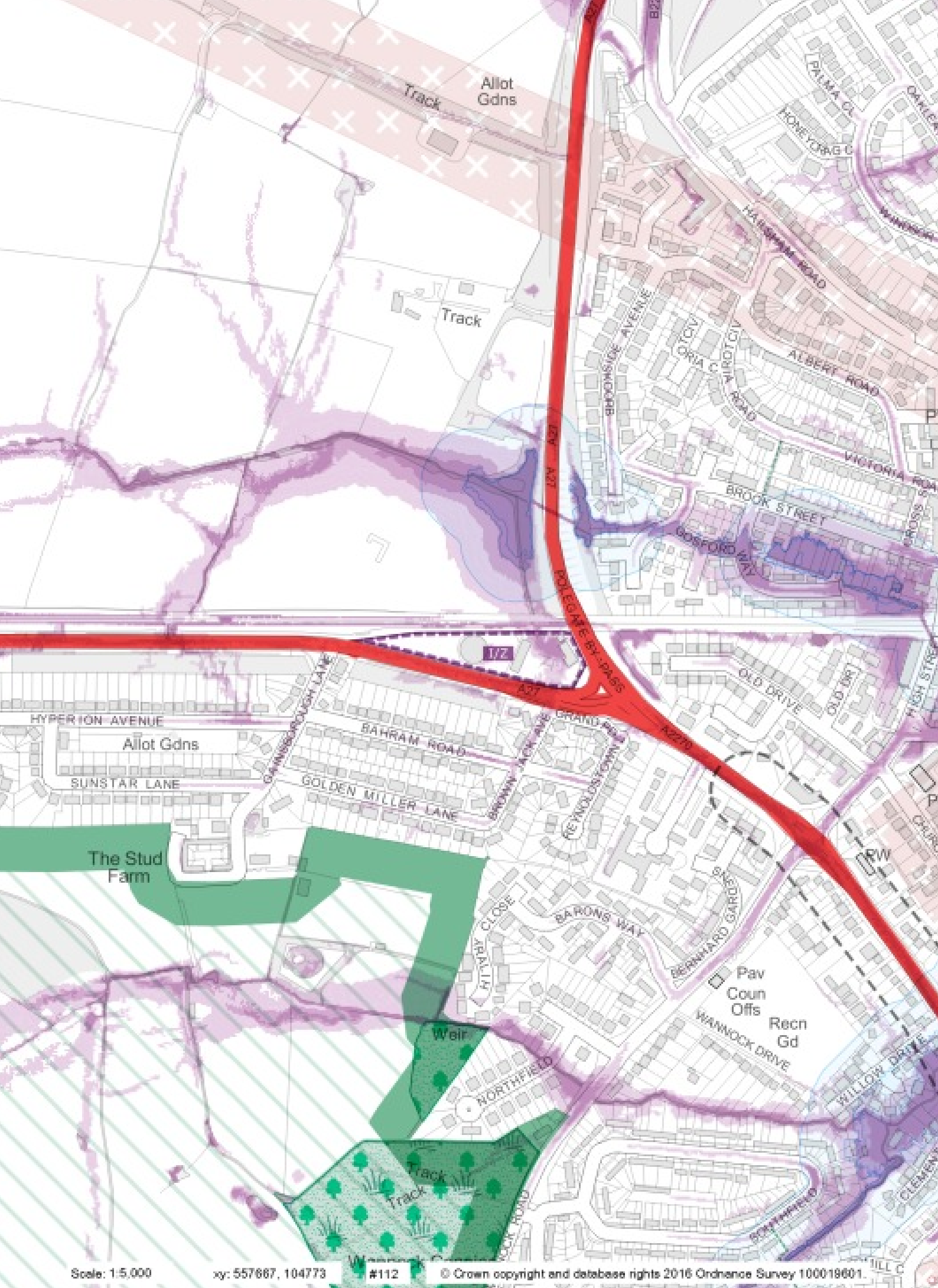
- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.


Track
Allot Gdns
Track
Track
A27
POLEGATE BYPASS
A27
A27
A22
A2270
ALBERT ROAD
VICTORIA ROAD
BROOK STREET
GOSFORD WAY
OLD DRIVE
HYPERION AVENUE
Allot Gdns
SUNSTAR LANE
GARNIER ROAD
BAHRAM ROAD
GOLDEN MILLER LANE
BROWN JACK AVE
GRAND PARADE
REYNOLDS FORD
The Stud Farm
BARONS WAY
BERNHARD GARDENS
HILLY CLOSE
Pav
Coun Offs
Recn Gd
WANNOCK DRIVE
Weir
NORTHFIELD
Track
Track
Track
GROSVENOR CL
Scale: 1:5,000
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#112
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I/Z Mile Oak Depot (Polegate Depot), Polegate

Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Wealden District
Grid reference:	TQ 576 047	**Parish:**	Polegate CP
Area:	0.98 ha	**Electoral area:**	Polegate, Willingdon and East Dean ED

Description

The site is a triangular shape site that is bordered by Polegate-by-Pass to the east, the A27 to the south and the railway line to the north. The level site is 0.98 hectares in area, comprising single storey buildings, salt dome and tarmac area for parking and access. Access into the site is one way from the west along the A27.

Other Information

Part of site is an existing Highways Depot: Mile Oak Depot

Development Considerations

1. A small area of **ancient woodland** is located approximately 400m south of the site. There is the potential for connectivity between the ancient woodland and to woodland on the site and other nearby woodland. Proposals should consider the potential for harm to protected species, and disturbance to core habitats which may affect the Ancient Woodland. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

2. In the vicinity of the site there are a number of **BAP Habitats** including Woodland, Ancient Woodland and Open Water Ponds. Records also indicate the presence of a number of **BAP Species** and / or **protected species** in the locality including Slow Worm, Common Lizard, Common Toad, Water Vole, Great Crested Newts, and Reptiles. Proposals should consider the potential for air quality / emissions issues, the potential for harm to protected species, and disturbance to core habitats. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. The site is currently an ESCC depot served by an existing vehicular access onto the A27. With some improvements to the access the site could be suitable for larger vehicles; however, the busy nature of the nearby junction may have a bearing on whether the level of traffic generate by the development would be suitable. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number and expected routing of vehicle movements. Pre-application discussions with the Highway Authority are encouraged.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Opportunity for utilising sustainable modes of transport (rail and/or water);
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

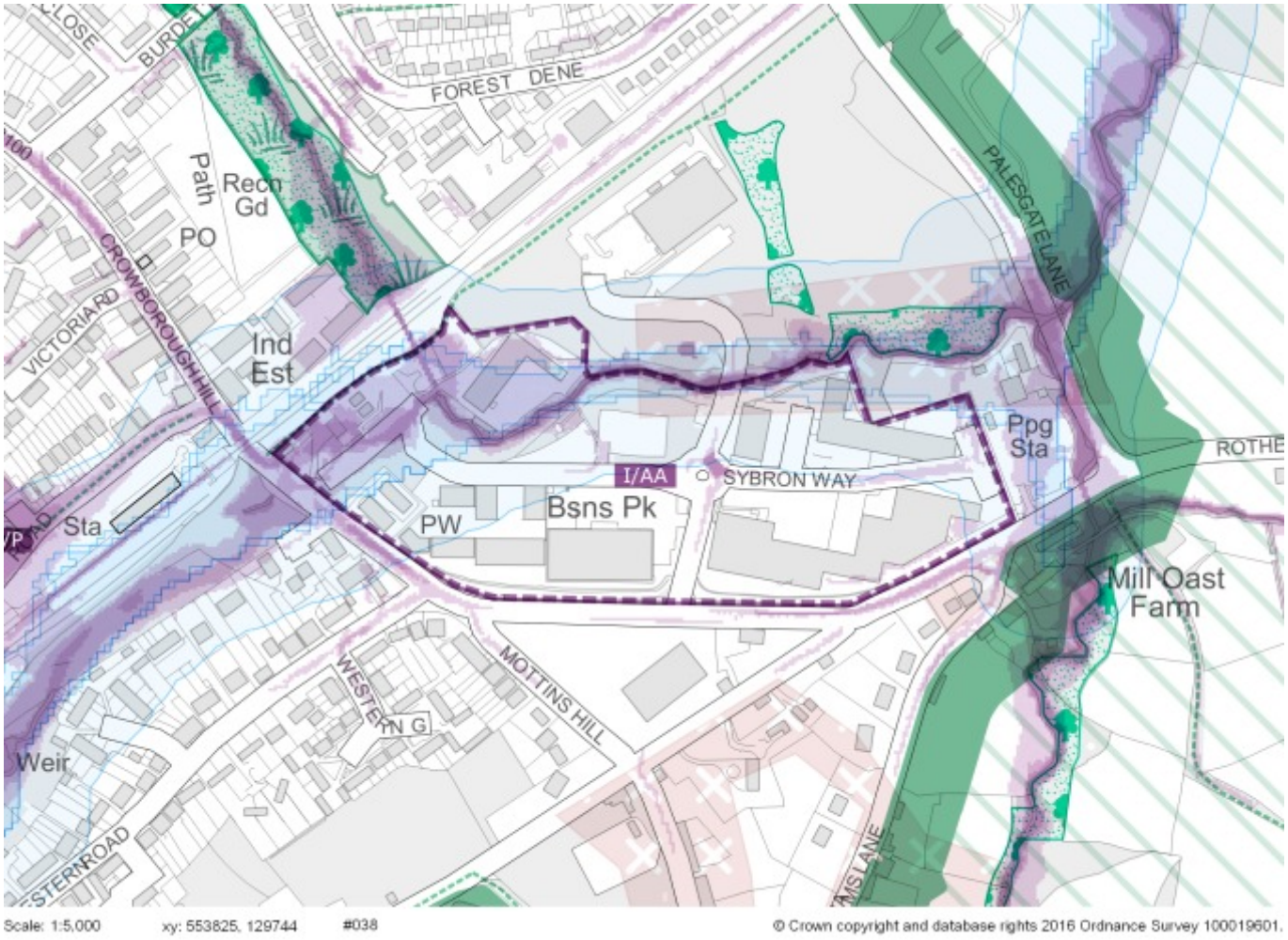
Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

I/AA Millbrook Business Park, Crowborough



Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Wealden District
Grid reference:	TQ 538 297	**Parish:**	Crowborough CP
Area:	7.39 ha	**Electoral area:**	Crowborough ED

Description

This site is the Millbrook Business Park, Crowborough. It is comprised of a number of industrial and business units, and a large supermarket. Most of these units are 2 / 2.5 storeys high, and vary in size. The main road serving the estate is Sybron Way. The business park is located on the urban edge of Crowborough. It is bounded to the north by the Jarvis Brook site, the AONB to the east, residential areas to the south and south-west, and the railway to the north-west.

Other Information

Site allocated in Wealden District Council's Local Plan 1998 (Adopted), Policy BS3

Development Considerations

1. The **High Weald AONB** is immediately adjacent to the east and is close to the south of the site. Proposals should consider the visual impact of development on the character and setting of the AONB and, where appropriate, undertake an assessment and provide appropriate mitigation.

2. There are a number of small **ancient woodland** sites within 1km of the site. The ancient woodland has connectivity to habitat on site. One area is adjacent to the site, albeit separated by road. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to litter, air quality and / or emissions which may affect the Ancient Woodland. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. The **Ashdown Forest SAC/SPA** is approximately 3km north-west of the site. It is important that levels of nitrogen deposition in the Forest are not increased. One of the main causes of nitrogen deposition is from road transport. Until such time as it has been determined that the levels of nitrogen deposition in the Forest have returned to acceptable levels proposals will require HRA Screening, and where identified, an Appropriate Assessment should be undertaken and submitted as part of the application. The HRA Screening will require information relating to the number and direction of vehicle movements and the method and scale of waste management. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating air quality and / or emissions which may affect the SAC/SPA. Applicants are encouraged to seek pre-application advice.

4. The **Jarvis Brook Country Park SNCI** is located 20m north west of the site, while the **Crowborough Ghyll SNCI** and **proposed LNR** are both within 500m albeit separated by road. Proposed development should consider the potential for issues related to air quality and /or emissions, and water quality/leachate. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

5. In the vicinity of the site there are a number of **BAP Habitats** including Ancient woodland, Ghyll woodland and Small heath. Records also indicate the nearby presence of **BAP Species** and / or **protected species** including Common lizard, Grass snake, Slow worm, Adder and Dingy Skipper. Proposed development should consider the potential for any air quality and /or emission issues, issues related to water quality and leachate, the potential disturbance to core habitats and potential for harm to protected species. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

6. There is **archaeological potential** on this site. The site itself is located on NE facing stream gill. During the 16th century it was a furnace site and during the 19th century the site was fields. It is now used for light industry. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

7. Residential dwellings are located to the south and west of the site. The site itself is an existing industrial estate. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

8. Modelling has identified that parts of this site is within **Flood Zone 2 and 3** (see map). Development other than minor alterations in these areas will require a flood risk assessment.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the risk and impact of flooding; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

2.5 If there is a realistic prospect of an EFW coming forward then any proposal would need to be subject to an air quality assessment of stack emissions. Pending further details details on site useage, this site is screened in due to the potential for reduced air quality at Ashdown Forest SAC/SPA.

I/AB More House Farm, Wivelsfield

Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Lewes District
Grid reference:	TQ 340 208	**Parish:**	Wivelsfield CP
Area:	2.17 ha	**Electoral area:**	Chailey ED

Description

The site is the More House Farm Business Centre, north of Wivelsfield, on the eastern side of the B2112. The business centre/industrial park is an extension of the More House Farm historic farmstead, and comprises single and two storey office and storage space in B1 and B2 use. There is currently no waste use on site, however, Born Again Plastics operated from the site until relatively recently. The site is effectively split between two distinct elements with smaller office and workshop units to the front and larger industrial/farm sheds to the rear. The units to the rear of the site would be more suited to waste use than those to the front. The main More House Farm building is Grade II listed.

A single detached residental dwelling is located to the south of the site, whilst a cluster of houses are located along Church Lane to the west.

Other Information

Part of site is an existing waste site: Born Again Plastics

Development Considerations

1. There are a number of small **ancient woodland** sites within 1km of the site. The ancient woodland has connectivity to habitat on site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality

and / or emissions and habitat fragmentation which may affect the Ancient Woodland. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

2. There is woodland habitat in the vicinity of the site which is a **BAP habitat**. Proposed development should consider the potential for issues related to air quality and / or emissions, and habitat fragmentation which may affect the habitat. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. A Grade II **Listed Building** called More House is located 20m south-west of the site, there are also a number of other listed features nearby. Proposals should assess the impact of development on the Listed Buildings. The proposed design should enhance the setting of the Listed Buildings.

4. An **Archaeological Notification Area** covers part of this site. There is potential for below ground **archaeology**. Remains are likely to relate to medieval settlement, More House Farm, or other archaeology prehistoric to recent. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

5. A **public footpath** passes 150m south of the site. Proposals should consider the potential impact of development on the setting of the area. Where appropriate, proposals should retain and manage existing trees and hedges.

6. The Listed Building to the south is the closest residential dwelling. The site itself is an existing industrial estate. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

7. The local area is of a **sensitive landscape character**. Noted features include a historic farmstead adjacent to an historic house moat and an un-designated historic garden. The site is, however, also an established industrial/business park with B1 and B2 uses in situ, including a recent waste operator. Larger farm/industrial style sheds are located to the east of the site, have large working yards and are of a form appropriate for a rural setting. Proposals should consider the impact of development on the character of the landscape. The design should be of high quality and use appropriate landscape treatment. Existing trees and planting should be retained and managed.

8. The site is a business park with two distinct character areas. A large area to the north and north east of the site is used for coach parking. The southern area is a historic farmstead. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses,** and **other nearby uses**. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

9. The **site access** onto Lunces Hill is a known constraint. Improvements to visibility to the north of the entrance do not appear to be achievable at this time due to land control. Depending on the development, a Traffic Assessment / Transport Study may be required. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number of vehicle movements. Pre-application discussions with the Highway Authority are encouraged.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites.

Stanmer Park
Track
Path
Track
Golfdean Rent
Playing Field
Pavilion
Sports Ground
North
Moulsecoomb
PARK ROAD
PARK CL
PW
Path
LEWES ROAD
Subway
BANCOMBE ROAD
NEWICK ROAD
PO
CHATLEY ROAD
RINGMER ROAD
HALLAND ROAD
BOLNEY ROAD
STONECROSS ROAD
SHORTGATE ROAD
FRISTON CLOSE
Track
TRAC
Trading
Estate
MOULSECOOMB WAY
Path
East
Moulsecoo
PW
HODSHROVE LANE
Schools
GOODWOOD WAY
WHEATFIELD WAY
BIRCHAM ROAD
STAPLEFIELD DRIVE
THORNDEAN ROAD
SELSFIELD DRIVE
RYELANDS
Reservoir
(covered)
Track
Scale: 1:5,000
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#018
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I/AC Moulsecoomb Fairways Industrial Estate, Brighton

Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	The City of Brighton and Hove (B)
Grid reference:	TQ 335 077	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	2.12 ha	**Electoral area:**	Moulsecoomb and Bevendean Ward

Description

This site is an existing industrial estate separated into two parts. Moulsecoomb Industrial Estate is the eastern part and contains medium to large sized units. Outside space is restricted to car parking at the front of the units and relatively constrained tight space at the rear. Has the feeling of a retail park rather than an industrial estate but this may be a result of the architectural design of the front of the units.

Fairways Industrial Estate is the western part of the site and is more compact with smaller units.

Other Information

Site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Plan Part 1 (Submission), Policy CP3 & DA3

Site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Council's Local Plan 2005 (Adopted), Policy EM1 - MOULSECOOMB AND FAIRWAYS INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

Development Considerations

1. There are two areas of **Ancient Woodland**, one is located approximately 35m north of the site, the second is located approximately 470m east of the site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality and / or emissions, and the potential for disturbance and / or predation on breeding birds. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

2. There are a number of **Local Nature Reserves** and **Sites of Nature Conservation Interest** within 1km of the site. This includes the Stanmer Park/Coldean LNR, Wild Park LNR, Bevendean Down LNR, and Westlain Plantain/Hog Plantain SNCI. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality and / or emissions, and the potential for disturbance and / or predation on breeding birds. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. In the vicinity of the site there are a number of **BAP Habitats** including ancient woodland, chalk grassland and pond. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality and / or emissions, and the potential for disturbance and / or predation on breeding birds. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

4. There is **archaeological potential** on this site. The site itself is located on the South edge of Falmer dry valley. Records indicate prehistoric, Roman, and medieval activity near this area. During the 19th century the site was fields. It is now used for light industry. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

5. Lewes Road which is to the south of the site is the subject of an **Air Quality Management Area**. As an existing industrial estate there is unlikely to be a significant net increase in vehicle movements compared to other industrial uses. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality, including those relating to vehicle movements, which may affect the AQMA. Operators may also wish to consider entering into routing agreements. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

6. Residential dwellings are located to the east and north (separated by a railway line) of the site. The site itself is an existing industrial estate. The units are generally set back from residential properties however the back gardens of several properties on Appledore Road adjoin the site, albeit at a higher level. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Redevelopment could lead to potential enhancement with buffer to houses and good design incorporating trees. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

7. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses**, and other nearby uses. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

8. Part of the site is within a **Ground Water Protection Zone 1** area, the remainder of the site is within **Ground Water Protection Zone 2**. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to drainage, water quality and / or leachate and, where appropriate, provide suitable mitigation.

9. The site has good **access** to the A270 and A27 bypass to the east. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number and expected routing of vehicle movements.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Opportunity for utilising sustainable modes of transport (rail and/or water);
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; air quality and air pollution; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; water quality; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

I/AD Newhaven Industrial Estate Plots 4 to 9, Beach Road / Beach Close / Railway Road, Newhaven

Site Details

Site type:	Area of Opportunity	**Local Authority:**	Lewes District
Grid reference:	TQ 451 009	**Parish:**	Newhaven CP
Area:	7.39 ha	**Electoral area:**	Ouse Valley East ED

Description

Existing industrial estate off Beach Road comprising a range of units with the larger in the south of the site. This part of the site contains larger units although there may be highway issues with new and additional development. There is an existing waste management facility operating on this site.

Other Information

Part of site identified as adjoining a wastewater treatment works Newhaven New

Development Considerations

1. The **Tide Mills SNCI** borders the site to the east and south. Proposals should consider the potential for issues related to air quality and / or emissions, litter, water quality and / or leachate, and the possible disturbance and / or predation of birds found in these sites. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

2. In the vicinity of the site there are a number of **BAP Habitats** including Vegetated shingle and Grazing Marsh. Records also indicate the nearby presence of **BAP Species** and / or **protected species** including

Reptiles, Great Crested Newts and Breeding birds. Proposals should consider the potential for issues related to air quality and / or emissions, litter, water quality and / or leachate, the possible disturbance and / or predation of birds found in these sites, and the potential for harm to protected species. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. There is potential for below ground **archaeology**. Remains are likely to be industrial and / or modern with some deeper alluvial potential. However, previous developments may have disturbed archaeological finds. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

4. **Air quality** management is an issue in the Newhaven area. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality, including those relating to vehicle movements, which may affect air quality. Operators may also wish to consider entering into routing agreements, for example routing via the A26 Seaford. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

5. There is an adjacent **recreation ground** to the north. It is screened by the large units in the north of the Estate. Proposals should consider the potential impact of development on the recreation ground. High quality design and landscaping is encouraged.

6. Residential dwellings are located to the north and west of the site. The site itself is an existing industrial estate. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

7. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses,** and **other nearby uses**. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

8. Modelling has identified that this site is within **Flood Zone 3b** (see map). Development other than minor alterations in these areas will require a flood risk assessment.

9. There are a number of **access** points for this site including Norton Road, Beach Road, Railway Road and the Port Access Road. Some are more constrained than others. There are also known capacity issues on the **local road network** particularly the A259 and Newhaven Town. Depending on the development, a Traffic Assessment / Transport Study may be required. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number of vehicle movements. Pre-application discussions with the Highway Authority are encouraged.

10. A **Biodiversity Opportunity Area** is adjacent to the site. Developers may wish to consider opportunities to promote biodiversity.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Opportunity for utilising sustainable modes of transport (rail and/or water);
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the risk and impact of flooding; air quality and air pollution; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities. If there is a realistic prospect of an EFW coming forward then any proposal would need to be subject to an air quality assessment of stack emissions.

I/AE Newtown Road Industrial Estate, Brighton

Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	The City of Brighton and Hove (B)
Grid reference:	TQ 286 057	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	2.46 ha	**Electoral area:**	Hove Park Ward

Admin ref: 10 / 528632 / 105754

Description

The site is an existing industrial estate off Newtown Road with a number of large and medium sized units. The units have shared forecourts with circulation space.

Other Information

Site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Plan Part 1 (Submission), Policy CP3 & Policy DA6

Site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Council's Local Plan 2005 (Adopted), Policy EM1 - NEWTOWN ROAD INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

Development Considerations

1. Sackville Road and part of Old Shoreham Road, which are in close proximity to the site, are part of the Brighton, Portslade and Rottingdean 2013 **AQMA**. Waste management uses may not have a materially different effect on the AQMA compared to other industrial uses. However, proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality, including those relating

to vehicle movements, which may affect air quality. Operators may also wish to consider entering into routing agreements. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

2. Residential properties lie to the east of the site separated by Fonthill Road. As the industrial estate already exists, the effect on amenity is likely to be neutral. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on amenity of residents and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

3. Part of the site is within a **Ground Water Protection Zone 1** area, the remainder of the site is within **Ground Water Protection Zone 2**. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to drainage, water quality and / or leachate and, where appropriate, provide suitable mitigation.

4. The site has good **access** to the A2023 and A270 and also has opportunity to explore rail transfer. However, there may be **road network capacity** issues in the wider network. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number and expected routing of vehicle movements.

5. Modelling has identified that part of this site is at risk of **surface water flooding** (see map). Development other than minor alterations in these areas may require a surface water flood risk assessment.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Opportunity for utilising sustainable modes of transport (rail and/or water);
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on air quality and air pollution. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; water quality; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

I/AF Oakwood Business Park, Golden Cross, Nr. Hailsham

Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Wealden District
Grid reference:	TQ 542 123	**Parish:**	Chiddingly CP
Area:	2.92	**Electoral area:**	Alfriston, East Hoathly and Hellingly ED

Description

The site is an existing industrial estate adjacent to the A22. It consists of a number of large industrial units surrounded by hard-standing and car parking. The site has direct access to the A22.

Other Information

None.

Development Considerations

1. There are a number of small **ancient woodland** sites within 1km of the site, the closest is located 60m to the north of the site. The ancient woodland has connectivity to habitat on site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality and / or emissions, and potential for disturbance and / or predation to birds. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

2. **Twenty Acre Wood SNCI** (ancient woodland) is located 60m north of the site. The SNCI has some connectivity to habitat on site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality and / or emissions, and potential for disturbance and / or predation to birds. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. There are neighbouring houses along the A22. The potential impacts need to be considered in the context of the existing light industrial uses. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. High quality design and

appropriate landscape treatment is encouraged. The existing trees and hedges should be retained and managed. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

4. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses,** and **other nearby uses**. Design should be of a high quality using appropriate landscape treatment. The existing trees and hedges should be retained and managed. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

5. Part of the local A22 has been mapped nationally under the END as having high **noise levels**. Proposals should include information relating to noise generating activities on site and information relating to traffic movements. Further assessments may be required.

6. Modelling has identified that part of this site is at risk of **surface water flooding** (see map). Development other than minor alterations in these areas may require a surface water flood risk assessment.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

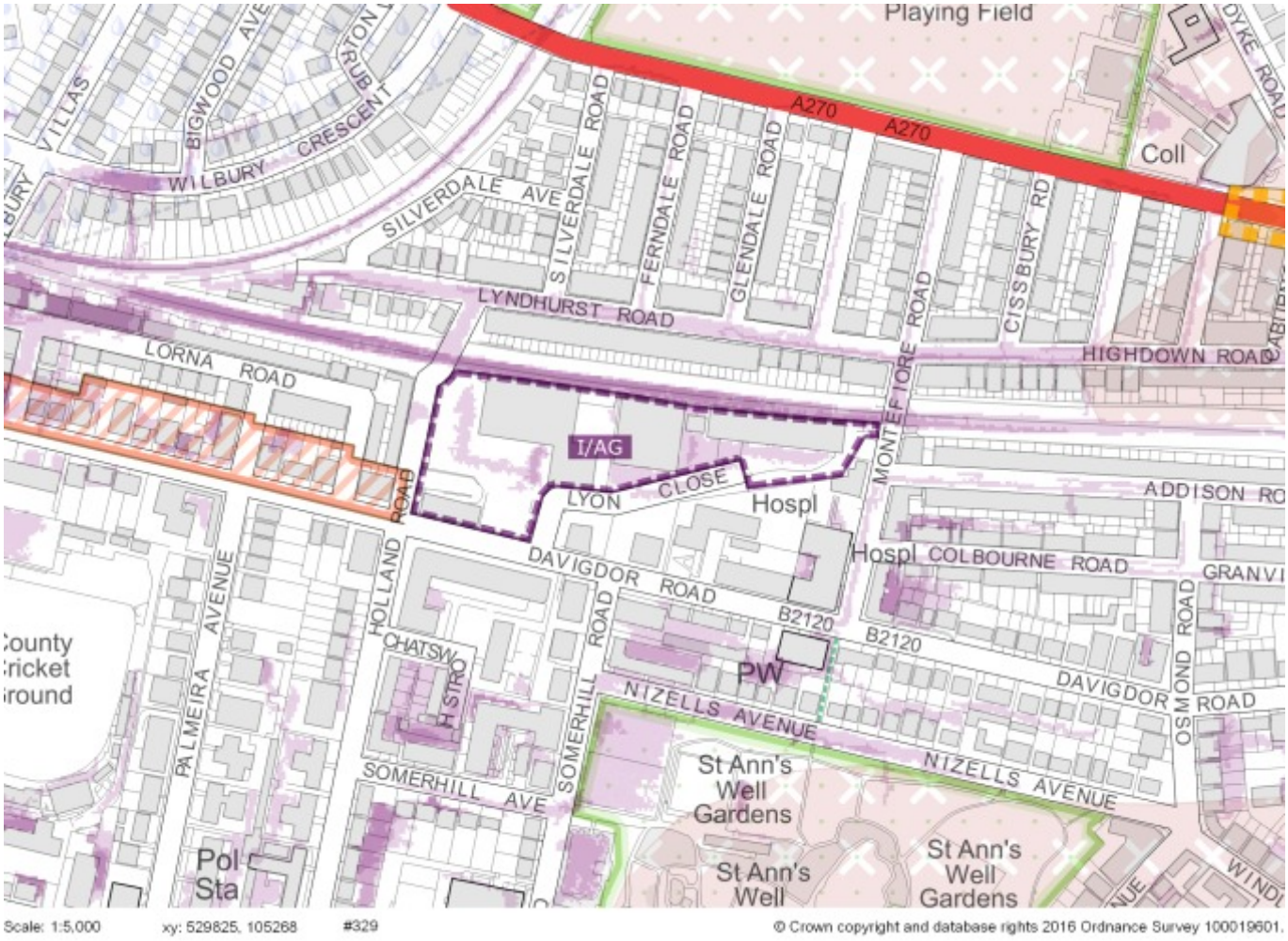
Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on: the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on: employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on: the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect: the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

2.6 Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

I/AG Peacock Industrial Estate, Lyon Close, Hove



Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	The City of Brighton and Hove (B)
Grid reference:	TQ 298 052	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	~2.3 ha	**Electoral area:**	Goldsmid Ward

Description

Existing industrial estate off Lyon Close with a mix of retail and B2 units. Larger units with ample outside circulation space in the centre of the site, with smaller, more cramped units to the east.

Other Information

Site is identified as existing industrial land: Peacock Industrial Estate, Lyon Close

Development Considerations

1. **Brighton Station SNCI** is located 740m east of the site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality and / or emissions. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

2. There is a woodland in the vicinity of the site. This is a **BAP habitat**. Proposed development should consider the potential for issues related to air quality and /or emissions. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. The **Willetts Estate Conservation Area** is located to the west of the site. Any waste management development is likely to be in the existing industrial units in the eastern part of the site, away from the retail units in the west, so the effect on the setting of the Conservation Area is likely to be limited. Proposals should include an assessment of visual impact and be designed so it enhances the setting of the conservation area where possible.

4. There is **archaeological potential** with regard to above and below ground remains. Records indicate railway archaeology survives in this area area. During the 19th century the site was a railway sidings and it is now in light industrial use. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

5. Residential properties are located to the north of the site, separated by a railway line. There is no outdoor space to the rear of the industrial units so any effect on amenity of these properties is limited. The 'Happy Cell' building at the entrance to the industrial estate and the Hyde building to the east may be converted for a residential type use in future. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

6. Site is an existing industrial estate. Use of existing units would have a neutral effect on the **townscape**. Replacement of any existing units with modern facilities could potentially improve the local townscape. Proposals are encouraged to be small scale and enclosed with good design and tree planting.

7. There are a number of **neighbouring uses** which may require consideration. Wickes retail unit in the western section of the site. B1 office buildings and a medical uses to the south of the western section but well screened by established trees. There are also residential dwellings nearby. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the existing businesses, and other nearby uses. Design should be of a high quality using appropriate landscape treatment. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

8. The site has poor **access** to the A road network, and there may be **road network capacity** issues in the wider network. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number of vehicle movements. Pre-application discussions with the Highway Authority are encouraged.

9. Modelling has identified that part of this site is at risk of **surface water flooding** (see map). Development other than minor alterations in these areas may require a surface water flood risk assessment.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Opportunity for utilising sustainable modes of transport (rail and/or water);
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

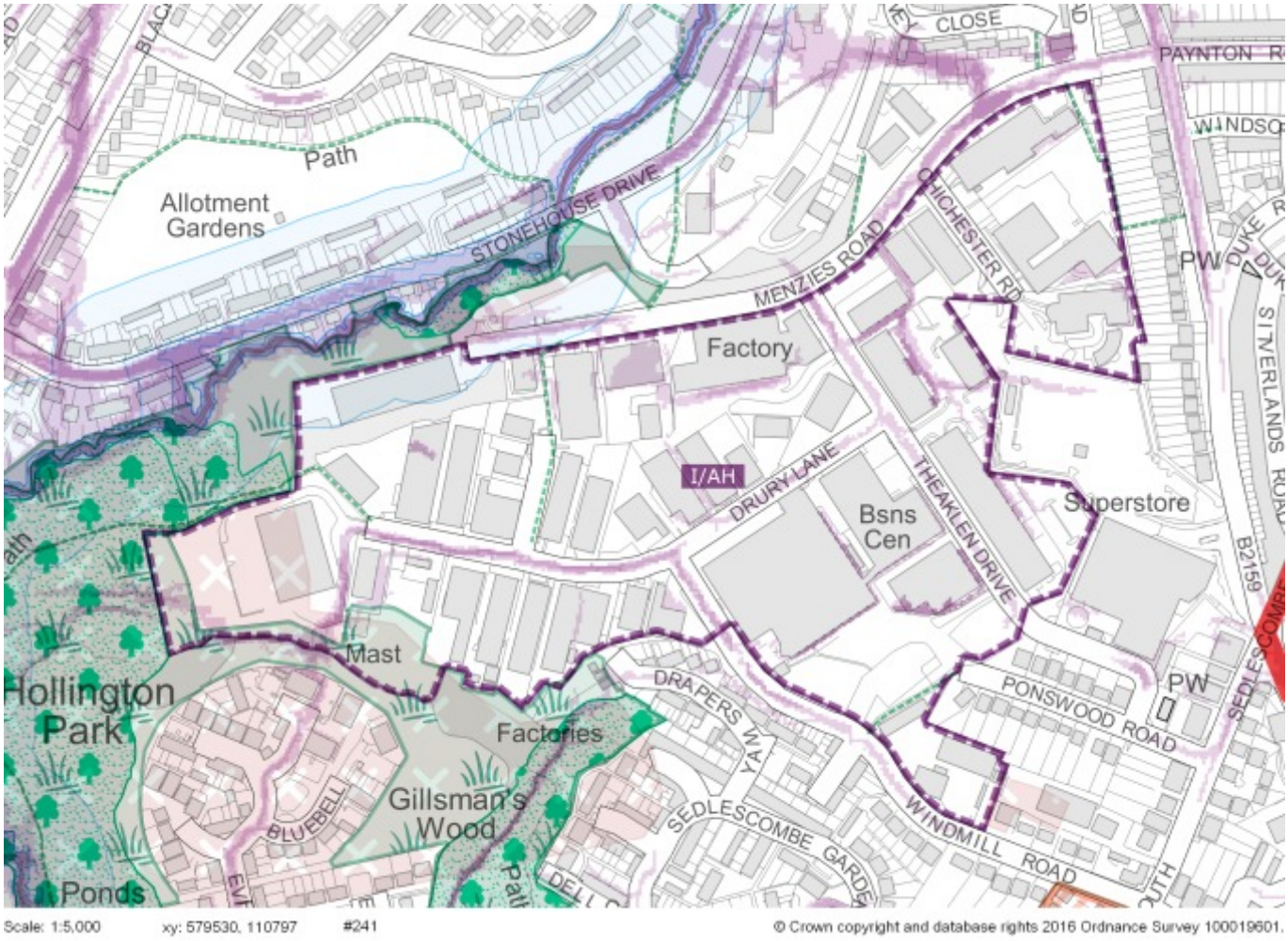
Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; biodiversity and geodiversity; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

I/AH Ponswood Industrial Estate, St Leonards-on-Sea



Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Hastings Borough
Grid reference:	TQ 795 107	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	18.76 ha	**Electoral area:**	Hollington and Wishing Tree ED

Description

Existing industrial estate within urban area comprising a variety of units of size and type including an existing waste operator. Limited constraints presented by access through urban area, and estate layout is also relatively constrained compared to more modern outlying estates in the town.

Other Information

Site is identified as existing industrial land: Ponswood

Part of site is an existing waste site: Woodland House

Development Considerations

1. There are a number of **ancient woodland** sites within 1km of this site. Ponds Wood is the closest and is adjacent to the west of the site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality and / or emissions, and litter. A minimum buffer of 15m will be required between any development and the Ancient Woodland. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

2. **Combe Haven SSSI** is located 1.1km west of the site. Proposed development should consider the potential for any air quality and /or emission issues. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. **Ponds Wood SNCI** (ancient woodland with stream and pond) is ajacent to the west of the site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality and / or emissions, water quality and / or leachate, and litter. A minimum buffer of 15m will be required between any development and the Ancient Woodland. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

4. In the vicinity of the site there are a number of **BAP Habitats** including woodland and pond. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality and / or emissions, water quality and / or leachate, and litter. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

5. An **Archaeological Notification Area** covers part of this site. There is potential for below ground **archaeology**. Remains are likely to be prehistoric to recent. However, previous developments may have disturbed archaeological finds. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

6. The estate is a large industrial estate. The closest residential dwellings are located to the south of the site, but residential areas surround the estate. It is possible to view the estate from the surrounding area. As an existing industrial estate any waste uses are unlikely to present substantially different issues than that of the existing estate. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

7. The existing estate currently detracts from local **landscape character**. Redevelopments could provide an opportunity to improve the local landscape character. Proposals should be of high quality design and use appropriate landscape treatment.

8. The industrial estate is home to a number of **existing businesses**, with relatively few sensitive neighbours given it's urban location. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the existing businesses, and other nearby uses. Design should be of a high quality using appropriate landscape treatment. The existing trees and hedges should be retained and managed. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the risk and impact of flooding; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities. If there is a realistic prospect of an EFW coming forward then any proposal would need to be subject to an air quality assessment of stack emissions.

Pleasant
SPRINGFIELD CLOSE
Hall
PO
PW
Prim Sch
FB
MONTAGUE WAY
Tel Ex
LC
FB Sta
Path
PELHAM CLOSE
HOBNEY RISE
Recn Gd
FB
Gregory Lane (Track)
Track
Potts Marsh Ind Est
Caravan Park
Westham Bsns Pk
J/A1
Mast
Mountney Bridge Sl
Mountney Bridge Bsns Pk
EASTBOURNE ROAD
Mountney Level
Path
LANE
Scale: 1:5,000
xy: 563768, 103899
#188
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I/AI Potts Marsh Industrial Estate, Eastbourne Road, Westham

Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Wealden District
Grid reference:	TQ 636 040	**Parish:**	Westham CP
Area:	0.482 ha	**Electoral area:**	Pevensey and Westham ED

Description

Potts Marsh Industrial Estate is situated to the south of Westham village. The industrial estate is located either side of Eastbourne Road that is the main access into the estate. Shared roads that service the industrial/commercial units lead from Eastbourne Road. An existing waste transfer station is situated on the western side of Potts Marsh Industrial Estate. The transfer station is a large building located at the north eastern side of the site and is used for the deposit and sorting of waste materials. A central weighbridge, office/mess blocks and a concrete yard with storage bays are located on its northern and western boundaries.

Mountney Sewer, a drainage ditch runs along the western and southern boundaries of the industrial estate and a further drain adjoins the sites northern and eastern boundaries. The industrial estate is on a flood plain that is designated a being within Flood Zone 3. Residential properties lie further north of the industrial estate with the nearest residential property being 110 metres from the northern boundary of the site, although the garden is 68 metres distant. To the south, west and east are fields used for pasture.

Other Information

Part of site is an existing waste site: Potts Marsh

Development Considerations

1. The **Pevensey Levels SPA and Ramsar** is located 800m north of the site. Proposals will require HRA Screening, and where appropriate, an Appropriate Assessment should be undertaken and submitted as part of the application. The HRA Screening will require information relating to the connectivity and pathways between the site of the proposed development and the SPA Ramsar. Consideration should be given to the potential for impacts on water quality / leachate. Applicants are encouraged to seek pre-application advice.

2. **Pevensey Levels SSSI** is located 800m north of the site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues related to water quality / leachate depending on connectivity / pathways.

3. In the vicinity of this site there is Open water which is a **BAP habitat**. Records also indicate the nearby presence of Fen Raft Spider which are a **BAP species and protected species**. Proposals should consider the potential for issues related to water quality / leachate depending on connectivity / pathways.

4. There is **archaeological potential** with regard to below ground remains. During the 19th century the site was fields and there is a high potential for pre-historic waterlogged remains. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

5. The closest residential properties are located approximately 120 metres to the north-east of the site with some properties overlooking. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. High quality design and good landscape design is encouraged. Existing trees and hedges should be retained and managed. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

6. The area is of moderate **landscape and visual sensitivity** due to its location on the edge of the levels. The setting could be improved with further screening around the industrial estate. Proposals should consider the impact of development on the local landscape character. They should be of high quality design and use appropriate landscape treatment. Existing trees and planting should be retained and managed.

7. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses, the surrounding land use is countryside. Proposed development should identify and assess the

potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses**, and **other nearby uses**. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

8. Modelling has identified that this site is within **Flood Zone 3b** (see map). Development other than minor alterations in these areas will require a flood risk assessment.

9. Access is located within an industrial estate served by a good access appropriate for a development of this type. There are suitable links to the main through routes are available via the B2191. However, there may be **road network capacity** issues in the wider network. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number and expected routeing of vehicle movements.

10. Part of the site is within a **Biodiversity Opportunity Area**. Developers should consider incorporating opportunities to promote biodiversity into their developments.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the risk and impact of flooding; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

2.7 Given the the proximity of the Ramsar site to the site it would be necessary to investigate further the possibility of reduced water quality through surface water run -off. Unless site is delivered as EFW facilities stack emissions would not be a consideration. Pending further details details on site useage, this site is screened in due to the potential for reduced water quality at Pevensey Levels SCI and Ramsar.

I/AJ Ridgewood Industrial Park, Uckfield

Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Wealden District
Grid reference:	TQ 481 195	**Parish:**	Uckfield CP
Area:	2.50 ha	**Electoral area:**	Framfield and Horam ED

Description

The Industrial Estate is situated approximately one mile to the south east of Uckfield town centre and railway station. To the north of the site is Eastbourne Road and to the west is New Road. The junction of the A22 and A26 is approximately 0.75 miles to the south west of the site. There are 20 units that vary from single to 2/3 storeys in height that were built in the 1980's. The site is one of two main business areas in Uckfield the other area being Bellbrook Industrial Estate. To the south west of the site are residential properties in New Road and directly to the south there is woodland and alotment gardens with fields to the south east.

Other Information

Site allocated in Wealden District Council's Local Plan 1998 (Adopted), Policy BS3

Development Considerations

1. There are a number of small **ancient woodland** sites within 1km of the site; the closest is 270m north of the site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality and / or emissions, litter, and direct impacts. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

2. The **Ashdown Forest SAC/SPA** is approximately 6.4km north of the site. It is important that levels of nitrogen deposition in the Forest are not increased. One of the main causes of nitrogen deposition is from road transport. Until such time as it has been determined that the levels of nitrogen deposition in the Forest have returned to acceptable levels proposals will require HRA Screening, and where identified, an Appropriate Assessment should be undertaken and submitted as part of the application. The HRA Screening will require information relating to the number and direction of vehicle movements and the method and scale of waste management. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating air quality and / or emissions which may affect the SAC/SPA. Applicants are encouraged to seek pre-application advice.

3. To the south-west of the site there is a disused Clay Pit which is designated as **Ridgewood Clay Pit SNCI** with species rich grassland, willow carr in the pitts and scrub with notable population of beetles, birds and glow worms. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality/emissions and water quality/leachate. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

4. In the vicinity of the site there are a number of **BAP Habitats** including Willow carr and Grassland. Records also indicate the nearby presence of Great Crested Newts which are a **protected species**. Proposals should consider the potential for issues related to air quality and / or emissions and the potential for harm to protected species and their core habitats. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

5. There is **archaeological potential** with regard to below ground remains. The site itself is a ridge top sight and there is known to be prehistoric activity in the wider area. During the 19th century the site was the site of a brickworks and it is now in light industrial use. Brickworks archaeology may survive, even though some of site is quarried out. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

6. A **public footpath** is runs along the southern boundary of the site. Proposals may wish to consider including a buffer to neighbouring public open space and good design incorporating trees.

7. Residential properties back onto the site from the west. To the north-east, on the opposite site of the road is a new large housing development. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

8. The existing **landscape character** is mixed light industrial with nearby residential properties (to the north west). This site is facing downland countryside with moderate landscape and visual sensitivity. Medium size Industrial Units are approximately 1/2 and 3 storeys high. The Industrial Estate cannot be seen from the main Eastbourne Road (to the east). To the south and south west of the site is woodland and fields. A well designed new facility could be in keeping with character potential enhancement with buffer to Millennium Green

9. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses including a manufacturer of packaging equipment and PVC component products. The estate has capacity to accommodate a range of different size waste uses. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses,** and **other nearby uses**. There is potential for enhancement with a buffer to Millennium Green and houses, using good design incorporating trees. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

10. Modelling has identified that part of this site is at risk of **surface water flooding** (see map). Development other than minor alterations in these areas may require a surface water flood risk assessment.

11. The site is located within an industrial estate with roads designed to accommodate large vehicles. The proposed unit will require sufficient area for any special loading/unloading requirements, and suitable provision of **parking** for staff requirements. Proposals should detail any proposed **access arrangements** and include an assessment of the expected number and expected routing of vehicle movements.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

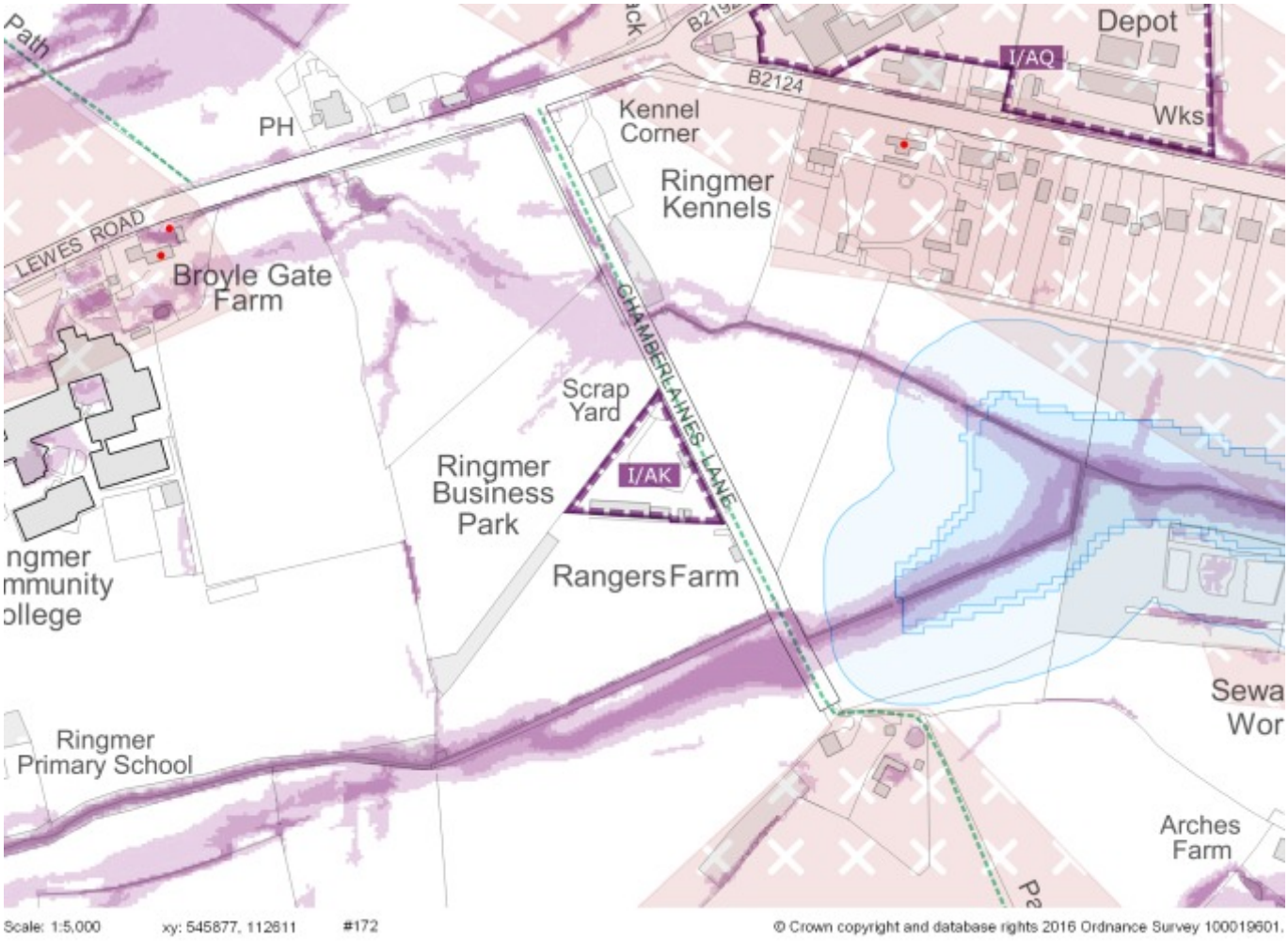
Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain

a skilled workforce. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the sustainable use of local mineral resources; causes of and our adaption to climate change; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; biodiversity and geodiversity; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

I/AK Ringmer Business Centre, Chamberlaines Lane, Ringmer



Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Lewes District
Grid reference:	TQ 458 126	**Parish:**	Ringmer CP
Area:	0.53 ha	**Electoral area:**	Ringmer and Lewes Bridge ED

Description

The site is isolated in open countryside between Ringmer and The Broyle and appears to have developed around a longstanding scrapyard which remains operational together with small industrial units. Notwithstanding the setting there are no matters of ecological interest affecting the site and despite the countryside setting it is well hidden from general views owing to the flat topography. Chamberlaines Lane serves both this site and a development further south and comprises a concrete unadopted road capable of accommodating the types of vehicles commonly associated with agricultural and waste uses. Co-location is a possibility but there is limited potential due to the size of the site itself.

Other Information

Site is an existing waste site: Chamberlaines Lane

Development Considerations

1. There are potential long views from **South Downs National Park** to the south. Proposals should be of high quality design and use appropriate landscape treatment. Existing trees and hedges should be retained and managed.

2. There is **archaeological potential** with regard to a proposed line of a Roman road to the north and Roman settlement to the south. Associated with this is the potential for below ground remains. There is also potential for post Roman/medieval remains. However, previous developments may have disturbed archaeological finds. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

3. A **public footpath** runs along the north-western boundary of the site. Proposals should be of high quality design and use appropriate landscape treatment. Existing trees and hedges should be retained and managed.

4. There is a residential dwelling adjacent to the access but within site. It appears to be associated with operations on the site. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

5. The location has a sensitive **landscape character** as part of gap between Ringmer and Broyle Side. However, visually the landscape character is not so sensitive. Proposals should consider the impact of development on the local landscape character. They should be of high quality design and use appropriate landscape treatment. Existing trees and hedges should be retained and managed.

6. The site lies in open countryside and appears to have grown around an existing scrap use. Further afield there is a school and houses although there are other industrial type uses to the north-east. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses,** and **other nearby uses**. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

7. **Site access** is via Chamberlains Lane which is a private road. It is already in use to serve the existing estate as well as a development further to the south and already carries agricultural and waste related vehicles. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number and expected routing of vehicle movements.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

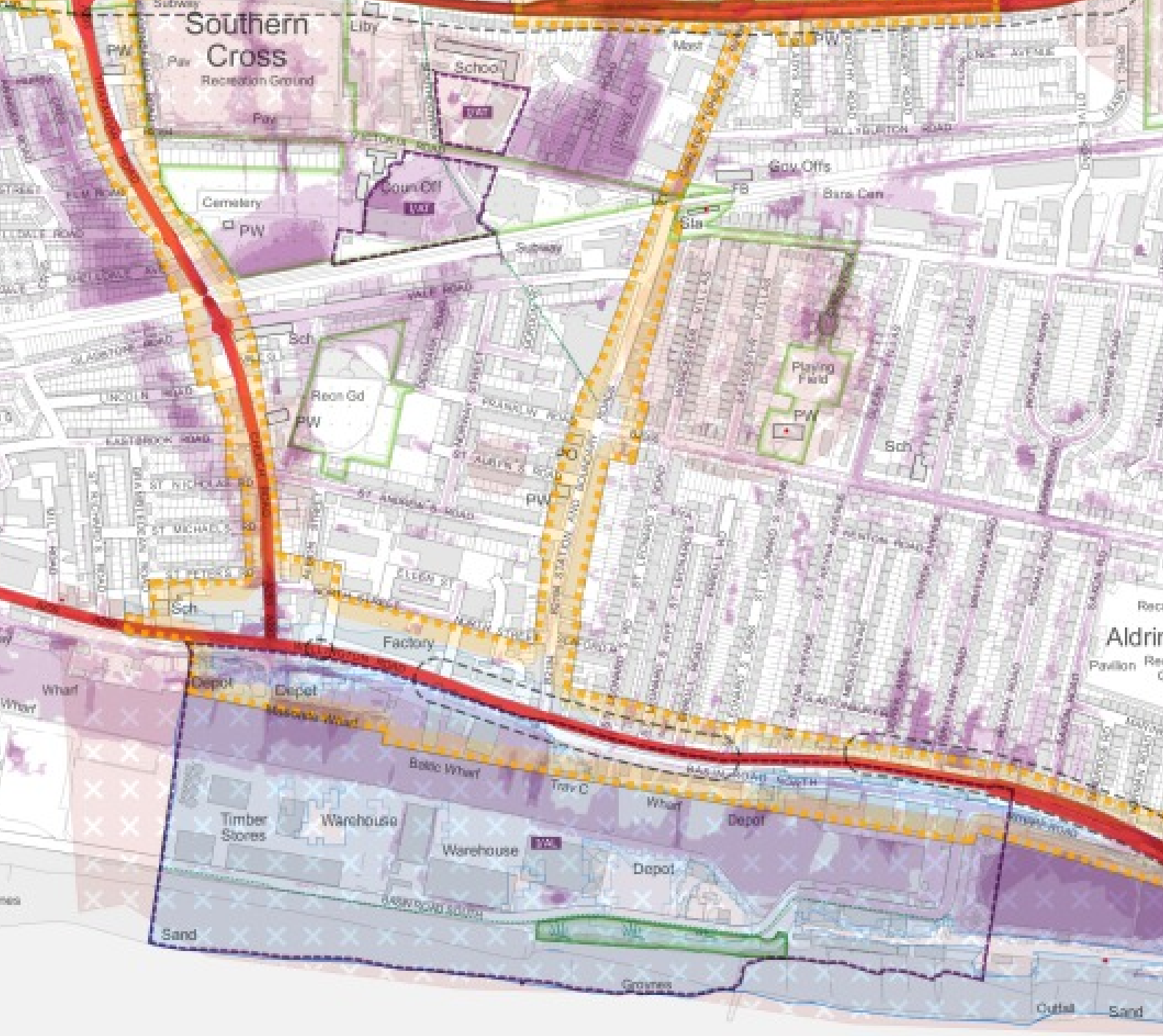
- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; causes of and our adaption to climate change; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Pending further details on site usage, this site is screened in due to the potential for reduced air quality at Lewes Downs SAC.



Scale: 1:7,500 | xy: 526264, 104692 | #066 | © Crown copyright and database rights 2016 Ordnance Survey 100019601.

I/AL Shoreham Port, South Portslade, Hove

Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	The City of Brighton and Hove (B)
Grid reference:	TQ 261 051	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	110.86 ha	**Electoral area:**	Wish Ward; South Portslade Ward

Description

The area is proposed for regeneration through the Joint Area Action Plan being produced by BHCC, Adur District, West Sussex CC and the Port Authority. This involves proposals for non-port development and concentration of port activities on the BHCC part of the Harbour.

Other Information

Site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Plan Part 1 (Submission), Policy DA8

Part of site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Council's Local Plan 2005 (Adopted), Policy EM1 - SHOREHAM HARBOUR

Development Considerations

1. There are a number of **Sites of Nature Conservation Interest** within 1km of the site. This includes Basin Road South SNCI and Benfield Valley Golf Course SNCI. Basin Road South SNCI lies partly within the site area. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to direct land take, compaction, air quality/emissions and disturbance/bird predation . Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

2. In the vicinity of the site there are a number of **BAP Habitats** including Coastal Vegetated Shingle, Open water, Intertidal Mudflat and Woodland habitats. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to direct land take, compaction, air quality/emissions and water quality/leachate/discharge. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. There is a **listed building** approximately 160m from the site. The Seafront shelter is a Grade II listed building. Proposals should assess the impact of development on the Listed Buildings. The proposed design should enhance the setting of the Listed Buildings.

4. Three **Archaeological Notification Areas** are within the site boundary. These define tertiary bed potential, Roman and Saxon cemeteries. Previous developments may have disturbed archaeological finds. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

5. The A259 Kingsway is the main access road to the site. The A259 Kingsway and main roads heading north are part of the **Brighton, Portslade and Rottingdean 2013 Air Quality Management Area** (AQMA). Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality, including those relating to vehicle movements, which may affect the AQMA. Operators may also wish to consider entering into routing agreements. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

6. The site is adjacent to the **beach and seafront paths and cycle route**. Proposals should be of high quality design and use appropriate landscape treatment.

7. The effects on **residential amenity** will vary depending on where a facility is located. Possible sites on Basin Road South would have limited effect although are overlooked to some extent by properties along the A259, however other areas in Aldrington Basin and South Portslade Industrial Estate are likely to have more residential units in the future as regeneration of the wider Harbour area progresses. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on amenity of residents and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. High quality design and tree planting is encouraged. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

8. The harbour has mixed uses and with an industrial **landscape character**. The impact of development would depend on location, design and location. Use of existing units would have a neutral effect on the townscape. New modern facilities could potentially have a positive effect. Proposals should consider the impact of

development on the local landscape character. They should be of high quality design and use appropriate landscape treatment.

9. Waste management facilities are likely to be compatible with existing port-related industrial activities, especially on Basin Road South. Development in other areas would need to carefully consider the effect on residential amenity, bearing in mind the aspirations of the Joint Area Action Plan (JAAP) for mixed use developments in certain areas. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses, other nearby uses**, and the aspiration of the **Joint Area Action Plan**. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

10. Modelling has identified that this site is within **Flood Zone 3b** (see map). Development other than minor alterations in these areas will require a flood risk assessment.

11. Modelling has identified that part of this site is at risk of **surface water flooding** (see map). Development other than minor alterations in these areas may require a surface water flood risk assessment.

12. The site has good **access** to A259, A293 and A270 and A27 bypass. There may be **road network capacity** issues in the wider network. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number and expected routing of vehicle movements.

13. A **Biodiversity Opportunity Area** is adjacent to the site. Developers may wish to consider opportunities to promote biodiversity.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Opportunity for utilising sustainable modes of transport (rail and/or water);
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; causes of and our adaption to climate change; and the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the risk and impact of flooding; air quality and air pollution; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the sustainable use of local mineral resources; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities. If there is a realistic prospect of an EFW coming forward then any proposal would need to be subject to an air quality assessment of stack emissions.

I/AM Southbourne Business Park, Courtlands Road / Waterworks Road / May Ave, Eastbourne

Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Eastbourne Borough
Grid reference:	TQ 613 001	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	5.98 ha	**Electoral area:**	St. Anthony's ED; Devonshire ED

Description

This is an established medium sized business park in Eastboune. The units vary in size from small at the northern end of the site, to medium and large units in the southern part. The units range in height between approximately 2 and 4 storeys in height (plus roof). Presently the site includes a mixture of industry, business and some in the larger units some retail in the form of builders merchants. The industrial estate is located within a residential area. The rear gardens of properties back onto the southern, eastern and northern boundaries of the site. The western boundary is bounded by the railway. Access to the site is from Whitley Road to the south of the site. This access passes a number of residential properties.

Other Information

Part of site allocated in Eastbourne Borough Council's Core Strategy 2013 (Adopted), Policy D2 Economy BI2 / D2

Development Considerations

1. There is one **Site of Nature Conservation Interest** within 1km of the site. This is the Horsey Sewer SNCI which is located immediately to the north of the site.

Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to pollution/leachate (of which the SCNI is already enriched), air quality/emissions and disturbance/bird predation . Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

2. In the vicinity of this site there is Woodland scrub which is a **BAP Habitat**. Records also indicate the nearby presence of reptiles which are a protected species. Proposals should consider the potential for issues related to air quality and / or emissions and the potential for harm to protected species and their core habitats. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. There is potential for below ground **archaeology**. Remains are likely to be prehistoric, early historic, and palaeo-environmental. Additionally, behind beach gravels and wetland/dryland edge there is potential for early prehistoric remains. However, previous developments may have disturbed archaeological finds. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

4. A large number of properties back onto this site along the eastern, northern, and southern boundaries. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. High quality design, tree planting and screening is encouraged. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

5. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses,** and **other nearby uses**. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

6. Modelling has identified that this site is within **Flood Zone 3b** (see map). Development other than minor alterations in these areas will require a flood risk assessment.

7. **Ground Water Protection Zone 1** covers the southern part of the site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to drainage, water quality and / or leachate and, where appropriate, provide suitable mitigation.

8. **Site access** will require consideration. The site is located in a predominantly residential area. The approach roads have substantial on street parking which will limit the size of vehicles which can gain access as will the layout of some of the road junctions e.g. Waterworks Road/Moy Avenue. There may also be **road network capacity** issues in the wider network. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number and expected routing of vehicle movements. Pre-application discussions with the Highway Authority are encouraged.

9. Part of the site is within a **Biodiversity Opportunity Area.** Developers should consider incorporating opportunities to promote biodiversity into their developments.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for utilising sustainable modes of transport (rail and/or water);
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

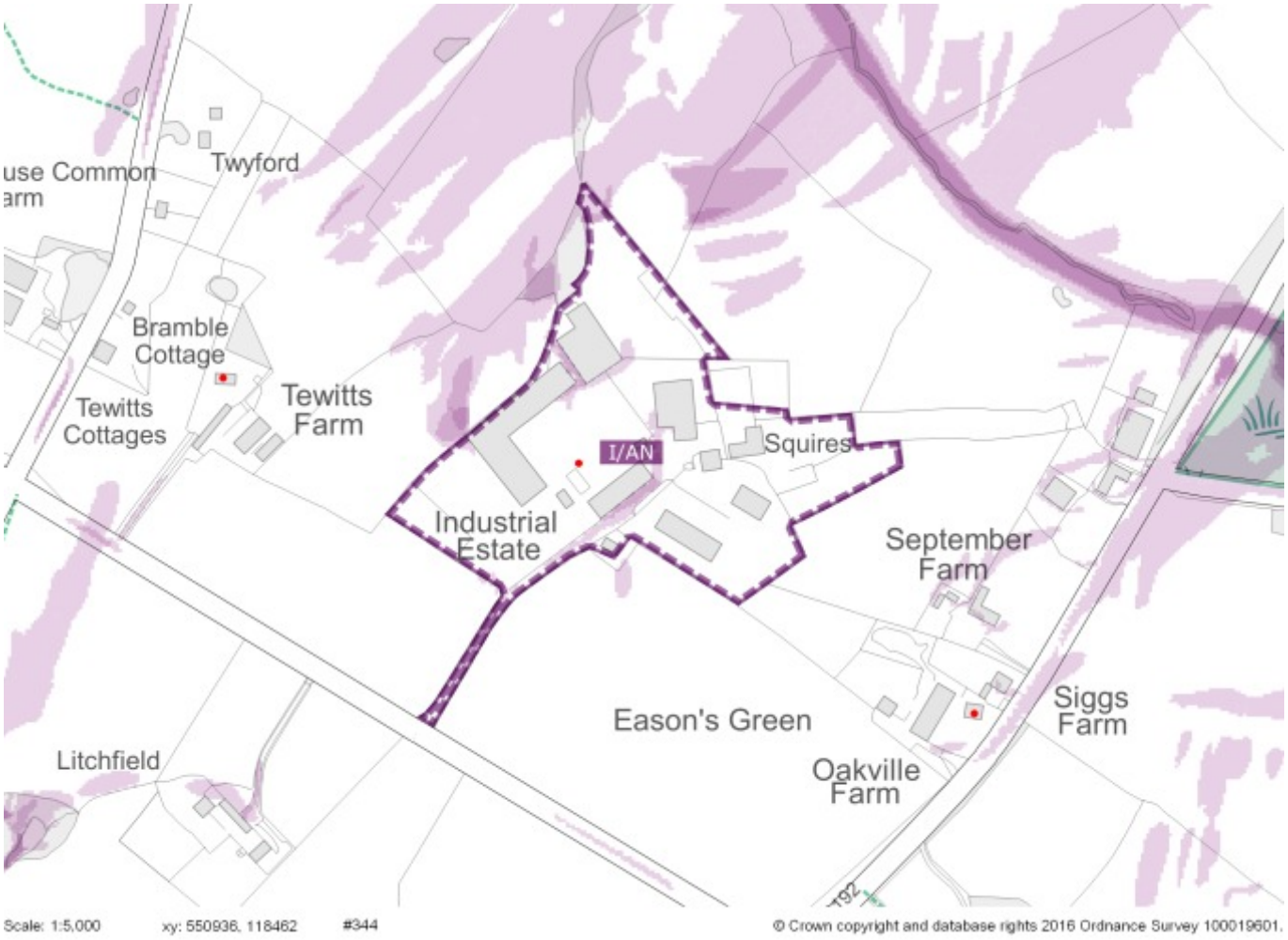
Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; and the risk and impact of flooding. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; water quality; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

If there is a realistic prospect of an EFW coming forward then any proposal would need to be subject to an air quality assessment of stack emissions. If suitable for an EFW site surfacewater connectivity should be investigated further with regard to Pevensey Levels SCI and Ramsar site.

I/AN Squires Farm Industrial Estate, Easons Green, Framfield, Uckfield



Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Wealden District
Grid reference:	TQ 509 184	**Parish:**	Framfield CP
Area:	4.66 ha	**Electoral area:**	Framfield and Horam ED

Description

The site is an existing industrial estate, originally developed on a farmstead. The setting is rural in character, with a number of one and two story industrial units and a large area of hard-standing. The site has good A-road access. There are existing waste uses on the site.

Other Information

None

Development Considerations

1. There are a number of **ancient woodland** sites within 500m of the site. The closest of these is The Lews Ancient Woodland which is located 310m to the south-west. There is poor connectivity between the woodland and the site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality and / or emissions, and potential for disturbance and / or predation to birds. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

2. **Barney Wood Common SNCI** is located 190m east of the site. It is noted for its unimproved pasture. There is some connectivity between the SNCI and the site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality and / or emissions, and potential for disturbance and / or predation to birds. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. In the vicinity of this site there is Ancient woodland which is a **BAP Habitat**. Records also indicate the nearby presence of Great Crested Newts which are a protected

species. Proposals should consider the potential for issues related to air quality and / or emissions, potential for disturbance and / or predation to birds and the potential for harm to protected species and their core habitats. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

4. **Easons Farmhouse (Grade II) Listed building** is within the site. Proposals should assess the impact of development on the Listed Buildings. The proposed design should enhance the setting of the Listed Building.

5. There is **archaeological potential** with regard to below ground remains. This site contains a historic farmstead. However, it is uncertain whether any historic buildings remain at the site or to what extent 20th century and subsequent development has impacted on the potential below ground archaeological interest of the site. The site should be subject to historic building assessment survey if applicable and to evaluation trial trenching if future development was likely to include significant below ground impacts. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

6. There are a number of neighbouring houses, although these are distant and screened by trees. The potential effect on residential amenity should be considered in the context of the existing light industrial uses. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. High quality design and good landscape design is encouraged. Existing trees and hedges should be retained and managed. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

7. The **landscape character** of the site is of low visual sensitivity due to the established businesses which are operating. Development may provide opportunities to improve the local landscape character. Proposals should consider the impact of development on the local landscape character. They should be of high quality design and use appropriate landscape treatment. Existing trees and planting should be retained and managed. Developers may wish to consider additional planting on the north east boundary of the site which is currently open.

8. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses, the surrounding land use is countryside. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses,** and **other nearby uses**. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

9. Part of the local A22 has been mapped nationally under the END as having high **noise levels** during the day, though noise levels on the section between East Hoathly and Lower Dicker are below the END threshold. Developers may wish to consider measures to mitigate the effect of site traffic to/from the site and/or site activities.

10. Modelling has identified that part of this site is at risk of **surface water flooding** (see map). Development other than minor alterations in these areas may require a surface water flood risk assessment.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on: the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on: employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on: biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect: the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

I/O Sussex House Industrial Area, Brighton

Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	The City of Brighton and Hove (B)
Grid reference:	TQ 277 057	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	1.83 ha	**Electoral area:**	Hove Park Ward

Description

Industrial estate with units of varying sizes. Largest units are occupied by BT and would seem unlikely to become available. PC World located by access to A270 although some units have a separate access.

Other Information

Site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Plan Part 1 (Submission), Policy CP3

Site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Council's Local Plan 2005 (Adopted), Policy EM1 - SUSSEX HOUSE INCL. BT DEPOT

Development Considerations

1. There is an **Air Quality Management Area** (AQMA) nearby along Sackville Road and part of Old Shoreham Road east of junction with Sackville Road. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality, including those relating to vehicle movements, which may affect the AQMA. Operators may also wish to consider entering into routing agreements. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

2. Residential properties to the east of the site along Amhurst Crescent, and to the south (separated by the railway) on Payne Avenue. Views in to existing industrial units are not screened from Amherst Close. Units face

into the estate so outdoor activities would be unlikely occur close to the perimeter. Appropriately controlled waste management activity is unlikely to have a materially different effect to the industrial activities already present on the site. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on the **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. High quality design, tree planting and screening is encouraged. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

3. The surrounding area predominantly residential, but the site is an existing industrial estate. There is a graveyard to the west, which is well-screened by an established tree line. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses,** and **other nearby uses.** Design should be of a high quality using appropriate landscape treatment. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

4. Modelling has identified that part of this site is at risk of **surface water flooding** (see map). Development other than minor alterations in these areas may require a surface water flood risk assessment.

5. The site is within a **Ground Water Protection Zone 2** area. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to drainage, water quality and / or leachate and, where appropriate, provide suitable mitigation.

6. A **Biodiversity Opportunity Area** is adjacent to the site. Developers may wish to consider opportunities to promote biodiversity.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for utilising sustainable modes of transport (rail and/or water);
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. It may have minor negative effect on air quality and air pollution. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; water quality; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

I/AP The Birch & Maple Road Industrial Estates, Lottbridge Drove, Eastbourne

Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Eastbourne Borough
Grid reference:	TQ 625 013	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	13.08 ha	**Electoral area:**	St. Anthony's ED

Description

This site is part of a cluster of four industrial sites located west of the A259 Lottbridge Drove roundabout. Two sites are located north of the Lottbridge Drove, and two sites are located to the south. In combination these sites form a large industrial estate.

This site is comprised of a mixture of industrial and business units. These are mostly 2.5 storeys high, with a mixture of large, medium and small units. It is bounded by the Willingdon Level and a school to the north-east, site I/A to the north-west, Lottbridge Drove to the south-west, a small number of residential properties to the south-east, (beyond these properties is the A259. Access to the site is from Lottbridge Drove. Birch Road is the main spine road running through this estate. There are existing waste uses on the site.

Other Information

Site allocated in Eastbourne Borough Council's Core Strategy 2013 (Adopted), Policy D2 Economy BI2 / D2

Development Considerations

1. There are a number of **Sites of Nature Conservation Interest** within 1km of the site. This includes the Horsey Sewer SNCI which adjacent to the site, and is noted for its breeding bird interest, and the Leeds Avenue

Reedbed SNCI. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to pollution/leachate (of which the SCNI is already enriched), air quality/emissions and disturbance/bird predation. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

2. In the vicinity of the site there are a number of **BAP Habitats** including Reedbed and Open water. Records also indicate the nearby presence of **BAP Species and / or protected species** including Shining ram's-horn snail. Proposals should consider the potential for issues related to air quality and / or emissions, pollution and / or leachate, and the possible disturbance and / or predation of birds found in these sites. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. There is **archaeological potential** with regard to below ground remains. These remains are likely to be prehistoric/early historic, palaeo-environmental behind storm beach gravels. Gault 'island' is located to the south of the site, suggesting wetland/dryland edge potential for early prehistoric remains. There is a high potential for buried wrecks. However, previous developments may have disturbed archaeological finds. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

4. Residential properties back onto the southeast boundary. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

5. There is a school located adjacent to the north-east of the site. The industrial estate itself is home to a number of businesses including offices. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses,** and **other nearby uses**. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

6. Modelling has identified that this site is within **Flood Zone 3b** (see map). Development other than minor alterations in these areas will require a flood risk assessment.

7. Modelling has identified that part of this site is at risk of **surface water flooding** (see map). Development other than minor alterations in these areas may require a surface water flood risk assessment.

8. The Lottbridge Roundabout which is known to have **road network capacity** issues is located close to the site. The Marshall Road access provides good access to the site. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number and expected routeing of vehicle movements. Operators may wish to consider entering into a routeing agreement, where appropriate. Pre-application discussions with the Highway Authority are encouraged.

9. A **Biodiversity Opportunity Area** is adjacent to the site. Developers may wish to consider opportunities to promote biodiversity.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;

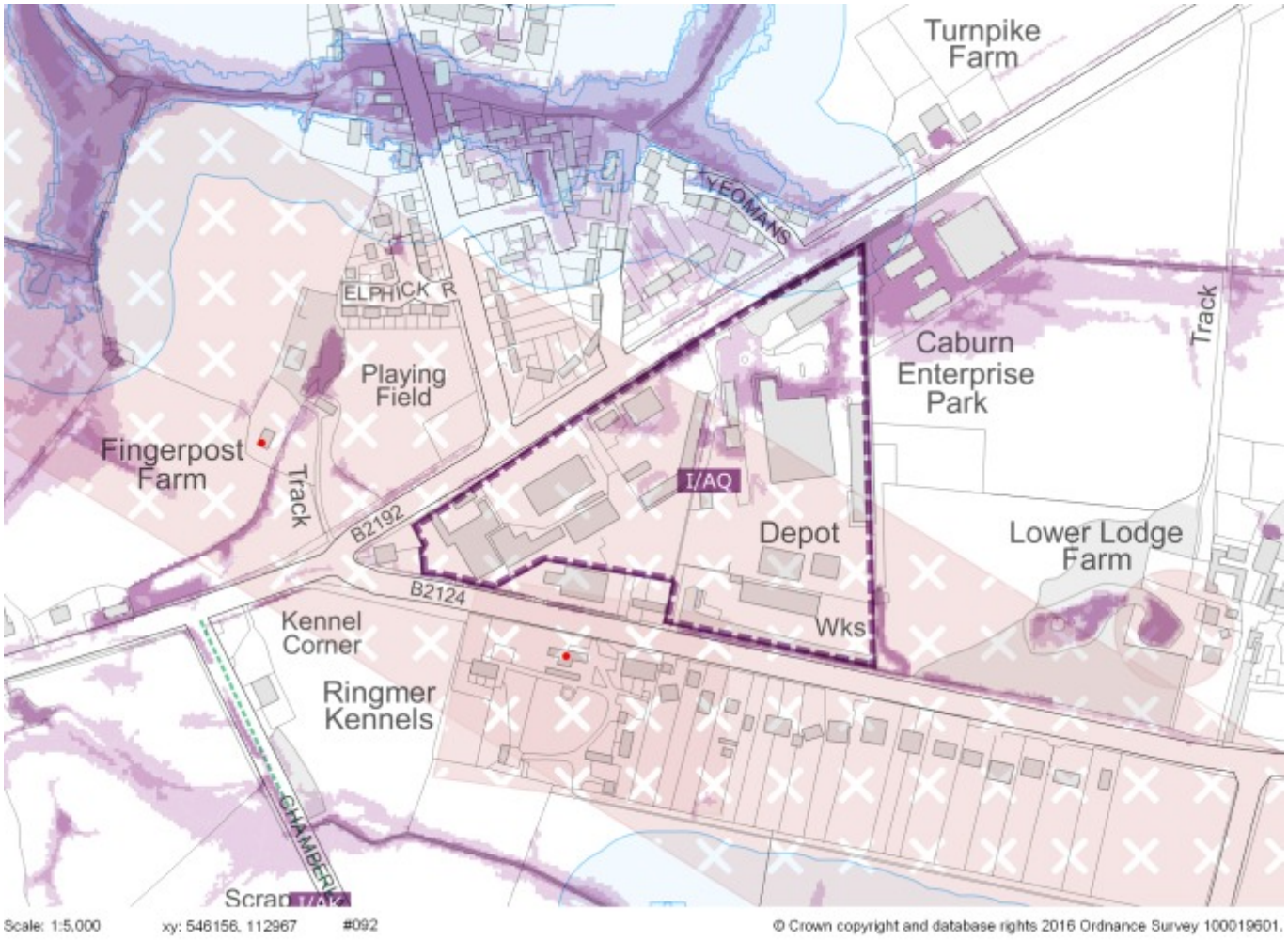
Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the risk and impact of flooding; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

If there is a realistic prospect of an EFW coming forward then any proposal would need to be subject to an air quality assessment of stack emissions. If suitable for an EFW site surfacewater connectivity should be investigated further with regard to Pevensey Levels SCI and Ramsar site.

I/AQ The Broyle, Ringmer



Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Lewes District
Grid reference:	TQ 461 129	**Parish:**	Ringmer CP
Area:	5.65 ha	**Electoral area:**	Ringmer and Lewes Bridge ED

Description

Site is consists of the depot to the east and the business type uses to the west which operate independently as they have separate accesses. Much more potential for waste type use of the depot side were it to become available. Less so for western side.

Other Information

Part of site is an existing operational site: Ringmer Depot

Development Considerations

1. There are two **listed buildings** close to this site. Ringmer Kennels (Grade II) is located 60m to the south of the site and Fingerpost Farmhouse (Grade II) is located 120m west of the site. Proposals should assess the impact of development on the Listed Buildings. The proposed design should enhance the setting of the Listed Building.

2. There is **archaeological potential** with regard to a proposed line of a Roman road. Associated with this is the potential for below ground remains. However, previous developments may have disturbed archaeological finds. Proposals should be accompanied

by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

3. Some houses overlook the site from the north and the south and there is a pair of semi-detached houses adjoining to the south and another house at the western end facing the mini-roundabout where the B2124 and B2192 converge. The exact impact on residential amenity will depend upon the nature of development proposed. However, the adjoining houses are close to the business side of the site where uses are office type with potentially less impact than the more 'industrial' operations that are currently carried on the eastern part of the site i.e. the depot. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. High quality design and tree planting is encouraged. Existing trees and hedges should be retained and managed. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

4. The **landscape character** of the site is of low visual sensitivity due to the established businesses which are operating. There is potential for impact on surrounding countryside and village setting. Proposals should consider the impact of development on the local landscape character. They should be of high quality design and use appropriate landscape treatment. Existing trees and planting should be retained and managed.

5. There are existing established office and business type units in the western part of the site also including a Country Store retailer. The eastern part of the site is covered by a Council Highway depot comprising a mix of office and operations such as vehicle maintenance / salt storage. Waste type uses are unlikely to be considered compatible with the western side of the site (and its immediate residential neighbours). Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses** and **other nearby uses**. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

6. Modelling has identified that part of this site is at risk of **surface water flooding** (see map). Development other than minor alterations in these areas may require a surface water flood risk assessment.

7. **Site access** arrangements will be a consideration in determining a planning application. There are multiple access onto the The Broyle (to the north) and Laughton Road (to the south) from which access could be achieved subject to adequate visibility and layout. This is likely to involve an engineering solution to address visibility from access and internal layout. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number and expected routing of vehicle movements. Pre-application discussions with the Highway Authority are encouraged.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the risk and impact of flooding; causes of and our adaption to climate change; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

If there is a realistic prospect of an EFW coming forward then any proposal would need to be subject to an air quality assessment of stack emissions. Pending further details details on site useage, this site is screened in due to the potential for reduced air quality at Lewes Downs SAC.

I/AR The Old Cement Works, South Heighton

Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Lewes District
Grid reference:	TQ 448 032	**Parish:**	South Heighton CP
Area:	1.64 ha	**Electoral area:**	Ouse Valley East ED

Description

South Heighton industrial estate is a relatively small site located to the east of the A26. It contains single and two storey buildings of varying quality. It is accessed via The Hollow, a narrow road with a 7.5T weight restriction which also provides access to South Heighton and Denton to the south of the site. The South Downs National Park boundary is located a short distance to the east and west of the site. An existing recycling use is located within the site.

The nearest residential properties are six two-storey houses to the west of the site, fronting the A26. A two storey disused office block is located between the site and the houses. A further four two-storey houses are situated to the east of the site, known as Downs Villas. A recreation ground is situated to the south opposite the site entrance. A caravan park abuts the site to the north.

Land levels rise sharply to the north and east of the site. Existing mature trees and other vegetation provide an effective screen to the site.

Other Information

Part of site is an existing waste site: The Old Cement Works, Newhaven

Development Considerations

1. The **South Downs National Park** (SDNP) boundary is very close to the eastern boundary of the site and is within 30 metres at its closest point. There is a buffer of vegetation and a pond between the majority of the eastern boundary and the National Park, although land to the east of the site is higher than that of the industrial estate. Any views to the site need to be considered in the context of the existing light industrial uses and the adjacent static caravan park. The existing industrial site is not well designed or screened. Redevelopment may provide an opportunity for a enhancement. Proposals should consider the visual impact of development on the setting of the National Park. They should conserve and enhance the landscape features and provide screening so to enhance local landscape character. Retaining and strengthening the existing vegetation along the eastern boundary may be an option.

2. **Tarring Neville Downs LWS** is located 160 metres north of the site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality and / or emissions. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

4. In the vicinity of the site there are a number of **BAP Habitats** including Chalk grassland and Ponds. Records also indicate the nearby presence of **BAP Species and / or protected species** including Reptiles, Common toad and Chalk grassland inverts. Proposals should consider the potential for issues related to air quality and / or emissions, water quality / leachate and the possibility for direct impacts on reptiles and amphibians if present on site. Suitable mitigation should be provided, where appropriate.

5. **South Heighton Conservation Area** is located immediately adjacent to the south of the site. Proposals should include an assessment of visual impact and be designed so it enhances the setting of the conservation area where possible.

6. The **archaeological potential** in regard to below ground remains is uncertain. However, the sites location on dry valley on edge of downland adjacent to Ouse Valley indicates high potential for below ground remains. Archaeology is likely to be industrial of post-medieval to modern date. Previous developments may have disturbed any archaeological finds. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

7. There are six residential properties to the west of the site which front the A26. A further four properties, know as Downs Villas are located at the top of a bank to the east of the site on the border with the National Park. A caravan park is abuts the northern boundary of the site. The site is well screened from the residential properties. The properties on the A26 are relatively well screened from the site by both vegetation and a two storey disused office located between the site and the houses. Downs Villas to the east of the site are situated above the industrial estate but are well screened by mature, long established trees and vegetation. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

8. The area is considered to be of low **landscape sensitivity** as it is an established industrial estate. The site currently contains waste uses. New development could be an opportunity to enhance local character and views. Proposals should consider the impact of development on the local landscape character. They should be of high quality design and use appropriate landscape treatment. Existing trees and planting should be retained and managed.

9. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses. The adjacent caravan park is a sensitive receptor. New development could, however, be an opportunity to enhance local character and views from the caravan park. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses**, and **other nearby uses**. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

10. Modelling has identified that this site is within **Flood Zone 3b** (see map). Development other than minor alterations in these areas will require a flood risk assessment.

11. **Access** to the site is via an existing entrance. The access may require alteration, however, to cater for the size of vehicles envisaged including visibility improvements across site frontage. No specific capacity issues were identified at the time of assessment although further investigation may be required when a specific development is proposed. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number and expected routing of vehicle movements. Proposals must also ensure that there is sufficient area for any special loading/unloading requirements and onsite staff parking. Pre-application discussions with the Highway Authority are encouraged.

12. A **Biodiversity Opportunity Area** is adjacent to the site. Developers may wish to consider opportunities to promote biodiversity.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the risk and impact of flooding; causes of and our adaption to climate change; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

St Mary's
St Clare's
St Rita's
Track
Stubs Copse
Bushycommon Wood
Track
Path
FB
Path
Path
Path
Path
Path
Path
Path
Ditchling Common
T/AS
Ind Est
Car Park
Path
Track
Middleton Cottages
Middleton Fa
City Cottages
Little Dobells
Dobells Farm
Path
Path
Path
Path
Path
Path
Path
Path
Path
Berrymead
Honeywood Farm
Track
Scale: 1:5,000
xy: 534024, 118223
#337
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I/AS Tidy's Industrial Estate / Mid Sussex Business Park, Ditchling Common

Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Lewes District
Grid reference:	TQ 340 182	**Parish:**	Ditchling CP
Area:	7.59 ha	**Electoral area:**	Chailey ED

Description

The Tidy Industrial Estate is located adjacent to Ditchling Common, a short distance to the east of Burgess Hill. There are four distinct areas of the industrial estate: 1) Mid-Sussex Business Park - A much newer area of the park with two-storey industrial sheds and offices with shallow pitched roofs and formalised car parking. This area occupies higher ground to the west of the estate and has a different character to the remainder of the estate: 2) The Tidy Industrial Estate - A mixture of older and newer single and two storey industrial units. There are a number of vehicle repair and engineering uses in this section of the estate 3) The Biffa Depot: 4) The Old Kiln Works Industrial Estate - located to the east of the site with a mixture of older one/two storey units and some very recently completed 2/3 storey units with their own self contained car parking/front yard areas.

There are a range of B1, B2 and B8 uses across the estate, although the older part of the industrial estate, located to the centre of the site, and some of the units in the Old Kiln Works, appear more suited to waste uses.

The estate is accessed from Folders Lane to the south which adjoins the B2112 a short distance to the west. Although predomentnaly a rural location, there are a cluster of residential properties to the south east of the site and detached dwellings to the south and west.

Other Information

Part of site is an existing waste site: Environmental Tyres and Shredded Neat

Development Considerations

1. The **South Downs National Park** (SDNP) extends up to the Folders Lane and is separated from the site by woodland and Ditchling Common. Traffic accessing the site may affect the SDNP, however, this should be considered in the context of the existing industrial estate. Proposals should consider the visual impact of development on the character and setting of the National Park and, where appropriate, undertake an assessment and provide appropriate mitigation. High quality design and good landscape design is encouraged. Routing arrangements to limit vehicle movements approaching site through the Park may be appropriate.

2. There are a number of **ancient woodland** sites within 1km of the site with good connectivity via tree lines and hedgerows. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality and / or emissions. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. **Ditching Common SSSI** is located immediately to the west of the site. It is noted for its meadow and heathland interest. Proposals should consider the potential for issues related to air quality and / or emissions.

4. There are **BAP Habitats, BAP Species** and **protected species** located on land adjacent to the site. Proposals should consider the potential for disturbance or harm to protected species and their core habitats.

5. There is a **listed building** approximately 50m south-east of the site. The Dales is a Grade II listed building. Proposals should assess the impact of development on the Listed Buildings. The proposed design should enhance the setting of the Listed Building.

6. The **archaeological potential** in regard to below ground remains is uncertain. Previous developments may have disturbed any archaeological finds. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

7. A number of **footpaths** run along the border of this site. There are views across the area from adjacent public rights of way. The views in from these are poor and the existing security fence oppressive. Development

of high quality design and good landscaping may provide opportunities to improve the setting as viewed from the footpaths.

8. There are neighbouring residential properties to the south and south east of the site. However, potential impacts will be considered in the context of existing use as an industrial estate. Units that are located closer to residential properties may require more investment in mitigation. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. High quality design and good landscape design is encouraged. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

9. The existing industrial uses have an adverse impact on the local **landscape character** and visual amenity. New development could be an opportunity to enhance local character and setting. Proposals should consider the impact of development on the local landscape character. They should be of high quality design and use appropriate landscape treatment.

10. The adjacent public footpaths and Ditchling Country Park are sensitive receptors. However, new development could be an opportunity to enhance local character and views from the country park. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses** and **other nearby uses**. Design should be of a high quality using appropriate landscape treatment. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

11. Modelling has identified that part of this site is at risk of **surface water flooding** (see map). Development other than minor alterations in these areas may require a surface water flood risk assessment.

12. **Access** to the industrial estate is via a recently improved access and right turn lane onto Folders lane. There are known **road network capacity** issues through Ditchling. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number and expected routing of vehicle movements. Pre-application discussions with the Highway Authority are encouraged.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites.

I/AT Victoria Road Industrial Area, Portslade

Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	The City of Brighton and Hove (B)
Grid reference:	TQ 261 055	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	3.23 ha	**Electoral area:**	South Portslade Ward

Description

Spacious industrial area split into two parts either side of Victoria Road. Southern part has large units arranged and one vacant plot which could have potential for new development. Limited circulation space outside the units as most outside space occupied by a car park.

Other Information

Part of site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Plan Part 1 (Submission), Policy CP3(3)

Part of site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Council's Local Plan 2005 (Adopted), Policy EM1 - VICTORIA ROAD INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

Development Considerations

1. The **Benfield Valley Golf Course SNCI** is located 130m east of the site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality/emissions. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

2. There is a Woodland habitat in the vicinity of the site. This is a **BAP habitat**. Proposed development should consider the potential for issues related to air

quality and /or emissions which may affect the habitat. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. An **Archaeological Notification Area** (ANA) covers the northern part of the site. The ANA has been identified for its Woolwich Beds Prehistoric potential and Roman cemetery. In the 19th century the southern area of this site was a gravel quarry. Previous developments may have disturbed archaeological finds. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

4. The A293 or B2194 are the subject of an **Air Quality Management Area** (AQMA). Vehicles accessing the site would need to pass through this AQMA. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality, including those relating to vehicle movements, which may affect the AQMA. Operators may also wish to consider entering into routing agreements. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

5. The site is in a predominantly residential area, however there is unlikely to be any significant additional harm resulting from the use of an existing unit for waste management uses instead of other industrial activities. There is a vacant plot adjacent to the road, which faces a number of residential properties on the north side of Victoria Road. Should the vacant plot be developed, the design would need to be carefully considered to avoid an unacceptable effect on residential amenity. Good design could enhance the local townscape and residential amenity. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. High quality design, tree planting and screening is encouraged. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

6. The wider area is predominantly residential area but an existing industrial estate, and few residential properties within very close proximity. Town hall to the east, railway line to the south. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses,** and **other nearby uses**. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

7. Modelling has identified that part of this site is at risk of **surface water flooding (**see map). Development other than minor alterations in these areas may require a surface water flood risk assessment.

8. **Site access** arrangements will be a consideration in determining a planning application, and there may be **road network capacity** issues in the nearby area. The site has good access the A270 and A27 bypass to the west. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number of vehicle movements.

9. Part of the site is within a **Biodiversity Opportunity Area**. Developers should consider incorporating opportunities to promote biodiversity into their developments.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

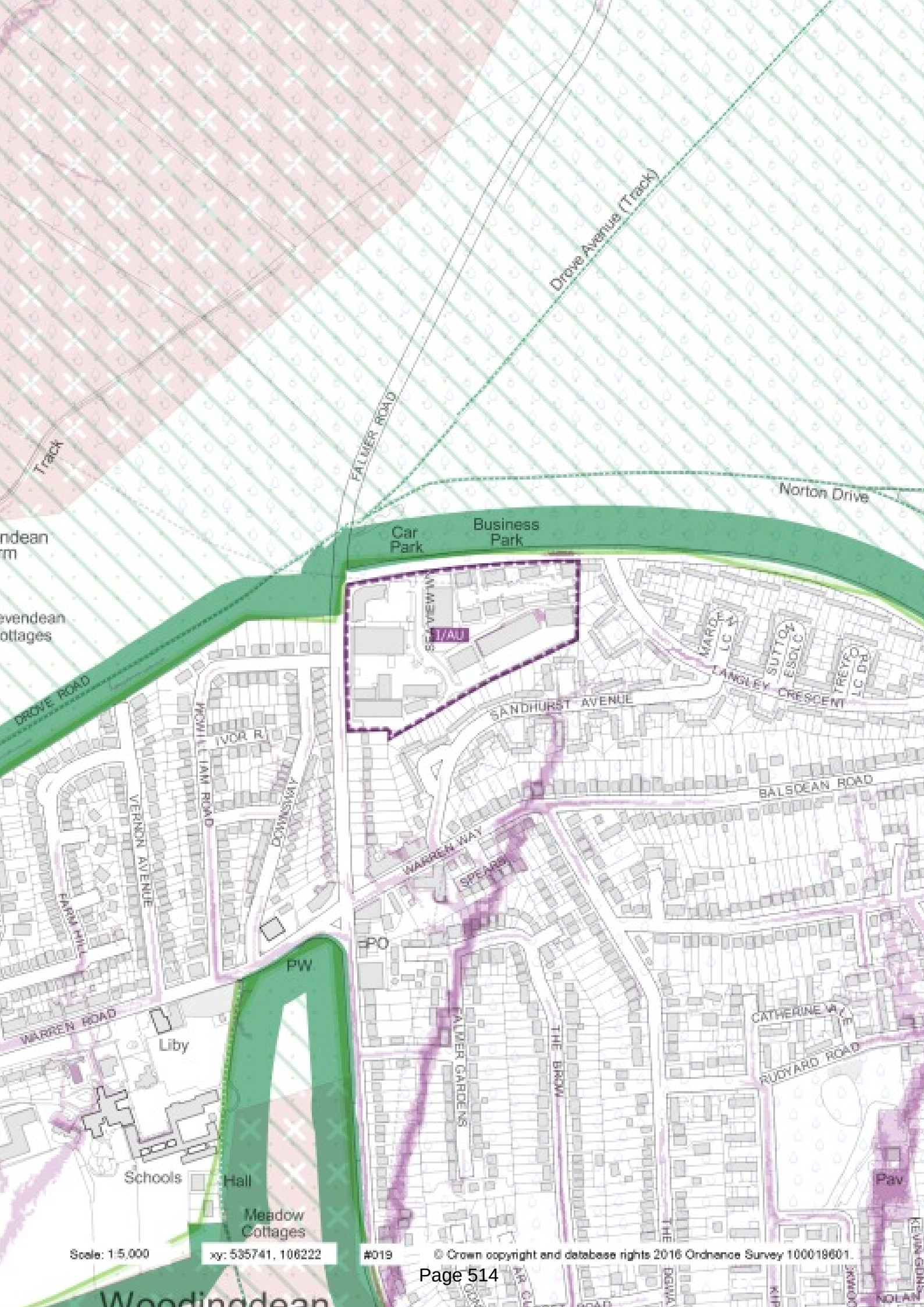
- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Opportunity for utilising sustainable modes of transport (rail and/or water);
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on air quality and air pollution; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites.


Drove Avenue (Track)
Track
FALMER ROAD
Norton Drive
Car Park
Business Park
DROVE ROAD
T/AU
SANDHURST AVENUE
LANGLEY CRESCENT
BALSDEAN ROAD
WARREN WAY
VERNON AVENUE
IVOR R
DOWNSWAY
FARM RISE
WARREN ROAD
PW
PO
Liby
FALMER GARDENS
THE BROW
CATHERINE VALE
RUDYARD ROAD
Schools
Hall
Meadow Cottages
Pav
Scale: 1:5,000
xy: 535741, 106222
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© Crown copyright and database rights 2016 Ordnance Survey 100019601.

I/AU Woodingdean Industrial Estate, Brighton

Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	The City of Brighton and Hove (B)
Grid reference:	TQ 357 062	**Parish:**	Non-Civil Parish or Community
Area:	3.90 ha	**Electoral area:**	Woodingdean Ward

Description

This is a new, modern industrial estate with a mix of unit sizes. The majority of units are B1 uses and there is a science park on part of the site. The medium sized units to the south and south-east of the estate are most likely to have potential for waste management uses.

Reasonably good access to the A27 at Falmer.

Other Information

Site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Plan Part 1 (Submission), Policy CP3

Site allocated in Brighton and Hove City Council's Local Plan 2005 (Adopted), Policy EM1 - WOODINGDEAN INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

Development Constraints

1. The **South Downs National Park** borders the site to the north. The site itself is an existing industrial estate and the use of existing units for waste management is unlikely to have a materially different impact to other industrial uses. Proposals should consider the visual impact of development on the character and setting of the National Park and, where appropriate, undertake an assessment and provide appropriate mitigation. Routing arrangements to limit vehicle movements approaching site from the north through the Park may be appropriate.

2. **Castle Hill SAC** (European Designation) is located approximately 450m to the east of the site. While the site lies close to a European site, unless an Energy from Waste facility is proposed, the SAC is unlikely to be affected. Proposals for EfW would need to consider the potential effect of stack emissions (and potential air quality reductions).

3. **Castle Hill NNR and SSSI** is located 440m east of the site. It is noted for its breeding bird interest. Proposals should consider the potential for issues related to air quality and / or emissions issues and disturbance and / or predation to birds.

4. There are a number of **Sites of Nature Conservation Interest** within 1km of the site. This includes Bexhill Road, Woodingdean SNCI, Happy Valley SNCI, Woodingdean Cemetery SNCI, and Sheepcote Valley SNCI .The closest is Woodingdean SNCI which is located 410m east of the site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality and / or emissions. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

5. In the vicinity of the site there are a number of **BAP Habitats** including chalk grassland and Woodland. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality and / or emissions. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

6. There is a **public open space** opposite site. Use of existing industrial units is not likely to have a materially different effect on the open space compared to other industrial units. However, redevelopment of part of site could offer potential enhancement by providing a buffer to SDNP and downland countryside. Proposals should consider the potential impact of development on the public open space. High quality design and landscaping is encouraged.

7. The industrial units on the estate face the back gardens of residential properties on Sandhurst Avenue. There is reasonably good screening. There is unlikely to be any significant additional harm resulting from the use of a unit for waste management uses instead of other industrial activities. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Redevelopment could offer potential enhancement with buffer to neighbouring houses and good design incorporating trees. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

8. The existing **landscape character** is mixed light industrial and high quality offices. Use of existing units would have a neutral effect on the townscape. A well designed new facility would also be in keeping with character. Redevelopment could offer potential enhancement with buffer to SDNP and downland countryside.

9. The industrial estate is home to a number of businesses including offices. Waste management uses would be more appropriately located away from B1 uses and the science park. Proposed development should

identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses**, and **other nearby uses**. Design should be of a high quality using appropriate landscape treatment. The existing trees and hedges should be retained and managed. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

10. Part of the site is within **Ground Water Protection Zone 3**. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to drainage, water quality and / or leachate and, where appropriate, provide suitable mitigation.

11. This **site access**es are from the north B2123 (Falmer Road) and west (Warren Road). There may be **road network capacity** issues in the wider network. Proposals should detail any proposed access arrangements and include an assessment of the expected number and expected routing of vehicle movements.

12. A **Biodiversity Opportunity Area** is adjacent to the site. Developers may wish to consider opportunities to promote biodiversity.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to major heat users;
- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land; and causes of and our adaption to climate change. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; and biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the sustainable use of local mineral resources; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

2.8 Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities, or operations generating significant amount of dust.

I/AV Woodland Centre, Whitesmith / Chiddingly

Site Details

Site type:	Existing Industrial Estates Suitable for Waste Development	**Local Authority:**	Wealden District
Grid reference:	TQ 531 134	**Parish:**	Chiddingly CP
Area:	3.06 ha	**Electoral area:**	Alfriston, East Hoathly and Hellingly ED

Description

The Woodlands site comprises the Woodlands Composting Centre (a major waste composting facility), a number of medium sized business units and yard area. As a site it is located within the countryside, and is well screened. Access is from the A22.

Other Information

Part of site is an existing waste site: Woodland Centre, Chiddingley

Development Considerations

1. There are a number of small **ancient woodland** sites within 1km of the site; the closest is adjacent to the east of the site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality and / or emissions, litter, and direct impacts. A minimum buffer of 15m will be required between any development and the Ancient Woodland. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

2. **Burgh Hill Farm Meadow SSSI** is located 740m south-east of the site. It has good connectivity to the site. Proposed development should consider the

potential for any air quality and /or emission issues. Where appropriate suitable mitigation should be provided.

3. **Kiln Wood SNCI** (ancient woodland site) is located 160m south of the site. The SNCI has good connectivity to habitat on site. Proposals should consider the potential for issues relating to air quality and / or emissions, and potential for water quality and / or leachate. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

4. In the vicinity of the site there are a number of **BAP Habitats** including ancient woodland and woodland. Records also indicate the nearby presence of **BAP Species** and / or **protected species** Common lizard, Grass snake, Slow worm and Dormouse. Proposals should consider the potential for issues related to air quality and / or emissions, litter, water quality and / or leachate and the potential for harm to protected species and their core habitats. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

5. There is **archaeological potential** with regard to above and below ground remains. The site itself is located on the South facing slope. Remains are likely to be prehistoric to recent. During the 19th century the site was the site of a barn surrounded by fields and it is now in light industrial use. Proposals should be accompanied by an assessment detailing the significance of identified heritage assets and the potential for archaeological interest as well as an assessment of the likely impact of the proposed development on the significance of the heritage assets identified. The proposals will set out approaches to avoid, minimise and mitigate impacts in ways that meet the objectives of the NPPF (for example by preservation in situ), look for opportunities to better reveal or enhance significance and where necessary offset negative impacts through recording, disseminating and archiving information about the archaeological and historical interest of the heritage assets affected.

6. A small number of houses are located a short distance from this site. Proposed development should identify and assess any potential effects on **amenity of residents** and where appropriate specify suitable mitigation. Developers and operators are encouraged to pro-actively engage with the local community.

7. The site is home to a number of businesses. Proposed development should identify and assess the potential effects of the development on the **existing businesses**, and **other nearby uses**. Design should be of a high quality using appropriate landscape treatment. The existing trees and hedges should be retained and managed. Where appropriate, suitable mitigation should be provided.

8. Modelling has identified that part of this site is at risk of **surface water flooding** (see map). Development other than minor alterations in these areas may require a surface water flood risk assessment.

9. A right turn lane onto A22 from the site already exists. Proposals should include information relating to the number of vehicles proposed to use the right turn and the capacity of right turn to allow assessment of **road junction capacity**. Pre-application discussions with the Highway Authority are encouraged.

Opportunities

The following opportunities may be present at this site:

- Potential to connect to national grid connection;
- Opportunity for co-location of waste management facilities;
- Located on previously developed land;
- Located on land identified for industrial use;

Sustainability Appraisal Summary

Development on this site is likely to have a positive effect on the minimisation waste generation and disposal to land. It may have minor positive effect on employment opportunities and developing and maintain a skilled workforce. Development on this site, without mitigation, may have a negative effect on biodiversity and geodiversity. Depending on the detail of any development it may also affect the amenity of residents and neighbouring land uses; the sustainable use of local mineral resources; causes of and our adaption to climate change; the impact of transporting waste and minerals on the environment; soil quality and functions; the historic built environment and countryside; increasing energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources; and the growth of a sustainable and diversified economy.

Habitats Regulation Assessment Summary

Waste management development would not lead to likely significant effects on European sites, subject to them not being delivered as EFW facilities.

Glossary

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) - An area identified as suffering from poor air quality.

Allocation - strategic site location that has been assessed as being suitable, in principle, for a waste management activity. It is considered that the location meets appropriate criteria and could be deliverable within the Plan period. There would be material considerations associated with these sites which would need to be appraised at the planning application stage. These locations are safeguarded under Policy SP6.

Ancient Woodland - wooded area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD.

Archaeological Notification Areas - An area identified as being known to potentially contain archaeology of interest.

Area of Opportunity - Previously Developed or Allocated Land is a location that is suitable, in principle, for a waste treatment activity but a specific site allocation is not identified. These locations could be either existing mixed use areas, or sites with planning permission for employment, or, allocated land for employment use. They are likely to be deliverable within the Plan period. There would be material considerations associated with these sites which would need to be appraised at the planning application stage. These locations are not safeguarded under Policy SP6, existing waste management facilities within these location are safeguarded.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) – area with a statutory national landscape designation, the primary purpose of which is to conserve and enhance natural beauty.

Area of Search - a broad geographic area within which a site, on which a waste management facility could be developed, could be found which is more likely to be acceptable than a site which is identified outside of the area.

BAP Habitat - habitats identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP). Further information can be found on the DERFA website.

BAP Species - species identified as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UK BAP). Further information can be found on the DERFA website.

Built waste facilities - There are waste management facilities that treat or transfer (bulk up) waste rather than landfill it. Treatment includes recycling or other recovery, the most common kinds of built waste facilities involve Materials Recovery (screening and sorting), stockpiling materials, Anaerobic Digestion, Mechanical Biological Treatment or Energy Recovery Facilities. The size and scale, and therefore the appearance, of buildings housing waste management facilities varies depending on the type of facility and the quantity of waste being managed.

Call for Sites - where a council or authority asks for landowners, developers or any other interested parties to submit a site to be considered for inclusion in a Local Plan.

Commercial and Industrial waste (C&I) - waste produced by business and commerce, and includes waste from restaurants, offices, retail and wholesale businesses, and manufacturing industries.

Composting – the breaking down of organic matter aerobically (in presence of oxygen) into a stable material that can be used as a fertiliser or soil conditioner.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste (CDEW) - Waste arising from the construction and demolition of buildings and infrastructure. Materials arising in each of the three streams (i.e. Construction; Demolition; Excavation) are substantially different: construction waste being composed of mixed non inert materials e.g. timber off cuts, plasterboard, metal banding, plastic packaging; demolition waste being primarily hard materials with some non inert content e.g. bricks, mortar, reinforced concrete; and excavation waste being almost solely soft inert material e.g. soil and stones.

DEFRA Noise Priority Area - an area of high noise (audible) emissions. These are designated under the Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006.

Energy from Waste (EfW) Facility - A facility which undertakes *energy recovery*, see below.

Energy recovery – covers a number of established and emerging technologies, though most energy recovery is through incineration technologies. Many wastes are combustible, with relatively high calorific values – this energy can be recovered through processes such as incineration with electricity generation, gasification or pyrolysis.

Flood Zone - Areas identified to be at risk of coastal and fulvial flooding. Further information can be found on the Environment Agency website.

Greenfield site – site previously unaffected by built development.

Ground Water - water held in water-bearing rocks, in pores and fissures underground.

Ground Water Protection Zone - Designation identified to protect ground water sources. Further information can be found on the Environment Agency website.

Hazardous waste - waste that may be hazardous to humans and that requires specific and separate provision for dealing with it.

In-vessel Composting - is a form of composting biodegradable waste that occurs in enclosed containers. These generally consist of metal tanks or concrete bunkers in which air flow and temperature can be controlled.

Incineration – burning of waste at high temperatures under controlled conditions. This results in a reduction bulk and may involve energy reclamation. Produces a burnt residue or 'bottom ash' whilst the chemical treatment of emissions from the burning of the waste produces smaller amounts of 'fly ash'.

Listed Building - Statutory listed buildings designated under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) – formally known as Municipal Solid Waste (MSW), waste that is collected by a waste collection authority. The majority is household waste, but also includes waste from municipal parks and gardens, beach cleansing, cleared fly-tipped materials and some commercial waste.

Local Development Scheme – the programme for the preparation of a planning authority's Development Plan Documents.

Local Geological Site (LGS) - an area identified for its local geological interest.

Local Nature Reserve (LNR) - an area designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 (as amended) for its nature conservation interest.

Localism Act - Received Royal Assent on 15 November 2011. The Act shifts power from central government back into the hands of individuals, communities and councils. The Act proposes changes to the planning system.

Marine aggregates – aggregates sourced by dredging from the sea bed.

Marine borne material - minerals imported by sea from other areas.

Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ) - designated under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 these protect a range of nationally important marine wildlife, habitats, geology and geomorphology.

Mineral Consultation Areas - areas of potential mineral resource where district and borough planning authorities should notify the County Council if applications for development come forward. This should prevent mineral resource being lost ('sterilised').

Mineral Safeguarding Areas - areas of known mineral resource that are of sufficient economic or conservation value (such as building stones) to warrant protection for the future.

Mineral Local Plan (1999) – a statutory development plan that includes saved policies in relation to minerals within the minerals planning authority (unitary or county council).

Minerals Planning Authority – the planning authority responsible for planning control of minerals development.

Mitigation measures – actions to prevent, avoid, or minimise the actual or potential adverse affects of a development, plan, or policy.

Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) - See entry for 'Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)'.

Non-inert waste - Waste that is potentially biodegradable or may undergo any significant physical, chemical or biological change when deposited at a landfill site. Sometimes referred to as 'non-hazardous waste'.

Plan Area - The geographical area covered by this Plan.

Primary aggregates – naturally-occurring mineral deposits that are used for the first time.

Potential to connect to major heat users - Certain waste technologies can produce heat which can be used in local heat networks. Major heat users include large civic buildings such as hospitals, universities and leisure centres. It also includes residential areas. Heat can travel by pipe for several kilometres and still be usable, the facilities need not be adjacent to the site. However, establishing a new pipe network can be expensive.

Protected Species - animals and birds protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Further information can be found on the DERFA website.

Proximity - This indicates that a potential facility may have an impact on a constraint. It may be adjacent to the site, or it may be up to several kilometres away. It depends on the sensitivity of the constraint. For example, a large number of traffic movements through and international designation may identify the designation as a constraint.

Ramsar Site - An international wetland designation identified under the Ramsar Convention.

Recovery - obtain value from wastes through one of the following means recycling, composting or energy recovery.

Recycled aggregates - are derived from reprocessing waste arisings from construction and demolition activities (concrete, bricks, tiles), highway maintenance (asphalt planings), excavation and utility operations. Examples include recycled concrete from construction and demolition waste material, spent rail ballast, and recycled asphalt.

Recycling - the processing of waste materials into new products to prevent waste of potentially useful resources. This activity can include the physical sorting of waste which involves separating out certain materials from mixed waste.

Recovery - 'Recovery' refers to waste treatment processes such as anaerobic digestion, energy recovery via direct combustion, gasification, pyrolysis or other technologies. These processes can recover value from waste, for instance by recovering energy or compost, in addition they can reduce the mass of the waste and stabilise it prior to disposal. The definition of recovery set out in the EU Waste Framework Directive applies which states: " 'recovery' means any operation the principal result of which is waste serving a useful purpose by replacing other materials which would otherwise have been used to fulfil a particular function, or waste being prepared to fulfil that function, in the plant or in the wider economy."

Registered Battlefield - A known location of a historic battlefield. Area will have archaeological interest. Further information can be found Historic England website.

Registered Country Park - designate under the Countryside Act 1968 for their recreation and leisure opportunities close to population centres. They do not necessarily have any nature conservation importance.

Registered Parks and Gardens - gardens, grounds and other planned open spaces which should be protected. The impact of development on the setting of these locations is a material consideration. Further information can be found on Historic England website.

Residual waste – refers to the material that remains after the process of waste treatment has taken place, that cannot practicably be recycled, composted or recovered any further.

Restoration - methods by which the land is returned to a condition suitable for an agreed after-use following the completion of waste or minerals operations.

Right of Way (ROW) - rights of way as identified on the definitive map.

Scheduled Monument - Nationally important archaeological sites, scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979. Further information can be found on Historic England website.

Secondary aggregates - recycled material that can be used in place of primary aggregates. Usually a by-product of other industrial processes. Examples include blast furnace slag, steel slag, pulverised-fuel ash (PFA), incinerator bottom ash, furnace bottom ash, recycled glass, slate aggregate, china clay sand, colliery spoil.

Sewage sludge - the semi-solid or liquid residue removed during the treatment of waste water.

Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) - an area identified for its local nature conservation interest.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) - areas designated in England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) for their wildlife and / or geology interest.

Sites Plan - See *Waste and Minerals Sites Plan.*

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) - designated under the Habitats Directive. These sites, together with Special Protection Areas, are called Natura sites and they are internationally important for threatened habitats and species

Special Protection Areas (SPA) - designated under the Habitats Directive. These sites, together with Special Areas of Conservation, are called Natura sites and they are internationally important for threatened habitats and species.

Statutory consultee - Organisations with which the local planning authority must consult with on the preparation of plans or in determining a planning application. Include the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage.

Surface Water Flood Zone - Areas identified to be at risk of surface water flooding. Further information can be found on the Environment Agency website.

Sustainability Appraisal - a tool for appraising policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act requires a sustainability appraisal to be undertaken for all development plan documents.

Sustainable development – various definitions, but in its broadest sense it is about ensuring well-being and quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come, by meeting social and environmental as well as economic needs.

Transfer station - facility where waste is bulked up before being transported to another facility for further processing.

Waste and Minerals Local Plan (WMLP) – term used to describe the suite of Plan Documents and other items prepared by Waste and Minerals Planning Authorities, that outline the planning strategy for waste and minerals for the local area.

Waste and Minerals Plan (WMP) - the plan that sets out the long-term spatial vision for the area and the strategic policies to deliver that vision.

Waste and Minerals Sites Plan (WMSP) - the plan that details specific sites where waste and minerals development is preferred.

Waste Collection Authority – district or unitary authority that has a duty to collect household waste.

Waste Disposal Authority – local county or unitary authority responsible for managing the waste collected by the collection authorities, and the provision of household waste recycling centres.

Waste Planning Authority – county or unitary council planning authority responsible for planning control of waste management facilities.

Waste Local Plan (2006) - a statutory document that includes saved land-use policies in relation to the allocation of land for the management and disposal of waste within the Plan Area.

Waste water - the water and solids from a community that flow to a sewage treatment plant operated by a water company.

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Appendix 20

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East Sussex Minerals & Waste Development Scheme

February 2017

This Minerals and Waste Development Scheme sets out the Waste and Minerals Development Plan Documents East Sussex County Council proposes to prepare, and the existing Plans it intends to save or revoke, over the next three years.

Please refer to other Local Development Schemes and Minerals and Waste Development Schemes for other Plans being prepared by other Planning Authorities, such as the District and Borough Council's in East Sussex.

Schedule of Adopted Development Plan Documents

East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Plan (2013) [Adopted February 2013]

East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Sites Plan (2017) [Adopted February 2017]

East Sussex and Brighton & Hove Construction and Demolition Waste Supplementary Planning Document (2006) [Adopted March 2006]

See overleaf for Schedule of Proposed Documents

Schedule of Proposed Documents

Document Title	Subject Matter	Geographical area	Authorities (jointly responsible)	Timetable
East Sussex Statement of Community Involvement	Review of the Statement of Community Involvement.	County of East Sussex (outside South Downs National Park)	East Sussex County Council	**Adoption:** Summer 2017.
First Review of the Waste and Minerals Local Plan	A review, as necessary, of the policies contained within the Local Plan, (excluding the Construction and Demolition Supplementary Planning Document, see below).	County of East Sussex. City of Brighton & Hove The area of the South Downs National Park that lies within the County of East Sussex	East Sussex County Council; South Downs National Park Authority; Brighton & Hove City Council.	**Call for Sites / Content (Reg18):** Summer / Autumn 2017; **Preferred Strategy Consultation (Reg 18):** Spring 2018**; Pre-Submission Consultation (Reg 19):** Autumn / Winter 2018; **Submission:** early 2019; **Adoption**: Summer 2019.*
Construction and Demolition Supplementary Planning Document - Review	A review of the Construction and Demolition Supplementary Planning Document with a view to revocation.	County of East Sussex. City of Brighton & Hove	East Sussex County Council; Brighton & Hove City Council.	**Review of document:** Summer / Autumn 2017; **Revocation (Reg 15(b)), if applicable:** Spring 2018.

The Adopted Waste and Minerals Policy Map will be revised at the same time as any DPD is adopted so as to illustrate geographically the application of the policies in the DPD revision (Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 Reg 9).

* Timescales may vary.

APPENDIX 21

TREASURY MANAGEMENT POLICY AND STRATEGY 2017/18

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Treasury Management Policy and Strategy is one of the Council's key financial strategy documents and sets out the Council's approach to the management of its treasury management activities.

The Council is required to operate a balanced budget, which broadly means that cash raised during the year will meet cash expenditure. Part of treasury management is to ensure that cash flow is adequately planned with cash being available when it is needed. Surplus monies are invested in lower risk counterparties or instruments, commensurate with the Council's risk appetite, providing adequate liquidity and considering investment return.

Another part of the treasury management service is the funding of the Council's capital programme. The capital programme provides a guide to longer cash flow planning to ensure that the Council can meet its capital investment requirement.

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) defines treasury management as:

'the management of the authority's investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks'.

The Local Government Act 2003 and supporting regulations require the Council to 'have regard to' the CIPFA Prudential Code and the Treasury Management Code of Practice to set Prudential and Treasury Indicators for the next three years to ensure that the Council's capital investment plans are affordable, prudent and sustainable.

The Act therefore requires the Council to set out its treasury strategy for borrowing and to prepare an Annual Investment Strategy. This sets out the Council's policies for managing investments and for giving priority to the security and liquidity of those investments.

This strategy is updated annually to reflect changes in circumstances that may affect the strategy.

2. CIPFA REQUIREMENTS

The Council has adopted the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy's Code of Practice on Treasury Management (Revised 2011).

The primary requirements of the Code are as follows:

- Creation and maintenance of a Treasury Management Policy Statement stating the policies, objectives and approach to risk management of the Council's treasury management activities (Section 3).

- Creation and maintenance of suitable Treasury Management Practices which set out the manner in which the Council will seek to achieve those policies and objectives, and prescribing how it will manage and control those activities (Section 4).

- Receipt by Full Council of an annual Treasury Management Strategy Statement (Section 5) including the Annual Investment Strategy (Section 6) and the Minimum Revenue Provision Policy (Section 7) for the year ahead.

- Production of a mid-year review report and an annual report covering activities during the previous year (this Council also presents a quarterly monitoring report to Cabinet).

- Delegation by the Council of responsibilities for implementing and regular monitoring of its treasury management policies and practices and for the execution and administration of treasury management decisions (this Council delegates responsibility for implementation and monitoring treasury management to Cabinet and responsibility for the execution and administration of treasury management decisions to the Section 151 Officer. The role of the Section 151 Officer in treasury management is described in Section 8).

- Delegation by the Council of the role of scrutiny for treasury management strategy and policies to a specific named body (this Council delegates this responsibility to the Audit, Best Value and Community Services Scrutiny Committee).

3. TREASURY MANAGEMENT POLICY STATEMENT

The policies and objectives of the Council's treasury management activities are as follows:

1. This Council defines its treasury management activities as

'The management of the authority's investments and cash flows, its banking, money market and capital market transactions; the effective control of the risks associated with those activities; and the pursuit of optimum performance consistent with those risks'.

2. This Council regards the successful identification, monitoring and control of risk to be the prime criteria by which the effectiveness of its treasury management activities will be measured. Accordingly, the analysis and reporting of treasury management activities will focus on their risk implications for the Council, and any financial instruments entered into to manage these risks.

3. This Council acknowledges that effective treasury management will provide support towards the achievement of its business and service objectives. It is therefore committed to the principles of achieving value for money in treasury management, and to employing suitable comprehensive performance management techniques, within the context of effective risk management.

4. TREASURY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The Council has created and maintains the following Treasury Management Practices (TMPs). These TMPs set out the manner in which the Council will seek to achieve its policies and objectives and how it will manage and control these activities.

TMP 1: Risk Management

TMP 2: Performance Management

TMP 3: Decision making and analysis

TMP 4: Approved instruments, methods and techniques

TMP 5: Organisation, clarity and segregation of responsibilities and dealing arrangements

TMP 6: Reporting requirements and management information arrangements

TMP 7: Budgeting, accounting and audit arrangements

TMP 8: Cash and cash flow management

TMP 9: Money laundering

TMP 10: Training and qualifications

TMP 11: Use of external service providers

TMP 12: Corporate governance

The Treasury Management Practices are regularly updated and further details of these can be found within the Accounts and Pensions Team.

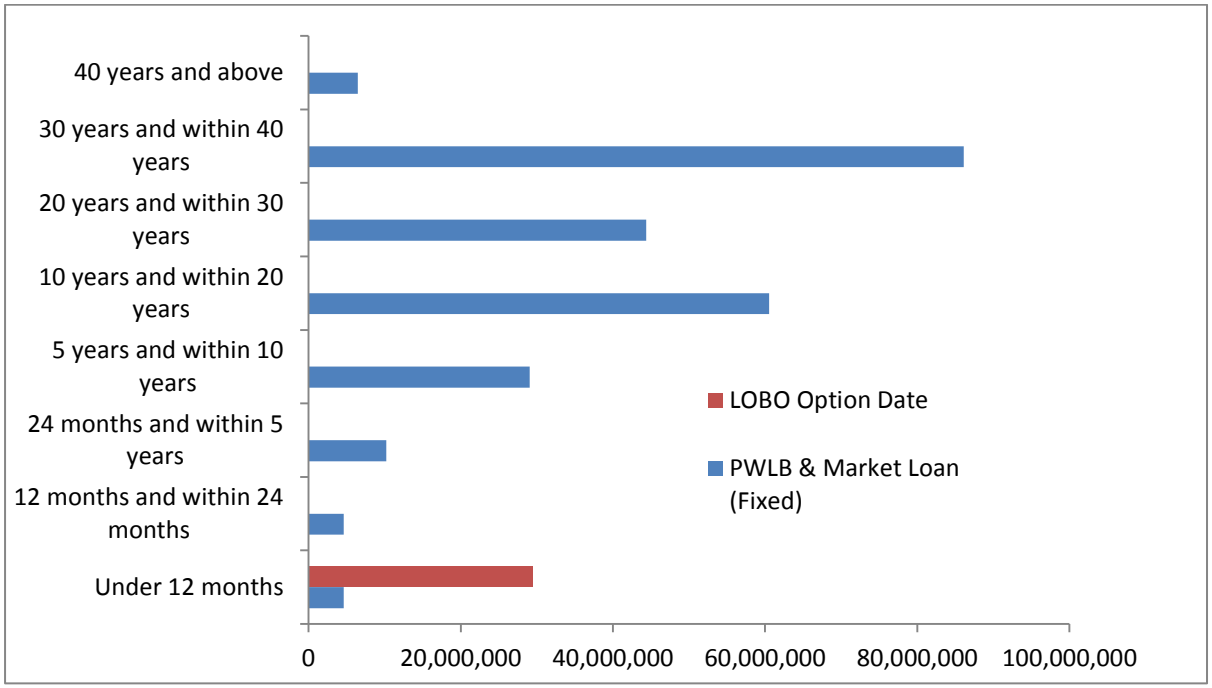
5. TREASURY MANAGEMENT STRATEGY STATEMENT

5.1 Current Investment & Borrowing Position

During 2016/17, the Council had average investments of £275 million, and the forecast for the year end is within the range of £260 to £280 million. The forecast average interest rate for the year is 0.55%, compared to the bank base rate of 0.25%. The investments will provide investment income of approximately £1.8 million in 2016/17.

The Council's long-term external borrowing (excluding PFI and finance lease arrangements) is projected to be £275.4m at 31 March 2017 with the majority sourced from the Public Works Loan Board (PWLB) at fixed interest rates of between 2.60% - 8.63%, with a weighted average rate of 4.82%. The PWLB allows local authorities to repay loans early and either pay a premium or obtain a discount according to a formula based on current interest rates.

The Council's debt maturity profile as at 31 December 2016, showing the outstanding level of loans each year, is shown in **Graph 1** below:



5.2 Prospects for Interest Rates

The August quarterly Inflation Report was based on a pessimistic forecast of near to zero GDP growth in quarter 3 i.e. a sharp slowdown in growth from +0.7% in quarter 2, in reaction to the

result of the EU referendum in June. However, consumers have very much stayed in a 'business as usual' mode and there has been no sharp downturn in spending; it is consumer expenditure that underpins the services sector which comprises about 75% of UK GDP. After a fairly flat three months leading up to October, retail sales in October surged at the strongest rate since September 2015.

Bank of England GDP forecasts in the November quarterly Inflation Report were as follows, (August forecasts in brackets) - 2016 +2.2%, (+2.0%); 2017 1.4%, (+0.8%); 2018 +1.5%, (+1.8%). There has, therefore, been a sharp increase in the forecast for 2017, a marginal increase in 2016 and a small decline in growth, now being delayed until 2018, as a result of the impact of Brexit.

The economic and interest rate forecasting remains difficult with so many external influences weighing on the UK. The forecasts, (and MPC decisions), will be liable to further amendment depending on how economic data and developments in financial markets transpire over the next year. Geopolitical developments, especially in the EU, could also have a major impact. Forecasts for average investment earnings beyond the three-year time horizon will be heavily dependent on economic and political developments.

The Council has appointed Capita Asset Services as its treasury advisors and part of their service is to assist the Council to formulate a view on interest rates. Table 1 below gives the Capita Asset Services central view for short term (Bank Rate) and longer fixed interest rates.

Table 1	**Bank Rate %**	**PWLB Borrowing Rates % (including certainty rate adjustment)**		
		5 year	**25 year**	**50 year**
Dec 2016	0.25	1.60	2.90	2.70
Mar 2017	0.25	1.60	2.90	2.70
Jun 2017	0.25	1.60	2.90	2.70
Sep 2017	0.25	1.60	2.90	2.70
Dec 2017	0.25	1.60	3.00	2.80
Mar 2018	0.25	1.70	3.00	2.80
Jun 2018	0.25	1.70	3.00	2.80
Sep 2018	0.25	1.70	3.10	2.90
Dec 2018	0.25	1.80	3.10	2.90
Mar 2019	0.25	1.80	3.20	3.00
Jun 2019	0.50	1.90	3.20	3.00
Dec 2019	0.50	2.00	3.30	3.10
Mar 2020	0.50	2.00	3.40	3.20

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting of 3 November left Bank Rate unchanged at 0.25% and other monetary policy measures also remained unchanged. This was in line with market expectations, but a major change from the previous quarterly Inflation Report MPC meeting of 4 August, which had given a strong steer, in its forward guidance, that it was likely to cut Bank Rate again, probably by the end of the year if economic data turned out as forecast by the Bank.

The latest MPC decision included a forward view that **Bank Rate** could go either **up or down** depending on how economic data evolves in the coming months. There is a risk of a cut in Bank Rate if economic growth were to take a significant dip downwards. Forecasting as far ahead as mid 2019 is highly fraught as there are many potential economic headwinds which could blow the UK economy one way or the other as well as political developments in

the UK, (especially over the terms of Brexit), EU, US and beyond, which could have a major impact on any forecasts.

The current economic outlook and structure of market interest rates and government debt yields have several key treasury mangement implications:

- Investment returns are likely to remain relatively low during 2017/18 and beyond;

- Borrowing interest rates have been highly volatile during 2016 as alternating bouts of good and bad news have promoted optimism, and then pessimism, in financial markets. Gilt yields have continued to remain at historically low levels during 2016. The policy of avoiding new borrowing by running down spare cash balances, has served well over the last few years. However, this needs to be carefully reviewed to avoid incurring higher borrowing costs in later times, when the Council will not be able to avoid new borrowing to fund capital expenditure and/or to refinance maturing debt;

- There will remain a cost of carry to any new borrowing unless immediately spent as it will cause an increase in investments and this will incur a revenue loss between borrowing costs and investment returns as well as increased counterparty risks.

5.3 Borrowing Strategy

Capital Investment can be paid for using cash from one or more of the following sources:

i. Cash from existing and/or new capital resources (e.g. capital grants, receipts from asset sales, revenue contributions or earmarked reserves);

ii. Cash raised by borrowing externally;

iii. Cash being held for other purposes (e.g. earmarked reserves or working capital) but used in the short term for capital investment. This is known as 'internal borrowing' as there will be a future need to borrow externally once the cash is required for the other purposes.

Under the Cipfa Prudential Code an authority is responsible for deciding its own level of affordable borrowing within set prudential indicator limits (see section 5.4).

Borrowing does not have to take place immediately to finance its related capital investment and may be deferred or borrowed in advance of need within policy. The Council's primary objective when borrowing is to strike an appropriately low risk balance between securing low interest rates and achieving cost certainty over the period for which funds are required.

The amount that notionally should have been borrowed is known as the **capital financing requirement (CFR)**. The CFR and actual borrowing may be different at a point in time and the difference is either an under or over borrowing amount.

The Council is required to repay an element of the CFR each year through a revenue charge. This is known as the minimum revenue provision (MRP) and is currently estimated (revised) to be £7.4m for 2016/17. MRP will cause a reduction in the CFR annually.
When MRP is not required to repay debt, it will accumulate as cash balances which will then be invested. **Graph 1** shows that most of the Council's debt is long dated and matures from 2045. Investment balances will therefore be increased by MRP each year until the debt is repaid.

External borrowing has not been needed over the past few years in order to reduce the cost of carry at a time when investment returns are low and counterparty risks continue to be relatively high.

Strategy for 2017/18

The Council's 'Draft Revenue Budget and Capital Programme 2016/17 to 2020/21' forecasts £415m of capital investment over the next four years with £334m met from existing or new resources. The amount of new borrowing required over this period is therefore £81m as shown in **Table 2** below.

Table 2	**2016/17 Projected**	**2017/18 Estimate**	**2018/19 Estimate**	**2019/20 Estimate**	**2020/21 Estimate**	**Total**
	£m	**£m**	**£m**	**£m**	**£m**	**£m**
Capital Expenditure	92	95	84	77	67	**415**
Financed by:						
Capital Reserves, Capital Grants, Capital Receipts, Revenue Contributions	(72)	(69)	(69)	(65)	(59)	**(334)**
Borrowing Need	**20**	**26**	**15**	**12**	**8**	**81**

As existing and new resources are insufficient, borrowing of £81m will be met initially from internal borrowing. By essentially lending the Council's own surplus funds to itself, the Council will minimise borrowing costs and reduce overall treasury risk by reducing the level of external investments.

With official interest rates forecast to remain low, an internal borrowing strategy could be viewed as being beneficial but is unsustainable in the longer-term. The benefits of internally borrowing will be monitored against the potential for incurring additional costs through deferring new external borrowing into future years when long-term borrowing rates are forecast to rise.

Table 3 below includes the figures from Table 2 and shows the actual external borrowing against the capital financing requirement, identifying any under or over borrowing.

Table 3	**2016/17**	**2017/18**	**2018/19**	**2019/20**	**2020/21**
	Projected	**Estimate**	**Estimate**	**Estimate**	**Estimate**
	£m	**£m**	**£m**	**£m**	**£m**
Borrowing at 1 April	280	275	270	265	261
less loan maturities	(5)	(5)	(5)	(4)	(3)
Borrowing at 31 March	**275**	**270**	**265**	**261**	**258**
CFR at 1 April	247	259	277	284	288
Net Capital Expenditure	20	26	15	12	8
MRP	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
CFR at 31 March	**259**	**277**	**284**	**288**	**288**
Under/(over) borrowing	**(16)**	**7**	**19**	**27**	**30**

The Council is currently maintaining an over-borrowed position as it took advantage of historic low borrowing rates. As at the end of 2016/17 the Council is projected to be over borrowed by £16m, moving to a under borrowing of £7m in 2017/18 if no external borrowing is undertaken. This means that the capital borrowing need has not been fully funded with loan debt and cash supporting the Council's reserves, balances and cash flow has been used as a short term measure.

PWLB Transfer of Function

The Treasury launched a consultation over the summer proposing to abolish the PWLB in its current form and transfer the functions to another body. The government's preferred approach is to transfer the PWLB's powers to the Treasury, with operational responsibility delegated to the Debt Management Office. CAS don't believe these changes will have any tangible impact on our ability to borrow with regard to the manner that we currently do.

Borrowing other than with the PWLB

The Council has previously borrowed mainly from the PWLB, but will continue to investigate other sources of finance, such as local authority loans and bank loans, that may be available at more favourable rates. Any new borrowing taken out will be completed with regard to the limits, indicators, the economic environment, the cost of carrying this debt ahead of need, and interest rate forecasts. The S151 Officer will monitor interest rates in financial markets and adopt a pragmatic approach to changing circumstances.

One such other source has been **LOBO** (Lender Option Borrower Option) type loans. The Council's debt portfolio contains £29.45m of these products (see **Graph 1**), which could be "called" during 2017/18 the interest paid on our LOBO debt is between 3.75% - 4.39%. A LOBO is called when the Lender (Banks) exercises its right to amend the interest rate on the loan at which point the Borrower (the Council) can accept the revised terms or reject them and repay the loan. LOBO loans present a potential refinancing risk to the Council since the decision to call a LOBO is entirely at the lender's discretion.

The **Local Capital Finance Company Limited (Municipal Bond Agency)**, potentially could be offering loans to local authorities in the near future. It is also hoped that the borrowing rates will be lower than those offered by the PWLB. This Council has approval to make use of this new source of borrowing as and when appropriate.

The Local Capital Finance Company Limited claims that local authority financing costs could be reduced by up to a prudent 0.20% to 0.25% compared to the certainty rate provided by the PWLB. The Company will offer competition to PWLB but as a result the PWLB could react by reducing its own margins thereby making the Local Capital Finance Company Limited rate unattractive for local authority borrowers. Whilst it is difficult to predict the reaction to the establishment of the Local Capital Finance Company Limited, either way, it has the potential for local authorities to access lower borrowing rates.

Policy on Borrowing in Advance of Need

The Council will not borrow purely in order to profit from investment of extra sums borrowed. Any decision to borrow in advance will be within approved Capital Financing Requirement estimates and will be considered carefully to ensure that value for money can be demonstrated and that the Council can ensure the security of such funds. Risks associated with any borrowing in advance activity will be subject to prior appraisal and subsequent reporting.

Debt Rescheduling

Officers continue to regularly review opportunities for debt rescheduling, but there has been a considerable widening of the difference between new borrowing and repayment rates, which has made PWLB debt restructuring now much less attractive. Consideration would have to be given to the large premiums (cash payments) which would be incurred by prematurely repaying existing PWLB loans. It is very unlikely that these could be justified on value for money grounds if using replacement PWLB refinancing. However, some interest

savings might still be achievable through using LOBO loans, and other market loans, in rescheduling exercises rather than using PWLB borrowing as the source of replacement financing.

The reasons for any rescheduling to take place will include:

- the generation of cash savings and / or discounted cash flow savings;
- helping to fulfil the treasury strategy;
- enhance the balance of the portfolio (amend the maturity profile and/or the balance of volatility).

The strategy is to continue to seek opportunity to reduce the overall level of Council's debt where prudent to do so, thus providing in future years cost reduction in terms of lower debt repayments costs, and potential for making savings by running down investment balances to repay debt prematurely as short term rates on investments are likely to be lower than rates paid on current debt. All rescheduling will be agreed by the S151 Officer.

Continual Review

Treasury officers continue to review the need to borrow taking into consideration the potential increases in borrrowing costs, the need to finance new capital expenditure, refinancing maturing debt, and the cost of carry that might incur a revenue loss between borrowing costs and investment returns.

Against this background and the risks within the economic forecast, caution will be adopted with the 2017/18 treasury operations. The Chief Finance Officer will continue to monitor interest rates in financial markets and adopt a pragmatic approach to changing circumstances:

- if it was felt that there was a significant risk of a sharp fall in long and short term rates (e.g. due to a marked increase of risks around relapse into recession or of risks of deflation), then long term borrowings will be postponed, and potential rescheduling from fixed rate funding into short term borrowing will be considered.

- if it was felt that there was a significant risk of a much sharper rise in long and short term rates than that currently forecast, perhaps arising from an acceleration in the start date and in the rate of increase in central rates in the USA and UK, an increase in world economic activity or a sudden increase in inflation risks, then the portfolio position will be re-appraised with the likely action that fixed rate funding will be drawn whilst interest rates are still lower than they will be in the next few years.

5.4 Prudential and Treasury Indicators 2017/18 to 2020/21

The Council's capital expenditure plans are a key driver of treasury management activities. The output of the capital expenditure plans are reflected in prudential indicators. Local Authorities are required to 'have regard to' the Prudential Code and to set Prudential Indicators for the next three years to ensure that the Council's capital investment plans are affordable, prudent and sustainable. The Code sets out the indicators that must be used but does not suggest limits or ratios as these are for the authority to set itself.

The Prudential Indicators for 2017/18 to 2020/21 are set out in **Table 4** below:

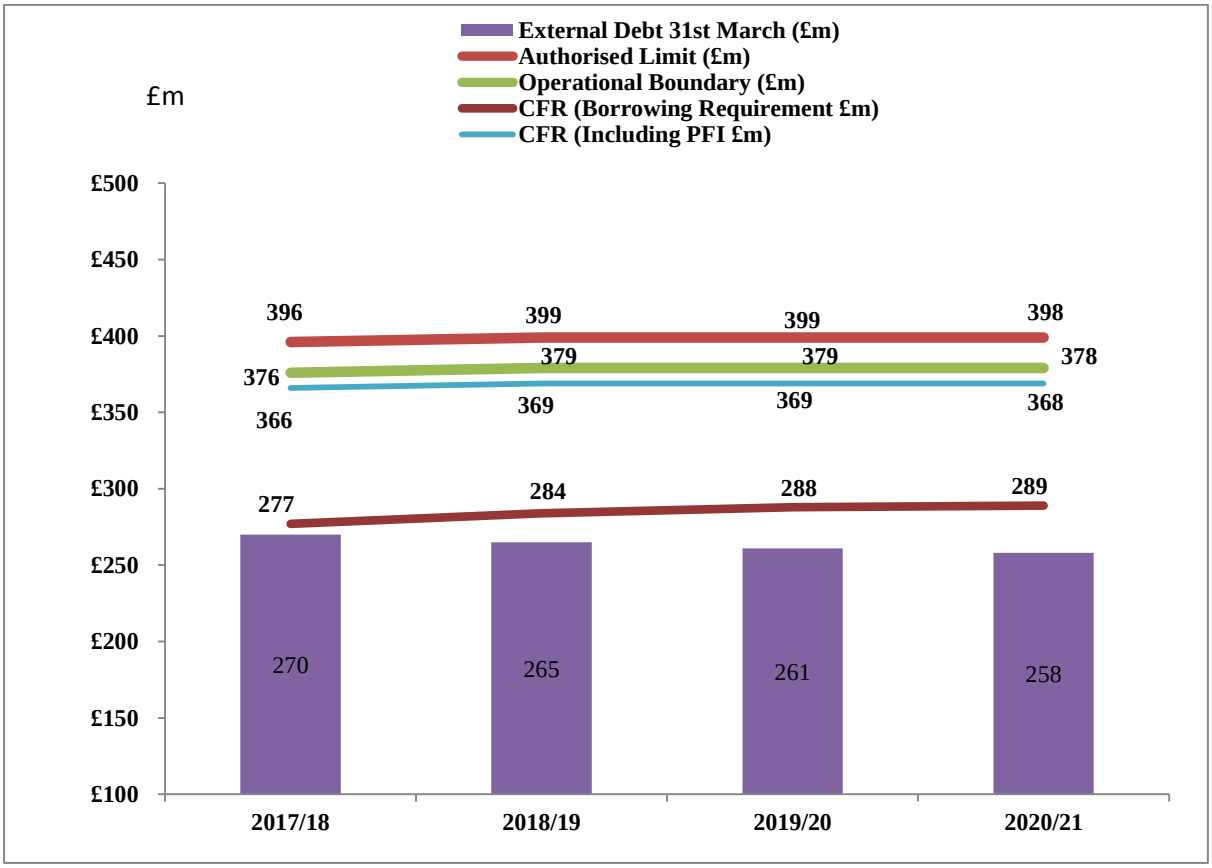
Table 4	**2017/18 Estimate**	**2018/19 Estimate**	**2019/20 Estimate**	**2020/21 Estimate**
Capital Expenditure £m (gross) Council's capital expenditure plans	£95m	£84m	£77m	£67m

Capital Financing Requirement £m Measures the underlying need to borrow for capital purposes (including PFI & Leases) as at 31st March	£366m	£369m	£369m	£368m
Ratio of financing costs to net revenue stream Identifies the trend in the cost of capital (borrowing and other long term obligation costs net of investment income) against net revenue stream	5.55%	5.52%	5.22%	4.99%
Incremental impact of capital investment decisions on council tax Identifies the revenue costs associated with proposed changes to the three year programme compared to the existing approved commitments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

The Treasury Management Code requires that Local Authorities set a number of indicators for treasury performance in addition to the Prudential Indicators which fall under the Prudential Code. The Treasury Indicators for 2017/18 to 2019/20 are set out in **Table 5** below:

Table 5	**2017/18 Estimate**	**2018/19 Estimate**	**2019/20 Estimate**	**2020/21 Estimate**
Authorised Limit for External Debt £m* The Council is expected to set a maximum authorised limit for external debt. This represents a limit beyond which external debt is prohibited, and this limit needs to be set or revised by Full Council.	£396m	£399m	£399m	£398m
Operational boundary for external debt £m* The Council is required to set an operational boundary for external debt. This is the limit which external debt is not normally expected to exceed. This indicator may be breached temporarily for operational reasons.	£376m	£379m	£379m	£378m
Upper limit for fixed interest rate exposure* Identifies a maximum limit for fixed interest rates for borrowing and investments.	100%	100%	100%	100%
Upper limit for variable interest rate exposure* Identifies a maximum limit for variable interest rates for borrowing and investments.	15%	15%	15%	15%
Maturity Structure of Borrowings* The Council needs to set upper and lower limits with respect to the maturity structure of its borrowing				
Upper limit for under 12 months	25%	25%	25%	25%
Lower limit for under 12 months	0%	0%	0%	0%
Upper limit for 12 months to 2 years	40%	40%	40%	40%
Lower limit for over 12 months to 2 years	0%	0%	0%	0%
Upper limit for 2 years to 5 years	60%	60%	60%	60%
Lower limit for 2 years to 5 years	0%	0%	0%	0%
Upper limit for 5 years to 10 years	70%	70%	70%	70%
Lower limit for 5 years to 10 years	0%	0%	0%	0%
Upper limit for over 10 years	90%	90%	90%	90%
Lower limit for over 10 years	0%	0%	0%	0%

Note-
**the Treasury Indicators above have been calculated and determined by Officers in compliance with the Treasury Management Code of Practice.*



6. ANNUAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY

6.1 Investment Policy

The Council's investment policy has regard to the DCLG's Guidance on Local Government Investments and the 2011 revised CIPFA Treasury Management in Public Services Code of Practice and Cross Sectoral Guidance Notes. The Council's investment priorities are:

i. the security of capital;
ii. the liquidity of its investments;
iii. the yield (return).

The Council aims to achieve the optimum return on its investments commensurate with proper levels of security and liquidity. The risk appetite of this Council is low in order to give more priority to the security of its investments.

In accordance with guidance from the CLG and CIPFA, and in order to minimise the risk to investments, the Council stipulates the minimum acceptable credit quality of counterparties for inclusion on the counterparty lending list.

Furthermore, the Council recognises that ratings should not be the sole determinant of the quality of an institution and that it is important to continually assess and monitor the financial sector in relation to the economic and political environments in which institutes operate.
The borrowing of monies purely to invest or on-lend and make a return is not permitted and the Council will not engage in such activity.

Investments will be made with reference to the core balance and cash flow requirements and the outlook for short-term interest rates (i.e. rates for investments up to 12 months). Investment returns expectations (i.e., Bank Rate) is forecast to stay flat at 0.25% until quarter 2 2019 and not to rise above 0.75% by quarter 1 2020. Bank Rate forecasts for financial year ends (March) are:

- 2016/17 0.25%
- 2017/18 0.25%
- 2018/19 0.25%
- 2019/20 0.50%

The suggested budgeted investment earnings rates for returns on investments placed for periods up to 100 days during each financial year are as follows:

Year	**Now**
2016/17	0.25%
2017/18	0.25%
2018/19	0.25%
2019/20	0.50%
2020/21	0.75%
2021/22	1.00%
2022/23	1.50%
2023/24	1.75%

The overall balance of risks to these forecasts is currently probably slightly skewed to the downside in view of the uncertainty over the final terms of Brexit. If growth expectations disappoint and inflationary pressures are minimal, the start of increases in Bank Rate could be pushed back. On the other hand, should the pace of growth quicken and / or forecasts for increases in inflation rise, there could be an upside risk i.e. Bank Rate increases occur earlier and / or at a quicker pace

6.2 Specified and Non-Specified Investments

An investment is a **specified investment** if all of the following apply:

- the investment is denominated in sterling and any payments or repayments in respect of the investment are payable only in sterling;
- the investment is not a long term investment (i.e. up to 364 days);
- the making of the investment is not defined as capital expenditure by virtue of regulation 25(1)(d) of the Local Authorities (Capital Finance and Accounting) (England) Regulations 2003 [SI 3146 as amended];
- the investment is made with a body or in an investment scheme of high credit quality (i.e. a minimum credit rating as outlined in this strategy) or with one of the following public-sector bodies:
    - The United Kingdom Government;
    - A local authority in England or Wales (as defined under section 23 of the 2003 Act) or a similar body in Scotland or Northern Ireland;

Strategy for 2017/18

For 2017/18 it is recommended to include sovereign nations and their banks which hold either a AAA or AA+ rating, with the exception of the UK which is currently rated AA by two of the three rating agencies (Aa1 Moody's). Maximum investment limits and duration periods will remain the same as in the previous strategy at £60 million and one year respectively. The list of countries that qualify using this credit criteria (as at the date of this report) are shown below:

AAA Australia, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Singapore, Sweden and Switzerland

AA+ Finland and USA.

AA UK (S&P and Fitch)

Creditworthiness Policy

The Treasury Management Strategy needs to set limits on the amount of money and the time period the Council can invest with any given counterparty. In order to do this the Council uses the Credit Rating given to the counterparty by the three main Credit Rating Agencies (Fitch, Moody's and Standard and Poor's). This forms part of the consistent risk based approach that is used across all of the financial strategies.

Treasury Officers regularly review both the investment portfolio and counterparty risk and make use of market data to inform their decision making. The officers are members of various benchmarking groups to ensure the investment portfolio is current and performing as other similar sized Local Authorities.

The Council as part of its due diligence in managing creditworthiness, uses amongst other information, a tool provided by Capita Asset Services. This service employs a sophisticated modelling approach utilising credit ratings from the three credit rating agencies.

The Capita Asset Services credit worthiness service uses a wider array of information than just primary ratings and by using a risk weighted scoring system, does not give undue reliance to just one agency's ratings.
This modelling approach combines credit ratings with the following overlays:

- credit watches and credit outlooks from credit rating agencies;
- credit default swaps (CDS) spreads to give early warning of likely changes in credit ratings;
- sovereign ratings to select counterparties from only the most creditworthy countries.

This weighted scoring system then produces an end product of a series of colour coded bands which indicate the relative creditworthiness of counterparties. These colour codes are used by the Council to determine the suggested duration for investments.

The Council will therefore use counterparties within the following durational bands provided they have a minimum AA+ soverign rating from three rating agencies:

- Yellow *5 years*
- *Purple* *2 years*
- *Blue* *1 year (semi nationalised UK Bank – NatWest/RBS)*
- *Orange* *1 year*
- *Red* *6 months*
- *Green* *3 months*
- *No Colour* *Not to be used*

Y	***P***	***B***	***O***	***R***	***G***	***N/C***
Up to 5yrs	*Up to 2yrs*	*Up to 1yr*	*Up to 1yrs*	*Up to 6 months*	*Up to 100 days*	*Not to be used*

Typically the minimum credit ratings criteria the Council use will be a Short Term rating (Fitch or equivalents) of F1 and a Long Term rating of A-. There may be occasions when the counterparty ratings from one rating agency are marginally lower than these ratings but

may still be used. In these instances consideration will be given to the whole range of ratings available, or other topical market information, to support their use.
The primary principle governing the Council's investment criteria is the security of its investments, although the return on the investment is also a key consideration. After this main principle, the Council will ensure that:

- It maintains a policy covering both the categories of investment types it will invest in and the criteria for choosing investment counterparties with adequate security, and monitoring their security;
- It has sufficient liquidity in its investments.

All credit ratings are monitored daily. The Council is alerted to changes to ratings of all three agencies through its use of the Capita Asset Services credit worthiness service. If a downgrade results in the counterparty or investment scheme no longer meeting the Council's minimum criteria, its further use as a new investment will be withdrawn immediately.

In addition to the use of credit ratings the Council will be advised of information re movements in Credit Default Swap against the iTraxx benchmark and other market data on a weekly basis. Extreme market movements may result in downgrade of an institution or removal from the Council's lending list.

The counterparties in which the Council will invest its cash surpluses is based on officers assessment of investment security, risk factors, market intelligence, a diverse but manageable portfolio and their participation in the local authority market.

Table 6 below summarises the types of specified investment counterparties available to the Council, and the maximum amount and maturity periods placed on each of these. Further details are contained in section 10.

Enhanced Money Market / Cash Funds

Is a fund designed to produce an enhanced return which typically requires the fund manager to take more risk than an instant access cash money market fund. The manager achieves this by investing their portfolio with a longer weighted average maturity (WAM). These funds can be AAA rated by credit rating agencies and are to be used by the Council to hold funds in the 3-12 month duration but notice to have funds returned can be given within 2-4 days (depending on the fund). The Council will use our treasury advisors and conduct due diligence before selecting any fund to ensure it matches our prudent approach to investments.

Criteria for Specified Investments:

Table 6	Country/ Domicile	Instrument	Maximum investments	Max. maturity period
Debt Management and Depost Facilities (DMADF)	UK	Term Deposits (TD)	unlimited	1 yr
Government Treasury bills	UK	TD	unlimited	1 yr
Local Authorities	UK	TD	unlimited	1 yr
Lloyds Banking Group • Lloyds Bank • Bank of Scotland	UK	TD (including callable deposits),	£60m	1 yr

Table 6	Country/ Domicile	Instrument	Maximum investments	Max. maturity period
RBS/NatWest Group • Royal Bank of Scotland • NatWest	UK	Certificate of Deposits (CD's)	£60m	1 yr
HSBC	UK		£60m	1 yr
Barclays	UK		£60m	1 yr
Santander	UK		£60m	1 yr
Goldman Sachs Investment Bank	UK		£60m	1 yr
Standard Chartered Bank	UK		£60m	1 yr
Individual Money Market Funds (MMF)	UK/Ireland/ domiciled	AAA rated Money Market Funds	£60m	Liquidity/instant access
Enhanced Money Market / Cash Funds (EMMFs)	UK/Ireland/ EU domiciled	AAA Bond Fund Rating	£60m	Liquidity
Counterparties in select countries (non-UK) with a Sovereign Rating of at least AA+				
Australia & New Zealand Banking Group	Australia	TD / CD's	£60m	1 yr
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Australia	TD / CD's	£60m	1 yr
National Australia Bank	Australia	TD / CD's	£60m	1 yr
Westpac Banking Corporation	Australia	TD / CD's	£60m	1 yr
Royal Bank of Canada	Canada	TD / CD's	£60m	1 yr
Toronto Dominion	Canada	TD / CD's	£60m	1 yr
Development Bank of Singapore	Singapore	TD / CD's	£60m	1 yr
Overseas Chinese Banking Corp	Singapore	TD / CD's	£60m	1 yr
United Overseas Bank	Singapore	TD / CD's	£60m	1 yr
Svenska Handelsbanken	Sweden	TD / CD's	£60m	1 yr
Nordea Bank AB	Sweden	TD / CD's	£60m	1 yr
ABN Amro Bank	Netherlands	TD / CD's	£60m	1 yr
Rabobank	Netherlands	TD / CD's	£60m	1 yr
ING Bank NV	Netherlands	TD / CD's	£60m	1 yr
DZ Bank	Germany	TD / CD's	£60m	1 yr
UBS	Switzerland	TD / CD's	£60m	1 yr
Credit Suisse	Switzerland	TD / CD's	£60m	1 yr

Table 6	Country/ Domicile	Instrument	Maximum investments	Max. maturity period
Danske Bank	Denmark	TD / CD's	£60m	1 yr
Nordea Bank	Finland	TD / CD's	£60m	1 yr
JP Morgan Chase	U.S.A	TD / CD's	£60m	1 yr

Non-Specified investments are any other types of investment that are not defined as specified. The identification and rationale supporting the selection of these other investments and the maximum limits to be applied are set out in **Table 7** below.

Non specified investments would include any sterling investments and the purchase of shares in the Municipal Bonds Agency (Local Capital Finance Company Limited). The Council will make an investment in the form of shares in the Municipal Bond Agency (Local Capital Finance Company Limited) where the primary purpose is to support the Council's priorities rather than to speculate on the capital sum invested. With the exception of the municipal bonds agency investment, only investments where there is no contractual risk to the capital invested and where the rate of return justifies their use will be entered into.

Table 7	Minimum credit criteria	Maximum investments	Max. maturity period
UK Local Authorities	Government Backed	£60m	2 years
Local Capital Finance Company Limited	Local Governement Agency Backed	£100k	N/A

A detailed list of specified and non-specified investments that form the counterparty list is shown in section 10.

Investment in Pooled Property Funds
Local authorities have for many years invested in non-liquid assets or property by directly purchasing properties, but a simpler and more efficient route would be to invest in an appropriate property unit trust. This is a more diversified form of investment than an individual purchase of property and would give greater geographic spread and access to assets that the Council could not afford to own through use of its own resources.

A property investment fund should be considered as a long term investment and should only be committed to if the Council is prepared to accept that in some years capital values may decline, but in the longer run capital growth should be possible. If a fund achieves its objectives then the Council will achieve capital growth and reasonable returns.

Property Fund offers all the advantages of a professionally managed property portfolio, with broadly diversified exposure to high quality properties in the strongest areas of the market. By investing in the Fund, the Council avoid the potential problems, costs and administrative difficulties of investing in properties directly.

Officers in conjunction with the Council's treasury advisors will be reviewing other investment options that are not currently included within our 2017/18 Strategy, which will include investment in property funds.

6.3 Risk and Sensitivity Analysis

Treasury management risks are identified in the Council's approved Treasury Management Practices. The main risks to the Council's treasury activities are:

- liquidity risk (inadequate cash resources);
- market or interest rate risk (fluctuations in interest rate levels and thereby in the value of investments);
- inflation risks (exposure to inflation);
- credit and counterparty risk (security of investments);
- refinancing risks (impact of debt maturing in future years); and
- legal and regulatory risk (i.e. non-compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements, risk of fraud).

Treasury Officers, in conjunction with the treasury advisers, will monitor these risks closely and particular focus will be applied to:

- the global economy – indicators and their impact on interest rates will be monitored closely. Investment and borrowing portfolios will be positioned according to changes in the global economic climate;

- Counterparty risk – the Council follows a robust credit worthiness methodology and continues to monitor counterparties and sovereign ratings closely particularly within the Eurozone.

7. MINIMUM REVENUE PROVISION POLICY STATEMENT

The statutory requirement for local authorities to charge the Revenue Account each year with a specific sum for debt repayment. A variety of options is provided to councils to determine for the financial year an amount of minimum revenue provision (MRP) that it considers to be prudent. This replaces the previous requirement that the minimum sum should be 4% of the Council's Capital Financing Requirement (CFR).

A Statement on the Council's policy for its annual MRP should be submitted to the Full Council for approval before the start the financial year to which the provision relate. The Council is therefore legally obliged to have regard to CLG MRP guidance in the same way as applies to other statutory guidance such as the CIPFA Prudential Code, the CIPFA Treasury Management Code and the CLG guidance on Investments.

The MRP guidance offers four options under which MRP might be made, with an overriding recommendation that the Council should make prudent provision to redeem its debt liability over a period which is commensurate with that over which the capital expenditure is estimated to provide benefits (i.e. estimated useful life of the asset being financed).

The guidance also requires an annual review of MRP policy being undertaken and it is appropriate that this is done as part of this annual Treasury Management Policy and Strategy.

The International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) involves Private Finance Initiative (PFI) contracts and some leases (being reclassified as finance leases instead of operating leases) coming onto the Council's Balance Sheet as long term liabilities. This accounting treatment impacts on the Capital Financing Requirement with an annual MRP provision being required.
To ensure that this change has no overall financial impact on Local Authorities, the Government has updated their "Statutory MRP Guidance" which allows MRP to be equivalent to the existing lease rental payments and "capital repayment element" of annual payments. The implications of these changes are reflected in the Council's MRP policy from 2016/17.

The ***revised*** policy recommended for adoption from 1 April 2016 and 1 April 2017 retains the key elements of the policy previously approved including provisions regarding PFI, closed landfill, and finance leases. The ongoing policy from 2016/17 and future years is therefore as follows:-

For borrowing incurred before 1 April 2008, the MRP policy will be:

- Straight line basis over the next 45 years to coincide with the repayment of external debt.

From borrowing incurred after 1 April 2008, the MRP policy will be:

- Asset Life Method (equal instalment method) – MRP will be based on the estimated life of the assets, in accordance with the proposed regulations. This option will also be applied for any expenditure capitalised under a capitalisation directive.

For PFI schemes, finance leases and closed landfill sites that come onto the Balance Sheet, the MRP policy will be:

- Asset Life Method (annuity method) - The MRP will be calculated according to the flow of benefits from the asset, and where the principal repayments increase over the life of the asset. Any related MRP will be equivalent to the "capital repayment element" of the annual charge payable.

There is the option to charge more than the prudent provision of MRP each year through a Voluntary Revenue Provision (VRP).

For loans to third parties that are being used to fund expenditure that is classed as capital in nature, the policy will be to set aside the repayments of principal as capital receipts to finance the initial capital advance in lieu of making an MRP.
In view of the variety of different types of capital expenditure incurred by the Council, which is not in all cases capable of being related to an individual asset, asset lives will be assessed on a basis which most reasonably reflects the anticipated period of benefit that arises from the expenditure. Also whatever type of expenditure is involved, it will be grouped together in a manner which reflects the nature of the main component of expenditure.

This approach also allows the Council to defer the introduction of an MRP charge for new capital projects/land purchases until the year after the new asset becomes operational rather than in the year borrowing is required to finance the capital spending. This approach is beneficial for projects that take more than one year to complete and is therefore included as part of the MRP policy.

Half-yearly review of the Council's MRP Policy will be undertaken and reported to Members as part of the Mid-Year Treasury Management Strategy report.

8. SCHEME OF DELEGATION

1. Full Council

In line with best practice, Full Council is required to receive and approve, as a minimum, three main reports each year, which incorporate a variety of polices, estimates and actuals. These reports are:

i. Treasury Management Policy and Strategy Report

The report covers:

- the capital plans (including prudential indicators);
- a Minimum Revenue Provision Policy (how residual capital expenditure is charged to revenue over time);
- the Treasury Management Strategy (how the investments and borrowings are to be organised) including treasury indicators; and
- an investment strategy (the parameters on how investments are to be managed).

ii. A Mid-Year Review Report and a Year End Stewardship Report

These will update members with the progress of the capital position, amending prudential indicators as necessary, and indicating whether the treasury strategy is meeting the strategy or whether any policies require revision. The reports also provides details of a selection of actual prudential and treasury indicators and actual treasury operations compared to the estimates within the strategy.

2. Cabinet

- Approval of the Treasury Management quarterly update reports;
- Approval of the Treasury Management outturn report.

3. Audit, Best Value and Community Services Scrutiny Committee

- Scrutiny of performance against the strategy.

4. Role of the Section 151 Officer

The Section 151 (responsible) Officer:

- recommending clauses, treasury management policy/practices for approval, reviewing the same regularly, and monitoring compliance;
- submitting regular treasury management policy reports;
- submitting budgets and budget variations;
- receiving and reviewing management information reports;
- reviewing the performance of the treasury management function;
- ensuring the adequacy of treasury management resources and skills, and the effective division of responsibilities within the treasury management function;
- ensuring the adequacy of internal audit, and liaising with external audit;
- recommending the appointment of external service providers.

5. Training

Treasury Management training for committee members will be delivered as required to facilitate more informed decision making and challenge processes.

9. OTHER TREASURY ISSUES

9.1 Banking Services

NatWest, which is part Government owned, currently provides banking services for the Council.

9.2 Policy on the use of External Service Providers

The Council uses Capita Asset Services as its external treasury management advisors.
The Council recognises that responsibility for treasury management decisions remains with the Council at all times and will ensure that undue reliance is not placed upon our external service providers. It also recognises that there is value in employing external providers of treasury management services in order to acquire access to specialist skills and resources. The Council will ensure that the terms of their appointment and the methods by which their value will be assessed are properly agreed and documented, and subjected to regular review. Such a review is due by 31st March 2017.

9.3 Lending to third parties

The Council has the power to lend monies to third parties subject to a number of criteria. These are not treasury type investments rather they are policy investments. Any activity will only take place after relevant due diligence has been undertaken. Loans of this nature will be approved by Cabinet. The primary aims of the Investment Strategy are the security of its capital, liquidity of its capital and to obtain a return on its capital commensurate with levels of security and liquidity. These aims are crucial in determining whether to proceed with a potential loan.

In order to ensure security of the Council's capital, extensive financial due diligence must be completed prior to any loan or investment being agreed. The Council will use specialist advisors to complete financial checks to ascertain the creditworthiness of the third party. Where deemed necessary, additional guarantees will be sought. This will be via security against assets and/or through guarantees from a parent company.

9.4 MiFID II – (The Markets in Financial Instruments Directive)

MiFID is the EU legislation that regulates firms who provide services to clients linked to 'financial instruments' (shares, bonds, units in collective investment schemes and derivatives), and the venues where those instruments are traded. The new MiFID II environment is set to commence on the 3rd January 2018. Within this new regulation there is a key change affecting Local Authorities. Under the new regime LA's will be deemed 'Retail' clients by default potentially restricting access to certain types of Investment. The Treasury Team will be working closely with our advisors and counterparties in the run up to January 2018 to consider options for the Council to 'opt-up' to 'Professional' client status.

9.5 EU Money Market Fund Reform

The EU parliament has been striving to reform MMF's that operate within the EU, the key proposal may require funds to move from Constant net asset value (CNAV) to Low Volatility net asset value (LVNAV). At the present time, there has been no issuance of draft regulations outlining the new reforms in significant detail. The expected time horizon for full implementation is likely to be up to two years. This would mean that no changes to Investment Strategy documents at the moment but consideration should be given in future strategies.

10. Counterparty List 2017/18

Bank with duration colour	Country	Fitch Ratings				Moody's Ratings		S & P Ratings		CDS Price	ESCC Duration	Capita Duration Limit	Money Limit
Specified Investments:		L Term	S Term	Viab.	Supp.	L Term	S Term	L Term	S Term		(Months)	(Months)	(£m)
Lloyds Banking Group:													
Lloyds Bank	UK	A+	F1	a	5	A1	P-1	A	A-1	76.8	6	6	60
Bank of Scotland	UK	A+	F1	a	5	A1	P-1	A	A-1	72.3	6	6	
RBS/NatWest Group:													
NatWest Bank	UK	BBB+	F2	bbb+	5	A3	P-2	BBB+	A-2	-	12	12	60
Royal Bank of Scotland	UK	BBB+	F2	Bbb+	5	Ba1	P-2	BBB+	A-2	127.1	12	12	
HSBC Bank	UK	AA-	F1+	a+	1	Aa2	P-1	AA-	A-1+	75.8	12	12	60
Barclays Bank	UK	A	F1	a	5	A2	P-1	A-	A-2	91.0	6	6	60
Santander (UK)	UK	A	F1	a	2	Aa3	P-1	A	A-1	-	6	6	60
Goldman Sachs IB	UK	A	F1	-	-	A1	P-1	A	A-1	86.0	6	6	60
Standard Chartered Bank	UK	A+	F1	a	5	Aa3	P-1	A	A-1	124.1	1	1	60
Non UK Counterparties:													
Australia & New Zealand Banking Group	Australia	AA-	F1+	aa-	1	Aa2	P-1	AA-	A-1+	-	12	12	60
Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Australia	AA-	F1+	aa-	1	Aa2	P-1	AA-	A-1+	73.7	12	12	60
National Australia Bank	Australia	AA-	F1+	aa-	1	Aa2	P-1	AA-	A-1+	73.7	12	12	60
Westpac Banking Corporation	Australia	AA-	F1+	aa-	1	Aa2	P-1	AA-	A-1+	73.7	12	12	60
Royal Bank of Canada	Canada	AA	F1+	aa	2	Aa3	P-1	AA-	A-1+	-	12	12	60
Toronto Dominion	Canada	AA-	F1+	aa-	2	Aa1	P-1	AA-	A-1+	-	12	12	60
Dev. Bank of Singapore	Singapore	AA-	F1+	aa-	1	Aa1	P-1	AA-	A-1+	-	12	24	60
Oversea Chinese Banking Corp	Singapore	AA-	F1+	aa-	1	Aa1	P-1	AA-	A-1+	-	12	24	60
United Overseas Bank	Singapore	AA-	F1+	aa-	1	Aa1	P-1	AA-	A-1+	-	12	24	60
Svenska Handelsbanken	Sweden	AA	F1+	aa	2	Aa2	P-1	AA-	A-1+	-	12	12	60
Nordea Bank AB	Sweden	AA-	F1+	aa-	2	Aa3	P-1	AA-	A-1+	-	12	12	60
ABN AMRO Bank	Netherlands	A+	F1	a	5	A1	P-1	A	A-1	-	6	6	60
Rabobank	Netherlands	AA-	F1+	a+	5	Aa2	P-1	A+	A-1	63.4	12	12	60
Continued													

Counterparty list **Bank with duration colour**	**Country**	**Fitch Ratings**				**Moody's Ratings**		**S & P Ratings**		**CDS Price**	**ESCC Duration**	**Capita Duration**	**Money Limit**
		L Term	S Term	Viab.	Supp.	L Term	S Term	L Term	S Term		(Months)	(Months)	(£m)
ING Bank NV	Netherlands	A+	F1	a+	5	A1	P-1	A	A-1	65.0	6	6	60
UBS	Switzerland	A+	F1	a	5	Aa3	P-1	A+	A-1	65.4	12	12	60
Credit Suisse	Switzerland	A	F1	a-	5	A1	P-1	A	A-1	146.1	6	6	60
DZ Bank	Germany	AA-	F1			Aa1	P-1	AA-	A-1+	-	12	12	60
Danske Bank	Denmark	A	F1	a	5	A1	P-1	A	A-1	62.5	6	6	60
Nordea Bank Finland	Finland	AA-	F1+	aa-	5	Aa3	P-1	AA-	A-1+	-	12	12	60
JP Morgan Chase	U.S.A	AA-	F1+	a+	5	Aa2	P-1	A+	A-1	61.4	12	12	60

Yellow	***Purple***	***Blue***	***Orange***	***Red***	***Green***	***No Colour***
Up to 5yrs	*Up to 2yrs*	*Up to 1yr (semi nationalised UK bank NatWest/RBS)*	*Up to 1yr*	*Up to 6 months*	*Up to 100 days*	*Not to be used*

Non-Specified Investments:			
	Minimum credit Criteria	**Maximum Investments**	**Maximum maturity period**
UK Local Authorities	Government Backed	£60m	2 years
Local Capital Finance Company Limited	Local Government Agency Backed	£100k	N/A

11. GLOSSARY

Basis Point
1/100th of 1%, i.e. 0.01%

Base Rate
Minimum lending rate of a bank or financial institution in the UK.

Callable Deposit
A deposit placed with a bank or building society at a set rate for a set amount of time. However, the borrower has the right to repay the funds on pre agreed dates, before maturity. This decision is based on how market rates have moved since the deal was agreed. If rates have fallen, the likelihood of the deposit being repaid rises, as cheaper money can be found by the borrower.

Capital Financing Requirement (CFR)
The underlying need to borrow for capital purposes.

Certificate of Deposit (CD)
Evidence of a deposit with a specified bank or building society repayable on a fixed date. They are negotiable instruments and have a secondary market; therefore the holder of a CD is able to sell it to a third party before the maturity of the CD.

Commercial Paper
Short-term obligations with maturities ranging from 2 to 270 days issued by banks, corporations and other borrowers. Such instruments are unsecured and usually discounted, although some may be interest bearing.

Counterparty
Another (or the other) party to an agreement or other market contract (e.g. lender / borrower / writer of a swap etc.)

CPI
Consumer Price Index - calculated by collecting and comparing prices of a set basket of goods and services as bought by a typical consumer, at regular intervals over time. The CPI covers some items that are not in the RPI, such as unit trust and stockbrokers fees, university accommodation fees and foreign students' university tuition fees.

Credit Rating
An evaluation made by a credit rating agency of an organisations likelihood of default.

Credit Default Swap
CDS - a swap designed to transfer the credit exposure of fixed income products between parties. The buyer of a credit swap receives credit protection, whereas the seller of the swap guarantees the credit worthiness of the product. By doing this, the risk of default is transferred from the holder of the fixed income security to the seller of the swap.

DMADF
Deposit Account offered by the Debt Management office (DMO), guaranteed by the UK government.

DMO

Debt Management Office. An Executive Agency of Her Majesty's Treasury. The DMO's responsibilities include debt and cash management for the UK Government, lending to local authorities and managing certain public sector funds.

ECB
European Central bank – sets the central interest rates in the EMU area. The ECB determines the targets itself for its interest rate setting policy; this is to keep inflation within a band of 0 to 2%. It does not accept that monetary policy is to be used to manage fluctuations in unemployment and growth caused by the business cycle.

EMU
European Monetary Union

Fed.
Federal Reserve Bank of America – sets the central rates in the USA.

Fixed Term Deposit (FTD)
Investment made with a financial institution for a fixed period at a fixed rate.

FCA (Financial Conduct Authority)
Body responsible for overseeing financial services.

Fiscal Policy
The Government policy on taxation and welfare payments.

Gilt
Registered British government securities giving the investor an absolute commitment from the government to honour the debt that those securities represent.

Minimum Revenue Provision (MRP)
Prudent provision for the repayment of debt.

Money Market Fund (MMF)
A well rated, highly diversified pooled investment vehicle whose assets mainly comprise of short term instruments.

Monetary Policy Committee (MPC)
Government body that sets the bank rate (commonly referred to as being base rate). Their primary target is to keep inflation within plus or minus 1% of a central target of 2.5% in two years time from the date of the monthly meeting of the Committee. Their secondary target is to support the Government in maintaining high and stable levels of growth and employment.

PWLB
Public Works Loans Board. A statutory body operating within the DMO and is responsible for lending money to local authorities and other prescribed bodies.

Term Deposit
A deposit held in a financial institution for a fixed term at a fixed rate.

Treasury Bill (T Bills)
Treasury bills are short term debt instruments issued by the UK or other governments. They provide a return to the investor by virtue of being issued at a discount to their final redemption value.

ANNEX A

Capita Asset Services on the Economic Background and Forward View

1. The Global Economy

1.1 **The Eurozone**. the ECB commenced, in March 2015 a €1.1 trillion programme of quantitative easing to buy high credit quality government and other debt of selected EZ countries at a rate of €60bn per month. This was intended to run initially to September 2016 but was extended to March 2017 at its December 2015 meeting. At its December and March 2016 meetings it progressively cut its deposit facility rate to reach -0.4% and its main refinancing rate from 0.05% to zero. At its March meeting, it also increased its monthly asset purchases to €80bn. These measures have struggled to make a significant impact in boosting economic growth and in helping inflation to rise significantly from low levels towards the target of 2%.

1.2 **Eurozone Elections.** Given the number and type of challenges the EU faces in the next eighteen months, there is an identifiable risk for the EU project to be called into fundamental question. The risk of an electoral revolt against the EU establishment has gained traction after the shock results of the UK referendum and the US Presidential election. But it remains to be seen whether any shift in sentiment will gain sufficient traction to produce any further shocks within the EU.

Key Dates 2017:

- Spring: Dutch General Election / French Presenditial Election
- Summer: French National Assembley
- Autumn: German Federal Election

1.3 **USA.** The American economy had a patchy 2015 with sharp swings in the quarterly growth rate leaving the overall growth for the year at 2.4%. Quarter 1 of 2016 at +0.8%, (on an annualised basis), and quarter 2 at 1.4% left average growth for the first half at a weak 1.1%. However, the first estimate for quarter 3 at 2.9% signalled a rebound to strong growth. The Fed. embarked on its long anticipated first increase in rates at its December 2015 meeting. At that point, confidence was high that there would then be four more increases to come in 2016. Since then, more downbeat news on the international scene and then the Brexit vote, have caused a delay in the timing of the second increase which is now strongly expected early in 2017. Overall, despite some data setbacks, the US is still, probably, the best positioned of the major world economies to make solid progress towards a combination of strong growth, full employment and rising inflation: this is going to require the central bank to take action to raise rates so as to make progress towards normalisation of monetary policy, albeit at lower central rates than prevailed before the 2008 crisis.

The result of the presidential election in November is expected to lead to a strengthening of US growth if Trump's election promise of a major increase in expenditure on infrastructure is implemented. This policy is also likely to strengthen inflation pressures as the economy is already working at near full capacity. In addition, the unemployment rate is at a low point verging on what is normally classified as being full employment. However, the US does have a substantial amount of hidden unemployment in terms of

an unusually large, (for a developed economy), percentage of the working population not actively seeking employment.

Trump's election has had a profound effect on the bond market and bond yields have risen sharply in the week since his election. Time will tell if this is a temporary over reaction, or a reasonable assessment of his election promises to cut taxes at the same time as boosting expenditure. This could lead to a sharp rise in total debt issuance from the current level of around 72% of GDP towards 100% during his term in office. However, although the Republicans now have a monopoly of power for the first time since the 1920s, in having a President and a majority in both Congress and the Senate, there is by no means any certainty that the politicians and advisers he has been appointing to his team, and both houses, will implement the more extreme policies that Trump outlined during his election campaign. Indeed, Trump may even rein back on some of those policies himself.

The election does not appear likely to have much impact on the Fed. in terms of holding back further on increasing the Fed. Rate. Accordingly, the next rate rise is still widely expected to occur in December 2016, followed by sharper increases thereafter, which may also cause Treasury yields to rise further. If the Trump package of policies is fully implemented, there is likely to be a significant increase in inflationary pressures which could, in turn, mean that the pace of further Fed. Rate increases will be quicker and stronger than had been previously expected.

1.4 **Asia.** Economic growth in China has been slowing down and this, in turn, has been denting economic growth in emerging market countries dependent on exporting raw materials to China. Medium term risks have been increasing in China e.g. a dangerous build up in the level of credit compared to the size of GDP, plus there is a need to address a major over supply of housing and surplus industrial capacity, which both need to be eliminated. This needs to be combined with a rebalancing of the economy from investment expenditure to consumer spending. However, the central bank has a track record of supporting growth through various monetary policy measures, though these further stimulate the growth of credit risks and so increase the existing major imbalances within the economy.

Economic growth in Japan is still patchy, at best, and skirting with deflation, despite successive rounds of huge monetary stimulus and massive fiscal action to promote consumer spending. The government is also making little progress on fundamental reforms of the economy.

1.5 **Emerging countries.** There have been major concerns around the vulnerability of some emerging countries exposed to the downturn in demand for commodities from China or to competition from the increase in supply of American shale oil and gas reaching world markets. The ending of sanctions on Iran has also brought a further significant increase in oil supplies into the world markets. While these concerns have subsided during 2016, if interest rates in the USA do rise substantially over the next few years, (and this could also be accompanied by a rise in the value of the dollar in exchange markets), this could cause significant problems for those emerging countries with large amounts of debt denominated in dollars. The Bank of International Settlements has recently released a report that $340bn of emerging market corporate debt will fall due for repayment in the remaining two months of 2016 and in 2017 – a 40% increase on the figure for the last three years.

Financial markets could also be vulnerable to risks from those emerging countries with major sovereign wealth funds, that are highly exposed to the falls in commodity prices from the levels prevailing before 2015, especially oil, and which, therefore, may have to liquidate substantial amounts of investments in order to cover national budget deficits over the next few years if the price of oil does not return to pre-2015 levels.

2. The UK Economy

2.1 UK GDP growth rates in of 2.2% in 2013 and 2.9% in 2014 were the strongest growth rates of any G7 country; the 2014 growth rate was also the strongest UK rate since 2006 and the 2015 growth rate is likely to be a leading rate in the G7 again. However, quarter 1 of 2015 was weak at +0.4%, although there was a short lived rebound in quarter 2 to +0.7% before it subsided again to +0.5% (+2.3% y/y) in quarter 3. The Bank of England's November Inflation Report included a forecast for growth to remain around 2.5% – 2.7% over the next three years. For this recovery, however, to become more balanced and sustainable in the longer term, it still needs to move away from dependence on consumer expenditure and the housing market to manufacturing and investment expenditure. The strong growth since 2012 has resulted in unemployment falling quickly to a current level of 5.3**%.**

2.2 The MPC has been particularly concerned that the squeeze on the disposable incomes of consumers should be reversed by wage inflation rising back above the level of CPI inflation in order to underpin a sustainable recovery. It has, therefore, been encouraging in 2015 to see wage inflation rising significantly above CPI inflation which has been around zero since February. The Inflation Report was notably subdued in respect of the forecasts for CPI inflation; this was expected to barely get back up to the 2% target within the 2-3 year time horizon. However, once the falls in oil, gas and food prices over recent months fall out of the 12 month calculation of CPI, there will be a sharp tick up from the current zero rate to around 1% in the second half of 2016. Indeed, the increase in the forecast for inflation at the three year horizon was the biggest in a decade and at the two year horizon it was the biggest since February 2013.

Nevertheless, despite average weekly earnings ticking up to 3.0% y/y in the three months ending in September, this is unlikely to provide ammunition for the MPC to take action to raise Bank Rate in the near future as labour productivity growth has meant that net labour unit costs appear to be rising by about only 1% y/y. Having said that, at the start of October, data came out that indicated annual labour cost growth had jumped sharply in quarter 2 from +0.3% to +2.2%: time will tell if this is just a blip or the start of a trend.

2.3 There is, therefore, considerable uncertainty around how quickly inflation will rise in the next few years and this makes it difficult to forecast when the MPC will decide to make a start on increasing Bank Rate. There are also concerns around the fact that the central banks of the UK and US currently have few monetary policy options left to them given that central rates are near to zero and huge QE is already in place. There are, therefore, arguments that they need to raise rates sooner, rather than later, so as to have some options available for use if there was another major financial crisis in the near future. But it is unlikely that either would raise rates until they are sure that growth was securely embedded and 'noflation' was not a significant threat.

2.4 The forecast for the first increase in Bank Rate has, therefore, been pushed back progressively during 2015 from Q4 2015 to Q2 2016 and increases after that will be at a

much slower pace, and to much lower levels than prevailed before 2008, as increases in Bank Rate will have a much bigger effect on heavily indebted consumers than they did before 2008.

2.5 The Government's revised Budget in July eased the pace of cut backs from achieving a budget surplus in 2018/19 to achieving that in 2019/20.

3. Capita Asset Services forward view

3.1 Economic forecasting remains difficult with so many external influences weighing on the UK. Our Bank Rate forecasts, (and also MPC decisions), will be liable to further amendment depending on how economic data and developments in financial markets transpire over the next year. Forecasts for average earnings beyond the three year time horizon will be heavily dependent on economic and political developments. Major volatility in bond yields is likely to endure as investor fears and confidence ebb and flow between favouring more risky assets i.e. equities, or the safe haven of bonds.

3.2 The overall longer run trend is for gilt yields and PWLB rates to rise, albeit gently. An eventual world economic recovery may also see investors switching from the safe haven of bonds to equities.

3.3 The overall balance of risks to economic recovery in the UK remains to the downside, particularly with the current uncertainty over the final terms of Brexit.

3.4 Downside risks currently include:

- Geopolitical risks in Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Asia, increasing safe haven flows.
- UK economic growth turns significantly weaker than we currently anticipate.
- Weak growth or recession in the UK's main trading partners - the EU and US.
- A resurgence of the Eurozone sovereign debt crisis.
- Weak Capitalisation of European banks.
- Monetary policy action failing to stimulate sustainable growth and combat the treat of deflation in western economies, especially the Eurozone and Japan.

3.5 The potential for upside risks to UK gilt yields and PWLB rates, especially for longer term PWLB rates include:

- Uncertainty around the terms of a UK exit from the EU.
- The commencement by the US Federal Reserve of increases in the Fed. funds rate causing a fundamental reassessment by investors of the relative risks of holding bonds as opposed to equities and leading to a major flight from bonds to equities.
- UK inflation returning to significantly higher levels than in the wider EU and US, causing an increase in the inflation premium inherent to gilt yields.

3.6 **Brexit timetable and process:**

- March 2017: UK government notifies the European Council of its intention to leave under the Treaty on European Union Article 50
- March 2019: two-year negotiation period on the terms of exit. This period can be extended with the agreement of all members i.e. not that likely.
- UK continues as an EU member during this two-year period with access to the single market and tariff free trade between the EU and UK.
- The UK and EU would attempt to negotiate, among other agreements, a bi-lateral trade agreement over that period.

- The UK would aim for a negotiated agreed withdrawal from the EU, although the UK may also exit without any such agreements.
- If the UK exits without an agreed deal with the EU, World Trade Organisation rules and tariffs could apply to trade between the UK and EU - but this is not certain.
- On exit from the EU: the UK parliament would repeal the 1972 European Communities Act.
- The UK will then no longer participate in matters reserved for EU members, such as changes to the EU's budget, voting allocations and policies.

ANNEX B

Review of the Minimum Revenue Provision Policy

1. Background

1.1 This report reviews the policy for accounting for the Minimum Revenue Provision. The MRP arises because there is statutory requirement for local authorities to set aside some of their revenues as provision for debt repayment. The provision is in respect of capital expenditure financed by borrowing or credit arrangements. The underlying need to borrow is termed the Capital Financing Requirement (CFR) and represents the amount of borrowing required to finance capital investment after including any financing from capital receipts, capital grants, contributions, reserves and revenue financing.

1.2 Prior to April 2007, the MRP set aside was specified as a percentage of the Council's CFR. Since April 2007, MRP requirements have been relaxed significantly and the set aside is no longer a prescribed amount. The Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) guidance now permits a variety of methods to be used to calculate the MRP set aside and the subsequent guidance issued in February 2012 sets out a number of possible methods a council might wish to follow, although even these are not exhaustive.

1.3 MRP calculations no longer directly impact on central government funding, since the link between Revenue Support Grant and levels of supported borrowing have been eroded. The implied grant support charge of 4% is no longer relative and a lower amount could be applied. The core requirement now is simply that the Council has an approved policy for calculating MRP and sets aside an amount which it deems to be prudent, having regard to the CLG's statutory guidance.

2. Minimum Revenue Provision

2.1 The MRP budget of £13.02m is based on three component parts:

- CFR pre April 2008 (including government supported borrowing)
- CFR post April 2008 – 2016 (unsupported/prudential borrowing)
- A voluntary contribution

2.2 The method of calculating MRP on pre 2008 CFR is a 4% reducing balance method which in the CLG guidance referred to in paragraph 2.4 is option 2. The MRP calculation for post 2008 CFR is based on the useful asset life of those capital schemes to which the borrowing relates (option 3 in the guidance). Previously only options 1 (the regulatory method) and option 2 are normally available for pre 2008 CFR and options 3 and 4 (the depreciation method) are for self-financed (unsupported) borrowing. The Council has also in the past opted to make an additional voluntary contribution of £0.2m pa.

3. Review of MRP

3.1 Officers have recently undertaken a review of the MRP budget and received advice from Arlingclose an independent Treasury Management adviser. The CLG guidance on the calculation of MRP, includes a number of methods which it considers to be prudent. However the guidance is clear that authorities are also free to devise other methods they consider to be prudent.

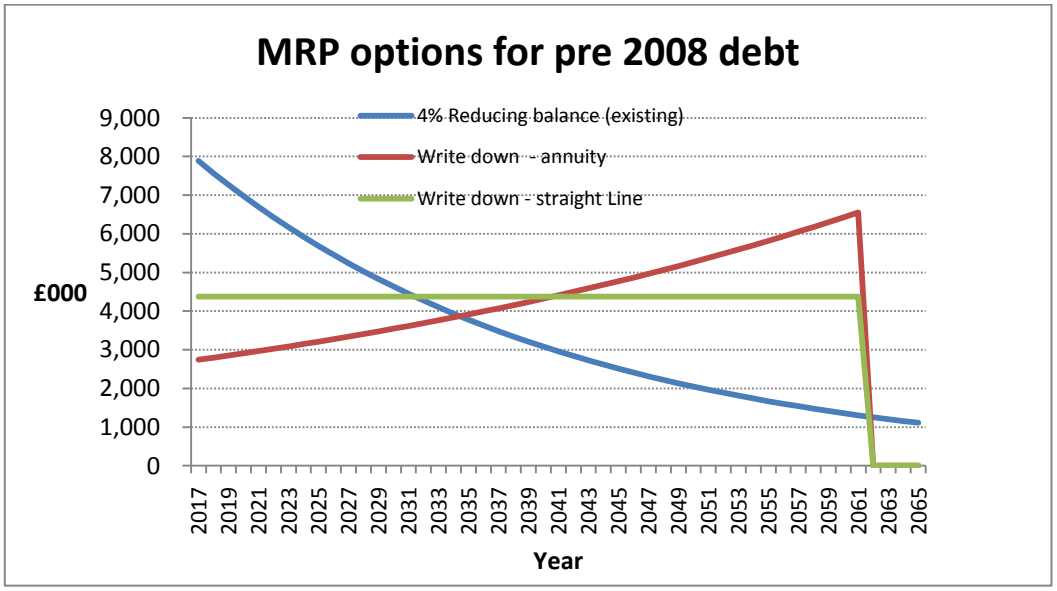
3.2 The guidance defines prudence as charging MRP to the revenue account "over a period that is either reasonably commensurate with that over which the capital expenditure provides benefits, or, in the case of government supported borrowing, reasonably commensurate with the period implicit in the determination of the grant. Re-profiling the MRP payments over time could generate up-front revenue savings on the budget.

3.3 Other prudent methods that are now considered to be available to re-profile MRP are as follows:

- Fixed period of write down;
- Link to formula grant;
- Link with debt maturity profile.

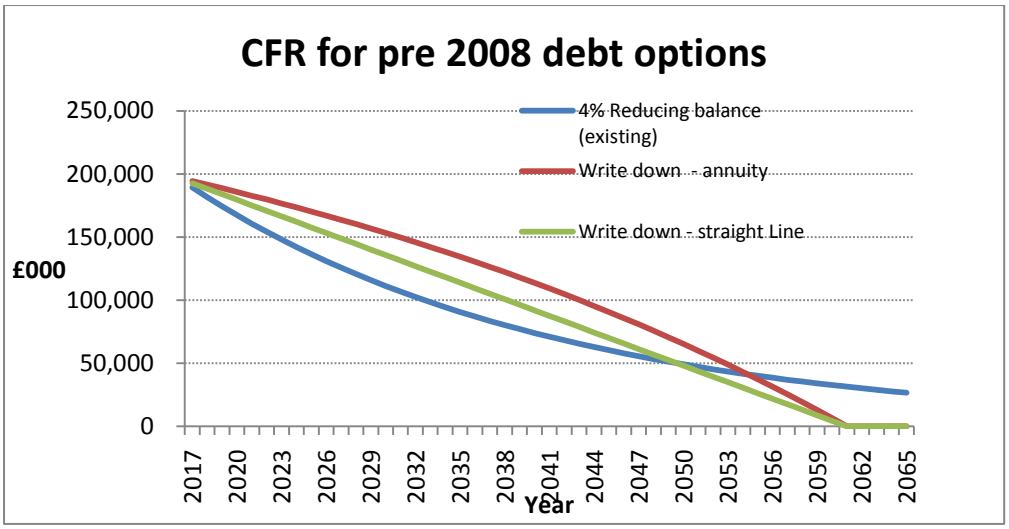
Fixed period of write down

3.4 The period of write down method can be fixed and therefore reduced when compared to a reducing balance method. The repayment can then be calculated either on either a straight line (equal instalments) or an annuity basis. The annuity method is like a repayment mortgage with lower principal (ie MRP) in the earlier years and increasing over time and a 2% annuity is typical (based on the Bank of England's inflation target). The asset life chosen for either method could be linked to the individual assets supported by the borrowing or if this information is not available on an assumed weighted average life, usually 50 years. The graph below compares the existing 4% reducing balance method to the straight line and annuity options of fixed period write down.



3.5 The figures are based on re-profiling the pre 2008 CFR, which represents 80% of the total CFR. The weighted average asset life is over a 45 year period to align closer to when the debt would be fully repaid rather than the standard 50 year period. The MRP charge for 2016/17 would then reduce from £7.9m under the existing reducing balance method to £4.4m using a straight line method and £2.7m using an annuity method. The graph shows that the straight line method is lower than the reducing balance method up until 2031/32 and for the annuity method up until 2034/35.

3.6 The graph below shows the impact of the MRP methods above on the CFR. With the fixed periods, the CFR would be repaid by 2060/61 but under the reducing balance method, the CFR is £31m and would then carry on indefinitely meaning an MRP would still need to be charged to council tax payers.



3.7 The advantages of the fixed period write down method over the reducing balance method are that it is more equitable, results in debt being fully repaid and generates revenue savings in the earlier years. The advantage of the straight line calculation over the annuity calculation is that it is evenly spread over time and so easier to calculate and budget for. The annuity method takes into account the 'time value of money' but its main disadvantage is that future tax payers will pay more for the asset even though they will receive less of the benefit as the asset deteriorates over time.

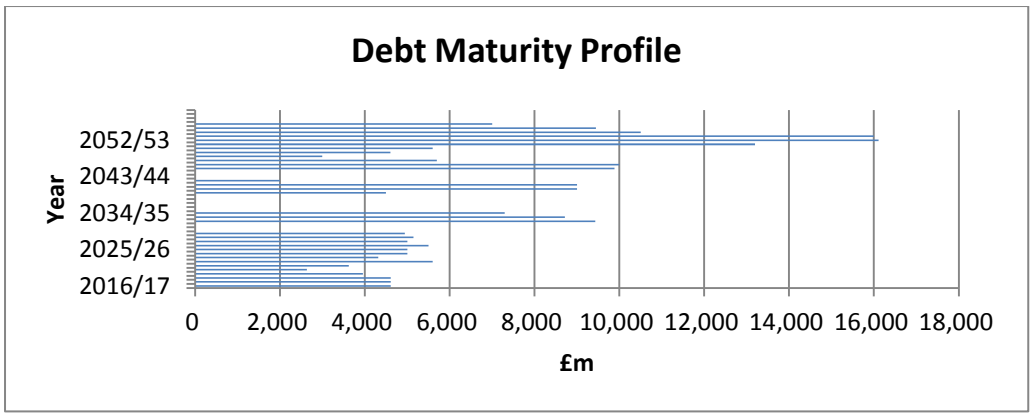
3.8 Nationally, a number of authorities have already moved to a reduction in the write down period for pre 2008 debt. Of twelve authorities reviewed that had moved away from the reducing balance method, ten adopted the straight line method and two the annuity method. KPMG the Council's external auditors have been consulted. The auditors has expressed some concerns with the annuity method and that adopting the straight line approach is less likely to face a challenge from the Council's auditors. The Council anticipates carrying out a further review of MRP profile/options within the next five years.

Link to formula grant

3.9 The link to formula grant (revenue support grant and business rates) reducing balance method is based on the premise that since 2008, local government funding has reduced so a historic 4% charge is now over providing and a rate closer to 2% is more realistic and prudent. A disadvantage of this method is the uncertainty over future grant settlements. If settlements were to rise then the MRP charge could increase and so eradicate any future savings. Another disadvantage is that with any reducing balance method, the CFR will never be completely financed and the life far exceeds the borrowing to which it relates.

Link with debt maturity profile

3.10 The link to debt maturity profile method is most suitable where outstanding debt is closely linked to the CFR. The pre 2008 CFR at 31 March 2016 was £197m compared to a higher debt of £226m. The debt maturity profile is shown in the graph below.

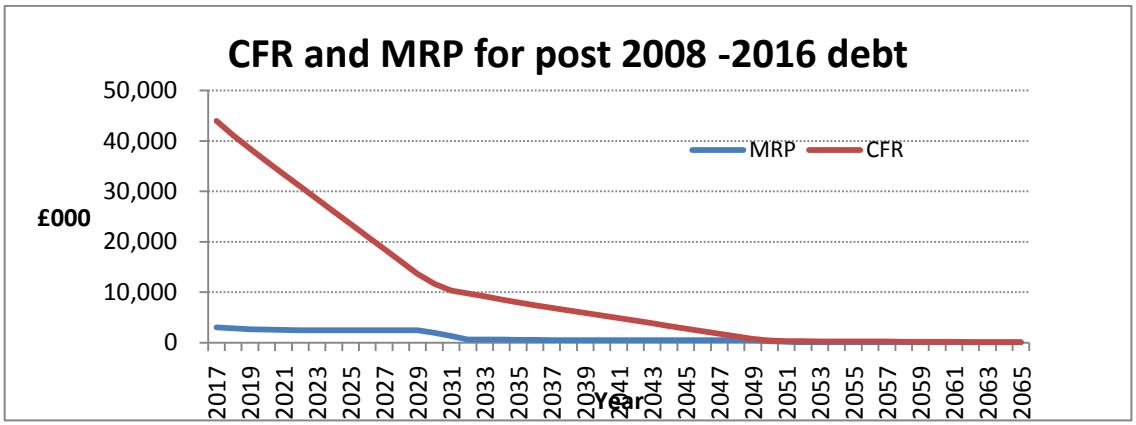


3.11 Existing pre 2008 debt will be fully repaid by 2056/57. The maturity profile is fairly even from 2016/17 to 2029/30 around £5m pa but after that there are maturity gaps. The repayments are significant and above £10m pa between 2051/52 and 2054/55. If linked to the debt maturity profile then there would have to be smoothing of the MRP in the middle years 2030/31 to 2044/45 to ensure a more even charge. This also assumes that there are resources available to repay the maturing debt and debt is not rescheduled or renewed.

3.12 The option which is considered therefore to be the most appropriate for pre 2008 CFR is the reduction in the period of the write down using a straight line calculation. This would result in an MRP for 2016/17 of £4.4m which would be a reduction of £3.5m compared to the £7.9m that would be charged under the existing reducing balance method.

Post 2008 – 2016 MRP and Voluntary MRP Contribution

3.13 The post 2008 MRP is currently being calculated using an option 3 individual asset life method and the charge in 2016/17 is £3.06m. There are no significant arguments to change from this approach and it would remain consistent with the proposed change to the pre 2008 method. The MRP and CFR profiles are shown in the graph below. By 2031/32, the MRP has reduced to £0.6m pa.



3.14 It is proposed to no longer charge a voluntary MRP contribution of £0.2m pa as a prudent provision is already being made.

Existing MRP Projections to 2020/21 (excluding future capital programme)

3.15 The changes outlined above, would reduce the total MRP charge for 2016/17 to £7.44m, based on the current CFR, a reduction of £5.58m on the budget. The forecast and resultant reductions over a five year period are shown in the table below:

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Budget	13.02	12.38	11.79	11.79	11.79
Forecast	7.44	7.21	7.02	6.94	6.90
Reduction	(5.58)	(5.17)	(4.77)	(4.85)	(4.89)

3.16 The CFR will change however for future changes in the capital programme if the capital investment is not funded from existing or new resources. Unfinanced future capital expenditure will attract an MRP charge and also will need to be funded at some future point through actual borrowing on which interest will have to be paid. Section three below looks at the impact of future capital spending plans.

3.17 The Council's annual MRP Policy Statement will need to be updated for the changes proposed to the re-profiling of the MRP on pre 2008 debt and removing the additional voluntary MRP contribution.

4. Conclusion and Reasons for Recommendation

4.1 The review shows that, by re-profiling MRP payments, a reduced charge to the revenue account can be achieved in the period to 2032. This is possible by changing the method of calculation from a reducing balance to a straight line basis. There are also savings on the interest payable budget as historical debt is maturing and any new debt is taken out at much lower rates of interest. However the total savings are mitigated partially by a reduction in investment income as the base rate has been falling.

4.2 The current MTFP includes a £1m increase pa in the Treasury Management over the three year period 2018/19 to 2020/21 for any new capital investment or other borrowing required. This review has incorporated, and provided for, the latest information within the capital programme 2016-2023.

4.3 The Committee is recommended to approve the preferred option for changing the method of calculating MRP and also the reduced revenue charges that could be generated from within the Treasury Management budget to help meet the MTFP funding shortfall.

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Appendix 22

OPTIONS FOR LOCAL APPOINTMENT OF EXTERNAL AUDITORS - Analysis			
Options	**Description**	**Possible advantages**	**Possible disadvantages**
Option 1 – Make a stand-alone appointment	Procuring a stand-alone appointment overseen by a specially set up independent Audit Panel. The members of the Panel would need to be wholly or a majority of independent members. This option would therefore incur costs associated with the recruitment of independent members and of maintaining the panel. Under this option, the Council would not be able to take advantage of reduced fees that may be available through joint or national procurement contracts.	• Full ownership of the process • Fully bespoke contract with the auditor • Tendering process more based on local circumstances (within EU procurement rules)	• May experience difficulties in appointing majority independent panel members and independent panel chair • Will need to ensure that panel members are suitably qualified to understand and participate in the panel's function • Will have to cover panel expenses completely • May not be able to procure at a lower cost, e.g. depending on authority location, risk of limited provider choice and a single authority contract may be less attractive to some providers • Will not achieve economies of scale
Option 2 – Set up a Joint Auditor Panel	Joining with other councils to set up a joint independent Auditor Panel. This option would spread the cost across a number of local authorities (for example, this could be a joint procurement across East Sussex or Orbis partners (East Sussex County Council, Surrey County Council and Brighton & Hove City Council).). There would be a greater opportunity for negotiating some economies of scale by being able to offer a larger, combined contract value, however, the decision making body would be further removed from local input.	• Less administration than a sole auditor panel • Will be able to share administration expenses • May be easier to attract suitable panel members If procuring a joint audit contract: • May still be a relatively tailored process • May be able to achieve some economies of scale If procuring separate audit contracts: • An opportunity for fully bespoke contracts with the auditor if the	If procuring a joint audit contract: • May need to compromise on arrangements or auditor contract • May not end up with first choice of auditor, compared to an individual auditor panel. If a large group of authorities work together and decide to appoint one joint audit contract across all authorities, a joint panel may be more likely to advise appointment of an auditor it considers suitable for all authorities taken together • Need to agree appointment of

		group of authorities can agree	members across multiple authorities and set up a joint decision-making process
Option 3 - Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited (PSAA) - The national scheme for appointing local auditors	A not-for-profit company established by the Local Government Association (LGA). Administer the current audit contracts, let by the Audit Commission before it closed. PSAA have the support of the LGA, which has worked to secure the option for principal local government and police bodies to appoint auditors through a dedicated sector-led national procurement body. PSAA have established an advisory panel, drawn from representative groups of local government and police bodies, to give access to Councils views on the design and operation of the scheme. PSAA have been specified by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government as the appointing person for principal local government bodies. This means that PSAA will make auditor appointments to principal local government bodies that choose to opt into the national appointment arrangements PSAA will operate for audits of the accounts from 2018/19.	• The costs of setting up the appointment arrangements and negotiating fees would be shared across all opt-in authorities • By offering large contract values the firms would be able to offer better rates and lower fees than are likely to result from local negotiation • Any conflicts at individual authorities would be managed by the PSAA who would have a number of contracted firms to call upon. • The appointment process would not be ceded to locally appointed independent members. Instead a separate body set up to act in the collective interests of the 'opt-in' authorities. • Avoiding the necessity for the Council to establish an auditor panel and to undertake an auditor procurement; • Savings from one major procurement as opposed to running an individual or East Sussex-wide procurement exercise; • Securing highly competitive prices from audit firms through economies of scale; • A scale of fees which reflects size, complexity and audit risk;	• Individual elected members will have less opportunity for direct involvement in the appointment process other than through the LGA and/or stakeholder representative groups. • In order for the PSAA to be viable and to be placed in the strongest possible negotiating position the PSAA will need Councils to indicate their intention to opt-in before final contract prices are known.

		• Distribution of surpluses to participating bodies; • Appointment of the same auditors to bodies involved in significant collaboration/joint working initiatives or across regions (for example, this could be an opportunity to appoint the same external auditor for respective authorities within the Orbis partnership), where the parties believe that it will enhance efficiency and value for money.	

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27 October 2016

Email: appointingperson@psaa.co.uk

Appendix 23

Becky Shaw
East Sussex County Council
County Hall
St Annes Crescent
Lewes Sussex BN7 1SW

Copied to: Julie Woolgar, Director of Finance, East Sussex County Council
Philip Baker, Assistant Chief Executive & Head of Legal Services, East Sussex County Council

Dear Ms Shaw

Invitation to opt into the national scheme for auditor appointments

As you know the external auditor for the audit of the accounts for 2018/19 has to be appointed before the end of 2017. That may seem a long way away, but as there is now a choice about how to make that appointment, a decision on your authority's approach will be needed soon.

We are pleased that the Secretary of State has expressed his confidence in us by giving us the role of appointing local auditors under a national scheme. This is one choice open to your authority. We issued a prospectus about the scheme in July 2016, available to download on the appointing person page of our website, with other information you may find helpful.

The timetable we have outlined for appointing auditors under the scheme means we now need to issue a formal invitation to opt into these arrangements. The covering email provides the formal invitation, along with a form of acceptance of our invitation for you to use if your authority decides to join the national scheme. We believe the case for doing so is compelling. To help with your decision we have prepared the additional information attached to this letter.

I need to highlight two things:

- we need to receive your formal acceptance of this invitation by 9 March 2017; and
- the relevant regulations require that, except for a body that is a corporation sole (a police and crime commissioner), the decision to accept the invitation and to opt in needs to be made by the members of the authority meeting as a whole. We appreciate this will need to be built into your decision making timetable.

If you have any other questions not covered by our information, do not hesitate to contact us by email at appointingperson@psaa.co.uk.

Yours sincerely

Jon Hayes, Chief Officer

Appointing an external auditor

Information on the national scheme

Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited (PSAA)

We are a not-for-profit company established by the Local Government Association (LGA). We administer the current audit contracts, let by the Audit Commission before it closed.

We have the support of the LGA, which has worked to secure the option for principal local government and police bodies to appoint auditors through a dedicated sector-led national procurement body. We have established an advisory panel, drawn from representative groups of local government and police bodies, to give access to your views on the design and operation of the scheme.

The national scheme for appointing local auditors

We have been specified by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government as the appointing person for principal local government bodies. This means that we will make auditor appointments to principal local government bodies that choose to opt into the national appointment arrangements we will operate for audits of the accounts from 2018/19. These arrangements are sometimes described as the 'sector-led body' option, and our thinking for this scheme was set out in a prospectus circulated to you in July. The prospectus is available on the appointing person page of our website.

We will appoint an auditor for all opted-in authorities for each of the five financial years beginning from 1 April 2018, unless the Secretary of State chooses to terminate our role as the appointing person beforehand. He or she may only do so after first consulting opted-in authorities and the LGA.

What the appointing person scheme will offer

We are committed to making sure the national scheme will be an excellent option for auditor appointments for you.

We intend to run the scheme in a way that will save time and resources for local government bodies. We think that a collective procurement, which we will carry out on behalf of all opted-in authorities, will enable us to secure the best prices, keeping the cost of audit as low as possible for the bodies who choose to opt in, without compromising on audit quality.

Our current role means we have a unique experience and understanding of auditor procurement and the local public audit market.

Using the scheme will avoid the need for you to:

- establish an audit panel with independent members;
- manage your own auditor procurement and cover its costs;
- monitor the independence of your appointed auditor for the duration of the appointment;
- deal with the replacement of any auditor if required; and
- manage the contract with your auditor.

Our scheme will endeavour to appoint the same auditors to other opted-in bodies that are involved in formal collaboration or joint working initiatives, if you consider that a common auditor will enhance efficiency and value for money.

We will also try to be flexible about changing your auditor during the five-year appointing period if there is good reason, for example where new joint working arrangements are put in place.

Securing a high level of acceptances to the opt-in invitation will provide the best opportunity for us to achieve the most competitive prices from audit firms. The LGA has previously sought expressions of interest in the appointing person arrangements, and received positive responses from over 270 relevant authorities. We ultimately hope to achieve participation from the vast majority of eligible authorities.

High quality audits

The Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 provides that firms must be registered as local public auditors with one of the chartered accountancy institutes acting in the capacity of a Recognised Supervisory Body (RSB). The quality of registered firms' work will be subject to scrutiny by both the RSB and the Financial Reporting Council (FRC), under arrangements set out in the Act.

We will:

- only contract with audit firms that have a proven track record in undertaking public audit work;
- include obligations in relation to maintaining and continuously improving quality in our contract terms and in the quality criteria in our tender evaluation;
- ensure that firms maintain the appropriate registration and will liaise closely with RSBs and the FRC to ensure that any quality concerns are detected at an early stage; and
- take a close interest in your feedback and in the rigour and effectiveness of firms' own quality assurance arrangements.

We will also liaise with the National Audit Office to help ensure that guidance to auditors is updated as necessary.

Procurement strategy

In developing our procurement strategy for the contracts with audit firms, we will have input from the advisory panel we have established. The panel will assist PSAA in developing arrangements for the national scheme, provide feedback to us on proposals as they develop, and helping us maintain effective channels of communication. We think it is particularly important to understand your preferences and priorities, to ensure we develop a strategy that reflects your needs within the constraints set out in legislation and in professional requirements.

In order to secure the best prices we are minded to let audit contracts:

- for 5 years;
- in 2 large contract areas nationally, with 3 or 4 contract lots per area, depending on the number of bodies that opt in; and
- to a number of firms in each contract area to help us manage independence issues.

The value of each contract will depend on the prices bid, with the firms offering the best value being awarded larger amounts of work. By having contracts with a number of firms, we will be able to manage issues of independence and avoid dominance of the market by one or two firms. Limiting the national volume of work available to any one firm will encourage competition and ensure the plurality of provision.

Auditor appointments and independence

Auditors must be independent of the bodies they audit, to enable them to carry out their work with objectivity and credibility, and in a way that commands public confidence.

We plan to take great care to ensure that every auditor appointment passes this test. We will also monitor significant proposals for auditors to carry out consultancy or other non-audit work, to protect the independence of auditor appointments.

We will consult you on the appointment of your auditor, most likely from September 2017. To make the most effective allocation of appointments, it will help us to know about:

- any potential constraints on the appointment of your auditor because of a lack of independence, for example as a result of consultancy work awarded to a particular firm;
- any joint working or collaboration arrangements that you think should influence the appointment; and
- other local factors you think are relevant to making the appointment.

We will ask you for this information after you have opted in.

Auditor appointments for the audit of the accounts of the 2018/19 financial year must be made by 31 December 2017.

Fee scales

We will ensure that fee levels are carefully managed by securing competitive prices from firms and by minimising our own costs. Any surplus funds will be returned to scheme members under our articles of association and our memorandum of understanding with the Department for Communities and Local Government and the LGA.

Our costs for setting up and managing the scheme will need to be covered by audit fees. We expect our annual operating costs will be lower than our current costs because we expect to employ a smaller team to manage the scheme. We are intending to fund an element of the costs of establishing the scheme, including the costs of procuring audit contracts, from local government's share of our current deferred income. We think this is appropriate because the new scheme will be available to all relevant principal local government bodies.

PSAA will pool scheme costs and charge fees to audited bodies in accordance with a fair scale of fees which has regard to size, complexity and audit risk, most likely as evidenced by audit fees for 2016/17. Pooling means that everyone in the scheme will benefit from the most competitive prices. Fees will reflect the number of scheme participants – the greater the level of participation, the better the value represented by our scale fees.

Scale fees will be determined by the prices achieved in the auditor procurement that PSAA will need to undertake during the early part of 2017. Contracts are likely to be awarded at the end of June 2017, and at this point the overall cost and therefore the level of fees required will be clear. We expect to consult on the proposed scale of fees in autumn 2017 and to publish the fees applicable for 2018/19 in March 2018.

Opting in

The closing date for opting in is 9 March 2017. We have allowed more than the minimum eight week notice period required, because the formal approval process for most eligible bodies, except police and crime commissioners, is a decision made by the members of an authority meeting as a whole.

We will confirm receipt of all opt-in notices. A full list of authorities who opt in will be published on our website. Once we have received an opt-in notice, we will write to you to request information on any joint working arrangements relevant to your auditor appointment, and any potential independence matters that would prevent us appointing a particular firm.

If you decide not to accept the invitation to opt in by the closing date, you may subsequently make a request to opt in, but only after 1 April 2018. The earliest an auditor appointment can be made for authorities that opt in after the closing date is therefore for the audit of the accounts for 2019/20. We are required to consider such requests, and agree to them unless there are reasonable grounds for their refusal.

Timetable

In summary, we expect the timetable for the new arrangements to be:

- Invitation to opt in issued — 27 October 2016
- Closing date for receipt of notices to opt in — 9 March 2017
- Contract notice published — 20 February 2017
- Award audit contracts — By end of June 2017
- Consult on and make auditor appointments — By end of December 2017
- Consult on and publish scale fees — By end of March 2018

Enquiries

We publish frequently asked questions on our website. We are keen to receive feedback from local bodies on our plans. Please email your feedback or questions to: appointingperson@psaa.co.uk.

If you would like to discuss a particular issue with us, please send an email to the above address, and we will make arrangements either to telephone or meet you.

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Appendix 24 – The Conservators of Ashdown Forest – Proposed 2017/18 Budget

DRAFT PROPOSED CORE BUDGET SUMMARY
FINANCIAL YEAR 2017/18

INCOME SUMMARY	2016/17 Budget £	2016/17 Forecast £	2017/18 Budget £
Grants	88,800	88,800	81,220
Countryside Stewardship Staff Uplift	-	87,605	104,840
Charitable Receipts and Donations	67,600	68,100	68,100
Licences & Forest Rate	177,714	182,648	183,010
Visitors	18,350	19,061	20,250
Sundry Receipts	10,840	12,135	9,590
Restricted Funds (designated for specific purpose)	5,000	43,858	8,050
Financial	800	800	600
TOTAL INCOME	**369,104**	**503,007**	**475,660**

EXPENDITURE SUMMARY	2016/17 Budget £	2016/17 Forecast £	2017/18 Budget £
Staff Costs	300,000	322,018	309,895
Administration Overheads	54,600	57,677	53,275
Visitors	9,600	14,477	16,500
Forest Centre Development	-	23,000	-
Operational expenses	83,605	82,857	74,955
Financial	46,810	21,410	19,410
Total non capital Expenditure	**494,615**	**521,440**	**474,035**
Total Core Capital Expenditure	**2,480**	**1,780**	**1,600**
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**497,095**	**523,220**	**475,635**

BUDGET SUMMARY	General
Total Income	475,660
Total Expenditure	475,635
Surplus/(Deficit)	25

Appendix 25 – Ashdown Forest Trust Fund 2017/18 Projected Income and Expenditure

ASHDOWN FOREST TRUST FUND	Budget 2016/17	Draft Budget 2017/18
Income	£	£
Royal Ashdown Forest Golf Club- Rent	70,000	70,000
Bank Interest	445	385
	70,445	70,385
Expenditure		
Conservators of Ashdown Forest- Annual Grant	65,100	65,100
Professional & Audit Fees	4,000	4,000
	69,100	69,100
Surplus/Deficit	1,345	1,285
Balance Brought Forward	157,994	159,339
Balance Carried Forward	159,339	160,624

KPMG

Annual Audit Letter 2015/16

East Sussex County Council

October 2016

Contents

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This report is addressed to the Authority and has been prepared for the sole use of the Authority. We take no responsibility to any member of staff acting in their individual capacities, or to third parties. Public Sector Audit Appointments issued a document entitled Statement of Responsibilities of Auditors and Audited Bodies summarising where the responsibilities of auditors begin and end and what is expected from audited bodies. We draw your attention to this document which is available on Public Sector Audit Appointment's website (www.psaa.co.uk).

External auditors do not act as a substitute for the audited body's own responsibility for putting in place proper arrangements to ensure that public business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively.

We are committed to providing you with a high quality service. If you have any concerns or are dissatisfied with any part of KPMG's work, in the first instance you should contact Phil Johnstone, the engagement lead to the Authority, who will try to resolve your complaint. If you are dissatisfied with your response please contact the national lead partner for all of KPMG's work under our contract with Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited, Andrew Sayers (andrew.sayers@kpmg.co.uk). After this, if you are still dissatisfied with how your complaint has been handled you can access PSAA's complaints procedure by emailing generalenquiries@psaa.co.uk, by telephoning 020 7072 7445 or by writing to Public Sector Audit Appointments Limited, 3rd Floor, Local Government House, Smith Square, London, SW1P 3HZ.

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Document Classification: KPMG Confidential

Section one

Headlines

This Annual Audit Letter summarises the outcome from our audit work at East Sussex County Council in relation to their 2015/16 audit year.

Although it is addressed to Members of the Authority, it is also intended to communicate these key messages to key external stakeholders, including members of the public, and will be placed on the Authority's website.

VFM conclusion	We issued an unqualified conclusion on the Authority's arrangements to secure value for money (VFM conclusion) for 2015/16 on 21 July 2016. This means we are satisfied that during the year that Authority had proper arrangements for informed decision making, sustainable resource deployment and working with partners and third parties. To arrive at our conclusion we looked at the Authority's arrangements to make informed decision making, sustainable resource deployment and working with partners and third parties.
VFM risk areas	We undertook a risk assessment as part of our VFM audit work to identify the key areas impacting on our VFM conclusion and considered the arrangements you have put in place to mitigate these risks. Our risk assessment identified the following VFM risks: — Bexhill - Hastings Link Road — Better Care Fund There are no matters of any significance arising as result of our audit work in these VFM risk areas. We have concluded that the Authority has made proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources.
Audit opinion	We issued an unqualified opinion on the Authority's financial statements on 21 July 2016. This means that we believe the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Authority and of its expenditure and income for the year. The financial statements also include those of the pension fund.
Financial statements audit	We identified an audit difference which relates to a reclassification of fixed assets. We also identified an error in the Lease's note. Both of these were corrected by management and neither of which had an impact on the Comprehensive Income and Expenditure Statement (CIES) or Reserves. We did not identify any uncorrected audit differences. We have not identified any control findings or other recommendations in the course of our audit. As part of our audit work we followed up on the Authority's progress against previous audit recommendations. We are pleased to report that the Authority has taken appropriate action to address the issues that we have previously highlighted through high priority recommendations.
Annual Governance Statement	We reviewed your Annual Governance Statement and concluded that it was consistent with our understanding.

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Headlines (cont.)

This Annual Audit Letter summarises the outcome from our audit work at East Sussex County Council in relation to their 2015/16 audit year.

Although it is addressed to Members of the Authority, it is also intended to communicate these key messages to key external stakeholders, including members of the public, and will be placed on the Authority's website.

Pension fund audit	There were no significant issues arising from our audit of the pension fund and we issued an unqualified opinion on the pension fund financial statements as part of our audit report.
Whole of Government Accounts	We reviewed the consolidation pack which the Authority prepared to support the production of Whole of Government Accounts by HM Treasury. We reported that the Authority's pack was consistent with the audited financial statements.
Certificate	We have received an objection to the Authority's financial statements which we are currently considering. This means that we are not yet able to issue our certificate.
Audit fee	Our fee for 2015/16 was £83,572 for the Council, excluding VAT. This is a reduction in audit fee, compared to 2014/15, of £27,857 (25%). Further detail is contained in Appendix 3.

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Appendix 1: Summary of reports issued

This appendix summarises the reports we issued since our last Annual Audit Letter.

External Audit Plan (March 2016)

The External Audit Plan set out our approach to the audit of the Authority's financial statements and to work to support the VFM conclusion.

Audit Fee Letter (April 2016)

The Audit Fee Letter set out the proposed audit work and draft fee for the 2016/17 financial year.

Reports to Those Charged with Governance (July 2016)

The Report to Those Charged with Governance summarised the results of our audit work for 2015/16 including key issues and recommendations raised as a result of our observations. We issued a separate report for the audit of the pension fund.

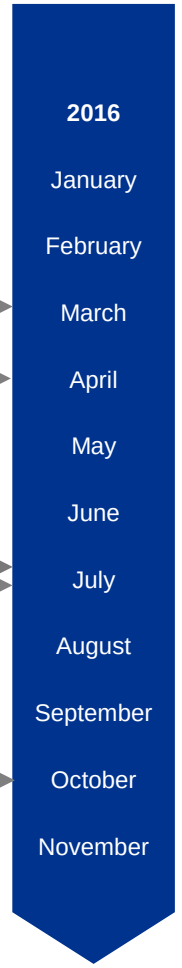
We also provided the mandatory declarations required under auditing standards as part of this report.

Auditor's Report (July 2016)

The Auditor's Report included our audit opinion on the financial statements including the pension fund accounts along with our VFM conclusion.

Annual Audit Letter (September 2016)

This Annual Audit Letter provides a summary of the results of our audit for 2015/16.



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Appendix 2: Audit fees

This appendix provides information on our final fees for the 2015/16 audit.

To ensure transparency about the extent of our fee relationship with the Authority we have summarised below the outturn against the 2015/16 planned audit fee.

External audit

Our final fee for the 2015/16 audit of the Authority was £83,572, which is in line with the planned fee

Our final fee for the 2015/16 audit of the Pension Fund was in line with the planned fee of £26,603.

Our fees are still subject to final determination by Public Sector Audit Appointments.

Other services

We also perform additional audit-related services for the certification of the Teachers Pension Authority return which is outside of Public Sector Audit Appointment's certification regime. This certification work is still ongoing. The final fee will be confirmed through our reporting on the outcome of that work in September 2016.

We also charged £3,713 for tax advice. This work was not related to our responsibilities under the Code of Audit Practice.

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