

Part One - Context, Vision and Objectives

Main Characteristics and key drivers for change in Brighton & Hove ('spatial portrait')

1.1 Brighton & Hove is a compact city, situated between the South Downs and the sea. 251,900¹ people live in the built up area that comprises roughly half of the city's extent (8,267 ha). With a limited legacy of derelict/ vacant sites these 'natural boundaries' define and limit the outward expansion of the city. In 2004/05 98% of residential developments and 100% of new employment floorspace came forward on brownfield land.

1.2 Brighton & Hove is an attractive city of distinct urban and suburban neighbourhoods generally low to medium rise, with some taller buildings in the urban core where net density levels range between 60-200 dwellings per hectares. Continuously rising house prices over the last few years, particularly for smaller properties have put home ownership out of the reach of many households.

1.3 The natural environment within and surrounding the city is of remarkable quality. The city is home to a great variety of common and rare animal and plant species. One sixth of the city's area is covered by a nature conservation designation. The extensive chalk downlands, currently designated an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), are essential to the health of the city, water supply (aquifer), biodiversity, leisure and recreation. The city's network of parks and open spaces play a wide role for the city as a whole hosting community and cultural events as well as being places of relaxation and recreation. There has been significant progress in sports-related regeneration and investment in sports facilities in schools and colleges.

1.4 Brighton & Hove is a regional cultural 'city by the sea' famous for its vibrant, cosmopolitan lifestyle with a strong commitment to the arts and a thriving creative industries sector which attracts tourism and new businesses. The city's cultural heritage encompasses the internationally renowned and iconic Royal Pavilion, regionally recognised museum collections, historic parks and gardens but also established cultural activities such as the Brighton Festival, exhibitions and community based arts and cultural events. The city is known internationally for its extensive Regency and Victorian architecture and has approximately 3,400 listed buildings. The city is also a major European business conference and tourist destination which attracts around 8m visitors and brings £408 m into the local economy annually and 15 to 20% of jobs. The 11km of seafront is the 'shopfront' of the city acting as a focus for entertainment, recreation and leisure activities. Substantial public and private investment has transformed the seafront between the Piers. Phased renewal of the coastal defences between Marina and the city boundary at Saltdean has been undertaken over the past 15 years, part of an ongoing programme of coastal defence maintenance.

1.5 The city is a regional centre for shopping and employment and a sub-regional centre for health services. The economy has performed strongly in recent years, growing by £1.5bn between 1996 and 2004 (2006 prices), with significant falls in unemployment and rises in average earnings. The city has a strong service sector economy, with public services, education and health and financial and business services being rich sources of local employment. Brighton & Hove is home to the biggest creative industries cluster in the south east outside London, currently providing over 10% of employment in the

¹ Mid year estimate for 2003

economy. The city is known as a profitable place for business with a strong entrepreneurial culture and a large proportion of residents working in higher grade professional occupations and the population as a whole is well-educated compared with the South East and national averages.

1.6 The city has a well-defined network of shopping centres and contains a significantly greater number of shops than other cities of similar size, with a strong reputation for specialist and independent traders. The two growing Universities within the city host around 32,000 students and with high graduate/ post-graduate retention they make a major contribution to the economic, social and cultural life of the city.

1.7 The city is a regional transport hub, with the A23/M23 linking it to London/M25 and the A27 providing major east-west links. Car ownership in the city is lowest in the South East region and one of lowest nationally and bus patronage and cycling and pedestrian movements in and out of the city centre have continued to increase since 2000. The city's rail network includes 8 stations over three lines with Brighton Station having the highest daily passenger volume of all stations along the south coast between Kent and Hampshire. Shoreham Harbour on the western side of the city is a regionally significant port.

1.8 Brighton & Hove is a diverse city of neighbourhoods and communities - in the 2001 census 94.3% of the city's population classified themselves as white and 5.7% as black or from minority ethnic groups. 8.7% of children and young people are from black or minority ethnic (BME) groups. The city's largest minority group is the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) community, estimated to be about 1 in six people in the city.

Drivers for Change

1.9 The Local Development Framework Core Strategy will need to take into account of the key drivers for change that will affect the city over the next twenty years, including:

- The population is expected to grow to 295,700 by 2026 if current trends continue².
- Brighton & Hove has a high proportion of young working age adults and by 2050 there will be 90,500 people aged 50 years and above living in Brighton & Hove, an increase of 20%.
- Population density of the city is over 30 residents per hectare, much greater than the South East³ or national average⁴. The private rented sector has some of the worst overcrowding outside London.
- To address the level of housing need identified in the city 2,520 affordable homes would have to be provided annually to meet the shortfall.
- Affordability of housing has serious implications for the recruitment and retention of staff. It has also resulted in a high number of concealed households.
- Homelessness remains a significant problem; proportionately there are around twice as many homeless households in priority need within the city in comparison with the South East and national figures.
- There is an under-supply of housing adaptable to the needs of disabled or ageing residents.

² Office of National Statistics forecast, 2004

³ South East excludes London

⁴ National means England and Wales

- There is a national trend towards increased car use. Accompanied by the anticipated future development in the city this will lead to severe congestion and poor air quality by 2026 without a number of positive measures to mitigate these impacts.
- Given the relative absence of major industrial polluting processes in Brighton & Hove, transport is the main cause of poor air quality in certain parts of the city. In 2008 an extended Air Quality Management Area was designated covering a significant area of the centre of the city.
- Whilst the creative industries are a growing and vibrant sector (with forecast growth between 2.5 and 5% per annum over the next 10 years) creating jobs, prosperity, cultural activity and tourism benefits, this can only be sustained if appropriate and affordable workspace is available.
- The city has a lack of affordable business premises.
- Set against economic success, the city is a net exporter of commuters, 33,000 who live in the city work outside whilst 28,000 of the city's workers live outside the city.
- The working age population is projected to increase by 12,000 over the next 10 years. This would mean that in order to maintain the current employment rate of 75.6%, more than 8,000 people will need to be moved into work.
- The city's unemployment rate is still significantly above the South East average and over 22% of adult residents have no qualifications, and school achievement level is below the national average.
- Worklessness across the city remains stubbornly high with 13,000 people on incapacity benefits and up to 17,000 on job seekers allowances (2006). The proportion of young people classed as 'not in education, employment or training' continues to be a concern and is currently at 10% (against a target of 7%).
- There is evidence that the city is developing a 'dual economy' with a large proportion of highly skilled jobs in knowledge-based occupations supported by a growing number of lower paid workers in lower skilled, frontline support services including care work and many of the hospitality and retail trades.
- Within the South East, Brighton & Hove ranks as 2nd most deprived local authority area in terms of its average Index of Multiple Deprivation ranking. Particular 'hotspots' of deprivation are within the East of Brighton (NDC) and there are 10 priority deprived neighbourhoods.
- Whilst real progress has been made in reducing the gap between deprived neighbourhoods in the city and England, there are risks of greater polarisation between deprived areas and the rest of the city. Those most affected by inequality in Brighton (when measured by income, benefit dependency, health and life expectancy, crime and environment) are children living in poverty, but there are also significant groups across the city with multiple needs concentrated in the most deprived areas.
- There is a shortfall of primary school places in the centre and west of the city and an oversupply in the north-east of the city.
- Brighton & Hove's ecological footprint has recently been calculated as 6.5 ha per person. This eco foot print is not sustainable and the city needs to shift towards a more resource efficient future.

- There is an urgent need to move to a low carbon economy and city. The Climate Change Bill sets out the government's target to reduce carbon emissions to 60% of the 1990 levels by 2050, regional targets are set out in the draft South East Plan and the Council's Sustainable Community Strategy sets a 3.5% per annum reduction target between 2006-2020.
- There is a need to make a significant contribution to low and zero decentralised energy production during the lifetime of the Core Strategy and to contribute to meeting the draft South East Plan regional renewable energy targets and sub-regional targets for land-based renewable energy.
- The city is within a 'highly water stressed' region with above regional average per capita water consumption there is therefore a need to secure the sustainable management of water resources and meet the objectives of the Water Framework Directive.
- In England and Wales, sea levels have risen by an average 1mm a year over the last century. Current guidance⁵ is that planning should anticipate sea level rises of 6mm a year in South East England and ensure the city is resilient to the predicted impacts of climate change such as warmer, wetter winters, hotter, drier summers, sea level rise and more frequent extreme weather events.
- Much of the Downland including the ancient woodland at Stanmer will be included within the boundary of the proposed South Downs National Park (expected to be confirmed in 2008).
- Available evidence suggests a continuing loss of species and habitats.
- In the denser inner core, access to open space is limited, particularly to the east of the city. In the west of the city, the seafront lawns and larger urban squares make a significant contribution to available recreation space.
- Sports and recreation facilities and opportunities are as yet inadequate for a city of its size and regional importance.
- Brighton & Hove faces increasing competition from home and abroad as a tourist destination both in the leisure and business tourism market.
- Great strides have been made in making the city a healthier place to be, however the health gap between rich and poor continues to grow.
- A young mobile population has implications for range of issues such as a sense of local community, potential for crime and disorder, need for suitable employment opportunities and need to provide a mix of housing units and tenure.
- Whilst community safety is improving in the city, many people are still victims of crime.

Planning Policy Context

1.10 The Core Strategy must take account of Government planning policy and advice, as set out in Planning Policy Statements (PPS) and must translate this into the local context where appropriate. The Government's overarching planning policy is set out in Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (PPS1). In order to plan for sustainable development, development plans need to carefully consider the interrelationship between social inclusion, protecting and enhancing the environment, the prudent use of natural resources and economic development.

1.11 The Core Strategy must take account the priorities set out in the **Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2016** (RES) which identifies the Coastal South East as an area of untapped economic potential, and the Brighton & Hove (Sussex Coast) Diamond as having the potential to stimulate prosperity across a wider area. The overarching objectives for the south east set out in the RES are for global competitiveness, smart growth and sustainable prosperity. The Core Strategy should also generally conform with the **South East Plan**, which will be formally adopted before the Core Strategy. The draft South East Plan:

- aims for a healthier region, a more sustainable pattern of development and a dynamic and robust regional economy.
- It locates Brighton & Hove at the centre of a Sussex Coast sub-region stretching from Chichester to Rye. This sub-region is designated a 'regeneration area' where a particular need for economic and social regeneration sits alongside extensive environmental designations.
- Gives the city an important role as a catalyst for the renaissance of the whole Sussex coast.
- Additional housing development in Brighton & Hove is expected to take the form of new strategic allocations on brownfield sites. Brighton & Hove is currently likely to be required to provide **11,000 new homes over the plan period to 2026** (550 per year).
- The draft Plan also requires, and sets out criteria for, the allocation of sites for employment use.
- Brighton is identified as part of the regional network of strategic city/town centres and the city is defined as a regional transport hub.
- The coastal strip is regarded as a priority area for tourism and the attraction of the city is promoted to encourage longer stays through linked trips to surrounding areas.
- Regency Brighton is identified as a regionally significant historic built environment.

Local Strategies and other Plans

1.12 The Core Strategy is expected draw on other plans and strategies produced by the council, or other organisations, that have implications for the development and use of land, particularly the Sustainable Community Strategy and the Local Transport Plan.

1.13 Every council has been asked by the Government to set up a local strategic partnership to produce a Sustainable Community Strategy which will co-ordinate efforts to tackle identified priorities for the city. Brighton & Hove's Sustainable Community Strategy sets out a vision for a City of Opportunities by the year 2020. It focuses on eight priority themes as identified by local residents. The strategy was put together by the 2020

Community Partnership, made up of 32 representatives of bodies or organisations that provide services or whose actions affect quality of life in the city. It was reviewed in early 2006 and the priority themes are:

- Promoting Enterprise and Learning
- Reducing Crime and Improving Safety
- Improving Health and Well-Being
- Strengthening Communities and Involving People
- Improving Housing and Affordability
- Promoting Resource Efficiency and Enhancing the Environment
- Promoting Sustainable Transport
- Providing Quality Services

The table below shows how the Core Strategy help delivers the Sustainable Community Strategy priorities:

Core Strategy Revised Preferred Options	Sustainable Community Strategy Priority Themes						
	Promoting Enterprise and Learning	Reducing Crime and Improving Safety	Improving Health and well-being	Strengthening Communities and involving People	Improving Housing and Affordability	Promoting Resource Efficiency & Enhancing the Environment	Promoting Sustainable Transport
DA1 - Brighton Centre and Churchill Square Area	(((((
DA2 - Brighton Marina and Black Rock	(((((((
DA3 - Lewes Road	(((((((
DA4 - New England Quarter and London Road	(((((((
DA5 - Eastern Road/ Edward Street	(((((((
DA6 - Hove Station Area	((((((

	Sustainable Community Strategy Priority Themes						
Core Strategy Revised Preferred Options	Promoting Enterprise and Learning	Reducing Crime and Improving Safety	Improving Health and well-being	Strengthening Communities and involving People	Improving Housing and Affordability	Promoting Resource Efficiency & Enhancing the Environment	Promoting Sustainable Transport
DA7 – Shoreham Harbour & South Portslade	(((((((
SA1 – The Seafront		((((
SA2 – Central Brighton	(((((
SA3 – Valley Gardens	(((((
SA4 – Urban Fringe		((((
SA5 – South Downs	((((
SN1 – Sustainable Neighbourhoods	(((((((
SN2 – Residential Renewal Areas	(((((((
CP1 Sustainable Buildings					((
CP2 Urban Design		(((
CP3 Public Streets & Spaces		(((((
CP4 Healthy City	((((((
CP5 Biodiversity	(((
CP6 Open Space		((((
CP7 Sports & Recreation		((((
CP8 Sustainable Transport		(((((

	Sustainable Community Strategy Priority Themes						
Core Strategy Revised Preferred Options	Promoting Enterprise and Learning	Reducing Crime and Improving Safety	Improving Health and well-being	Strengthening Communities and involving People	Improving Housing and Affordability	Promoting Resource Efficiency & Enhancing the Environment	Promoting Sustainable Transport
CP9 Developer Contributions	(((((((
CP10 Managing Flood Risk		((
CP11 Housing Delivery				((
CP12 Affordable Housing	(((
CP13 Housing Densities					(((
CP14 Gypsies and Travellers		((((
CP15 Retail Provision	((((
CP16 Strategic Employment Sites	((
CP17 Other Employment Sites	(((
CP18 Culture Tourism and Heritage	((((((
CP19 Hotel/Guest Accommodation	(

1.14 The second Full Local Transport Plan, covering the period 2006 - 2011, was adopted by the council in March 2006. Its objectives are to:

- Reduce danger for all road users
- Improve accessibility on sustainable transport modes
- Encourage partnership and innovation
- Seek compatibility between transport and planning policies
- Reduce road traffic, pollution and congestion
- Improve the economic, environmental and social viability of the city

1.15 Tackling congestion includes the implementation of sustainable transport corridors, the promotion of car clubs, walking and cycling initiatives, urban realm improvements and a major funding bid for a road-based rapid transport scheme. Addressing road safety includes safer routes to school and speed management and the council is undertaking major city centre road safety schemes at the Clock Tower and Castle Square. The Plan further includes measures to improve accessibility, and equality of accessibility, to services and facilities and specifically identifies measures that have the potential to improve air quality.

1.16 The city council has also produced a Climate Change Action Plan for Brighton & Hove, which is updated regularly. It has been taken into account in drafting all sections of this document and, where appropriate, will be developed further at the submission stage of the Core Strategy and within other LDF documents. The council is also working on a preparing a revised Sustainability Strategy and a Climate Change Strategy for the Local Strategic Partnership which will need to be reflected in the submission Core Strategy.

1.17 A substantial number of other local plans and strategies have been taken into account in producing the Preferred Options document. These are referred to, where particularly relevant, in Parts Two and Three of this document.

The Research and Evidence Base

1.18 The studies and documents which form the main research and evidence base for the Core Strategy are specifically referred to where relevant in Parts Two and Three of this document and are summarised in a separate Supporting Evidence Document.

Community and Other Stakeholder Involvement

1.19 The city council carried out extensive community and other stakeholder involvement at the Issues and Options Stage of the Core Strategy, between late October 2005 and the end of May 2006, which involved over one thousand people across a range of consultation exercises, workshops and events. The range of methods used to engage people is detailed in a Statement of Consultation which was published in October 2006. Consultation on the Preferred Options Core Strategy, between late October 2006 – December 2006 also involved a range of consultation exercises, workshops and events and a Statement of Consultation has been prepared and is available separately from the council and on the website. Community involvement has helped inform the revised Preferred Options and summaries of consultation responses are set out in the Supporting Evidence section in Annex 1 to show how they have helped to shape the revised preferred options.

A Spatial Vision of Brighton & Hove in 2026

1.20 The vision for the city reflects the main characteristics and key drivers for change in Brighton & Hove set out in the start of Part One and takes account of existing plans and strategies to set out what kind of city Brighton & Hove should be in 2026. It cannot encompass every aspiration for the future but concentrates on the strategic planning aims that could be accomplished within a twenty year timescale. Working closely with all sections and areas of the local community the aim is to achieve the following:

- Work towards becoming a zero carbon⁶ city with lower carbon emissions supported by sustainable and renewable decentralised sources of energy and ensure the city is resilient to the predicted impacts of climate change.
- Ensuring new development and change is accommodated in the most appropriate areas of the city; positively addressing local priorities including improving the attractiveness, accessibility and liveability of the city, strengthening the local economy and improving the well-being of residents.
- Brighton & Hove will play its full role in the economic growth and development of the South East region.
- In partnership, Brighton & Hove will play a lead role in improving the performance of the Sussex Coast sub-regional economy and help to reduce inter-regional disparities.
- Major developments such as the replacement Brighton Centre and Preston Barracks will act as exemplars of modern design quality and sustainable building practice as well as support the regeneration of the city.
- To have helped to create more sustainable communities by ensuring a mix of new housing types, including family homes to match lifetime needs in suitable locations, which offer a good range of community facilities and with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure and thereby reducing the need to travel, building strong communities that get involved in influencing decisions.
- By 2026 no one will be seriously disadvantaged by where they live in the city and the gap between the deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the city will be narrowed through improvements to infrastructure and support services, by widening access to learning and employment opportunities and by supporting and encouraging community engagement in regeneration and local decisions.
- To have reduced the ecological footprint of the city ahead of draft South East Plan targets.
- Ensure that all new development minimises carbon dioxide emissions, water use, maximises the potential for sustainable construction methods and minimise demolition and construction waste.
- To have raised the standards of design and architectural quality to ensure that new development respects and positively enhances the distinctive urban or suburban townscape of the city's different neighbourhoods.
- To have secured a high quality public realm which accommodate the needs of all people and create public places where people feel safe and at ease with reduced opportunity for crime and reduced fear of crime.

- To be a 'Healthy City' through promoting the active participation of residents of all age groups in sports and physical activity, healthier living conditions and a city-wide network of walk-in polyclinics, health centres, children's centres and specialist services providing equality of access to healthcare.
- In 2026 the city will qualify for designation as an UNESCO Biosphere Reserve and will be an exemplar of new, innovative and optimal practices for integrating the conservation management of the natural environment with urban development
- The downland countryside will be conserved and its links to urban green spaces strengthened via a green network across the city where biodiversity is enhanced and equality of access to natural open space is achieved.
- To have taken a key role in promoting the city as a gateway to the National Park.
- The city's open spaces will be well maintained and more accessible to everyone; the Valley Gardens in particular will be a more attractive, accessible and usable environment.
- To be a 'Sporting City' where a wide range of leisure opportunities are provided where they are most needed including at Black Rock and King Alfred, and the community stadium will form a focal point for the city's sporting aspirations.
- In 2026 there will be:
 - more people but less traffic and congestion in the city by a reduction in car use of 10-20%;
 - less air borne pollution, less traffic noise and far lower carbon emissions;
 - a flexible transport network incorporating transport interchanges, more sustainable transport corridors and accommodating peaks of demand;
 - a Rapid Transport System to move people efficiently to and between major leisure, retail, tourism and employment sites as well as major residential developments, and;
 - People will be able to move more easily, safely and effectively around the city on foot, by bicycle on public transport.
- Through an integrated package of long term and short term measures, significant change and improvement will have been made in local air quality.
- To have addressed the issues of homelessness and overcrowded households and made substantial progress in meeting the demand for new households by providing sufficient housing that is affordable, accessible and well-designed.
- In conjunction with partners the city's housing will be brought up to a decent standard.
- There will parity in the quality of schools across the city giving parents the confidence to access their local schools.
- To be England's favourite 'Creative City' through an expanded base and support for the arts and creative industries across the city, drawing on the local workforce, and a thriving creative and cultural quarter in the city centre.
- To be Europe's best meeting destination and the city's tourism industry will have grown significantly but sustainably into a year-round profitable business with 12% more jobs in tourism by 2014.
- The regeneration of the seafront will have continued, with significantly improved

seawater quality and ensured that the location and design of development reduces and adapts to the risk of flooding and coastal erosion.

- To continue to bring new life to the city's built heritage, in recognition of the city's status as a premier historic resort of national significance and international renown, and the contribution such historic areas make to the city's regeneration.
- The economic performance of the city will continue to improve and GVA will have risen by 3.2% per year to 2016 and the city's long-term unemployment rate will have fallen with an increase in employment rate in the priority identified renewal areas.
- Sustained economic growth will be achieved by:
 - Ensuring a range of suitable sites and premises;
 - Supporting the city's key and growing employment sectors with a well-trained and suitably skilled local workforce;
 - Training and support for local entrepreneurs and start-up businesses.
- In 2026 the city will support a thriving environmental technology sector to support the development of renewable and low-carbon energy, recycling initiatives and reduced resource consumption.
- The role of the higher and further education establishments in the city will continue to grow and strengthen and schools will be fit for purpose.

Revised Spatial Objectives

1.21 These objectives derive from the priorities set out in the vision for the city; they will provide the overall strategic basis for the policies that will be developed from the preferred options and for the other planning documents that will make up the LDF. These objectives have been revised from the Preferred Options stage in light of consultation comments and re-ordered (for reference the old spatial objective number is shown in brackets at the end of the objective).

SO1 Make full and efficient use of previously developed land in recognition of the physical constraints of the sea and the South Downs on the city's development and the need to provide for 11,000 net additional dwellings in the period 2006-2026 and an additional 20,000sqm of office floor space. [SO4]

SO2 Contribute to a reduction in the ecological footprint of Brighton & Hove and champion the efficient use of natural resources and environmental sustainability. Ensure that new development in Brighton & Hove is sustainable in terms of design, construction and the predicted local impacts of climate change. Promote improvements to the sustainability of existing buildings. [SO1 and SO2 combined]

SO3 Ensure that all major new development in the city supports the regeneration of the city, is located in sustainable locations, provides for the demands that it generates and is supported by the appropriate physical and social infrastructure. [SO3]

SO4 Address the housing needs of Brighton & Hove by working with partners to provide housing that meets the needs of all communities in the city, that has the right mix of types, sizes and tenures, and that is affordable, accessible, designed to a high standard and adaptable to future change. [SO10]

SO5 Ensure design excellence which responds positively to the distinctive character of the city's different neighbourhoods and creates an attractive and accessible well-connected network of streets, spaces and buildings. [SO6]

SO6 Conserve and enhance the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty / proposed South Downs National Park, including the promotion of an enhanced downland landscape, with greater biodiversity; more sustainable farming practices and improved public access. Enhance and promote physical and sustainable transport links between the city and the Downs. [SO20]

SO7 To support the creation of an Urban Biosphere Reserve⁷, a Green Infrastructure Network will be established in Brighton & Hove to conserve and enhance the priority areas for biodiversity and to ensure that everyone has access to natural open space. Nature conservation opportunities in open spaces and in new development should be maximised to meet Biodiversity Action Plan⁸ objectives. [SO21]

SO8 Promote new opportunities for sport and recreation through the development of key sites such as the Community Stadium and the King Alfred Sports Centre. Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of parks and green spaces in the city, formal and informal, building on their individual character and landscape to ensure that they are valued by the whole community and well used throughout the year. [SO22]

SO9 Enhance and maintain the distinctive image and character and vibrant, varied heritage and culture of the city to benefit residents and visitors and support the role of the arts, creative industries and tourism sector in creating a range of high quality infrastructure support facilities, spaces, events and experiences. [SO18]

SO10 Preserve and enhance the city's recognised cultural heritage and bring vacant buildings of national or local architectural or historic interest back into appropriate uses. Ensure new developments contribute positively to their historic surroundings. [SO7]

SO11 Enhance the seafront as a year round place for tourism, leisure, recreation and culture whilst respecting the coastal and marine environment. [SO19]

SO12 Develop Brighton & Hove as a major centre on the South Coast for business growth and innovation, creative industries, retail, tourism and transport. [SO11]

SO13 Support the continued improvement of the economic performance of the city by identifying and safeguarding an appropriate range of sites and premises to meet demands of high growth and key employment sectors and ensuring there is a well trained and suitably skilled local workforce. [SO13, SO12 and SO14 summarised]

SO14 Achieve more parity in the quality of education provided at schools and reduce the imbalance in demand for primary school places in different parts of the city. Assist in the long term planning of higher and further education establishments, and ensure that they play a full part in the city's economic and social development. [New]

SO15 Maintain and strengthen the role of Brighton city centre, recognising and protecting its unique cultural, tourism and retail mix and look to diversify the evening economy and leisure function. [SO16]

SO16 Maintain and enhance the distinct character and physical environment of the city's established network of shopping centres to ensure they remain vibrant, attractive and accessible. [SO17]

⁷ Areas nominated by national government and designated under UNESCO's Man and Biosphere (MAB) programme. They can encompass urban areas, forming sites of excellence to explore and demonstrate innovative approaches to conservation and sustainable development. They aim to reconcile the conservation of biodiversity with economic development.

⁸ A plan prepared by the city council and nature conservation organisations to reverse the decline in the variety of species of animals and plants.

SO17 Contribute towards the delivery of more sustainable communities and the reduction of inequalities between neighbourhoods in Brighton & Hove. [SO15]

SO18 Contribute towards reducing inequalities experienced by different groups within the city and recognise the special needs of younger people, older people, disabled people, lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people and black and minority ethnic people, refugees and asylum seekers and people of different religions and belief in the provision and improvement of accessible and appropriate community facilities, healthcare, education, housing, safety and employment. [New]

SO19 Across the city apply the principles of healthy urban planning and work with partners to achieve an equality of access to community services (health and learning), to opportunities and facilities for sport and recreation and lifelong learning. Ensure pollution is minimised and actively seek improvements in water, land and air quality and reduce noise pollution. [SO8 and SO23]

SO20 Ensure that Brighton & Hove is a city where all people feel safe in public places and within their neighbourhoods through working with partners to create a safer environment, reduce crime and reduce the fear of crime. [SO9]

SO21 Support a reduction in car use so that there will be less congestion, less air borne pollution, less traffic noise and less greenhouse gas emissions and work with partners to develop safe and sustainable means of access to and across the city including measures to improve bus and rail services and consideration of a rapid transport system and sites for park and ride. [SO5]