

# A27 Arundel Bypass Scheme Assessment Report

May 2018

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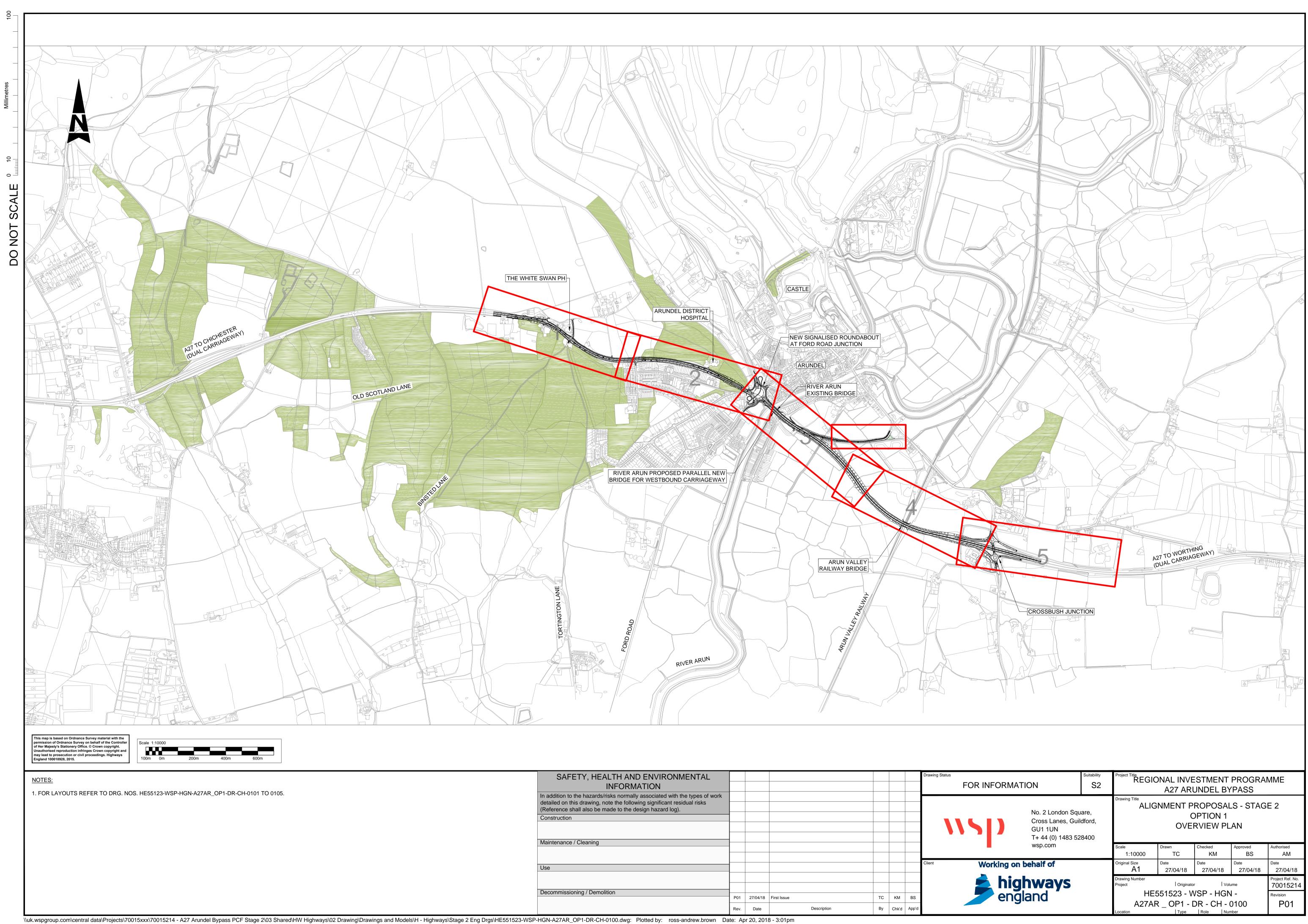
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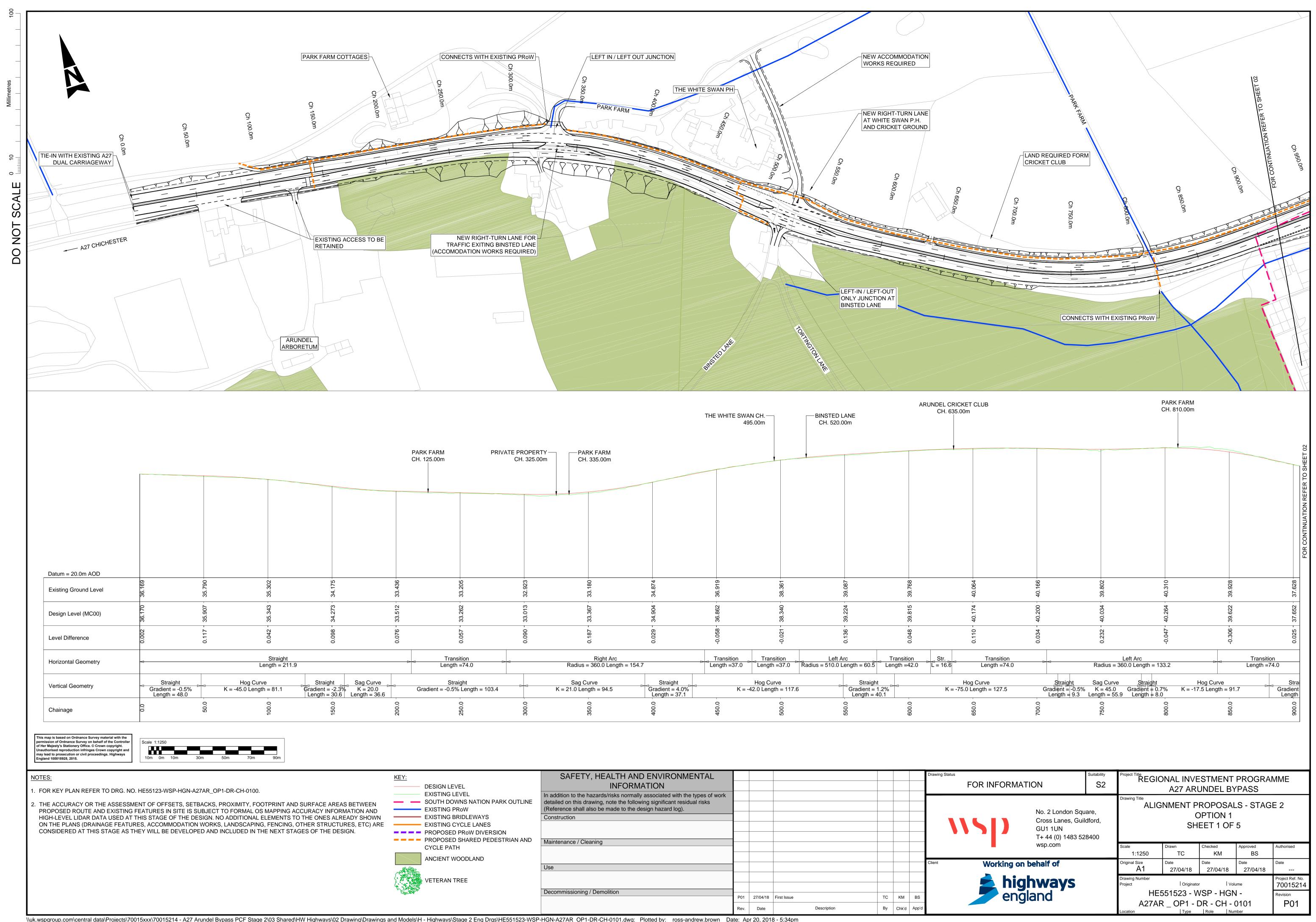
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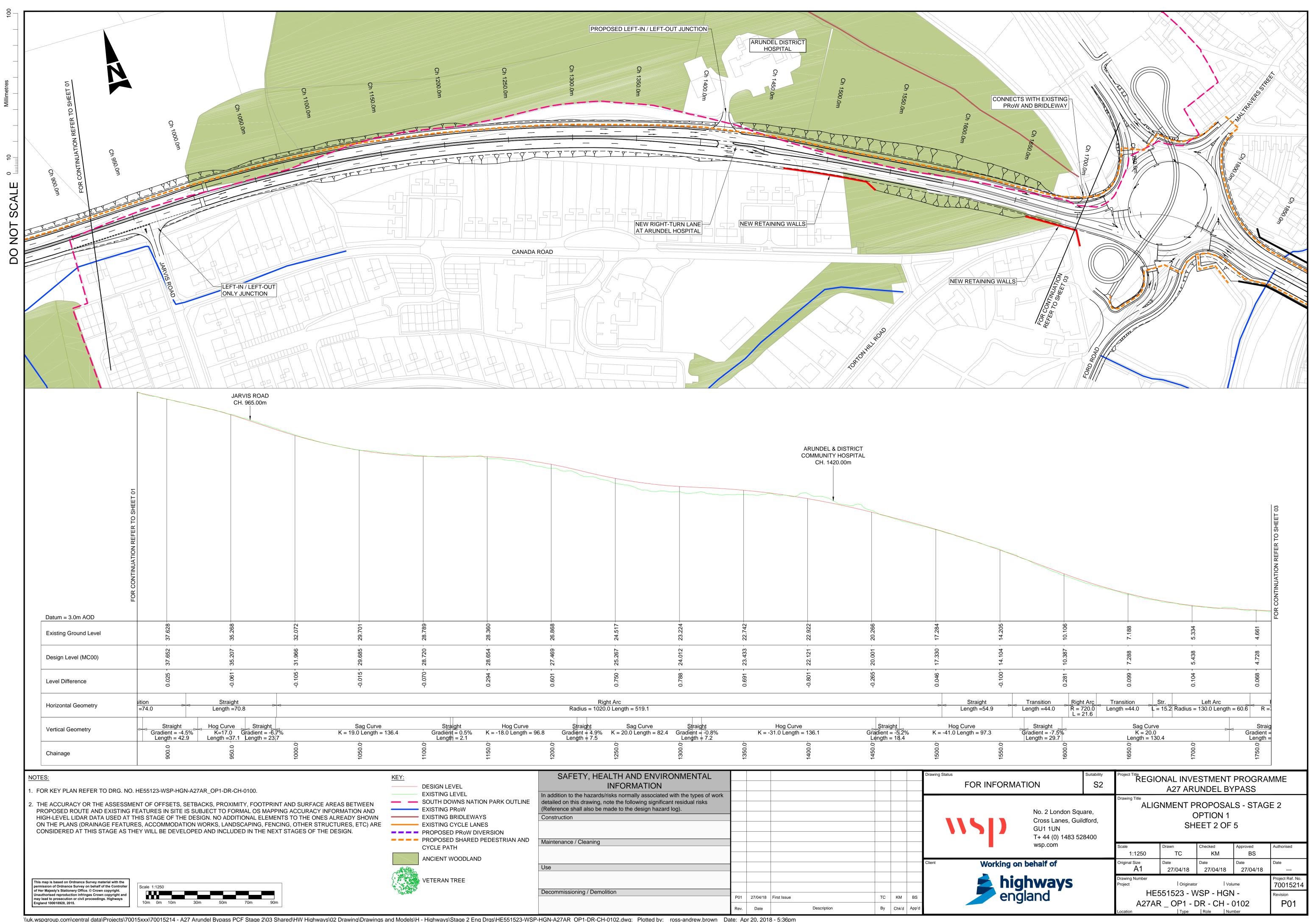
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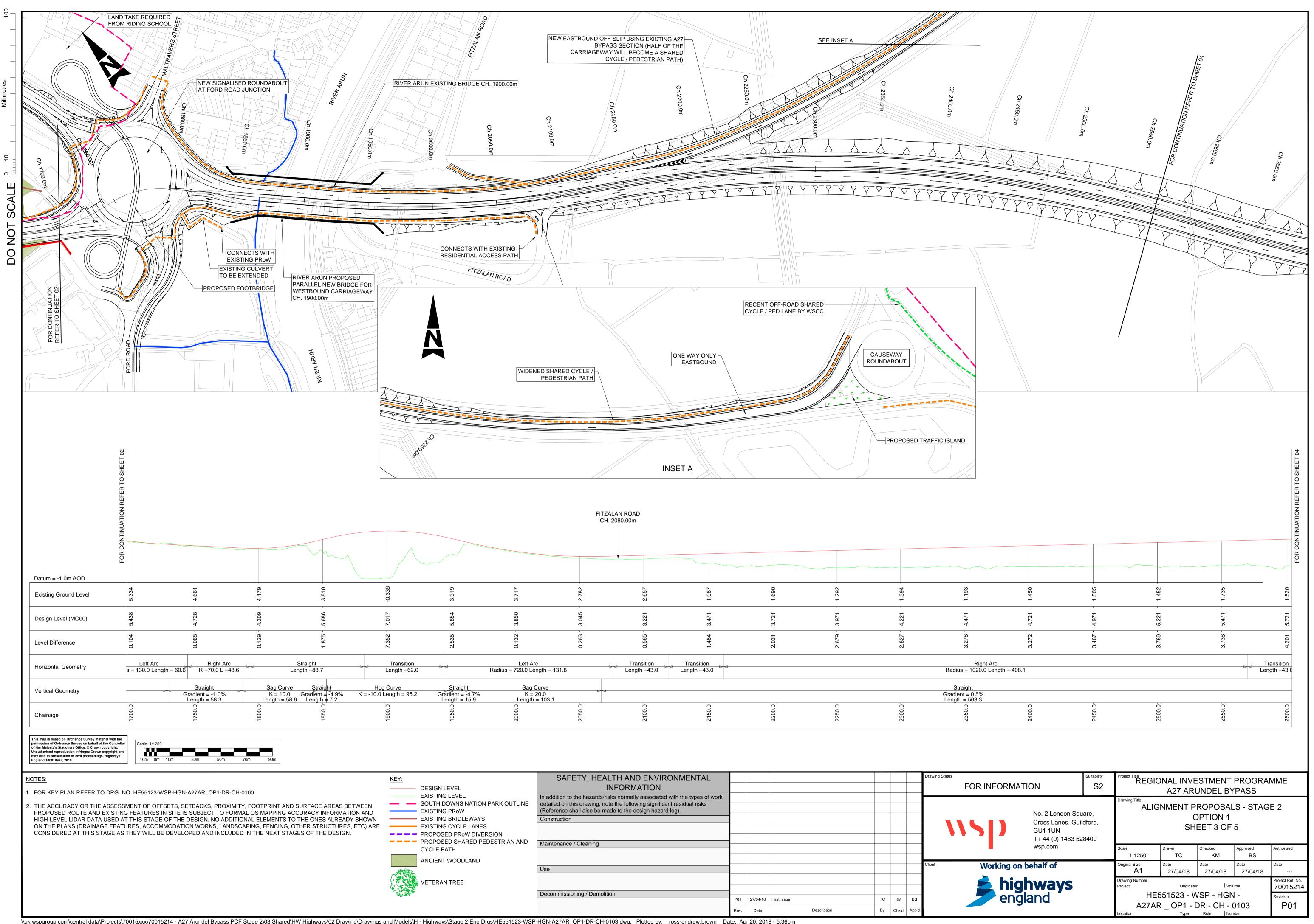
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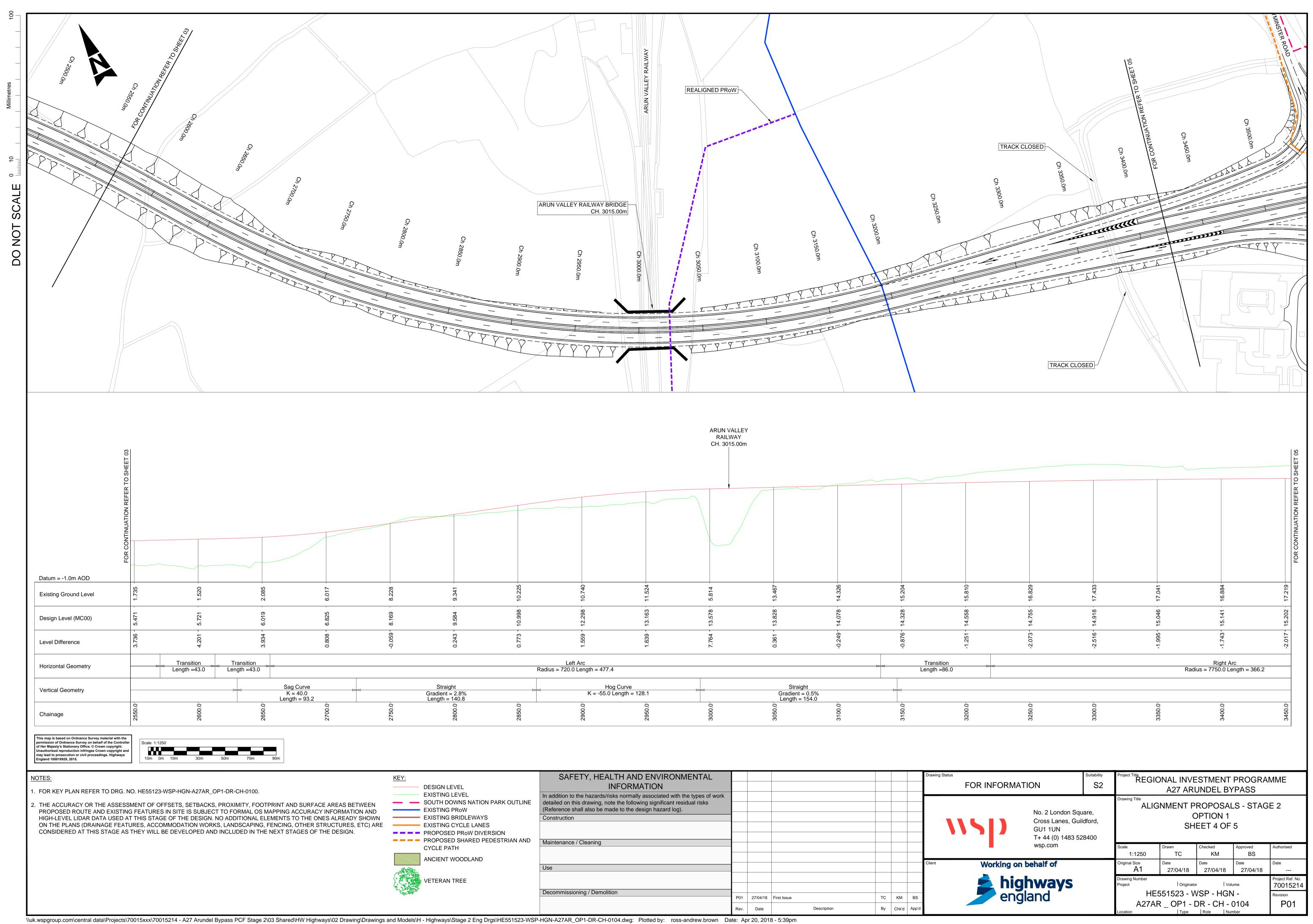
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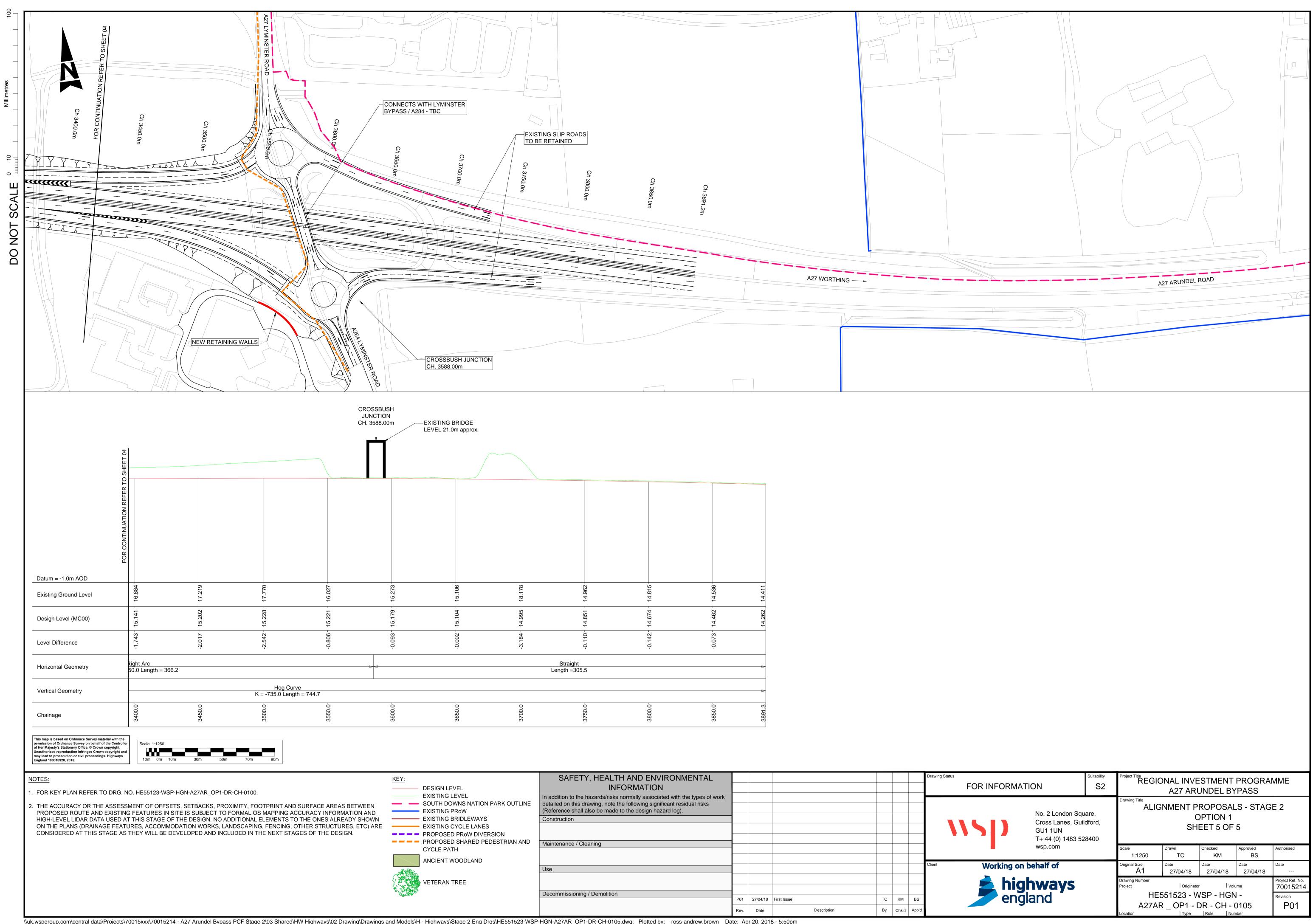






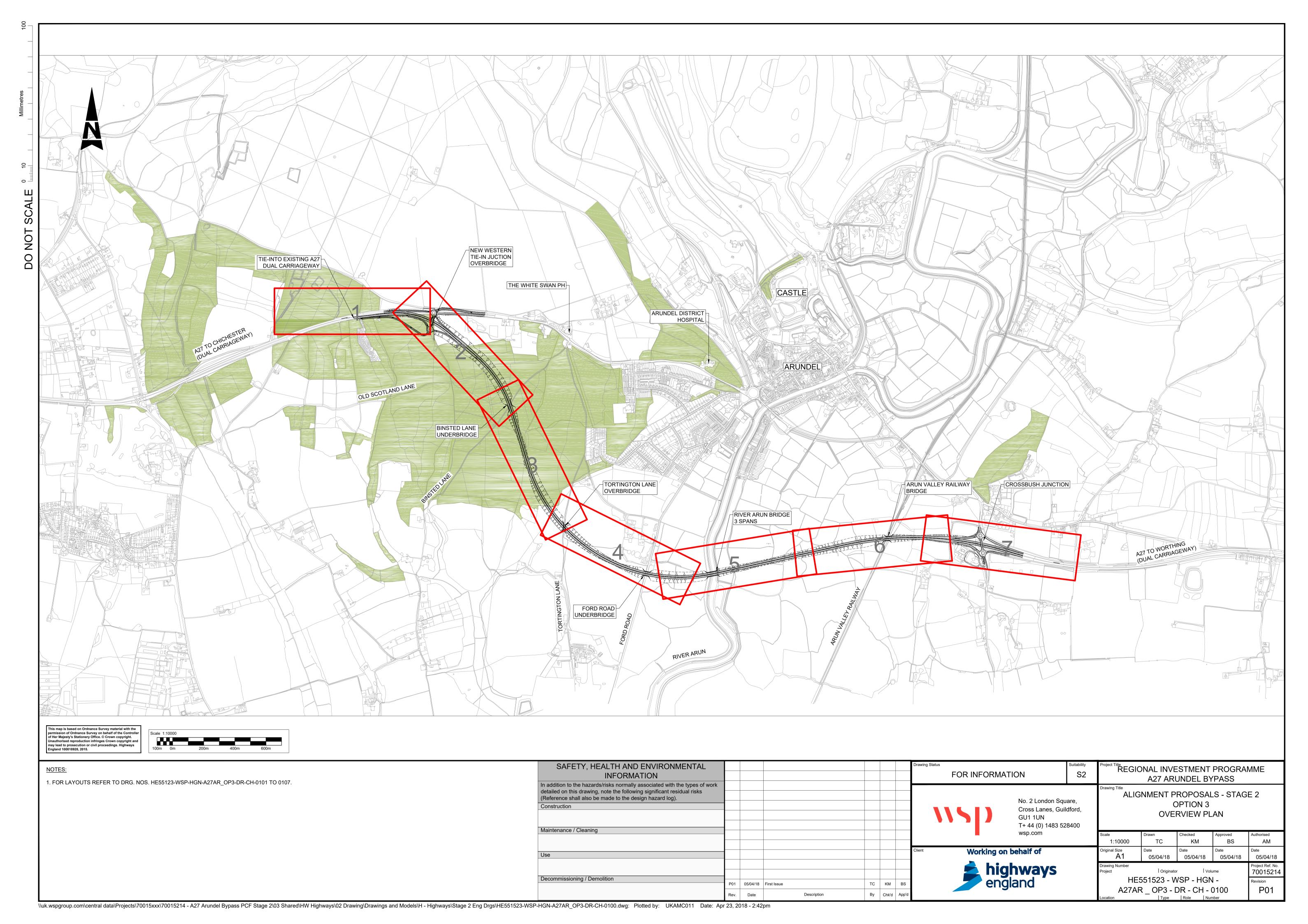


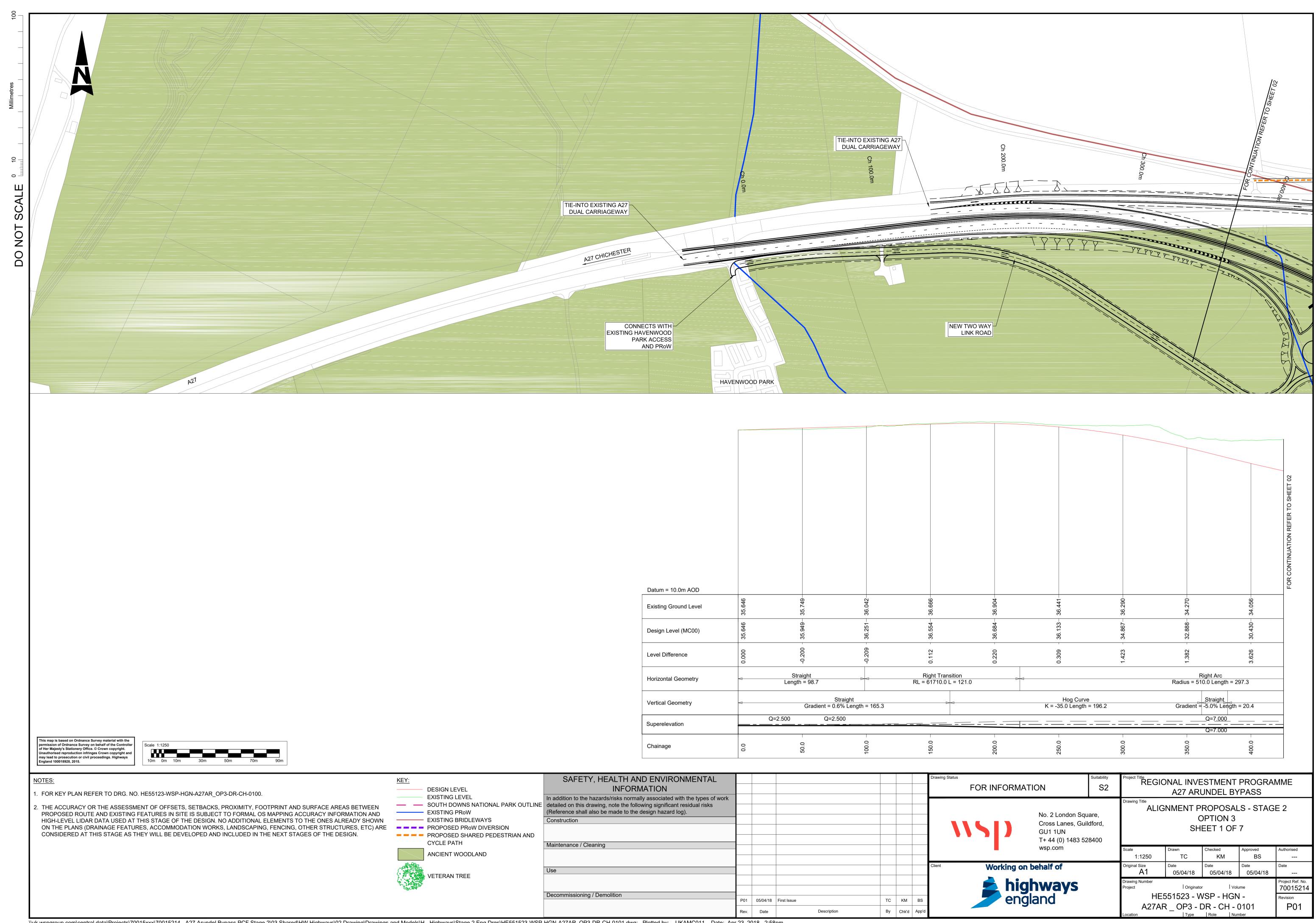


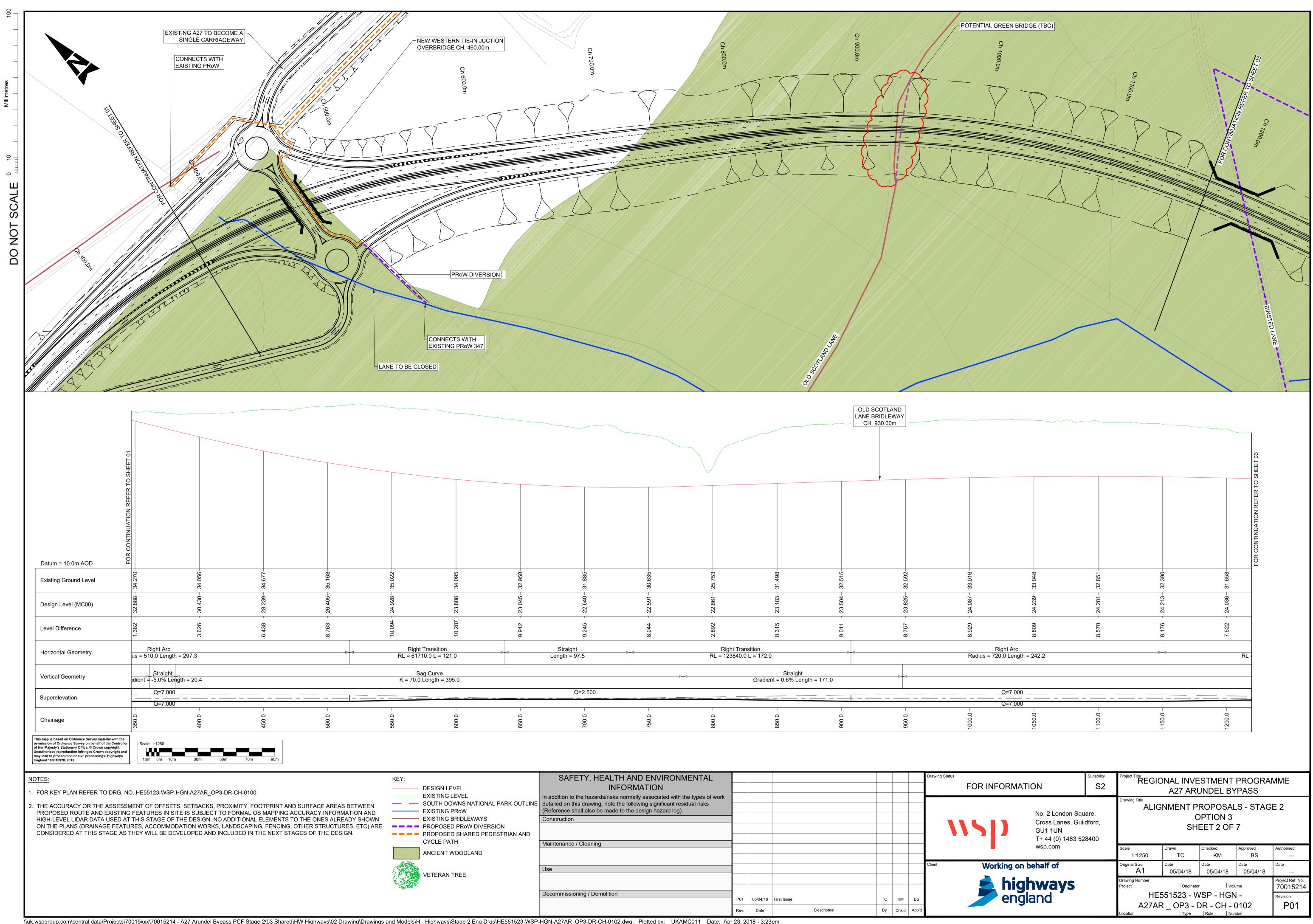


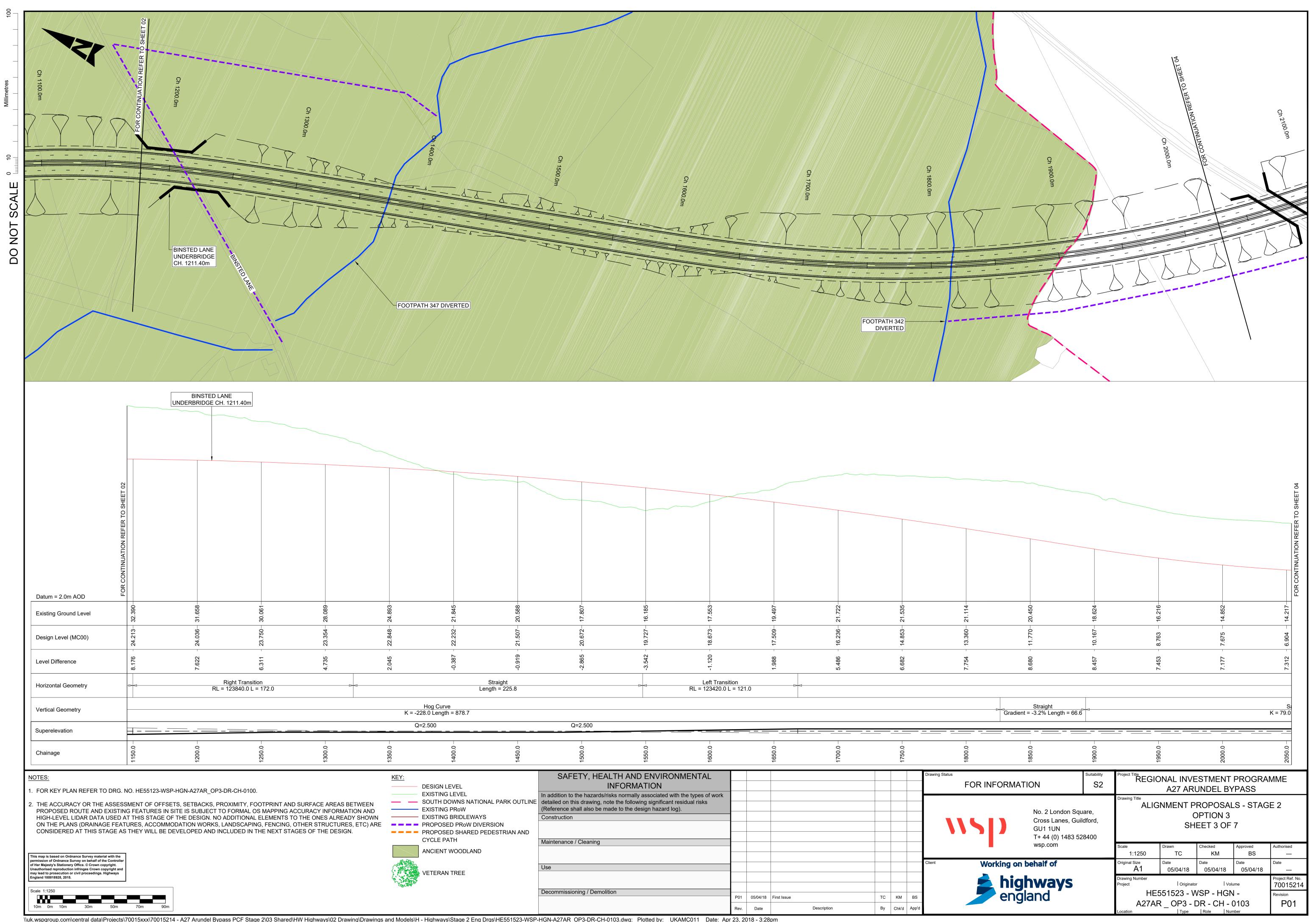
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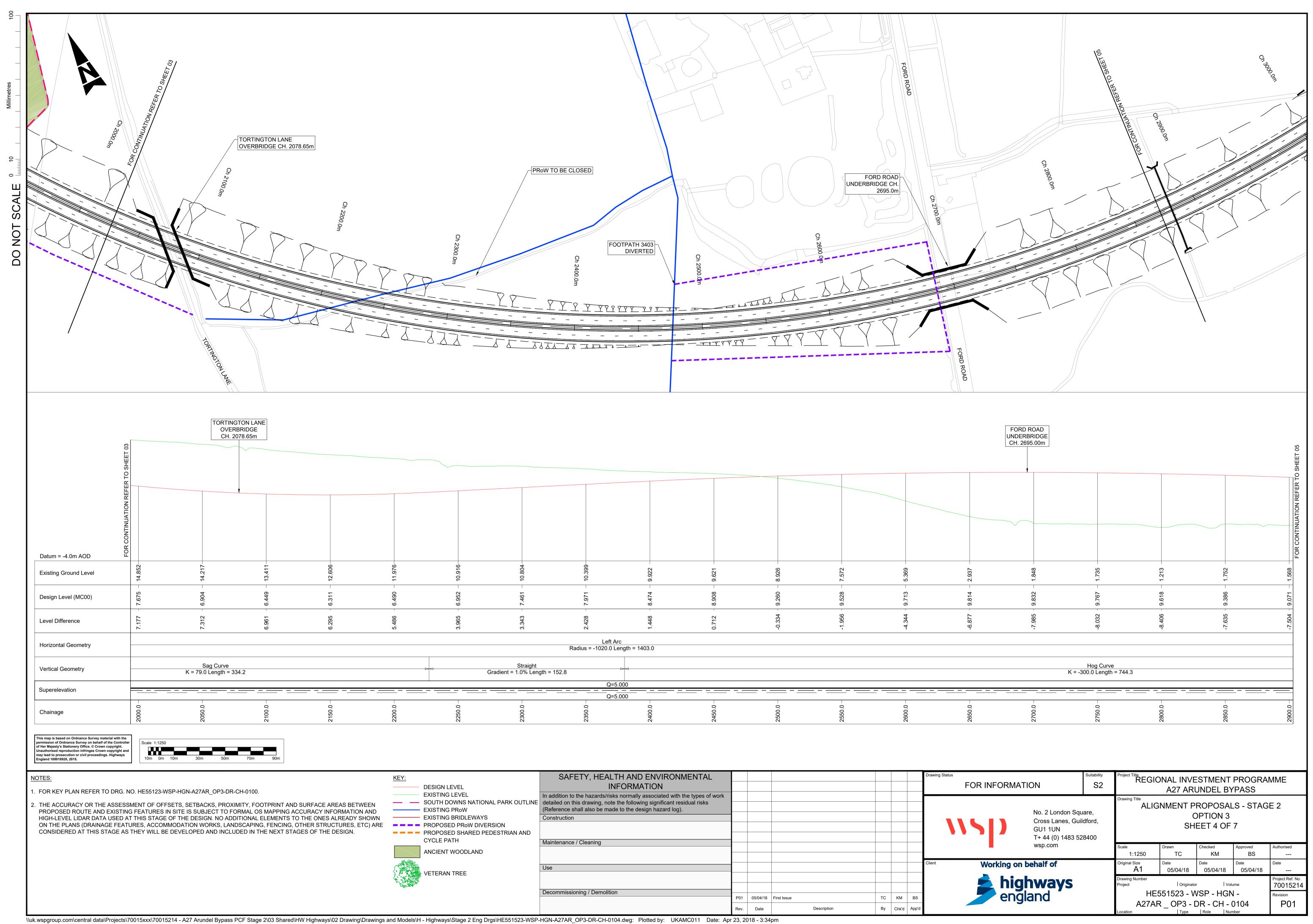
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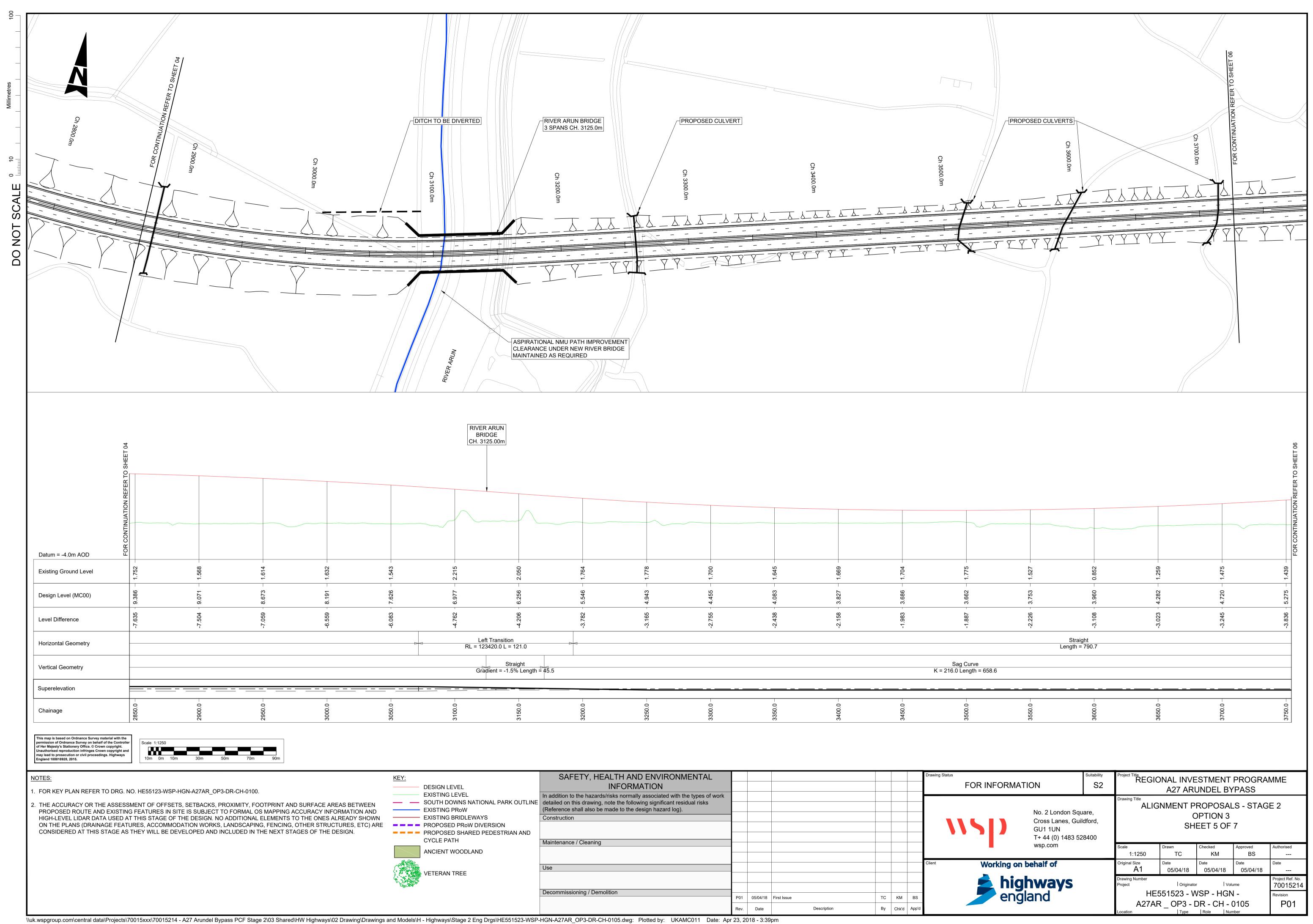


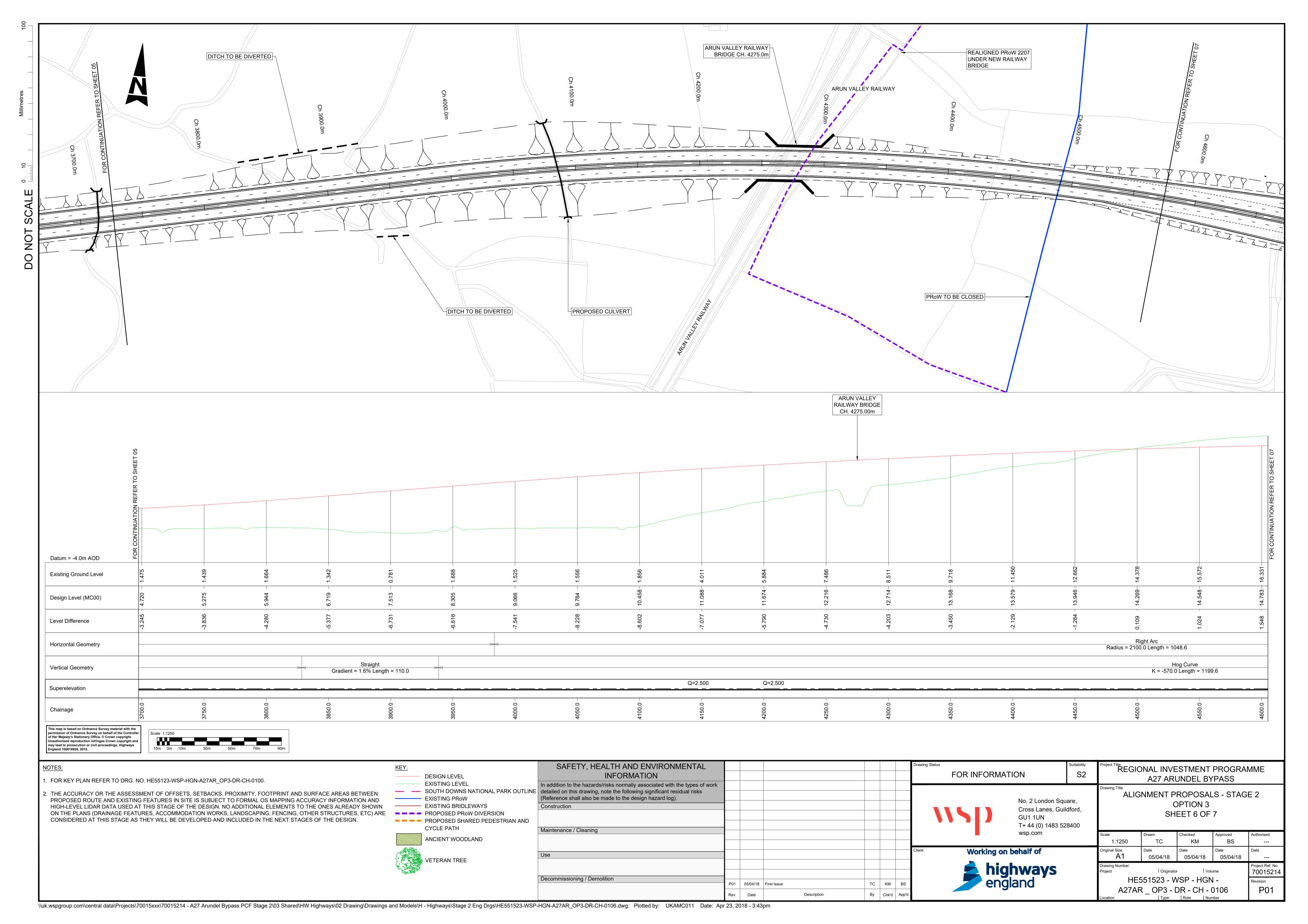


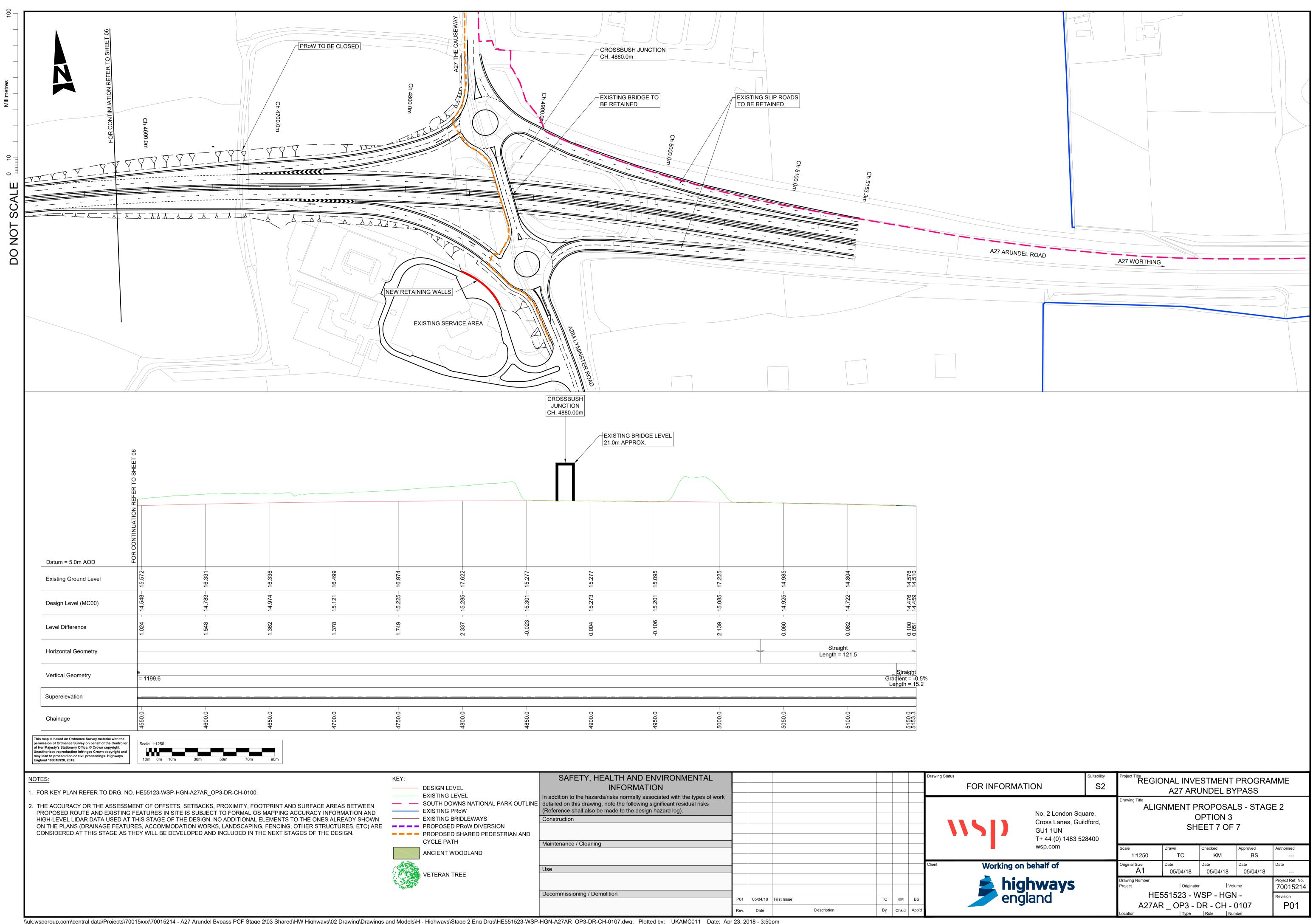






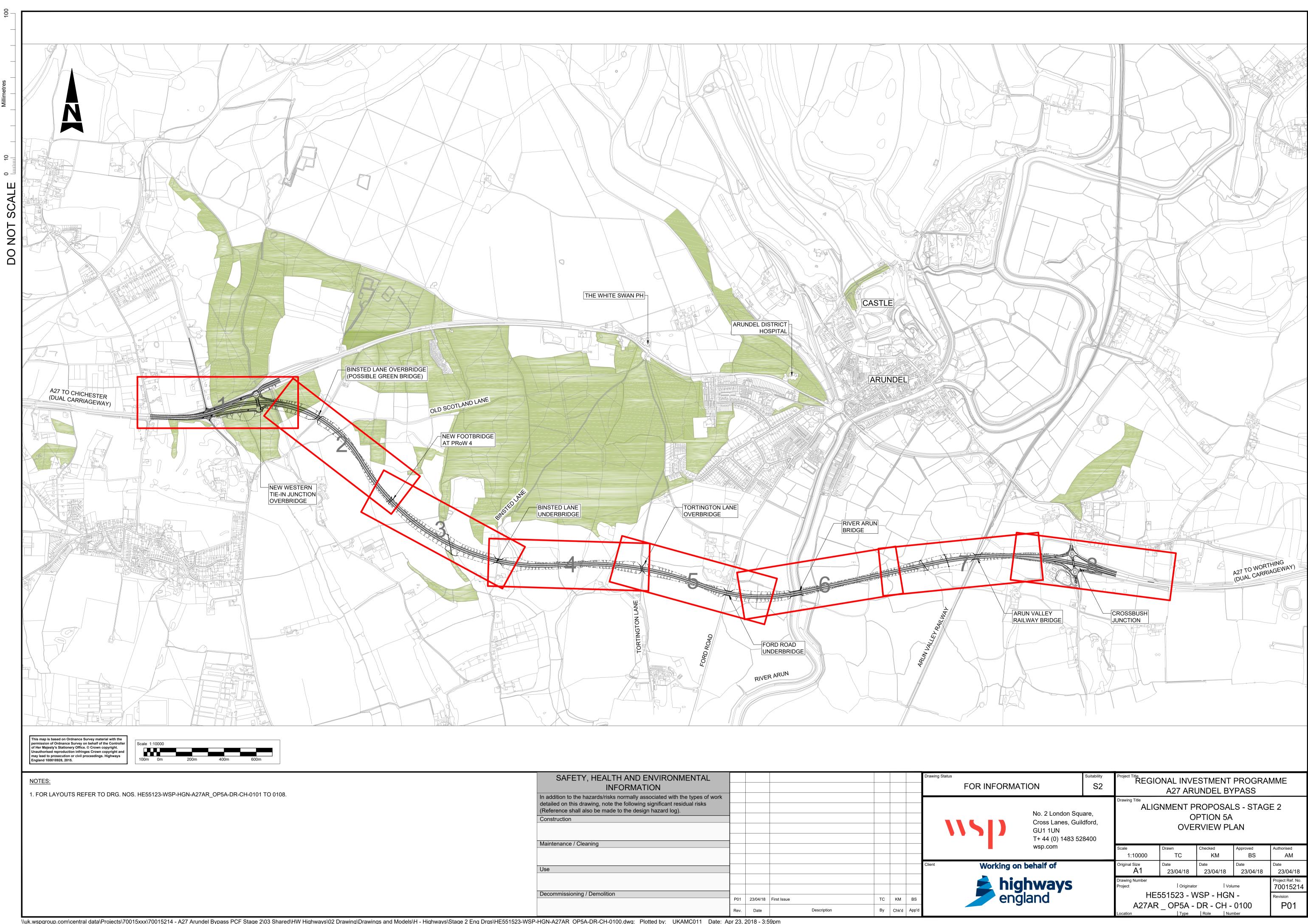


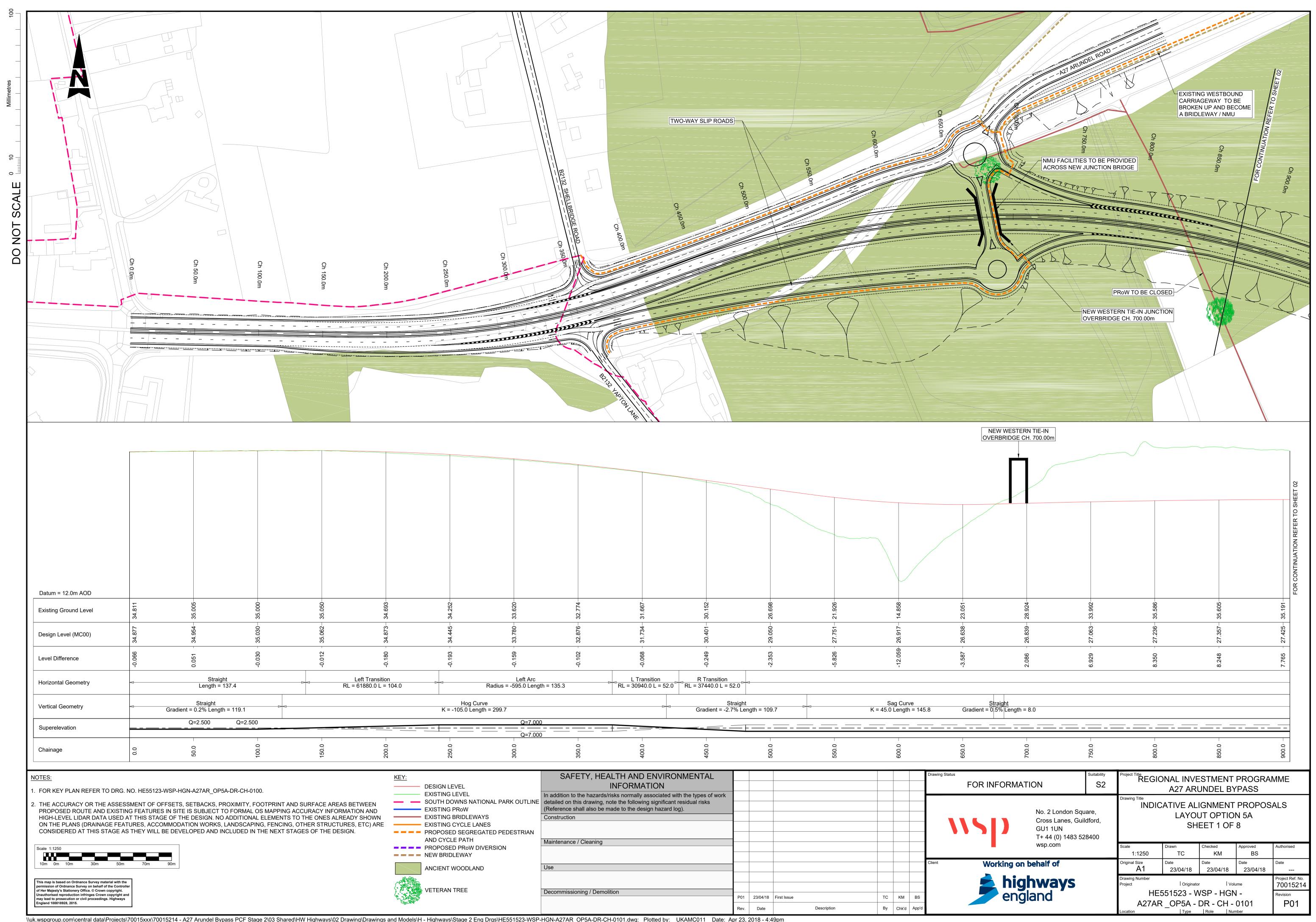


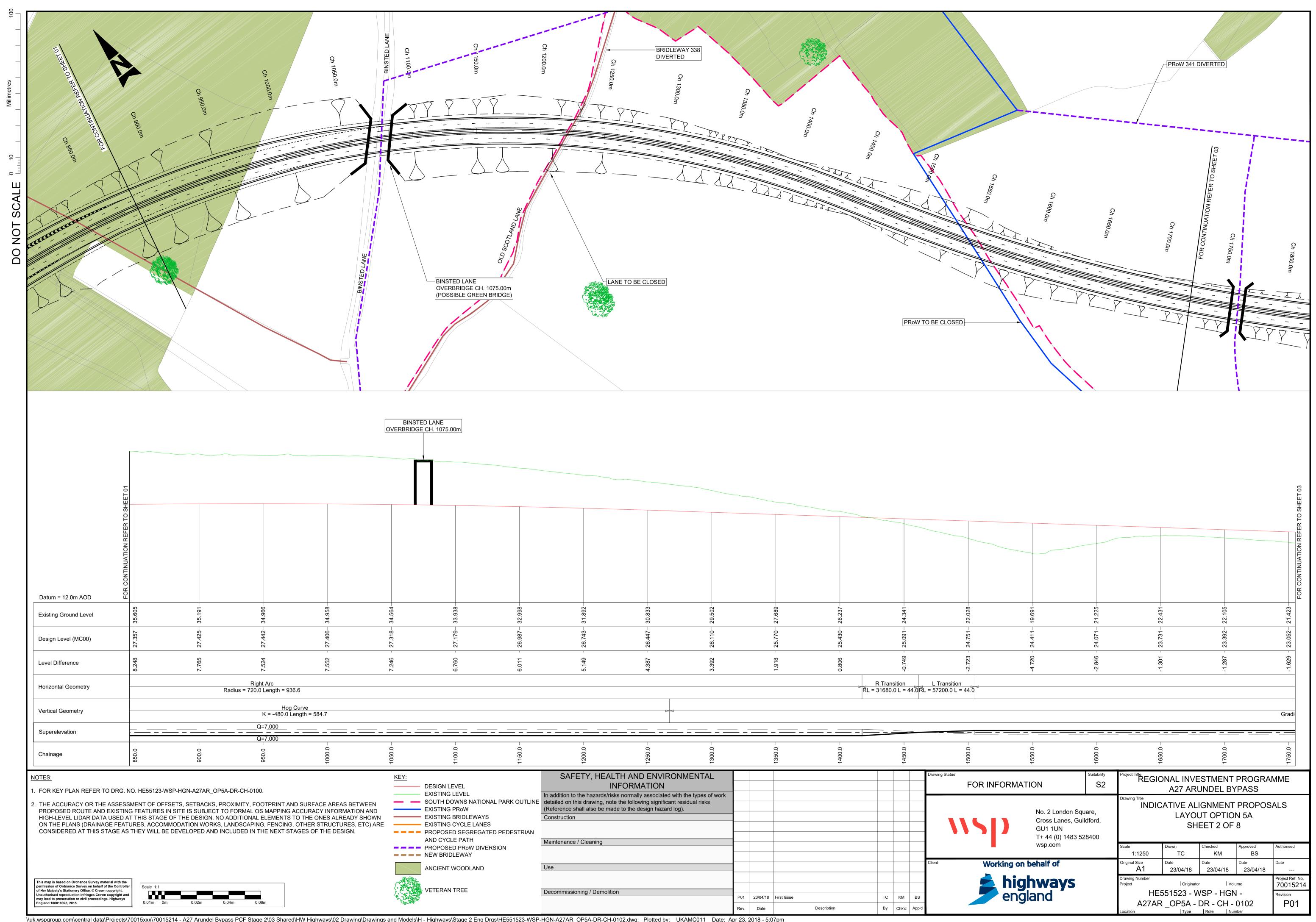


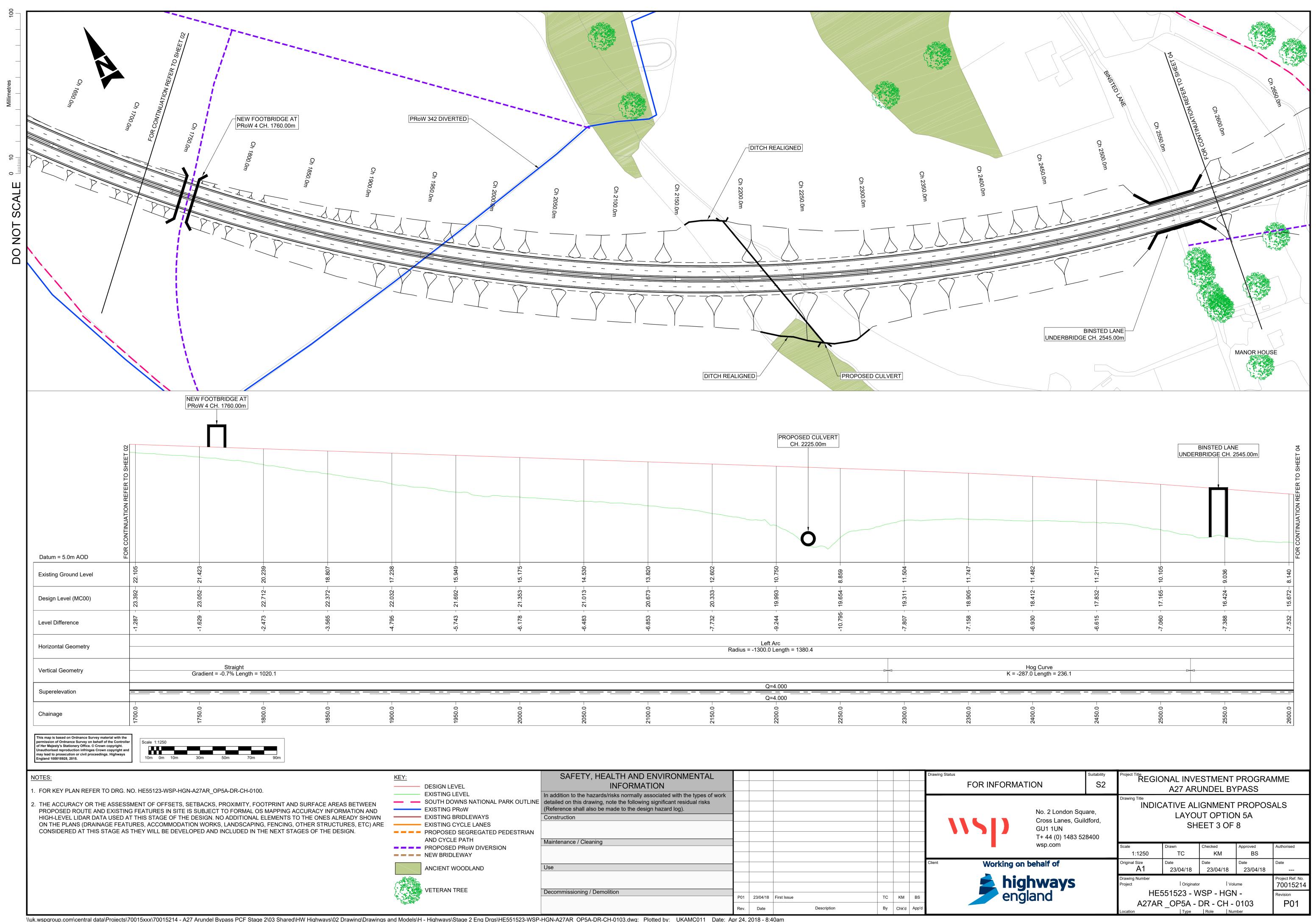
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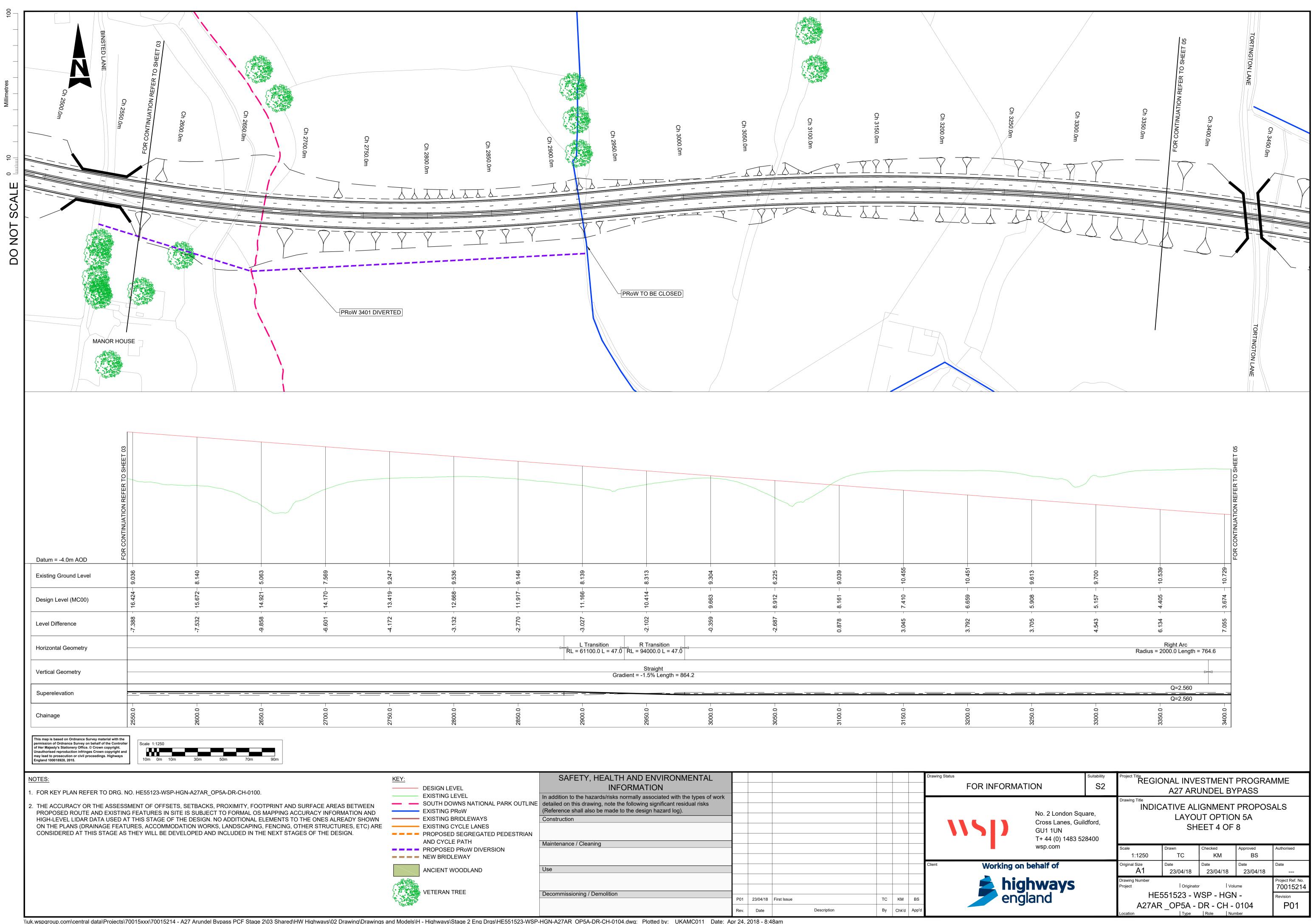
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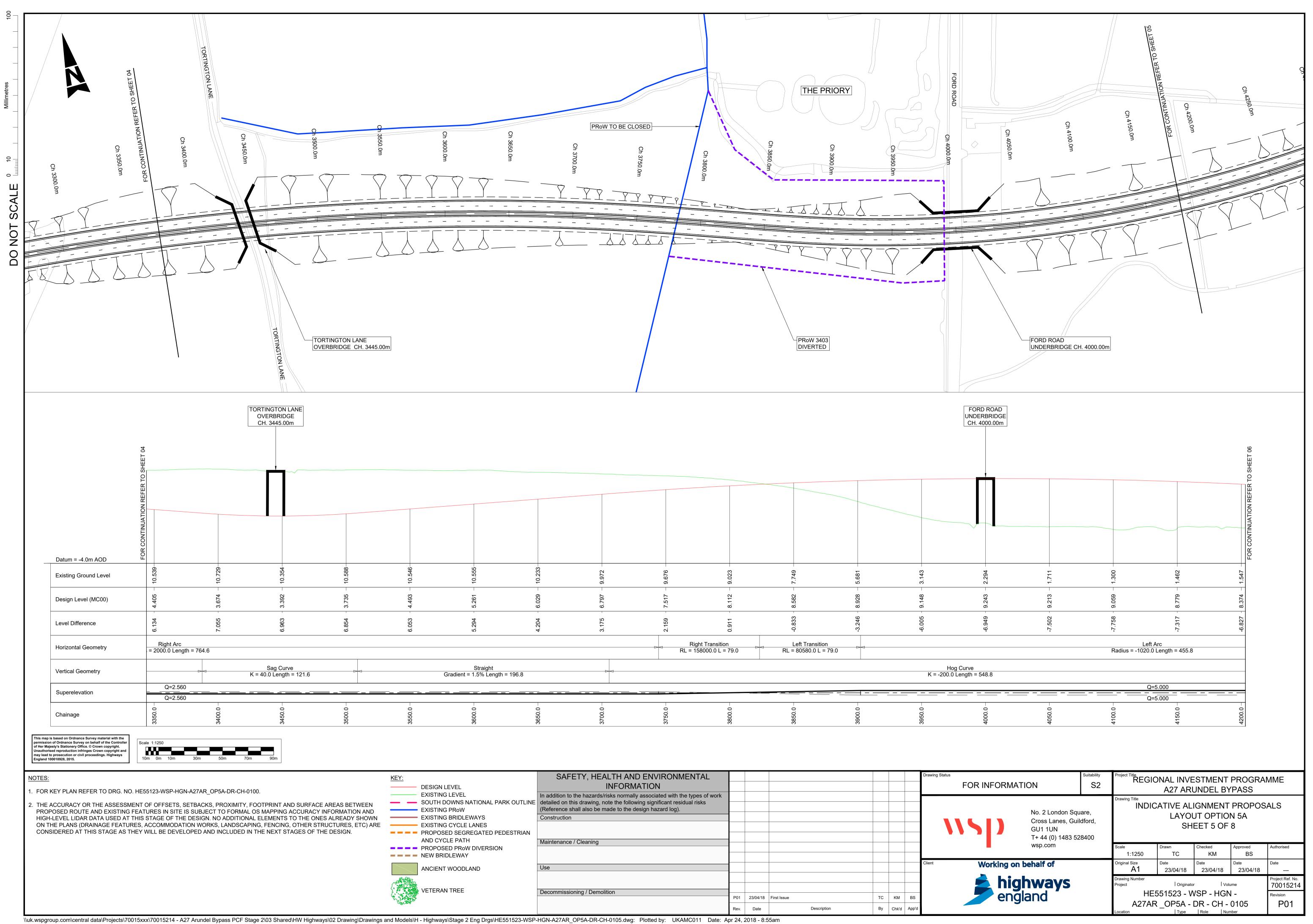


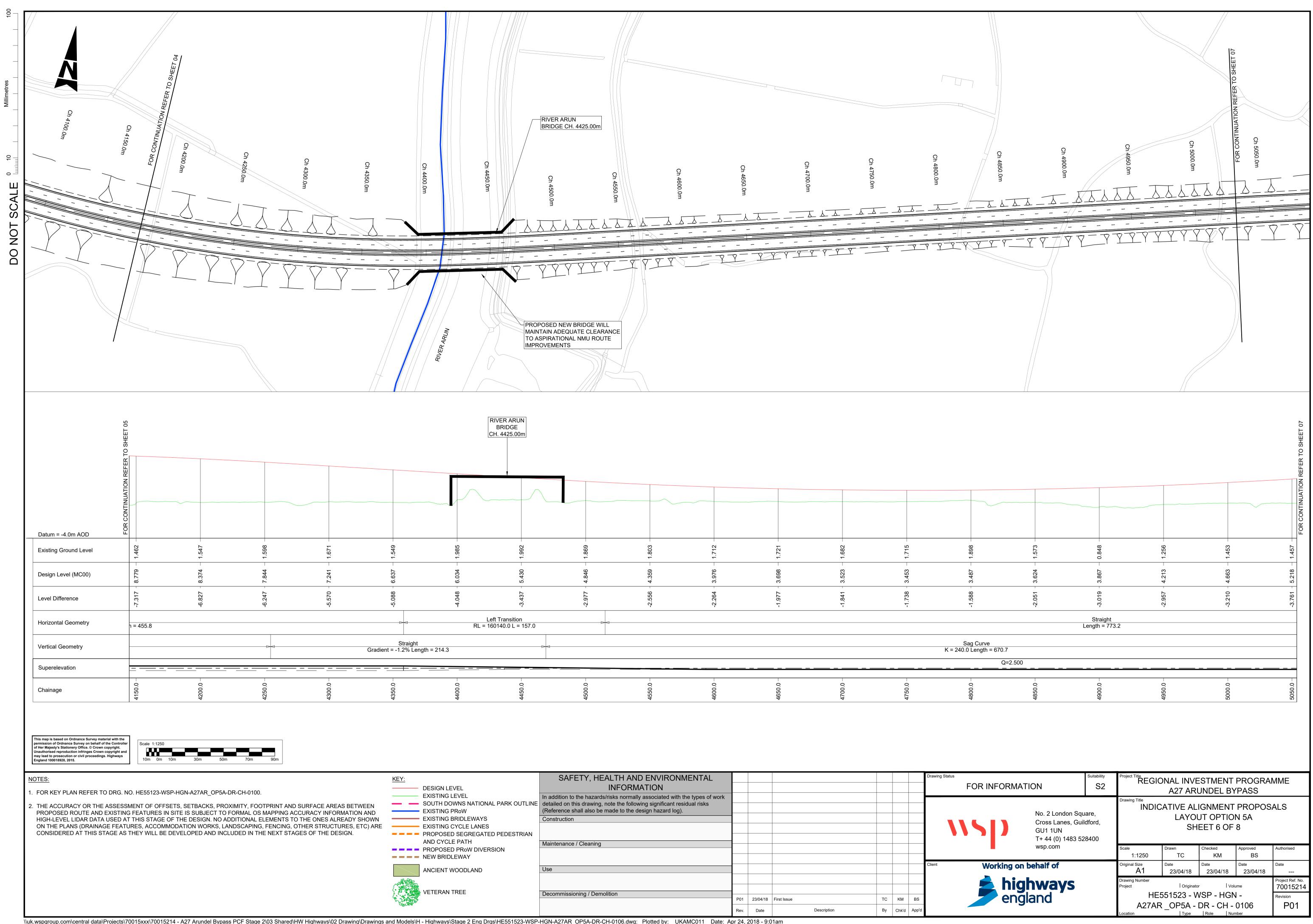


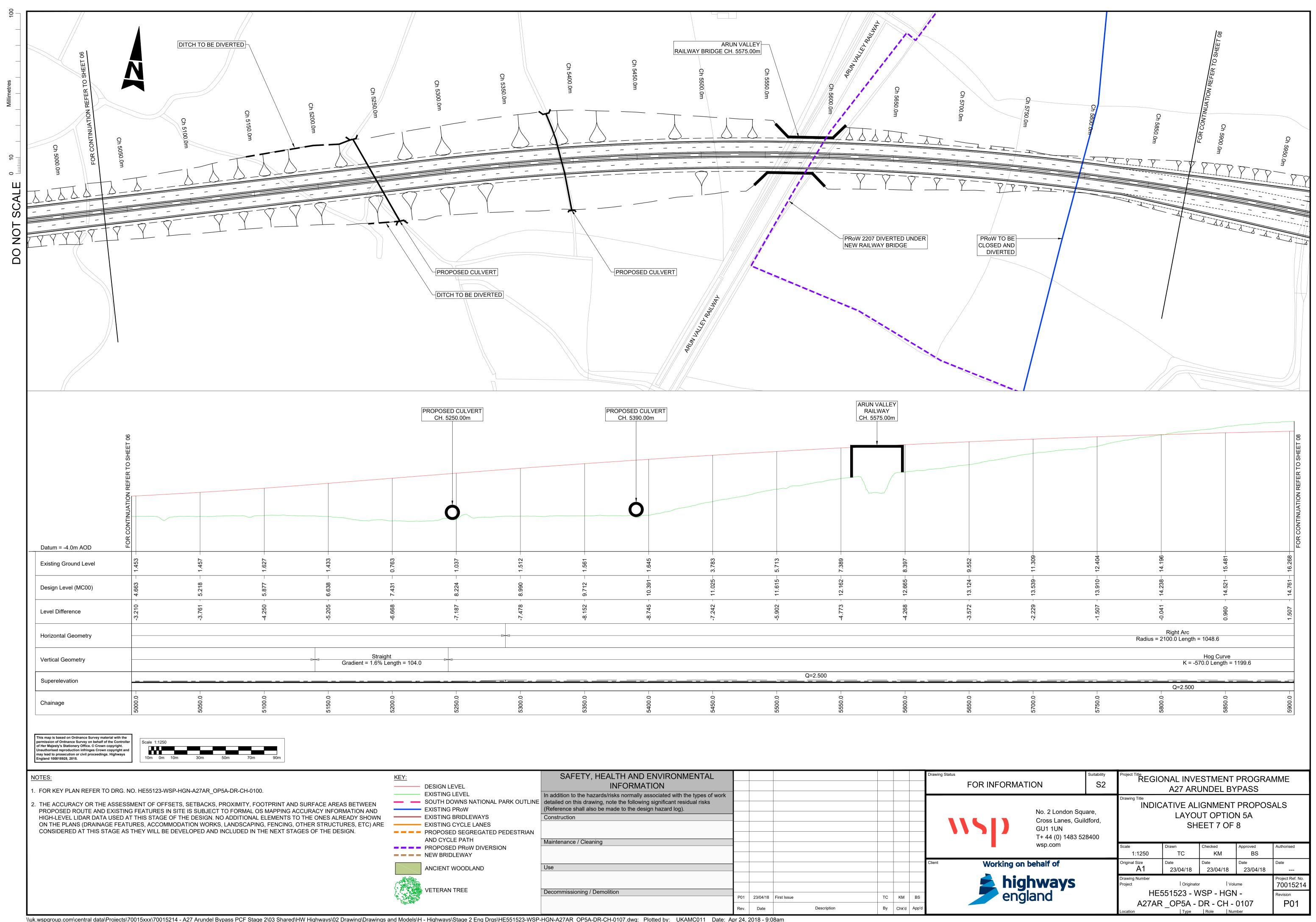


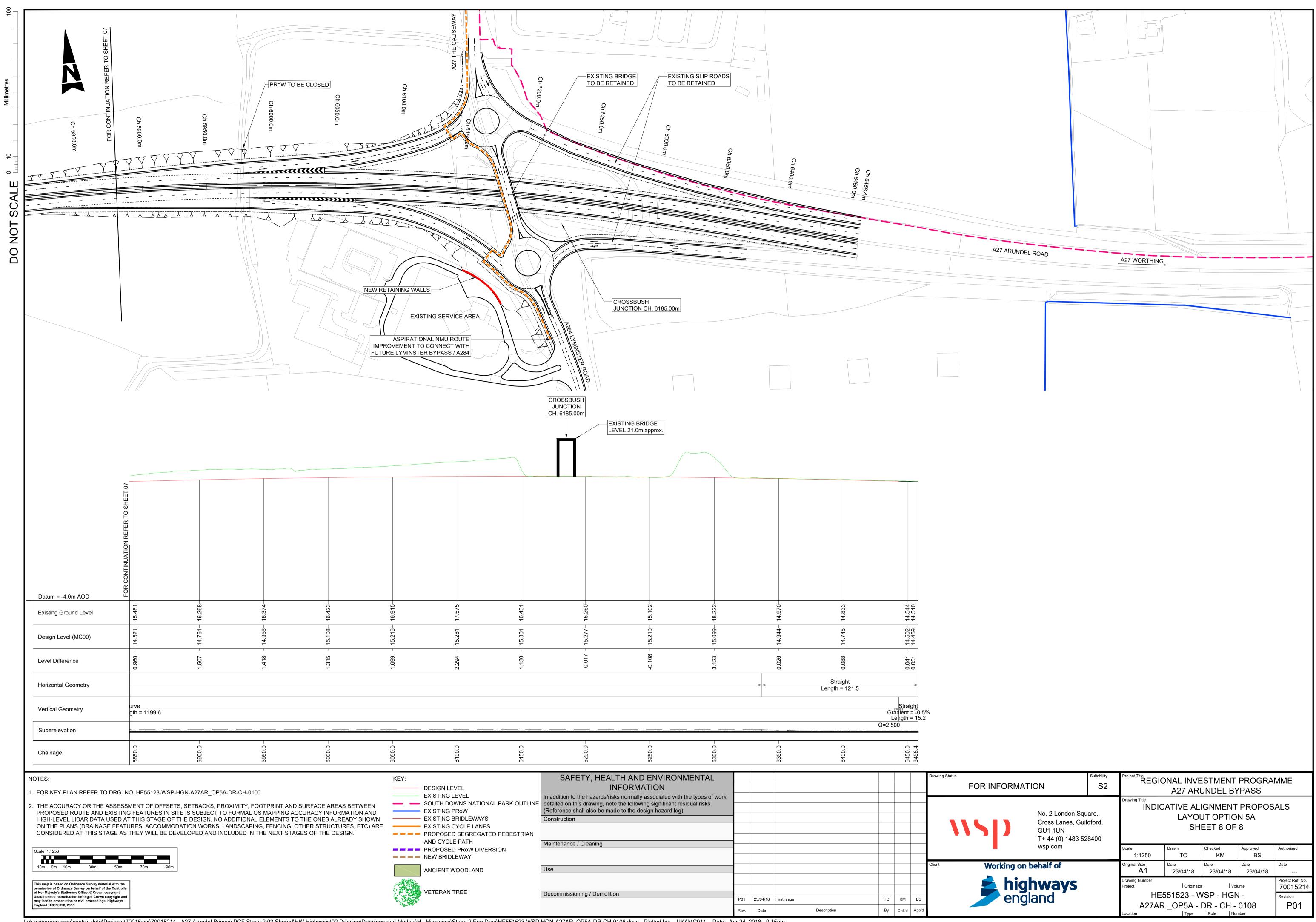










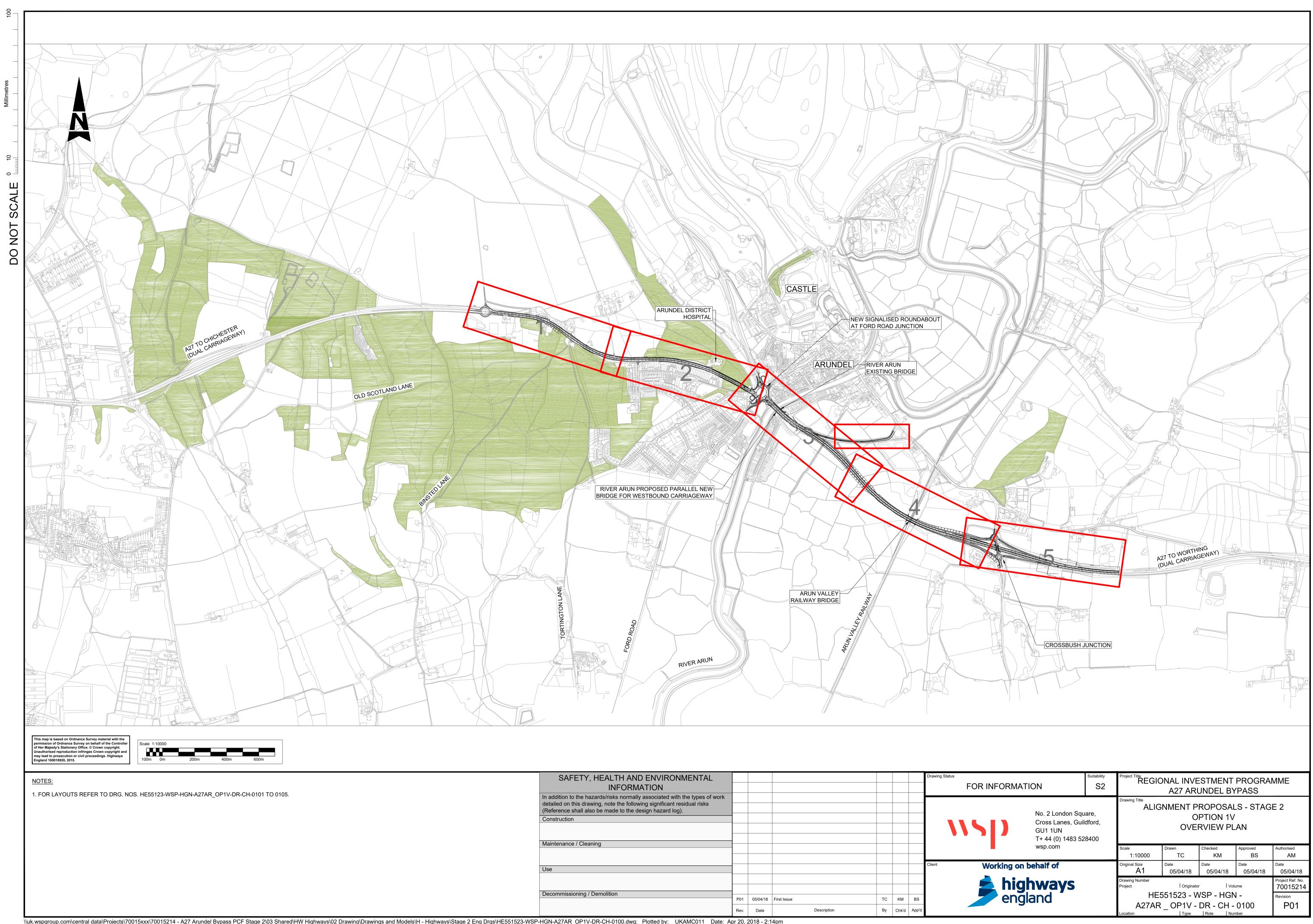


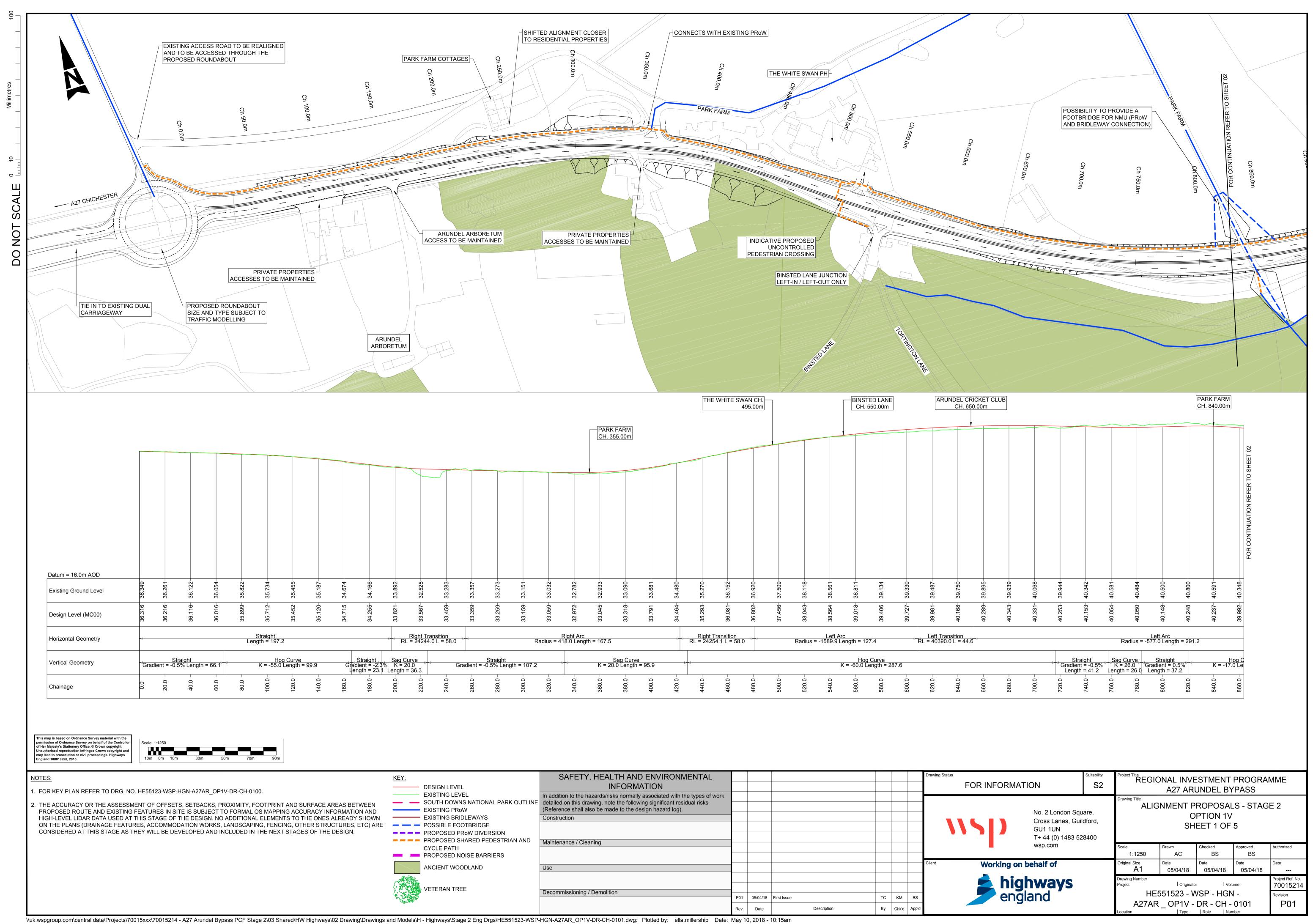
### Appendix C

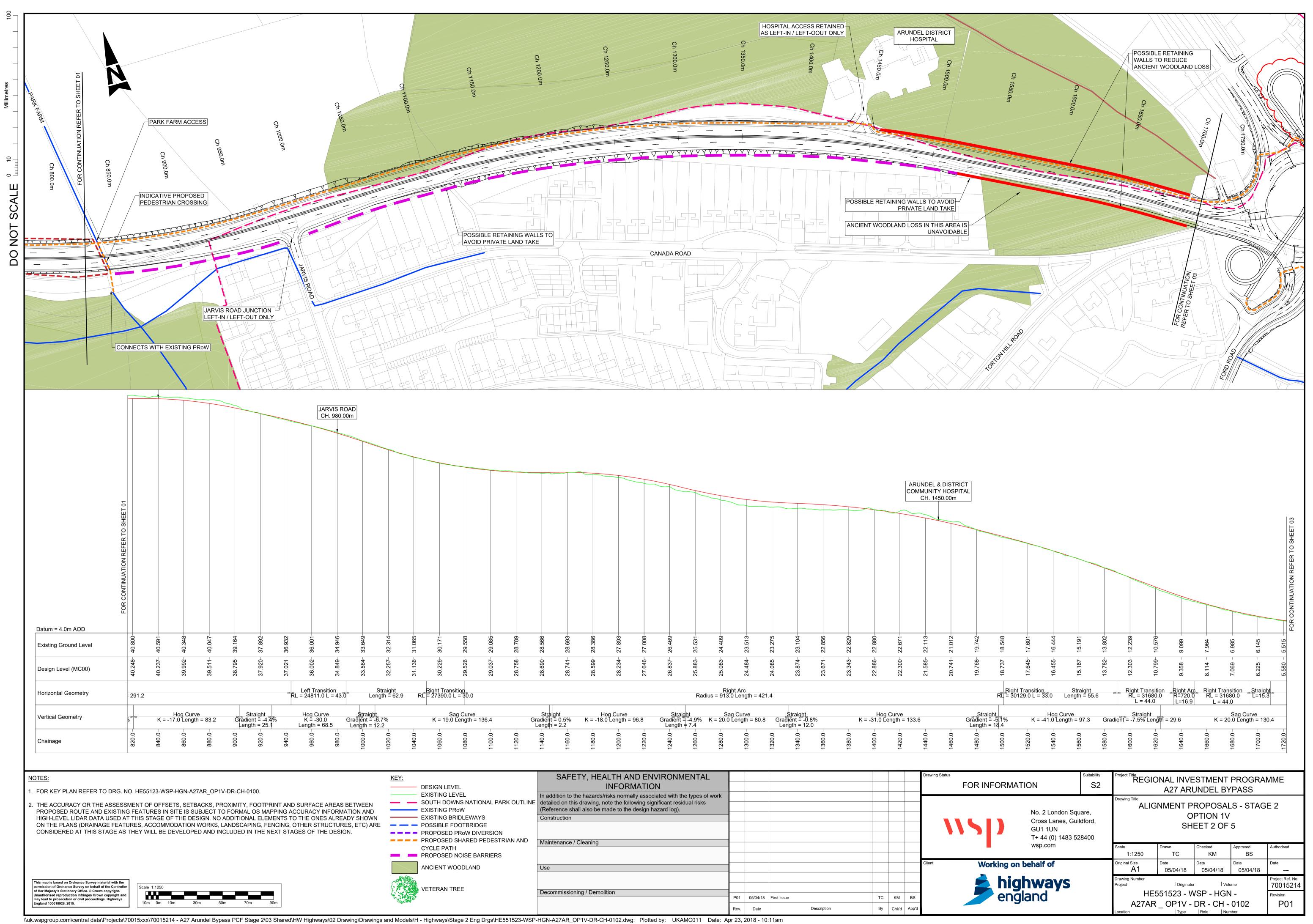
**SCHEME LAYOUT DRAWINGS MODIFIED OPTIONS** 

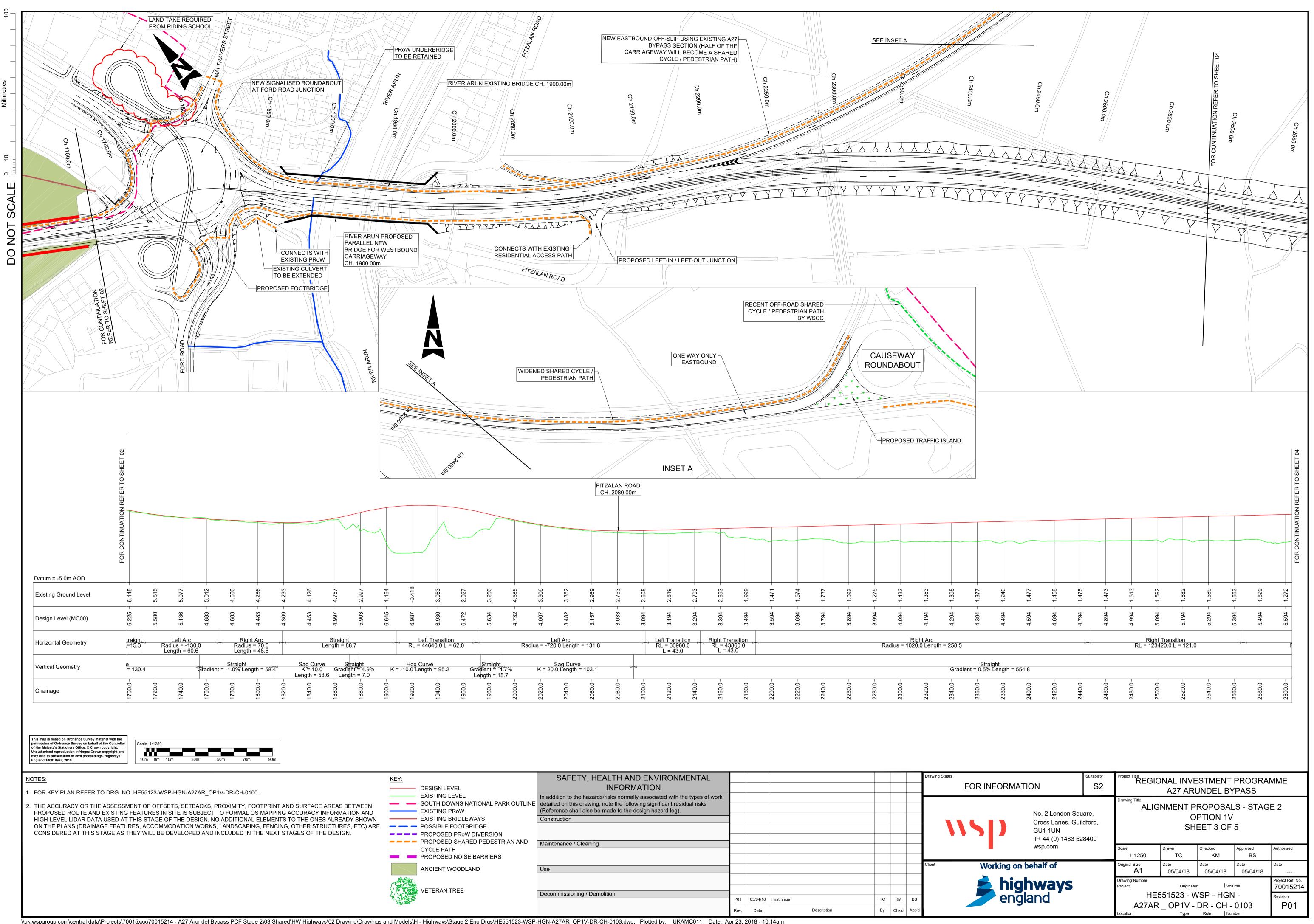
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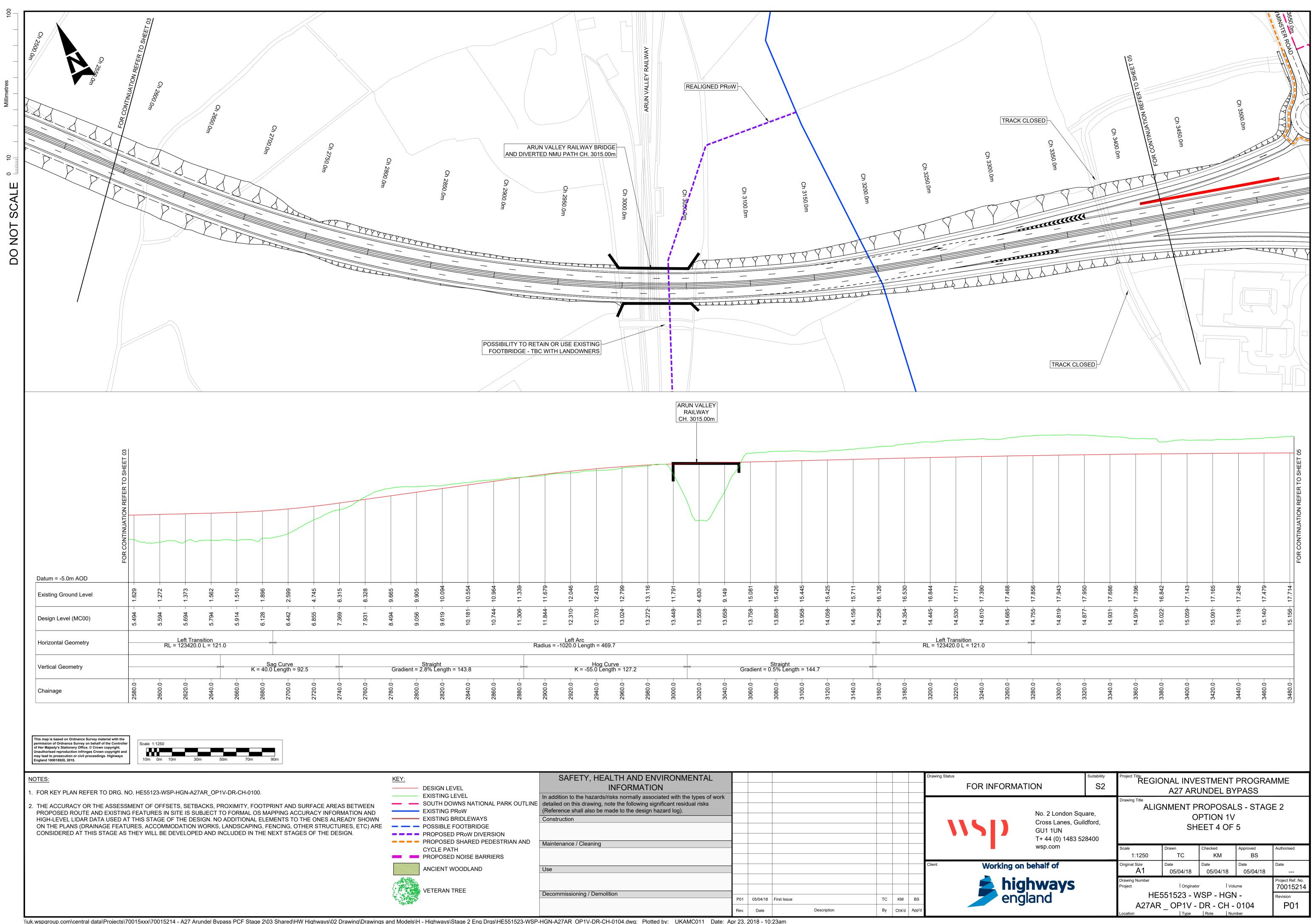
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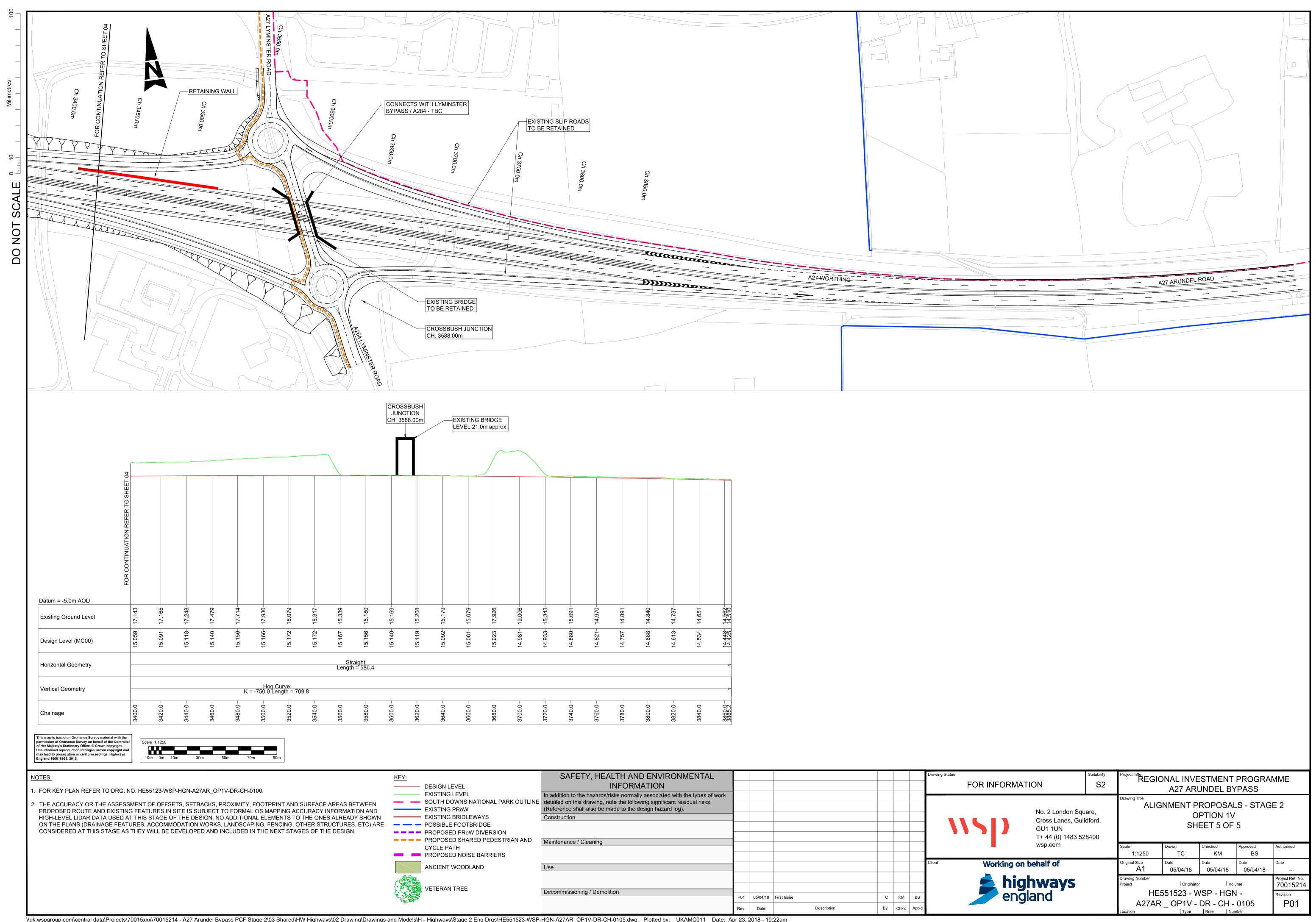






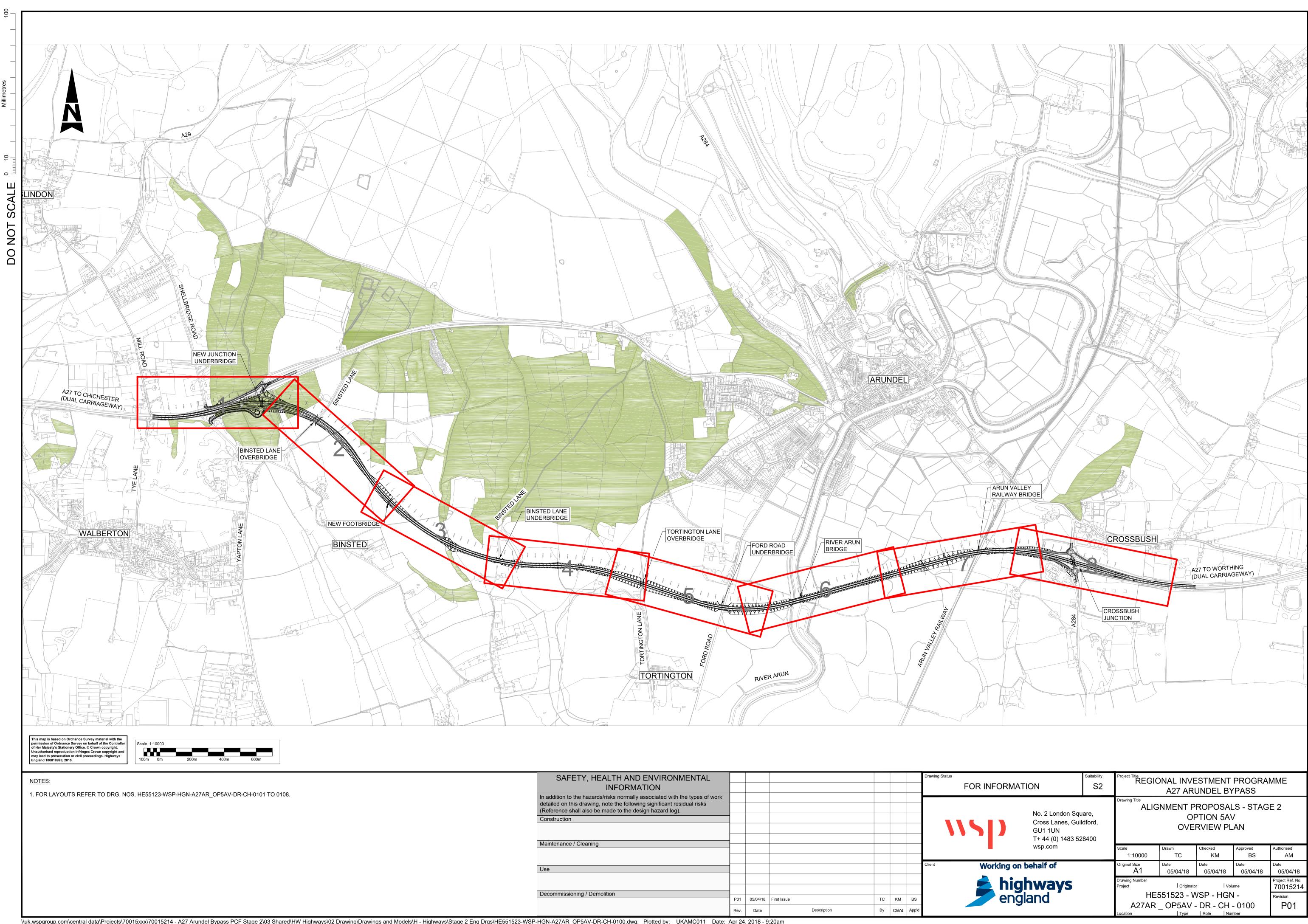


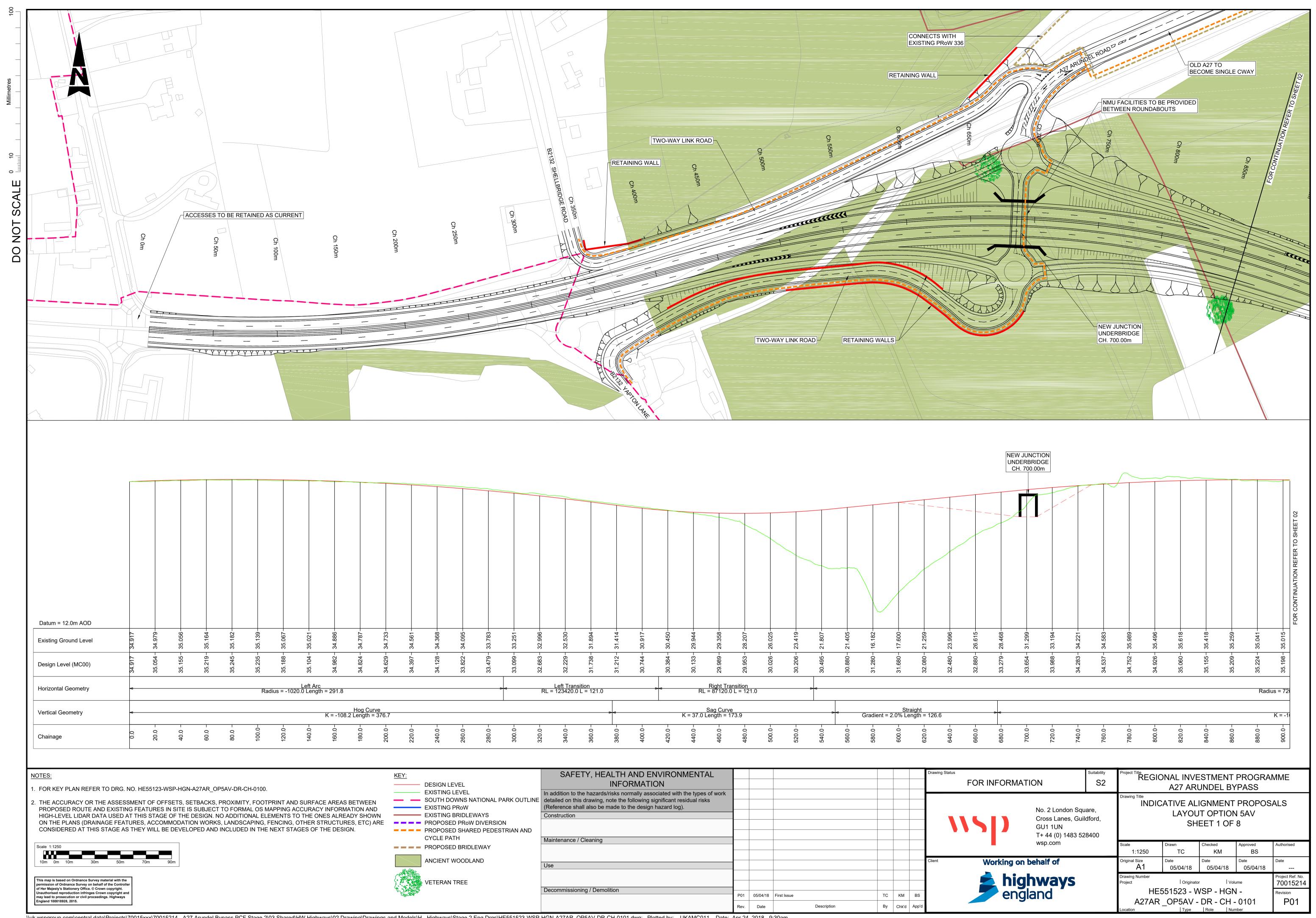


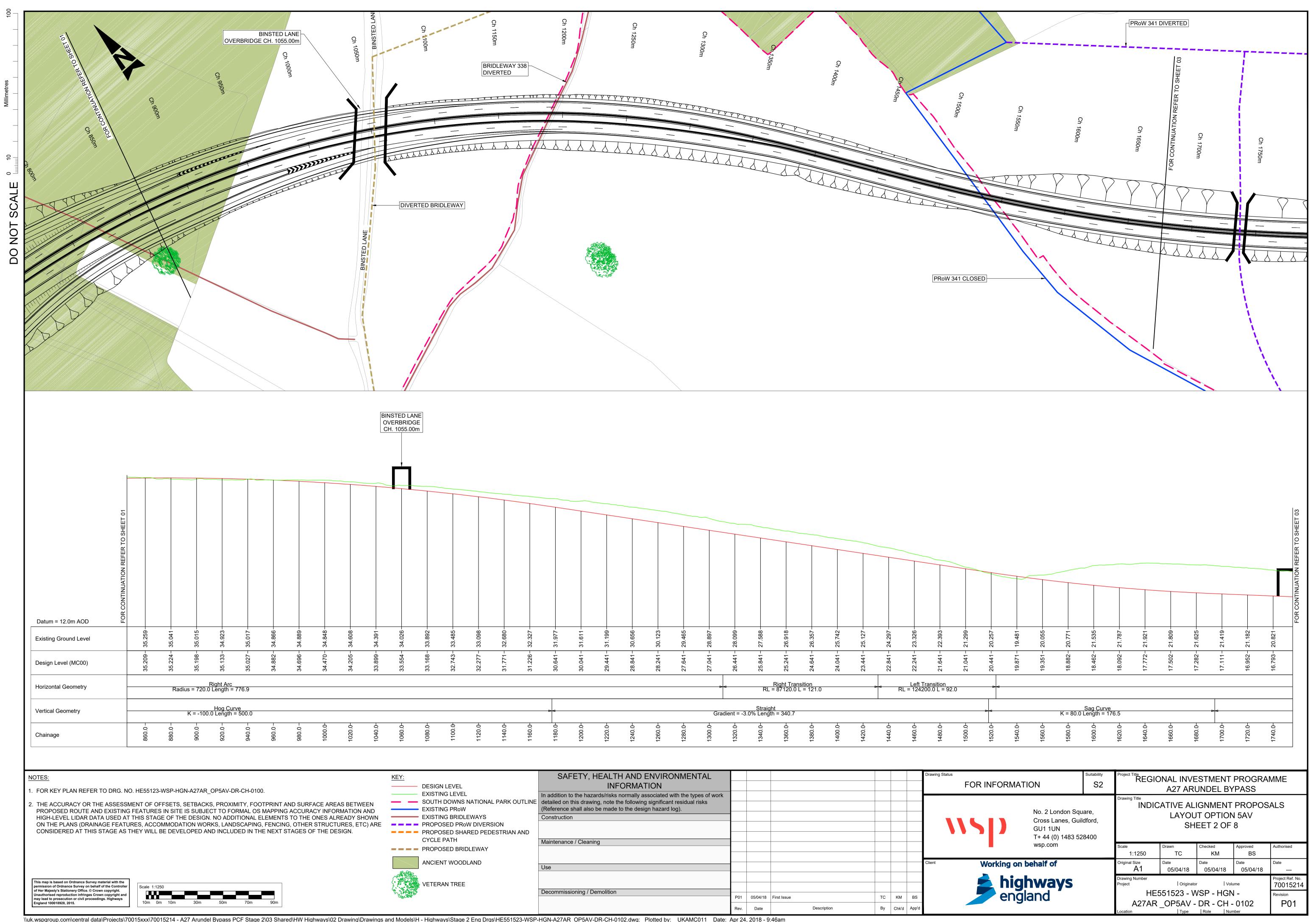


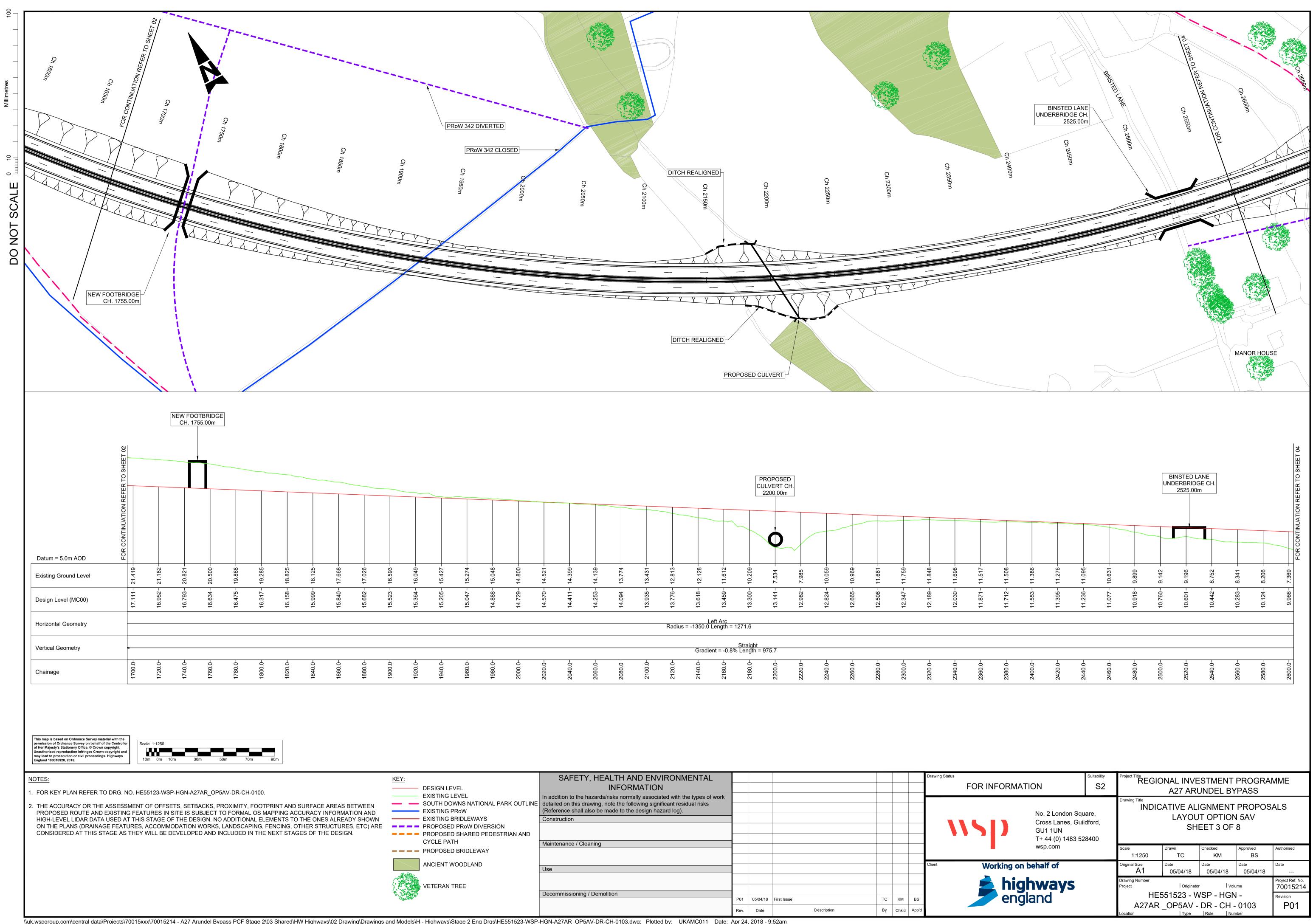
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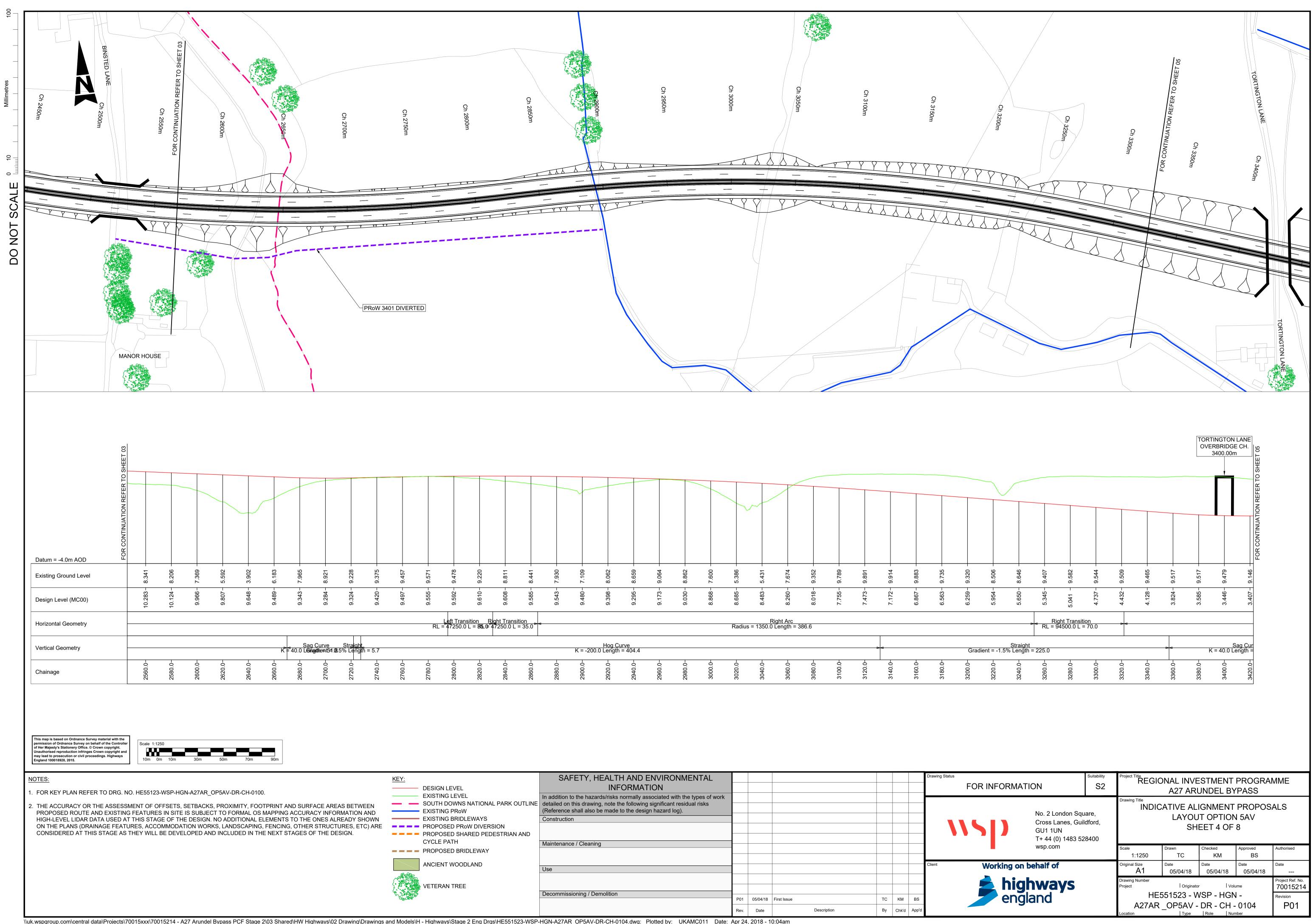
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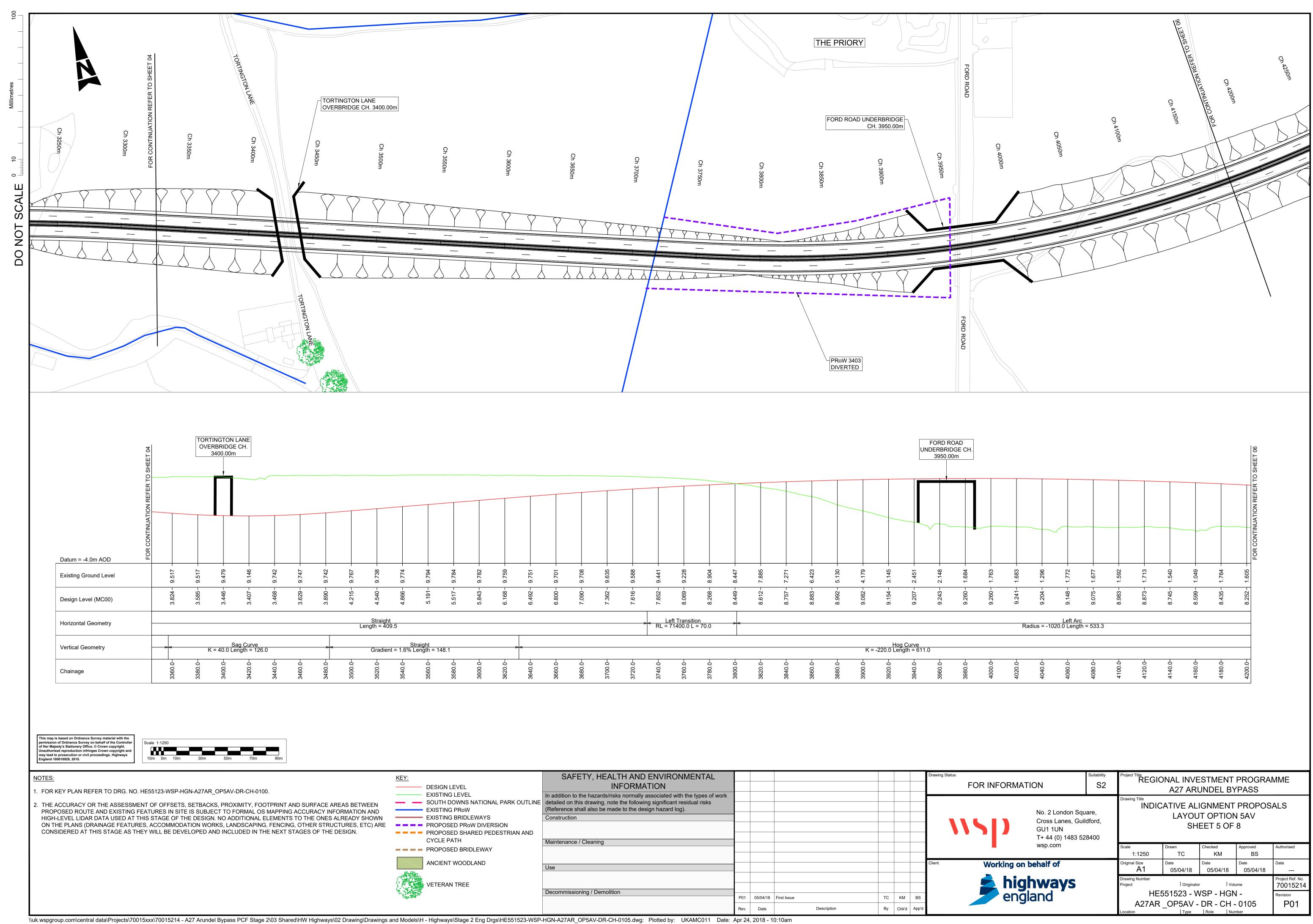


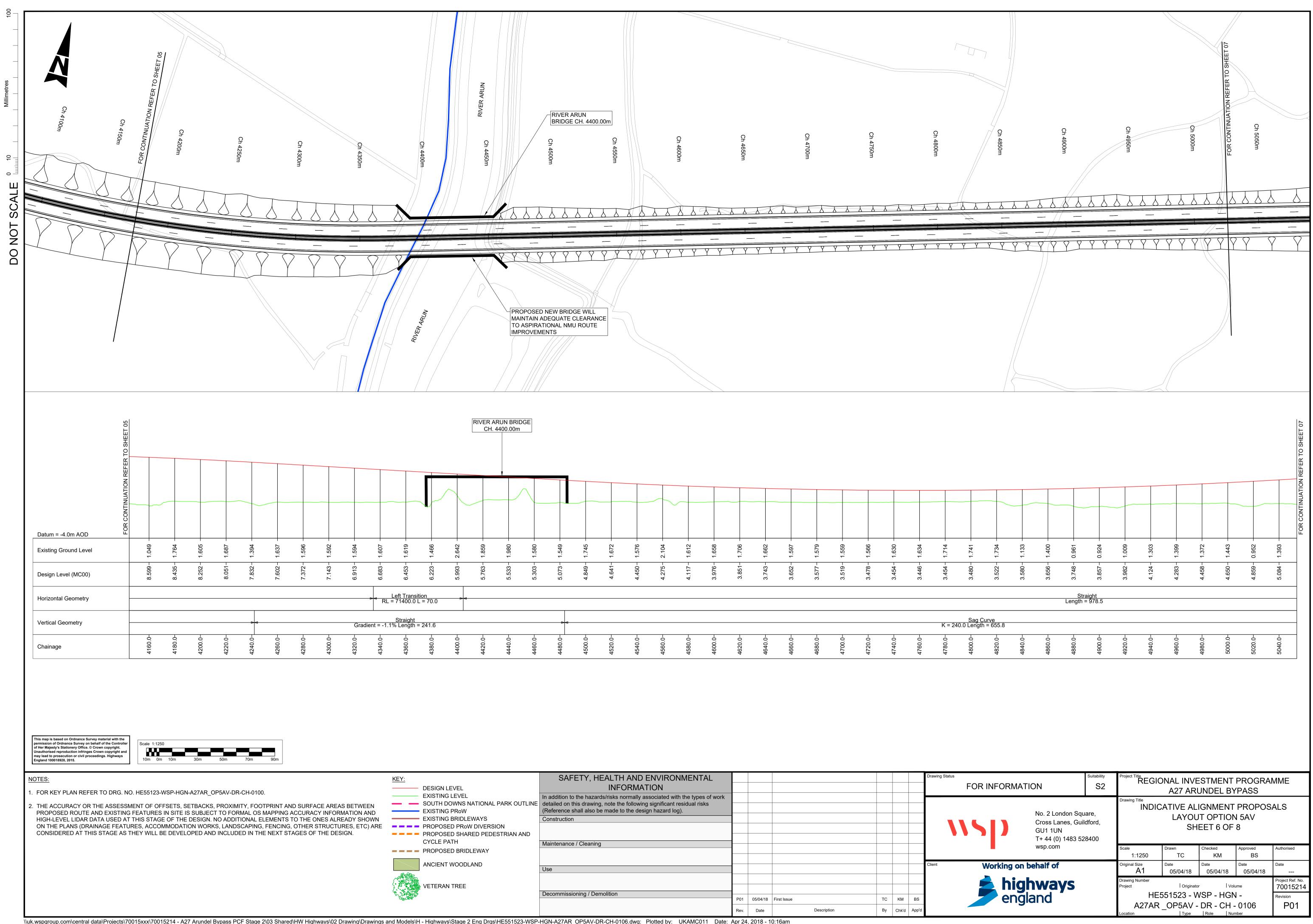


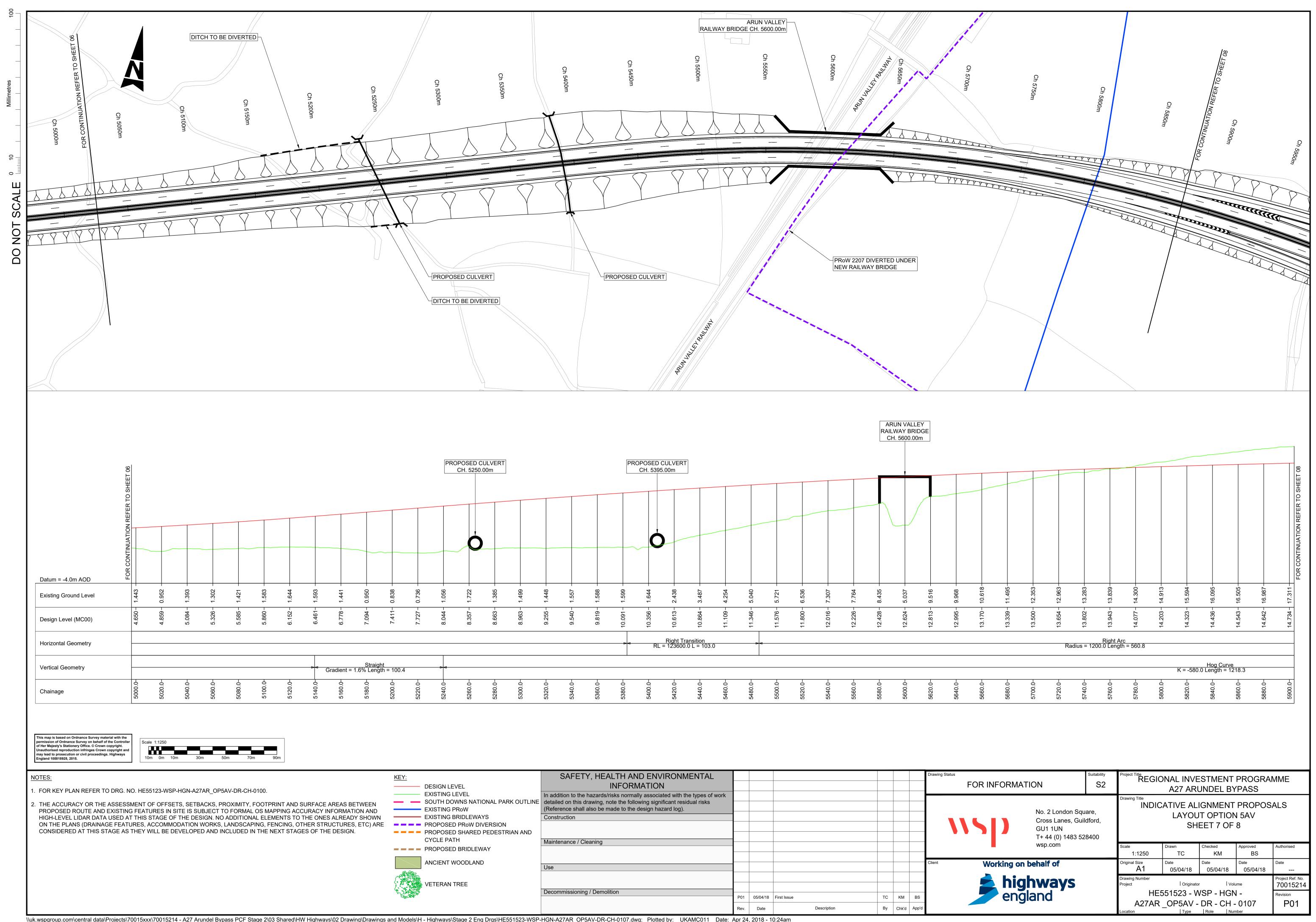


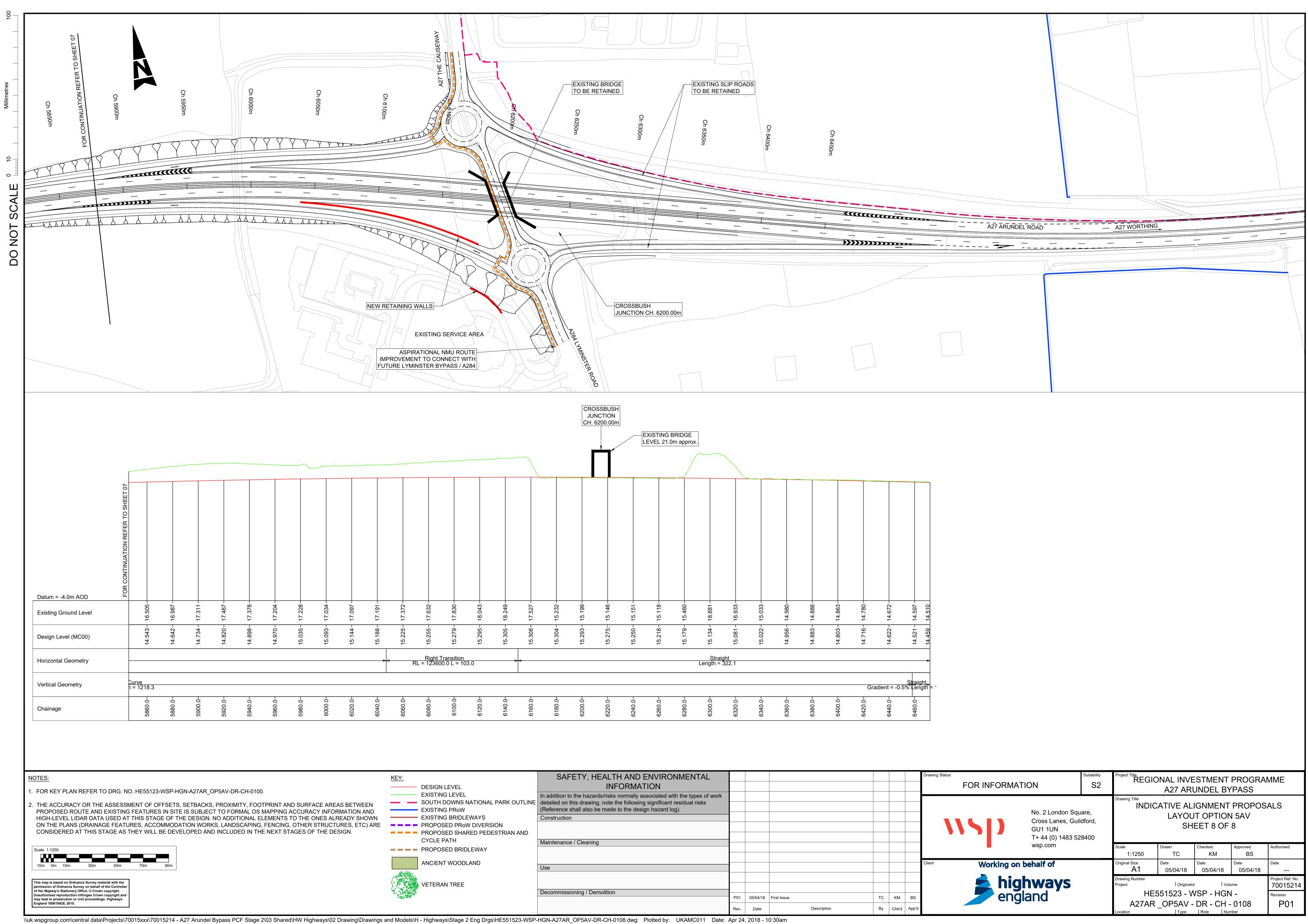












# Appendix D

**APPENDIX D-1** 

AST'S

ŀ	Appra	aisal Summary Table  Name of scheme:	A27 Arundel Bypass (Option 1)	Date produced:	25	May 2018	]	C <sub>1</sub>	ontact: Sophie Hartfield
	D	escription of scheme:	Junction improvements at Ford Road Roundabout and Crossbush Junction. and online dualling with a station.	short offline section	on between these t		Arundel	Organisation Role	Highways England Project Manager
		Impacts	Summary of key impacts		Quantitative	Assessment (S	ee Footnote) Qualitative	Monetary £(NPV)	Distributional 7-pt scale/
		Business users & transport providers	Time savings from a decrease in congestion are expected for most business users; a significant proportion of users will also have a reduction in journey time by travelling a distance at higher averages peeds (using the bypass links). Journey time reductions are greatest during the PM peak period, but there are also significant benefits in the interpeak and AM peak periods.  It is also likely that there will be journey time reductions during non-modelled periods, at the weekend and during the off-peak period, although benefits to business users are likely to be relatively small given fewer number of business related trips during these periods. The journey time and operating occit savings for business users and transport		urney time chang et journey time ch 2 to 5min		Not applicable	£54.489M	vulnerable grp  To be confirmed
	Economy	Reliability impact on Business	providers including construction delays are £54.489m.  The scheme is expected to reduce journey times overall, and journey time variability is also expected to decrease	-2,119,000	51,191,000	8,759,000	Moderate	Not assessed	
	Ecc	users Regeneration	although this has not been fully quantified/assessed.  Not assessed.  The wider impacts of the scheme have been calculated following the latest DIT guidance. These impacts are		•		beneficial Not applicable	Not applicable	
		Wider Impacts	ring when Impacts of the softening and experimental processing and proposed the softening and experimental processing employment and for businesses to move goods and services between one another. This reduction of friction within the economy is expected to boost trade and employment levels, with the resultant increase in overall output. The wider impacts reported on this scheme are Agglomeration Benefits and Labour Market Impacts		7.5m acts (GDP) - £5.2m acts (Tax Wedge) - £	2.1m	Not applicable	£54.8m	
		Noise	Sensitive receptors are primarily located within Arundel town, with some residential properties in the surrounding rural areas. The existing A27, which is a dominant source of noise in the baseline / do-minimum scenarios, follows a route through Arundel town from east to west. The following Noise Important Areas (NIAs) are within the study area: 5487, 5488, 12488, 5485, 5486, 548, 6457, 12487 and 12486. With the implementation of noise mitigation measures adverse impacts within Arundel town are likely to be major in the short term and moderate in the long term. There are no major impacts predicted in the long term. There are no major in Street. NIAs within the study area will experience a varying level of impact, with some NIAs experiencing increased levels (NIAs: 12486, 12487, 12488, 5486, 5487 and 5485), and three with reduced levels (NIAs: 5484, 5488 and 6157).	There are 1567 hou daytime noise levels	There are 1567 households expected to experience increased daytime noise levels in the forecast year, and 41 households expected to experience reduced daytime noise in forecast year.		Not applicable	-£9,966,530	To be confirmed
		Air Quality	Overall, there is likely to be a beneficial impact with regard to local air quality concentrations decreasing at considered sensitive receptors within 200m of the local air quality affected road network. On a regional context, total mass emissions are predicted to increase as a result of the scheme. There are a number of receptors contained within designated AQMAs within 200m of the local air quality affected road network.	Local Air Quality: Opening Year Concentrations NO2 Overall Assessment Score = -1166.70. Properties with Improvement: 19094; deterioration: 12269; no change:876 PM10 Overall Assessment Score = -3154.50. Properties with Improvement: 19646; deterioration: 3612; no change: 2981 Regional Air Quality: Emissions - The change in emissions of NOx is 725 tonnes over the 60 year appraisal period. Rall Emissions have not been taken into account.			Not applicable	Monetary Value of Change in NO <sub>X</sub> = £ 402,681 Monetary Value of Change in PM <sub>10</sub> = £9,654,623 Total Value of change in Air Quality = £9,251,942	To be confirmed
		Greenhouse gases	Overall Increase of 8,449 tonnes of CO2 in Opening Year (between 'with scheme' and 'without scheme' scenarios) and an increase of 6,939 tonnes of CO2 in 2041. The increase is associated with an overall increase in total vehicle kilometres travelled and speed changes on road links as a result of the scheme.		ed carbon over 60y (0 arbon over 60y (CO2)		Not applicable	Disbenefit £19,144,931	
	nental	Landscape	For the purpose of the current assessment the assumption has been that a proposed mitigation strategy would seek to integrate a preferred scheme within the landscape through appropriate screen planting on embankments and adjacent to sensitive receptors, replacement roadside and boundary vegetation, with the aim to mitigate potentially significant effects. The assessment assumes that the planting measures within the Arun floodplain would be restricted to grassland, in keeping with the open characteristics of the landscape. Despite these measures, significant effects are anticipated to arise on the landscape associated with the setting of the South Downs National Park.	Change in traded carbon over 60y (CO2e)  Not Applicable			Moderate Adverse	Not Applicable	
	Environmental	Townscape	For the purpose of the current assessment the assumption has been that a proposed mitigation strategy would seek to integrate a preferred scheme within the landscape through appropriate screen planting on embankments and adjacent to sensitive receptors, replacement roadside and boundary vegetation, with the aim to mitigate potentially significant effects. The assessment assumes that the planting measures within the Arun floodplain would be restricted to grassland, in keeping with the open characteristics to the landscape. Detailed mitigation measures will be identified during the design development and assessment at PCF Stage 3. Despite these measures, substantial change is anticipated to arise within the townscape associated with Arundel, due to changes in the scale and form that the A27 is anticipated to take.	Not Applicable			Moderate Adverse	Not Applicable	
		Historic Environment	The proposed offline section of the scheme will cause disturbance during the construction phase through what is currently meadowland. Ground disturbance activities will include the widening of esting roads, the excavation of new roads and the excavation of associated services and compounds. There is the potential for adverse effects on earthworks or below ground heritage assets. These effects can be mitigated through an appropriate archaeological investigation. There is potential for adverse impacts on the setting of designated assets, including the Scheduled Arunded Castle, Arundel Conservation Area and the Grade II* Listed Priory Farmhouse in addition to the historic landscape of Brooks Innings. The impacts are likely to include harm to the relationship between the asset and its setting so that the appreciation or understanding of that setting is either slightly, significantly or substantially degraded. Further assessment will be undertaken at PCF Stage 3 to determine detailed mitigation strategies to reduce negative impacts. At this stage the overall impact of Option 1 is expected to be Large Adverse.	Not Applicable			Large Adverse	Not Applicable	
		Biodiversity	Option 1 is likely to result in moderate adverse ecological effects on a number of ecological features including: a Notable Road Verge: wetlands and watercourses; waterbodies (some of which may be Pond HPI); Birds; Fish; invertebrates: routiles: and water vole.	Not Applicable			Moderate Adverse	Not Applicable	
		Water Environment	Negligible impact is predicted to the quality of surface water and groundwater features during operation. Detailed mitigation will be developed during detailed design including an appropriate drainage system to provide treatment of runoff prior to discharge. However, given the sensitivity of groundwater resources to the north of Option 1 (comprising Principal Aquifer and a groundwater Source Protection Zono) and in accordance with WebTAG assessment guidance, a Low Significance impact is stilf recorded.  The route across the River Arun will comprise a clear span bridge along the alignment of the existing A27. The route will also comprise an ever consisting of the River Arun floodplain, to the east of Arundel, assumed to comprise an earth embankment. Without mitigation the structure will introduce a physical barrier to the movement of water and potentially groundwater and displace floodplain storage which could result in a large adverse impact. Appropriate mitigation will be included in the scheme design and will include, but is not limited to, floodplain compensation, maintaining flood flow and groundwater conveyance, provision of adequate drainage and pollution controls and appropriate culvert design. With appropriate mitigation measures, the magnitude will be Negligible and the overall impact will be for Low Significance.  The construction of supporting pieci/toxings for the embankment option, as well as the operational phase of the embankment could have a Sight Adverse impact on groundwater baseflow conveyance within the floodplain; however, with appropriate mitigation measures, the magnitude will be Negligible and the overall impact will be foodplain:	Not Applicable		Low Significance	Not Applicable		
			Time savings from a decrease in congestion are expected for most commuter and other users; a significant proportion of users will also have a reduction in journey time by travelling distances at higher average speeds (using		urney time chang	es(£) £118.911m			
		Commuting and Other users	the bypass links). Journey time reductions are greatest during the PM peak period, but there are also significant benefits in the Inter-peak and AM peak periods. It is also likely that there will be journey time reductions during non-modelled periods, at the weekend and during the off-peak period, and benefits to 'other' users are likely to be significant given the higher proportion of these user related trips during these periods. The journey time and operating cost savings for commuting and other users including construction delays are £98.404m.	Ne	2 to 5min 98,446,000	> 5min 22,492,000	Not applicable	£98.404m	To be confirmed
		Reliability impact on Commuting and Other users	The scheme is expected to reduce journey times overall, and journey time variability is also expected to decrease although this has not been fully quantified/assessed.		Not quantified	<u> </u>	Moderate beneficial	Not Applicable	
		Physical activity	The Arundel Bypass will have an indirectly positive impact on physical activity as larger numbers of cyclists will be able to use roads where traffic has transferred away (to the upgraded A27). A simplified benefit calculation was chosen for the physical activity impact as the number of affected people is unknown.	encourages 1% of t generate a benefit of	the working population	s 88,420 and if the scheme n to cycle to work, it would d sick leave and £964,821 in benefits.	Slight Beneficial	Not Applicable	
		Journey quality	Journey quality improvements will include the reduction in drivers' 'stress' levels associated with the much improved travel conditions and characteristics on the A27. Reducing noise and air pollution would also have a positive effect on the journey quality. These will be beneficial across all income and social groups. The requirement for land acquisition, which when considered in isolation, could have a negative impact on journey quality, but this would be addressed through design mitigation measures.	Not quantified		Slight Beneficial	Not Applicable		
	al	Accidents	COBALT assessment has shown that Option 1 would bring about significant accident benefits. Evidence indicates that people living in more deprived areas are more vulnerable to accidents on the road network. Therefore, a reduction in accidents would have a relatively high impact in Arun, given that several wards in this area are amongst the most deprived in West Sussex.	Road/Tye Lane a (2023-82), as pred	and Crossbush juncti	ew scheme between Mill on during 60 year period ould be 538, compared with scenario.	Moderate beneficial	£16.008m	To be confirmed
	Social	Security	The benefits here are indirect in the sense that the scheme will not generate direct security enhancements but will instead enable drivers to feel more secure on a faster flowing, greatly improved section of the A27. Improved security will include less risk and less perceived risk of in-vehicle thefts and other adverse incidents when traffic is stationary (this is particularly relevant for the large numbers of older drivers in the area).  Since the scheme does not change public transport services, the change in generalised journey time associated with	Je the	Not quantified		Slight Beneficial	Not Applicable	To be confirmed
		Access to services	Since the scheme does not change public transport services, the change in generalised journey time associated with modelled car trips (from the SATURN traffic model) have been used to assess the access to services. The assessment indicates that accessibility increases for all income groups to the destinations, with the highest accessibility benefits for the lowest income group.	quintile) would re reduction of 5.6% i quintile group wou	eceive the highest acc in generalised journey ald receive the lowest	ncome group (0% to 20% essibility benefits, with a time. The 60-80% income accessibility benefit, i.e. a d journey time.	Not applicable	Not Applicable	To be confirmed
		Affordability	Since the Arundel improvement scheme is primarily provision of new roads, any changes in affordability are more likely to be indirect impacts rather than as a direct consequence of the scheme. As such, only a qualitative assessment has been undertaken. As the intervention is expected to reduce congestion, and thereby the amount of time spent queuing, as well as longer distance travelled to avoid the congestion, this will reduce vehicle operating costs. Examples of these costs include fuel, types and the depreciation costs associated with maintenance. These latter costs are dependant on distance travelled and can make travelling more affordable.	3.6% reduction in generalised journey time.  Not quantified		Slight Beneficial	Not Applicable	To be confirmed	
		Severance	Given the very high traffic volumes on the A27 near Arundel, compounded by the presence of large junctions at Ford Road and Causeway, pedestrian crossing opportunities are very limited. The distances involved and topography the area make it difficult for vulnerable pedestrians (such as elderly people, children and disabled people) to walk from the residential areas to the south towards the town centre. Under Option 1, the existing alignment would be retained with upgraded carriageway works, with the implication that existing severance issues are unlikely to improve. Higher levels of traffic in the future would mean that severance issues could potentially deteriorate with Option 1.	3	Not quantified	1	Slight Adverse	Not Applicable	To be confirmed
		Option and non-use values	Since the scheme will not change the availability of transport services within the study area, option values and non- use values are not applicable for this assessment and have therefore not been assessed.		Not Applicable	-	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
	Public	Cost to Broad Transport Budget	All costs are funded by central government.		87,190,000		Not Applicable	£87.190m	
<u> </u>	- ¥	Indirect Tax Revenues  Note:	An increase in indirect tax revenues is predicted as a result of the scheme.	<u> </u>	17,056,000		Not Applicable	£17.056m	

# Note:

The results for A27 Arundel Bypass (Option 1) are presented for completeness, but it should be borne in mind that the benefits are likely to be overestimated. This is because the strategic SATURN model currently under-represents the delays which may potentially remain on the scheme section of the A27 - specifically at Ford Road Roundabout - for the current A27 Arundel Bypass (Option 1) scheme design.

All results e.g. Air Quality, Greenhouse Gases, Noise, TUBA, COBALT and Wider Economic Benefits for the A27 Arundel Bypass Option 1) scheme are based on information from strategic SATURN modelling however due to the strategic SATURN model currently under-representing delay at Ford Road roundabout the the A27 Arundel Bypass (Option 1) benefits are uncertain.

Accident benefits are likely to be stightly under-estimated, Wider Economic Benefits are likely to be over-estimated with Greenhouse Gases, Air Quality and Noise also affected. Overall, there is uncertainty around the results for the A27 Arundel Bypass (Option 1) scheme. Due to the Transport Economic Efficiency (TEE) impacts making up a substantial proportion of the overall benefit the benefits are likely to be over-estimated.

Ap	praisal Summary Table		Date produced: 25 May 2018		Co	ontact:	
	Name of scheme: Description of scheme:	A27 Arundel Bypass (Option 3)  A new offline dual carriageway south of Arundel tying in to the existing A27 west of Arundel passing	through ancient woodland.		Name Organisation	Sophie Hartfield Highways England	
	Impacts	Summary of key impacts	Assessm	ent	Role	Project Manager	
			Quantitative	Qualitative	Monetary £(NPV)	Distributional 7-pt scale/	
	_		Value of journey time changes(f) £58.445m			vulnerable grp	
		Time savings from a decrease in congestion are expected for most business users; a significant proportion of users will also have a reduction in journey time by travelling a distance at higher average speeds (using the bypass links). Journey time reductions are greatest during the PM peak period, but there are also significant benefits in the inter-peak					
	Business users & transport providers	and AM peak periods.  It is also likely that there will be journey time reductions during non-modelled periods, at the weekend and during the off	Net journey time changes (£)	Not Applicable	£51.858m	To be confirmed	
		peak period, although benefits to business users are likely to be relatively small given fewer number of business related trips during these periods. The journey time and operating cost savings for business users and transport	0 to 2min 2 to 5min > 5min				
	Paliability impact on Rusiness	providers including construction delays are £51.858m.  The scheme is expected to reduce journey times overall, and journey time variability is also expected to decrease	-153,000 39,630,000 18,968,000	Moderate			
	Reliability impact on Business users Regeneration	The scriente is expected to reduce journey times overall, and journey time variability is also expected to decrease although this has not been fully quantified/assessed.  Not assessed.	-	beneficial  Not applicable	Not assessed  Not Applicable		
	regeneration	The wider impacts of the scheme have been calculated following the latest DfT guidance. These impacts are primarily		rec applicable	Not Applicable		
	Wider Impacts	driven by the reduction of journey times for individuals accessing employment and for businesses to move goods and services between one another. This reduction of friction within the economy is expected to boost trade and	Agglomeration - £20.8m Labour Market Impacts (GDP) - £3.7m	Not applicable	£25.90m		
	·	employment levels, with the resultant increase in overall output. The wider impacts reported on this scheme are Agglomeration Benefits and Labour Market Impacts	Labour Market impacts (Tax Wedge) - £1.4m				
H							
		Sensitive receptors are primarily located within Arundel town, with some residential properties in the surrounding rural					
		areas. The existing A27, which is a dominant source of noise in the baseline? do-minimum scenarios, follows a route through Arundel town from east to west. The following Noise Important Areas (NIAs) are within the study area are 5490, 12489, 5487, 5488, 12488, 5484, 6157, 12487 and 12486.	There are 568 households expected to experience increased daytime				
	Noise	With the implementation of noise mitigaion measures beneficial Impacts within Arundel town are likely to be major in the short term and moderate in the long term. Major adverse impacts, follow the route of the proposed bypass to the	noise levels in the forecast year, and 192 households expected to experience reduced daytime noise in forecast year.	Not Applicable	-£1,334,042	To be confirmed	
		south of Arundel town. NIAs within the study area will have a varying level of impact, with most seeing a beneficial change along the existing A27 route. Exceptions include NIA 12486 along Lyminster Road which experiences a minor adverse impact.					
		na rado impado.					
					Monetary Value of		
		Overall, there is likely to be a beneficial impact with regard to local air quality concentrations decreasing at considered	Local Air Quality: Opening Year Concentrations NO <sub>2</sub> Overall Assessment Score = -845.30. Properties with Improvement: 15442; deterioration: 8714; no change: 1312		Change in NO <sub>X</sub> = £- 782,645		
		overail, there is likely to be a defendant impact with regard to local air quality concentrations decreasing at consistered sensitive receptors within 200m of the local air quality affected road network. On a regional context, total mass emissions are predicted to increase as a result of the scheme. There are a number of receptors contained within	PM <sub>10</sub> Overall Assessment Score = -3231.80. Properties with		Monetary Value of change in PM <sub>10</sub> =		
	Air Quality	designated AQMAs within 200m of the local air quality affected road network.	Improvement: 21479 deterioration: 2618; no change: 1371	Not Applicable	£9,799,002	To be confirmed	
			Regional Air Quality: Emissions - The change in emissions of NOx is 984 tonnes across the 60 year appraisal period. Rail Emissions have not been changed to the control of the change of the control of the change o		Total Value of change in Air		
			taken into account.		Quality = £9,016,356		
			Change in non-traded carbon over 60y (CO2e) 566975	The emissions of CO <sub>2</sub> increase as a result of the			
				a result of the scheme by 566,975 tonnes			
	Greenhouse gases	Overall Increase of 11,534 tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> in Opening Year (between 'with scheme' and 'without scheme' scenarios) and an increase of 9,058 tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> in 2041. The increase is associated with an overall increase in total vehicle		for a projection of 60 years.	Disbenefit		
		kilometres travelled and speed changes on road links as a result of the scheme.		The increase in CO <sub>2</sub> due to	£25,180,794		
			Change in traded carbon over 60y (CO2e) 0	opening the scheme is predicted to be			
				11,534 tonnes in the opening year.			
	<u> </u>						
		For the purpose of the current assessment the assumption has been that a proposed mitigation strategy would seek to integrate a preferred scheme within the landscape through appropriate screen planting on embankments and adjacent					
	Landscape	to sensitive receptors, replacement roadside and boundary vegetation, with the aim to reduce potentially significant effects. The assessment assumes that the planting measures within the Arun floodplain would be restricted to grassland, in keeping with the open characteristics of the landscape. Detailed mitigation measures will be identified	Not Applicable	Large Adverse	Not Applicable		
		during the design development and assessment at PCF Stage 3 and in consultation with South Downs National Park Authority. Despite these measures, impacts are anticipated to remain significant due to the permanent loss of ancient	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		присаде		
		woodland and presence of a substantial infrastructure corridor giving rise to changes within the South Downs National Park.					
		For the purpose of the current assessment the assumption has been that a proposed mitigation strategy would seek to					
3	Townscape	Integrate a preferred scheme within the landscape and townscape through appropriate screen planting and adjacent to sensitive receptors, replacement roadside and boundary vegetation, with the aim to reduce potentially significant effects. The assessment assumes that the planting measures within the Arun floodplain would be restricted to	Not Applicable	Neutral	Not Applicable		
		grassland, in keeping with the open characteristics of the landscape. Detailed mitigation measures will be identified during the design development and assessment at PCF Stage 3. Option 3 would avoid substantial changes arising	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	110000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
i		within the townscape associated with Arundel.					
		The proposed scheme will cause disturbance during the construction phase through what is currently greenfield or					
		woodland. Ground disturbance activities will include the widening of existing roads, the excavation of new roads and the excavation of associated services. There is the potential for adverse effects on earthworks or below ground heritage assets. The removal of Ancient Woodland areas within Binsted Wood will almost certainly disturb					
		nemage assets. The removal of Ancient Woodland areas within binset own wood will aimost certainly disturb archaeological features relating to occupational activity and historic stock management from the Prehistoric Period onwards including remains associated with the Chichester to Arundel Romano-British Road, Further to this, the					
	Historic Environment	proposed scheme is likely to have an adverse effect on the social value of the woods in particular on the practice of religious activities. These effects can be mitigated through an appropriate archaeological investigation. During the	Not Applicable	Large Adverse	Not Applicable		
		operation phase, there is the potential for adverse impacts upon the setting of designated assets, including two Grade II* listed buildings, two Grade II listed buildings, two Grade II* Park and Garden and					
		the scheduled site of Tortington Augustinian Priory. The impacts are likely to include harm to the relationship between the asset and its setting so that the relationship is no longer readily appreciable; the interpretability of the significants of the asset is be significantly reduced; a lose or reduction of rural tranquility and / or where noise and air pollutants					
		are likely to increase. Further assessment will be undertaken at PCF Stage 3 to determine detailed mitigation strategies to reduce negative impacts. At this stage the overall impact of Option 3 is expected to be Large Adverse.					
		Carlos 9 is Wigh to senth in supersistance of the sentence of the sentence in a sufficient to a case of the sentence in a sufficient to a case of the sentence of the sentence in a sufficient to a case of the sentence of th					
	Biodiversity	Option a is likely to result in numerous very large adverse ecological effects on ecological relatures, including; two Local Wildlife Sites, Ancient Woodland, woodland bats, hazel dormouse, water vole, notable plant species and wetland habitats. Placing the scheme on a viaduct over an embankment has a number of benefits for multiple ecological	Not Applicable	me on a viaduct over an embankment has a number of benefits for multiple ecological Not Applicable Not Applicable Adverse duced footprint (reduced habitat loss) and reduced severance. However, a viaduct solution is			
		feature types relating to reduced footprint (reduced habitat loss) and reduced severance. However, a viaduct solution is unlikely to change the overall magnitude of predicted impacts.			Adverse		
		Detailed mitigation will be developed during detailed design including an appropriate drainage system to provide treatment of runoff prior to discharge. However, given the sensitivity of groundwater resources to the north and east of the scheme (comprising Principal Aquifer) and in accordance with WebTAG assessment guidance, a Low					
		Significance impact is still recorded.  To the east of Arundel the road will pass through extensive floodplain associated with a network of land drains. The					
		works could result in the loss of fluvial floodplain storage although, as above, mitigation has been considered. If appropriate floodplain compensation is provided and flood flow conveyance maintained, the residual risk is likely to be					
		Negligible. Option 3 will also cross several land drains and watercourses to the west of Arundel. It is considered likely that the connectivity and flow capacity of these features can be maintained and hence the impact magnitude is likely to					
		be Negligible and the overall impact will be Insignificant.  Embankment Option - The new crossing of the River Arun will introduce a physical barrier to the movement of water and potentially groundwater and will displace floodplain storage. Without the inclusion of robust mitigation, the					
	Water Environment	magnitude of the impact could be Large Adverse. Appropriate mitigation will be included in the scheme design and will include, but is not limited to, floodplain compensation, maintaining flood and groundwater flow conveyance, provision of	Not Applicable	Low Significance	Not Applicable		
		adequate drainage and pollution controls and appropriate culvert design. With appropriate mitigation measures, the magnitude will be Negligible and the overall impact will be of Low Significance. The supporting piles/footings for the					
		embankment option could have a Large Adverse impact on groundwater baseflow conveyance within the floodplain; however, with appropriate mitigation measures, the magnitude will be Negligible and the overall impact will be Insignificant.					
		Viaduct Option - The structure should have limited impact to the movement of water and displace floodplain storage, although some compensation for bridge abutments and viaduct piers may be required. Without the inclusion of					
		mitigation, the magnitude of the impact could be slight adverse. Appropriate mitigation will be included in the scheme design and will include, but is not limited to, floodplain compensation, maintaining flood flow conveyance, provision of adequate drainage and pollution controls and appropriate culvert design. With appropriate mitigation measures, the					
		adequate dramage and pountion controls and appropriate curvert design, vviin appropriate mingation measures, the magnitude will be Negligible and the overall impact will be of Low Significance.					
		Time springs from a decrease in connection are smoothed for most a	Value of journey time changes(£) £142.471m				
		Time savings from a decrease in congestion are expected for most commuter and other users; a significant proportion of users will also have a reduction in journey time by traveilling distances at higher average speeds (using the bypass links). Journey time reductions are greatest during the PM peak period, but there are also significant benefits in the	Net journey time changes (£)  Net journey time changes (£)				
	Commuting and Other users	Inter-peak and AM peak periods. It is also likely that there will be journey time reductions during non-modelled periods, at the weekend and during the off	0 to 2min 2 to 5min > 5min	Not Applicable	£113.515m	To be confirmed	
		peak period, and benefits to other users are likely to be significant given the higher proportion of these user related trips during these periods. The journey time and operating cost savings for commuting and other users including construction delays are £113.515m.	16,925,000 84,667,000 40,879,000				
	Reliability impact on	The scheme is expected to reduce journey times overall, and journey time variability is also expected to decrease	10,925,000 40,879,000 40,879,000 Not quantified	Moderate	Not Applicable		
	Commuting and Other users	although this has not been fully quantified/assessed.  The Arundel Bypass will have an indirectly positive impact on physical activity as larger numbers of cyclists will be able	The working population in Arun District is 88,420 and if the scheme encourages 1% of the working population to cycle to work, it would	beneficial			
	Physical activity	to use roads where traffic has transferred away (to the upgraded A27). A simplified benefit calculation was chosen for the physical activity impact as the number of affected people is unknown.	encourages 1% of the working population to cycle to work, it would generate a benefit of £148,363 in reduced sick leave and £964,821 in reduced mortality, totalling £1,113,184.	Slight Beneficial	Not Applicable		
	laure	Journey quality improvements will include the reduction in drivers' 'stress' levels associated with the much improved travel conditions and characteristics on the A27. Reducing noise and air pollution would also have a positive effect on	Mar marght d	Olicha D	No. 4		
	Journey quality	the journey quality. These will be beneficial across all income and social groups. The requirement for land acquisition, which when considered in isolation, could have a negative impact on journey quality, but this would be addressed through design mitigation measures.	Not quantified	Slight Beneficial	Not Applicable		
	Accidents	COBALT assessment has shown that Option 3 would bring about significant accident benefits. Evidence indicates that people living in more deprived areas are more vulnerable to accidents on the road network. Therefore, a reduction	Total number of accidents along the new scheme between Mill Road/Tye Lane and Crossbush junction during 60 year period (2023-82), as	Large Beneficial	£34.778m	To be confirmed	
,		In accidents would have a relatively high impact in Arun, given that several wards in this area are amongst the most deprived in West Sussex.	predcited by COBALT, would be 219, compared with 346 for the Do Nothing scenario.	. J. Londloid			
le le e	Security	The benefits here are indirect in the sense that the scheme will not generate direct security enhancements but will instead enable drivers to feel more secure on a faster flowing, greatly improved section of the A27. Improved security will include less risk and less perceived risk of in-whelcib ethets and other adverse incidents when traffic is stationary	Not quantified	Slight Beneficial	Not Applicable	To be confirmed	
		will include less risk and less perceived risk of in-vehicle thefts and other adverse incidents when traffic is stationary (this is particularly relevant for the large numbers of older drivers in the area).					
	Approx to the	Since the scheme does not change public transport services, the change in generalised journey time associated with modelled car trips (from the SATURN traffic model) have been used to assess the access to services. The	In the opening year 2023, the lowest income group (0% to 20% quintile) would receive the highest accessibility benefits, with a reduction of 5.0% in accessibility benefits, with a reduction of 5.0% in accessibility benefits.	Net A	Not A	Takanne	
	Access to services	induced call this circuit the SATOMY data. Industrial was used to assess the access to services. The assessment indicates that accessibility increases for all income groups to the destinations, with the highest accessibility benefits for the lowest income group.	in generalised journey time. The 80-100% income quintile group would receive the lowest accessibility benefit, i.e. a 3.2% reduction in generalised journey time.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	To be confirmed	
		Since the Arundel improvement scheme is primarily provision of new roads, any changes in affordability are more likely					
	Affordability	to be indirect impacts rather than as a direct consequence of the scheme. As such, only a qualitative assessment has been undertaken. As the intervention is expected to reduce congestion, and thereby the amount of time spent quering, as well as longer distance travelled to avoid the congestion, this will reduce verifice operating costs. Examples of these	Not quantified	Slight Beneficial	Not Applicable	To be confirmed	
		as well as longer distance travelled to avoid the congestion, this will reduce vehicle operating costs. Examples of these costs include fluel, tyres and the depreciation costs associated with maintenance. These latter costs are dependant on distance travelled and can make travelling more affordable.					
		For the Option 3 although completely new sections of road will be constructed away from areas of population, the					
	Severance	current A27 alignment will be retained for 'local' traffic and will continue to act as a barrier between residential areas to the south and the town centre (albeit residual traffic volumes on the retained alignment will be lower than what they are today, thus reducing severance to a relatively initied extent.	Not quantified	Slight Beneficial	Not Applicable	To be confirmed	
	O-th:	today, thus reducing severance to a relatively limited extent.  Since the scheme will not change the availability of transport services within the study area, option values and non-use	****	No. 4	No. 5		
	Option and non-use values	Since the scheme will not charge the availability of transport services within the study area, upon values and non-use values are not applicable for this assessment and have therefore not been assessed.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
Public	Cost to Broad Transport Budget	All costs are funded by central government.	166,997,000	Not Applicable	£166.997m		
٩	Indirect Tax Revenues	An increase in indirect tax revenues is predicted as a result of the scheme.	23,821,000	Not Applicable	£23.821m		
_		<del></del>					

	rainal Summary Table		Date produced:	1		ontacti
Apr	Name of scheme:	A27 Arundel Bypass (Option 5A)	Date produced: 25 May 2018		Name	Sophie Hartfield
	Description of scheme:	A new offline dual carriageway passing south of Tortington Priory, combining the eastern s and proximity to properties along Ford Road. Shellbridge Road and Yapton Lane tie in with			Organisation Role	Highways England Project Manager
	Impacts	Summary of key impacts	Assessi Quantitative	ment Qualitative	Monetary	Distributional
					£(NPV)	7-pt scale/ vulnerable grp
		Time savings from a decrease in congestion are expected for most business users; a significant proportion of users will also have a reduction in journey time by travelling a distance at higher	Value of journey time changes(£) £66.752m			
	Business users & transport providers	average speeds (using the bypass links). Journey time reductions are greatest during the PM peak period, but there are also significant benefits in the inter-peak and AM peak periods. It is also likely that there will be journey time reductions during non-modelled periods, at the weekend	Net journey time changes (£)	Not Applicable	£66.889m	To be confirmed
	providers	and during the off-peak period, although benefits to business users are likely to be relatively small given fewer number of business related trips during these periods. The journey time and operating	0 to 2min 2 to 5min > 5min			
Economy	Reliability impact on Business	cost savings for business users and transport providers including construction delays are £66.889m.  The scheme is expected to reduce journey times overall, and journey time variability is also expected.	-917,000 38,428,000 29,241,000	Moderate		
Ecol	users Regeneration	to decrease although this has not been fully quantified/assessed.  Not assessed.		beneficial Not applicable	Not assessed Not Applicable	
		The wider impacts of the scheme have been calculated following the latest DIT guidance. These impacts are primarily driven by the reduction of journey times for individuals accessing employment				
	Wider Impacts	and for businesses to move goods and services between one another. This reduction of friction within the economy is expected to boost trade and employment levels, with the resultant increase in overall output. The wider impacts reported on this scheme are Agglomeration Benefits and Labour	Agglomeration - £19.3m Labour Market Impacts (GDP) - £2.6m Labour Market impacts (Tax Wedge) - £1.0m	Not applicable	£22.90m	
		Market Impacts				
		Sensitive receptors are primarily located within Arundel town, with some commercial and residential properties in the surrounding rural areas. The existing A27, which is a dominant source of noise in the baseline / do-minimum scenarios, follows a route through Arundel town from east to west. The				
		following Noise Important Areas (NIAs) are within the study area are 12490, 5490, 12489, 5487, 5488, 12488, 5484, 6157, 12487, 12486.  With the implementation of noise mitigation measures beneficial Impacts within Arundel town are	There are 796 households expected to experience increased daytime			
	Noise	likely to be major in the short term and moderate in the long term. Major adverse impacts follow the route of the proposed bypass to the south of Arundel. NIAs within the study area will experience a varying level of impact, with most seeing a beneficial change along the existing A27 route.	noise levels in the forecast year, and 228 households expected to experience reduced daytime noise in forecast year.	Not Applicable	-£1,518,992	To be confirmed
		Exceptions include NIA 12486 along Lyminster Road which experiences a minor adverse impact, and NIA 5490 which experiences a negligible impact.				
			Local Air Quality: Opening Year Concentrations NO <sub>2</sub> Overall Assessment Score = -754.30. Properties with		Monetary Value of Change in NO <sub>X</sub> = £-	
		Overall, there is likely to be a beneficial impact with regard to local air quality concentrations decreasing at considered sensitive receptors within 200m of the local air quality affected road network. On a recional context, total mass emissions are predicted to increase as a result of the	Improvement: 13448; deterioration: 12003; no change: 319		542,997 Monetary Value of	
	Air Quality	retwint. On a regional curricut, roam insare immanuts are predicted to inclease as a resolt of the scheme. There are a number of receptors contained within designated AQMAs within 200m of the local air quality affected road network.	PM <sub>10</sub> Overall Assessment Score = -3189.85. Properties with Improvement: 20825; deterioration: 2240; no change: 2705	Not Applicable	change in PM <sub>10</sub> = £10,008,237	To be confirmed
			Regional Air Quality: Emissions - The change in emissions of $NO_x$ is 974 tonnes across the 60 year appraisal period. Rail Emissions have not been taken into account.		Total Value of change in Air Quality =	
					£9,465,240	
			Change in non-traded carbon over 60y (CO2e) 538677	The emissions of		
				CO <sub>2</sub> increase as a result of the		
		Overall Increase of 11,397 tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> in Opening Year (between 'with scheme' and 'without		scheme by 538,677 tonnes for a projection of	pt-t-	
	Greenhouse gases	scheme' scenarios) and an increase of 8,522 tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> in 2041. The increase is associated with an overall increase in total vehicle kilometres travelled and speed changes on road links as a result of the scheme.	Change in traded carbon over 60y (CO2e)	60 years. The increase in CO <sub>2</sub> due to	Disbenefit of £23,899,268	
				opening the scheme is predicted to be		
				11,397 tonnes in the opening year.		
		For the purpose of the current assessment the assumption has been that a proposed mitigation strategy would seek to integrate a preferred scheme within the landscape through appropriate screen cleanting on embankments and adjacent to sensitive receptors, replacement roadside and boundary				
	Landscape	parating or embathments and adjacent to sensitive receptors, replacement recessors and countary vegetation, with the aim to reclude significant effects. The assessment assumes that the planning measures within the Arun floodplain would be restricted to grassland, in keeping with the open characteristics of the landscape. Detailed mitigation measures for outstanding significant effects will	Not Applicable	Large Adverse	Not Applicable	
		be identified during the design development and in consultation with South Downs National Park Authority. Despite these measures, impacts are anticipated to remain significant due to the				
		permanent loss of ancient woodland and presence of a substantial infrastructure corridor giving rise to changes within the South Downs National Park.				
		For the purpose of the current assessment the assumption has been that a proposed mitigation strategy would seek to integrate a preferred scheme within the landscape and townscape through				
tal	Townscape	appropriate screen planting and adjacent to sensitive receptors, replacement roadside and boundary vegetation, with the aim to reduce potentially significant effects. The assessment assumes that the planting measures within the Arun floodplain would be restricted to grassland, in keeping with the	Not Applicable	Neutral	Not Applicable	
nmen	- Community	open characteristics of the landscape. Detailed mitigation measures will be identified during the design development and assessment at PCF Stage 3. Option 5A would avoid substantial changes within the townscape associated with Arundel.			Tot / ppilototo	
Environmenta		The proposed scheme will cause disturbance during the construction phase through what is				
		currently greenfield land. Ground disturbance activities will include the widening of existing roads, the excavation of new roads and the excavation of associated services. There is the potential for adverse effects on earthworks or below ground heritage assets. It is anticipated that the proposed				
		scheme will result in the significant loss of former historic parkland associated with Binsted House, the partial loss of remains associated with the Chichester to Arundel Romano-British Road in addition to the the loss of ancient hedgerows as it skins the edge of a large area of Ancient				
		Woodland. These effects can be mitigated through an appropriate archaeological investigation. During the operation phase, there is the potential for adverse impacts upon the setting of designated assets, including two Grade II* Listed buildings, 13 Gradel II listed buildings, the Arundel	No. Assessed			
	Historic Environment	Conservation Area and associated Grade II* Park and Garden, and the scheduled sites of Arundel Castle and Tortington Priory. The impacts are likely to include harm to the relationship between the	Not Applicable	Large Adverse	Not Applicable	
		asset and its setting so that the relationship is no longer readily appreciable; the interpretability of the significance of the asset is significantly reduced; a loss or reduction of rural tranquillity and/or where noise and air pollutants are likely to increase. Further assessment will be undertaken at PCF Stage 3.				
		to determine detailed mitigation strategies to reduce negative impacts. At this stage the overall impact of Option 5A is expected to be Large adverse.				
		Option SA is likely to result in numerous very large adverse ecological effects on a number of				
	Biodiversity	ecological features, including: two Local Wildlife Sites, Ancient Woodland, woodland bats, hazel dormouse, water vole, notable plant species and wetland habitats. Placing the scheme on a viaduct over an embankment has a number of benefits for multiple ecological feature types relating to	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	,
	·	reduced footprint (reduced habitat loss) and reduced severance. However, a viaduct solution is unlikely to change the overall magnitude of predicted impacts.		Adverse		
		Negligible impact is predicted to the quality of surface water and groundwater features during operation. Detailed mitigation will be developed during detailed design including an appropriate drainage system to provide treatment of runoff prior to discharge. However, given the sensitivity of				
		groundwater resources to the north and east of the scheme (comprising Principal Aquifer) and in accordance with WebTAG assessment guidance, a Low Significance impact is still recorded. To the east of Arundel the road will pass through extensive Bodoplain associated with a network of				
		land drains, which could result in the loss of fluvial floodplain storage. Without the inclusion of robust mitigation, the magnitude of the impact could be Moderate Adverse. If appropriate floodplain				
		compensation is provided and flood flow conveyance maintained, the magnitude will be Negligible and the overall impact will be Insignificant. Option 5A will also cross several land drains and watercourses to the west of Arundel, most notably the Main River to the south of Binsted Wood. The				
		design of the Main River crossing is assumed to be a clear span structure. It is considered likely that the connectivity and flow capacity of these features can be maintained and hence the impact magnitude is likely to be Negligible, resulting in an Insignificant impact.				
		Embankment Option - The structure will introduce a physical barrier to the movement of water and potentially groundwater and displace floodplain storage. Without the inclusion of robust mitigation, the magnitude of the impact could be large adverse. Appropriate mitigation will be included in the				
	Water Factorina	scheme design and will include, but is not limited to, floodplain compensation, maintaining flood and groundwater flow conveyance, provision of adequate drainage and pollution controls and appropriate culvert design. With appropriate mitigation measures, the magnitude will be Negligible resulting in	Not Applicable	Law Clasifonno	Not Applicable	
	Water Environment	an overall impact of Low Significance. The construction of supporting piles/footings for the embankment option, as well as the operational phase of the embankment could have a Large	Not Applicable	Low Signifcance	Not Applicable	
		Adverse impact on groundwater baseflow conveyance within the floodplain; however, with appropriate mitigation measures, the magnitude will be Negligible and the overall impact will be Insignificant.  Visit of Chairon. The structure should have limited impact to the movement of water and displace.				
		Viaduct Option - The structure should have limited impact to the movement of water and displace floodplain storage, although some compensation for bridge abutments and viaduct piers may be required. Without the inclusion of mitigation, the magnitude of the impact could be Slight Adverse.				
		Appropriate mitigation will be included in the scheme design and will include, but is not limited to, floodplain compensation, maintaining flood flow conveyance, provision of adequate drainage and pollution controls and appropriate culvert design. With appropriate mitigation measures, the				
		magnitude will be Negligible and the overall impact will be of Low Significance.				
		Time savings from a decrease in congestion are expected for most commuter and other users; a significant proportion of users will also have a reduction in journey time by travelling distances at	Value of journey time changes(£) £164.729m			
	Commuting and Other users	significant proportion or Users will asso nave a reduction on injurinely time by travelling distances at higher average speeds (using the bypass links). Journey time reductions are greatest during the PM peak period, but there are also significant benefits in the Inter-peak and AM peak periods. It is also likely that there will be journey time reductions during non-modelled periods, at the weekend	Net journey time changes (£)	Not Applicable	£141.410m	To be confirmed
		it is also likely that mere will be journey time reductions during hori-modelled peliods, at the western and during the off-peak period, and benefits to 'other' users are likely to be significant given the higher proportion of these user related trips during these periods. The journey time and operating cost savings for commuting and other users including construction delays are £141.410m.	0 to 2min 2 to 5min > 5min			
	Reliability impact on		22,492,000 76,154,000 66,083,000	Moderate		
	Reliability impact on Commuting and Other users	The scheme is expected to reduce journey times overall, and journey time variability is also expected to decrease although this has not been fully quantified/assessed.  The Arundel Bypass will have an indirectly positive impact on physical activity as larger numbers of	Not quantified  The working population in Arun District is 88.420 and if the scheme	Moderate beneficial	Not Applicable	
	Physical activity	cyclists will be able to use roads where traffic has transferred away (to the upgraded A27). A simplified benefit calculation was chosen for the physical activity impact as the number of affected	The working population in Arun District is 88,420 and if the scheme encourages 1% of the working population to cycle to work, it would generate a benefit of £148,363 in reduced sick leave and £964,821 in reduced mortality, totalling £1,113,184.	Slight Beneficial	Not Applicable	
		people is unknown.  Journey quality improvements will include the reduction in drivers' stress' levels associated with the much improved travel conditions and characteristics on the A27. Reducing noise and air pollution				
	Journey quality	would also have a positive effect on the journey quality. These will be beneficial across all income and social groups. The requirement for land acquisition, which when considered in isolation, could have a negative impact on journey quality, but this would be addressed through design mitigation	Not quantified	Slight Beneficial	Not Applicable	
		measures.  COBALT assessment has shown that Option 5A would bring about significant accident benefits.	Total number of accidents along the new scheme between Mill			
	Accidents	Evidence indicates that people living in more deprived areas are more vulnerable to accidents on the road network. Therefore, a reduction in accidents would have a relatively high impact in Arun, given that several wards in this area are amongst the most deprived in IWest Sussex.	Road/Tye Lane and Crossbush junction during 60 year period (2023- 82), as predcited by COBALT, would be 191, compared with 346 for the Do Nothing scenario.	Large Beneficial	£30.042m	To be confirmed
Social		The benefits here are indirect in the sense that the scheme will not generate direct security				
	Security	enhancements but will instead enable drivers to feel more secure on a faster flowing, greatly improved section of the A27. Improved securify will include less risk and less perceived risk of in- vehicle thefts and other adverse incidents when traffic is stationary (this is particularly relevant for the	Not quantified	Slight Beneficial	Not Applicable	To be confirmed
		large numbers of older drivers in the area).  Since the scheme does not change public transport services, the change in generalised journey time	In the opening year 2023, the lowest income group (0% to 20%			
	Access to services	associated with modelled car trips (from the SATURN traffic model) have been used to assess the access to services. The assessment indicates that accessibility increases for all income groups to the destinations, with the highest accessibility benefits for the lowest income group.	In the opening year 2023, the lowest income group (0% to 20% quintile) would receive the highest accessibility benefits, with a reduction of 6.0% in generalised journey time. The 80-100% income quintile group would receive the lowest accessibility benefit, i.e. a	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	To be confirmed
		Since the Arundel improvement scheme is primarily provision of new roads, any changes in	quintile group would receive the lowest accessibility benefit, i.e. a 3.9% reduction in generalised journey time.			
		affordability are more likely to be indirect impacts rather than as a direct consequence of the scheme. As such, only a qualitative assessment has been undertaken. As the intervention is expected to				
	Affordability	reduce congestion, and thereby the amount of time spent queuing, as well as longer distance travelled to avoid the congestion, this will reduce vehicle operating costs. Examples of these costs include fuel, tyres and the depreciation costs associated with maintenance. These latter costs are secondated by distance travelled and now made travelline arems inferfeable.	Not quantified	Slight Beneficial	Not Applicable	To be confirmed
		dependant on distance travelled and can make travelling more affordable.				
		For the Option 5A although completely new sections of road will be constructed away from areas of population, the current A27 alignment will be retained for "local" traffic and will continue to act as a barrier between residential areas to the south and the town centre (albeit residual traffic volumes on				
	Severance	barrier between residential areas to the south and the town centre (albeit residual traffic volumes on the retained alignment will be lower than what they are today, thus reducing severance to a relatively limited extent.	Not quantified	Slight Beneficial	Not Applicable	To be confirmed
	Option and non-use values	Since the scheme will not change the availability of transport services within the study area, option values and non-use values are not applicable for this assessment and have therefore not been assessed.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
i i	Cost to Broad Transport	assessed.  All costs are funded by central government.	162,005,000	Not Applicable	£162.005m	
Public	Budget Indirect Tax Revenues	An increase in indirect tax revenues is predicted as a result of the scheme.	21,461,000	Not Applicable	£21.461m	



# **APPENDIX E-1**

NNNPS COMPLIANCE TABLE

# Where the National Policy Statement for National Networks (the NPS NN) specifically directs the Secretary of State to refuse consent

The NPS NN sets out numerous requirements for DCO applicants in their development of the scheme – e.g. in their assessment, stakeholder engagement, design and mitigation work. This document does not cover these. The NPS NN also gives direction for Secretary of State decision-making (and recommendations by the Examining Authority), content which is the focus of this note.

The objectives of the table below is to present where the NPS NN sets out circumstances in which the Secretary of State could refuse to consent the DCO application and to collate internal intelligence on a scheme-level of where these potential "show-stoppers" could be.

Project teams and their suppliers however must review the whole NPS NN. This includes other paragraphs dealing with the same topics as those in the table below, along with the other topics covered in the NPS NN but not listed below. Please also see the PCF product "DCO Application - Planning Statement & National Policy Statement Accordance" for further guidance.

### Where the NPS NN sets out circumstances in which the Secretary of State could refuse to consent the DCO application - scheme-level assessment form

No	Topic	NPS NN Para	Wording	Option 1	Option 3	Option 5A
1	Safety	4.66	The Secretary of State should not grant development consent unless satisfied that all reasonable steps have been taken and will be taken to:    minimise the risk of road casualties arising from the scheme; and   contribute to an overall improvement in the safety of the Strategic Road Network.	A scheme objective is improving safety for travellers along A27. Passes through urban area.  The 60 year area wide benefits for this option is £16,008,000.  In terms of total number of accidents with casualties along this option between Mill Road / Tye Lane and Crossbush Junction during the 60 year period will be 549. This is more than the 'do minimum case' which will lead to 346 accidents with casualties over the same period.  The accident analysis in COBALT for this option is based on traffic flows from SATURN modelling, therefore due to capacity issues at Ford Road roundabout the accident benefits are likely to be under-estimated.	This option will address the need set out in the NPS NN. A scheme objective is improving safety for travellers along A27.  This option improves safety by increasing capacity along the A27, and consequently reducing rerouting through the smaller villages, particularly along the B2233. This options diverts traffic away from Arundel, reducing the likelihood of incidents with pedestrians, and cyclists alongside the section of carriageway within the urban area.  The 60 year area wide benefit for this option is £34,778,000.  In terms of total number of accidents with casualties along this option between Mill Road / Tye Lane and Crossbush Junction during the 60 year period will be 219. This is less than the 'do minimum case' which will lead to 346 accidents with casualties over the same period.	This option will address the need set out in the NPS NN. A scheme objective is improving safety for travellers along A27.  This option improves safety by increasing capacity along the A27, and consequently reducing re-routing through the smaller villages, particularly along the B2233.  This options diverts traffic away from Arundel, reducing the likelihood of incidents with pedestrians, and cyclists alongside the section of carriageway within the urban area.  The 60 year area wide benefit for this option is £30,042,000.  In terms of total number of accidents with casualties along this option between Mill Road / Tye Lane and Crossbush Junction during the 60 year period will be 190. This is less than the 'do minimum case' which will lead to 346 number of accidents with casualties over the same period.
2	Air quality	5.13	The Secretary of State should refuse consent where, after taking into account mitigation, the air quality impacts of the scheme will:  result in a zone/agglomeration which is currently reported as being compliant with the Air Quality Directive becoming non-compliant; or  affect the ability of a non-compliant area to achieve compliance within the most recent timescales reported to the European Commission at the time of the decision.	No zones/agglomerations relevant	No zones/agglomerations relevant	No zones/agglomerations relevant

No	Topic	NPS NN Para	Wording	Option 1	Option 3	Option 5A
3	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (includes National Nature Reserves)	5.29	Where a proposed development on land within or outside a SSSI is likely to have an adverse effect on an SSSI (either individually or in combination with other developments), development consent should not normally be granted. Where an adverse effect on the site's notified special interest features is likely, an exception should be made only where the benefits of the development at this site clearly outweigh both the impacts that it is likely to have on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of SSSIs	Arundel Park SSSI within 0.5 km. Effects unlikely but not ruled out	Two SSSIs lie at some distance, not likely to be affected. The closest being Arundel Park and Fairmile Bottom SSSIs both over 1 kilometre away at their closest points.	Two SSSIs lie at some distance, not likely to be affected. The closest being Arundel Park and Fairmile Bottom SSSIs both over 1 kilometre away at their closest points.
4	Irreplaceable habitats including ancient woodland and veteran trees	5.32	The Secretary of State should not grant development consent for any development that would result in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats including ancient woodland and the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless the national need for and benefits of the development, in that location, clearly outweigh the loss	Loss of Ancient Woodland. Any loss will need to be compensated for.	Loss of Ancient Woodland. Any loss will need to be compensated for.	Loss of Ancient Woodland. Any loss will need to be compensated for.
5	Protection of other habitats and species ***	5.35 (+ 4.22– 4.25 + 5.27)	The Secretary of State should refuse consent where harm to the habitats or species and their habitats would result, unless the benefits of the development (including need) clearly outweigh that harm.	Severance of woodland/hedgerow habitats may affect Annex 2/4 species (certain bats). Small loss of Habitats of Principal Importance Coastal Grazing Marsh.	Severance of woodland/hedgerow habitats may affect Annex 2/4 species (certain bats, and hazel dormouse). Could affect conservation status (an overriding legal consideration). Numerous other protected species affected. Loss of areas of Habitats of Principal Importance Coastal Grazing Marsh and deciduous woodland.	Severance of woodland/hedgerow habitats may affect Annex 2/4 species (certain bats, and hazel dormouse). Could affect conservation status (an overriding legal consideration). Numerous other protected species affected. Loss of areas of Habitats of Principal Importance Coastal Grazing Marsh and deciduous woodland.
6	Civil and military aviation and defence interests	5.62	Where, after reasonable mitigation, operational changes and planning obligations and requirements have been proposed, development consent should not be granted if the Secretary of State considers that:  a development would prevent a licensed aerodrome from maintaining its licence; the benefits of the proposed development are outweighed by the harm to aerodromes serving business, training or emergency service needs; or the development would significantly impede or compromise the safe and effective use of defence assets or significantly limit military training.	Not believed to affect aerodromes. However, the Civil Aviation Authority has not yet been consulted.	Not believed to affect aerodromes. However, the Civil Aviation Authority has not yet been consulted.	Not believed to affect aerodromes. However, the Civil Aviation Authority has not yet been consulted.
7	Coastal change	5.75	When assessing applications in a CCMA, [Coastal Change Management Area], the Secretary of State should not grant development consent unless it is demonstrated that the development:    will be safe over its planned lifetime and will not have an unacceptable impact on coastal change;   will not compromise the character of the coast covered by designations;   provides wider sustainability benefits; and   does not hinder the creation and maintenance of a continuous signed and managed route around the coast.	Not near coast	Not near coast	Not near coast

No	Торіс	NPS NN Para	Wording	Option 1	Option 3	Option 5A
8	Flood risk	5.99 & 5.108	When determining an application the Secretary of State should be satisfied that flood risk will not be increased elsewhere and only consider development appropriate in areas at risk of flooding where (informed by a flood risk assessment, following the Sequential Test and, if required, the Exception Test), it can be demonstrated that:    within the site, the most vulnerable development is located in areas of lowest flood risk unless there are overriding reasons to prefer a different location; and    development is appropriately flood resilient and resistant, including safe access and escape routes where required, and that any residual risk can be safely managed, including by emergency planning; and priority is given to the use of sustainable drainage systems.  Both elements of the test will have to be passed for development to be consented. For the Exception Test to be passed:    it must be demonstrated that the project provides wider sustainability benefits to the community95 that outweigh flood risk; and    a FRA must demonstrate that the project will be safe for its lifetime, without increasing flood risk elsewhere and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall.	Increased flood risk to urban areas and infrastructure.  Embankment causing significant loss of storage within functional flood plain. Compensatory storage, and sequential and exceptional test required.  Careful design to maintain conveyance capacity and include compensatory storage will be necessary.  With mitigation measures implemented the impacts are envisaged to be neutral.	Increased flood risk to urban areas and infrastructure.  Embankment (or potentially viaduct) causing significant loss of storage within functional flood plain.  Compensatory storage, and sequential and exceptional test required.  Careful design to maintain conveyance capacity and include compensatory storage will be necessary.  With mitigation measures implemented the impacts are envisaged to be neutral.	Increased flood risk to urban areas and infrastructure.  Embankment (or potentially viaduct) causing significant loss of storage within functional flood plain.  Compensatory storage, and sequential and exceptional test required  Careful design to maintain conveyance capacity and include compensatory storage will be necessary.  With mitigation measures implemented the impacts are envisaged to be neutral.
9	The historic environment (designated heritage assets) ****	5.133	Where the proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should refuse consent unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that loss or harm, or alternatively that all of the following apply:    the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and   no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and   conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and   the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use.	A total of four heritage assets are expected to be harmed as a result of this option. These include one Scheduled Monument (large adverse permanent effect), one Grade II* Listed Building (large adverse permanent effect), one conservation area (large adverse permanent effect) and one historic landscape (Moderate adverse permanent effect).  Adverse effects are also anticipated on hitherto unknown below-ground archaeology.  With implementation of mitigation measures the severity of effects will likely be reduced.	A total of 13 heritage assets are expected to be harmed as a result of Option 3 including 9 large adverse permanent effects.  These include two Scheduled Monuments, two Grade II* and three Grade II Listed Buildings, one conservation area and five non-designated heritage assets including three historic landscapes.  Adverse effects are also anticipated on hitherto unknown below-ground archaeology.  With implementation of mitigation measures the severity of effects will likely be reduced.	A total of 23 heritage assets are expected to be harmed as a result of Option 5A including 8 large adverse permanent effects.  These include two Scheduled Monuments, two Grade II* and 13 Grade II Listed Buildings, one conservation area, four nondesignated heritage assets included two historical landscapes.  Adverse effects are also anticipated on hitherto unknown below-ground archaeology.  With implementation of mitigation measures the severity of effects will likely be reduced.

No	Topic	NPS NN Para	Wording	Option 1	Option 3	Option 5A
10	Nationally designated areas: National Parks, the Broads & Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	5.151 & 5.152	The Secretary of State should refuse development consent in these areas except in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated that it is in the public interest. Consideration of such applications should include an assessment of:    the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations, and the impact of consenting, or not consenting it, upon the local economy;   the cost of, and scope for, developing elsewhere, outside the designated area, or meeting the need for it in some other way; and   any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated.  There is a strong presumption against any significant road widening or the building of new roads and strategic rail freight interchanges in a National Park, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, unless it can be shown there are compelling reasons for the new or enhanced capacity and with any benefits outweighing the costs very significantly. Planning of the Strategic Road Network should encourage routes that avoid National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.	Land take in South Downs National Park. Potential impacts on special purposes: wildlife, natural beauty.  The potential to detract from the South Downs National Park, its setting and the special qualities of the designated landscape.  Option 1 would not create a new component within the South Downs National Park itself. However, it would increase the existing influence of the A27 has on the experiential qualities of the South Downs National Park west of Arundel where it shares the existing alignment.  Option 1 would be visible from 12 of the 30 viewpoints representing a range of views and receptors across the study area.	Land take required from South Downs National Park. Potential impacts on special purposes: wildlife, natural beauty, recreation.  This option has the potential to detract from the South Downs National Park, its setting and the special qualities of the designated landscape.  Options 3 would introduce new and extensive detractions to the setting across a larger extent of the South Downs National Park.  Option 3 would be visible from 20 of the 30 viewpoints representing a range of views and receptors across the study area.	Significant land take in South Downs National Park. Potential impacts on special purposes: wildlife, natural beauty, recreation.  This option has the potential to detract from the South Downs National Park, its setting and the special qualities of the designated landscape.  Option 5A would introduce new and extensive detractions to the setting across a larger extent of the South Downs National Park.  Option 5A would be visible from 23 of the 30 viewpoints representing a range of views and receptors across the study area.
11	Land use: Green Belt	5.170 & 5.178	Metropolitan Open Land, and land designated as Local Green Space in a local or neighbourhood plan, are subject to the same policies of protection as Green Belt, and inappropriate development should not be approved except in very special circumstances.  When located in the Green Belt national networks infrastructure projects may comprise inappropriate development. Inappropriate development is by definition harmful to the Green Belt and there is a presumption against it except in very special circumstances. The Secretary of State will need to assess whether there are very special circumstances to justify inappropriate development. Very special circumstances will not exist unless the potential harm to the Green Belt by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm, is clearly outweighed by other considerations. In view of the presumption against inappropriate development, the Secretary of State will attach substantial weight to the harm to the Green Belt, when considering any application for such development.	Not likely to be affected	Not likely to be affected	Not likely to be affected
12	Land use: open space / sports and recreational buildings and land	5.174	The Secretary of State should not grant consent for development on existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, unless an assessment has been undertaken either by the local authority or independently, which has shown the open space or the buildings and land to be surplus to requirements, or the Secretary of State determines that the benefits of the project (including need) outweigh the potential loss of such facilities, taking into account any positive proposals made by the applicant to provide new, improved or compensatory land or facilities.	Option close to urban areas, including houses and the town.  Some land involved in this option is in existing highways boundary.  Arundel Cricket Club affected. However, overcoming the benefits versus need test is considered to be possible.	Several footpaths severed - impact on recreation.	Severance of Binsted Park (open area used recreationally albeit possibly not formal "public open space"). Small area of common land affected, which would potentially require replacement.  Several footpaths severed - impact on recreation.

No	Topic	NPS NN Para	Wording	Option 1	Option 3	Option 5A
13	Noise and vibration	5.195	The Secretary of State should not grant development consent unless satisfied that the proposals will meet, the following aims, within the context of Government policy on sustainable development:  avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life from noise as a result of the new development;  mitigate and minimise other adverse impacts on health and quality of life from noise from the new development; and  contribute to improvements to health and quality of life through the effective management and control of noise, where possible.	Adverse noise impacts within Arundel town are likely to be major in the short term and moderate in the long term. There are no major impacts predicted in the long term. Beneficial impacts are primarily minor along the Causeway, Queen Street and High Street. NIAs within the study area will have a varying level of impact, with some NIAs experiencing increased levels, and three with reduced levels.	Beneficial noise impacts within Arundel town are likely to be major in the short term and moderate in the long term. Major adverse impacts, follow the route of the proposed bypass to the south of Arundel, as a worst case.  NIAs within the study area will have a varying level of impact, but most seeing a beneficial change along the existing A27 route.  Exceptions include NIA along Lyminster Road which experiences a minor adverse impact.	Beneficial noise impacts within Arundel town are likely to be major in the short term and moderate in the long term, as a worst case. Major adverse impacts follow the route of the proposed bypass to the south of Arundel, as a worst case.  NIAs within the study area will have a varying level of impact, with most seeing a beneficial change along the existing A27 route.  Exceptions include NIA along Lyminster Road predicted to experience a minor adverse impact, and 1 NIA experiences a negligible impact.
14	Water quality and resources	5.227	If the Environment Agency continues to have concerns and objects to the grant of development consent on the grounds of impacts on water quality/resources, the Secretary of State can grant consent, but will need to be satisfied before deciding whether or not to do so that all reasonable steps have been taken by the applicant and the Environment Agency to try to resolve the concerns, and that the Environment Agency is satisfied with the outcome.	Potential adverse - bedrock is primary and secondary aquifer but existing alignment used. 300m from a Source Protection Zone.  With mitigation measures implemented the impacts are envisaged to be neutral.	Potential adverse - bedrock underneath the route is primary and secondary aquifer. Not within a Source Protection Zone but within 200m of three abstractions. New river crossing.  With mitigation measures implemented the impacts are envisaged to be neutral.	Potential adverse - bedrock is primary and secondary aquifer but existing alignment used. Not within a Source Protection Zone but within 500m of three abstractions. New river crossing.  With mitigation measures implemented the impacts are envisaged to be neutral.
15	Other	N/A	Opportunity for the project team to raise any other areas of concern following their review of the NN NPS.	At least two overriding legal obligations might also affect the ability of the SoS to make a DCO:  1. HE licence duty in relation to AW and other residual environmental impacts - Ancient Woodland loss. Any loss will need to be compensated for.  2. Duty of HE as a public body to have regard to the special purposes of the National Park, which include biodiversity, recreation and landscape (moderately affected) - Ancient Woodland loss and significant land take in National Park and within 0.5km of Arundel SSSI.	At least three overriding legal obligations might also affect the ability of the SoS to make a DCO:  1. HE licence duty in relation to AW and other residual environmental impacts. Takes Ancient Woodland. Any loss will need to be compensated for.  2. Duty of HE as a public body to have regard to the special purposes of the National Park, which include biodiversity, recreation and landscape (all significantly affected) - Ancient Woodland loss and significant land take in National Park and potentially large impacts on special purposes: wildlife, natural beauty, recreation.  3. Duty under the Habitats Regulations 2010 to avoid impacts on conservation status of certain species (Bechstein and Barbastelle bat, potentially hazel dormouse).	At least two overriding legal obligations might also affect the ability of the SoS to make a DCO:  1. HE licence duty in relation to AW and other residual environmental impacts – Takes Ancient Woodland. Any loss will need to be compensated for.  2. Duty of HE as a public body to have regard to the special purposes of the National Park, which include biodiversity, recreation and landscape (all significantly affected) - Ancient Woodland loss and significant land take in National Park and potentially large impacts on special purposes: wildlife, natural beauty, recreation.  3. Duty under the Habitats Regulations 2010 to avoid impacts on conservation status of certain species (Bechstein and Barbastelle bat, potentially hazel dormouse).

No	Topic	NPS NN Para	Wording	Option 1	Option 3	Option 5A
Prelir	minary view of	olanning balaı	nce			
				The current challenges highlighted in this table will need to be carefully considered in design and development of mitigation measures. These issues will be considered during PCF Stage 3 (DCO application).  There are a number of legal obligations on Highways England out of which two obligations are likely to be affected.	The current challenges highlighted in this table will need to be carefully considered in design and development of mitigation measures. These issues will be considered during PCF Stage 3 (DCO application).  There are a number of legal obligations on Highways England out of which three obligations are likely to be affected.	The current challenges highlighted in this table will need to be carefully considered in design and development of mitigation measures. These issues will be considered during PCF Stage 3 (DCO application).  There are a number of legal obligations on Highways England out of which three obligations are likely to be affected.

### Notes:

- \* RAG: Green = no impact / positive impact; Amber = impact TBC dependent e.g. on option selection and / or Stage 3 design and / or EIA; Red = definite negative impact with all / chosen option(s) and irrespective of level of design and EIA.
- \*\* RAG Comment: Any Amber or Red ratings require <u>brief</u> clarifying comment e.g. name of receptor(s) for Red rating and name of receptor(s) + identification of uncertainty e.g. "Norfolk Broads option-dependent (Option 1 only)".
- Protection of other habitats and species: Lists of habitats and species of principal importance for the conservation of biological diversity in England published in response to Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 are available from the Biodiversity Action Reporting System website.) For ease, this section <u>also</u> should be used to accommodate consideration of European / International sites identified through international conventions and European Directives and given protection under the Habitats Regulations, e.g. Ramsar sites, Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas. See paragraphs 4.22 4.25 and 5.27 of the NN NPS.
- \*\*\*\* Designated heritage assets categories: World Heritage Sites; Scheduled Monuments; Listed Buildings; Protected Wreck Sites; Protected Military Remains; Registered Parks and Gardens; and Registered Battlefields; Conservation Areas. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets. The absence of designation for such heritage assets does not indicate lower significance.

### **Legal Tests**

In developing our schemes, Highways England also must take into account the need to satisfy various legal tests, many of which stem from European legislation. References to these are provided in the appropriate areas of the NN NPS. These include (amongst others) the pieces of legislation commonly referred to as:

- The Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (transposed through updated EIA Regulations 2017)
- The Habitats Directive
- The Water Framework Directive
- The Air Quality Directive

Moreover, legislation also gives protection to species and habitats, e.g. the National Parks and Access to Countryside Act 1949 and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

If you need help accessing this or any other Highways England information, please call 0300 123 5000 and we will help you.