

Lewes District Council

# **AUTHORITY MONITORING REPORT 2017**



**Lewes District Council**

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## Executive Summary

- i) The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced the requirement for local planning authorities to produce an Annual Monitoring Report in order to monitor policy implementation and progress made against the Local Development Scheme (LDS).
- ii) Under the Localism Act 2011 an Annual Monitoring Report is now referred to as an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). Previous Government guidance on monitoring indicators has been revoked and superseded by new Planning Regulations. Although these regulations prescribe certain information that these Authority Monitoring Reports need to contain, there is significant scope for LPAs to determine what indicators to include.
- iii) The Core Strategy monitoring framework, which contains specific targets and indicators, has been developed for the Core Strategy and forms the basis of the Authority Monitoring Report. There are just over 60 indicators.
- iv) This is the twelfth monitoring report that Lewes District Council has produced. It covers 2 years of monitoring 2015/16 and 2016/17.
- v) The key findings of the report are summarised below:
  - a. Recent events, such as the changes to the planning system, introduced by the Coalition Government in March 2012, have resulted in a delay to the timetable outlined within the May 2014 Addendum to the Local Development Scheme (LDS). The Joint Core Strategy was adopted in May 2016. Consultation on the draft Local Plan Part 2 is taking place between November 2017 and January 2018 with adoption anticipated early in 2019.
  - b. There are currently 12 designated neighbourhood areas in Lewes District. Four Neighbourhood Plans have been formally 'made' by Full Council following examination and successful referendum: Newick, Ringmer, Hamsey and Wivelsfield. Monitoring frameworks have been developed for each neighbourhood plan and are included within the AMR. This AMR assesses the performance of the Newick and Ringmer Neighbourhood Plans policies. As many of the indicators are new, it is not always possible to identify any emerging trends.
  - c. The Council has continued to work closely with a number of local planning authorities, including South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) and Brighton & Hove City Council, and key stakeholders, including Environment Agency and Natural England. Since November 2011 (enactment of Duty to Cooperate) the Council has cooperated with these bodies on various background evidence documents, the Core Strategy consultations and development of CIL.
  - d. In April / May 2013 Lewes District Council consulted on its Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) - Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule. The Draft Charging Schedule was consulted upon in May 2014 before Submission for examination in September 2014. The CIL was adopted by Full Council on 14 October 2015 and implemented from 1 December 2015. This AMR includes CIL monitoring.

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1. Each Local Planning Authority is required to monitor and report the work of the authority. It allows communities to know how planning is effecting the area they live, work and study in. It is central to the Council's overall consideration of how it is performing and where to focus efforts in the future.
- 1.2. Under Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) were required to produce an Annual Monitoring Report. This report intended to monitor the progress made against the key milestones of the Local Development Scheme (LDS). It is also tasked with assessing the extent to which current policies are achieving their aims and objectives.
- 1.3. The Localism Act 2011, which received Royal Assent on 15 November 2011, changed the emphasis of the report from an *Annual* Monitoring Report to an *Authority* Monitoring Report. This modification reflects Government's aim of transparency. Whereas previously local authorities had until the end of December to publish its AMR, the changes to legislation encourage LPAs to publish information when it is available, rather than delaying until the end of the year.
- 1.4. In March 2012, the Coalition Government superseded all Planning Policy Statements and Guidance Notes (PPS/PPGs), including monitoring guidance<sup>1</sup>, with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). In addition, National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) was launched as an online tool in March 2014 with updates from time to time.
- 1.5. With the removal of national monitoring guidance, Government has stated that it is for each local authority to decide what is appropriate to include in their monitoring report.
- 1.6. Part 8, *Authorities' monitoring reports*, Regulation 14 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (hereafter 2012 Regulations) sets out the information which must be contained within the Authority's report, including:
  - *Timetable and progress of any local plan and supplementary planning documents outlined within the Council's Local Development Scheme (including reasons for any delay and the date of any approved or adopted documents);*
  - *Progress made against policies where an annual number is specified;*
  - *Details of any neighbourhood development order or neighbourhood development plan within the local planning authority area;*

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<sup>1</sup> Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide (ODPM, 2005), Annual Monitoring Report FAQs and Emerging Best Practice 2004-5 (ODPM, 2006) and Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework: Core Output Indicators – Update 2/2008 (CLG, 2008).

- *Information of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) receipts or expenditure undertaken by the Council as local charging authority;*
- *Details of actions under section 33A (Duty to Co-operate) of the Act made by the local authority.*

1.7. This AMR principally covers the monitoring period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2016. However, where appropriate, progress on monitoring indicators in key areas of policy work after these dates, is also included within the Report. Where any information provided dates from 31 March 2016 onwards this will be noted in the text. It is anticipated that in future, where appropriate, sections of the AMR will be further updated and republished to reflect the monitoring intervals (i.e. quarterly, six-monthly, annually) of the monitoring indicators.


### **Structure of this report**

- 1.8. [Section 2](#) reports on the latest progress made in producing key policy documents outlined within the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS) and [Section 3](#) monitors the advancement of Neighbourhood Planning in relation to the LDS. [Section 4](#) outlines the position of the Council's Duty to Cooperate.
- 1.9. This AMR includes two new areas of monitoring. An updated timetable of the preparation of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule and details of our first monitoring of the CIL are provided in [Section 5](#). [Section 6](#) reports on the data collected for the purpose of the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Register.
- 1.10. [Sections 7](#) and [8](#) assess the performance of the spatial, core and neighbourhood planning policies against the monitoring targets and indicators. A summary and comparison with previous AMR's can be found in [Section 9](#). [Section 10](#) provides an update on the status of the 'saved' and 'retained' 2003 Local Plan Policies.

### **Core Strategy Monitoring Indicators**

- 1.11. The Core Strategy contains spatial and core policies to guide new development and address the districts identified key issues and challenges. Targets have been set against each of the proposed policies. To monitor the delivery and performance of these policy targets a set of indicators have been produced.
- 1.12. Where new indicators have been proposed to monitor Spatial and Core Policies it may not be possible to provide the current status and/or comparable data at this stage. However, the Council is establishing ways in which this data can be collected and therefore reported in future monitoring reports.
- 1.13. [Section 7](#) outlines each of the proposed monitoring indicators for the Core Strategy, as well as the current performance against these indicators where the data is available. [Section 8](#) focuses on monitoring the made Neighbourhood Plans indicators. The table below illustrates how this information is set out.

**Table 1 Example policy indicator table**

<b>CORE POLICY 9</b> Air Quality		➤ Objective 7 ➤ Objective 8	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
10a. To reduce the total number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	(i) Number of Air Quality Management Areas	2016: 2 (Lewes Town Centre and Newhaven Town Centre)	

1.14. A summary table of all the indicators is provided in [Section 9](#). This offers a quick reference as to how each of the indicators is performing against the proposed target.

## 2. Local Development Scheme

- 2.1. This section considers whether the timetable and milestones of the preparation of documents listed in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) is being met, as required by the Section 34(1) of the 2012 Regulation.
- 2.2. The timetables for each of the documents below are taken from the latest approved LDS which was regularly updated alongside the production of the Local Plan.
- 2.3. The current LDS focuses on the Development Plan Documents (DPD) to be prepared over the following two years. The preparation of the subsequent Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) is not included in this LDS but the need to produce/revise an SPD will be outlined in the relevant Authority Monitoring Report (AMR).

**Table 2 Timetable and milestones of the preparation of document in the LDS**

DOCUMENT	LDS MILESTONE	TARGET DATE	DATE ACHIEVED	COMMENTARY
Core Strategy DPD	Emerging Core Strategy consultation	September – November 2011	September – December 2011	n/a
	Core Strategy Proposed Submission representation period	July – August 2012	Jan – March 2013	Undertaken in January – March 2013. Delayed due to changes within the planning system and a longer than anticipated time to process and consider representations on the Emerging Core Strategy. This caused delays to the subsequent stages of the plans production and led to alteration the initial timescale.
	Core Strategy Focussed Amendments representation period	May – July 2014	May – July 2014	n/a
	Submission to Secretary of State	September 2014	Submitted 16 September 2014	Modifications were sought by the Inspector following the

				examination hearings which took place in January 2015 delaying the initial adoption target date.
	Core Strategy Proposed Modifications representation period	July – August 2015	August – October 2015	Modifications were drafted and consultation was expected from July 2015 for at least 6 weeks before the modifications were submitted to the Inspector for consideration in his final report. Adoption was anticipated in Autumn 2015.
	Adoption	Autumn 2015	May 2016 (LDC) June 2016 (SDNPA)	Delayed as relied on the Inspector's final report.
Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD	Community and stakeholder engagement on issues and options	October 2012 to March 2013	March 2013 to January 2014.	Background site information gathering stage. Consultation took place between 22 November 2013 and 17 January 2014.
	Consultation Draft Public representation period	November 2017 to January 2018	November 2017 to January 2018	Additional consultation stage added
	Proposed Submission Public representation period	Autumn 2016	Spring 2018	Delayed to wait on the Inspector's final report and the ruling on a legal challenge to the adoption of the Core Strategy.
	Submission to Secretary of State	Late 2016/ Early 2017	Summer 2018	As above. Independent Examination was anticipated early



				2016 and postponed.
	Adoption	Late 2017	Early 2019	As above. Was anticipated mid-2016.

2.4. Progress on the Local Plan Part 2 was delayed due to additional work required resulting from modifications to the Core Strategy. Subsequently, a legal challenge to the decision of the District Council and the National Park Authority to adopt the Core Strategy prevented further progress on the Local Plan Part 2 until the High Court ruling was issued and the period to challenge that ruling had expired. Outstanding milestone target dates have therefore been significantly delayed.

### 3. Neighbourhood Planning

- 3.1. This section is based on the most recent information available. Therefore this section of the report includes information which occurred after 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016.
- 3.2. Following the introduction of Neighbourhood Planning with the Localism Act 2011 and the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012, twelve Neighbourhood Areas have been designated in the District, one of which is entirely within the South Downs National Park and the others are predominantly within the Parks boundary. These designated areas are at different stages in developing their Neighbourhood Plans.

**Table 3 Neighbourhood Plan Status**

DESIGNATED AREAS	DATE	NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN STATUS
<b>Hamsey</b>	01/10/12	Adopted on 21 <sup>st</sup> July 2016
<b>Newick</b>	01/10/12	Adopted on 16 <sup>th</sup> July 2015
<b>Ringmer</b>	01/10/12	Adopted on 25 <sup>th</sup> February 2016
Peacehaven and Telscombe	17/06/13	Early stage of preparation – consultant appointed and initial information gathering underway
<b>Wivelsfield</b>	17/07/13	Adopted on 7 <sup>th</sup> December 2016
Newhaven	08/07/13	Reg.14 Pre-submission consultation from 3 <sup>rd</sup> May until 21 <sup>st</sup> July 2017. Reviewing representations
Ditchling, Streat and Westmeston (SDNPA)	28/01/14	Reg. 16 Submission consultation from 5 <sup>th</sup> July until 28 <sup>th</sup> August 2017. Examination commenced October 2017
Plumpton	28/04/14	Reg. 16 Submission consultation from 5 <sup>th</sup> October until 22 <sup>nd</sup> November 2017. Independent Examiner appointed
Lewes (SDNPA)	08/05/14	Reg. 14 Pre-submission consultation from 8 <sup>th</sup> May until 21 <sup>st</sup> June 2017. Reviewing representations
Barcombe	09/01/15	Early stages of preparation
Chailey	17/03/15	Early stages of preparation
Seaford	13/01/16	Reg.14 Pre-submission consultation from 3 <sup>rd</sup> November until 20 <sup>th</sup> December 2017

- 3.3. During this report period, one Neighbourhood Plan has been adopted, the Wivelsfield Neighbourhood Plan. No further Neighbourhood areas have been designated.

**Table 4 Wivelsfield Neighbourhood Plan Timescale**

STAGE	DATE ACHIEVED
Designation of Neighbourhood Area	17 <sup>th</sup> July 2013
Pre-Submission Consultation (Regulation 14)	February – March 2015
Submission to LDC (Regulation 15)	January 2016
Submission Consultation (Regulation 16)	February – March 2016
Submission to Independent Examination (Regulation 17)	April 2016
Referendum	27 <sup>th</sup> October 2016
Formal Adoption	7 <sup>th</sup> December 2016

3.4. However, there has been significant progression of a number of the emerging plans. The table below summarise the timescale of each emerging Neighbourhood Plan wholly or predominantly outside of the South Downs National Park.

**Table 5 Plumpton Neighbourhood Plan Timescale**

STAGE	PROGRESSION - DATE ACHIEVED	
Designation of Neighbourhood Area	✓	28 <sup>th</sup> April 2014
Pre-Submission Consultation (Regulation 14)	✓	June 2016/July 2017
Submission to LDC (Regulation 15)	✓	September 2017
Submission to Independent Examination (Regulation 17)	✓	11 December 2017
Referendum	Anticipated	June 2018
Formal Adoption	Anticipated	August 2018

**Table 6 Newhaven Neighbourhood Plan Timescale**

STAGE	PROGRESSION - DATE ACHIEVED	
Designation of Neighbourhood Area	✓	8 <sup>th</sup> July 2013
Pre-Submission Consultation (Regulation 14)	✓	July 2017
Submission to LDC (Regulation 15)	Anticipated	January 2018
Submission to Independent Examination (Regulation 17)	Anticipated	May 2018
Referendum	Anticipated	November 2018
Formal Adoption	Anticipated	January 2019

**Table 7 Seaford Neighbourhood Plan Timescale**

STAGE	PROGRESSION - DATE ACHIEVED	
Designation of Neighbourhood Area	✓	13 <sup>th</sup> January 2016
Pre-Submission Consultation (Regulation 14)	✓	7 <sup>th</sup> November 2017
Submission to LDC (Regulation 15)	Anticipated	May 2018
Submission to Independent Examination (Regulation 17)	Anticipated	July 2018
Referendum	Anticipated	November 2018
Formal Adoption	Anticipated	February 2019

**Table 8 Barcombe Neighbourhood Plan Timescale**

STAGE	PROGRESSION - DATE ACHIEVED	
Designation of Neighbourhood Area	✓	9 <sup>th</sup> January 2015
Pre-Submission Consultation (Regulation 14)	Anticipated	October 2018*
Submission to LDC (Regulation 15)	Anticipated	February 2019
Submission to Independent Examination (Regulation 17)	Anticipated	May 2019
Referendum	Anticipated	November 2019
Formal Adoption	Anticipated	January 2020

\* Date subject to change due to progress with supporting reports/documents and public engagement events etc

**Table 9 Peacehaven and Telscombe Neighbourhood Plan Timescale**

STAGE	PROGRESSION - DATE ACHIEVED	
Designation of Neighbourhood Area	✓	17 <sup>th</sup> June 2013
Pre-Submission Consultation (Regulation 14)	Anticipated	November 2018
Submission to LDC (Regulation 15)	Anticipated	May 2019
Submission to Independent Examination (Regulation 17)	Anticipated	July 2019
Referendum	Anticipated	December 2019
Formal Adoption	Anticipated	January 2020

**Table 10 Chailey Neighbourhood Plan Timescale**

STAGE	PROGRESSION - DATE ACHIEVED	
Designation of Neighbourhood Area	✓	17 <sup>th</sup> June 2015
Pre-Submission Consultation (Regulation 14)	Anticipated	March 2019*
Submission to LDC (Regulation 15)	Anticipated	August 2019
Submission to Independent Examination (Regulation 17)	Anticipated	November 2019
Referendum	Anticipated	May 2020
Formal Adoption	Anticipated	June 2020

\* Date subject to change due to progress with supporting reports/documents and public engagement events etc

- 3.5. The adopted Neighbourhood Plans have attained the same legal status as the Core Strategy and have become part of the statutory development plan. Applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Section 70(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) provides that when determining applications, regard must be had to post-examination draft Neighbourhood Plan, so far as it is material to the application.
- 3.6. The Council is currently consulting on (Regulation 18 stage) the Local Plan Part 2 which will provide the development management policies and site allocations for the area of the district outside of the South Down National Park. It is essential that the entire district is planned for and therefore necessary for Neighbourhood Plans to proceed in a timely manner to avoid any policy gaps after Local Plan Part 2 is adopted.

- 3.7. The pause in the Local Plan timetable allowed several Towns and Parishes and their local community to progress on the production of their Neighbourhood Plans and to allocate preferred sites (where applicable). However where the process to produce a Neighbourhood Plan is at an early stage, the Council has continued the process of assessing and selecting sites to satisfy the requirements of the Core Strategy. This is necessary as part of the process of maintaining a rolling five-year supply of deliverable housing sites and to ensure that we have allocations in place to offset any risk of delay in the development of the Neighbourhood Plan, or it potentially failing at the examination or referendum.
- 3.8. Preparation of site allocations might require to be twin-track where Neighbourhood Plans decide to include site allocations. This will need to be monitored and reviewed in light of the relative progress of Neighbourhood Plans and the Local Plan Part 2.
- 3.9. Details of any adopted Neighbourhood Plans, or Neighbourhood Development Orders, will be reportable in future AMRs in conformity with Regulation 34(4) of the 2012 Regulations. Indicators and figures can be found under [Section 8 & 9](#) of this report. This AMR reports on all four adopted Neighbourhood Plans within Lewes District at the time of publication.
- 3.10. Latest information on Neighbourhood Area designations and neighbourhood planning can be found on the Council's [Neighbourhood Plan website page](#).

## 4. Duty to Cooperate

- 4.1. Regulation 34(6) of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 is concerned with the Duty to Co-operate and requires that “*where a local planning authority have co-operated with another local planning authority, county council, or a body or person prescribed under section 33A of the Act, the local planning authority’s monitoring report must give details of what action they have taken during the period covered by the report.*” This section of the report sets out such details for the period from when the Duty to Cooperate was enacted (November 2011) up until March 2016.
- 4.2. The duty to co-operate was created in the Localism Act 2011. It places a legal duty on local planning authorities, county councils in England and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundaries matters. The duty to cooperate is not a duty to agree. However, local planning authorities should make every effort to secure the necessary cooperation on strategic boundary matters in particular before they submit their Local Plans for examination.

### Context to the duty to co-operate

- 4.3. In detailing what Lewes District Council has undertaken with regards to the duty to co-operate it is important to set some context to the district and the plan-making and planning policy work that has been undertaken to the end of 2014.
- 4.4. Lewes District is a coastal authority in East Sussex. The district is bordered by Wealden District Council to the east. To the west it is bordered by Mid Sussex District Council, which is in the neighbouring county of West Sussex, and the unitary authority of Brighton and Hove City Council.
- 4.5. Lewes District is within a two-tier authority area, with East Sussex County Council providing a number of public services in the area including education, highways and social services. Approximately 56% of Lewes District is within the South Downs National Park, the SDNPA is the planning authority for this area.
- 4.6. Lewes District has an important relationship with many of its surrounding areas. Particularly in the northern part of the district, many residents access services, facilities and employment in places such as Uckfield, Burgess Hill and Haywards Heath. A similar situation applies to the south of the district where a strong relationship exists with Brighton and Hove (and the coastal towns to the west, albeit to a lesser extent) and towards Eastbourne in the east. For all of these areas, Lewes District has common housing and labour market areas. In particular, there are notable volumes of household migration and travel to work movements between Lewes District and Brighton and Hove.
- 4.7. During the period outlined above, the focus of the District Council’s planning policy work was the progression of the Core Strategy. In undertaking this work, the Council

has undertaken a significant amount of co-operation with many of the prescribed bodies. The Council has also begun the production of the Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies document, including a public consultation on the Issues and Options Topic Papers.

### Cooperation undertaken

- 4.8. A detailed report of cooperation undertaken in relation to strategic/planning policy under the Duty to Cooperate was submitted to the Core Strategy examination in September 2014. Many elements of cooperation set out in the Compliance Statement involve ongoing collaborative working and engagement.
- 3.1 The Planning Inspector considered whether LDC and SDNPA had met the Duty to Cooperate with regard to the preparation of the Core Strategy through the examination statements and hearings in January 2015. In his initial findings letter (February 2015<sup>2</sup>) he advises that it is his opinion that all statutory requirements, including those arising from the Duty to Cooperate have been met. This was reiterated in the Inspector's Final Report in March 2016<sup>3</sup>.
- 4.9. In addition to the cooperation listed in the table below the District Council has liaised and cooperated with many other organisations that are not on the prescribed list for the Duty to Co-operate where significant levels of cooperation have occurred during the past year. This has included a number of infrastructure providers, such as Southern Water, South East Water, Network Rail, energy suppliers, and town and parish councils and local amenity groups.

**Table 11 Summary of co-operation undertaken with other organisations since November 2011**

ORGANISATION	SUMMARY OF CO-OPERATION SINCE NOVEMBER 2011
South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA)	Worked in partnership in developing the Core Strategy. This has included joint working on background documents such as the SHLAA, Shopping and Town Centres Study and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
Mid Sussex District Council	Statutory consultation on the Emerging Core Strategy (ECS) <sup>4</sup> , the Proposed Submission Core Strategy (PSCS), the Focussed Amendments Core Strategy (FACS) and Proposed Modifications to the Submission Core Strategy <sup>5</sup> (PMCS).  Regular officer and Lead Member meetings held since Jan 2012 to discuss cross-boundary strategic planning issues including housing

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.lewes.gov.uk/Files/plan\\_ID-05\\_Letter\\_to\\_Councils\\_10\\_Feb\\_2015.pdf](http://www.lewes.gov.uk/Files/plan_ID-05_Letter_to_Councils_10_Feb_2015.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.lewes.gov.uk/Files/plan\\_Inspectors\\_Final\\_Report\\_March\\_2016.pdf](http://www.lewes.gov.uk/Files/plan_Inspectors_Final_Report_March_2016.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Consultation on the Emerging Core Strategy commenced on the 30<sup>th</sup> September, prior to the Duty to Cooperate being enacted through the Localism Act.

<sup>5</sup> Consultation on the Proposed Modifications ran from 7 August 2015 for 8 weeks.

	<p>potential identified in the respective SHLAAs. A Memorandum of Understanding between both authorities and SDNPA has been signed, together with a Statement of Common Ground relating to the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Joint working regarding Habitats Regulation Assessment work for the Ashdown Forest (also see Wealden DC). Including recently producing Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Strategy (SAMM) Tariff Guidance.</p> <p>Response to the Consultation on the Pre-Submission version of the Mid Sussex District Plan.</p>
Brighton and Hove City Council	<p>Statutory consultation on the ECS, PSCS, FACS and PMCS.</p> <p>Ongoing engagement to discuss and develop a common understanding of cross-boundary strategic planning issues.</p> <p>Ongoing engagement at the Local Plan Managers Group, Planning Liaison Group (chief officers) and the Coastal West Sussex and Greater Brighton Strategic Planning Board.</p> <p>Joint evidence studies on Gypsy and Traveller matters and meeting the sub-regional housing need.</p>
Wealden District Council	<p>Statutory consultation on the ECS, PSCS, FACS and PMCS.</p> <p>Ongoing engagement and joint working through the Local Plan Managers Group, the Planning Liaison Group (chief officers) and the East Sussex Strategic Planning Members Group</p> <p>Joint work with other East Sussex authorities and SDNPA on the 2014 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment update.</p> <p>Joint working regarding Habitats Regulation Assessment work for the Ashdown Forest to develop a collective SAMMS as well as a SANG.</p> <p>Engaged on the Lewes Town transport Study 2011.</p> <p>Liaison on preparation of Wealden DC new Local Plan, in particular about the issue of planning for unmet housing needs, and on implementation of the JCS.</p>



<p>West Sussex Coastal Local Planning Authorities, Brighton &amp; Hove City Council and the SDNPA</p>	<p>Under the Duty to Co-operate, Lewes District Council, along with all of these partner authorities undertook a joint study to look at the issue of meeting projected housing needs in the Sussex Coast sub—region. This work has now been completed. A further piece of work, the Updated Demographic Projections for Sussex Coast HMA Authorities has also since been completed.</p> <p>Lewes District Council is a member of the Coastal West Sussex and Greater Brighton Strategic Planning Board and has signed up the Local Strategic Statement which sets out the strategic planning priorities for the region. Mid Sussex DC and Horsham DC have joined the Board and an update of the LSS has been completed to reflect the expansion of the Strategic Planning Board.</p>
<p>East Sussex County Council</p>	<p>Statutory consultation on the ECS, PSCS FACS and PMCS.</p> <p>Ongoing engagement and joint working through the Local Plan Managers Group, the Planning Liaison Group (chief officers) and the East Sussex Strategic Planning Members Group</p> <p>Worked in partnership in developing the transport evidence to inform the Core Strategy. Joint Position Statements prepared in this regard.</p> <p>Regular engagement with relevant sections of the County Council (e.g. education, libraries) in the development of the Infrastructure Position Paper (IPP) and subsequent Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP).</p> <p>Worked with the Environment team in preparing the Landscape Capacity Study and implementing its findings. Worked with officers with regards to transport work for the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Views and information sought on sites assessed through the SHLAA, Gypsy and Traveller Site Assessment work and Employment Studies.</p>
<p>West Sussex County Council</p>	<p>Statutory consultation on the ECS, PSCS and FACS.</p> <p>Discussions held with WSCC Highways and ESCC Highways to discuss transport evidence required to consider sites on and close to the</p>

	administrative border.
All East Sussex Local Planning Authorities (inc. the SDNPA) and Brighton & Hove City Council	<p>Ongoing engagement and joint working through the Local Plan Managers Group, the Planning Liaison Group (chief officers) and the East Sussex Strategic Planning Members Group.</p> <p>Through the CIL Working Group, a county-wide CIL Viability Study was commissioned and undertaken.</p> <p>Joint Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment update 2014.</p>
Highways Agency	<p>Formal consultations.</p> <p>Engaged in the two strategic transport studies undertaken.</p> <p>Liaison regarding infrastructure provision.</p>
Environment Agency	<p>Formal consultations.</p> <p>Engagement (meetings) in developing the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.</p> <p>Input on SHLAA sites was sought through participation in Technical Advisory Panel</p>
Natural England	<p>Formal consultations.</p> <p>Ongoing engagement and discussions in the Habitats Regulation Assessment work undertaken to inform the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Input on SHLAA sites was sought through participation in Technical Advisory Panel</p>
Clinical Commissioning Groups	<p>Formal consultations.</p> <p>Discussions regarding infrastructure provision to inform the IDP</p>
English Heritage, Coast to Capital LEP, South East LEP, Civil Aviation Authority, Sussex Local Nature Partnership, Office of the Rail Regulator, Mayor of London, Transport for London.	<p>Formal consultations.</p> <p>Ongoing officer and Member liaison with the Coast to Capital LEP and South East LEP to ensure the emerging Core Strategy reflects the priorities of the LEP and that the Strategic Economic Plan reflects the spatial planning priorities for the district.</p>
Homes and Community Agency (HCA)	<p>Formal consultations.</p> <p>The HCA is also a member of the Core Group that is over-seeing progress in developing and implementing a strategy for the redevelopment of North Street – one of the strategic sites in the Core Strategy. A planning application for the mixed use regeneration of the site has now been submitted to the LPA.</p>

## 5. Community Infrastructure Levy

### Preparing the CIL Charging Schedule

5.1. Lewes District Council prepared a detailed timetable for the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) – Charging Schedule. The table below indicates the final timetable which led to the adoption of the CIL and outlines the draft preparatory stages of the Council's CIL Charging Schedule.

**Table 12 Timetable of the adoption of the CIL Charging Schedule**

STAGES	TARGET DATE	DATE ACHIEVED	COMMENTARY
Project Plan and Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule report to Cabinet	Early Spring 2013	20 <sup>th</sup> March 2013	
CIL Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule Consultation	Spring 2013	1 <sup>st</sup> April – 13 <sup>th</sup> May 2013	
Consideration of representations (made at the previous stage), undertaking further evidence & preparing the Draft Charging Schedule	Summer – autumn 2013	Autumn – Winter 2013	
Cabinet approval to publish CIL Draft Charging Schedule	March 2014	20 <sup>th</sup> March 2014	Initial target date September 2013
CIL Draft Charging Schedule Consultation	Spring 2014	May 2014	
Formal Submission of CIL Draft Charging Schedule to Examiner	Summer 2014	16 <sup>th</sup> September 2014	
Examination Hearing	Autumn 2014	14 <sup>th</sup> April 2015	Examiner's final report July 2015
Formal approval by Full Council	Winter 2014	14 <sup>th</sup> October 2015	
Implementation of CIL	Early Spring 2015	1 <sup>st</sup> December 2015	

5.2. The CIL was adopted by Full Council on 14<sup>th</sup> October 2015 and the charges have been implemented for those areas of the district outside the National Park from the 1<sup>st</sup> December 2015. Planning applications decided on or after the 1<sup>st</sup> December 2015 may therefore be subject to the CIL.

### CIL Monitoring Strategy & Reporting

5.3. There are two aspects to the Monitoring Strategy of the CIL:

- Monitoring information as required by the Regulations for the purpose of reporting CIL receipts and expenditure to the community; and
- Monitoring the levy rate for the purpose of the development viability, Council policy provisions such as affordable housing and CIL rates review.

5.4. Regulation 62 of the CIL Regulations (as amended) sets out the information to be reported and it requires a Charging Authority to:

*“Prepare a report for any financial year (“the reported year”) in which -*

- a) it collects CIL, or CIL is collected on its behalf; or*
- b) an amount of CIL collected by it or by another person on its behalf (whether in the reported year or any other) has not been spent.”*

5.5. Section 1 of this report will deal with the requirements of the Regulations, which are largely concerned with the transparency of CIL governance. The second aspect of monitoring is not mandatory in that sense, but it is vital for the Council to understand the effects of its CIL on the development market, on its own policies and in particular the affordable housing policy and the delivery of infrastructure. It is essential that the Council maintains a watching brief on planning applications, viability, policy changes and market conditions so that it can respond with a review of the CIL rates if necessary. Section 3 will provide comments of the figures gathered and any appropriate recommendations or necessary actions.

### **Section 1 – Regulatory Monitoring & Reporting**

5.6. The following table directly follows the order of information required in Regulation 62 of the CIL Regulations. The reference to the Regulation is given alongside a description of the information required.

**Table 13 CIL monitoring information as required by the Regulations**

<b>REGULATION 62 REFERENCE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>AMOUNT COLLECTED / PROJECT TITLE</b>
3	Land payments made in respect of CIL charged by the District Council, and CIL collected by way of a land payment which has not been spent if at the end of the reported year:- (a) development consistent with a relevant purpose has not commenced on the acquired land; or (b) the acquired land (in whole or in part) has been used or disposed of for a purpose other than a relevant purpose; and the amount deemed to be CIL by virtue of regulation 73(9) has not been spent.	0
4 (a)	Total CIL receipts for the reported year	£136,149.33
4 (b)	Total CIL expenditure for the reported year	£0
4 (c) (i)	The items of infrastructure to which CIL (including land payments) has been applied	£0
4 (c) (ii)	Amount of CIL expenditure on each item	£0

4 (c) (iii)	Amount of CIL applied to repay money borrowed, including any interest, with details of the infrastructure items which that money was used to provide (wholly or in part)	£0
4 (c) (iv)	Amount of CIL applied to administrative expenses pursuant to regulation 61, and that amount expressed as a percentage of CIL collected in that year in accordance with that regulation	£0
4 (d)	Total amount of CIL receipts retained at the end of the reported year	£136,149.33

5.7. The governance arrangements for Lewes District Council involve the distribution of CIL receipts into 4 Pots for spending. Different types of infrastructure are funded from 3 of the Pots and the 4<sup>th</sup> Pot is for spending on CIL administration. Therefore the annual reporting also includes the Pot balances and shows which Pot has funded which item of infrastructure. The table below shows the monies collected from 1<sup>st</sup> December 2015 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016.

**Table 14 CIL Receipts relating to the Pots**

POT	BALANCE	PROJECTS FUNDED	COST OF PROJECTS
County Pot	£0	£0	£0
District Parish Pot	£0	£0	£0
Community Pot	£0	£0	£0
Admin Pot	£0	£0	£0

## **Section 2 – Monitoring the Levy Rate**

- 5.8. Charging Authorities must keep their CIL rates under review to ensure they remain appropriate and relevant over time, for instance changing market conditions could give rise to significantly different gaps in infrastructure funding.
- 5.9. As CIL is non-negotiable it will be other policy requirements that may experience movement if viability conditions fluctuate. In order to capture such instances we must monitor the performance of key policy areas relating to infrastructure provision and critically the affordable housing policy position, which sets a target of 40% for schemes of more than 11 units but allows a site-by-site approach<sup>6</sup>.
- 5.10. The ability of developers to deliver affordable housing on site is an important indicator of viability, although it must be borne in mind that some sites cannot deliver affordable housing have for other reasons, such as remediation costs of brownfield land. Therefore it may not be the market conditions per se or the prevailing CIL rate affecting their viability. Nonetheless the delivery of affordable housing against the

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<sup>6</sup> The JCS's policy on affordable housing (Core Policy 1) has been superseded by updated national policy.

target 40% will give us an indication of market conditions. In this respect the number of cases being referred to the District Valuer for review on viability grounds and the number upheld will be a useful indicator of viability on a site-by-site basis.

- 5.11. Another indicator of housing market performance is the sales values and the upward or downward trajectory of the sales values. We will also monitor the number of applications being determined for commercial development, which will indicate the relative buoyancy of the commercial build market and help us decide if a review of the commercial CIL rates is in order.
- 5.12. We will keep the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) under review and monitor the number and value of projects delivered from the Infrastructure Delivery Schedule and the number and value of new projects entered onto the IDP Delivery Schedule. The number of planning approvals with CIL Liability Notices will be monitored as will the annual value of Demand Notices, which will indicate the value of CIL receipts in the pipeline where development is deemed to have commenced. The value of commercial CIL Demand Notices will give us an indication of the buoyancy of the commercial development market.
- 5.13. The indicators will be monitored for the CIL High Zone and the CIL Low Zone, which will indicate whether performance is localised or specific to the coastal strip or rural north of the district. Whilst the commercial CIL rate is currently uniform across the Charging Area, it will still be useful to collect the monitoring information according to the geographical extents of the High Zone and Low Zone as this will give us fine-grained information that may be pertinent to a review of the CIL rates.
- 5.14. The indicators will be monitored regularly during the year and will be published alongside the Authority Monitoring Report. The neighbourhood portion must be paid by the end of April and end of October each year so these dates will drive the 6 monthly distributions of CIL receipts into the various Pots and payments to the towns and parishes. All the monitoring information will be reported to the community before 31<sup>st</sup> December of each year.
- 5.15. The table below contains the indicators for monitoring the CIL rates. Over time trend information will build up and will become increasingly relevant to a review of the CIL rates.

**Table 15 Additional monitoring of the Levy Rate**

INDICATOR	CURRENT POSITION	
	HIGH ZONE	LOW ZONE
Number of planning approvals with CIL Liability Notice issued	16	20
Number of Demand Notice issued	7	6
Pipeline CIL payment (value of outstanding Demand Notices – due date not yet reached)	£1,291,468.75	£0

Pipeline CIL payments overdue	£149,265	£0
Value of commercial CIL Demand Notices	n/a	n/a
Percentage of applications of 10 units or more meeting the 40% affordable housing target	n/a	n/a
Percentage of affordable dwellings completed	n/a	n/a
Referrals to the District Valuer upheld for affordable housing	n/a	n/a
Referrals to the District Valuer upheld for financial contributions	n/a	n/a
Infrastructure projects in IDP implemented	n/a	n/a
New infrastructure projects in Delivery Schedule	n/a	n/a
Number of commercial planning applications by use class	n/a	n/a

### **Section 3 – Comments**

- 5.16. This report only covers the period from the date of implementation of the Charging Schedule, 1<sup>st</sup> December 2015, to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 which marks the end of the financial year.
- 5.17. This first report should not be considered representative of the number of cases processed by officers or the amount of levy that could be collected. Forthcoming reports will give a better overview of the possibilities offered by the CIL in particular regarding spending and achievements for the benefit of the communities.
- 5.18. The CIL monitoring strategy was put in place ahead of implementation of the Charging Schedule. Daily implementation of the CIL regulations and the use of a CIL software highlighted other areas which could be included in the monitoring of the Levy Rate such as the number of cases processed each year or the amount and type of relief granted. Review and adjustment of the indicators taking into account the new experience of the CIL implementation could contribute to the enrichment of future reporting.
- 5.19. The latest information on the [Community Infrastructure Levy](#) and the [CIL Spending](#) can be found on the relevant webpage.

## **6. Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Register**

- 6.1. The Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 places a duty on local authorities in England to keep a register of individuals and associations of individuals who are seeking to acquire serviced plot of land in the area in order to build homes for those people to occupy as their main/sole residence.
- 6.2. Relevant authorities are not required to publish their register but are required to publicise it. However, they are encouraged to publish, in their Authority Monitoring Report, headline data on the demand for self-build and custom housebuilding revealed by their register and other sources.
- 6.3. Since April 2016, Lewes District Council has kept a register for the areas of Lewes district outside the South Downs National Park. The register provides us with valuable information about the level of demand for self-build and custom build plots in the local area. It will be a key part of our evidence base to understand existing and future needs for this type of housing and will help inform future plans and strategies for housing, and provide applicants with potential self-build and custom build opportunities (plots) in the local area.

### **What is self-build and custom housebuilding?**

- 6.4. Self-build usually means that you are directly involved in organising and managing the design and construction of your own home, perhaps carrying out some or all of the design and construction work yourself.
- 6.5. Custom housebuilding usually means working with a specialist developer to deliver your home to your customised specifications. This may mean adapting existing house plans to suit your needs and is often part of a larger site or project that has been divided into individual plots by the lead developer.
- 6.6. There could be degrees of overlap between the two, for example, a custom housebuilding developer might offer a serviced plot where you can design and build your own home as part of a larger custom and self-build scheme.
- 6.7. Self-build and custom build home are subject to the same requirements for planning permission as other homes.

### **Lewes district's Register**

- 6.8. At the publication of the 2016 AMR 32 application had been submitted and registered from individuals and none from associations of individuals between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016 and 31<sup>st</sup> September 2016. To the end of 2016/17 a further 41 applications were submitted and registered, bringing the total to 73 for 2016/17. Since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 55 applications have been submitted and registered.



6.9. The information collected should be addressed carefully. Applicants have the possibility to apply for other Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Register without other restriction than the eligibility criteria<sup>7</sup>. Moreover, the Register is still relatively new and might not be known to everyone yet despite the general publicity it has received.








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<sup>7</sup> The essential eligibility criteria are the following: being aged 18 or older; being a British citizen, a national of a EEA State other than the UK, or national of Switzerland; and seeking to acquire a serviced plot of land in the local planning authority's area to build a house to occupy as your sole or main residence

## 7. Core Strategy Policy reporting



- 7.1. This section of the AMR sets out the indicators against which spatial and core policies within the Core Strategy are monitored. These indicators have been developed as part of the Core Strategy monitoring framework.
- 7.2. A brief commentary follows each target table to provide some analysis on the indicator outcomes, highlighting policy/target achievement and underperformance.
- 7.3. Table 13 below sets out the key used to illustrate what progress has been made towards each target within the relevant monitoring period.






**Table 16 Indicator Progress Key**

PROGRESS DEFINITION	PROGRESS SYMBOL
Target achieved	
Progress towards target since previous available monitoring data	
Target underachieved /fall in progress from previous monitoring data	
No change from previous monitoring period	
Baseline data (first year monitoring)/latest available information	
Relevant available information	
No data currently available	

### Spatial Policies

**Table 17 Spatial Policies Indicators**

SPATIAL POLICIES 1 – 8 (all policies collectively monitored)		Collectively, the Spatial Policies are expected to make a contribution towards all of the strategic objectives (Note: targets identified for subsequent core policy areas will also be used to monitor the effectiveness of the spatial strategy).	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
1a. To deliver a minimum of 6,900 net additional dwellings between 2010 and 2030 (345 per annum) and maintain a sufficient housing land supply.	(i) Cumulative number of dwelling completions (net)	As at 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2016: 1306 net completions (218 p/a average for plan period)  As of 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2017: 1510 net completions (1306 net plus 204)	
	(ii) Total number of housing completions for previous monitoring year (net)	2015/16: 286 2016/17: 204	

	(iii) Housing land supply – position	As at 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2016: 112.50% of a 5 year housing land supply requirement (+5.63%) when calculated against the Core Strategy housing requirement  As of 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2017: Able to demonstrate deliverable housing land equivalent to 5.55 years (5.39 years outside the park)	
	(iv) Number of dwellings permitted on unidentified windfall sites per annum.	2015/16: 90 2016/17: 108	
	(v) Number of dwellings permitted on rural exception sites	2015/16: 0 2016/17: 0	
1b. To explore opportunities for increasing housing delivery so that the projected level of housing need is more closely met.	A review of Spatial Policies 1 and 2 will be undertaken in the event that the current cross-authority work examining housing potential within the Sussex Coast Housing Market Area and adjoining areas identifies sub-regional housing delivery options that could be delivered within or partially within the Lewes District plan area. The timetable for this work is expected to be agreed in 2018.	N/A	
1c. To deliver 74,000 sq metres of employment floorspace (gross) between 2012 and 2031	(i) Amount of floorspace developed for employment land (gross)	2015/16: 3,093m <sup>2</sup> 2016/17: 6239m <sup>2</sup>	
	(ii) Cumulative amount of floorspace developed for employment land (gross)	To 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2016: 3,989.4m <sup>2</sup> To 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2017: 10228.4m <sup>2</sup>	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			





## Commentary

7.4. A review of the Spatial Policies 1, 2 and 8 will be triggered in April 2022 if the required transport mitigation measures to accommodate additional homes at Peacehaven/ Telscombe have not been identified to solve capacity constraints on the A259 to the satisfaction and agreement of the local highway authority.



7.5. There has been an increase in the indicator 1a(iv) in the number of dwellings permitted on unidentified windfall sites, rising from 90 dwellings to 108 dwellings.

## Housing

Table 18 Affordable Housing Indicators

CORE POLICY 1 Affordable Housing		➤ Objective 2	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
2a. District wide target of 40% Affordable Housing provision (on developments exceeding 10 dwellings) <sup>8</sup>	(i) Gross number of affordable housing completions per annum	2015/2016: 22 2016/2017: 22	
	(ii) Percentage of affordable dwellings completed	2015/16: 8% 2016/17: 11%	
	(iii) Percentage of applications of 11 units or more meeting 40% affordable housing target	2015/16: 20% 2016/17: 71%	
	(iv) Average house price by type	2015 Q1: All – £312,695 Detached - £408,324 Semi-detached - £311,422 Terraced - £265,782 Flat/maisonette - £203,803  2016 Q1: All - £341,664 Detached - £465,321 Semi-detached - £320,942 Terraced - £321,252 Flat/maisonette – £185,272	

<sup>8</sup> Amended to reflect changes in Government Planning Policy Guidance on affordable housing contributions.

	(v) Average construction cost by development type (construction cost £/m <sup>2</sup> )	Not yet monitored	
2b. To reduce the number of households on the Council Housing Register	(i) Number of households currently on the Council Housing Register	31 <sup>st</sup> March 2016: 1,649 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2017: 1,958	
<i>Sources: LDC, ESIF</i>			

## Commentary

- 7.6. When reading the figures for applications meeting the affordable housing target (indicator 2aiii), a number of elements need to be taken into account. Between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, the Council's affordable housing policy position fluctuated with changing events (as described below). Even though the indicator has been updated to reflect our most recent policy, for this AMR, it is considered more appropriate to look at whether sites were meeting the policy requirement for affordable housing provision at the time the permission was granted.
- 7.7. In November 2014 Government published a Written Ministerial Statement (WMS) concerning affordable housing contributions effectively setting a national policy position. Up to the Government's Ministerial statement in November 2014 the Council required 25% affordable housing on schemes of 15 or more residential units (RES9 of the 2003 Lewes District Local Plan (LDLP)). Therefore, the majority of applications considered and determined in 2014/15 were against this 2003 policy position. .
- 7.8. The Council, through the emerging Core Strategy revised its affordable housing policy, based on local and up to date evidence, setting a new threshold to secure the provision of affordable housing (Core Policy 1). The indicator for the percentage of application of 10 units or more meeting 40% affordable housing was included in our last AMR with the aim of monitoring the progress of Core Policy 1 of the Core Strategy.
- 7.9. However, at the January 2015 Core Strategy examination hearing sessions, modifications were tabled in to align the Core Strategy with the national policy position on affordable housing. Consequently, between November 2014 and July 2015 (when the WMS was quashed) planning applications were determined against the national policy position but subsequently weight was given to Core Policy 1 from July 2015.
- 7.10. Since adopting the Core Strategy (May 2016), the Government has published an update to the Planning Practice Guidance, which concerns threshold for affordable

housing<sup>9</sup>. The Council applies Core Policy 1 within the context of this additional guidance. For any scheme of 11 or more residential units, 40% affordable housing will be sought across the whole scheme. In designated rural areas, such as the National Park part of Lewes District, affordable housing or financial contributions, will be sought on developments of 6 or more residential units according to the stepped targets and threshold detailed below:

Scheme size (units)	Affordable Housing (units)
6 – 8	2
9 – 10	3
11+	40%






- 7.11. Indicator 2a.(iii) has been amended to reflect these changes. However, assessing the progress toward target against the findings of the last AMR would not demonstrate the performance of the policy. After a full year of monitoring, there is real progress for this indicator increasing from 20% to 71% of developments over 11 units meeting the 40% affordable housing contribution.
- 7.12. A review of Core Policy 1 will be considered in the event of a greater than 10% drop in house prices and/or a significant increase in build costs. In such event, any decision with reasoning as to whether or not to review the policy will be published by the District Council and National Park Authority.
- 7.13. As of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017, there had been an increase of registration on the council housing register of 309. Whilst demands for 1 and 2 bedrooms have increased the most, 3, 4 and 5 bedroom needs have only increased marginally.

**Table 19 Housing, Mix and Density Indicators**

<b>CORE POLICY 2</b> Housing Type, Mix and Density		➤ Objective 1	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET

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<sup>9</sup> As a result of the outcome from the case of R (West Berkshire District Council and Reading Borough Council) v. Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government [2016]


3a. Provide a range of dwelling types and sizes to meet the identified local need	(i) Household spaces and accommodation type as a percentage %	<p>2011 (District):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Whole house/bungalow (detached) – 35.1%</li> <li>- (semi-detached) – 26.5%</li> <li>- (terraced) – 19.1%</li> <li>- Flat, maisonette or apartment (flats/tenement) – 14.3%</li> <li>- (part of a converted/shared house) – 3.3%</li> <li>- (in commercial building) – 1.3%</li> <li>- (caravan or mobile/temporary structure) – 0.5%</li> </ul> <p>2017: no updated data</p>	
	(ii) Number of C2 dwellings permitted and completed	<p>At 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016:</p> <p>1 permitted 0 completed</p> <p>2017: No change</p>	
3b. Achieve residential densities in the region of 47 – 57 dwellings per hectare for towns and 20 – 30 dwellings per hectare for villages	(i) Average density of new house building, dwellings per hectare (dph)	<p>2014/15: 42 2015/16: 39 2016/17: 91</p>	
	(ii) Average density of residential developments over 6 units for i) towns and ii) villages (planning applications received not completions)	<p>2015/16:</p> <p>Average for towns: 172dph Average for villages: 16dph</p> <p>2016/17:</p> <p>Average for towns: 181dph Average for villages: 17dph</p>	
	(iii) Percentage of new dwellings completed at: less than 30dph; between 30 and 50dph; and above 50dph	<p>2015/16: Less than 30 dph – 44%; Dwellings between 30 and 50 dph – 22%; Dwellings above 50 dph – 33%</p> <p>2016/17: Less than 30 dph – 30%; Dwellings between 30 and 50 dph –</p>	

		37%; Dwellings above 50 dph – 33%	
<i>Sources: LDC, ESIF</i>			



### Commentary

- 7.14. Indicator 3a(i) is informed by the census, therefore it is unlikely that it can be updated until the next census in 2021.
- 7.15. The average density of new house building (completions) increased since our last report. This is the result of a few anomalies in data which include the larger developments in Newhaven and Chailey, which therefore has increased the figures for this indicator.
- 7.16. The average density for developments over 6 units in towns has remained steady with a slight increase since the last report. This can be explained by a steady number of conversions and the creation of smaller units. For villages, the average density has remained the same since our last report (difference of 1dph). During the last two years, applications for large developments (over 6 units) in villages were quite often for sites out of the settlement area or on the edges of villages. This may explain the lower densities.
- 7.17. Since our last AMR, the number of completions at a density of less than 30 dph has slightly decreased. The number of completions at a density of more than 50 dph has remained stable in the last two years.

**Table 20 Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Indicators**

<b>CORE POLICY 3</b> Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation		➤ Objective 1 ➤ Objective 6	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
4a. To provide a net total of 13 Gypsy & Traveller pitches between 2014 and 2030 to meet the need	(i) Pitches granted planning permission since 2014 in the area of Lewes District outside of the SDNP	None	



as identified in the GTAA Update	(ii) Pitches granted planning permission since 2014 in the area of Lewes District within the SDNP	Renewal of 1 temporary permission	
	(iii) Number of pitches allocated in the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD	None as ongoing work on Local Plan Part 2	
Sources: LDC			







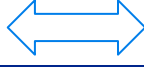



### Commentary

- 7.18. The 2014 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) sets out the recommended level of permanent pitch provision for each of the local planning authorities within East Sussex, including the area of the SDNP that falls within the county. Overall 13 net additional permanent pitches need to be delivered within Lewes district.
- 7.19. The GTAA identifies the need for 8 pitches within the National Park and 5 outside. However, it will be necessary to consider how best to meet the identified need alongside the production of Local Plan Part 2, and the SDNPA Local Plan, or even Neighbourhood Plans when relevant.
- 7.20. We are currently working on Local Plan Part 2 and therefore no site has been allocated yet for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation. Since 2014, no permanent pitches were granted permission within or outside the South Down National Park. A temporary planning permission was recently renewed within the SDNP.
- 7.21. During the recent development of the Local Plan Part 2, there has been a call for potential Gypsy and Traveller accommodation sites, none as yet have come forward.

## Local Economy and Regeneration

Table 21 Economic Development and Regeneration Indicators



<b>CORE POLICY 4</b> Encouraging Economic Development and Regeneration	➤ Objective 2 ➤ Objective 10		
	TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION


5a. Identify sufficient sites to meet current and future needs (including office space)	(i) Net amount of floorspace developed for employment land	2015/16: 3,093m <sup>2</sup> 2016/17: 552m <sup>2</sup>	
5b. No loss of employment land unless there are demonstrable economic viability or environmental amenity reasons for doing so (see policy wording).	(i) Net and gross employment land supply (hectares that have planning permission)	2015/16: Net 3.09 Gross 12.07  2016/17: Net -0.31 Gross 5.81	
	(ii) Loss of employment land in local authority area.	2015/16: No net loss 2016/17: No net loss	
5c. Encourage sustainable tourism and promote growth in this sector	(i) Number of jobs in the tourism sector	2012: 3,399 2013: 3,412 2014: 3,472	
	(ii) Contribution to the District's economy made by visitors – turnover of local businesses	2012: £177,223,000 2013: £173,290,000 2014: £178,334,000 2017: Awaiting data	
5d. To bring about improvements to the condition of existing and future employment premises and to encourage sustainable working practices	(i) Number of business enterprises by age of business: Less than 2 years old	2013: 500  March 2015: 730	
	(ii) Number of Local Development Orders	None	
	(iii) Percentage of residents working at or from home	2011: 14.3%  2017: No updated data	
	(iv) Percentage of all people in employment travelling less than 5km to work <i>2011 data reflects less than 10km</i>	2001: 31.7% 2011: 37.5%  2017: No updated data	
5e. Support opportunities for the up-skilling of the Districts labour supply	(i) Percentage of adults with degree level (or equivalent) qualifications	2015: 31.9% 2016: 43.6%  2017: no updated data	
	(ii) Numbers of Adult learners	2012/13: 4,650 2013/14: 4,520  2017: No updated data	
<i>Sources: LDC, ESIF, ONS</i>			

### Commentary

- 7.22. The number of jobs within the tourism sector has gradually improved since 2012. However, it is important to note that these jobs are jobs supported by the tourism expenditure rather than the total number of jobs within the tourism sector. Contribution to the District's economy made by visitors has also increased. These two indicators suggest that Lewes District Council continues to be a destination to visit.
- 7.23. The source of data for indicator 5d(iv) has changed the method by which the information is broken down. The data is now reflected as travelling less than 10km rather than 5km. This indicator may need to be amended in the future if the data cannot be found.
- 7.24. The percentage of adults with degree level (or equivalent) qualifications has increased by 11.7% since our last report. Data released after our last report also shows that the number of adult learners has significantly increased compared to 6 years ago which would help explain this increase in adults with degree level (or equivalent) qualifications.
- 7.25. Indicator 5d(i) shows an increase in number of businesses under 2 years old within the District – updated data provided by Office of National statistics for 2015. Indicators 5d(iii) and 5d(iv) are informed by the 2011 Census, therefore it is unlikely that it can be updated until the next census in 2021.

**Table 22 Visitor Economy Indicators**

<b>CORE POLICY 5</b> The Visitor Economy		➤ Objective 2 ➤ Objective 4 ➤ Objective 5 ➤ Objective 7 ➤ Objective 10	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
6a. To promote the growth of the tourism sector: improving linkages; the quality and number of visitor attractions; accommodation	(i) Contribution to the District's economy made by visitors – turnover of local businesses	2012: £171,223,000 2013: £173,290,000 2014: £178,334,000 2017: Awaiting data	
	(ii) Number of day visitors to the district	2012: 3,034,000 2013: 3,053,000	


		2014: 3,111,000	
	(iii) Number of jobs in the tourism sector	2012: 3,399 2013: 3,412 2014: 3,472	
<i>Sources: Tourism South East</i>			





### Commentary

- 7.26. The visitor economy indicators are progressively increasing suggesting that Lewes District Council continues to be an attractive place to visit. Tourism remains an important sector for the local economy and could bring further benefits to the district.
- 7.27. Although not specifically monitored for the AMR, additional visitor accommodation is consistently delivered around the district. Planning permission is regularly sought to allow the creation of new holiday lets or camping sites. In 2015, permission was granted for the erection of a budget hotel in Lewes Town Centre and is currently being built. It should help address the high demand for this particular type of accommodation in the area.
- 7.28. We are currently waiting for updated figures from Tourism South East which we will update as soon as possible.

## Accessibility and Community Services

**Table 83 Retail and Sustainable Town and Local Centres Indicators**

<b>CORE POLICY 6</b> Retail and Sustainable Town and Local Centres		➤ Objective 6 ➤ Objective 10	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
7a. Ensuring town and local centres and essential services are accessible through sustainable transportation methods	(i) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by public transport/walking	2013: Employment, 10; Food stores 7; FE College, 38; GP's, 9; Hospitals, 41; Primary Schools, 7; Secondary School, 13; Town	





		Centre, 14. 2017: No updated data	
	(ii) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by cycling	2013: Employment, 7; Food stores 6; FE College, 20; GP's, 6; Hospitals, 33; Primary Schools, 5; Secondary School, 8; Town Centre, 13. 2017: No updated data	
	(iii) Access to town centres (percentage of households who have access to a town centre within 15 minutes via different transport modes)	2013: Public Transport/walking, 59%; Cycle, 63.9%; Car, 99.7% 2014: Public Transport/walking – 32.9%, Cycle – 53.1%, Car – 73.4%	
7b. To promote the vitality and viability of the district and town centres, but where local shops and facilities are no longer viable, consider for alternative uses.	(i) Retail unit vacancy rate in town centres Lewes town centre Newhaven town centre Peacehaven SCR Peacehaven Meridian Centre Seaford town centre	2012: Lewes Town Centre (TC) – 5.2% Newhaven TC – 21% (2009) Peacehaven SCR – 10 % Peacehaven Meridian Centre – 6.25% Seaford TC – 7.2% 2017: No updated data	
	(ii) Net amount of completed retail development (sq m)	2015/16: -1655m <sup>2</sup> 2016/17: 572m <sup>2</sup>	
Sources: ESIF, 2012 Shopping and Town Centres Study (GL Hearn), LDC			

### Commentary

7.29. No data has been released since 2013 to update this table for indicators 7a A new method of collecting data for this indicator, or a new indicator, may need to be found for the 2018 AMR.

7.30. The Lewes District Shopping and Town Centre Study was undertaken in 2012 which showed an improvement in vacancy rates 7b(i) for all of the towns where data was available. However, we do not have more recent figures to publish.

**Table 94 Infrastructure Indicators**

<b>CORE POLICY 7</b> Infrastructure		➤ Objective 3 ➤ Objective 7	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
8a. To maintain and enhance the level of provision of community facilities/services	(i) Net loss/gain (completions) of community services and facilities (D1 and D2) in the past year (sq m)	2015/16: 8611.62m <sup>2</sup> 2016/17: 1663.27m <sup>2</sup>	
8b. To ensure essential infrastructure is provided for by the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	(i) List of infrastructure projects funded by CIL in the past year	None	
	(ii) Amount of CIL funds received per annum	2014/15: CIL not implemented 2015/16: £0 16/17: £136,149.33	
	(iii) Infrastructure improvements identified in Infrastructure Delivery Plan implemented	None	


Sources: LDC


**Commentary**

7.31. The Community Infrastructure Levy was implemented in the district from 1<sup>st</sup> December 2015. No CIL money was collected between this date and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016. Bids for CIL will be accepted twice a year in December and June and recommendation from Cabinet will be sought in March and September. At 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, no infrastructure projects (8b(i)) or Infrastructure Improvements (8b(iii)) have been funded by CIL yet. We are expecting submission bids in April 2018. Since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016-present £136.149.33 has been received for CIL payments.

7.32. For further information on CIL monitoring refer to [Section 6](#) of this report.

**Table 105 Green Infrastructure Indicators**

<b>CORE POLICY 8</b> Green Infrastructure		➤ Objective 2 ➤ Objective 3 ➤ Objective 5 ➤ Objective 7	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
9a. To protect and enhance the quality of open space within the district	(i) Number and extent of SNCIs and LNRs	<b>SNCIs – 86</b> 2016: 1,226 hectares (4.2% of District)  2017 – 1,226 ha (4.2% of District)	

		<p><b>LNRs – 4</b> 2016: 349.9 hectares (1.2% of District)</p> <p>2017 – 349.9 ha, 1.2% of district)</p>	
	(ii) Condition of internationally and nationally important wildlife and geological sites (SSSIs and SACs)	<p><b>SACs –</b> 2016: <b>Castle Hill</b> – 114.58 hectares (both in Lewes District and Brighton &amp; Hove). 42.89% favourable, 57.11% unfavourable but recovering. <b>Lewes Downs</b> – 165.04 hectares. 95.55% of SAC land favourable. 4.45% unfavourable but recovering.</p> <p><b>SSSIs –</b> 2016: 97.5% of SSSI's considered favourable or unfavourable but recovering; 0.3% unfavourable and stable; 0.4% unfavourable and declining; 0.8% not assessed</p> <p>2017: 6.4 % of district 96.6% of SSSI's considered favourable or unfavourable but recovering; 1.1% unfavourable but stable, 2.2% unfavourable and declining</p>	
Sources: Natural England, Sussex Wildlife Trust			


### Commentary

7.33. Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCl)s are now referred to as Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs). A Local Wildlife Site is defined as a discrete area of land which is considered to be of significance for its wildlife. Since our last report the extent of Local Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves has decreased slightly.





- 7.34. Sussex Wildlife Trust have implemented a new reporting system for this year's AMR which means some statistics are not comparable to last year's report. Including the following changes;
- Records recorded at a 2km resolution have been excluded from the analysis which explains why the numbers in some species categories have gone down
  - Sussex Ornithological Society has revised the list of Sussex Notable Birds and it now includes more species which explains the noticeable rise in this figure
  - AMRs for all West Sussex districts have been carried out on approved residential planning applications, in comparison to last year where some districts used commenced applications
- 7.35. Natural England notes that they have not monitored either Castle Hill or Lewes Downs since the previous reporting in 2016 (see 7.35). However, there has been a lot of progress at Castle Hill which they hope to report an improvement in the monitored condition in the next year or two.
- 7.36. Castle Hill SAC's condition has significantly dropped since our last report whilst Lewes Downs remained stable. Castle Hill SAC is formed of 6 units. Natural England confirmed that the five smaller units were last assessed in 2014. Four units were found favourable and one (Unit 9 – 6.41 ha) was found unfavourable but recovering. The decline in condition is essentially due to insufficient grazing. The bigger unit (Unit 1) which is 59 ha was assessed late 2015 and was found unfavourable but recovering. Previous condition was favourable which explains the important variation since our last report. This change is due to the insufficient grazing level so grass (*brachypodium pinnatum*) has started to dominate and areas of gorse are also increasing. Natural England is working on the particular issues raised.
- 7.37. We note a slight decrease of the condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).

## Natural and Build Environment

Table 116 Air Quality Indicators

CORE POLICY 9 Air Quality		➤ Objective 7 ➤ Objective 8	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
10a. To reduce the total number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	(i) Number of Air Quality Management Areas	2016: 2 (Lewes Town Centre and Newhaven Town Centre)  2017: No Change	



10b. To ensure that annual mean Nitrogen Dioxide levels in any designated AQMA's do not rise year on year	(i) Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Levels	2013: Lewes AQMA: 19 ug/m <sup>3</sup>  2015: Lewes PM <sub>2.5</sub> = 11.55µg/m <sup>3</sup> (sussex air)	
10c. To improve air quality through the promotion of suitably located new development/services and through sustainable transport	(i) Mode of travel to work	2011 <sup>10</sup> : Private vehicle, 58.7% (62.6%); Public Transport, 15.4% (16%); Foot or Cycle, 11.6% (12.8%); People who work at or mainly at home, 13.9% (8%); Other, 0.4% (0.6%).  2017: No updated data	
	(ii) Number of large development completions estimated to be within 30 minutes of public transport and walking/cycling journey time of services	2014/15: 100% 2015/16: 84% 2016/17: 84%	
	(iii) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by public transport	2013: Employment, 10; Food stores 7; FE College, 38; GP's, 9; Hospitals, 41; Primary Schools, 7; Secondary School, 13; Town Centre, 14.  2017: No updated data	
<i>Sources: Sussex Air, ESIF, LDC</i>			

### Commentary

7.38. No more recent data has been provided for Indicator 10c(iii) since 2013. There has been no new AQMA in addition to the Lewes and Newhaven AQMAs. Target 10c will help improving targets 10a and 10b.


7.39. A revised version of the 2011 figures for indicator 10c(i) shows that the use of private vehicle to travel to work has decreased and that more people tend to work at home or mainly at home. The percentage of people using private vehicles in the district is lower than in the county (62.7%) and in the region (63.2%).





<sup>10</sup> Revised version released by ONS, April 2014

7.40. The number of large development completions within 30 minutes of public transport has decreased in 2015/16. This is due to the completion of the development at St George Retreat in Ditchling.

7.41. Indicators 10c(i) is informed by the census, therefore it is unlikely that it can be updated until the next Census in 2021.

**Table 27 Natural Environment & Landscape Character Indicators**

<b>CORE POLICY 10</b> Natural Environment & Landscape Character		➤ Objective 2 ➤ Objective 4 ➤ Objective 5	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
11a. To ensure that international, national and local designations are conserved and enhanced to a high quality	(i) Condition and size of internationally and nationally important wildlife and geological sites (SSSIs and SACs)	<p><b>SACs –</b> 2016: <b>Castle Hill</b> – 114.58 hectares (both in Lewes District and Brighton &amp; Hove). 42.89% favourable, 57.11% unfavourable but recovering.</p> <p><b>Lewes Downs –</b> 165.04 hectares. 95.55% of SAC land favourable. 4.45% unfavourable but recovering.</p> <p><b>SSSIs –</b> 2016: 97.5% of SSSI's considered favourable or unfavourable but recovering; 0.3% unfavourable and stable; 0.4% unfavourable and declining; 0.8% not assessed</p> <p>2017: 660.5 ha of land - 59% of SSSI's assessed as favourable, 41% unfavourable but recovering</p>	

	(ii) Area of land designated as Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) - district	2016: 1,226 (ha) 2017: No change	
	(iii) Area of Land designated as Local Nature Reserve	2016: 349.9 (ha) 2017: 349.89 ha	
11b. To seek a net gain in biodiversity resources, therefore contributing to the targets set out in the Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan	(i) Total number of SAC's, SSSI's, SNCI's and LNR's designations	2016: 109 (2 SAC's; 17 SSSI's; 86 SNCI's; 4 LNR's)  2017: 109 (2 SAC's; 17 SSSI's; 86 SNCI's; 4 LNR's)	
	(ii) Total area (m <sup>2</sup> ) of land designated as SAC's, SSSI's, SNCI's and LNR's	2016: 3,641.6 (ha) 2017: 3,641.6 (ha)	
<i>Sources: Natural England, Sussex Wildlife Trust, ESIF</i>			

### Commentary

7.42. Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs) are now referred to as Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs).



7.43. Natural England notes that they have not monitored either Castle Hill or Lewes Downs since the previous reporting in 2016 (see 7.43). However, there has been a lot of progress at Castle Hill which they hope to report an improvement in the monitored condition in the next year or two.

7.44. Castle Hill SAC's condition has significantly dropped since our last report whilst Lewes Downs remained stable. Castle Hill SAC is formed of 6 units. Natural England confirmed that the five smaller units were last assessed in 2014. Four units were found favourable and one (Unit 9 – 6.41 ha) was found unfavourable but recovering. The decline in condition is essentially due to insufficient grazing. The bigger unit (Unit 1) which is 59 ha was assessed late 2015 and was found unfavourable but recovering. Previous condition was favourable which explains the important variation since our last report. This change is due to the insufficient grazing level so grass (*brachypodium pinnatum*) has started to dominate and areas of gorse are also increasing. Natural England is working on the particular issues raised.

7.45. We note a slight decrease of the condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs).

7.46. Overall the size of land designated for their wildlife and geological characteristic (internationally, nationally and locally) has remained stable.

**Table 128 Built & Historic Environment and High Quality Design Indicators**



<b>CORE POLICY 11</b> Built & Historic Environment and High Quality Design		➤ Objective 4 ➤ Objective 8	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
12a. To improve sustainable construction standards year on year. Adequately address the need to reduce resource and energy consumption	(i) A new indicator has not been established at this point but the district council, and SDNP, will look to introduce an effective way of monitoring this target at the earliest opportunity	Not monitored yet	
12b. The safeguarding of historic assets	(i) Number of Listed Buildings part-demolished/ demolished	2015/16: 2 partly demolished 2016/17: 2 partly demolished	

*Sources: LDC*

**Commentary**

7.47. Since the 2015/16 AMR, two listed building have been partly demolished.

**Table 139 Flood Risk, Coastal Erosion, Sustainable Drainage and Slope Stability Indicators**

<b>CORE POLICY 12</b> Flood Risk, Coastal Erosion, Sustainable Drainage and Slope Stability		➤ Objective 9	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
13a. To steer development away from areas of flood risk and coastal erosion	(i) Number of planning applications granted contrary to the advice on the Environment Agency flood defence grounds (fluvial & tidal)	2015/16: 4 2016/17: 1	
13b. To incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems into new development where appropriate	(i) Percentage of appropriate developments incorporating sustainable urban drainage systems	2014/15: 0.06% (6: 5 residential and 1 commercial development) 2015/16: 0.86% (8: 7 residential and 1 commercial development)	

*Sources: Environment Agency, LDC*





## Commentary



7.48. In 2016/17, 1 planning permission was granted contrary to the advice of the environmental Agency, 3 less than the previous year.

7.49. Sustainable urban drainage systems are being incorporated to developments. However, the percentages are relatively low. This might be something to investigate for future AMR.

## Sustainable Development

Table 30 Sustainable Travel Indicators

CORE POLICY 13 Sustainable Travel		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Objective 3</li> <li>➤ Objective 6</li> <li>➤ Objective 7</li> <li>➤ Objective 8</li> </ul>	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
14a. To ensure that new development is located in sustainable locations with good access to services	(i) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by public transport/walking	2013: Employment, 10; Food stores 7; FE College, 38; GP's, 9; Hospitals, 41; Primary Schools, 7; Secondary School, 13; Town Centre, 14.  2017: No updated data	
	(ii) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by bicycle	2013: Employment, 7; Food stores 6; FE College, 20; GP's, 6; Hospitals, 33; Primary Schools, 5; Secondary School, 8; Town Centre, 13.  No updated data	
	(iii) Amount of large residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, areas of employment and a major health centre(s)	2014/15: 100% 2015/16: 84% 2016/17: 84%	
14b. Improvements to facilities allowing the uptake of sustainable	(i) Percentage who travel to work by public transport	2011: Public Transport, 15.4%	





travel (walking/cycling/public transport)		2017: No updated data	
	(ii) Net increase/ decrease in rights of way	Dec 2014: 356 miles June 2016: 353 miles Nov 2017: 356 miles	
14c. Year on year increase in the number of people travelling to work by sustainable modes of transport	(i) Number of people travelling to work by public transport	2011: 7291  2017: No updated data	
<i>Sources: ESIF, LDC, ESCC</i>			

### Commentary

7.50. Since the last report there has been a slight increase for indicator 14b (ii) making it the same as the data collected from 2014. An update from East Sussex County Council explained that the figure for June 2016 was probably missing a small part of the network, as they would be surprised if it would fluctuate very much each year. Their records have improved since 2012, so they suspect that the figure from 2014 is fairly accurate, and that this would not change much over time.

7.51. Indicators 14b(i) and 14c(i) are informed by the census, therefore it is unlikely that it can be updated until the next census in 2021.

**Table 31 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy and Sustainable Use of Resources Indicators**

<b>CORE POLICY 14</b> Renewable and Low Carbon Energy and Sustainable Use of Resources		➤ Objective 1 ➤ Objective 6 ➤ Objective 8	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
15a. To support low carbon and renewable energy installations	(i) Number of planning applications received and granted consent relating to renewable energy installations	2014/15: 3 2015/16: 1 (1 other – refused) 2016/17: 6	
	(ii) Carbon Dioxide emissions per capita per sector: Total emissions (kt)	2012: 541 2013: 521 2014: 470  2017: no updated data	
15b. Require all new dwellings to achieve water consumption of no more than 110 litres per day per person	(i) Percentage of new dwellings meeting the required water consumption standard	Not monitored yet	
15c. All new non-residential developments over 1,000 square metres will be expected to	(i) Percentage of new non-residential developments over 1,000 square metres which achieve a	Not monitored yet	

achieve the BREEAM 'very good' rating standard.	BREEAM design certificate rating of 'very good'		
<i>Sources: LDC, ESIF</i>			

### **Commentary**

- 7.52. Indicator 15a(i) reports there has been an increase in planning applications received and granted permission relating to renewable energy installations. This is a positive step towards supporting renewable energy installations.
- 7.53. Since the last update providing data up to 2012 for indicator 15a(ii), there is now an update showing 2013 and 2014 figures. These figures show a decrease in Carbon Dioxide emissions per capita per sector.
- 7.54. Indicators 15b(i) and 15c(i) are currently not monitored as the necessary mechanism for doing so are not in place yet. However, discussions with colleagues are taking place to find a suitable method to monitor these indicators.

### **Limitations**

- 7.55. Whilst updating the Core Strategy Policy report, one of the constraints in the data collection process was the lack of up to date information available. A lot of East Sussex in Figures (ESiF) data is now outdated – the most recent data being 2014. In addition, the majority of indicators have the most recent data as 2011. This is because they are largely reliant on the Census which was last updated in 2011. Data for these indicators are therefore not likely to be updated until the next Census (2012).
- 7.56. The majority of the data collected for this report is reliant on other organisations reporting on and updating their information. Correspondence was made with the relevant organisations to get an update on the indicators included to ensure this report reflects the most up to date data available.





## 8. Neighbourhood Plan Policy reporting

- 8.1. This section of the AMR sets out the indicators against which neighbourhood planning policies within each neighbourhood plan are monitored.
- 8.2. Where relevant, analysis on the indicator outcomes is provided. However, most indicators are assessed for the first time against the policies. Therefore the data collected will constitute the baseline data which will be used to assess progress in future AMRs.
- 8.3. Table 13 sets out the key used to illustrate what progress has been made towards each target within the relevant monitoring period.

### Newick Neighbourhood Plan

- 8.4. Newick Neighbourhood Plan was adopted in July 2015.

Table 32 Housing Indicators (Newick)

POLICY HO2, HO3, HO4, HO5		➤ Objective 9	
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Deliver 100 net additional dwellings in the period up to 2030 on the four allocated sites	NNP(a) Net additional dwellings completed on the allocated sites (HO2 – HO5)	2015/16: 0 2016/17: 0	
	NNP(b) Number of windfall units permitted in/adjacent to Newick village in addition to allocated sites (HO2 – HO5)	2014/15: 3 2015/16: 1 2016/17: 0	
	NNP(c) Affordable homes completed on allocated sites (HO2 – HO5)	2015/16: 0 2016/17: n/a (no completions to monitor against)	
	NNP(d) Housing type as a percentage	n/a	



Sources: LDC



## Commentary

- 8.5. As at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017, no dwellings have been completed on sites allocated within the Newick Neighbourhood Plan. However, one NNP allocated site: Land at Cricketfields, (Policy HO2.1) is under construction with approximately 11 net units completed as at 1 October 2017.

**Table 143 Local Economy Indicators (Newick)**

POLICY LE1, LE2		➤ Objective 12	
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Encourage small scale expansion of existing retail and business premises in the parish	NNP(e) Net additional floorspace (A and B use classes)	2015/2016: 0 2014/15: - 140 sqm 2016/17: 0	
	NNP(f) Net additional floorspace (B1 light industry, B2 and B8) at previous milk processing plant and Rotherfield Wood Timber Yard	2015/16: 0 2016/17: 0	

Sources: LDC

## Commentary

- 8.6. No net additional, or loss, of retail or business floorspace has been permitted between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2016 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017.

**Table 154 Community Facilities Indicators (Newick)**

POLICY CF1, CF2		➤ Objective 11	
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Prevent change of use of the village's key community facilities	NNP(g) Net loss/gain (completions) of community services and facilities (D1 and D2) on listed sites (CF1) in the past year (sqm)	2015/16: 0 2016/17: 0	
Provide additional recreational space and/or equipped play space	NNP(h) Net loss/gain (completions) of recreational space and/or	2015/16: 0 2016/17: 0	

	equipped play space (D2) in the past year (sqm)		
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			




### Commentary

8.7. No change in the last year has been monitored.

### **Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan**

8.8. The Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan was 'made' (adopted) in February 2016 therefore very little data has been collected against the below indicators for the purposes of this AMR.


**Table 165 Employment Indicators (Ringmer)**

<b>POLICY 5.1</b> Employment in Ringmer			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Enhance local employment opportunities in Ringmer village	RNP(a) Loss/change of use of any existing employment (A, B and D use classes) floorspace	2015/16: - 88.8 sqm 2016/17: -180 sqm (of A4 use)	
	RNP(b) Number of employment site allocations developed	2015/16: 0 2016/17: 0	
	RNP(c) Net gain/loss of employment (A1, B1 and D2 use classes) floorspace (sqm)	2015/16: - 128 sqm 2016/17: 196sqm (net gain delivered, B1(a): 28sqm B1(c): 168sqm)	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

### Commentary

8.9. An increased loss of employment floorspace in 2016/17 has resulted from the part change of use from Public House (A4) to residential. However this is slightly offset by the gain of office (B1(a)) floorspace through an extension to existing premises and gain of light industrial (B1(c)) floorspace through the redevelopment of an existing industrial unit.



**Table 176 Retail Facilities Indicators (Ringmer)**

<b>POLICY 5.2</b> Retail facilities in Ringmer			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Protect and support retail, service, office and leisure uses in Ringmer village	RNP(d) Net loss/gain of retail (A1), office (B1a), leisure (D2) floorspace (sqm)	2015/16: - 134 sqm 2016/17: 28sqm (net gain delivered B1a use)	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

**Commentary**

8.10. See above for commentary on gain of office floorspace.

**Table 187 Housing Indicators (Ringmer)**



<b>POLICY 6.1</b> Total new housing number in Ringmer to 2030			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Level of planned housing in Ringmer village over the Plan Period	RNP(e) Net dwellings granted planning permission on allocated sites (Policy 6.4)	2015/16: 21 2016/17: 49	
	RNP(f) Net dwellings granted planning permission on non-allocated sites	2015/16: 12 2016/17: 2	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

**Commentary**

8.11. The site behind the Old Forge allocated in Policy 6.4 of the Neighbourhood Plan (RES5) was granted permission in November 2015 for 21 units, including 8 affordable units.

8.12. Two planning permissions were granted for residential development on non-allocated sites for the conversion of an agricultural barn into a dwelling and for the erection of 11 dwelling houses, including 2 affordable units (recommended for approval at planning committee against officer recommendation).


**Table 38 Affordable Housing Indicators (Ringmer)**

<b>POLICY 6.2</b> Affordable housing number and type			
<b>AIM</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>CURRENT POSITION</b>	<b>PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET</b>
Ensure the relevant provision of affordable housing	RNP(g) Number of affordable units granted permission on allocated sites (Policy 6.4)	2015/16: 8 (+2 on non-allocated site) 2016/17: 20 (all on allocated sites)	
	RNP(h) Housing type of affordable units as a percentage	2015/16: 62.5% 2-bed houses 37.5% 1-bed flats (including non-allocated sites) 20% 3-bed houses 50% 2-bed houses 30% 1-bed flats  2016/17: 55% 2-bed houses 10% 3-bed houses 35% 1-bed flats	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

**Commentary**

- 8.13. Policy 6.2 sets the minimum level of affordable housing that should be developed in the Parish for the plan period in line with CP1 of the Core Strategy. As explained in paragraphs 7.8 - 7.10, the Council had to align its affordable housing policy with national policy after the adoption of the Core Strategy hence after the Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan was made.
- 8.14. The Council fully supports the target of delivering 80 affordable housing on allocated sites up to 2030 but does not have the power to enforce it. The amendment of CP1 of the Core Strategy only allows the Council to seek 40% affordable housing for residential development of 11 units or more.
- 8.15. It is thought that sites allocated for residential development in Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan will deliver around 60 affordable housing. This is subject to the viability of schemes.
- 8.16. Whilst the number of affordable housing to be permitted on allocated sites has increased by 12 in 2016/17 this includes a Reserved Matters application (LW/16/0177) at The Forge which accounted for the 8 affordable units permitted on allocated sites in 2015/16. Therefore, the actual increase is more accurately 12 net units for 2016/17.


**Table 199 Green Infrastructure Indicators (Ringmer)**

<b>POLICY 7.2</b> Ringmer Green & other managed open spaces			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Prevent the loss of managed open spaces	RNP(i) Loss/change of use of allocated managed open spaces (Policy 7.2)	2015/16: 0 2016/17: 0	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

**Commentary**

8.17. No comment



**Table 40 Village Feel Indicators (Ringmer)**

<b>OBJECTIVE SOC6</b> Ringmer's 'village feel'			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Maintain a vibrant, successful, balanced and inclusive rural community	RNP(j) Proposal granted planning permission contrary to officer recommendation that adversely affect Ringmer Green Conservation Area (overturn at appeal or planning committee)	2015/16: 0 2016.17: 0	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

**Commentary**

8.18. One planning permission was granted planning permission contrary to the officer's recommendation (overturned at planning committee). However, it is not thought that it will adversely affect Ringmer Conservation Area.

**Table 41 Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Indicators (Ringmer)**

<b>SA MONITORING INDICATORS</b>			
<b>AIM</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>CURRENT POSITION</b>	<b>PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET</b>
Protect designated areas	RNP(k) Condition of Plashett Park Wood SSSI	2015/16:157.61 ha 100% unfavourable but recovering	
	RNP(l) Condition of Lewes Downs SAC	2015/16: 165.04 ha 95.55% favourable 4.45% unfavourable but recovering.	

Sources: Natural England




### Commentary

- 8.19. The Plashett Park Wood SSSI was assessed unfavourable but recovering in October 2010.
- 8.20. Natural England notes that they have not monitored either Castle Hill or Lewes Downs SAC since the previous reporting in 2016. However, they hope to report an improvement in the monitored condition in the next year or two.
- 8.21. There are 13 live units for the Lewes Downs SAC of which over 95% are in a favourable condition. All the units have not been assessed at the same time: 2 units were last assessed in October 2008, 7 units in May 2009 and 4 units in July 2015.

### **Wivelsfield Neighbourhood Plan**

- 8.22. This plan was adopted on 7 December 2016

**Table 42 Housing Indicators (Wivelsfield)**

<b>POLICY 2</b> Housing in Wivelsfield			
<b>AIM</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>CURRENT POSITION</b>	<b>PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET</b>
Deliver minimum 30 net additional dwellings in the period up to 2030 on the three allocations sites.	WNP (a) Net dwellings completed on allocated sites (Policy 2)	2016/17: 0	
	WNP (b) Net affordable homes completed on allocated site Policy 2i.	2016/17: 0	
	WNP (c) Housing type* (as a percentage) delivered on allocated site Policy 2i.	2016/17: 0	



Sources: LDC

\* 1, 2, 3, 4+ bed and semi-detached, detached, terraced homes.

### Commentary

8.23. No commentary no be made, first year of reporting against Wivelsfield Neighbourhood Plan indicators.

**Table 43 Community Facilities Indicators (Wivelsfield)**

<b>POLICY 4</b> Community facilities in Wivelsfield			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Protect and support community facilities, employment and business uses in Wivelsfield.	WNP (d) Net loss/ gain (sqm completions) of community facilities as listed under i-viii in Policy 4	2016/17: 0	
	WNP (e) Net loss/ gain of employment and business use (B use classes)	2016/17: 2	

Sources: LDC




### Commentary


8.24. No commentary no be made against indicator WNP (d). The gain of 2sqm of employment floorspace is the result of the redevelopment of a redundant agricultural building offsetting the loss of a barn to residential use.

### **Hamsey Neighbourhood Plan**

8.25. This plan was adopted on 21 July 2016.

**Table 44 Housing Indicators (Hamsey)**

<b>POLICY H1, H6, H9</b> Housing growth and development in Hamsey			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Deliver housing in a sustainable manner.	HNP (a) Percentage net dwellings delivered on brownfield land.	2016/17: 0	
	HNP (b) Housing type and mix* (as a percentage) delivered in the last year.	2016/17: 0	
	HNP (c) Net affordable homes completed	2016/17: 0	

	HNP (d) Net housing delivered between 20-30 dph	2016/17: 0	
<i>Sources: LDC</i> * 1, 2, 3, 4+ bed and semi-detached, detached, terraced homes.			

[Commentary](#)

8.26. No commentary no be made, first year of reporting against Hamsey Neighbourhood Plan indicators.



## 9. Summary table of policy performance outcomes

### Core Strategy

Table 45 Core Strategy Summary Table of Policy Performance Outcomes

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET		
		2013/2014	2014/2016	2016/2017
<b>SPATIAL POLICIES 1 – 8</b> (all policies collectively monitored)				
1a. To deliver a minimum of 6,900 net additional dwellings between 2010 and 2030 (345 per annum) and maintain a sufficient housing land supply.	(i) Cumulative number of dwelling completions (net)	↑	↑	↑
	(ii) Total number of housing completions for previous monitoring year (net)		↑	↑
	(iii) Housing land supply – position	↓	↑	↑
	(iv) Number of dwellings permitted on unidentified windfall sites per annum.	★	★	↑
	(v) Number of dwellings permitted on rural exception sites		↔	↔
1c. To deliver 74,000 sq m of employment floorspace (gross) between 2012 and 2031	(i) Amount of floorspace developed for employment land (gross)	↑	↑	↑
	(ii) Cumulative amount of floorspace developed for employment land (gross)		↑	↑
<b>CORE POLICY 1</b> Affordable Housing				
2a. District wide target of 40% Affordable Housing provision (on developments exceeding 11 dwellings or more) <sup>11</sup>	(i) Gross number of affordable housing completions per annum	↓	↑	↔
	(ii) Percentage of affordable dwellings completed	↓	↑	↑
	(iii) Percentage of applications of 10 units or more meeting 40% affordable housing target	◊	★	↑
	(iv) Average house price by type		◊	◊







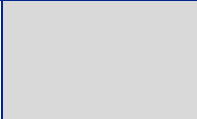





<sup>11</sup> Amended to reflect change in Government Planning Policy Guidance on affordable housing contributions

	(v) Average construction cost by development type (construction cost £/m <sup>2</sup> )		✘	✘
2b. To reduce the number of households on the Council Housing Register	(i) Number of households currently on the Council Housing Register	↑	↑	↓
<b>CORE POLICY 2</b> Housing Type, Mix and Density				
3a. Provide a range of dwelling types and sizes to meet the identified local need	(i) Household spaces and accommodation type as a percentage %	✓	◊	◊
	(ii) Number of C2 dwellings permitted and completed		◊	◊
3b. Achieve residential densities in the region of 47 – 57 dwellings per hectare for towns and 20 – 30 dwellings per hectare for villages	(i) Average density of new house building, dwellings per hectare (dph)	↓	↔	↑
	(ii) Average density of residential developments over 6 units for i) towns and ii) villages (planning applications received not completions)	✓	★	★
	(iii) Percentage of new dwellings completed at: less than 30dph; between 30 and 50dph; and above 50dph	★	★	★
<b>CORE POLICY 3</b> Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation				
4a. To provide a net total of 13 Gypsy & Traveller pitches between 2014 and 2030 to meet the need as identified in the GTAA Update	(i) Pitches granted planning permission since 2014 in the area of Lewes District outside of the SDNP		◊	◊
	(ii) Pitches granted planning permission since 2014 in the area of Lewes District within the SDNP		◊	◊
	(iii) Number of pitches allocated in the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD		◊	◊
<b>CORE POLICY 4</b> Encouraging Economic Development and Regeneration				
5a. Identify sufficient sites to meet current and future needs (including office space)	(i) Net amount of floorspace developed for employment land	↓	↑	↑
5b. No loss of employment land unless there are demonstrable economic viability or environmental amenity reasons for doing so (see policy wording)	(i) Net and gross employment land supply (hectares that have planning permission)	↑	↑	↓
	(ii) Loss of employment land in local authority area.	↑	↓	↔
5c. Encourage sustainable tourism and promote growth in this sector	(i) Number of jobs in the tourism sector	↑	↑	
	(ii) Contribution to the District's economy made by visitors – turnover of local businesses	↑	↑	

5d. To bring about improvements to the condition of existing and future employment premises and to encourage sustainable working practices	(i) Number of business enterprises by age of business: Less than 2 years old			
	(ii) Number of Local Development Orders			
	(iii) Percentage of residents working at or from home			
	(iv) Percentage of all people in employment travelling less than 5km to work			
5e. Support opportunities for the upskilling of the Districts labour supply	(i) Percentage of adults with degree level (or equivalent) qualifications			
	(ii) Numbers of Adult learners			
<b>CORE POLICY 5</b> The Visitor Economy				
6a. To promote the growth of the tourism sector: improving linkages; the quality and number of visitor attractions; accommodation	(i) Contribution to the District's economy made by visitors – turnover of local businesses			
	(ii) Number of day visitors to the district			
	(iii) Number of jobs in the tourism sector			
<b>CORE POLICY 6</b> Retail and Sustainable Town and Local Centres				
7a. Ensuring town and local centres and essential services are accessible through sustainable transportation methods	(i) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by public transport/walking			
	(ii) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by cycling			
	(iii) Access to town centres (percentage of households who have access to a town centre within 15 minutes via different transport modes)			
7b. To promote the vitality and viability of the district and town centres, but where local shops and facilities are no longer viable, consider for alternative uses.	(i) Retail unit vacancy rate in town centres Lewes town centre Newhaven town centre Peacehaven SCR Peacehaven Meridian Centre Seaford town centre			
	(ii) Net amount of completed retail development (sq m)			

















CORE POLICY 7 Infrastructure				
8a. To maintain and enhance the level of provision of community facilities/services	(i) Net loss/gain (completions) of community services and facilities (D1 and D2) in the past year (sq m)			
8b. To ensure essential infrastructure is provided for by the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	(i) List of infrastructure projects funded by CIL in the past year			
	(ii) Amount of CIL funds received per annum			
	(iii) Infrastructure improvements identified in Infrastructure Delivery Plan implemented			
CORE POLICY 8 Green Infrastructure				
9a. To protect and enhance the quality of open space within the district	(i) Number and extent of SNCIs and LNRs			
	(ii) Condition of internationally and nationally important wildlife and geological sites (SSSIs and SACs)			
CORE POLICY 9 Air Quality				
10a. To reduce the total number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	(i) Number of Air Quality Management Areas			
10b. To ensure that annual mean Nitrogen Dioxide levels in any designated AQMA's do not rise year on year	(i) Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Levels			
10c. To improve air quality through the promotion of suitably located new development/services and through sustainable transport	(i) Mode of travel to work			
	(ii) Number of large development completions estimated to be within 30 minutes of public transport and walking/cycling journey time of services			
	(iii) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by public transport			
CORE POLICY 10 Natural Environment & Landscape Character				
11a. To ensure that international, national and local designations are conserved and enhanced to a high quality	(i) Condition and size of internationally and nationally important wildlife and geological sites (SSSIs and SACs)			
	(ii) Area of land designated as Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) – district			
	(iii) Area of Land designated as Local Nature Reserve			

11b. To seek a net gain in biodiversity resources, therefore contributing to the targets set out in the Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan	(i) Total number of SAC's, SSSI's, SNCI's and LNR's designations			
	(ii) Total area (m <sup>2</sup> ) of land designated as SAC's, SSSI's, SNCI's and LNR's			
<b>CORE POLICY 11</b> Built & Historic Environment and High Quality Design				
12a. To improve sustainable construction standards year on year. Adequately address the need to reduce resource and energy consumption	A new indicator has not been established at this point but the district council, and SDNP, will look to introduce an effective way of monitoring this target at the earliest opportunity			
12b. The safeguarding of historic assets	(i) Number of Listed Buildings part-demolished/ demolished			
<b>CORE POLICY 12</b> Flood Risk, Coastal Erosion, Sustainable Drainage and Slope Stability				
13a. To steer development away from areas of flood risk and coastal erosion	(i) Number of planning applications granted contrary to the advice on the Environment Agency flood defence grounds (fluvial & tidal)			
13b. To incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems into new development where appropriate	(i) Percentage of appropriate developments incorporating sustainable urban drainage systems			
<b>CORE POLICY 13</b> Sustainable Travel				
14a. To ensure that new development is located in sustainable locations with good access to services	(i) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by public transport/walking			
	(ii) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by bicycle			
	(iii) Amount of large residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, areas of employment and a major health centre(s)			
14b. Improvements to facilities allowing the uptake of sustainable travel (walking/cycling/public transport)	(i) Percentage who travel to work by public transport			
	(ii) Net increase/ decrease in rights of way			
14c. Year on year increase in the number of people travelling to work by sustainable modes of transport	(i) Number of people travelling to work by public transport			

CORE POLICY 14 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy and Sustainable Use of Resources					
15a. To support low carbon and renewable energy installations	(i)	Number of planning applications received and granted consent relating to renewable energy installations			
	(ii)	Carbon Dioxide emissions per capita per sector: Total emissions (kt)			
15b. Require all new dwellings to achieve water consumption of no more than 110 litres per day per person	(i)	Percentage of new dwellings meeting the required water consumption standard			
15c. All new non-residential developments over 1,000 square metres will be expected to achieve the BREEAM 'very good' rating standard.	(i)	Percentage of new non-residential developments over 1,000 square metres which achieve a BREEAM design certificate rating of 'very good'			

## Newick Neighbourhood Plan

Table 46 Newick Neighbourhood Plan Summary Table of Policy Performance Outcomes

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET	
		2015/2016	2016/2017
<b>POLICY HO2, HO3, HO4, HO5</b>			
Deliver a 100 net additional dwellings in the period up to 2030 on the four allocated sites	NNP(a) Net additional dwellings completed on the allocated sites (HO2 – HO)		
	NNP(b) Number of windfall units permitted in/adjacent to Newick village in addition to allocated sites (HO2 – HO)		
	NNP(c) Affordable homes completed on allocated sites (HO2 – HO)		
	NNP(d) Housing type as a percentage		
<b>POLICY LE1, LE2</b>			
Encourage small scale expansion of existing retail and business premises	NNP(e) Net additional floorspace (A and B use classes)		
	NNP(f) Net additional floorspace (B1 light industry, B2 and B8) at previous milk processing plant and Rotherfield Wood Timber Yard		
<b>POLICY CF1</b>			
Prevent change of use of the village's key community facilities	NNP(g) Net loss/gain (completions) of community services and facilities (D1 and D2) on listed sites (CF1) in the past year (sqm)		
<b>POLICY CF2</b>			
Provide additional recreational space and/or equipped play space	NNP(h) Net loss/gain (completions) of recreational space and/or equipped play space (D2) in the past year (sqm)		

## Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan






Table 47 Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan Summary table of Policy Performance Outcomes

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET	
		2015/2016	2016/2017
<b>POLICY 5.1</b> Employment in Ringmer			
Enhance local employment opportunities in Ringmer village	RNP(a) Loss/change of use of any existing employment (A, B and D use classes) floorspace		
	RNP(b) Number of employment site allocations developed		
	RNP(c) Net gain/loss of employment (A1, B1 and D2 use classes) floorspace (sqm)		
<b>POLICY 5.2</b> Retail facilities in Ringmer			
Protect and support retail, service, office and leisure uses in Ringmer village	RNP(d) Net loss/gain of retail (A1), office (B1a), leisure (D2) floorspace (sqm)		
<b>POLICY 6.1</b> Total new housing number in Ringmer to 2030			
Level of planned housing in Ringmer village over the Plan Period	RNP(e) Net dwellings granted planning permission on allocated sites (Policy 6.4)		
	RNP(f) Net dwellings granted planning permission on non-allocated sites		
<b>POLICY 6.2</b> Affordable housing number and type			
Ensure the relevant provision of affordable housing	RNP(g) Number of affordable units granted permission on allocated sites (Policy 6.4)		
	RNP(h) Housing type of affordable units as a percentage		
<b>POLICY 7.2</b> Ringmer Green & other managed open spaces			
Prevent the loss of managed open spaces	RNP(i) Loss/change of use of allocated managed open spaces (Policy 7.2)		
<b>OBJECTIVE SOC6</b> Ringmer's 'village feel'			
Maintain a vibrant, successful, balanced and inclusive rural community	RNP(m) Proposal granted planning permission contrary to officer recommendation that adversely affect Ringmer Green Conservation Area (overturn at appeal or planning committee)		
<b>SA MONITORING INDICATORS</b>			
Protect designated areas	RNP(n) Condition of Planshett Park Wood SSSI		
	RNP(o) Conditions of Lewes Downs SAC		







## Wivelsfield Neighbourhood Plan

Table 48 Wivelsfield Neighbourhood Plan Summary table of Policy Performance Outcomes

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
		2016/2017
<b>POLICY 2</b> Housing in Wivelsfield		
Deliver minimum 30 net additional dwellings in the period up to 2030 on the three allocations sites.	WNP (a) Net dwellings completed on allocated sites (Policy 2)	
	WNP (b) Net affordable homes completed on allocated site Policy 2i.	
	WNP (c) Housing type* (as a percentage) delivered on allocated site Policy 2i. 2016/17: 0	
<b>POLICY 4</b> Community facilities in Wivelsfield		
Protect and support community facilities, employment and business uses in Wivelsfield.	WNP (d) Net loss/ gain (sqm completions) of community facilities as listed under i-viii in Policy 4	
	WNP (e) Net loss/ gain of employment and business use (B use classes)	

## Hamsey Neighbourhood Plan

Table 49 Hamsey Neighbourhood Plan Summary table of Policy Performance Outcomes

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
		2016/2017
<b>POLICY H1, H6, H9</b> Housing growth and development in Hamsey		
Deliver housing in a sustainable manner.	HNP (a) Percentage net dwellings delivered on brownfield land.	
	HNP (b) Housing type and mix* (as a percentage) delivered in the last year.	
	HNP (c) Net affordable homes completed	
	HNP (d) Net housing delivered between 20-30 dph	

## 10. Saved and Retained 2003 LDLP Policies

- 10.1. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the 2003 Local Plan Policies were saved for three years. The Secretary of State agreed to extend the saving beyond this date and until the Core Strategy was adopted. In light of the paragraph of the NPPF, in 2012, the Council undertook a review of its 2003 Local plan 'saved' policies to determine their consistency with the NPPF, which reduced the number of 'saved' policies.
- 10.2. Following the adoption of the Core Strategy, a number of the 'saved' policies have been superseded. They do not form part of the Local Plan and will not be used anymore to determine planning applications. However, until the adoption of Local Plan Part 2, some 'saved' 2003 Local Plan policies have been retained. They will be reviewed and replaced in due course through Local Plan Part 2 or neighbourhood plans where appropriate.

Table 50 Status of the 'Saved' 2003 Local Plan Policies

CORE POLICY	'SAVED' 2003 LOCAL PLAN POLICIES THAT THE CORE POLICY REPLACES	'SAVED' 2003 LOCAL PLAN POLICIES TO RETAIN
Spatial Strategy	RES1, RES2, RES3	
CP1 – Affordable Housing	RES9	RES10
CP2 – Housing Type, Mix and Density	ST5, ST6	ST3, ST4
CP3 – Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation	RES21, RES22	
CP4 – Encouraging Economic Development and Regeneration	E1, E9	
CP5 – The Visitor Economy	E10, E11, E12, E13, E16, E18	E14, E15, E17
CP6 – Retail and Sustainable Town and Local Centres	E3, E4, E5, E6, E7, E8	ST3
CP7 - Infrastructure	ST1, ST2, E8, RES20, RE2, RE3, RE9, RE10, T16	
CP8 – Green Infrastructure	RE9	ST3, ST11, RES19, RE1, RE6, RE7,
CP9 – Air Quality		ST30
CP10 – Natural Environment and Landscape Character	CT2	CT5, CT1, RE8
CP11 – Built and Historic Environment and High		ST3, ST4, ST11, ST20, ST21, ST25, ST29, ,

Quality Design		RES8, RES13, RES14, RES18, H2, H3, H4, H5, H7, H12, H13, H14, RE8
CP12 – Flood Risk, Coastal Erosion and Sustainable Drainage		
CP13 – Sustainable Travel	T1, T2, T7, T8, T9, T10, T13, T14	ST5, ST6, T3, T4, T16
CP14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy and Sustainable Use of Resources		ST14, ST20, ST21
Lewes Town	LW7, LW12	LW1, LW3, LW4, LW5, LW6, LW8, LW9, LW10, LW11, LW13, LW14
Newhaven	NH8	NH2, NH4, NH6, NH7, NH10, NH12, NH13, NH14, NH15, NH16, NH17, NH18, NH19, NH20, NH21, NH22, NH23, NH24
Peacehaven	PT1, PT2, PT3, PT7, PT8, PT16, PT21, PT23	PT5, PT6, PT9, PT10, PT11, PT12, PT13, PT15, PT17, PT18, PT19, PT20.
Seaford	SF1, SF10	SF5, SF8, SF9, SF11, SF12, SF14, SF15, SF16
Barcombe		BA1
Beddingham/Glynde		BG1
Chailey		CH1
Falmer		FL1
Hamsey		HY1
Newick		NW1, NW2
Ringmer		RG1, RG3, RG4
Wivelsfield	WV1	