



Lewes District Council

2022 / 2023 **Monitoring Report**



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Executive Summary

- (i) The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced the requirement for local planning authorities (LPAs) 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 Previous Government guidance on monitoring indicators has been revoked and superseded by new Planning Regulations.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 AMRs 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 AMR. There are just over 60 indicators. To supplement this monitoring framework there are indicators identified in the Local Plan Part 2, adopted in February 2020.
- (iv) This is the eighteenth monitoring report that Lewes District Council has produced, the eighth with indicators from the Core Strategy Monitoring Framework and it covers the monitoring year 2022/23. Updates against indicators between April 2023 and publication are provided where relevant and this would be set out in the commentary.
- (v) The key findings of the report are summarised below:
 - a. The Joint Core Strategy (Local Plan Part 1) was adopted in May 2016. The Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies was adopted in February 2020. The LDS was revised in December 2022 to include a timetable for the update of the Local Plan¹.
 - b. There are currently 12 designated neighbourhood areas in Lewes District (2 of which are wholly or mostly within the South Downs National Park (SDNP)). Nine Neighbourhood Plans have been formally 'made' by Full Council following examination and successful referendum: Newick, Ringmer, Hamsey, Wivelsfield, Plumpton, Ditchling, Streat & Westmeston, Newhaven, Seaford and Chailey. Monitoring frameworks have been developed for each neighbourhood plan and are included within the AMR.
 - c. Local Authorities are now required under amendments (The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2019 No.1103 that came into force 1 September 2019) to produce an Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) annually that sets out details about planning obligation receipts and anticipated expenditure. This is to provide clarity and transparency to local communities and developers on the infrastructure and expenditure and in aligning this to planned development, as envisaged in the

¹ https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/274133.pdf

Local Plan. Therefore it is not considered necessary to provide commentary on Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) in this AMR. The IFS will be published separately to this AMR and will be available on the Lewes District Council website from the 31st December 2023.

- d. Unfortunately the Cambridge Model Survey which provides data on the impact of tourism on the District's economy has not been available to date, therefore the AMR cannot report on the contribution to the District's economy made by visitors or the number of jobs available in the district in the tourism industry.
- e. The progress of sustainability targets has been difficult to analyse this year as updated data is often unavailable and/or unreliable. Given sustainability targets are a Corporate Objective, it is hoped that the introduction of the Technical Advice Note on Sustainability in Development published earlier last year, will improve sustainable design and construction methods proposed in applications, and will enable easier and more reliable monitoring of sustainability objectives.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Each Local Planning Authority (LPA), under Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, is required to monitor and report the work of the authority through an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). It allows communities to know how planning is affecting 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. 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;*
 - *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.*
- 1.3. A Monitoring Framework has been developed as part of the Core Strategy to monitor the effectiveness of the policies therein to delivering the overarching aims and objectives of the Core Strategy. The Local Plan Part 2, adopted in February 2020 introduced two new indicators related to progress on emerging neighbourhood plans (reported in section 3) and the use and management of the Reedens Meadow Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) at Newick.
- 1.4. This AMR principally covers the monitoring period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. However, where appropriate, progress on monitoring indicators in key areas of policy work after these dates are also included within this report. Information provided from 31 March 2023 onwards will be noted in the text.


Structure of this report

- 1.5. [Section 2](#) reports on the latest progress made in producing key policy documents outlined within the Council's LDS and [Section 3](#) monitors the advancement of Neighbourhood Planning. [Section 4](#) outlines the position of the Council's Duty to Co-operate.
- 1.6. Previously the AMR included a section on CIL monitoring reporting. However Local Authorities are now required under amendments to regulations (The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2019 No.1103 that came into force 1 September 2019) to produce an IFS annually that sets out details about planning obligation receipts and anticipated expenditure. This is to provide clarity and transparency to local communities and developers on the infrastructure and expenditure and in aligning this to planned development, as envisaged in the Local Plan. The IFS will be published separately to this AMR and will be available on the Lewes District Council website from the 31st December 2023. There is basic information on CIL contained within Table 23 including amount of CIL fund received.
- 1.7. [Section 5](#) reports on the data collected for the purpose of the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Register.
- 1.8. [Sections 6, 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

- 1.9. The Core Strategy contains spatial and core policies to guide new development and address the district's identified key issues and challenges. Targets have been set against each of the core policies. To monitor the delivery and performance of these policy targets a set of indicators have been produced.
- 1.10. There are a number of indicators for which new data has not been available for the past two monitoring years. This means the AMR is unable to provide meaningful comparable data. If new data is not available for the next monitoring year and/or a revised method to monitor relevant indicators cannot be found then the indicator may need to be reviewed.
- 1.11. Sections 6-9 outline each of the proposed monitoring indicators for the Core Strategy, and Neighbourhood Plans, as well as the current performance against these indicators where the data is available. The table below illustrates how this information is set out.

Table 1 Example policy indicator table

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)	

1.12. 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. A quick comparison can also be made to the previous year's AMR data.

2. Local Development Scheme

- 2.1. This section considers whether the timetable and milestones for the preparation of documents listed in the LDS are being met, as required by the Section 34(1) of the 2012 Regulation.
- 2.2. For the purposes of the monitoring year April 2022 - March 2023, the Council does not have a fully up-to-date Local Plan, comprising the Lewes District Local Plan Part 1: Joint Core Strategy (adopted May 2016) and the Lewes District Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies (adopted February 2020).
- 2.3. Paragraph 33 of the NPPF states that policies in local plans and spatial development strategies should be reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once every five years. In May 2021 it had been 5 years since the Local Plan Part 1 was adopted and the Council has therefore commenced upon a review and update of its strategic policies.
- 2.4. The main Development Plan Document (DPD) to be produced is the Lewes District Local Plan. The Council's planning policy team is responsible for leading the work on preparing the Local Plan, whose geographical coverage is the whole of Lewes District excluding the area within the South Downs National Park. Ensuring that the Local Plan is in conformity with national policy and legislation is also a key requirement in preparing the local plan.
- 2.5. This LDS replaces the current Local Plan (Parts 1 & 2) adopted by the Council in 2016 and 2020. An 'Issues and Options' consultation, undertaken in the summer of 2021 received approximately 42,000 representations. Issues raised through the consultation relating to the evidence base, spatial strategy options and protection of the environment, as well as the other consultation topics are all being given full consideration.
- 2.6. The timetable in the table below is intended to allow for work to understand the implications of the emerging evidence and national policy changes, noting the complexity of the issues and the volume of comments raised by the Issues and Options consultation. Further owing to local elections in 2023, a period of purdah between March and May has also informed the timeframe for the preparation of the Local Plan.
- 2.7. Accordingly the revised LDS timetable would see a postponement of the Preferred Options consultation to Autumn 2023, approximately 2 years later than that which is in the published LDS. Upon submission of the Local Plan to the Planning Inspectorate the remainder of the plan-making processes/ timetable are in the hands of the Planning Inspectorate, nevertheless, it would be a material consideration (albeit with reduced weight.) Officers will seek discussions, should they be appropriate, with the Planning Inspectorate closer to the examination,

including on procedural issues. The changes to the national plan making system may also result in changes to the approach, process and timetable

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

DOCUMENT	LDS MILESTONE	TARGET DATE	DATE ACHIEVED
Local Plan Part 1 Review	Community and stakeholder engagement on 'Issues and Options' (Regulation 18)	Spring 2021	9 th July 2021 – 3 rd September 2021
	Preferred Options Consultation (Reg 18)	Autumn 2023	29 th November 2023 – 8 th February 2024
	Draft Plan consultation (Reg 18)	Spring 2024	
	Publication (of pre-submission plan) and consultation (Reg 19)	Winter 2024	
	Submission to Secretary of State (Reg 22)	Spring 2025	
	Examination in Public (Reg 24)	*Autumn/ Winter 2025	
	Adoption and Publication (Reg 26)	*Subject to progress of independent Examination	

Other Local Development Documents

2.8 The Council adopted its latest Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)² on 20 July 2020. The SCI sets out the Council's approach to consulting the local community and other stakeholders on planning matters.

² <https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/planning-policy/statement-of-community-involvement/>

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 31st March 2023.
- 3.2. Following the introduction of Neighbourhood Planning with the Localism Act 2011 and the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012, 12 Neighbourhood Areas have been designated in the District, two of which are either entirely or mostly within the SDNP (Lewes and Ditchling, Streat & Westmeston) and the others are predominantly outside the Park's boundary. The stages of the designated areas in developing their Neighbourhood Plans are shown in the table below.

Table 3 Neighbourhood Plan Status

DESIGNATED AREAS	DATE DESIGNATED	NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN STATUS
Hamsey	01/10/12	'Made' by LDC on 21 st July 2016
Newick	01/10/12	'Made' by LDC on 16 th July 2015
Ringmer	01/10/12	'Made' by LDC on 25 th February 2016
Peacehaven and Telscombe	17/06/13	Timetable provided below. Examination expected in early 2024.
Wivelsfield	17/07/13	'Made' by LDC on 7 th December 2016
Newhaven	08/07/13	'Made' by LDC on 27 th November 2019.
Ditchling, Streat and Westmeston (SDNPA)	28/01/14	'Made' by LDC on 2 nd May 2018.
Plumpton	28/04/14	'Made' by LDC on 2 nd May 2018.
Lewes (SDNPA)	08/05/14	'Made' by the SDNPA on 11 th April 2019.
Barcombe	09/01/15	The Neighbourhood Planning process is in the early stages of preparation.
Chailey	17/03/15	'Made' by LDC on 27 th May 2021
Seaford	13/01/16	'Made' by LDC on 24 th February 2020.

- 3.3. In this monitoring year, there have been no new made neighbourhood plans.
- 3.4. For reference, the tables below summarise the timescale of each emerging Neighbourhood Plan wholly or predominantly outside of the South Downs National Park and provides up to date information outside of the reporting period.

Table 4 Barcombe Neighbourhood Plan Timescale

STAGE	PROGRESSION - DATE ACHIEVED	
Designation of Neighbourhood Area	✓	9 th January 2015

Pre-Submission Consultation (Regulation 14)	-	-
Submission to LDC (Regulation 15)	-	-
Submission to Independent Examination (Regulation 17)	-	-
Referendum	-	-
'Made'	-	-

Table 5 Peacehaven and Telscombe Neighbourhood Plan Timescale

STAGE	PROGRESSION - DATE ACHIEVED	
Designation of Neighbourhood Area	✓	17 th June 2013
Pre-Submission Consultation (Regulation 14)	✓	February – March 2022
Submission to LDC (Regulation 15)	✓	October 2022
Submission to Independent Examination (Regulation 17)	Anticipated	Spring 2024
Referendum	Anticipated	Spring/ Summer 2024
'Made'	Anticipated	Summer 2024

- 3.5. The Neighbourhood Plans 'made' prior to the bringing in to force of Section 3 of the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017 (19th July 2017) attained the same legal status as the Core Strategy and became part of the statutory development plan from that 'made' date. Neighbourhood Plans that have succeeded at referendum become part of the statutory development plan from that date and attain legal status from the date adopted by the Council.
- 3.6. 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.
- 3.7. Details of any adopted Neighbourhood Plans, or Neighbourhood Development Orders, will be reportable in AMRs in conformity with Regulation 34(4) of the 2012 Regulations. Indicators and figures can be found under Section 8 of this report. This AMR reports on the 'made' Neighbourhood Plans within Lewes District at the time of publication. The monitoring of any outcomes of the Ditchling, Streat & Westmeston Neighbourhood Plan and the Lewes Neighbourhood Plan will be the responsibility of SDNP.
- 3.8. 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 Co-operate was enacted (November 2011) up until March 2022.
- 4.2. The duty to co-operate was created through 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 co-operate is not a duty to agree. However, local planning authorities should make every effort to secure the necessary co-operation on strategic boundary matters, in particular before they submit their Local Plans for examination.

Context to the duty to co-operate

- 4.3. Lewes District is a coastal authority in East Sussex. The district is bordered by Wealden District Council to the east and by Mid Sussex District Council and Brighton and Hove City Council to the west.
- 4.4. 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 SDNP; the SDNPA are the planning authority for this area.
- 4.5. Lewes District has an important relationship with many of its surrounding areas. 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 significant levels of household migration and travel to work movements between Lewes District and Brighton and Hove.

Cooperation undertaken

- 4.6. A [detailed report](#) of co-operation undertaken in relation to strategic planning policy was submitted to the LPP1 examination in public in September 2014. Many elements of the co-operation set out in the Compliance Statement involved on-going collaborative working and engagement. The Examination Inspector concluded that

the District Council had complied with the duty to co-operate, as set out in his Final Report published in March 2016³.

- 4.7. The LPP2 policies are non-strategic and consequently the District Council was generally not required to co-operate further with the specific Duty to Co-operate bodies. Nevertheless, local planning authorities are bound by the statutory duty to co-operate where strategic issues have arisen since the adoption of LPP1. These issues are documented in the District Council's Duty to Co-operate Statement⁴. The Examination Inspector concluded that the Council had met the duty to co-operate in relation to the preparation of the LPP2, as set out in his final report published in December 2020⁵.
- 4.8. As the District Council are now working towards preparation of a new local plan the summary below relates to ongoing co-operation over the monitoring period, in relation to the review of LPP1 or the preparation of the new local plan.

Table 6 Summary of co-operation undertaken with other organisations

ORGANISATION	SUMMARY OF CO-OPERATION SINCE NOVEMBER 2011
South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA)	<p>Statements of common ground prepared and signed with Lewes District Council in relation to the disaggregation of the LPP1 housing requirement figure (20 December 2018) and on providing for the accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.</p> <p>A statement of common ground in relation to the Ashdown Forest signed with Lewes District Council, Eastbourne Borough Council, Tunbridge Wells Borough Council, Mid Sussex District Council, Tandridge District Council, Crawley Borough Council, Sevenoaks District Council, Rother District Council, East Sussex County Council, West Sussex County Council and Natural England.</p> <p>Joint work with other East Sussex authorities on the 2021 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment 2021.</p>

³ http://www.lewes.gov.uk/Files/plan_Inspectors_Final_Report_March_2016.pdf

⁴ https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/276945.pdf

⁵ https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/285809.pdf

ORGANISATION	SUMMARY OF CO-OPERATION SINCE NOVEMBER 2011
	<p>Consultations on LAA Site Assessment Methodology, Approach to Calculating Local Housing Need, Issues and Options for the new Lewes Local Plan.</p>
<p>Mid Sussex District Council</p>	<p>Joint working regarding Habitats Regulation Assessment work for the Ashdown Forest. Including producing Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Strategy (SAMM) Tariff Guidance.</p> <p>Ongoing engagement to discuss and develop a common understanding of cross-boundary strategic planning issues.</p> <p>Consultations on Issues and Options for the new Lewes Local Plan.</p>
<p>Brighton and Hove City Council</p>	<p>Ongoing engagement to discuss and develop a common understanding of cross-boundary strategic planning issues.</p> <p>Ongoing engagement at the East Sussex Local Plan Managers Group, Planning Liaison Group (chief officers) and the West Sussex and Greater Brighton Strategic Planning Board.</p> <p>Consultations on Issues and Options for the new Lewes Local Plan.</p>
<p>Wealden District Council</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 working regarding Habitats Regulation Assessment work for the Ashdown Forest to develop a collective SAMMS as well as a SANG.</p> <p>Liaison on preparation of Wealden DC new Local Plan. Provided a response to the Wealden Direction of Travel 2021 for the WDC emerging Local Plan.</p>

ORGANISATION	SUMMARY OF CO-OPERATION SINCE NOVEMBER 2011
	<p>Joint work with other East Sussex authorities on the 2021 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment 2021.</p> <p>Consultations on Issues and Options for the new Lewes Local Plan.</p>
West Sussex Coastal Local Planning Authorities, Brighton & Hove City Council and the SDNPA	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. The Strategic Planning Board meets on a regular basis and are progressing an update to the Local Strategic Statement.
East Sussex County 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>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>Working in partnership in developing the transport evidence to inform the emerging Local Plan.</p> <p>Liaised with relevant sections with regards to evidence gathering for emerging local plan and views and information sought on sites assessed through the LAA.</p> <p>Consultations on Issues and Options for the new Lewes Local Plan.</p>
West Sussex County Council	A statement of common ground in relation to the Ashdown Forest signed with Lewes District Council, Eastbourne Borough Council, Tunbridge Wells Borough Council, Mid Sussex District Council, Tandridge District Council, Crawley Borough Council, Sevenoaks District Council, Rother District Council, East Sussex County

ORGANISATION	SUMMARY OF CO-OPERATION SINCE NOVEMBER 2011
	<p>Council, West Sussex County Council and Natural England.</p> <p>Consultations on Issues and Options for the new Lewes Local Plan.</p>
<p>All East Sussex Local Planning Authorities (inc. the SDNPA) and Brighton & Hove City Council</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 on the 2021 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment 2021.</p> <p>Consulted with all authorities on the LDC Issues and Options document 2021.</p>
<p>Highways Agency</p>	<p>Formal consultations.</p> <p>Engaged in two strategic transport studies.</p> <p>Liaison regarding infrastructure provision.</p>
<p>Environment Agency</p>	<p>Formal consultations.</p> <p>Discussions regarding infrastructure provision to inform the IDP</p>
<p>Natural England</p>	<p>Formal consultations</p> <p>Ongoing engagement and discussions in the Habitats Regulation Assessment work undertaken to inform the Local Plan</p>
<p>Clinical Commissioning Groups</p>	<p>Formal consultations.</p> <p>Discussions regarding infrastructure provision to inform the IDP</p>
<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>	<p>Formal consultations.</p> <p>Ongoing officer and Member liaison with the South East LEP to ensure that the priorities of the LEP are reflected in the Local Plan and that the</p>

ORGANISATION	SUMMARY OF CO-OPERATION SINCE NOVEMBER 2011
	Strategic Economic Plan reflects the spatial planning priorities for the district.
Homes England	Formal consultations.

5. Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Register

What is self-build and custom housebuilding?

- 5.1. 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 a serviced plot of land in the area in order to self- or custom build homes which they will occupy as their main/sole residence.
- 5.2. Since April 2016, Lewes District Council has kept a register for individuals and associations who are looking for a plot to self- or custom build their home. The register provides information about the level of demand for self-build and custom build plots in the local area and will be used as evidence of the identified need for self-build housing.
- 5.3. The Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (the Act) and planning practice guidance states that the Council can implement a local connection test. This would mean the register would consist of two separate parts:
 - Part 1: entries with a local connection
 - Part 2: entries with no local connection

The Act places a duty on the council to grant enough 'development permissions of serviced plots of land' to meet the demand shown in Part 1 of the Register (but not specifically for those on the register). The entries on Part 1 together with the entries on Part 2 give the council an indication of the overall interest in self-build.

- 5.4. When people currently join the self-build and custom housebuilding register, they are asked about their local connection. To be included on Part 1 of the Register you must meet at least one of the following criteria:
 - Live in Lewes district as your only or principal home and have done so for the last two years.
 - Have lived in Lewes district as your only or principal home for a period of at least three consecutive years out of the last five years.

- Be in permanent employment in Lewes district.
- Need to move to Lewes district for work-related reasons. Work-related qualifying criteria - legislation.gov.uk
- Have close relatives who live in Lewes district as their only or principal home and have done for at least the last five years. Close relatives are ordinarily parents, adult children or siblings. Consideration may be given to other relatives if there is evidence, they provide a substantial supporting role to the applicant.

Lewes District's Register

- 5.5. The Housing and Planning Act 2016 defines the base periods for the Register. The first base period is the date the register was first established (1st April 2016) to the day before the day on which section 10 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 came into force (30th October 2016).
- 5.6. Within the most recent period (31st October 2022 to 30th October 2023) 17 individuals applied to be registered.

Table 7. Self Build Register Applications by Base Period

Base period	Part 1	Part 2	Total
1 (1st April 2016 - 30 Oct 2016)	5	1	6
2 (31 Oct 2016 - 30 Oct 2017)	14	2	16
3 (31 Oct 2017 - 30 Oct 2018)	9	0	9
4 (31 Oct 2018 - 30 Oct 2019)	19	0	19
5 (31 Oct 2019 – 30 Oct 2020)	6	1	7
6 (31 Oct 2020 – 30 Oct 2021)	22	2	24
7 (31 Oct 2021 – 30 Oct 2022)	18	6	24
8 (31 Oct 2022 – 30 Oct 2023)	15	2	17
TOTAL	108	14	122

The provision of self-build plots

- 5.7. The timescale for the granting permission is three years from the end of the base period. The Council must grant permission for the demand registered on Part 1 and has until 30th October 2026 to meet this demand arising from the 8th base period (31st October 2022 to 30th October 2023).

Table 8. Accumulated number of individuals registered on Part 1

	Number of individuals registered under Part 1	Due
Base period 1 - 4	47	30 October 2022

Base period 1 - 5	53	30 October 2023
Base period 1 - 6	75	30 October 2024
Base period 1 - 7	93	30 October 2025
Base period 1 - 8	108	30 October 2026

Table 9. Provision of self-build plots

	End of base period	Self-build granted per base period	Accumulated self-build granted
30 October 2016	1	3	3
30 October 2017	2	11	14
30 October 2018	3	11	25
30 October 2019	4	7	32
30 October 2020	5	12	44
30 October 2021	6	9	53
30 October 2022	7	14	67

Analysis of demand for plots

5.8. The people who registered were asked why they are interested in self-build. Those registered were presented with the 7 options below to select from; the majority stated they would like to self-build as they want to live in a home with a very high environmental performance.

Table 10. Reasons for self-build

Why are people interested in Self-build?	Number
I cannot afford a suitable property in the area.	49
I am retired/retiring and want a property suitable for my long-term needs	32
I want a property that has been designed for my disability needs	9
I want to live in a home with a very high environmental performance	102
I want to live close to my family	33
I am interested in being part of a community-led project	50
other reasons	13

Ownership

5.9. The majority of those who registered would prefer to have freehold ownership over their plot (see table 11). The majority of those registered would need a mortgage to finance the self-build scheme.

Table 11. Preferred type of ownership

Type of ownership	Number
Freehold	118
Leasehold	18
Shared Ownership	24

Table 12. Financing the self-build project

Finance options	Number
With a mortgage	72
Outright without a mortgage	40
Part owned with a Housing Association	7
Unknown	3

Type of build

5.10. Table 13 demonstrates that the majority of those who registered would prefer a self-build project on an individual plot.

5.11. Table 14 demonstrates that the majority of those who registered would like to self-build their home, followed closely by those who would like a kit-build for their self-build project.

Table 13. Preference for type of build

Type of build	Number
Individual plot	120
Community led, co-housing	57
Developer led build or customisation	32

not sure yet	5
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Table 14. Preferred level of build project

Level of build project	Number
Self-build	114
Kit-build	77
Water-tight shell	41
Self-finish	44
Customise only	15
Not sure yet	17

Type of home

5.12. Figures 1, 2 and 3 demonstrate that the majority of people on the register would prefer a detached home with three or more bedrooms on a single plot with outside space.

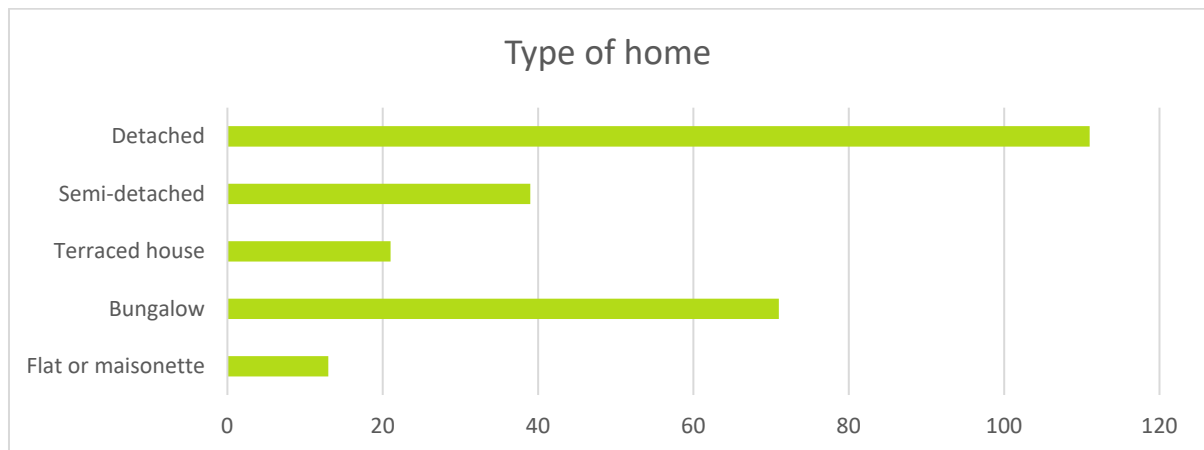


Figure 1. Preference for type of home.

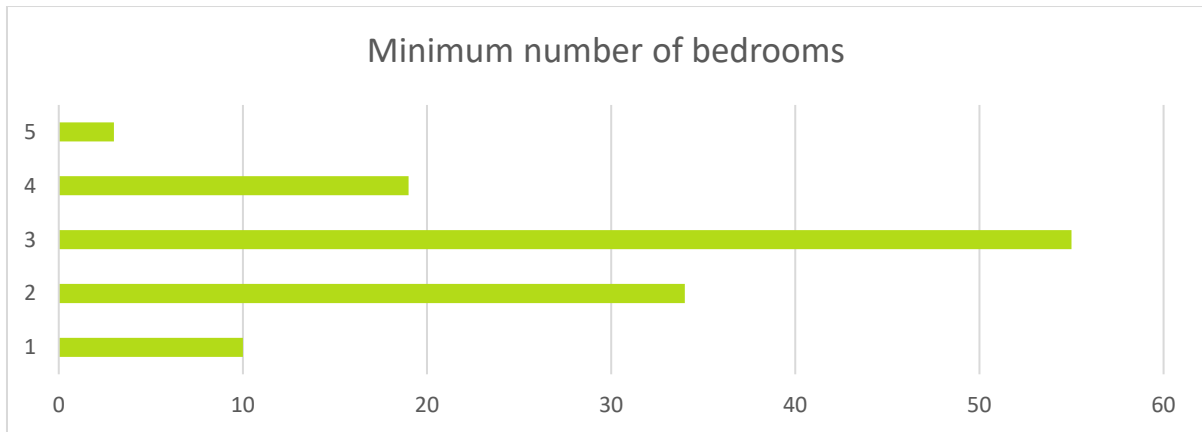


Figure 2. Preference for number of bedrooms.

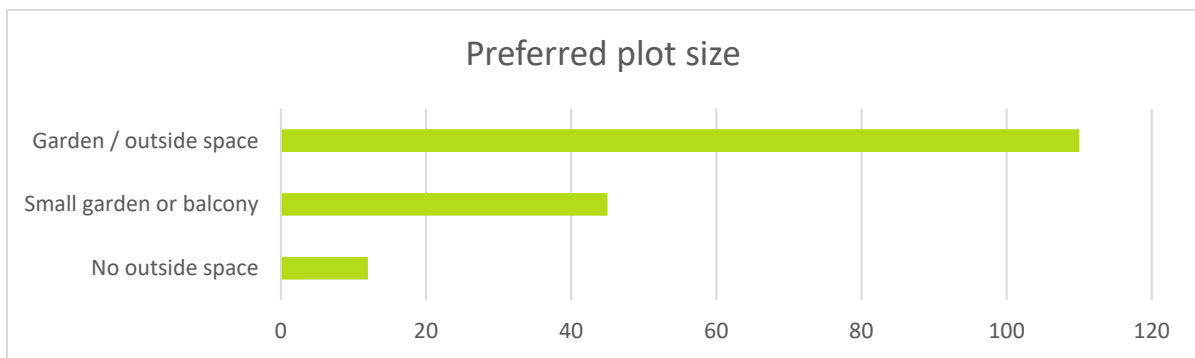


Figure 3. Preference for plot size.

Preferred areas for self-build project

5.13. There is a relatively even spread across the district in terms of preferred areas for self-build projects, with more rural locations being slightly more favourable, see figure 4.

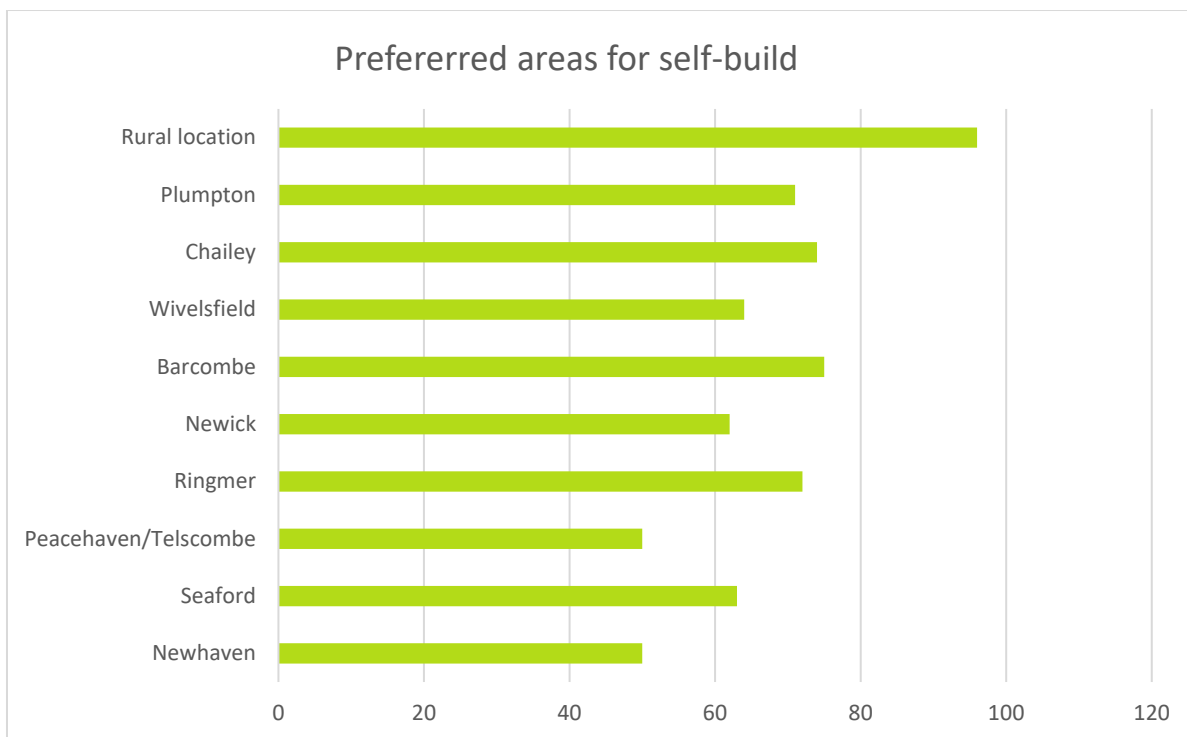




Figure 4. Preference for areas

6. Core Strategy Policy reporting

- 6.1. 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.
- 6.2. A brief commentary follows each target table to provide some analysis on the indicator outcomes, highlighting policy/target achievement and underperformance.
- 6.3. Table 15 below sets out the key used to illustrate what progress has been made towards each target within the relevant monitoring period.



Table 15 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 16 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)	<p>As at April 2019: 2,129 net completions (237 p/a average for plan period).</p> <p>As at April 2020: 2,371 net completions (237 p/a average for plan period).</p> <p>As at April 2021: 2,643 net completions (240 p/a average for plan period).</p> <p>As at April 2022: 2,961 net completions (247 p/a average for plan period)</p> <p>As at April 2023: 3,497 net completions (269 p/a average for plan period)</p>	
	(ii) Total number of housing completions	2018/19: 281 2019/20: 242 2020/21: 272	

	for previous monitoring year (net)	2021/22: 318 2022/23: 536	
	(iii) Housing land supply – position	<p>As of 1st April 2018: Unable to demonstrate deliverable housing land equivalent to 4.99 years (4.92 years outside the SDNP)</p> <p>As of 1st October 2018: Able to demonstrate deliverable housing land equivalent to 5.32 years (5.22 years outside the SDNP)</p> <p>As at 1st April 2019: Able to demonstrate a housing land supply of 5.59 years, a surplus of 208 net dwellings (outside the SDNP).</p> <p>As at 1st April 2020 Able to demonstrate a housing land supply of 5.42 years, a surplus of 151 net dwellings (outside the SDNP).</p> <p>As at 1st April 2021: No updated information</p> <p>As at 1st April 2022: Unable to demonstrate a 5 year housing land supply, 2.73 years.</p>	×

		As at 1 st April 2023: Unable to demonstrate a 5 year housing land supply, 3.02 years.	
	(iv) Number of dwellings completed on unidentified windfall sites: - All windfall per annum - sites of less than 5 dwellings per annum	Per annum - 2018/19: 114 2019/20: 208 2020/21: 161 2021/22: 171 2022/23: 326 Of less than 5 dwellings per annum – 2019/20: 35 2020/21: 62 2021/22: 39 2022/23: 55	 
	(v) Number of dwellings permitted on rural exception sites	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0 2022/23: 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 2016.	2019/20: The West Sussex and Greater Brighton Strategic Planning Board have appointed to the position of Strategic Advisor, who is currently working on the scope and timing for Local Strategic Statement 3. 2020/2021: No further updates 2021/22: No further updates as the strategic meeting group has not met during this period	

1c. To deliver 74,000 square metres of employment floorspace (gross) between 2012 and 2031	(i) Amount of floorspace developed for employment land (gross)	2018/19 13,339m ² 2019/20: 7,518m ² 2020/2021: 7,893m ² 2021/22: 6,077m ² 2022/23: 1,336m ²	↓
	(ii) Cumulative amount of floorspace developed for employment land (gross)	To 1 st April 2019: 33,757.4m ² To 1 st April 2020: 41,275.4m ² To 1 st April 2021: 49,168.4m ² To 1 st April 2022: 55,245m ² To 1 st April 2023: 56,581	↑
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

- 6.4. The SDNPA has now adopted its own Park-wide Local Plan and the Council required its disaggregated housing figure for LPP2. As a result, the Council now only supplies housing figures outside of the SDNP.
- 6.5. Indicator 1a (i) shows the housing completions over the last five monitoring years against the relevant target. The last five years have seen a relatively steady completion rate with the completion figures being above the average per annum plan period figure of 240. However, this year, there was a significantly higher delivery figure of 536 net dwellings recorded due to one large site wholly completing within the monitoring year, application LW/18/0826 delivering 145 dwellings.
- 6.6. Indicator 1a (iii) shows the housing land supply for the plan area. The strategic policies within the Lewes Local Plan Part 1 reached the five-year old benchmark on

11th May 2021, triggering the five-year housing land supply to be calculated against the local housing need determined by the standard method, which is the cause of the housing land supply figure dropping significantly from this date.

- 6.7. There has been a significant increase in the number of dwellings permitted on unidentified windfall sites per annum (indicator 1a(iv)), rising from 171 dwellings to 326 dwellings; this is due to the aforementioned site, application LW/18/0826, delivering 145 dwellings within the monitoring year. These are sites that are not specifically identified through the LPP1, LPP2 or made Neighbourhood Plans. Windfall completions in the district are anticipated to continue to be reliable source of supply; this position was strongly supported by the LPP1 Inspector who considered that within the district, based on past performance and the strength of the local housing market, windfalls are very likely to be a continual source of supply. Given that windfall sites are not identified through the development framework, fluctuations in the numbers provided year to year is expected and is not cause for concern.
- 6.8. A figure of '0' has been recorded consistently against indicator 1a(v). However, it is understood through discussions with colleagues in Housing Department that a lull in rural exceptions sites is usually experienced when Local Plans are in preparation and that interest will pick up following adoption. Therefore, at this point the Council is not concerned and anticipate activity in this area to increase over the next year or two.
- 6.9. The amount of employment floor space has increased by 1,336m²; which is a significant decrease from 2020/21. This decrease is not concerning, given the challenges faced in recent years as a result of COVID-19 in relation to working practices, with more people working from home. It is yet to be seen if this decrease is an anomaly or if it will be a trend moving forward with hybrid and working from home arrangements.
- 6.10. Cumulatively, 56,581m² has been provided of the target figure of 74,000m² of employment floorspace required by 2031; this totals 76% of the 2031 target figure. This figure still includes employment floorspace across the District, including that with SDNP, for the purposes of identifying achievement towards the strategic objective. However, going forward a way of disaggregation or some amendment to the indicator should be considered given the adoption of the South Downs Local Plan this strategic objective is superseded in so far as it relates to the SDNP area.

Housing

Table 17 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) ⁶	(i) Gross number of affordable housing completions per annum	2018/19: 30 2019/20: 66 2020/21: 72 2021/22: 62 2022/23: 235	↑
	(ii) Percentage of affordable dwellings completed	2018/19: 11% 2019/20: 27% 2020/21: 26% 2021/22: 19% 2022/23: 44%	↑
	(iii) Percentage of applications of 10 units or more meeting 40% affordable housing target	2018/19: 80% 2019/20: 44% 2020/21: 13% 2021/22: 33% 2022/23: 45%	↑
	(iv) Average house price by type	2018 Q2 – All- £387,684 Detached - £553,777 Semi-detached - £356,158 Terraced - £361,850 Flat/Maisonette - £202,252 2019 Q2 – All- £366,132 Detached - £481,557 Semi-detached - £337,426 Terraced - £341,841 Flat/Maisonette - £248,082	▲

⁶ Amended to reflect changes in Government Planning Policy Guidance on affordable housing contributions.

		<p>2020 Q2 All- £332,457 Detached - £468,951 Semi-detached - £302,036 Terraced - £318,800 Flat/Maisonette - £191,113</p> <p>2021: No updated figures</p> <p>2022: No updated figures</p> <p>2023: No updated figures</p>	
	(v) Average construction cost by development type (construction cost £/m ²)	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	<p>31st March 2017: 1,918 31st August 2017: 945 7th March 2019: 869 2020: No updated data 2021: No updated data 2022: No updated data 2023: No updated data</p>	▲
<i>Sources: LDC, ESIF</i>			

Commentary


6.11. 11 planning applications were approved in 2022/23 which were large enough to trigger affordable housing contributions; one achieved 51%, four achieved 40%, two achieved 39%, one achieved 38% and three achieved 0%. It is noteworthy that one of the applications achieving 0% affordable relates to an application for retirement apartments

- 6.12. Indicator 2a (iii) shows that 45% of liable applications approved in the 2022/23 monitoring year achieved a minimum of 40% affordable provision. This is a significant increase from the previous year. In addition, paragraph 6.11 demonstrates that a further 27% of liable applications achieved just below the threshold of 40% affordable provision.
- 6.13. The number of affordable housing completions will fluctuate year to year, depending on the developments which are being constructed at that time and at what point the affordable housing is phased.
- 6.14. In 2017 there was a significant decrease in registrations on the Council housing register due to a review of the Housing Register. This meant that the bands that some households were in changed, but also that many of the households were removed from the Housing Register altogether. Data on the Housing Register has not been available to comment on to date.

Table 18 Housing, Mix and Density Indicators

CORE POLICY 2 Housing Type, Mix and Density		➤ Objective 1	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
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): Detached: 35.1% Semi-detached: 26.5% Terraced: 19.1%</p> <p>Flats/tenement: 14.3% Part of a converted/shared house: 3.3% In commercial building: 1.3% Caravan or mobile/temporary structure: 0.5%</p> <p>2021 (District): Detached: 35% Semi-detached: 27.3% Terraced: 18.1%;</p> <p>In a purpose-built block of flats or tenement: 14.1%</p> <p>Part of a converted or shared house: 2.6%</p> <p>Part of another converted building, for example, former school, church or warehouse: 1.1%</p> <p>In a commercial building, for example, in an office</p>	<p>×</p>

		building, hotel or over a shop: 1.0% A caravan or other mobile or temporary structure: 0.8%.	
	(ii) Number of C2 dwellings permitted and completed	As of 1 st April 2018: 2 permitted 0 completed 2018/19: None permitted or completed 2019/20: 55 Permitted 0 Completed 2020/21: 0 permitted 8 completed 2021/22: 2 permitted 65 completed 2022/23: 3 permitted 1 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)	2018/19: 60 2019/20: 42 2020/21: 59 2021/22: 33 2022/23: 70	↑
	(ii) Average density of residential developments over 6 units for i) towns and ii) villages (planning	2018/19: Average for towns: 117dph Average for villages:	↑



	<p>applications received not completions)</p>	<p>12dph</p> <p>2019/20: Average for towns: 102dph Average for villages: 23dph</p> <p>2020/21: Average for towns: 73dph Average for villages: 40dph</p> <p>2021/22: Average for towns: 72dph Average for villages: 19dph</p> <p>2022/23: Average for towns: 197dph Average for villages: 18dph</p>	
	<p>(iii) Percentage of new dwellings completed at: less than 30dph; between 30 and 50dph; and above 50dph</p>	<p>2018/19: Less than 30 dph – 46%; Dwellings between 30 and 50 dph - 20%; Dwellings above 50 dph – 33%</p> <p>2019/20: Less than 30 dph – 29%; Dwellings between 30 and 50 dph - 65%; Dwellings above 50 dph – 6%</p> <p>2020/21: Less than 30 dph – 40% ; Dwellings between 30 and 50 dph – 35%;</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"></p>

		<p>Dwellings above 50 dph – 25%</p> <p>2021/22: Less than 30dph: 77% Between 30 and 50dph: 16% Above 50dph: 6%</p> <p>2022/23: Less than 30 dph – 20%; Dwellings between 30 and 50 dph - 69%; Dwellings above 50 dph – 11%</p>	
Sources: LDC, ESIF			

Commentary

6.15. Indicator 3a(i) is informed by the census, which was completed in 2021. The household spaces and accommodation types have remained very similar from the 2011 census to the 2021 census.

Table 19 Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Indicators

CORE POLICY 3 Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation		➤ Objective 1 ➤ Objective 6	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
4a. To provide a net total of 13 Gypsy & Traveller permanent 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	None	
	(ii) Pitches granted planning permission since 2014 in the area of Lewes District within the SDNP	2017/18: 2 pitches 2018/19: 0 pitches 2019/20: 0 pitches	

		2020/21: 0 pitches 2021/22: 0 pitches 2022/23: 0 pitches	
	(iii) Number of pitches allocated in the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD	LPP2 has allocated 1 site for 5 permanent pitches SDNP: 5 pitches	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

6.16. 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, eight within the SDNP and five outside.

6.17. The Council carried out an extensive search for potential suitable sites for Gypsy and Traveller use. A site has been allocated in Plumpton Green for five pitches in LPP2; Policy GT01. This site is not identified in the Plumpton Neighbourhood Plan.

Local Economy and Regeneration

Table 20 Economic Development and Regeneration Indicators

CORE POLICY 4 Encouraging Economic Development and Regeneration		➤ Objective 2 ➤ Objective 10	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
5a. Identify sufficient sites to meet current and future needs (including office space)	(i) Net amount of floorspace developed for employment land	2018/19: 2,486m ² 2019/20: 4,617.9m ² 2020/21: -446m ² 2021/22: 824.1m ² 2022/23: 1672.52m ²	↑
5b. No loss of employment land unless there are demonstrable economic viability or environmental amenity	(i) Net and gross employment land supply (hectares that have planning permission)	2017/18: Net 1.45 Gross 5.49 2018/19: Net -4.6	↑

reasons for doing so (see policy wording).		<p>Gross 6.71</p> <p>2019/20: Net: 0.14 Gross: 2.7</p> <p>2020/21: Net: -0.35 Gross: 0.55</p> <p>2021/22: Net: 0.05 Gross: 0.175</p> <p>2022/23: Net: 0.34 Gross: -0.05</p>	
	(ii) Loss of employment land in local authority area.	<p>2017/18: Net loss of 8510m²</p> <p>2018/19: No net loss</p> <p>2019/20: No net loss</p> <p>2020/21: Net loss of 2129m²</p> <p>2021/22: No net loss</p> <p>2022/23: No net loss</p>	↑
5c. Encourage sustainable tourism and promote growth in this sector	(i) Number of jobs in the tourism sector	<p>2016: 4,119</p> <p>2017: No data</p> <p>2018: 3,179</p> <p>2019: No data</p> <p>2020/21: No updated data</p> <p>2021/22: No updated data</p> <p>2022/23: No updated data</p>	×
	(ii) Contribution to the District's economy made by visitors – turnover of local businesses	<p>2016: £215,864,000</p> <p>2017: £174,674,000</p> <p>2018: £180,800,000</p> <p>2021: No updated data</p>	×

		2022: No updated data 2023: No updated 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 (Business survival rates (ESiF))	2013: 430 2014: 380 2015: 385 2016: 370 2017: 355 2018: 315 2019: 350 2020: No updated data 2021: No updated data 2022: No updated data 2023: No updated data.	×
	(ii) Number of Local Development Orders	None	↔
	(iii) Percentage of residents working at or from home	2011: 14.3% 2019: No updated data 2020: (ONS) Never: 55%; Mainly: 12%; Recently: 23%; Occasionally: 10%; Any work from home: 45%. 2021: No updated data 2022: No updated data	×

		2023: 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% 2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data 2021: 15.9% (ESiF – Census 2021) 2022: No updated data 2023: 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	2017: 47.4% 2018: No updated data 2019: 45.2% 2020: 39.7% 2021: 34.8% (ESiF) 2022: No updated data 2023: No updated data	×
	(ii) Numbers of Adult learners	2016/17: 5,420 2017/18: 4,980 2018/19: 4,840 2019/20: No updated data 2020/21: No updated data 2021/22: No updated data 2022/23: No updated data	×
<i>Sources: LDC, ESIF, ONS</i>			

Commentary

6.18. In 2022/23 there has been either an increase or no net movement recorded against each net employment land indicator compared to the previous monitoring year (5a(i), 5b (i)(ii)).

6.19. In regard to indicators 5 (c)(i)(ii), the Tourism and Culture team have advised that they have been in the process of moving to a new data tracker, and that real time live data monitoring will be available for future monitoring.

6.20. Indicator 5d(i) has no updated data since 2013 specifically on business under two years old. The ESiF reports that there were 350 small businesses (10-49 employees) in Lewes District in 2020, 340 in 2021, and 350 in 2022 which is a small increase and shows a steady trend. Data on number of total business enterprises in the District shows 4,430 in 2020, 4,360 in 2021 and 4,350 in 2022, demonstrating a gradual decrease. In the years previous there had been a steady increase or no change, COVID may be attributed to the gradual decrease since 2020 however it is not possible to draw accurate conclusions as to why the number has decreased. Further analysis in future AMR's will give a better indication as to the trend of the data.

Table 21 Visitor Economy Indicators

CORE POLICY 5 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	2016: £215,864,000 2017: £174,674,000 2018: £180,800,000 2019: No data Available 2021: No available data 2022: No available data 2023: No available data	✘
	(ii) Number of day visitors to the district	2016: 3,200,000 2017: 3,106,000 2018: 3,010,000 2019: No data Available 2021: No available data 2022: No available data 2023: No available data	✘

	(iii) Number of jobs in the tourism sector	2015: 3,419 2016: 4,119 2017: No updated data 2018: 3,179 2019: No data Available 2021: No available data 2022: No available data 2023: No available data	×
<i>Sources: Tourism South East</i>			

Commentary


6.21. As above, the Tourism and Culture team have advised that they have been in the process of moving to a new data tracker, and that real time live data monitoring will be available for future monitoring.

Accessibility and Community Services

Table 22 Retail and Sustainable Town and Local Centres Indicators

CORE POLICY 6 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: Employment – 9, Food stores – 9, FE College – 27, GPs – 14, Hospital – 27, Primary School – 11, Secondary Schools – 18, Town Centre - 18	×

		<p>2018: No updated data</p> <p>2019: No updated data</p> <p>2020: No updated data</p> <p>2021: No updated data</p> <p>2022: No updated data</p> <p>2023: No updated data</p>	
	(ii) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by cycling	<p>2013: Employment, 7; Food stores 6; FE College, 20; GP's, 6; Hospitals, 33; Primary Schools, 5; Secondary School, 8; Town Centre, 13.</p> <p>2017: Employment – 9, Food stores – 8.8, FE College – 17.1, GPs -10.9, Hospitals – 33.9, Primary Schools – 8.7, Secondary Schools – 14.2, Town Centres – 17.4</p> <p>2018: No updated data</p> <p>2019: No updated data</p> <p>2020: No updated data</p> <p>2021: No updated data</p>	<p>×</p>

		2022: No updated data 2023: 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)	2014: Public Transport/walking – 32.9%, Cycle – 53.1%, Car – 73.4% 2016: Public transport/walking – 30.7%, Cycle – 54.8%, Car – 74.8% 2018/19: No updated data 2020: No updated data 2021: No updated data 2022: No updated data 2023: No updated data	✘
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% 2017/18: No updated data	

		2018/19: No updated data 2019/20: No updated data 2020/21: No updated data 2021/22: No updated data 2022/23: Seaford TC: 6% Peacehaven MC: 27% Newhaven TC: 20% Peacehaven SCR: 7% Ringmer: 6% Newick: 9%	
	(ii) Net amount of completed retail development (sqm)	2017/18: 147m ² 2018/19: -688 m ² 2019/20: 615.5m ² 2020/21: 122m ² 2021/22: 0m ² 2022/23: 170m ²	↑
Sources: ESIF, 2012 Shopping and Town Centres Study (GL Hearn), LDC			

Commentary

- 6.22. The Lewes District Shopping Retail and Leisure Study was undertaken in 2023 to update the previous iteration of the study and data that is shown from 2012. The largest change in vacancy rates has occurred within the Peacehaven Meridian Centre whereby the vacancy rate has risen significantly. The UK average is 21%, therefore, the majority of the town and rural service centres shopping areas are performing on par or better than the national average. The most recent version of the retail and leisure study saw the inclusion of the primary shopping areas of Ringmer and Newick included to give an indication of retail performance in the more northern areas of the district.
- 6.23. There has been an increase in retail floorspace from the previous year, with the majority of this space being delivered through mixed use apartment blocks that have retail provision on the ground floor. This is a positive sign considering the challenges facing high streets and retail sector following on from COVID-19.

Table 23 Infrastructure Indicators

CORE POLICY 7 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 (E(d-f), F1 and F2 (c-d)) in the past year (sqm)	2016/17: 1663.27m ² 2017/18: 7754.76m ² 2018/19: 667m ² 2020/21: 1267m ² 2021/22: -1649.5m ² 2022/23: 252.4m ²	↑
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	See IFS	×
	(ii) Amount of CIL funds received per annum	2016/17: £136,149.33 2017/18: £2,667,782.93 2018/19: £1,183,301.60 CIL receipts received 2019/20: £2,988,756.46 2020/21: £1,136,068.44 2021/22: £4,127,557.49 2022/23: £1,557,573.49	↓
	(iii) Infrastructure improvements identified in Infrastructure Delivery Plan implemented	See IFS	×
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary


6.24. Indicator 8a (i) shows a net gain in the monitoring year of E(d-f), F1 and F2 (c-d) floorspace totalling 252.4m². It is not unusual for provision of community facilities

floorspace to tail off towards the end of a local plan period, as provision of community services and facilities are usually contained within allocated sites within the local plan.

- 6.25. The CIL Charging Schedule was adopted by Full Council on 14th October 2015 and the charges have been implemented for those areas of the district outside the National Park from the 1st December 2015. Planning applications decided on or after the 1st December 2015 may therefore be subject to the CIL.
- 6.26. Local Authorities are now required under amendments to regulations (The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2019 No.1103 that came into force 1 September 2019) to produce an IFS annually that sets out details about planning obligation receipts and anticipated expenditure. This is to provide clarity and transparency to local communities and developers on the infrastructure and expenditure and in aligning this to planned development, as envisaged in the Local Plan. Therefore it is not considered necessary to provide commentary on the above indicators in this AMR.
- 6.27. The IFS will be published separately to this AMR and will be available on the Lewes District Council website from the 31st December 2023.

Table 24 Green Infrastructure Indicators

CORE POLICY 8 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 (LWS) and LNRs	<p>SNCIs – 86</p> <p>2017 – 1,226 ha (4.2% of District)</p> <p>2019: No change in data</p> <p>2020: 88 Sites/1,222 ha (4.15% of district)</p> <p>2021: 1223.17ha (4.15% of district)</p> <p>2022: 1225.29ha (4.16% of district)</p>	↔

		<p>2023: 1225.29ha (4.16% of district)</p> <p>LNRS – 4 2017 – 349.9 ha, 1.2% of district)</p> <p>2019: No change in data</p> <p>2020: No change in data</p> <p>2021: No change in data</p> <p>2022: No change in data 2023: 349.89ha (1.19% of district)</p>	
	<p>(ii) Condition of internationally and nationally important wildlife and geological sites (SSSIs and SACs)</p>	<p>SACs – 2018: Castle Hill – 114.58 hectares (both in Lewes District and Brighton & Hove). 35.20% favourable, 64.80% unfavourable but recovering.</p> <p>Lewes Downs – 165.04 hectares. 95.55% of SAC land favourable. 4.45% unfavourable but recovering.</p> <p>2019: No change 2020: No change 2021: No change 2022: No updated data 2023: No updated data</p> <p>SSSIs –</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"></p>

		<p>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>2017/18: 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> <p>2018/19: 1872 ha, 6.4% of district 53.9% Favourable, 43.8% Unfavourable recovering, 1.1% Unfavourable no change, 1.1% Unfavourable declining 1.1%</p> <p>2019/20: SSSI's no change in area or condition.</p> <p>2020/21: 89 units, 52.8% Favourable, 43.8% Unfavourable recovering, 1.1% Unfavourable no change, 2.2% Unfavourable declining</p> <p>2021/22: 89 units, 52.8% Favourable, 42.7% Unfavourable recovering, 1.1%</p>	
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		Unfavourable no change, 3.4% Unfavourable declining 2022/23: 89 units 43.8% Favourable, 30.3% Unfavourable recovering, 1.1% Unfavourable no change, 23.6% Unfavourable declining, 1.1% part destroyed	
<i>Sources: Natural England, Sussex Wildlife Trust, Sussex Local Wildlife Site Initiative and Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre</i>			

Commentary

6.28. Natural England records indicate that there has been no change to the condition of Lewes Downs SAC site or the condition of Castle Hill SAC.


Natural and Build Environment

Table 25 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 (AQMA's)	(i) Number of Air Quality Management Areas	2016: 2 (Lewes Town Centre and Newhaven Town Centre) 2019: No Change 2020: No Change 2021: No Change 2022: No Change 2023: 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/m3 2015: Lewes PM2.5 = 11.55µg/m ³ (Sussex Air) 2018: no updated data 2019: Lewes AQMA - 19ug/m3	✘

		<p>PM¹⁰ - 18µg/m³</p> <p>2020: AQMA – Lewes - West Street – 16ug/ m³ AQMA – Lewes - – Newhaven – 20ug/m³ (less than 75% data capture rate at Newhaven AQMA) (Sussex Air Pollution Monitoring Network Annual Report 2020)</p> <p>2021: No updated data</p> <p>2022: No updated data</p> <p>2023: No updated data</p>	
10c. To improve air quality through the promotion of suitably located new development/services and through sustainable transport	(i) Mode of travel to work	<p>2011⁷: 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%).</p> <p>2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data</p> <p>2021: Work mainly at or from home; 35.3%; Train: 2.3%; Underground, metro, light rail, tram: 0.1%; Bus, minibus or coach: 4.6%; Taxi: 0.2%; Motorcycle, scooter or moped: 0.5%; Driving a car or van: 44.2%; Passenger in a car or van: 3.0%; Bicycle:</p>	×


⁷ Revised version released by ONS, April 2014

		1.4%; On foot: 7.5%; Other method of travel to work: 1.0%. 2022: No updated data 2023: 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	2016/17: 84% 2017/18: 84% 2018/19: 85% 2019/20: 100% 2020/21: 100% 2021/22: 100% 2022/23: 100%	
	(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: Employment – 9, Food stores – 9, FE College – 27, GPs – 14, Hospital – 27, Primary School – 11, Secondary Schools – 18, Town Centre - 18 2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data 2021: No updated data 2022: No updated data 2023: No updated data	x
<i>Sources: Sussex Air, ESIF, LDC</i>			





Commentary

- 6.29. There has been no new AQMA in addition to the Lewes and Newhaven AQMAs. The last Sussex Air report was published in June 2020 and covered the 2019 year and shows the same figures reported in indicator 10b(i). Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Levels in the Lewes AQMA, 10b(i), are the same as they were in 2013.
- 6.30. The number of large development completions within 30 minutes of public transport has remained at 100% as all the larger sites wholly completed this monitoring year are in sustainable locations, in terms of access to services.
- 6.31. Indicator 10c(i) has been informed by the census, and as such the year of 2021 has been updated to reflect the point in time that the data was collected, although it is only being first reported during the 2022/23 AMR. The most noteworthy change in transport to work is the number of people reporting to work from home, nearly tripling from 201. However, it should be noted that this data was collected during the COVID-19 pandemic and as such some of these values may be compromised as a result.

Table 26 Natural Environment & Landscape Character Indicators

CORE POLICY 10 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>SACs – 2018: Castle Hill – 114.58 hectares (both in Lewes District and Brighton & Hove). 35.20% favourable, 64.80% unfavourable but recovering.</p> <p>Lewes Downs – 165.04 hectares. 95.55% of SAC land favourable. 4.45% unfavourable but recovering.</p> <p>2020: No change 2021: No change 2022: No updated data</p>	

		<p>2023: No updated data</p> <p>SSSIs –</p> <p>2018/19: 1872 ha, 6.4% of district. 53.9% Favourable 43.8% Unfavourable recovering, 1.1% Unfavourable no change, 1.1% Unfavourable declining</p> <p>2019/20: SSSI's no change in area or condition.</p> <p>2020/21: 89 units, 52.8% Favourable, 43.8% Unfavourable recovering, 1.1% Unfavourable no change, 2.2% Unfavourable declining</p> <p>2021/22: 89 units, 52.8% Favourable, 42.7% Unfavourable recovering, 1.1% Unfavourable no change, 3.4% Unfavourable declining</p> <p>2022/23: 89 units 43.8% Favourable, 30.3% Unfavourable recovering, 1.1% Unfavourable no change, 23.6% Unfavourable declining, 1.1% part destroyed</p>	
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	(ii) Area of land designated as Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) (LWS) - district	2016: 1,226 ha 2017: No change 2018: No change 2019: No change 2020: 1222 ha 2021: 1223.17 ha 2022: 1225.29 ha 2023: No change	
	(iii) Area of Land designated as Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	2016: 349.9 (ha) 2017: 349.89 (ha) 2018: 349.89 (ha) 2019: No change 2020: No change 2021: No change 2022: No change 2023: No change	
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	2017: 109 (2 SAC's; 17 SSSI's; 86 SNCI's; 4 LNR's) 2018: No change 2019: No change 2020: No change 2021: No change 2022: No change 2023: No change	
	(ii) Total area (m ²) of land designated as SAC's, SSSI's, SNCI's (LWS) and LNR's	2016: 3,641.6 (ha) 2017: 3,641.6 (ha) 2018: 3,641.6 (ha) 2019: No change 2020: 3,637.33 (ha) 2021: 3,638.34 (ha) 2022: 3,640.46 (ha) 2023: No change	
<i>Sources: Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre, Natural England, Sussex Wildlife Trust, ESIF</i>			

Commentary

6.32. Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs) are now referred to as Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs). As per paragraph 6.33, there has been a small increase in area of designation of LWS (11a (ii)) which therefore relays to a small increase in the total area indicator, 11b (ii).

Table 27 Built & Historic Environment and High Quality Design Indicators

CORE POLICY 11 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 yet monitored	✘
12b. The safeguarding of historic assets	(i) Number of Listed Buildings part-demolished/ demolished	2015/16: 2 partly demolished 2016/17: 2 partly demolished 2017/2018: 0 buildings 2018/19: 1 extension 2019/20: 2 applications including demolition 2020/21: 0 buildings 2021/22: 0 buildings 2022/23: 0 buildings	↔

Sources: LDC

Commentary

6.33. An effective way of monitoring indicator 12a has not yet been established. However the Council continue to encourage improvements in sustainable construction. Technical Advice Notes (TANs) were published in early 2021 which aim to guide applications for planning permission, setting out expectations in terms of sustainable construction and circular economy principles. Applications for new residential dwellings or commercial floorspace will be required to be supported by a checklist and or further reports to show how they have considered sustainable construction principles. An update can be expected to be provided on this in the next AMR.

6.34. This monitoring year there have been no applications for listed building consent which included a form of demolition.

Table 28 Flood Risk, Coastal Erosion, Sustainable Drainage and Slope Stability Indicators

CORE POLICY 12 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 2017/18: 1 2018/19: 1 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0 2022/23: 0	↔
13b. To incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems into new development where appropriate	(i) Percentage of appropriate developments incorporating sustainable urban drainage systems	2015/16: 0.86% (8: 7 residential and 1 commercial development) 2016/17: 11 (9 residential, 1 agricultural and 1 commercial) 2018/19: No data 2019/20: No data 2020/21: No data 2021/22: No data 2022/23: No data	✘

Sources: Environment Agency, LDC




Commentary

- 6.35. In the monitoring year, no planning permissions were granted contrary to the advice of the Environmental Agency (EA).
- 6.36. Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) are being incorporated to developments. The majority of developments have a form of SuDS. To gain maximum value from this indicator this should be refined to capture the range of SuDS interventions that are now implemented and monitored by ESCC, this will require working with ESCC SuDS Team to understand what data they have available and how we can interpret that in terms of monitoring the effectiveness of this policy.

Sustainable Development

Table 29 Sustainable Travel Indicators

CORE POLICY 13 Sustainable Travel		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective 3 ➤ Objective 6 ➤ Objective 7 ➤ Objective 8 	
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	<p>2013: Employment, 10; Food stores 7; FE College, 38; GP's, 9; Hospitals, 41; Primary Schools, 7; Secondary School, 13; Town Centre, 14.</p> <p>2017: Employment – 9, Food stores – 9, FE College – 27, GPs – 14, Hospital – 27, Primary School – 11, Secondary Schools – 18, Town Centre - 18</p> <p>2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data 2021: No updated data 2022: No updated data 2023: No updated data</p>	✘
	(ii) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by bicycle	<p>2013: Employment, 7; Food stores 6; FE College, 20; GP's, 6; Hospitals, 33; Primary Schools, 5; Secondary School, 8; Town Centre, 13.</p> <p>2017: Employment – 9, Food stores – 8.8, FE College – 17.1,</p>	✘

		<p>GPs -10.9, Hospitals – 33.9, Primary Schools – 8.7, Secondary Schools – 14.2, Town Centres – 17.4</p> <p>2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data 2021: No updated data 2022: No updated data 2023: No updated data</p>	
	(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)	<p>2016/17: 84% 2017/18: 84% 2018/19: 85% 2019/20: 100% 2020/21: 100% 2021/22: 100% 2022/23: 100%</p>	
14b. Improvements to facilities allowing the uptake of sustainable travel (walking/ cycling/public transport)	(i) Percentage who travel to work by public transport	<p>2011: Public Transport: 15.4%</p> <p>2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data</p> <p>2021: Public transport: 7.2%</p> <p>2022: No updated data</p> <p>2023: No updated data</p>	
	(ii) Net increase/ decrease in rights of way	<p>Dec 2014: 356 miles June 2016: 353 miles Nov 2017: 356 miles Oct 2018: 370 miles 2019: No change 2020: No change</p>	

		2021: 367 miles (+0.2miles since last year see commentary paragraph 6.45) 2022: No change 2023: No change	
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: 7,291 2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data 2021: 3,202 2022: No updated data 2023: No updated data	↓
<i>Sources: ESIF, LDC, ESCC</i>			

Commentary

6.37. The latest figures for 14a(i) and (ii) were released by the Department for Transport in December 2019 and these are for 2017. There has been no further updated data.

6.38. Similar to para 6.31, indicators 14b(i) and 14c(i) are informed by the census and have been updated with data that has been inserted into the year 2021 as that is the year the census data was collected, but is shown for the first time in this years AMR. Similarly again, indicator 10c(i) demonstrates that the number of people working from home nearly tripled since 2011; as such, the decline in people using public transport as shown in 14b(i) and 14c(i) is not necessarily as concerning as it would appear as there were significantly less people travelling to work during the time the data was collected, during COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 30 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy and Sustainable Use of Resources Indicators

CORE POLICY 14 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	2016/17: 6 2017/18: 7 2018/19: 4	✘

	relating to renewable energy installations	2019/20: No accurate data 2020/21: No accurate data 2021/22: No accurate data 2022/23: No accurate data	
	(ii) Carbon Dioxide emissions per capita per sector: Total emissions (kt)	2016: 413 2017: 392 2018: No updated data 2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data 2021: No updated data 2022: No updated data 2023: 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 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'	Not monitored yet	×
<i>Sources: LDC, ESIF</i>			

Commentary

- 6.39. There is no accurate way of identifying applications which include renewable energy installations, many applications for dwellings would include renewables such as solar panels but this would not necessarily be included in descriptions of development and therefore the information is not readily available.
- 6.40. The Council are committed to supporting sustainable development. As mentioned previously TANs were published in early 2021 which set out expectations in terms of sustainable construction. Applications for new residential dwellings or commercial floorspace are now required to be supported by a checklist and/or further reports to show how they have considered sustainable construction principles including the use of renewable energy. Submission of the checklist will enable easier monitoring of applications that propose renewables, therefore giving more reliable data for comparison. An update can be provided on this in the next AMR.

6.41. Indicators 15b(i) and 15c(i) are currently not monitored but as above these are covered in the Sustainable Construction checklist that have been introduced as a validation requirement in 2021 and this will make monitoring of these easier and more accurate for the next AMR, whereby there should be a pool of applications to assess this indicator against.

7. Local Plan Part 2 Development Management Policy reporting

Table 31 Protection of biodiversity and geodiversity

DM24 Protection of biodiversity and geodiversity			
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
To manage and monitor the Reedens Meadow SANG at Newick.	i) Net number of dwellings mitigated	2018: Reedens Meadow SANG is implemented and open to the public. 2019/20: 2 dwellings mitigated 2020/21: 0 dwellings mitigated 2021/22: 0 dwellings mitigated 2022/23: 0 dwellings mitigated	
	ii) Cumulative monies collected from new development via section 106 contributing towards the maintenance of Reedens Meadow SANG	2019/20: £10,000 from 2 planning permissions 2020/21: No money collected 2021/22: No money collected 2022/23: No money collected	
	iii) Use of the SANG through visitor survey and local monitoring reports	✘	
<i>Sources: Environment Agency, LDC</i>			

Commentary

- 7.1. It has been agreed that the SANG will be adopted by Lewes District Council but the site is yet to be formally handed over. Given the age of the SANG there is currently no formal monitoring of its condition nor usage carried out. An effective way of doing so will need to be considered once the site is formally adopted by the Council.

Limitations

- 7.2. The 2022/23 update of the AMR identified several limitations, which are consistent over the monitoring years, which highlighted and suggested that there was a potential need to revise or update the indicators. The Council are in the process of drafting a new local plan, at which point the indicators can be updated to provide a more consistent stream of measurable data points for analysis.

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, a number of indicators are assessed for the first full monitoring year against the policies. Therefore the data collected will constitute the baseline data which will be used to assess progress in future AMRs.

Newick Neighbourhood Plan

8.3. Newick Neighbourhood Plan was 'made; 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)	2018/19: 7 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0 2022/23: 0	↔
	NNP(b) Number of windfall units permitted in/adjacent to Newick village in addition to allocated sites (HO2 – HO5)	2018/19: 2 (net) 2019/20: 4 (net) 2020/21: 2 (net) 2021/22: 6 (net) 2022/23: 7 (net)	↑
	NNP(c) Affordable homes completed on allocated sites (HO2 – HO5)	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0 2022/23: 0	↔
	NNP(d) Housing type as a percentage	2018/19: 3 Bedroom: 100% 2019/20: No completed dwellings	▲

		2020/21: No completed dwellings	
		2021/22: No completed dwellings	
		2022/23: 9 completed dwellings as care units	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Table 33 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)	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0 2022/23: 0	↔
	NNP(f) Net additional floorspace (B1 light industry, B2 and B8) at previous milk processing plant and Rotherfield Wood Timber Yard	2017/18: 0 2018/19: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0 2022/23: 0	↔
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

8.4. No net additional, or loss, of retail or business floorspace has been permitted between 1st April 2022 and 31st March 2023.

Table 34 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)	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0 2022/23: 0	
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)	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0 2022/23: 0	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			



Commentary

8.5. There has been no loss or gain of community facilities or recreational space in the NP area.

Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan

8.6. The Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan was 'made' in February 2016.

Table 35 Employment Indicators (Ringmer)

POLICY 5.1 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	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 116.2m ² 2022/23: -1295.98m ²	
	RNP(b) Number of employment site allocations developed	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0 2022/23: 0	

	RNP(c) Net gain/loss of employment (A1, B1 and D2 use classes) floorspace (sqm)	2018/19: 0sqm 2019/2020: Net gain delivered A1: 67.2 B1: 453sqm D2: 187.8sqm 2020/21: 0sqm 2021/22: 0sqm 2022/23: -1245.5sqm	↓
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Table 36 Retail Facilities Indicators (Ringmer)

POLICY 5.2			
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)	2018/19: 0 2019/2020: net gain delivered A1: 67.2 B1: 453sqm D2: 187.8sqm 2020/21: 0sqm 2021/22: 0sqm 2022/23: -1245.5sqm	↓
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

8.8 There has been a loss of employment floorspace within the Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan Area in the monitoring year; the two applications split the floorspace relatively evenly, one being for the completion of application LW/18/0808 resulting in a 804m² loss of floorspace and one being for the completion of application LW/16/0704 resulting in a 417m² loss.

Table 37 Housing Indicators (Ringmer)



POLICY 6.4			
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)	2018/19: 9 2019/20: 1 2020/21: 7 2021/22: 10 2022/23: 0	↓

	RNP(f) Net dwellings granted planning permission on non-allocated sites	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 3 2020/21: 3 2021/22: 6 2022/23: 6	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

8.9 No comment.

Table 38 Affordable Housing Indicators (Ringmer)


POLICY 6.2 Affordable housing number and type			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Ensure the relevant provision of affordable housing	RNP(g) Number of affordable units granted permission on allocated sites (Policy 6.2)	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 4 2021/22: 3 2022/23: 0	
	RNP(h) Housing type of affordable units as a percentage	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 2 bed house: 57% 3 bed house: 43% 2020/21: 2 bed house: 50% 3 bed house: 50% 2021/22: 3bed house: 50% 2022/23: N/A	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

8.10 This monitoring year there have been 0 affordable units granted permission on allocated sites; but that is because there have been no residential units granted permission on allocated sites this monitoring year.

Table 39 Green Infrastructure Indicators (Ringmer)


POLICY 7.2 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	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0 2022/23: 0	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

8.11 No comment.

Table 40 Village Feel Indicators (Ringmer)

OBJECTIVE SOC6 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)	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0 2022/23: 0	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

8.12 No planning permissions affecting Ringmer Green Conservation Area were approved contrary to officer's recommendations, by committee nor allowed on appeal.

Table 41 Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Indicators (Ringmer)

SA MONITORING INDICATORS			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Protect designated areas	RNP(k) Condition of Plashett Park Wood SSSI	2015/16:157.61 ha 100% unfavourable but recovering 2018/19: No updated data	X

		2019/20: No updated data 2020/21: No updated data 2021/22: No updated data 2022/23: No updated data	
	RNP(I) Condition of Lewes Downs SAC	2015/16: 165.04 ha 95.55% favourable 4.45% unfavourable but recovering. 2018/19: No updated data 2019/20: No updated data 2020/21: No updated data 2021/22: No updated data 2022/23: No updated data	✘
<i>Sources: Natural England</i>			

Commentary

- 8.13 The Plashett Park Wood SSSI was assessed unfavourable but recovering in October 2010 and has had no update since.
- 8.14 Natural England notes that there has not been much change at either Castle Hill or Lewes Downs SAC since the previous reporting in 2016. However, both sites are moving in the right direction with the required management in place.
- 8.15 There are 13 live units for the Lewes Downs SAC of which over 85% are in a favourable condition. All the units have not been assessed at the same time: 3 units were assessed in 2020, these were units of favourable condition and no change was made to their condition status.

Wivelsfield Neighbourhood Plan

- 8.16 The Wivelsfield Neighbourhood Plan was 'made' on 7 December 2016.

Table 42 Housing Indicators (Wivelsfield)

POLICY 2 Housing in Wivelsfield

AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
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)	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 2 2021/22: 0 2022/23: 0	
	WNP (b) Net affordable homes completed on allocated site Policy 2i.	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0 2022/23: 0	
	WNP (c) Housing type* (as a percentage) delivered on allocated site Policy 2i.	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0 2022/23: 0	
Sources: LDC * 1, 2, 3, 4+ bed and semi-detached, detached, terraced homes.			

Commentary

8.17 Whilst there have been no completions on allocated sites within the Wivelsfield Neighbourhood Plan, there are two applications to be determined on sites 2.i (LW/21/0867) and 2.iii (LW/22/0421).

Table 43 Community Facilities Indicators (Wivelsfield)

POLICY 4			
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	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0 2022/23: 0	
	WNP (e) Net loss/ gain of employment and business use (B use classes)	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: -880sqm ²	

		2022/23: 0	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

8.18 No comment.

Hamsey Neighbourhood Plan

8.19 Hamsey Neighbourhood Plan was 'made' on 21 July 2016.

Table 44 Housing Indicators (Hamsey)

POLICY H1, H6, H9			
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.	2018/19: 91% 2019/20: No dwellings delivered 2020/21: 100% 2021/22: 100% 2022/23: 100%	↔
	HNP (b) Housing type and mix* (as a percentage) delivered in the last year.	2018/19: 1 Bedroom: 7% 2 Bedroom: 26% 3 Bedroom: 22% 4 Bedroom: 44% 2019/20: No dwellings delivered. 2020/21: Unknown 2021/22: Unknown 2022/23: Unknown	↔
	HNP (c) Net affordable homes completed	2018/19: 11 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 12 2021/22: 0 2022/23: 0	↔
	HNP (d) Net housing delivered between 20-30 dph	2018/19: 29 2019/20: No dwellings delivered 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0 2022/23: 0	↔
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

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

Commentary

8.20 Large parts of the south and west of the parish of Hamsey are within the SDNP. Therefore Lewes District Council is only the planning authority for part of the Neighbourhood Plan area.

8.21 The former Hamsey Brickwork site delivered 3 homes this monitoring year within the Hamsey Neighbourhood Plan Area. The type and mix of the dwellings completed is unknown. The type and mix of the approved planning application for 49 dwellings is; 10 two bedroom units (20%), 21 three bedroom units (43%), 13 four bedroom units (27%) and 5 five bedroom units (10%).

Plumpton Neighbourhood Plan

8.22 Plumpton neighbourhood plan was 'made' 2 May 2018.

Table 45 Housing and Employment Indicators (Plumpton)

POLICY 5			
Housing in Plumpton			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Deliver minimum 50 net additional dwellings in the period up to 2030 on the four housing site allocations.	PNP (a) Net dwellings completed on allocated sites (Policies 5.1 – 5.4).	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 3 2022/23: 16	↑
	PNP (b) Housing type and size (as a percentage) delivered on allocated sites.	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: No data 2022/23: No data	↔
Protect and support community facilities, employment and business uses in Plumpton Green.	PNP (c) Net loss/ gain of employment and business use (B use classes) (sqm completions).	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0 2020/21: 104sqm 2021/22: 0 2022/23: 0	↔
	PNP (d) Net loss/ gain of shops or commercial	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0	↔

	uses (A use classes) (sqm completions).	2020/21: 0 2021/22: 0 2022/23: 0	
Sources: LDC			

Commentary

8.23 There have been 16 completed dwellings during the monitoring year on allocated site 5.4 of the Plumpton Neighbourhood Plan. In addition, 3 of the 4 allocated sites (5.1, 5.2 and 5.4) have extant planning permission.

8.24 There has been no change in commercial, employment or business use floor space within the monitoring year.

Seaford Neighbourhood Plan

8.25 The Seaford Neighbourhood Plan was 'made' on 24th February 2020.

Table 46 Housing (Seaford)


Objective 1 Housing in Seaford			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
To deliver, in the first instance on brownfield sites, high quality new open market and affordable homes that meet the needs of the whole community both now and in the future.	SNP (a) Net dwellings completed	2019/20: 4 2020/21: 13 2021/22: 42 2022/23: 83	↑
	SNP (b) Percentage net dwellings delivered on brownfield land.	2019/20: 100% 2020/21: 75% 2021/22: 17% 2022/23: 49%	↑
	SNP (c) Net affordable homes completed	2019/20: 0 2020/21: 0 2021/22: 9 2022/23: 0	↓
	SNP (d) Dwellings granted consent within/outside the planning boundary.	2019/20: 3 Within 0 Outside 2020/21: 193 Within	▲

		0 Outside	
		2021/22: 8 Within 0 Outside	
		2022/23: 50 Within 0 Outside	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

- 8.26 In terms of the monitoring year, 83 dwellings have been completed within the Seaford Parish (outside the SDNP area). The noteworthy completions comprise 39 dwellings completed arising from the Newlands School site (LW/19/0258). This site is listed as 'Greenfield' in spite of previously being used as a school as the majority of the site comprised playing fields for the school.
- 8.27 All applications comprising residential development that were granted consent within the monitoring year, were within the planning boundary.


Table 47 Local Business and Tourism (Seaford)


Objective 10			
Local Business and Tourism			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Enhance and maintain the local economy by: (i) supporting employment and businesses in the SNP area and (ii) encourage tourism throughout the parish	SNP (e) Net gain/loss of employment floorspace	2019/20: Net gain 116m ² 2020/21: Net loss 136m ² 2021/22: No change 2022/23: Net loss 380m ²	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Newhaven Neighbourhood Plan

8.28 The Newhaven Neighbourhood Plan was ‘made’ on 27th November 2019.

Table 48 Economy and employment (Newhaven)





Objective 3			
Economy and employment			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Help businesses create jobs by; supporting refurbishment, adaptation and environmental improvements to attract new employment uses supporting development or uses that enhance the	NHNP (a) Net gain/loss of employment floorspace	2019/20: Net gain 5123m ² 2020/21: Net loss 640m ² 2021/22: 0 sqm ² 2022/23: Net gain 1089m ²	

visitor experience including recreational and leisure uses	NHNP (b) Net gain/loss of use classes D1/D2	2019/20: Net gain 340m ² 2020/21: No loss or gain 2021/22: No loss or gain 2022/23: Net loss of 46m ²	
Sources: LDC			

Commentary

8.29 There has been an increase in employment floorspace in the monitoring year, in comparison to the previous two years of monitoring. This was wholly delivered as part of application LW/19/0689, comprising intensification of Norton Road Business Park.

Table 49 Housing (Newhaven)

Objective 7 Housing			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Housing development will; support the redevelopment of brownfield sites ensure that development include a suitable mix of housing to meet local needs and provide a range of dwelling sizes	NHNP (c) Net dwellings completed	2019/20: 26 2020/21: 27 2021/22: 9 2022/23: 154	
	NHNP (d) Percentage net dwellings delivered on brownfield land.	2019/20: 100% 2020/21: 70% 2021/22: 0% 2022/23: 99%	
	NHNP (e) Net affordable homes completed	2019/20: 0 2020/21: 13 2021/22: 5 2022/23: 145	
	NHNP (f) Housing type and mix* (as a percentage) delivered in the last year.	2019/20: 1 bed: 0 2 bed: 7% 3 bed: 93% 4bed+: 0	

		2020/21: 1 bed: 34% 2 bed: 39% 3 bed: 27% 4 bed+:0 2021/22: No data provided 2022/23: No data provided	
Sources: LDC			



Commentary

8.30 There has been a significant increase in total dwellings completed, dwellings completed on brownfield sites and affordable homes completions compared to previous years due to a very large delivery on the former Parker Pen site (application LW/18/0826). This does comprise a significant delivery for the town and district.

Chailey Neighbourhood Plan

8.31 The Chailey Neighbourhood Plan was ‘made’ on 27th May 2021.

Table 50. Housing (Chailey)

Objective 2, 3a			
Housing			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
<p>To:</p> <p>promote new residential development if within the revised planning boundaries shown in the Plan and other allocated sites identified by Lewes District council in the Local Plan.</p> <p>ensure that new housing development in the Parish comprises dwellings with 1, 2 or 3 bedrooms, suitable for starter homes or</p>	<p>CNP (a) Net dwellings completed</p>	<p>2021/22: 78</p> <p>2022/23: 6</p>	
	<p>CNP (b) Housing mix and type of applications completed within the monitoring year as a percentage</p>	<p>2021/22:</p> <p>1 bed: 85%</p> <p>2 bed: 5%</p> <p>3 bed: 4%</p> <p>4 bed: 6%</p> <p>2022/23:</p> <p>2 bed: 50%</p> <p>3 bed: 50%</p>	

for elderly residents downsizing from elsewhere in the village.			
Sources: LDC			

Table 51. Economy and Employment (Chailey)

Objective 9 and 10			
Employment and Community			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
<p>To:</p> <p>facilitate employment opportunities and tourism in the village and increase these where possible</p> <p>ensure that Chailey's community spirit and its facilities are preserved and enhanced</p>	CNP (c) Net gain/ loss of employment floorspace	<p>2021/22: - 360m²</p> <p>2022/23: No floorspace completed</p>	▲
	CNP (d) Net gain/ loss of community facility floorspace	<p>2021/22: No floorspace completed</p> <p>2022/23: No floorspace completed</p>	↔
Sources: LDC			

Commentary

8.32 During the second year of monitoring for the Chailey neighbourhood plan, 6 dwellings were completed. This figure is considerably lower than the previous year's completions, but more in line with the trend expected in terms of delivery for Chailey Parish.

9 Summary table of policy performance outcomes

Core Strategy

Table 52 Core Strategy Summary Table of Policy Performance Outcomes

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
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 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 unidentified windfall sites of less than 5 dwellings per annum			◆	↓	↑
	(vi) Number of dwellings permitted on rural exception sites	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
1d. To explore opportunities for increasing housing delivery so that the	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	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
projected level of housing need is more closely met.	The timetable for this work is expected to be agreed in 2016.					
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)	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
2a. District wide target of 40% Affordable Housing provision (on developments exceeding 11 dwellings or more) ⁸	(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	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
	(v) Average construction cost by development type (construction cost £/m ²)	×	×	×	×	×

⁸ Amended to reflect change in Government Planning Policy Guidance on affordable housing contributions

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
2b. To reduce the number of households on the Council Housing Register	(i) Number of households currently on the Council Housing Register	↑	▲	▲	▲	▲
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	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑
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	↑	↑	↑	↑	▲

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
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	(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	×	×	×	×	×

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
sustainable working practices	(iv) Percentage of all people in employment travelling less than 5km to work	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
5e. Support opportunities for the up-skilling of the Districts labour supply	(i) Percentage of adults with degree level (or equivalent) qualifications	↓	↓	✘	✘	✘
	(ii) Numbers of Adult learners	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
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	↓	✘	✘	✘	✘
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)	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘
	(i) Retail unit vacancy rate in town centres	✘	✘	✘	✘	◆

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
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.	Lewes town centre Newhaven town centre Peacehaven SCR Peacehaven Meridian Centre Seaford town centre					
	(ii) Net amount of completed retail development (sq m)	↓	↑	↓	↓	↑
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	◆	×	×	×	▲
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)	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
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	×	×	×	×	×
11a. To ensure that international, national and local designations are	(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	↔	↔	↑	↑	↔

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
conserved and enhanced to a high quality	(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 ²) of land designated as SAC's, SSSI's, SNCI's and LNR's	↔	↔	↑	↑	↔
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	▲	▲	↓	↔	↔
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	(i) Percentage of appropriate developments incorporating sustainable urban drainage systems	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
development where appropriate						
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	✘	✘	✘	✘	✘

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET				
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
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	3 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.	➤ Percentage of new non-residential developments over 1,000 square metres which achieve a BREEAM design certificate rating of 'very good'	×	×	×	×	×

Neighbourhood Plans

Newick Neighbourhood Plan

Table 53 Newick Neighbourhood Plan Summary Table of Policy Performance Outcomes

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET					
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
POLICY HO2, HO3, HO4, HO5							
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 – HO5)	↑	↑	↓	↔	↔	↔
	NNP(b) Number of windfall units permitted in/adjacent to Newick village in addition to allocated sites (HO2 – HO5)	↔	↔	↑	↓	↑	↑
	NNP(c) Affordable homes completed on allocated sites (HO2 – HO5)	↑	↓	↔	↔	↔	↔
	NNP(d) Housing type as a percentage	↑	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
POLICY LE1, LE2							
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	◆	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
POLICY CF1							
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)	◆	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
POLICY CF2							

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET					
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
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)	↑	▲	↔	↔	↔	↔

Table 54 Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan Summary table of Policy Performance Outcomes

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET					
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
POLICY 5.1 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)	↑	↔	↑	↓	↔	↓
POLICY 5.2 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)	↑	↔	↑	↓	↔	↓
POLICY 6.4 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	◆	↓	↑	↔	↑	↔
POLICY 6.2 Affordable housing number and type							
	RNP(g) Number of affordable units granted permission on allocated sites (Policy 6.2)	↓	↔	↔	↔	↓	↓

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET					
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Ensure the relevant provision of affordable housing	RNP(h) Housing type of affordable units as a percentage	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
POLICY 7.2 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)	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
OBJECTIVE SOC6 Ringmer's 'village feel'							
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)	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
SA MONITORING INDICATORS							
Protect designated areas	RNP(k) Condition of Plashett Park Wood SSSI	◆	◆	×	×	×	×
	RNP(l) Conditions of Lewes Downs SAC	◆	◆	×	×	×	×

Wivelsfield Neighbourhood Plan

Table 55 Wivelsfield Neighbourhood Plan Summary table of Policy Performance Outcomes

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET					
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
POLICY 2 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.	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
POLICY 4 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 56 Hamsey Neighbourhood Plan Summary table of Policy Performance Outcomes

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET					
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
POLICY H1, H6, H9 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	↑	↑	×	↔	↔	↔

Plumpton Neighbourhood Plan

Table 57 Plumpton Neighbourhood Plan Summary table of Policy Performance Outcomes

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET					
		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
POLICY 5 Housing in Plumpton							
Deliver minimum 50 net additional dwellings in the period up to 2030 on the four housing site allocations.	PNP (a) Net dwellings completed on allocated sites (Policies 5.1 – 5.4).	◆	◆	↔	↔	↑	↑
	PNP (b) Housing type and size (as a percentage) delivered on allocated sites.	◆	◆	↔	↔	↔	↔
POLICY 6 & 7 Local Employment and Plumpton Green Village Centre							
Protect and support community facilities, employment and business uses in Plumpton Green.	PNP (c) Net loss/ gain of employment and business use (B use classes) (sqm completions).	◆	◆	↔	↑	↓	↔
	PNP (d) Net loss/ gain of shops or commercial uses (A use classes) (sqm completions).	◆	◆	↔	↔	↔	↔

Seaford Neighbourhood Plan

Table 58 Seaford Neighbourhood Plan Summary Table of Policy Performance Outcomes

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET			
		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Objective 1 Housing in Seaford					
To deliver, in the first instance on brownfield sites, high quality new open market and affordable homes that meet the needs of the whole community both now and in the future.	SNP (a) Net dwellings completed	◆	↑	↑	↑
	SNP (b) Percentage net dwellings delivered on brownfield land.	◆	↓	↓	↑
	SNP (c) Net affordable homes completed	◆	↔	↑	↓
	SNP (d) Dwellings granted consent within/outside the planning boundary.	◆	▲	▲	▲
Objective 10 Tourism in Seaford					
Enhance and maintain the local economy by: (i) supporting employment and businesses in the SNP area and (ii) encourage tourism throughout the parish	SNP (e) Net gain/loss of employment floorspace	◆	↓	↔	↓

Newhaven Neighbourhood Plan

Table 59 Newhaven Neighbourhood Plan Summary Table of Policy Performance Outcomes





AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET			
		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Objective 3 Economy and employment					
Help businesses create jobs by; supporting refurbishment, adaptation and environmental improvements to attract new employment uses	NHNP (a) Net gain/loss of employment floorspace	◆	↓	↔	↑
supporting development or uses that enhance the visitor experience including recreational and leisure uses	NHNP (b) Net gain/loss of use classes D1/D2	◆	↓	↔	↓
Objective 7 Housing					
Housing development will;	NHNP (c) Net dwellings completed	◆	↑	↓	↑
support the redevelopment of brownfield sites	NHNP (d) Percentage net dwellings delivered on brownfield land.	◆	↓	↓	↑

ensure that development include a suitable mix of housing to meet local needs and provide a range of dwelling sizes	NHNP (e) Net affordable homes completed	◆	↑	↓	↑
	NHNP (f) Housing type and mix* (as a percentage) delivered in the last year.	◆	▲	▲	▲

Chailey Neighbourhood Plan

Table 60 Chailey Neighbourhood Plan Summary Table of Policy Performance Outcomes

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET	
		2021/22	2022/23
Objectives 2 and 3a			
Housing			
<p>To:</p> <p>promote new residential development if within the revised planning boundaries shown in the Plan and other allocated sites identified by Lewes District council in the Local Plan.</p> <p>ensure that new housing development in the Parish comprises dwellings with 1, 2 or 3 bedrooms, suitable for starter homes or for elderly residents downsizing from elsewhere in the village.</p>	CNP (a) Net dwellings completed	↔	↓
	CNP (b) Housing mix and type of applications completed within the monitoring year as a percentage	▲	▲

Objectives 9 and 10			
Employment and Community			
To: facilitate employment opportunities and tourism in the village and increase these where possible ensure that Chailey's community spirit and its facilities are preserved and enhanced	CNP (c) Net gain/ loss of employment floorspace		
	CNP (d) Net gain/ loss of community facility floorspace		

10 Saved and Retained 2003 LDLP Policies

10.9 Following the adoption of Local Plan Part 2, some 'saved' 2003 Local Plan policies relating to Peacehaven have been retained (PT5, PT6, PT9, PT10, PT11, PT12, PT13, PT15, PT17, PT18, PT19, PT20). They will be reviewed and replaced in due course through the Peacehaven and Telscombe Neighbourhood Plan as appropriate.

10.10 Since the adoption of Local Plan Part 2 and where neighbourhood plans have been 'made' the below table indicates the policies that they no longer form part of the development plan.

Table 61 Status of the 'Saved' 2003 Local Plan Policies

CORE POLICY	'SAVED' 2003 LOCAL PLAN POLICIES THAT HAVE BEEN REPLACED	'SAVED' 2003 LOCAL PLAN POLICIES TO RETAIN
Spatial Strategy	RES1, RES2, RES3	
CP1 – Affordable Housing	RES9, RES10	
CP2 – Housing Type, Mix and Density	ST3, ST4, ST5, ST6	
CP3 – Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation	RES21, RES22	
CP4 – Encouraging Economic Development and Regeneration	E1, E9	
CP5 – The Visitor Economy	E10, E11, E12, E13, E14, E15, E16, E17, E18, E19	
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	ST3, ST11, RES19, RE1, RE6, RE7, RE9	
CP9 – Air Quality	ST30	
CP10 – Natural Environment and Landscape Character	CT2, CT5, CT1, RE8	
CP11 – Built and Historic Environment and High Quality Design	ST3, ST4, ST11, ST20, ST21, ST25, ST29, RES8, RES13, RES14, RES18, H2, H3, H4, H5, H7, H12, H13, H14, RE8	
CP12 – Flood Risk, Coastal Erosion and Sustainable Drainage		

CORE POLICY	'SAVED' 2003 LOCAL PLAN POLICIES THAT HAVE BEEN REPLACED	'SAVED' 2003 LOCAL PLAN POLICIES TO RETAIN
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	