

Lewes District Council

Authority Monitoring Report

2018 - 2019



Lewes District Council

Contents

- Executive Summary 2
- 1. Introduction 4
 - Structure of this report 4
 - Core Strategy Monitoring Indicators..... 5
- 2. Local Development Scheme 6
- 3. Neighbourhood Planning 8
- 4. Duty to Cooperate122
- 5. Community Infrastructure Levy18
 - Preparing the CIL Charging Schedule18
 - CIL Monitoring Reporting.....18
- 6. Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Register.....220
 - What is self-build and custom housebuilding?220
- 7. Core Strategy Policy reporting.....244
 - Spatial Policies244
 - Housing277
 - Local Economy and Regeneration.....322
 - Accessibility and Community Services.....35
 - Natural and Build Environment400
 - Sustainable Development.....466
 - Limitations49
- 8. Neighbourhood Plan Policy reporting50
 - Newick Neighbourhood Plan.....500
 - Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan.....52
 - Wivelsfield Neighbourhood Plan566
 - Hamsey Neighbourhood Plan57
 - Plumpton Neighbourhood Plan58
- 9. Summary table of policy performance outcomes59
- 10. Saved and Retained 2003 LDLP Policies71

Executive Summary

- i) The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced the requirement for local planning authorities to produce an Annual Monitoring Report in order to monitor policy implementation and progress made against the Local Development Scheme (LDS).
- ii) Under the Localism Act 2011 an Annual Monitoring Report is now referred to as an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). Previous Government guidance on monitoring indicators has been revoked and superseded by new Planning Regulations. Although these regulations prescribe certain information that these Authority Monitoring Reports need to contain, there is significant scope for LPAs to determine what indicators to include.
- iii) The Core Strategy Monitoring Framework, which contains specific targets and indicators, has been developed for the Core Strategy and forms the basis of the Authority Monitoring Report. There are just over 60 indicators.
- iv) This is the fourteenth monitoring report that Lewes District Council has produced, although the fifth with indicators from the Core Strategy Monitoring Framework and it covers the monitoring year 2018/19. Updates against indicators between April 2019 and publication are provided where relevant.
- 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 Inspector's Final Report on Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies found the Plan to be sound. Its adoption is scheduled for 24th February 2020. The Local Development Scheme has been revised to include a timetable for the review of the Core Strategy.
 - b. There are currently 12 designated neighbourhood areas in Lewes District (2 of which are wholly or mostly within the South Downs National Park). Seven Neighbourhood Plans have been formally 'made' by Full Council following examination and successful referendum: Newick, Ringmer, Hamsey, Wivelsfield, Plumpton, Ditchling, Streat & Westmeston and Newhaven. Monitoring frameworks have been developed for each neighbourhood plan and are included within the AMR. This AMR assesses the performance of the Newick, Ringmer, Hamsey, Wivelsfield, Plumpton, Ditchling Neighbourhood Plan policies. Indicators to monitor Newhaven Neighbourhood Plans policies are currently being drafted. As many of the indicators are new, it is not always possible to identify any emerging trends.
 - c. The indicators for Spatial Policies 1-8 show positive trends in housing; the 5 year housing land supply has risen for two consecutive years and we see an increase in the amount of floorspace developed for employment land. Despite this positive report, the indicator 5b(i) for Core Policy 4, 'Encouraging Economic Development and Regeneration', shows a net loss of employment land supply this year.
 - d. The percentage of applications, at least, meeting the 40% affordable housing targets when requirement thresholds are triggered continued to rise. Although the number of affordable houses completed has dropped it is expected that this will rise from 2020/21 when a number of larger strategic schemes are completed.

- e. The contribution to the economy made by overnight visitors continues to rise showing the positive impact tourism continues to have in the district.
- f. The progress of sustainability targets has been difficult to analyse this year as updated data is often unavailable. This includes data regarding modes of transport to work, SuDS implementation in new developments and water consumption. Although the number of large developments completed within 30 minutes of public transport/walking /cycling has risen other air quality indicators have not improved.
- g. The data for local, national and international landscape designations indicates that progress towards biodiversity targets is currently static.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Each Local Planning Authority, 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 effecting the area they live, work and study in. It is central to the Council's overall consideration of how it is performing and where to focus efforts in the future.
- 1.2. 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. Further indicators are added to the AMR when neighbourhood plans are 'made'. The draft Local Plan Part 2, once adopted, will introduce two new indicators related to progress on emerging neighbourhood plans 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 2018 to 31 March 2019. However, where appropriate, progress on monitoring indicators in key areas of policy work after these dates, is also included within the Report. Where any information provided dates from 31 March 2019 onwards this will be noted in the text. It is anticipated that in future, where appropriate, sections of the AMR will be further updated and republished to reflect the monitoring intervals (i.e. quarterly, six-monthly, annually) of the monitoring indicators.

Structure of this report

- 1.5. Section 2 reports on the latest progress made in producing key policy documents outlined within the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS) and Section 3 monitors the advancement of Neighbourhood Planning in relation to the LDS. Section 4 outlines the position of the Council's Duty to Cooperate.
- 1.6. This AMR includes two new areas of monitoring. An updated timetable of the preparation of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule and


details of our first monitoring of the CIL are provided in [Section 5](#). [Section 6](#) reports on the data collected for the purpose of the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Register.

- 1.7. [Sections 7](#) and [8](#) assess the performance of the spatial, core and neighbourhood planning policies against the monitoring targets and indicators. A summary and comparison with previous AMR's can be found in [Section 9](#). [Section 10](#) provides an update on the status of the 'saved' and 'retained' 2003 Local Plan Policies.

Core Strategy Monitoring Indicators

- 1.8. The Core Strategy contains spatial and core policies to guide new development and address the districts identified key issues and challenges. Targets have been set against each of the proposed policies. To monitor the delivery and performance of these policy targets a set of indicators have been produced.
- 1.9. Where new indicators have been proposed to monitor Spatial and Core Policies it may not yet be possible to provide meaningful comparable data at this stage due to the relatively short period of time since adoption. However, the Council is establishing ways in which this data can be collected and therefore reported in future monitoring reports. If a method to monitor relevant indicators cannot be found then the indicator may need to be reviewed.
- 1.10. [Section 7](#) outlines each of the proposed monitoring indicators for the Core Strategy, as well as the current performance against these indicators where the data is available. [Section 8](#) focuses on monitoring the made Neighbourhood Plans indicators. The table below illustrates how this information is set out.

Table 1 Example policy indicator table

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)	

- 1.11. 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 of the preparation of documents listed in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) is being met, as required by the Section 34(1) of the 2012 Regulation.
- 2.2. The timetables for each of the documents below are taken from the latest approved LDS¹ which was regularly updated alongside the production of the Local Plan.
- 2.3. The current LDS focuses on the Development Plan Documents (DPD) to be prepared over the following two years. The preparation of the subsequent Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) is not included in this LDS but the need to produce/revise an SPD will be outlined in the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR).

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

DOCUMENT	LDS MILESTONE	TARGET DATE	DATE ACHIEVED	COMMENTARY
Local Plan Part 1: Joint Core Strategy Review	Community and stakeholder engagement on issues, vision, objectives and options	Autumn 2020		
	Pre Submission publication and representation period	Summer 2021		
	Submission to Secretary of State	Winter 2021		
	Adoption	Autumn 2022		
DOCUMENT	LDS MILESTONE	TARGET DATE	DATE ACHIEVED	COMMENTARY
Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD	Community and stakeholder engagement on issues and options	October 2012 to March 2013	March 2013 to January 2014.	Background site information gathering stage. Consultation took place between 22 November 2013 and 17 January 2014.
	Consultation Draft Public representation period	November 2017 to January 2018	November 2017 to January 2018	Additional consultation stage added

¹ Latest Lewes LDS was adopted November 2018 <https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/planning-policy/local-development-scheme/>

	Pre Submission Public representation period	September 2019	24 September 2018 to 5 November 2019	Delayed against previous LDS' to wait on the LPP1 Inspector's final report and the ruling on a legal challenge to the adoption of the Core Strategy.
	Submission to Secretary of State	Winter 2018/19	21 December 2018	As above.
	Adoption	Autumn 2019		Due to go to 24 February 2020 Full Council

2.4. Progress on the Local Plan Part 2 was delayed due to additional work required resulting from modifications to the Core Strategy. Subsequently, a legal challenge to the decision of the District Council and the National Park Authority to adopt the Core Strategy prevented further progress on the Local Plan Part 2 until the High Court ruling was issued and the period to challenge that ruling had expired. The Local Plan Part 2 was submitted 21 December 2018 and hearings held over a two week period in April. Main modifications were consulted on between 8 July and 19 August. The Inspector's Final Report was received 20 December; the Council is now in the process of taking LPP2 to its Full Council meeting in February to be adopted.

Other Local Development Documents

2.5. The AMR should identify any Supplementary Planning Documents that have been adopted in the relevant monitoring period. On 16th July 2018 the Council adopted the Lewes Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). This purpose of this SPD is to provide an explanation of how the Council's affordable housing policy (Core Policy 1 of the Core Strategy) is to be implemented. It covers the area for which Lewes District Council is the local planning authority (i.e. outside of the South Downs National Park).

2.6. The Council is also currently updating its Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). The SCI sets out the Council's approach to consulting the local community and other stakeholders on planning matters. The Council's current SCI was adopted in July 2011. An update to the SCI is considered necessary to take into account any relevant new or revised national policy published since 2011. Consultation on the updated SCI took place between 11 November 2019 and 5 January 2020, adoption of the revised Lewes SCI is anticipated for spring 2020.

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 2019.
- 3.2. Following the introduction of Neighbourhood Planning with the Localism Act 2011 and the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012, twelve Neighbourhood Areas have been designated in the District, two of which are either entirely or mostly within the South Downs National Park (Lewes and Ditchling, Streat & Westmeston) and the others are predominantly outside the Park's boundary. These designated areas are at different stages in developing their Neighbourhood Plans.

Table 3 Neighbourhood Plan Status

DESIGNATED AREAS	DATE	NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN STATUS
Hamsey	01/10/12	Adopted on 21 st July 2016
Newick	01/10/12	Adopted on 16 th July 2015
Ringmer	01/10/12	Adopted on 25 th February 2016
Peacehaven and Telscombe	17/06/13	Screening Opinion for SEA provided by LDC. Support from Locality has been sought and site assessments have been carried out. The Regulation 14 consultation is to be carried out later this year.
Wivelsfield	17/07/13	Adopted on 7 th December 2016
Newhaven	08/07/13	Succeeded at referendum on 10 th October 2019 and adopted by LDC on 27 th November 2019.
Ditchling, Streat and Westmeston (SDNPA)	28/01/14	Adopted by LDC on 2 nd May 2018.
Plumpton	28/04/14	Adopted by LDC on 2 nd May 2018.
Lewes (SDNPA)	08/05/14	Succeeded at referendum on 9 th March 2019 and adopted by the SDNPA on 11 th April 2019.
Barcombe	09/01/15	The Neighbourhood Planning process has stopped at the early stages of preparation.
Chailey	17/03/15	Draft Neighbourhood Plan is being prepared ahead of submission to LDC for Regulation 16 consultation.
Seaford	13/01/16	Examination completed successfully in December 2019. Referendum scheduled for 6 th February 2020.

- 3.3. Since the publication of the 2018 AMR two neighbourhood plans (Lewes town and Newhaven) have been adopted/'made'. These neighbourhood plans now form part of the development plan for their respective authorities (Newhaven applies to the SDNPA and LDC, but Lewes applies to the SDNPA only) and, where appropriate, the policies within them are being used to determine planning applications. No further Neighbourhood areas have been designated.

3.4. There was significant progression of a number of the emerging plans. For reference, the table below summarises 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 Plumpton Neighbourhood Plan Timescale

STAGE	PROGRESSION - DATE ACHIEVED	
Designation of Neighbourhood Area	✓	28 th April 2014
Pre-Submission Consultation (Regulation 14)	✓	June 2016/July 2017
Submission to LDC (Regulation 15)	✓	September 2017
Submission to Independent Examination (Regulation 17)	✓	11 December 2017
Referendum	✓	9 th March 2018
Formal Adoption	✓	2 nd May 2018

Table 5 Newhaven Neighbourhood Plan Timescale

STAGE	PROGRESSION - DATE ACHIEVED	
Designation of Neighbourhood Area	✓	8 th July 2013
Pre-Submission Consultation (Regulation 14)	✓	March-July 2017
Submission to LDC (Regulation 15)	✓	January 2019
Submission to Independent Examination (Regulation 17)	✓	April 2019
Referendum	✓	10 th October 2019
Formal Adoption	✓	27 th November 2019

Table 6 Seaford Neighbourhood Plan Timescale

STAGE	PROGRESSION - DATE ACHIEVED	
Designation of Neighbourhood Area	✓	13 th January 2016
Pre-Submission Consultation (Regulation 14)	✓	7 th November 2017
Second Pre-Submission Consultation (Regulation 14)	✓	1 st November 2018
Submission to LDC (Regulation 15)	✓	May 2019
Submission to Independent Examination (Regulation 17)	✓	August 2019
Referendum	Anticipated	6 th February 2020
Formal Adoption	Anticipated	24 th February 2020

Table 7 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	-	-
Formal Adoption	-	-

Table 8 Peacehaven and Telscombe Neighbourhood Plan Timescale

STAGE	PROGRESSION - DATE ACHIEVED	
Designation of Neighbourhood Area	✓	17 th June 2013
Pre-Submission Consultation (Regulation 14)	Anticipated	September 2020
Submission to LDC (Regulation 15)	Anticipated	December 2020
Submission to Independent Examination (Regulation 17)	Anticipated	January 2021

Referendum	Anticipated	May 2021
Formal Adoption	Anticipated	May 2021

Table 9 Chailey Neighbourhood Plan Timescale

STAGE	PROGRESSION - DATE ACHIEVED	
Designation of Neighbourhood Area	✓	17 th June 2015
Pre-Submission Consultation (Regulation 14)	✓	May-June 2019
Submission to LDC (Regulation 15)	Anticipated	December 2019
Submission to Independent Examination (Regulation 17)	Anticipated	April 2020
Referendum	Anticipated	August 2020
Formal Adoption	Anticipated	August 2020

- 3.5. The Neighbourhood Plans adopted 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 date. Neighbourhood Plans which subsequently succeed at referendum become part of the statutory development plan following the referendum 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. The Council's LPP2, which will provide the development management policies and site allocations for the area of the district outside of the South Down National Park, has been through examination and has been found to be sound but is not yet adopted. It is essential that the entire district is planned for and therefore necessary for Neighbourhood Plans to proceed in a timely manner to avoid any policy gaps after LPP2 is adopted.
- 3.8. The pause in the Local Plan timetable allowed several Towns and Parishes and their local community to progress on the production of their Neighbourhood Plans and to allocate preferred sites (where applicable). However where the process to produce a Neighbourhood Plan is at an early stage, the Council will be closely monitoring the progress of these neighbourhood plans to ensure any delay does not jeopardise Local Plan preparation and the ability of the Council to maintain a rolling five-year supply of deliverable housing sites. If the Council becomes concerned over delays to housing allocation, it has a mechanism in place to ensure housing sites are appropriately allocated. The mechanism might include providing additional support and advice, or recovering the role of identifying allocations. However, the Council has been supportive of local communities allocating their own sites within Neighbourhood Plans since the early Neighbourhood Planning legislation was brought into force. As

such, it will seek to support communities to decide what development occurs and where in their local areas.

- 3.9. 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 & 9](#) of this report. This AMR reports on four of the seven 'made'/adopted 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 the SDNPA.
- 3.10. Latest information on Neighbourhood Area designations and Neighbourhood Planning can be found on the Council's [Neighbourhood Plan website page](#).

4. Duty to Cooperate

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

Context to the duty to co-operate

- 4.3. In detailing what Lewes District Council has undertaken with regards to the duty to co-operate it is important to set some context to the district and the plan-making and planning policy work that has been undertaken to the end of 2014 and updated to take into account any relevant work undertaken for Local Plan Part 2.
- 4.4. Lewes District is a coastal authority in East Sussex. The district is bordered by Wealden District Council to the east. To the west it is bordered by Mid Sussex District Council, which is in the neighbouring county of West Sussex, and the unitary authority of Brighton and Hove City Council.
- 4.5. Lewes District is within a two-tier authority area, with East Sussex County Council providing a number of public services in the area including education, highways and social services. Approximately 56% of Lewes District is within the South Downs National Park, the SDNPA is the planning authority for this area.
- 4.6. Lewes District has an important relationship with many of its surrounding areas. Particularly in the northern part of the district, many residents access services, facilities and employment in places such as Uckfield, Burgess Hill and Haywards Heath. A similar situation applies to the south of the district where a strong relationship exists with Brighton and Hove (and the coastal towns to the west, albeit to a lesser extent) and towards Eastbourne in the east. For all of these areas, Lewes District has common housing and labour market areas. In particular, there are notable volumes of household migration and travel to work movements between Lewes District and Brighton and Hove.

- 4.7. During the period outlined above, the focus of the District Council's planning policy work was the progression of the Core Strategy. In undertaking this work, the Council has undertaken a significant amount of co-operation with many of the prescribed bodies.
- 4.8. Production on Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies document over the last two years has also required a degree of cross border working, including consultations.

Cooperation undertaken

- 4.9. A detailed report of cooperation undertaken in relation to strategic/planning policy under the Duty to Cooperate was submitted to the Core Strategy examination in September 2014. Many elements of cooperation set out in the Compliance Statement involve ongoing collaborative working and engagement.
- 4.10. The Planning Inspector considered whether LDC and SDNPA had met the Duty to Cooperate with regard to the preparation of the Core Strategy through the examination statements and hearings in January 2015. In his initial findings letter (February 2015²) he advises that it is his opinion that all statutory requirements, including those arising from the Duty to Cooperate have been met. This was reiterated in the Inspector's Final Report in March 2016³.
- 4.11. In addition to the cooperation listed in the table below the District Council has liaised and cooperated with many other organisations that are not on the prescribed list for the Duty to Co-operate where significant levels of cooperation have occurred during the past year. This has included a number of infrastructure providers, such as Southern Water, South East Water, Network Rail, energy suppliers, and town and parish councils and local amenity groups.

Table 10 Summary of co-operation undertaken with other organisations since November 2011

ORGANISATION	SUMMARY OF CO-OPERATION SINCE NOVEMBER 2011
South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA)	<p>Worked in partnership in developing the Core Strategy. This has included joint working on background documents such as the SHELAA, Shopping and Town Centres Study and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.</p> <p>Worked with officers on a statement of common ground regarding the disaggregation of the Joint Core Strategy housing requirement figure (20 December 2018). Officers also worked together on the issue of Gypsy and Traveller provision.</p>

² http://www.lewes.gov.uk/Files/plan_ID-05_Letter_to_Councils_10_Feb_2015.pdf

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

	<p>The SDNPA prepared a statement of common ground regarding the Ashdown Forest and the HRA methodology for plan-making. Signatories include: Lewes District Council, Eastbourne Borough Council, Tunbridge Wells Borough Council, Mid Sussex District Council, Tandridge District, Crawley Borough Council, Sevenoaks District Council, Rother District Council, East Sussex County Council, West Sussex County Council and Natural England. Wealden District Council was involved in the drafting of the SoCG but did not sign.</p>
Mid Sussex District Council	<p>Statutory consultation on the Emerging Core Strategy (ECS)⁴, the Proposed Submission Core Strategy (PSCS), the Focussed Amendments Core Strategy (FACS) and Proposed Modifications to the Submission Core Strategy⁵ (PMCS).</p> <p>Regular officer and Lead Member meetings held since Jan 2012 to discuss cross-boundary strategic planning issues including housing potential identified in the respective SHLAAs. A Memorandum of Understanding between both authorities and SDNPA has been signed, together with a Statement of Common Ground relating to the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Joint working regarding Habitats Regulation Assessment work for the Ashdown Forest (also see Wealden DC). Including recently producing Strategic Access Management and Monitoring Strategy (SAMM) Tariff Guidance. See also SDNPA.</p> <p>Response to the Consultation on the Pre-Submission version of the Mid Sussex District Plan.</p> <p>Liaised with MSDC and other neighbouring local authorities on issue of meeting unmet Gypsy and Traveller permanent pitch need.</p>
Brighton and Hove City Council	<p>Statutory consultation on the ECS, PSCS, FACS and PMCS.</p> <p>Ongoing engagement to discuss and develop a common understanding of cross-boundary strategic planning issues.</p>

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

⁵ Consultation on the Proposed Modifications ran from 7 August 2015 for 8 weeks.

	<p>Ongoing engagement at the Local Plan Managers Group, Planning Liaison Group (chief officers) and the Coastal West Sussex and Greater Brighton Strategic Planning Board.</p> <p>Joint evidence studies on Gypsy and Traveller matters and meeting the sub-regional housing need.</p> <p>Liaised with BHCC and other neighbouring local authorities on issue of meeting unmet Gypsy and Traveller permanent pitch need.</p>
Wealden District Council	<p>Statutory consultation on the ECS, PSCS, FACS and PMCS.</p> <p>Ongoing engagement and joint working through the Local Plan Managers Group, the Planning Liaison Group (chief officers) and the East Sussex Strategic Planning Members Group</p> <p>Joint work with other East Sussex authorities and SDNPA on the 2014 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment update.</p> <p>Joint working regarding Habitats Regulation Assessment work for the Ashdown Forest to develop a collective SAMMS as well as a SANG. See also SDNPA.</p> <p>Engaged on the Lewes Town transport Study 2011.</p> <p>Liaison on preparation of Wealden DC new Local Plan, in particular about the issue of planning for unmet housing needs, and on implementation of the JCS.</p> <p>Response to the Consultation on the Submission version of the Wealden District Plan.</p> <p>Liaised with WDC and other neighbouring local authorities on issue of meeting unmet Gypsy and Traveller permanent pitch need.</p>
West Sussex Coastal Local Planning Authorities, Brighton & Hove City Council and the SDNPA	<p>Under the Duty to Co-operate, Lewes District Council, along with all of these partner authorities undertook a joint study to look at the issue of meeting projected housing needs in the Sussex Coast sub—region. This work has now been completed. A further piece of work, the Updated Demographic Projections for Sussex Coast HMA Authorities has also since been completed.</p>

	<p>Lewes District Council is a member of the Coastal West Sussex and Greater Brighton Strategic Planning Board and has signed up the Local Strategic Statement which sets out the strategic planning priorities for the region. Mid Sussex DC and Horsham DC have joined the Board and an update of the LSS has been completed to reflect the expansion of the Strategic Planning Board.</p>
East Sussex County Council	<p>Statutory consultation on the ECS, PSCS FACS and PMCS.</p> <p>Ongoing engagement and joint working through the Local Plan Managers Group, the Planning Liaison Group (chief officers) and the East Sussex Strategic Planning Members Group</p> <p>Worked in partnership in developing the transport evidence to inform the Core Strategy. Joint Position Statements prepared in this regard.</p> <p>Regular engagement with relevant sections of the County Council (e.g. education, libraries) in the development of the Infrastructure Position Paper (IPP) and subsequent Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP).</p> <p>Worked with the Environment team in preparing the Landscape Capacity Study and implementing its findings.</p> <p>Worked with officers with regards to transport work for the Habitats Regulations Assessment of the Core Strategy. See also SDNPA.</p> <p>Views and information sought on sites assessed through the SHELAA, Gypsy and Traveller Site Assessment work and Employment Studies.</p>
West Sussex County Council	<p>Statutory consultation on the ECS, PSCS and FACS.</p> <p>Discussions held with WSCC Highways and ESCC Highways to discuss transport evidence required to consider sites on and close to the administrative border.</p> <p>See also SDNPA with regards to Ashdown Forest SoCG.</p>
All East Sussex Local Planning Authorities (inc. the SDNPA) and Brighton & Hove City Council	<p>Ongoing engagement and joint working through the Local Plan Managers Group, the Planning Liaison Group (chief officers) and the East Sussex Strategic Planning Members Group.</p>

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

5. Community Infrastructure Levy

Preparing the CIL Charging Schedule

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

Table 11 Timetable of the adoption of the CIL Charging Schedule

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

- 5.2. The CIL 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.

CIL Monitoring Reporting

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

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

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

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

5.5. The reported year starts on 1st April 2018 and finishes on 31st March 2019.

Table 12 CIL monitoring information as required by the Regulations

REGULATION 62 REFERENCE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT COLLECTED / PROJECT TITLE
3	Land payments made in respect of CIL charged by the District Council, and CIL collected by way of a land payment which has not been spent if at the end of the reported year:- (a) development consistent with a relevant purpose has not commenced on the acquired land; or (b) the acquired land (in whole or in part) has been used or disposed of for a purpose other than a relevant purpose; and the amount deemed to be CIL by virtue of regulation 73(9) has not been spent.	0
4 (a)	Total CIL receipts for the reported year	£1,183,301.60
4 (b)	Total CIL expenditure for the reported year	£65,109
4 (c) (i)	The items of infrastructure to which CIL (including land payments) has been applied	Recreation Facilities at Beechwood Hall (£36,897) Playground Improvement at Telscombe Cliffs and East Saltdean (£28,212)
4 (c) (ii)	Amount of CIL expenditure on each item	
4 (c) (iii)	Amount of CIL applied to repay money borrowed, including any interest, with details of the infrastructure items which that money was used to provide (wholly or in part)	n/a
4 (c) (iv)	Amount of CIL applied to administrative expenses pursuant to regulation 61, and that amount expressed as a percentage of CIL collected in that year in accordance with that regulation	£199,361.69 which includes £6,807.47 for 16/17 £133,389.15 for 17/18 £59,165.08 for 18/19
4 (ca) (i)	Amount of CIL passed to any local council under (neighbourhood portion)	£337,512.44
4 (ca) (ii)	Amount of CIL passed to any person to apply it to funding infrastructure	£0
4 (cb) (i)	Amount of neighbourhood portion recovered from local councils or held for areas with no local	£0

	council	
4 (cb) (ii)	Items of infrastructure funded with neighbourhood portion recovered from local councils or held for areas with no local council	n/a
4 (cc)	Summary any notices served to recover neighbourhood portion from local councils	n/a
4 (d) (i)	Amount of CIL receipts for the reported year retained at the end of the reported year other than the neighbourhood portion	£721,515.08
4 (d) (ii)	Amount of CIL receipts from previous years retained at the end of the reported year other than the neighbourhood portion	£2,523,790.38
4 (d) (iii)	Amount of CIL receipts for the reported year retained for areas with no local council	n/a
4 (d) (iv)	Amount of CIL receipts from previous years retained at the end of the reported year for areas with no local council	£1,606.28
4 (e)	Infrastructure payments	n/a

5.6. The governance arrangements for Lewes District Council involve the distribution of CIL receipts into 4 Pots for spending. Different types of infrastructure are funded from 3 of the Pots and the 4th Pot is for spending on CIL administration. Therefore the annual reporting also includes the Pot balances and shows which Pot has funded which item of infrastructure or where funds have been allocated to projects not yet implemented. The table below shows the monies collected from 1st December 2015 to 31st March 2019.

Table 13 CIL Receipts relating to the Pots

POT	BALANCE – CUMULATIVE TO 31ST MARCH 2019	PROJECTS FUNDED/ FUNDS ALLOCATED	COST OF PROJECTS
County Pot	£1,909,359.83	Expansion to Seahaven Academy A259 Junction Improvements	£1,200,000 £300,000
District Parish Pot	£636,453.28	Playground Improvements in Telscombe and East Saltdean Recreation Facilities at Beechwood Park Newhaven Skatepark and Pumptrack Newick Village Hall Improvements Wivelsfield Village Hall Improvements Seaford Table tennis Tables at the Salt Newhaven Planters	£28,212 £36,897 £50,000 £25,000 £173,000 £3,000 £8,975

		and Benches	
Community Pot	£636,453.28	ANPR Cameras (Newick and Chailey)	£17,000
Admin Pot	£199,361.69	Software maintenance Officer costs Officer Training Pre-implementation costs	£199,361.69

- 5.7. Charging authorities can use funds from the levy to recover the costs of administering the levy. To help with the initial set up costs, the regulations allow for a 'rolling cap' on administrative expenses. This covers the period comprising the first part of the year that an authority sets a levy (from 1st December 2015 to 31st March 2016 in our case) and the following 3 financial years taken as a whole (from 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2019).
- 5.8. Therefore, this CIL report includes administrative expenses for the first time. The funds collected in that respect were primarily allocated to officer costs and software maintenance. It also covered some of the pre-implementation costs for evidence gathering and officer training.
- 5.9. From next year onwards, we will be required to spend the fund in the administrative pot received in-year by the end of that year on our administrative expenses.
- 5.10. For each year when local councils (i.e. town and parish councils) receive neighbourhood funds through the levy, they must prepare a report. The report must be published on their website and will be included on ours as well.
- 5.11. The latest information on the [Community Infrastructure Levy](#) and the [CIL Spending](#) can be found on the relevant webpage.

6. Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Register

- 6.1. The Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 places a duty on local authorities in England to keep a register of individuals and associations of individuals who are seeking to acquire serviced plot of land in the area in order to build homes for those people to occupy as their main/sole residence.
- 6.2. Relevant authorities are not required to publish their register but are required to publicise it. However, they are encouraged to publish, in their Authority Monitoring Report, headline data on the demand for self-build and custom housebuilding revealed by their register and other sources.
- 6.3. Since April 2016, Lewes District Council has kept a register for the areas of Lewes district outside the South Downs National Park. The register provides us with valuable information about the level of demand for self-build and custom build plots in the local area. It will be a key part of our evidence base to understand existing and future needs for this type of housing and will help inform future plans and strategies for housing, and provide applicants with potential self-build and custom build opportunities (plots) in the local area.
- 6.4. Since March 2018 applications to the Self Build and Custom Housebuilding Register have been made via the Council's consultation portal rather than an online form.

What is self-build and custom housebuilding?

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

Lewes district's Register

- 6.9. At the time of publication the Register is within its fifth base period (31 October 2019 to 30 October 2020). The below table summarises the number of applications that have been submitted to date.

	Individuals	Associations	Total applicants
Base period 1 (1st April 2016 - 30 Oct 2016)	38	0	38
Base period 2 (31 Oct 2016 - 30 Oct 2017)	81	1	82
Base period 3 (31 Oct 2017 - 30 Oct 2018)	43	2	45
Base period 4 (31 Oct 2018 - 30 Oct 2019)	61	0	61
Total over Base periods 1, 2 and 3	223	3	226
Current Base period 5 (31 Oct 2019 - 30 Oct 2020)	18	0	18
Total over Base periods 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	241	3	244

6.10. To date, the number of registrations has varied in number with the peak of 82 applications within base period 2. The number of registrations in the last full base period (4) has increased from the previous year. The information collected should be addressed carefully. Applicants have the possibility to apply for other Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Register without other restriction than the eligibility criteria⁶.

6.11. The below table summarises the number of dwellings granted planning permission which were granted self-build relief through CIL. It should be noted that the actual number of self build dwellings may be higher. For example where developments failed to adhere to regulations entitling them to CIL relief, then these dwellings will not be included in the below figures.

	Number of dwellings granted self build relief
Base period 1 (1st April 2016 - 30 Oct 2016)	8
Base period 2 (31 Oct 2016 - 30 Oct 2017)	11
Base period 3 (31 Oct 2017 - 30 Oct 2018)	11
Base period 4 (31 Oct 2018 - 30 Oct 2019)	10
Total	40

⁶ The essential eligibility criteria are the following: being aged 18 or older; being a British citizen, a national of a EEA State other than the UK, or national of Switzerland; and seeking to acquire a serviced plot of land in the local planning authority's area to build a house to occupy as your sole or main residence

7. Core Strategy Policy reporting

- 7.1. This section of the AMR sets out the indicators against which spatial and core policies within the Core Strategy are monitored. These indicators have been developed as part of the Core Strategy monitoring framework.
- 7.2. A brief commentary follows each target table to provide some analysis on the indicator outcomes, highlighting policy/target achievement and underperformance.
- 7.3. Table 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 Key⁷






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)	As of 1 st April 2018: 1,848 net completions (231 per annum average for plan period to date) As at April 2019:	↑

⁷ The progress symbols have been updated in this 2018 AMR for the purpose of consistency

		2129 net completions (237 p/a average for plan period).	
	(ii) Total number of housing completions for previous monitoring year (net)	2017/18: 341 2018/19: 281	
	(iii) Housing land supply – position	As of 1 st April 2018: Unable to demonstrate deliverable housing land equivalent to 4.99 years (4.92 years outside the SDNP) As of 1 st October 2018: Able to demonstrate deliverable housing land equivalent to 5.32 years (5.22 years outside the SDNP) As at 1 st April 2019: Able to demonstrate a housing land supply of 5.59 years, a surplus of 208 net dwellings (outside the SDNP).	
	(iv) Number of dwellings permitted on unidentified windfall sites per annum.	2017/18: 111 2018/19: 114	
	(v) Number of dwellings permitted on rural exception sites	2017/18: 0 2018/19: 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	2017/18: Timetable for cross-authority work expected 2018. 2018/19: as of January 2020; Imminent appointment of post to produce formal SoC setting out project plan and	

	delivered within or partially within the Lewes District plan area. The timetable for this work is expected to be agreed in 2016.	scope	
1c. To deliver 74,000 square metres of employment floorspace (gross) between 2012 and 2031	(i) Amount of floorspace developed for employment land (gross)	2017/18: 10,190m ² 2018/19 13,339m ²	↑
	(ii) Cumulative amount of floorspace developed for employment land (gross)	To 1 st April 2018: 20,418.4m ² To 1 st April 2019: 33,757.4m ²	↑
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

- 7.4. The Core Strategy housing requirement figure of 6,926 net dwellings has been disaggregated between the areas inside and outside the South Downs National Park. This reflects the outcome of the legal challenge on the Core Strategy where Spatial Policies 1 and 2 were quashed, so far as they relate to the SDNP. Furthermore, the SDNPA has also now adopted its own Park-wide Local Plan and the Council required its disaggregated housing figure for LPP2. The Council now only supplies the figure for outside of the SDNP.
- 7.5. The Council's five year supply dipped below five years in 2017/18 for the first time since the Core Strategy's adoption, due to the uncertainty over the progress of a couple of larger sites. However, as at 1 October 2018 and April 2019 the Council's five year supply position (outside the SDNP), improved to 5.22 years and 5.59 years respectively.
- 7.6. A review of the Spatial Policies 1, 2 and 8 will be triggered in April 2022 if the required transport mitigation measures to accommodate additional homes at Peacehaven/ Telscombe have not been identified to solve capacity constraints on the A259 to the satisfaction and agreement of the local highway authority.
- 7.7. There has been a small increase in the indicator 1a(iv) in the number of dwellings permitted on unidentified windfall sites, rising from 111 dwellings to 114 dwellings. These are small sites (5 net units or less) that are not allocated. 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.
- 7.8. A figure of '0' has been recorded consistently against indicator 1a(v) for five years. 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.

- 7.9. The amount of employment floor space developed has increased by 13,339m²; this is a 31% increase from 2017/18 and cumulatively is 46% of the target figure of 74,000m² employment floorspace required by 2031.

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) ⁸	(i) Gross number of affordable housing completions per annum	2017/18: 76 2018/19: 30	↓
	(ii) Percentage of affordable dwellings completed	2017/18: 22% 2018/19: 11%	↓
	(iii) Percentage of applications of 10 units or more meeting 40% affordable housing target	2017/18: 33% 2018/19: 80%	↑
	(iv) Average house price by type	2017 Q2 All -£357,523 Detached - £458,250 Semi-detached - £337,419 Terraced - £334,448 Flat/Maisonette - £224,663 2018 Q2 – All- £387,684 Detached - £553,777 Semi-detached - £356,158 Terraced - £361,850 Flat/Maisonette - £202,252	▲

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

	(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	31 st March 2017: 1,918 31 st August 2017: 945 7 th March 2019: 869	↑
<i>Sources: LDC, ESIF</i>			

Commentary

7.10. When reading the figures for applications meeting the affordable housing target (indicator 2aiii), for this and previous AMRs, it should be noted that the fluctuations in percentages achieved are against a changing affordable housing policy position. This was firstly due to the Core Strategy introducing new policy requirements and then, at the national planning policy level, changes through a Written Ministerial Statement and the NPPF.

7.11. The below table summarises the changes that occurred and the impact this had on the Council's affordable housing policy requirements.

Timeframe	Policy Level	Policy Requirement
From 2003 – November 2014	Local – RES9 of 2003 Lewes District Local Plan	Developments of 15 or more require 25% contribution
November 2014 – July 2015	National – 2014 Written Ministerial Statement	Developments of 10 or more require 25% contribution
July 2015 – May 2016	Local – CP1 of Local Plan Part 1: Joint Core Strategy	Developments of: 6-8 units provide 2 affordable units; 9-10 units provide 3 affordable units; and 11 or more require 40% contribution
May 2016 – July 2018	National – paragraph Planning Practice Guidance	Developments of 11 or more require 40% contribution
July 2018 – to date	National – paragraph 63 2018 NPPF	Developments of 10 or more require 40% contribution

- 7.12. Three planning applications were approved in 2018/19 which were large enough to trigger affordable housing contributions. Of the three applications, two met the 40% affordable housing target and one provided 14.8% (4 units out of 27) plus a financial contribution. Two further proposals were approved by the Council for 100% affordable.
- 7.13. 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. It is anticipated that the number of affordable housing completions for 2019/20 will be similar to 2018/19 but increase from 2020/21. This will be largely achieved by the strategic sites, including Lower Hoddern Farm, North of Bishop's Lane, remainder of Greenhill Way all currently under construction, but also by neighbourhood plan allocations and further Council-owned sites coming forward.
- 7.14. A review of Core Policy 1 will be considered in the event of a greater than 10% drop in house prices and/or a significant increase in build costs. In such event, any decision with reasoning as to whether or not to review the policy will be published by the District Council and National Park Authority. Between Q2 2017 and Q2 2018 there has been an increase in house price across all house types except flat/maisonettes. Detached houses saw the largest increase in house price.
- 7.15. Between 31 March 2017 and 31 August 2017 there had been a significant decrease in registrations on the Council housing register. This is likely to be due 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. Between August 2017 and 31 March 2019 the number of households decreased by 76. Whilst demands for 1 and 2 bedrooms have decreased the most, 3, 4 and 5 bedroom need also decreased.

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 %	2011 (District): - Whole house/bungalow (detached) – 35.1% - (semi-detached) – 26.5% - (terraced) – 19.1% - Flat, maisonette or apartment (flats/tenement) – 14.3% - (part of a converted/shared house) – 3.3% - (in commercial	✘

		<p>building) – 1.3% - (caravan or mobile/temporary structure) – 0.5%</p> <p>2018: no updated data</p> <p>2019: no updated data</p>	
	(ii) Number of C2 dwellings permitted and completed	<p>As of 1st April 2018: 2 permitted 0 completed</p> <p>2018/19: None permitted or completed</p>	↓
3b. Achieve residential densities in the region of 47 – 57 dwellings per hectare for towns and 20 – 30 dwellings per hectare for villages	(i) Average density of new house building, dwellings per hectare (dph)	<p>2017/18: 58</p> <p>2018/19: 60</p>	↑
	(ii) Average density of residential developments over 6 units for i) towns and ii) villages (planning applications received not completions)	<p>2017/18: Average for towns: 49dph Average for villages: 14dph</p> <p>2018/19: Average for towns: 117dph Average for villages: 12dph</p>	↑
	(iii) Percentage of new dwellings completed at: less than 30dph; between 30 and 50dph; and above 50dph	<p>2017/18: Less than 30 dph – 40%; Dwellings between 30 and 50 dph - 19%; Dwellings above 50 dph – 40%</p> <p>2018/19: Less than 30 dph – 46%; Dwellings between 30 and 50 dph - 20%; Dwellings above 50 dph – 33%</p>	↓
Sources: LDC, ESIF			

Commentary

- 7.16. Indicator 3a(i) is informed by the census, therefore it is unlikely that it can be updated until the next census in 2021.
- 7.17. The average density of new house building (completions) has increased slightly since the last report. The figure is in line with previous years. The 2016/17 figure of 91 is considered to be skewed by a number of larger developments in Newhaven and Chailey, which increased the figures for this indicator.
- 7.18. The average density for developments over 6 units in towns has increased significantly since the last report. This is predominately the result of four applications in Peacehaven, Seaford and Lewes for flatted developments, including conversions, which can increase the average density considerably. For villages, the average density on applications received in 2018/19 has decreased slightly and away from the target density range for villages as set out in Core Policy 2.
- 7.19. Since the last AMR, the number of completed developments which are a density of less than 30 dph has increased by 6%. The number of completed developments at a density of between 30 and 50 dph is very similar to last year's AMR. The number of completed developments at a density of more than 50 dph has decreased by 7%, back to levels seen in 2016/17. Whilst there has been an increase of completed development in the lowest density category the majority of completed developments are 30dph or more, making efficient use of land.

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	↔
	(iii) Number of pitches allocated in the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD	2018/19: LPP2 has allocated 1 site for 5 permanent pitches SDNP: 5 pitches	↑

Sources: LDC




Commentary

- 7.20. The 2014 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) sets out the recommended level of permanent pitch provision for each of the local planning authorities within East Sussex, including the area of the SDNP that falls within the county. Overall 13 net additional permanent pitches need to be delivered within Lewes district.
- 7.21. The GTAA identifies the need for 8 net permanent pitches within the National Park and 5 outside. 2 permanent pitches were granted permission within the South Downs National Park in 2017/18. A temporary planning permission for 1 pitch within the SDNP was renewed in 2015, which lapsed on the 17th December 2018.
- 7.22. The Council carried out an extensive search for potential suitable sites for Gypsy and Traveller use. A site has now been allocated in Plumpton Green for 5 pitches in the emerging Local Plan Part 2; Policy GT01. This site is not identified in the Plumpton Neighbourhood Plan. The SDNP has allocated 2 sites for a total of 5 permanent pitches within their adopted Local Plan. There is therefore a small shortfall of just 1 pitch against Core Policy 3.

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	2017/18: -8,510m ² 2018/19: 2,486m ²	↑
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)	2017/18: Net 1.45 Gross 5.49 2018/19: Net -4.6 Gross 6.71	↓
	(ii) Loss of employment land in local authority area.	2017/18: Net loss of 8510m ² 2018/19: No net loss	↑
5c. Encourage sustainable tourism and promote growth in	(i) Number of jobs in the tourism sector	2016: 4,119 2017: No data 2018: 3,179	↓

this sector	(ii) 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	
5d. To bring about improvements to the condition of existing and future employment premises and to encourage sustainable working practices	(i) Number of business enterprises by age of business: Less than 2 years old	2013: 500 March 2015: 730 2018: No updated data 2019: No updated data	✘
	(ii) Number of Local Development Orders	None	
	(iii) Percentage of residents working at or from home	2011: 14.3% 2018: No updated data 2019: 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% 2018: No updated data 2019: 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%	
	(ii) Numbers of Adult learners	2016/17: 5,420 2017/18: 4,980 2018/19: no data available	✘
<i>Sources: LDC, ESIF, ONS</i>			

Commentary




7.23. In 2018/19 there was a net gain (-2,486m²) of employment land developed, with large net completions in B mixed and B8 employment space, which have off set the large net loss in B1a space.

7.24. The number of jobs within the tourism sector had improved since 2012; however there was a significant drop (almost 23%) between the last reported figure in 2016 and 2018. The contribution to the District's economy made by visitors has recovered to £180.8m compared to £174.67m in 2017. Despite this, the visitor economy indicators show both an increase and decrease in the growth of tourism. The 2018 Cambridge Model for the Economic Impact of Tourism on Lewes District 2018, reports that the overall trend for tourism in Lewes reflects an industry that is growing.

Figures show that both the length of stay and money spent from overnight tourism trips, both domestic and overseas, increased in the last reported year. However, the number of day trips and money spent both decreased.

- 7.25. Indicator 5d(i) has no updated data: the ONS reports that there were 350 small businesses (10-49 employees) in Lewes in 2019, but a count of which of these business are under 2 years old is not available. Indicators 5d(iii) and 5d(iv) are informed by the 2011 Census, therefore it is unlikely that it can be updated until the next census in 2021.
- 7.26. The source of data for indicator 5d(iv) has changed the method by which the information is broken down. The data is now reflected as travelling less than 10km rather than 5km. There has not been data available to update this indicator for the previous two years.
- 7.27. The percentage of adults with degree level (or equivalent) qualifications, 5e(i) has slightly decreased since 2017 when data was last available; there is not currently data available post 2018 for the number of adult learners in Lewes. ESiF have advised that the sample taken to show the percentage of adults with degree level qualifications is very small, and therefore is not necessarily a true reflection of the number increasing or decreasing and this should be considered for future AMRs.

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	
	(ii) Number of day visitors to the district	2016: 3,200,000 2017: 3,106,000 2018: 3,010,000	
	(iii) Number of jobs in the tourism sector	2015: 3,419 2016: 4,119 2017: No updated data 2018: 3,179	
Sources: Tourism South East			

Commentary

- 7.28. The contribution of tourism to the district economy has increased from £174,674,000 to £180.8million. The change comes from the growth in overnight trips from both domestic and overseas visitors. However, overall this is partially offset against a fall in day trips.
- 7.29. The visitor economy indicators show mixed picture in the growth of tourism. Whilst 6a(ii) and (iii) show a decrease in expenditure and number of day visitors, the number of overnight stays were up by 7% and these visitors spent around £80 million, a rise of 10% from 2017. The 2018 Cambridge Model for the Economic Impact of Tourism on Lewes District report, where the above figures are taken from, considers that the overall trend for tourism in Lewes is improving.
- 7.30. Tourism remains an important growing sector for the local economy, bucking regional and national trends of low or declining figures. This is particularly noticeable in the overnight trips from overseas visitors, who are also staying longer, compared to 2017 figures.
- 7.31. Further investigation will be made into the cause in decline of day trips and reported in the next AMR.

Accessibility and Community Services

Table 22 Retail and Sustainable Tow 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 2018: No updated data 2019: No updated data	×

	(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>	×
	(iii) Access to town centres (percentage of households who have access to a town centre within 15 minutes via different transport modes)	<p>2014: Public Transport/walking – 32.9%, Cycle – 53.1%, Car – 73.4%</p> <p>2016: Public transport/walking – 30.7%, Cycle – 54.8%, Car – 74.8%</p> <p>2018/19: No updated data</p>	×
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	<p>2012: Lewes Town Centre (TC) – 5.2% Newhaven TC – 21% (2009) Peacehaven SCR – 10% Peacehaven Meridian Centre – 6.25% Seaford TC – 7.2%</p> <p>2017/18: No updated data</p> <p>2018/19: No updated data</p>	×

	(ii) Net amount of completed retail development (sqm)	2017/18: 147m ² 2018/19: -688 m ²	↓
Sources: ESIF, 2012 Shopping and Town Centres Study (GL Hearn), LDC			

Commentary

- 7.32. Only some data has been released since 2013 to update this table for indicators 7a(iii). A new method of collecting data for this indicator, or a new indicator, may need to be found for future AMRs.
- 7.33. The latest figures for 14a(i) and (ii) were released by the Department for Transport in December 2019 and these are for 2017. Whilst the average time to walk or take public transport to work, FE colleges and hospitals has slightly fallen since the last recorded figures in 2013, all other travel time to services have risen.
- 7.34. The Lewes District Shopping and Town Centre Study was undertaken in 2012 which showed an improvement in vacancy rates 7b(i) for all of the towns where data was available. However, we do not have more recent figures to publish.

Table 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 (D1 and D2) in the past year (sqm)	2016/17: 1663.27m ² 2017/18: 7754.76m ² 2018/19: 667m 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	2019 - Improvements to the A259 junctions Recreational facilities at Beechwood Hall Newhaven Skatepark and Pumptrack Playground Improvements - facilities in Telscombe Cliffs and East Saltdean	◆
	(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	
	(iii) Infrastructure improvements identified in Infrastructure Delivery Plan implemented	2019: Seahaven Academy Expansion A259 Improvements Newhaven Skate Park and Pump Track	◆
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			


Commentary

The Community Infrastructure Levy was implemented in the district from 1st December 2015. Bids for CIL will be accepted twice a year in December and June and recommendation from Cabinet will be sought in March and September. This 2018/19 report gives the first list of projects funded by CIL contributions. The overall number of contributions shows a decrease since the previous year with a 55% drop in contributions. This is due to the CIL payment process. A payment becomes due at the commencement of a scheme, but can be received up to a year after when the payment policy allows. It is dependent on works starting on site. The 55% decrease reflects the number of payments made for that year only, but the payment policies should be taken into account.

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

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 and LNRs	SNCIs – 86 2016: 1,226 hectares (4.2% of District) 2017 – 1,226 ha (4.2% of District) 2018: No change in data 2019: No change in data	↔

		<p>LNRs – 4 2016: 349.9 hectares (1.2% of District) 2017 – 349.9 ha, 1.2% of district)</p> <p>2018: No change in data</p> <p>2019: No change in data</p>	
	<p>(ii) Condition of internationally and nationally important wildlife and geological sites (SSSIs and SACs)</p>	<p>SACs – 2016: Castle Hill – 114.58 hectares (both in Lewes District and Brighton & Hove). 35.20% favourable, 64.80% unfavourable but recovering. Lewes Downs – 165.04 hectares. 95.55% of SAC land favourable. 4.45% unfavourable but recovering.</p> <p>2019: No change</p> <p>SSSIs – 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: SSSIs - 1872</p>	


		ha, 6.4% of district 53.9% Favourable, 43.8% Unfavourable recovering, 1.1% Unfavourable no change, 1.1% Unfavourable declining 1.1%	
<i>Sources: Natural England, Sussex Wildlife Trust</i>			

Commentary

- 7.36. Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs) are now referred to as Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs). A Local Wildlife Site is defined as a discrete area of land which is considered to be of significance for its wildlife. This year's data shows that there again has been no change in the number and extent of LWS and LNRs.
- 7.37. Sussex Wildlife Trust implemented a new reporting system for last year's AMR which means some statistics were not comparable to 2016/17 AMR. The changes included:
- Records recorded at a 2km resolution have been excluded from the analysis which explains why the numbers in some species categories have gone down;
 - Sussex Ornithological Society has revised the list of Sussex Notable Birds and it now includes more species which explains the noticeable rise in this figure; and
 - AMRs for all West Sussex districts have been carried out on approved residential planning applications, in comparison to last year where some districts used commenced applications
- 7.38. A report generated by Natural England in January 2020 indicated that there has been no change to the condition of Lewes Downs SSSI or SAC site or the condition of Castle Hill SAC. However, over the past few years there has been progress at Castle Hill. They state that both sites are moving in the right direction with the required management in place, which they hope to report an improvement in the monitored condition in the next year or two. The designation for the SAC and SSSI are both for chalk grassland and although the SSSI for Lewes Downs has one separate area of land that is not included in the SAC, the condition assessment will be similar. The overall percentage of unfavourable and declining SSSI designated area has decreased from 2.2% to 1.1% which is an improvement, whilst the SSSIs considered favourable or unfavourable but recovering have increased by 1.1%.

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	(i) Number of Air Quality	2016: 2 (Lewes Town Centre and Newhaven	

Quality Management Areas (AQMA's)	Management Areas	Town Centre) 2018: No Change 2019: No Change	
10b. To ensure that annual mean Nitrogen Dioxide levels in any designated AQMA's do not rise year on year	(i) Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Levels	2013: Lewes AQMA: 19 ug/m ³ 2015: Lewes PM _{2.5} = 11.55µg/m ³ (Sussex Air) 2018: no updated data 2019: Lewes AQMA - 19ug/m ³ PM ¹⁰ - 18µg/m ³ * this figure was annualised due to insufficient data	◆
10c. To improve air quality through the promotion of suitably located new development/services and through sustainable transport	(i) Mode of travel to work	2011 ⁹ : 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%). 2018: No updated data 2019: 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%	↑
	(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,	✘


⁹ Revised version released by ONS, April 2014




		Hospital – 27, Primary School – 11, Secondary Schools – 18, Town Centre - 18 2018: No updated data 2019: No updated data	
<i>Sources: Sussex Air, ESIF, LDC</i>			


Commentary

- 7.39. There has been no new AQMA in addition to the Lewes and Newhaven AQMAs. Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Levels in the Lewes AQMA, 10b(i), are the same as they were in 2013. Research into the monitoring of PM^{2.5} levels has led to the suggestion that levels of PM¹⁰ are more widely monitored and therefore more useful for comparisons, and that the indicator should be amended in future years to monitor this pollutant.
- 7.40. The number of large development completions within 30 minutes of public transport has remained unchanged in recent years showing that the majority of large developments delivered are in sustainable locations, in terms of access to services.
- 7.41. Indicators 10c(i) is informed by the census, therefore it is unlikely that it can be updated until the next Census in 2021.
- 7.42. No more recent data has been provided for Indicator 10c(iii) since 2013.

Table 26 Natural Environment & Landscape Character Indicators

CORE POLICY 10 Natural Environment & Landscape Character <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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)	SACs – 2018: Castle Hill – 114.58 hectares (both in Lewes District and Brighton & Hove). 35.20% favourable, 64.80% unfavourable but recovering. Lewes Downs – 165.04 hectares. 95.55% of SAC land favourable. 4.45% unfavourable but	

		<p>recovering.</p> <p>2019: No change</p> <p>SSSIs – 2016: 97.5% of SSSI's considered favourable or unfavourable but recovering; 0.3% unfavourable and stable; 0.4% unfavourable and declining; 0.8% not assessed</p> <p>2017: 660.5 ha of land - 59% of SSSI's assessed as favourable, 41% unfavourable but recovering</p> <p>2018 : No change</p> <p>2018/19: SSSIs - 1872 ha, 6.4% of district. 53.9% Favourable 43.8% Unfavourable recovering, 1.1% Unfavourable no change, 1.1% Unfavourable declining</p>	
	(ii) Area of land designated as Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) - district	2016: 1,226 (ha) 2017: No change 2018: No change 2019: No change	
	(iii) Area of Land designated as Local Nature Reserve	2016: 349.9 (ha) 2017: 349.89 (ha) 2018: 349.89 (ha) 2019: No change	
11b. To seek a net gain in biodiversity resources, therefore contributing to the targets set out in the Sussex Biodiversity	(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	

Action Plan	(ii) Total area (m ²) of land designated as SAC's, SSSI's, SNCI's and LNR's	2016: 3,641.6 (ha) 2017: 3,641.6 (ha) 2018: 3,641.6 (ha) 2019: No change	
<i>Sources: Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre, Natural England, Sussex Wildlife Trust, ESIF</i>			

Commentary



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

7.44. In a report generated by Natural England in January 2020, there has been no change to the Lewes Downs site or in the condition of Castle Hill. However, over the past few years there has been progress at Castle Hill. They state that both sites are moving in the right direction with the required management in place, which they hope to report an improvement in the monitored condition in the next year or two.

7.45. SSSIs considered favourable or unfavourable but recovering have increased by 1.1% and those whose condition is considered to be unfavourable and declining has decreased by 1.1% to 1.1%.

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


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	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

7.47. Since the previous AMR findings, there has only been a single application proposing a partial demolition of a listed building (extension) to create a new single storey rear extension. This application received no objection from the Council's Specialist Conservation officer and no comment from Historic England.

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	
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	×

Sources: Environment Agency, LDC

Commentary

7.48. In 2018/19, 1 planning permission was granted contrary to the advice of the Environmental Agency, the same number as the previous years.

7.49. Sustainable urban drainage systems are being incorporated to developments. However, it has been highlighted this year that the existing indicator for SuDS could be refined to capture the range of SuDS interventions that are now implemented and monitored by ESCC, as the Lead Local Flood Authority. This would primarily be for larger developments.

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>2018: 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, 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>	×
	(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	<p>2016/17: 84%</p> <p>2017/18: 84%</p> <p>2018/19: 85%</p>	↑

	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	2011: Public Transport, 15.4% 2018: No updated data	✘
	(ii) Net increase/ decrease in rights of way	Dec 2014: 356 miles June 2016: 353 miles Nov 2017: 356 miles Oct 2018: 370 miles 2019: 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 2018: No updated data 2019: No updated data	✘
<i>Sources: ESIF, LDC, ESCC</i>			

Commentary

7.50. The latest figures for 14a(i) and (ii) were released by the Department for Transport in December 2019 and these are for 2017. Whilst the average time to walk or take public transport to work, FE colleges and hospitals has slightly fallen since the last recorded figures in 2013, all other travel time to services have risen. A similar scenario can be seen in cycle times to services. The average minimum time it takes to cycle to local food stores has decreased and the time of all other cycle journeys to services has increased. The overall picture for this target, according to the Core Strategy indicators, is that development completed this year had been located in slightly further from services.

7.51. ESCC stated that the increase to indicator 14b(ii) in 2018 was due to a few legal changes on the network over the past year, and the change in database as the line data was remapped. There was no change to rights of way in 2019.

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

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
15a. To support low carbon and renewable	(i) Number of planning applications	2016/17: 6 2017/18: 7	↓

energy installations	received and granted consent relating to renewable energy installations	2018/19: 4	
	(ii) Carbon Dioxide emissions per capita per sector: Total emissions (kt)	2016: 413 2017: 392 2018: no updated data 2019: 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

- 7.53. Indicator 15a(i) reports a fall in applications received and granted permission relating to renewable energy installations compared to the previous 2 years. This should be carefully monitored to ensure that all relevant applications are being captured and that appropriate measures are in place to encourage renewable energy installations, particularly into developments.
- 7.54. Data for indicator 15a(ii) has been updated for 2017 and shows a decrease in CO₂ emissions, continuing the overall downward trend seen over the last five years of recorded data. There is no further updated data.
- 7.55. Indicators 15b(i) and 15c(i) are currently not monitored as the necessary mechanism for doing so are not in place yet. However, discussions with colleagues are taking place to find a suitable method to monitor these indicators.

Limitations

- 7.56. The 2018/19 update of the AMR has identified several limitations which are consistent over the monitoring years, thus highlighting a potential need to revise or update the indicators.
- 7.57. Certain indicators that rely on external reports have not been updated as the reports are now out of date e.g. The Town Centre Study 2012 and the Department of Transport figures for accessibility and sustainability. This also applies to the ESiF figures, for example the organisation has advised that there have been a number of problems with data relating to employment, town centres, education and health services and it is currently awaiting correction of the data as far back as 2015 before updating accessibility data on the ESiF website. This impacts on the updates for indicators for Core Policies 6, 9 and 13.
- 7.58. Many indicators rely on the 2011 Census. The omission of updates for these indicators since 2011 demonstrates that the information is only available from this source and therefore alternative indicators may monitor the affected polices more closely.
- 7.59. Research into the sources of two separate indicators has revealed that the information required is not readily available and therefore queries the suitability of the indicators. 13b(i), measuring the percentage of developments incorporating SuDS, has been queried by ESCC as being too vague to sufficiently monitor how many developments incorporate SuDS as the schemes will vary greatly depending on the size and type of development. An indicator for air quality levels for Core Policy 9, the levels of nitrogen dioxide, has also been queried by ESCC as the LDC AMR monitors a pollutant PM^{2.5} which is not widely monitored outside the authority. PM¹⁰ is more commonly monitored and therefore would allow useful comparisons with other authorities.

8. Neighbourhood Plan Policy reporting

- 8.1. This section of the AMR sets out the indicators against which Neighbourhood Planning policies within each Neighbourhood Plan are monitored.
- 8.2. Where relevant, analysis on the indicator outcomes is provided. However, most indicators are assessed for the first time against the policies. Therefore the data collected will constitute the baseline data which will be used to assess progress in future AMRs.
- 8.3. Table 15 sets out the key used to illustrate what progress has been made towards each target within the relevant monitoring period.

Newick Neighbourhood Plan

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

Table 31 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)	2017/18: 23 2018/19: 7	↑
	NNP(b) Number of windfall units permitted in/adjacent to Newick village in addition to allocated sites (HO2 – HO5)	2017/18: 2 (gross) 2018/19: 2 (net)	↔
	NNP(c) Affordable homes completed on allocated sites (HO2 – HO5)	2017/18: 12 2018/19: 0	↓
	NNP(d) Housing type as a percentage	2017/18: 1 Bedroom: 13% 2 Bedroom: 32% 3 Bedroom: 32% 4 Bedroom: 23% 2018/19: 3 Bedroom: 100%	▲
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

8.5. Within 2018/19, 7 dwellings had been completed on a site allocated within the Newick Neighbourhood Plan: Land at Cricketfields, (Policy HO2.1) with a contribution of 12 affordable units (completed and reported in 2017/18 monitoring year). The development is now complete. 77% of the Cricketfields development (LW/14/0924) is made up of 3 bedroom units or less. This is in line with the allocation's aim to deliver smaller size units.

Table 32 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)	2017/18: 0 2018/19: 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	↔	


Sources: LDC

Commentary

8.6. No net additional, or loss, of retail or business floorspace has been permitted between 1st April 2018 and 31st March 2019.

Table 33 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)	2017/18: 0 2018/19: 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)	2017/18: net gain 102sqm 2018/19: 0	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			




Commentary

8.7. A net gain of 102 sqm of playspace was delivered on the allocated site of Cricketfields during the 2017/18 monitoring year.

Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan

8.8. The Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan was 'made' (adopted) in February 2016.

Table 34 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	2017/18: 0 2018/19: 0	
	RNP(b) Number of employment site allocations developed	2017/18: 0 2018/19: 0	
	RNP(c) Net gain/loss of employment (A1, B1 and D2 use classes) floorspace (sqm)	2015/16: - 128 sqm 2016/17: 196sqm (net gain delivered, B1(a): 28sqm B1(c): 168sqm) 2017/18: 0sqm 2018/19: 0sqm	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

8.9. Although planning permissions have been granted for various changes of use potentially affecting employment land/buildings and retail provision in Ringmer, none started or have been completed during the 2018/19 monitoring year.

8.10. For the year 2017/18, there were some errors in the reporting of indicators, RNP(a) and RNP(c). For RNP(a), -417sqm was reported as lost during the monitoring year, however this development does not appear to have been given planning permission until this monitoring year, RNPA(c) had 746sqm reported against it, however this figure is not reflective of net completions as required by the indicator. As such, both figures have been amended to '0' for the last reporting year.



Table 35 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)	2017/18: 0 2018/19: 0	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

For the year 2017/18, there was an error in the reporting of indicator, RNP(d). There were no net completions demonstrating either a loss or gain of the relevant use classes and as such, this figure has been amended to '0'. There has been no net loss or gain this reporting year as there has been no commercial completions.

Table 36 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)	2017/18: 12 2018/19: 9	
	RNP(f) Net dwellings granted planning permission on non-allocated sites	2017/18: 5 2018/19: 0	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

8.11. Nine net dwellings on an allocated site (RES8: Sunnymede garden, Norlington Land) was granted planning permission in 2018/19. This is a reserved matters application

following outline permission in 2016/17. No dwellings on non-allocated residential sites have been granted planning permission during this reporting year.

Table 37 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)	2017/18: 0 (1 site removed for viability) 2018/19: 0	
	RNP(h) Housing type of affordable units as a percentage	2017/18: 0 2018/19: 0	

Sources: LDC

Commentary

- 8.12. Policy 6.2 sets the minimum level of affordable housing that should be developed in the Parish for the plan period in line with CP1 of the Core Strategy. As explained in paragraphs 7.10 - 7.11, the Council had to align its affordable housing policy with national policy after the adoption of the Core Strategy hence after the Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan was made.
- 8.13. The Council fully supports the target of delivering 80 affordable housing on allocated sites up to 2030 but does not have the power to enforce it. CP1 of the Core Strategy, as amended by national policy, allows the Council to seek 40% affordable housing for residential development of 10 units or more. It should be noted that Policy 6.2 was written and adopted against the original
- 8.14. 2018/19 has seen no contributions to affordable housing within Ringmer Parish. Consequently, there are no completions to assess the performance of indicator RNP(h) for 2018/19.

Table 38 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	2017/18: 0 2018/19: 0	

Sources: LDC

Commentary

8.15. No comment.



Table 39 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)	2017/18: 0 2018/19: 0	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

No planning permissions were approved contrary to officer's recommendations affecting Ringmer Green Conservation Area.

Table 40 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 2017/18: No updated data 2018/19: No updated data	
	RNP(l) Condition of Lewes Downs SAC	2015/16: 165.04 ha 95.55% favourable 4.45% unfavourable but recovering. 2017/18: No updated data 2018/19: No updated data	
<i>Sources: Natural England</i>			

Commentary

- 8.16. The Plashett Park Wood SSSI was assessed unfavourable but recovering in October 2010.
- 8.17. 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.
- 8.18. There are 13 live units for the Lewes Downs SAC of which over 95% are in a favourable condition. All the units have not been assessed at the same time: 2 units were last assessed in October 2008, 7 units in May 2009 and 4 units in July 2015.

Wivelsfield Neighbourhood Plan

- 8.19. This plan was adopted on 7 December 2016.

Table 41 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)	2017/18: 0 2018/19: 0	↔
	WNP (b) Net affordable homes completed on allocated site Policy 2i.	2017/18: 0 2018/19: 0	↔
	WNP (c) Housing type* (as a percentage) delivered on allocated site Policy 2i.	2017/18: 0 2018/19: 0	↔
Sources: LDC * 1, 2, 3, 4+ bed and semi-detached, detached, terraced homes.			

Commentary

- 8.20. Planning permission (LW/18/0437) has been granted for two detached dwellings on a site allocated under Policy 2ii. As at 1 April 2019 construction had not started.

Table 42 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	2017/18: 0 2018/19: 0	
	WNP (e) Net loss/ gain of employment and business use (B use classes)	2017/18: 504sqm 2018/19: 0	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			





Commentary

8.21. No commentary to be made against indicator WNP (d) or WNP (e).

Hamsey Neighbourhood Plan

8.22. Hamsey neighbourhood plan was adopted on 21 July 2016.

Table 43 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.	2016/17: 0 2017/18: 0 2018/19: 91%	
	HNP (b) Housing type and mix* (as a percentage) delivered in the last year.	2017/18: 3 Bedroom: 100% 2018/19: 1 Bedroom: 7% 2 Bedroom: 26% 3 Bedroom: 22% 4 Bedroom: 44%	
	HNP (c) Net affordable homes completed	2017/18: 0 2018/19: 11	
	HNP (d) Net housing delivered between 20-30 dph	2017/18: 1 2018/19: 29	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			
* 1, 2, 3, 4+ bed and semi-detached, detached, terraced homes.			

Commentary

8.23. 91% of completed dwellings were delivered on brownfield land during 2018/19. 32 net dwellings were completed in total, with 29 on brownfield land and three on greenfield land.

- 8.24. Policy H6 seeks a mix of housing inline with local housing needs evidence. Core Policy 2 (*Housing Type, Mix and Density*) requires smaller, one and two bedroom dwellings. 33% of dwellings completed in 2018/19 met this requirement, with the remaining dwellings being three or four bedroom. In this case the mix of the development, Chatfields, was considered appropriate.
- 8.25. The dwellings completed on brownfield land were at a density of between 20-30 dph, consistent with Core Policy 2 and Policy H9. The three dwellings delivered on the greenfield site were at a density of 12dph. As an agricultural site, lower densities are usual.

Plumpton Neighbourhood Plan

8.26. Plumpton neighbourhood plan was adopted 2 May 2018.

Table 44 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	◆
	PNP (b) Housing type and size (as a percentage) delivered on allocated sites.	2018/19: 0	◆
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	◆
	PNP (d) Net loss/ gain of shops or commercial uses (A use classes) (sqm completions).	2018/19: 0	◆

Sources: LDC

Commentary

8.27. This is the second AMR (the first full monitoring year) to monitor indicators relating to the adopted Plumpton Neighbourhood Plan. Some residential losses have been monitored on unidentified sites. However, there is still a net gain of 1 dwelling over the monitoring year. Planning permission for 20 dwellings has been granted on the allocated site Policy 5.4 Land rear of Oakfield (LW/17/0873).

There is no commentary on community facilities, employment or business uses.

9. Summary table of policy performance outcomes

Core Strategy

Table 45 Core Strategy Summary Table of Policy Performance Outcomes

TARGET	INDICATOR		
		2017/2018	2018/19
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) Number of dwellings permitted on rural exception sites	↑	↓
	(iii) Housing land supply – position	↑	↑
	(iv) Number of dwellings permitted on unidentified windfall sites per annum	↑	↑
	(v) Number of dwellings permitted on rural exception sites	↔	↔
1d. 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 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) ¹⁰	(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)	×	×
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)	↑	↑

¹⁰ Amended to reflect change in Government Planning Policy Guidance on affordable housing contributions

	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	↑	↑
5a. Identify sufficient sites to meet current and future needs (including office space)	(i) Net amount of floorspace developed for employment land	↑	↑
5b. No loss of employment land unless there are demonstrable economic viability or environmental amenity reasons for doing so (see policy wording)	(i) Net and gross employment land supply (hectares that have planning permission)	↓	↓
	(ii) Loss of employment land in local authority area.	↓	↑
5c. Encourage sustainable tourism and promote growth in this sector	(i) Number of jobs in the tourism sector	↑	↓
	(ii) Contribution to the District's economy made by visitors – turnover of local businesses	↑	↑
5d. To bring about improvements to the condition of existing and future employment premises and to encourage sustainable working	(i) Number of business enterprises by age of business: Less than 2 years old	◆	✘
	(ii) Number of Local Development Orders	↔	↔

practices	(iii) Percentage of residents working at or from home	◆	×
	(iv) Percentage of all people in employment travelling less than 5km to work		×
5e. Support opportunities for the 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)	◆	×
7b. To promote the vitality and viability of the district and town centres, but where local shops and facilities are no longer viable, consider for alternative uses.	(i) Retail unit vacancy rate in town centres Lewes town centre Newhaven town centre Peacehaven SCR Peacehaven Meridian Centre	◆	×

	Seaford town centre		
	(ii) Net amount of completed retail development (sq m)	↑	↓
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)	↓	↔
10a. To reduce the total number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA's)	(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	(i) Mode of travel to work	◆	✘

the promotion of suitably located new development/services and through sustainable transport	(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 conserved and enhanced to a high quality	(i) Condition and size of internationally and nationally important wildlife and geological sites (SSSIs and SACs)		
	(ii) Area of land designated as Site of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) – district		
	(iii) Area of Land designated as Local Nature Reserve		
11b. To seek a net gain in biodiversity resources, therefore contributing to the targets set out in the Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan	(i) Total number of SAC's, SSSI's, SNCI's and LNR's designations		
	(ii) Total area (m 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 development where appropriate	(i) Percentage of appropriate developments incorporating sustainable urban drainage systems	◆	✘
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	◆	✘
15a. To support low carbon and renewable energy installations	(i) Number of planning applications received and granted consent relating to renewable energy installations	↑	↓
	(ii) Carbon Dioxide emissions per capita per sector: Total emissions (kt)	↑	✘
15b. Require all new dwellings to achieve water consumption of no more than 110 litres per day per person	(i) Percentage of new dwellings meeting the required water consumption standard	✘	✘

15c. All new non-residential developments over 1,000 square metres will be expected to achieve the BREEAM 'very good' rating standard.	(i) Percentage of new non-residential developments over 1,000 square metres which achieve a BREEAM design certificate rating of 'very good'	✘	✘
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Newick Neighbourhood Plan

Table 46 Newick Neighbourhood Plan Summary Table of Policy Performance Outcomes











AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET	
		2017/2018	2018/2019
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			
Provide additional recreational space and/or equipped play space	NNP(h) Net loss/gain (completions) of recreational space and/or equipped play space (D2) in the past year (sqm)	↑	▲

Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan

Table 47 Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan Summary table of Policy Performance Outcomes

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET	
		2017/2018	2018/2019
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			
Ensure the relevant provision of affordable housing	RNP(g) Number of affordable units granted permission on allocated sites (Policy 6.2)		
	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 48 Wivelsfield Neighbourhood Plan Summary table of Policy Performance Outcomes

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET	
		2017/2018	2018/2019
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 49 Hamsey Neighbourhood Plan Summary table of Policy Performance Outcomes

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET	
		2017/2018	2018/2019
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 50 Plumpton Neighbourhood Plan Summary table of Policy Performance Outcomes

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET	
		2017/2018	2018/2019
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).	◆	◆
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

10. Saved and Retained 2003 LDLP Policies

- 10.1. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the 2003 Local Plan Policies were saved for three years. The Secretary of State agreed to extend the saving beyond this date and until the Core Strategy was adopted. In light of the paragraph of the NPPF, in 2012, the Council undertook a review of its 2003 Local plan 'saved' policies to determine their consistency with the NPPF, which reduced the number of 'saved' policies.
- 10.2. Following the adoption of the Core Strategy, a number of the 'saved' policies have been superseded. They do not form part of the Local Plan and will not be used anymore to determine planning applications. However, until the adoption of Local Plan Part 2, some 'saved' 2003 Local Plan policies have been retained. They will be reviewed and replaced in due course through Local Plan Part 2 or neighbourhood plans where appropriate.
- 10.3. Where neighbourhood plans have been 'made' since the adoption of the Core Strategy the relevant policies in the below table have been struck through indicating that they no longer form part of the development plan. Due to the imminent adoption of Local Plan Part 2, those retained policies which will be superseded are italicised.

Table 51 Status of the 'Saved' 2003 Local Plan Policies

CORE POLICY	'SAVED' 2003 LOCAL PLAN POLICIES THAT THE CORE POLICY REPLACES	'SAVED' 2003 LOCAL PLAN POLICIES TO RETAIN
Spatial Strategy	RES1, RES2, RES3	
CP1 – Affordable Housing	RES9	<i>RES10</i>
CP2 – Housing Type, Mix and Density	ST5, ST6	<i>ST3, ST4</i>
CP3 – Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation	RES21, RES22	
CP4 – Encouraging Economic Development and Regeneration	E1, E9	
CP5 – The Visitor Economy	E10, E11, E12, E13, E16, E18	<i>E14, E15, E17, E19</i>
CP6 – Retail and Sustainable Town and Local Centres	E3, E4, E5, E6, E7, E8	<i>ST3</i>
CP7 - Infrastructure	ST1, ST2, E8, RES20, RE2, RE3, RE9, RE10, T16	
CP8 – Green Infrastructure	RE9	<i>ST3, ST11, RES19, RE1, RE6, RE7,</i>
CP9 – Air Quality		<i>ST30</i>

CP10 – Natural Environment and Landscape Character	CT2	<i>CT5, CT1, RE8</i>
CP11 – Built and Historic Environment and High Quality Design		<i>ST3, ST4, ST11, ST20, ST21, ST25, ST29, RES8, RES13, RES14, RES18, H2, H3, H4, H5, H7, H12, H13, H14, RE8</i>
CP12 – Flood Risk, Coastal Erosion and Sustainable Drainage		
CP13 – Sustainable Travel	T1, T2, T7, T8, T9, T10, T13, T14	<i>ST5, ST6, T3, T4, T16</i>
CP14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy and Sustainable Use of Resources		<i>ST14, ST20, ST21</i>
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	<i>PT5, PT6, PT9, PT10, PT11, PT12, PT13, PT15, PT17, PT18, PT19, PT20.</i>
Seaford	SF1, SF10	<i>SF5, SF8, SF9, SF11, SF12, SF14, SF15, SF16</i>
Barcombe		<i>BA1</i>
Beddingham/Glynde		<i>BG1</i>
Chailey		<i>CH1</i>
Falmer		<i>FL1</i>
Hamsey		<i>HY1</i>
Newick		<i>NW1, NW2</i>
Ringmer		<i>RG1, RG3, RG4</i>
Wivelsfield	WV1	