



Lewes District Council
Authority Monitoring Report
2019 / 2020



Lewes District Council

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Executive Summary

- i) The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced the requirement for local planning authorities (LPAs) to produce an Annual Monitoring Report in order to monitor policy implementation and progress made against the Local Development Scheme (LDS).
- ii) Under the Localism Act 2011 an Annual Monitoring Report is now referred to as an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). Previous Government guidance on monitoring indicators has been revoked and superseded by new Planning Regulations. Although these regulations prescribe certain information that these AMRs need to contain, there is significant scope for LPAs to determine what indicators to include.
- iii) The Core Strategy Monitoring Framework, which contains specific targets and indicators, has been developed for the Core Strategy and forms the basis of the AMR. There are just over 60 indicators. To supplement this monitoring framework there are indicators identified in the Local Plan Part 2, adopted in February 2020.
- iv) This is the fifteenth monitoring report that Lewes District Council has produced, although the sixth with indicators from the Core Strategy Monitoring Framework and it covers the monitoring year 2019/20. Updates against indicators between April 2020 and publication are provided where relevant and this would be set out in the commentary.
- v) The key findings of the report are summarised below:
 - a. The Joint Core Strategy (Local Plan Part 1) was adopted in May 2016. The Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies was adopted in February 2020. The LDS has been revised to include a timetable for the update of the Local Plan.
 - b. There are currently 12 designated neighbourhood areas in Lewes District (2 of which are wholly or mostly within the South Downs National Park (SDNP)). Eight Neighbourhood Plans have been formally 'made' by Full Council following examination and successful referendum: Newick, Ringmer, Hamsey, Wivelsfield, Plumpton, Ditchling, Streat & Westmeston, Newhaven and Seaford. Monitoring frameworks have been developed for each neighbourhood plan and are included within the AMR. As the Newhaven Neighbourhood Plan was 'made' in November 2019 and Seaford Neighbourhood Plan was 'made' in February 2020 this AMR will not cover a full monitoring year for these neighbourhood plans.
 - c. Local Authorities are now required under amendments (The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2019 No.1103 that came into force 1 September 2019) to produce an Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) annually that sets out details about planning obligation receipts and anticipated expenditure. This is to provide clarity and transparency to local communities and developers on the infrastructure and expenditure and in aligning this to planned development, as envisaged in the

Local Plan. Therefore it is not considered necessary to provide commentary on Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) in this AMR. The IFS will be published separately to this AMR and will be available on the Lewes District Council website from the 31st December 2020.

- d. Unfortunately the Cambridge Model Survey which provides data on the impact of tourism on the District's economy has not been available to date, therefore the AMR cannot report on the contribution to the District's economy made by visitors or the number of jobs available in the district in the tourism industry.
- e. The indicators for Spatial Polices 1-8 show positive trends in housing; the 5 year housing land supply has decreased to 5.42 years however is still comfortably above 5 years, with a surplus of 151 dwellings (outside the SDNP). Again there has been a net gain in the amount of floorspace developed for employment land.
- f. The percentage of applications meeting or exceeding the 40% affordable housing targets when requirement thresholds are triggered has fallen to 44%. However of the eight relevant applications, seven did provide some form of on-site affordable housing, with only one providing a financial contribution in lieu of on-site delivery. It is also worth noting the number of affordable housing completions has increased, with 66 units delivered in the period, amounting to 27% of all delivery.
- g. The progress of sustainability targets has been difficult to analyse this year as updated data is often unavailable and/or unreliable. Given sustainability targets are a Corporate Objective, it is hoped that the introduction of the Technical Advice Note on Sustainability in Development in 2021 will improve sustainable design and construction methods proposed in applications, and will enable easier and more reliable of monitoring of sustainability objectives.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Each Local Planning Authority (LPA), under Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, is required to monitor and report the work of the authority through an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). It allows communities to know how planning is 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. The Local Plan Part 2, adopted in February 2020 introduced 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. In addition, two Neighbourhood Plans were 'made' since the publication of the last AMR and therefore further indicators have been added in relation to policies of those plans.
- 1.4. This AMR principally covers the monitoring period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. However, where appropriate, progress on monitoring indicators in key areas of policy work after these dates are also included within this report. Information provided from 31 March 2020 onwards 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 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 Co-operate.
- 1.6. Previously the AMR included a section on CIL monitoring reporting. However Local Authorities are now required under amendments to regulations (The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2019 No.1103 that came into force 1 September 2019) to produce an IFS annually that sets out details about planning obligation receipts and anticipated expenditure. This is to provide clarity and transparency to local communities and developers on the infrastructure and expenditure and in aligning this to planned development, as envisaged in the Local Plan. The IFS will be published separately to this AMR and will be available on the Lewes District Council website from the 31st December 2020. There is basic information on CIL contained within Table 23 including amount of CIL fund received.
- 1.7. [Section 5](#) reports on the data collected for the purpose of the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Register.
- 1.8. [Sections 6, 7](#) and [8](#) assess the performance of the spatial, core and neighbourhood planning policies against the monitoring targets and indicators. A summary and comparison with previous AMR's can be found in [Section 9](#). [Section 10](#) provides an update on the status of the 'saved' and 'retained' 2003 Local Plan Policies.

Core Strategy Monitoring Indicators

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

Table 1 Example policy indicator table

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

1.12. A summary table of all the indicators is provided in [Section 9](#). This offers a quick reference as to how each of the indicators is performing against the proposed target. A quick comparison can also be made to the previous year's AMR data.

2. Local Development Scheme

- 2.1. This section considers whether the timetable and milestones for the preparation of documents listed in the LDS are being met, as required by the Section 34(1) of the 2012 Regulation.
- 2.2. The Council currently has a fully up-to-date Local Plan, comprising the Lewes District Local Plan Part 1: Joint Core Strategy (adopted May 2016) and the Lewes District Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies (adopted February 2020). However, in May 2021 it will be 5 years since the Local Plan Part 1 was adopted and the Council has therefore commenced upon a review and update of its strategic policies.
- 2.3. The timetable below is taken from the latest approved LDS¹ which is regularly updated alongside the production of development plan documents. All the milestones set out in the LDS are in the future, as illustrated in Table 2 below.
- 2.4. The preparation of any subsequent Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) is not included in this LDS, but the need to produce/ revise an SPD will be outlined in future AMRs.

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 Review	Community and stakeholder engagement on 'Issues and Options' (Regulation 18)	Spring 2021		On target for spring/summer 2021
	Publication of the Proposed Submission Document (Regulation 19)	Autumn 2022		
	Submission to Secretary of State	By or before Winter 2023		
	Adoption	By or before Winter 2023		

¹ The latest Lewes LDS was approved in July 2020 <https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/planning-policy/local-development-scheme/>

Other Local Development Documents

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

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 2020.
- 3.2. Following the introduction of Neighbourhood Planning with the Localism Act 2011 and the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012, 12 Neighbourhood Areas have been designated in the District, two of which are either entirely or mostly within the SDNP (Lewes and Ditchling, Streat & Westmeston) and the others are predominantly outside the Park's boundary. These designated areas are at different stages in developing their Neighbourhood Plans as shown in the table below.

Table 3 Neighbourhood Plan Status

DESIGNATED AREAS	DATE DESIGNATED	NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN STATUS
Hamsey	01/10/12	'Made' on 21 st July 2016
Newick	01/10/12	'Made' on 16 th July 2015
Ringmer	01/10/12	'Made' on 25 th February 2016
Peacehaven and Telscombe	17/06/13	SEA scoping and design code technical work is underway. Consultation on the masterplanning work of the Meridian Centre is also underway. The Regulation 14 consultation has been pushed back and is to be carried out in 2021.
Wivelsfield	17/07/13	'Made' on 7 th December 2016
Newhaven	08/07/13	Succeeded at referendum on 10 th October 2019 and 'made' by LDC on 27 th November 2019.
Ditchling, Streat and Westmeston (SDNPA)	28/01/14	'Made' by LDC on 2 nd May 2018.
Plumpton	28/04/14	'Made' by LDC on 2 nd May 2018.
Lewes (SDNPA)	08/05/14	Succeeded at referendum on 9 th March 2019 and 'made' by the SDNPA on 11 th April 2019.
Barcombe	09/01/15	The Neighbourhood Planning process has stopped in the early stages of preparation.
Chailey	17/03/15	Succeeded at Examination in late summer 2020 and is due to be taken to referendum on 6 th May 2021 (delay due to Covid-19 restrictions)
Seaford	13/01/16	Succeeded at referendum on 6 th February 2020 and 'made' on 24 th February 2020.

3.3. In this monitoring year, two neighbourhood plans (Newhaven and Seaford) have been 'made'. These neighbourhood plans now form part of the development plans for both Lewes District Council and the SDNPA due to the boundaries for the Neighbourhood Area falling across the boundaries for both authorities. Where appropriate, the policies within them are being used to determine planning applications. No further Neighbourhood areas have been designated.

3.4. For reference, the tables below summarise the timescale of each emerging Neighbourhood Plan wholly or predominantly outside of the South Downs National Park and provides up to date information outside of the reporting period.

Table 4 Barcombe Neighbourhood Plan Timescale

STAGE	PROGRESSION - DATE ACHIEVED	
Designation of Neighbourhood Area	✓	9 th January 2015
Pre-Submission Consultation (Regulation 14)	-	-
Submission to LDC (Regulation 15)	-	-
Submission to Independent Examination (Regulation 17)	-	-
Referendum	-	-
'Made'	-	-

Table 5 Peacehaven and Telscombe Neighbourhood Plan Timescale

STAGE	PROGRESSION - DATE ACHIEVED	
Designation of Neighbourhood Area	✓	17 th June 2013
Pre-Submission Consultation (Regulation 14)	Anticipated	Spring 2021
Submission to LDC (Regulation 15)	Anticipated	Winter 2021
Submission to Independent Examination (Regulation 17)	Anticipated	January 2022
Referendum	Anticipated	May 2022
'Made'	Anticipated	May 2022

Table 6 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)	✓	December 2019
Submission to Independent Examination (Regulation 17)	✓	May 2020
Referendum	Anticipated	6th May 2021
'Made'	Anticipated	20th May 2021

3.5. The Neighbourhood Plans 'made' prior to the bringing in to force of Section 3 of the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017 (19th July 2017) attained the same legal status as the Core Strategy and became part of the statutory development plan from that 'made' date. Neighbourhood Plans that have succeeded at referendum become part of the

statutory development plan from that date and attain legal status from the date adopted by the Council.

- 3.6. Applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Section 70(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) provides that when determining applications, regard must be had to post-examination draft Neighbourhood Plan, so far as it is material to the application.
- 3.7. Details of any adopted Neighbourhood Plans, or Neighbourhood Development Orders, will be reportable in AMRs in conformity with Regulation 34(4) of the 2012 Regulations. Indicators and figures can be found under Section 8 of this report. This AMR reports on the seven 'made' Neighbourhood Plans within Lewes District at the time of publication. The monitoring of any outcomes of the Ditchling, Streat & Westmeston Neighbourhood Plan and the Lewes Neighbourhood Plan will be the responsibility of SDNP.
- 3.8. This will be the first monitoring year for the Newhaven and Seaford Neighbourhood Plans and given this will not be a full monitoring year basic indicators are included with full indicators to follow next year which given the greater length of time will provide more meaningful data for analysis.
- 3.9. Latest information on Neighbourhood Area designations and Neighbourhood Planning can be found on the Council's [Neighbourhood Plan website page](#).

4. Duty to Cooperate

- 4.1. Regulation 34(6) of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 is concerned with the Duty to Co-operate and requires that “*where a local planning authority have co-operated with another local planning authority, county council, or a body or person prescribed under section 33A of the Act, the local planning authority’s monitoring report must give details of what action they have taken during the period covered by the report.*” This section of the report sets out such details for the period from when the Duty to Co-operate was enacted (November 2011) up until March 2020.
- 4.2. The duty to co-operate was created through the Localism Act 2011. It places a legal duty on local planning authorities, county councils in England, and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundaries matters. The duty to co-operate is not a duty to agree. However, local planning authorities should make every effort to secure the necessary co-operation on strategic boundary matters, in particular before they submit their Local Plans for examination.

Context to the duty to co-operate

- 4.3. Lewes District is a coastal authority in East Sussex. The district is bordered by Wealden District Council to the east and by Mid Sussex District Council and Brighton and Hove City Council to the west.
- 4.4. Lewes District is within a two-tier authority area, with East Sussex County Council providing a number of public services in the area including education, highways and social services. Approximately 56% of Lewes District is within the SDNP; the SDNP are the planning authority for this area.
- 4.5. Lewes District has an important relationship with many of its surrounding areas. In the northern part of the district, many residents access services, facilities and employment in places such as Uckfield, Burgess Hill and Haywards Heath. A similar situation applies to the south of the district where a strong relationship exists with Brighton and Hove (and the coastal towns to the west, albeit to a lesser extent) and towards Eastbourne in the east. For all of these areas, Lewes District has common housing and labour market areas. In particular, there are significant levels of household migration and travel to work movements between Lewes District and Brighton and Hove.
- 4.6. Since 2011, the Council has undertaken a significant amount of cross-boundary working, including consultations, with the surrounding local authorities through its preparation of the Lewes District Local Plan Part 1: Joint Core Strategy (LPP1) and the Lewes District Local Plan Part 2: Site Allocations and Development Management Policies (LPP2).

Cooperation undertaken

- 4.7. A detailed report of co-operation undertaken in relation to strategic planning policy was submitted to the LPP1 examination in public in September 2014. Many elements of the co-operation set out in the Compliance Statement involved on-going collaborative working and engagement. The Examination Inspector concluded that the District Council had complied with the duty to co-operate, as set out in his Final Report published in March 2016².
- 4.8. The LPP2 policies are non-strategic and consequently the District Council was generally not required to co-operate further with the specific Duty to Co-operate bodies. Nevertheless, local planning authorities are bound by the statutory duty to co-operate where strategic issues have arisen since the adoption of LPP1. These issues are documented in the District Council’s Duty to Co-operate Statement³. The Examination Inspector concluded that the Council had met the duty to co-operate in relation to the preparation of the LPP2, as set out in his final report published in December 2020⁴.

Table 7 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 preparing the Lewes District Local Plan. This included joint working on background documents such as the SHELAA, Shopping and Town Centres Study and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.</p> <p>Statements of common ground prepared and signed with Lewes District Council in relation to the disaggregation of the LPP1 housing requirement figure (20 December 2018) and on providing for the accommodation needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.</p> <p>A statement of common ground in relation to the Ashdown Forest signed with Lewes District Council, Eastbourne Borough Council, Tunbridge Wells Borough Council, Mid Sussex District Council, Tandridge District Council, Crawley Borough Council, Sevenoaks District Council, Rother District</p>

² http://www.lewes.gov.uk/Files/plan_Inspectors_Final_Report_March_2016.pdf

³ https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/276945.pdf

⁴ https://www.lewes-eastbourne.gov.uk/_resources/assets/inline/full/0/285809.pdf

ORGANISATION	SUMMARY OF CO-OPERATION SINCE NOVEMBER 2011
	Council, East Sussex County Council, West Sussex County Council and Natural England.
Mid Sussex District Council	<p>Statutory consultation on the Emerging Core Strategy (ECS)⁵, the Proposed Submission Core Strategy (PSCS), the Focussed Amendments Core Strategy (FACS) and Proposed Modifications to the Submission Core Strategy⁶ (PMCS).</p> <p>Regular officer and Lead Member meetings held since Jan 2012 to discuss cross-boundary strategic planning issues, including housing land 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. Statements of common ground signed in relation to the Mid Sussex Site Allocations DPD.</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>

⁵ Consultation on the Emerging Core Strategy commenced on the 30th September 2011, prior to the Duty to Cooperate being enacted through the Localism Act.

⁶ Consultation on the Proposed Modifications ran from 7 August 2015 for 8 weeks.

ORGANISATION	SUMMARY OF CO-OPERATION SINCE NOVEMBER 2011
	<p>Ongoing engagement at the East Sussex Local Plan Managers Group, Planning Liaison Group (chief officers) and the West Sussex and Greater Brighton Strategic Planning Board.</p> <p>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	Under the Duty to Co-operate, Lewes District Council, along with all of these partner authorities

ORGANISATION	SUMMARY OF CO-OPERATION SINCE NOVEMBER 2011
Council and the SDNPA	<p>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 Local Plan. 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>

ORGANISATION	SUMMARY OF CO-OPERATION SINCE NOVEMBER 2011
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 in 2014 and 2020.</p>
Highways Agency	<p>Formal consultations.</p> <p>Engaged in two strategic transport studies.</p> <p>Liaison regarding infrastructure provision.</p>
Environment Agency	<p>Formal consultations.</p> <p>Input on SHLAA sites was sought through participation in Technical Advisory Panel</p> <p>Discussions regarding infrastructure provision to inform the IDP</p>
Natural England	<p>Formal consultations</p> <p>Ongoing engagement and discussions in the Habitats Regulation Assessment work undertaken to inform the Local Plan</p> <p>Input on SHLAA sites was sought through participation in Technical Advisory Panel</p>

ORGANISATION	SUMMARY OF CO-OPERATION SINCE NOVEMBER 2011
Clinical Commissioning Groups	<p>Formal consultations.</p> <p>Discussions regarding infrastructure provision to inform the IDP</p>
<p>English Heritage, Coast to Capital LEP, South East LEP, Civil Aviation Authority, Sussex Local Nature Partnership, Office of the Rail Regulator, Mayor of London, Transport for London.</p>	<p>Formal consultations.</p> <p>Ongoing officer and Member liaison with the Coast to Capital LEP and South East LEP to ensure that the priorities of the LEP are reflected in the Local Plan 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 a member of the Core Group overseeing progress in developing and implementing a strategy for the redevelopment of North Street – one of the strategic sites in the LPP1. A planning application for the mixed use regeneration of the site has now been approved.</p>

5. Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Register

- 5.1. The Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 places a duty on local authorities in England to keep a register of individuals and associations of individuals who are seeking to acquire serviced plot of land in the area in order to build homes for those people to occupy as their main/sole residence.
- 5.2. Relevant authorities are not required to publish their register but are required to publicise it. However, they are encouraged to publish, in their AMR, headline data on the demand for self-build and custom housebuilding revealed by their register and other sources.
- 5.3. Since April 2016, Lewes District Council has kept a register for the areas of Lewes District outside the SDNP. The register provides 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 the evidence base to understand existing and future needs for this type of housing and will help inform future plans and strategies for housing, and provide applicants with potential self-build and custom build opportunities (plots) in the local area.

What is self-build and custom housebuilding?

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

Lewes District's Register

- 5.8. The Housing and Planning Act 2016 defines the base periods for the Register. The first base period is the date the register was first established (1st April 2016) to the day before the day on which section 10 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 came into force (30th October 2016). Each subsequent base period is 12 months beginning immediately after the end of the previous base period.

5.9. The below table summarises the number of applications that have been submitted to date, previous AMR's have not separated the Register into two parts.

Table 8 Self Build Register Applications by Base Period

	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, 3 and 4	223	3	226
Current Base period 5 (31 Oct 2019 - 30 Oct 2020)	60	0	60
Total over Base periods 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	283	3	286

5.10. 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 (5) has roughly stayed the same as 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 criteria⁷.

5.11. The timescale for the granting permission is three years from the end of the Base Period. Permissions granted before the start of the first base period cannot be counted, and permissions cannot apply to more than one Base Period. Therefore at the end of October 2019 Lewes District Council should have granted consent for 38 self-build plots, now at the end of October 2020 this has increased to 120.

5.12. There have been no applications granted in the monitoring year which have included self-build proposals, whereby those self-build units were controlled by condition or legal agreement.

⁷ 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

6. Core Strategy Policy reporting

- 6.1. This section of the AMR sets out the indicators against which spatial and core policies within the Core Strategy are monitored. These indicators have been developed as part of the Core Strategy monitoring framework.
- 6.2. A brief commentary follows each target table to provide some analysis on the indicator outcomes, highlighting policy/target achievement and underperformance.
- 6.3. Table 9 below sets out the key used to illustrate what progress has been made towards each target within the relevant monitoring period.

Table 9 Indicator Progress Key






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

Spatial Policies

Table 10 Spatial Policies Indicators

SPATIAL POLICIES 1 – 8 (all policies collectively monitored)		Collectively, the Spatial Policies are expected to make a contribution towards all of the strategic objectives (Note: targets identified for subsequent core policy areas will also be used to monitor the effectiveness of the spatial strategy).	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
1a. To deliver a minimum of 6,900 net additional dwellings between 2010 and 2030 (345 per annum) and maintain a sufficient housing land supply.	(i) Cumulative number of dwelling completions (net)	As at April 2019: 2,129 net completions (237 p/a average for plan period). As at April 2020: 2,371 net	↑

		completions (237 p/a average for plan period).	
	(ii) Total number of housing completions for previous monitoring year (net)	2018/19: 281 2019/20: 242	↓
	(iii) Housing land supply – position	<p>As of 1st April 2018: Unable to demonstrate deliverable housing land equivalent to 4.99 years (4.92 years outside the SDNP)</p> <p>As of 1st October 2018: Able to demonstrate deliverable housing land equivalent to 5.32 years (5.22 years outside the SDNP)</p> <p>As at 1st April 2019: Able to demonstrate a housing land supply of 5.59 years, a surplus of 208 net dwellings (outside the SDNP).</p> <p>As at 1st April 2020 Able to demonstrate a housing land supply of 5.42 years, a surplus of 151 net dwellings (outside the SDNP).</p>	↓

	(iv) Number of dwellings permitted on unidentified windfall sites per annum.	2018/19: 114 2019/20: 208 gross	
	(v) Number of dwellings permitted on rural exception sites	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0	
1b. To explore opportunities for increasing housing delivery so that the projected level of housing need is more closely met.	A review of Spatial Policies 1 and 2 will be undertaken in the event that the current cross-authority work examining housing potential within the Sussex Coast Housing Market Area and adjoining areas identifies sub-regional housing delivery options that could be delivered within or partially within the Lewes District plan area. The timetable for this work is expected to be agreed in 2016.	2019/20: The West Sussex and Greater Brighton Strategic Planning Board have appointed to the position of Strategic Advisor, who is currently working on the scope and timing for Local Strategic Statement 3.	
1c. To deliver 74,000 square metres of employment floorspace (gross) between 2012 and 2031	(i) Amount of floorspace developed for employment land (gross)	2018/19 13,339m ² 2019/20: 7,518m ²	
	(ii) Cumulative amount of floorspace developed for employment land (gross)	To 1 st April 2019: 33,757.4m ² To 1 st April 2020: 41,275.4m ²	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

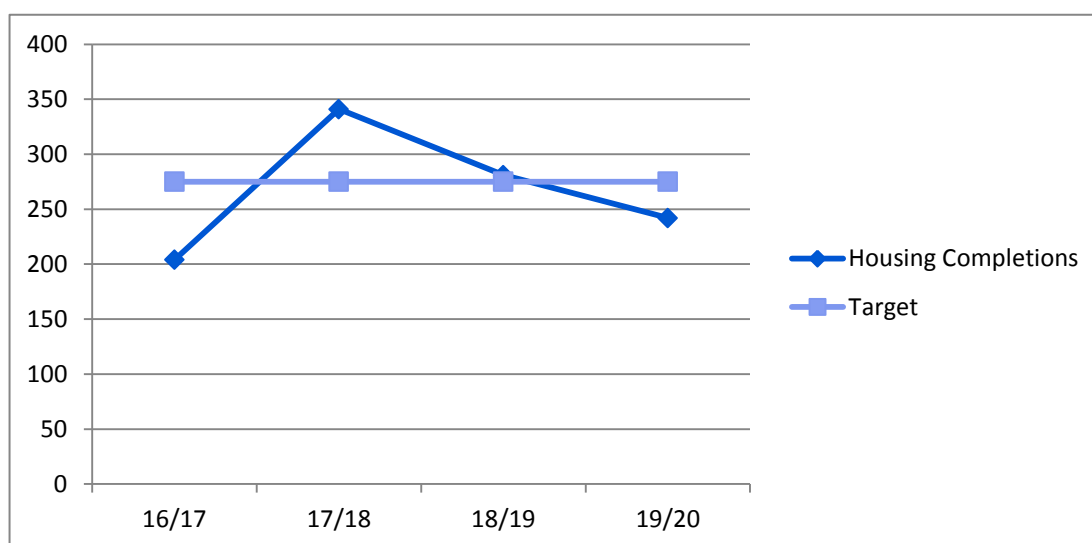
Commentary

6.4. The Core Strategy housing requirement figure of 6,926 net dwellings has been disaggregated between the areas inside and outside the SDNP. 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. As a result, the disaggregated housing requirement figure

for Lewes district, outside the SDNP, is a minimum 5,494 net additional dwellings (equivalent to 274.7dpa). The Council now only supplies housing figures outside of the SDNP.

- 6.5. Figure 1 shows the housing completions over the last 5 monitoring years against the relevant target. There was a fluctuation in year 2017/2018 (partly due to a couple of larger sites being completed in Seaford and the 61 units at Land off Ridgeway in Wivelsfield Parish). The last two years have seen a lower completion figure however the average per annum for the plan period to date remains at 237.

Figure 1 – Housing delivery against disaggregated target

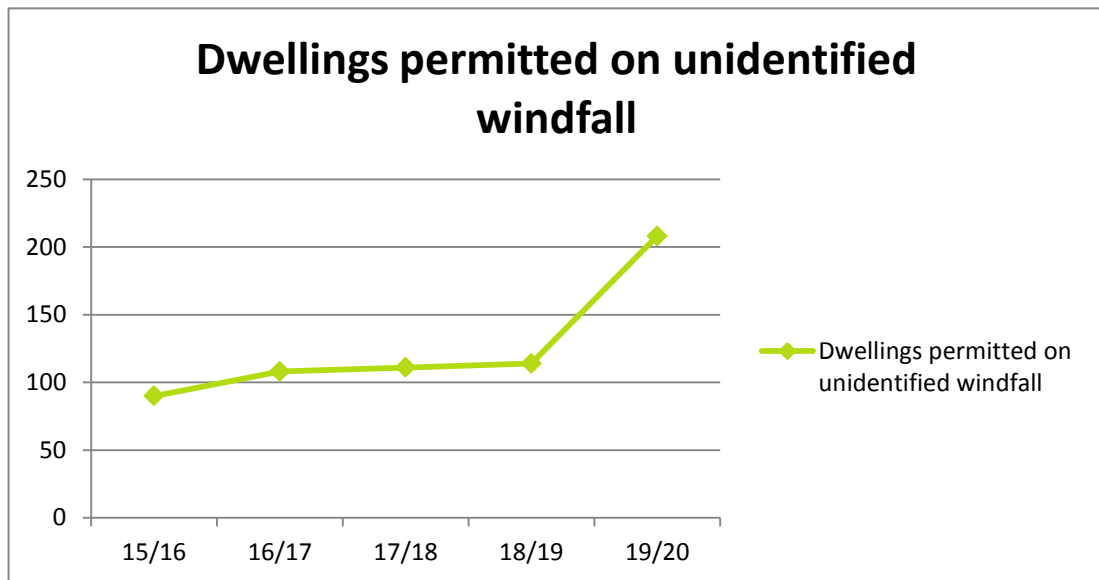


- 6.6. The Council's five year supply dipped below five years in 2017/18 for the first time since the Core Strategy's adoption, due to the uncertainty over the progress of a couple of larger sites. Although the figure has decreased between April 2019 and April 2020 from 5.59 years to 5.42 years 2020 it remains comfortably above 5 years.
- 6.7. 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.
- 6.8. There has been a sharp increase in the indicator 1a(iv) in the number of dwellings permitted on unidentified windfall sites, rising from 114 dwellings to 208 dwellings. These are sites that are not specifically identified through the LPP1, LPP2 or made Neighbourhood Plans and the majority constitute small sites (5 net units or less). 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. There were three larger sites which have contributed to the sharp increase including 39 units at land between Beach Road and Transit Road Newhaven (LW/17/0205), 31

units 16-28 Cripps Avenue, Peacehaven (LW/19/0398) at and a 25 unit Prior Approval B1 to C3 scheme at Somerset House, Wivelsfield (LW/18/0900).

- 6.9. Figure 2 shows the windfall permissions over the last 5 years, which shows generally a steady average around 100 units a year. This year's fluctuation is considered above and is explained by the three large previously unidentified sites coming forward.

Figure 2 – Windfall permissions




- 6.10. A figure of '0' has been recorded consistently against indicator 1a(v). However, it is understood through discussions with colleagues in Housing Department that a lull in rural exceptions sites is usually experienced when Local Plans are in preparation and that interest will pick up following adoption. Therefore, at this point the Council is not concerned and anticipate activity in this area to increase over the next year or two.
- 6.11. The amount of employment floor space has increased by 7,518m²; this is down from 2018/19 but cumulatively is 55% of the target figure of 74,000m² employment floorspace required by 2031. This figure still includes employment floorspace across the District, including that with SDNP, for the purposes of identifying achievement towards the strategic objective. However, going forward a way of disaggregation or some amendment to the indicator should be considered given the adoption of the South Downs Local Plan this strategic objective is superseded in so far as it relates to the SDNP area.

Housing

Table 11 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	2018/19: 30 2019/20: 66	↑
	(ii) Percentage of affordable dwellings completed	2018/19: 11% 2019/20: 27%	↑
	(iii) Percentage of applications of 10 units or more meeting 40% affordable housing target	2018/19: 80% 2019/20: 44%	↑
	(iv) Average house price by type	2018 Q2 – All- £387,684 Detached - £553,777 Semi-detached - £356,158 Terraced - £361,850 Flat/Maisonette - £202,252 2019 Q2 – All- £366,132 Detached - £481,557 Semi-detached - £337,426 Terraced - £341,841 Flat/Maisonette - £248,082	▲
	(v) Average construction cost by development type (construction cost £/m ²)	Not yet monitored	×

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




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 2020: No updated data	
<i>Sources: LDC, ESIF</i>			

Commentary

- 6.12. Eight planning applications were approved in 2019/20 which were large enough to trigger affordable housing contributions. Of these applications, one application by Lewes District Council was approved as 100% affordable, two met the 40% affordable housing target, and four others are to provide between 18% and 39% with one providing a financial contribution in lieu of on-site delivery.
- 6.13. The number of affordable housing completions will fluctuate year to year, depending on the developments which are being constructed at that time and at what point the affordable housing is phased. It is anticipated that the number of affordable housing completions will increase from 2020/21. This will be largely achieved from the strategic sites, including Lower Hoddern Farm, North of Bishop's Lane, remainder of Greenhill Way all of which are currently under construction, and also by neighbourhood plan allocations and further Council-owned sites coming forward.
- 6.14. 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. Between Q2 2018 and Q2 2019 there has been a decrease in average house prices of 5.9%. Average sale prices of detached properties fell by 15% however average sale prices of flats saw a 22% rise.
- 6.15. In 2017 there was a significant decrease in registrations on the Council housing register due to a review of the Housing Register. This meant that the bands that some households were in changed, but also that many of the households were removed from the Housing Register altogether. Data on the Housing Register has not been available to comment on to date.

Table 11 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 building) – 1.3% - (caravan or mobile/temporary structure) – 0.5% 2019: no updated data 2020: no updated data	✘
	(ii) Number of C2 dwellings permitted and completed	As of 1 st April 2018: 2 permitted 0 completed 2018/19: None permitted or completed 2019/20: 1 Application for 55 Bed Care Home granted 0 Completed	↑

3b. Achieve residential densities in the region of 47 – 57 dwellings per hectare for towns and 20 – 30 dwellings per hectare for villages	(i) Average density of new house building, dwellings per hectare (dph)	2018/19: 60 2019/20: 42	
	(ii) Average density of residential developments over 6 units for i) towns and ii) villages (planning applications received not completions)	2018/19: Average for towns: 117dph Average for villages: 12dph 2019/20: Average for towns: 102dph Average for villages: 23dph	
	(iii) Percentage of new dwellings completed at: less than 30dph; between 30 and 50dph; and above 50dph	2018/19: Less than 30 dph – 46%; Dwellings between 30 and 50 dph - 20%; Dwellings above 50 dph – 33% 2019/20: Less than 30 dph – 29%; Dwellings between 30 and 50 dph - 65%; Dwellings above 50 dph – 6%	

Sources: LDC, ESIF

Commentary

6.16. Indicator 3a(i) is informed by the census, therefore it is unlikely that it can be updated until after the next census in 2021.




6.17. The average density of new house building (completions) has decreased in towns but increased in villages since the last report. The figure for towns is in line with previous years and is likely due to a number of larger developments and developments of flats

granted within the towns. The village average density of 23dph is in line with the average densities set out in Core Policy 2 of LPP1.

6.18. The average density for developments over six units in towns increased significantly in the year 2018/19 but has decreased during this monitoring year to a figure in line with the average densities set out in Core Policy 2 of LPP1.

6.19. Since the last AMR, the number of completed developments which have a density of less than 30dph or over 50dph have decreased, the majority of completions have been between 30 and 50dph. 71% of completed developments are 30dph or more, making efficient use of land and in line with Core Policy 2 of LPP1.

Table 12 Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Indicators

CORE POLICY 3 Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation		➤ Objective 1 ➤ Objective 6	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
4a. To provide a net total of 13 Gypsy & Traveller permanent pitches between 2014 and 2030 to meet the need as identified in the GTAA Update	(i) Pitches granted planning permission since 2014 in the area of Lewes District outside of the SDNP	None	
	(ii) Pitches granted planning permission since 2014 in the area of Lewes District within the SDNP	2017/18: 2 pitches 2018/19: 0 pitches 2019/20: 0 pitches	
	(iii) Number of pitches allocated in the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD	LPP2 has allocated 1 site for 5 permanent pitches SDNP: 5 pitches	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary



6.20. 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, eight within the SDNP and five outside.

6.21. 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 five pitches in LPP2; Policy GT01. This site is not identified in the Plumpton Neighbourhood Plan.

Local Economy and Regeneration

Table 13 Economic Development and Regeneration Indicators

CORE POLICY 4 Encouraging Economic Development and Regeneration		➤ Objective 2 ➤ Objective 10	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
5a. Identify sufficient sites to meet current and future needs (including office space)	(i) Net amount of floorspace developed for employment land	2018/19: 2,486m ² 2019/20: 4,617.9m ²	↑
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 2019/20: Net: 0.14 Gross: 2.7	↑
	(ii) Loss of employment land in local authority area.	2017/18: Net loss of 8510m ² 2018/19: No net loss 2019/20: No net loss	↔
5c. Encourage sustainable tourism and promote growth in this sector	(i) Number of jobs in the tourism sector	2016: 4,119 2017: No data 2018: 3,179 2019: No data	▲
	(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	(i) Number of business enterprises by age of business: Less than 2 years old	2013: 500 March 2015: 730 2018: No updated data	×

premises and to encourage sustainable working practices		2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data	
	(ii) Number of Local Development Orders	None	
	(iii) Percentage of residents working at or from home	2011: 14.3% 2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data	✘
	(iv) Percentage of all people in employment travelling less than 5km to work <i>2011 data reflects less than 10km</i>	2001: 31.7% 2011: 37.5% 2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data	✘
5e. Support opportunities for the up-skilling of the Districts labour supply	(i) Percentage of adults with degree level (or equivalent) qualifications	2017: 47.4% 2018: No updated data 2019: 45.2% 2020: 39.7%	
	(ii) Numbers of Adult learners	2016/17: 5,420 2017/18: 4,980 2018/19: 4,840 2019/20: No updated data	✘
<i>Sources: LDC, ESIF, ONS</i>			

Commentary

6.22. In 2019/20 there was a net gain (4,617.9m²) of employment land developed, with large net completions in B1c, which have off-set losses in B8 space.

6.23. The data used to report on impacts of tourism on the economy comes from the Cambridge Model Survey. Unfortunately the 2019 survey has not been published by Tourism South East to date and therefore this data is not available.

6.24. Indicator 5d(i) has no updated data since 2013 specifically on business under two years old. The ONS reports that there were 350 small businesses (10-49 employees) in Lewes District in 2019, and this remains unchanged in 2020. The count of which of

these businesses are under 2 years old is not available. Data on number of business enterprises in the District shows an increase from 4,400 to 4,430 total business enterprises in the District from 2019 to 2020, which does show that the District is an attractive place to set up or expand a business. Indicators 5d(iii) and 5d(iv) are informed by the 2011 Census, therefore it is unlikely that it can be updated until the publication of data following the next census in 2021.

- 6.25. The percentage of adults with degree level (or equivalent) qualifications, 5e(i) has slightly decreased since 2017 over the last two monitoring years; the number of adult learners in Lewes has slightly decreased between 2017 and 2019 with no updated information for the 19/20 monitoring year. 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 14 Visitor Economy Indicators

CORE POLICY 5 The Visitor Economy		➤ Objective 2 ➤ Objective 4 ➤ Objective 5 ➤ Objective 7 ➤ Objective 10	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
6a. To promote the growth of the tourism sector: improving linkages; the quality and number of visitor attractions; accommodation	(i) Contribution to the District's economy made by visitors – turnover of local businesses	2016: £215,864,000 2017: £174,674,000 2018: £180,800,000 2019: No data Available	×
	(ii) Number of day visitors to the district	2016: 3,200,000 2017: 3,106,000 2018: 3,010,000 2019: No data Available	×
	(iii) Number of jobs in the tourism sector	2015: 3,419 2016: 4,119 2017: No updated data 2018: 3,179 2019: No data Available	×
Sources: Tourism South East			

Commentary


6.26. As above, the data used to report on impacts of tourism on the economy comes from the Cambridge Model Survey. Unfortunately the 2019 survey has not been published by Tourism South East to date and therefore this data is not available.

Accessibility and Community Services

Table 15 Retail and Sustainable Town and Local Centres Indicators

CORE POLICY 6 Retail and Sustainable Town and Local Centres		➤ Objective 6 ➤ Objective 10	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
7a. Ensuring town and local centres and essential services are accessible through sustainable transportation methods	(i) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by public transport/walking	<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> <p>2019: No updated data</p> <p>2020: No updated data</p>	✘
	(ii) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by cycling	<p>2013: Employment, 7; Food stores 6; FE College, 20; GP's, 6; Hospitals, 33; Primary Schools, 5; Secondary School, 8; Town Centre, 13.</p>	✘

		<p>2017: Employment – 9, Food stores – 8.8, FE College – 17.1, GPs -10.9, Hospitals – 33.9, Primary Schools – 8.7, Secondary Schools – 14.2, Town Centres – 17.4</p> <p>2018: No updated data</p> <p>2019: No updated data</p> <p>2020: No updated data</p>	
	(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> <p>2020: 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>	✘

		2017/18: No updated data	
		2018/19: No updated data	
		2019/20: No updated data	
	(ii) Net amount of completed retail development (sqm)	2017/18: 147m ² 2018/19: -688 m ² 2019/20: 615.5m ²	
Sources: ESIF, 2012 Shopping and Town Centres Study (GL Hearn), LDC			

Commentary

- 6.27. 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. In terms of access to amenities within 15 minutes the Council are anticipating that a study into the principles of 15 minute Neighbourhoods will be undertaken in 2021 to assess what parts of the district have access to services within 15 minutes and this can be updated in future AMR's.
- 6.28. 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.
- 6.29. 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. Consideration before the publication of the next AMR will have to be given to the value of including shopping vacancy surveys to our annual monitoring if we wish to see value from this indicator, or the indicator should be amended.
- 6.30. There has been a net increase in retail development in the district; the sharp increase is primarily due to a single change of use of barns at Gipps Farm to seasonal retail use.

Table 16 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	See IFS	×
	(ii) Amount of CIL funds received per annum	2016/17: £136,149.33 2017/18: £2, 667,782.93 2018/19: £1,183,301,60 CIL receipts received 2019/20: £2,988,756.46	↑
	(iii) Infrastructure improvements identified in Infrastructure Delivery Plan implemented	See IFS	×
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

6.33 Indicator 8a (i) shows a net gain in the monitoring year of D1/D2 floorspace; this is largely due to the change of use of The Bells Club in Peacehaven to a community which is now in use as the Peacehaven Community Centre & Mosque. Please note that this indicator from this year forward will show gain/loss in terms of the Lewes District outside the SDNP.

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

- 6.35 Local Authorities are now required under amendments to regulations (The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2019 No.1103 that came into force 1 September 2019) to produce an IFS annually that sets out details about planning obligation receipts and anticipated expenditure. This is to provide clarity and transparency to local communities and developers on the infrastructure and expenditure and in aligning this to planned development, as envisaged in the Local Plan. Therefore it is not considered necessary to provide commentary on the above indicators in this AMR.
- 6.36 The IFS will be published separately to this AMR and will be available on the Lewes District Council website from the 31st December 2020.

Table 17 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 2017 – 1,226 ha (4.2% of District) 2019: No change in data 2020: 88 Sites/1,222 ha (4.15% of district)	↔
	(ii) Condition 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%	↔

		<p>unfavourable but recovering.</p> <p>Lewes Downs – 165.04 hectares. 95.55% of SAC land favourable. 4.45% unfavourable but recovering.</p> <p>2019: No change 2020: No change</p> <p>SSSIs –</p> <p>2016: 97.5% of SSSI's considered favourable or unfavourable but recovering; 0.3% unfavourable and stable; 0.4% unfavourable and declining; 0.8% not assessed</p> <p>2017/18: 6.4 % of district 96.6% of SSSI's considered favourable or unfavourable but recovering; 1.1% unfavourable but stable, 2.2% unfavourable and declining</p> <p>2018/19: SSSIs - 1872 ha, 6.4% of district 53.9% Favourable, 43.8% Unfavourable recovering, 1.1% Unfavourable no change, 1.1% Unfavourable declining 1.1%</p> <p>2019/20: SSSI's no change in area or condition.</p>	
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Commentary

6.37 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCl)s are now referred to as Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs). A Local Wildlife Site is defined as a discrete area of land that is considered to be of significance for its wildlife. Indicator 9a(i) shows an increase in the number of LWSs but a decrease in area, this is due to a update to site boundaries following surveys of all sites across Sussex between 2016/2018.

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

Natural and Build Environment

Table 18 Air Quality Indicators

CORE POLICY 9 Air Quality		➤ Objective 7 ➤ Objective 8	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
10a. To reduce the total number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	(i) Number of Air Quality Management Areas	2016: 2 (Lewes Town Centre and Newhaven Town Centre) 2019: No Change 2020: No Change	
10b. To ensure that annual mean Nitrogen Dioxide levels in any designated AQMA's do not rise year on year	(i) Annual Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Levels	2013: Lewes AQMA: 19 ug/m3 2015: Lewes PM2.5 = 11.55µg/m³ (Sussex Air) 2018: no updated data 2019: Lewes AQMA - 19ug/m3 PM ¹⁰ - 18µg/m3 2020: no updated 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%). 2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data	✘
	(ii) Number of large development completions estimated to be within 30 minutes of public transport and walking/cycling journey time of services	2016/17: 84% 2017/18: 84% 2018/19: 85% 2019/20: 100%	
	(iii) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by public transport	2013: Employment, 10; Food stores 7; FE College, 38; GP's, 9; Hospitals, 41; Primary Schools, 7; Secondary School, 13; Town Centre, 14. 2017: Employment – 9, Food stores – 9, FE College – 27, GPs – 14, Hospital – 27, Primary School – 11, Secondary Schools – 18, Town Centre - 18 2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data	✘
<i>Sources: Sussex Air, ESIF, LDC</i>			

⁹ Revised version released by ONS, April 2014

Commentary

- 6.39 There has been no new AQMA in addition to the Lewes and Newhaven AQMAs. The last Sussex Air report was published in June 2020 and covered the 2019 year and shows the same figures reported in indicator 10b(i). Mean Nitrogen Dioxide Levels in the Lewes AQMA, 10b(i), are the same as they were in 2013.
- 6.40 The number of large development completions within 30 minutes of public transport has increased to 100% as all the larger sites completed are in sustainable locations, in terms of access to services.
- 6.41 Indicators 10c(i) is informed by the census, therefore it is unlikely that it can be updated until after the next Census in 2021.

Table 19 Natural Environment & Landscape Character Indicators

CORE POLICY 10 Natural Environment & Landscape Character		➤ Objective 2 ➤ Objective 4 ➤ Objective 5	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
11a. To ensure that international, national and local designations are conserved and enhanced to a high quality	(i) Condition and size of internationally and nationally important wildlife and geological sites (SSSIs and SACs)	<p>SACs – 2018: Castle Hill – 114.58 hectares (both in Lewes District and Brighton & Hove). 35.20% favourable, 64.80% unfavourable but recovering.</p> <p>Lewes Downs – 165.04 hectares. 95.55% of SAC land favourable. 4.45% unfavourable but recovering.</p> <p>2020: No change</p> <p>SSSIs – 2018/19: SSSIs - 1872 ha, 6.4% of district. 53.9% Favourable 43.8% Unfavourable recovering, 1.1& Unfavourable no</p>	↔

		change, 1.1% Unfavourable declining	
		2019/20: SSSI's no change in area or condition.	
	(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 2020: 1222 (ha)	↔
	(iii) Area of Land designated as Local Nature Reserve	2016: 349.9 (ha) 2017: 349.89 (ha) 2018: 349.89 (ha) 2019: No change 2020: No change	↔
11b. To seek a net gain in biodiversity resources, therefore contributing to the targets set out in the Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan	(i) Total number of SAC's, SSSI's, SNCI's and LNR's designations	2017: 109 (2 SAC's; 17 SSSI's; 86 SNCI's; 4 LNR's) 2018: No change 2019: No change 2020: No change	↔
	(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 2020: 3,637.33 (ha)	↔
Sources: Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre, Natural England, Sussex Wildlife Trust, ESIF			

Commentary

6.41 Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs) are now referred to as Local Wildlife Sites (LWSs). As in paragraph 6.37 Indicator 9a(i) shows a decrease in area of LWS's within the District, this is due to a update to site boundaries following surveys of all sites across Sussex between 2016/2018.

Table 20 Built & Historic Environment and High Quality Design Indicators


CORE POLICY 11 Built & Historic Environment and High Quality Design		➤ Objective 4 ➤ Objective 8	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
12a. To improve sustainable construction standards year on year. Adequately address the need to reduce resource and energy consumption	(i) A new indicator has not been established at this point but the District Council, and SDNP, will look to introduce an effective way of monitoring this target at the earliest opportunity	Not yet monitored	✘
12b. The safeguarding of historic assets	(i) Number of Listed Buildings part-demolished/ demolished	2015/16: 2 partly demolished 2016/17: 2 partly demolished 2017/2018: 0 buildings 2018/19: 1 extension 2019/20: 2 applications including demolition	▲

Sources: LDC

Commentary

- 6.31. An effective way of monitoring indicator 12a has not yet been established. However the Council continue to encourage improvements in sustainable construction. Technical Advice Notes (TANs) are to be published in early 2021 which aim to guide applications for planning permission, setting out expectations in terms of sustainable construction and circular economy principles. Applications for new residential dwellings or commercial floorspace will be required to be supported by a checklist and or further reports to show how they have considered sustainable construction principles. An update can be provided on this in the next AMR.
- 6.32. This monitoring year there have been two applications for listed building consent which included a form of demolition. Both involved demolition of a non-original existing extension and neither application received objections from the Specialist Advisor for Conservation.

Table 21 Flood Risk, Coastal Erosion, Sustainable Drainage and Slope Stability Indicators

CORE POLICY 12 Flood Risk, Coastal Erosion, Sustainable Drainage and Slope Stability		➤ Objective 9	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
13a. To steer development away from areas of flood risk and coastal erosion	(i) Number of planning applications granted contrary to the advice on the Environment Agency flood defence grounds (fluvial & tidal)	2015/16: 4 2016/17: 1 2017/18: 1 2018/19: 1 2019/20: 0	
13b. To incorporate Sustainable Drainage Systems into new development where appropriate	(i) Percentage of appropriate developments incorporating sustainable urban drainage systems	2015/16: 0.86% (8: 7 residential and 1 commercial development) 2016/17: 11 (9 residential, 1 agricultural and 1 commercial) 2018/19: No data 2019/20: No data	×

Sources: Environment Agency, LDC



Commentary

- 6.33. In the monitoring year, no planning permissions were granted contrary to the advice of the Environmental Agency (EA). EA records indicated they objected to five applications, of which three were subsequently refused, one was withdrawn and one is still pending consideration so no decision has been made.
- 6.34. Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) are being incorporated to developments. The majority of developments have a form of SuDS. To gain maximum value from this indicator this should be refined to capture the range of SuDS interventions that are now implemented and monitored by ESCC, this will require working with ESCC SuDS Team to understand what data they have available and how we can interpret that in terms of monitoring the effectiveness of this policy.

Sustainable Development

Table 22 Sustainable Travel Indicators

CORE POLICY 13 Sustainable Travel		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Objective 3 ➤ Objective 6 ➤ Objective 7 ➤ Objective 8 	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
14a. To ensure that new development is located in sustainable locations with good access to services	(i) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by public transport/walking	<p>2013: Employment, 10; Food stores 7; FE College, 38; GP's, 9; Hospitals, 41; Primary Schools, 7; Secondary School, 13; Town Centre, 14.</p> <p>2017: Employment – 9, Food stores – 9, FE College – 27, GPs – 14, Hospital – 27, Primary School – 11, Secondary Schools – 18, Town Centre - 18</p> <p>2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data</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>2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data</p>	✘

	(iii) Amount of large residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary schools, areas of employment and a major health centre(s)	2016/17: 84% 2017/18: 84% 2018/19: 85% 2019/20: 100%	
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% 2019: No updated data 2020: 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 2020: No change	
14c. Year on year increase in the number of people travelling to work by sustainable modes of transport	(i) Number of people travelling to work by public transport	2011: 7,291 2019: No updated data 2020: No updated data	×
<i>Sources: ESIF, LDC, ESCC</i>			

Commentary

6.35. The latest figures for 14a(i) and (ii) were released by the Department for Transport in December 2019 and these are for 2017. There has been no further updated data. 14c(iii) is calculated on the basis of new residential development completed in the monitoring year on sites of more than six units. In the monitoring year three such sites were completed, and all of these were within 30 minutes public transport time of these services. It is however acknowledged that this is not a large pool of applications and therefore fairly unrepresentative. To increase the pool of data and therefore the value of the indicator we would either need to decrease the size of developments captured or look at consents granted rather than those dwellings completed.

6.36. ESCC have confirmed that whilst there have been minor changes to the Rights of Way, the overall length remains the same as indicated in indicator 14b(ii).

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

Table 23 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy and Sustainable Use of Resources Indicators

CORE POLICY 14 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy and Sustainable Use of Resources		➤ Objective 1 ➤ Objective 6 ➤ Objective 8	
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
15a. To support low carbon and renewable energy installations	(i) Number of planning applications received and granted consent relating to renewable energy installations	2016/17: 6 2017/18: 7 2018/19: 4 2019/20: No accurate data	✘
	(ii) Carbon Dioxide emissions per capita per sector: Total emissions (kt)	2016: 413 2017: 392 2018: no updated data 2019: no updated data 2020: no updated data	✘
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	✘

Sources: LDC, ESIF

Commentary

6.38. There is no accurate way of identifying applications which include renewable energy installations, many applications for dwellings would include renewables such as solar panels but this would not necessarily be included in descriptions of development and therefore the information is not readily available.

6.39. The Council are committed to supporting sustainable development. As mentioned previously TANs are to be published in early 2021 which will set out expectations in

terms of sustainable construction. Applications for new residential dwellings or commercial floorspace will be required to be supported by a checklist and or further reports to show how they have considered sustainable construction principles including the use of renewable energy. Submission of the checklist should enable easier monitoring of applications that propose renewables, therefore giving more reliable data for comparison. An update can be provided on this in the next AMR.

- 6.40. Indicators 15b(i) and 15c(i) are currently not monitored but as above these are covered in the Sustainable Construction checklist being introduced as a validation required in 2021 and this will make monitoring of these easier and more accurate.

7. Local Plan Part 2 Development Management Policy reporting

Table 24 Protection of biodiversity and geodiversity

DM24 Protection of biodiversity and geodiversity			
TARGET	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
To manage and monitor the Reedens Meadow SANG at Newick.	(i) Net number of dwellings mitigated	2018: Reedens Meadow SANG is implemented and open to the public. 2019/20: 2 dwellings mitigated	
	(ii) Cumulative monies collected from new development via section 106 contributing towards the maintenance of Reedens Meadow SANG	2019/20: £10K from 2 planning permissions	
	(iii) Use of the SANG through visitor survey and local monitoring reports	×	
<i>Sources: Environment Agency, LDC</i>			

Commentary

- 7.1 This is the first AMR since the adoption of LPP2, and is not a full monitoring year. In this monitoring year two applications for a net gain of two dwellings were granted within the 7km zone of the Ashdown Forest. Both applications were subject to a s106 agreement to provide a contribution of £5,000 towards the on-going maintenance and management of the Reedens Meadows SANG.
- 7.2 Cumulatively £10k has been collected from new developments through s106 contributions to the maintenance and management of the Reedens Meadow SANG.

There are four other extant applications with contributions secured (totalling £20k) which are yet to commence development and therefore yet to trigger the payment of the contribution.

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

Limitations

- 7.1. The 2019/20 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.
- 7.2. 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.

8. Neighbourhood Plan Policy reporting

- 8.1. This section of the AMR sets out the indicators against which Neighbourhood Planning policies within each Neighbourhood Plan are monitored.
- 8.2. Where relevant, analysis on the indicator outcomes is provided. However, a number of indicators are assessed for the first time against the policies. Therefore the data collected will constitute the baseline data which will be used to assess progress in future AMRs.

Newick Neighbourhood Plan

8.3. Newick Neighbourhood Plan was ‘made; in July 2015.

Table 25 Housing Indicators (Newick)

POLICY HO2, HO3, HO4, HO5		➤ Objective 9	
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Deliver 100 net additional dwellings in the period up to 2030 on the four allocated sites	NNP(a) Net additional dwellings completed on the allocated sites (HO2 – HO5)	2018/19: 7 2019/20: 0	↓
	NNP(b) Number of windfall units permitted in/adjacent to Newick village in addition to allocated sites (HO2 – HO5)	2018/19: 2 (net) 2019/20: 4 (net)	↑
	NNP(c) Affordable homes completed on allocated sites (HO2 – HO5)	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0	↔
	NNP(d) Housing type as a percentage	2018/19: 3 Bedroom: 100% 2019/20: 2 Bedroom: 50% 3 Bedroom: 50%	▲

Commentary

8.4. Within 2018/19, Land at Cricketfields, (Policy HO2.1) with a contribution of 12 affordable units was completed. An application for Site HO3 for 32 dwellings is currently under consideration. There has been no movement since 2019 on HO4 when a further application for 69 dwellings (a 44% uplift on the sites allocation) at the site was refused. Outline consent was granted in 2018 for two dwellings at HO5 but as yet no Reserved Matters consent has been granted for the site, an application refused in 2019 is with the Planning Inspectorate.

Table 26 Local Economy Indicators (Newick)



POLICY LE1, LE2		➤ Objective 12		
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET	
Encourage small scale expansion of existing retail and business premises in the parish	NNP(e) Net additional floorspace (A and B use classes)	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0	↔	
	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

8.5. No net additional, or loss, of retail or business floorspace has been permitted between 1st April 2019 and 31st March 2020.

Table 27 Community Facilities Indicators (Newick)

POLICY CF1, CF2		➤ Objective 11	
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Prevent change of use of the village's key community facilities	NNP(g) Net loss/gain (completions) of community services and facilities (D1 and D2) on listed sites (CF1) in the past year (sqm)	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0	
Provide additional recreational space and/or equipped play space	NNP(h) Net loss/gain (completions) of recreational space and/or equipped play space (D2) in the past year (sqm)	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0	

Sources: LDC


Commentary



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

Ringmer Neighbourhood Plan

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

Table 28 Employment Indicators (Ringmer)

POLICY 5.1 Employment in Ringmer			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Enhance local employment opportunities in Ringmer village	RNP(a) Loss/change of use of any existing employment (A, B and D use classes) floorspace	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0	


	RNP(b) Number of employment site allocations developed	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0	
	RNP(c) Net gain/loss of employment (A1, B1 and D2 use classes) floorspace (sqm)	2018/19: 0sqm 2019/2020: net gain delivered A1: 67.2 B1: 453sqm D2: 187.8sqm	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

8.8. One change of use has occurred D2 to A1, one B8 to D2 resulting in a net gain of 187.8sqm of D2 floorspace.

8.9. One of two new units granted planning permission at Shortgate Industrial Estate has been completed resulting in a net gain of 453sqm floorspace across B1/B2/B8 uses.



Table 29 Retail Facilities Indicators (Ringmer)

POLICY 5.2			
Retail facilities in Ringmer			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Protect and support retail, service, office and leisure uses in Ringmer village	RNP(d) Net loss/gain of retail (A1), office (B1a), leisure (D2) floorspace (sqm)	2018/19: 0 2019/2020: net gain delivered A1: 67.2 B1: 453sqm D2: 187.8sqm	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

8.10 In the 2018/19 monitoring year there was no net loss or gain as there were no commercial completions. However this monitoring year there have been four completions, three changes of use and Shortgate Industrial Park delivering new B floorspace in Ringmer.

Table 30 Housing Indicators (Ringmer)



POLICY 6.4			
Total new housing number in Ringmer to 2030			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Level of planned housing in Ringmer village over the Plan Period	RNP(e) Net dwellings granted planning permission on allocated sites (Policy 6.4)	2018/19: 9 2019/20: 1	
	RNP(f) Net dwellings granted planning permission on non-allocated sites	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 3	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

8.11 One dwelling was granted on allocated site Red Barn Farm Harveys Lane, RES15 of the RNP in the monitoring year. Whilst not an allocated site within the NP it is worth noting that within the monitoring year, 77 dwellings were granted on Caburn Field, which was allocated through LPP2.

8.12 Three dwellings on non-allocated residential sites have been granted planning permission during this reporting year.


Table 31 Affordable Housing Indicators (Ringmer)

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

Commentary

- 8.13 Policy 6.2 sets the minimum level of affordable housing that should be developed in the Parish for the plan period in line with CP1 of the Core Strategy. As explained in paragraphs 7.10 - 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.
- 8.14 The Council fully supports the target of delivering 80 affordable housing on allocated sites up to 2030 but does not have the power to enforce it. 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.
- 8.15 This monitoring year there have been 23 affordable dwellings granted planning permission within Ringmer Parish through the Caburn Field site (allocation in LPP2).
- 8.16 There were six affordable units completed within the monitoring year at the Land North of Bishops Lane Site.

Table 32 Green Infrastructure Indicators (Ringmer)

POLICY 7.2			
Ringmer Green & other managed open spaces			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Prevent the loss of managed open spaces	RNP(i) Loss/change of use of allocated managed open spaces	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0	
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

- 8.17 No comment.

Table 33 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	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0	

	recommendation that adversely affect Ringmer Green Conservation Area (overturn at appeal or planning committee)		
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

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

Table 34 Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Indicators (Ringmer)

SA MONITORING INDICATORS			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Protect designated areas	RNP(k) Condition of Plashett Park Wood SSSI	2015/16:157.61 ha 100% unfavourable but recovering 2018/19: No updated data 2019/20: No updated data	×
	RNP(l) Condition of Lewes Downs SAC	2015/16: 165.04 ha 95.55% favourable 4.45% unfavourable but recovering. 2018/19: No updated data 2019/20: No updated data	×
<i>Sources: Natural England</i>			

Commentary

8.19 The Plashett Park Wood SSSI was assessed unfavourable but recovering in October 2010.

8.20 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.

8.21 There are 13 live units for the Lewes Downs SAC of which over 85% are in a favourable condition. All the units have not been assessed at the same time: 3 units were assessed in 2020, these were units of favourable condition and no change was made to their condition status.

Wivelsfield Neighbourhood Plan

8.22 The Wivelsfield Neighbourhood Plan was ‘made’ on 7 December 2016.

Table 35 Housing Indicators (Wivelsfield)

POLICY 2 Housing in Wivelsfield			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Deliver minimum 30 net additional dwellings in the period up to 2030 on the three allocations sites.	WNP (a) Net dwellings completed on allocated sites (Policy 2)	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0	↔
	WNP (b) Net affordable homes completed on allocated site Policy 2i.	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0	↔
	WNP (c) Housing type* (as a percentage) delivered on allocated site Policy 2i.	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0	↔
Sources: LDC * 1, 2, 3, 4+ bed and semi-detached, detached, terraced homes.			

Commentary

8.23 Whilst planning permission (LW/18/0437) has been granted for two detached dwellings on a site allocated under Policy 2ii. As at 1 April 2020 construction had not started. No consents have been granted for the two other allocated sites.

Table 36 Community Facilities Indicators (Wivelsfield)

POLICY 4			
Community facilities in Wivelsfield			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Protect and support community facilities, employment and business uses in Wivelsfield.	WNP (d) Net loss/ gain (sqm completions) of community facilities as listed under i-viii in Policy 4	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0	
	WNP (e) Net loss/ gain of employment and business use (B use classes)	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0	

Sources: LDC

Hamsey Neighbourhood Plan

8.24 Hamsey Neighbourhood Plan was ‘made’ on 21 July 2016.

Table 37 Housing Indicators (Hamsey)

POLICY H1, H6, H9			
Housing growth and development in Hamsey			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Deliver housing in a sustainable manner.	HNP (a) Percentage net dwellings delivered on brownfield land.	2018/19: 91% 2019/20: No dwellings delivered	×
	HNP (b) Housing type and mix* (as a percentage) delivered in the last year.	2018/19: 1 Bedroom: 7% 2 Bedroom: 26% 3 Bedroom: 22% 4 Bedroom: 44% 2019/20: No dwellings delivered.	×
	HNP (c) Net affordable homes completed	2018/19: 11 2019/20: 0	
	HNP (d) Net housing delivered between 20-30 dph	2018/19: 29 2019/20: No dwellings delivered	×

Sources: LDC

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

Commentary

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

8.26 No dwellings were completed in the last monitoring year within the Hamsey Neighbourhood Plan Area. Therefore there is no data for commentary on the indicators.

Plumpton Neighbourhood Plan

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

Table 38 Housing and Employment Indicators (Plumpton)

POLICY 5			
Housing in Plumpton			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Deliver minimum 50 net additional dwellings in the period up to 2030 on the four housing site allocations.	PNP (a) Net dwellings completed on allocated sites (Policies 5.1 – 5.4).	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0	↔
	PNP (b) Housing type and size (as a percentage) delivered on allocated sites.	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 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 2019/20: 0	↔
	PNP (d) Net loss/ gain of shops or commercial uses (A use classes) (sqm completions).	2018/19: 0 2019/20: 0	↔

Sources: LDC

Commentary

8.28 This is the second full monitoring year, to monitor indicators relating to the adopted Plumpton Neighbourhood Plan. In the monitoring year there have been two dwellings delivered on two unidentified sites. Outline planning permission for up to 20 dwellings

(including 40% affordable) has been granted on the allocated site Policy 5.1 Land at Westen End of Riddens Lane (LW/18/0472).

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

Seaford Neighbourhood Plan

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

8.31 Given this is the first monitoring year of the Neighbourhood Plan there is little commentary on the indicators as there is no comparison data. Given the plan was 'made' in February this is a short monitoring period and therefore indicators have not been included on all objectives/policies. It is anticipated that with more meaningful data available next year, more indicators may be included for other objectives/policies.

Table 39 Housing (Seaford)

Objective 1 Housing in Seaford			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
To deliver, in the first instance on brownfield sites, high quality new open market and affordable homes that meet the needs of the whole community both now and in the future.	SNP (a) Net dwellings completed	2019/20: 4	◆
	SNP (b) Percentage net dwellings delivered on brownfield land.	2019/20: 100%	◆
	SNP (c) Net affordable homes completed	2019/20: 0	◆
	SNP (d) Dwellings granted consent within/outside the planning boundary.	2019/20: 3 Within 0 Outside	◆
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

8.32 Please note the completion figures are for the monitoring year, rather than completions since the Neighbourhood Plan was 'made'. In terms of the monitoring year, 29 dwellings were granted planning permission within the Seaford Parish (outside the SDNP area) all were within the planning boundary.

Table 40 Local Business and Tourism (Seaford)

Objective 10			
Local Business and Tourism			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Enhance and maintain the local economy by: (i) supporting employment and businesses in the SNP area and (ii) encourage tourism throughout the parish	SNP (e) Net gain/loss of employment floorspace	2019/20: Net gain 116m2	◆
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

8.33 Please note the completion figures are for the monitoring year, rather than completions since the Neighbourhood Plan was ‘made’. This gain was from one change of use completion.

Newhaven Neighbourhood Plan

8.34 The Newhaven Neighbourhood Plan was ‘made’ on 27th November 2019. Given this is the first monitoring year of the Neighbourhood Plan there is little commentary on the indicators as there is no comparison data. Given the plan was ‘made’ in November this is a short monitoring period and therefore indicators have not been included on all objectives/policies. It is anticipated that with more meaningful data available next year, more indicators may be included for other objectives/policies.

Table 40 Economy and employment (Newhaven)

Objective 3			
Economy and employment			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Help businesses create jobs by; supporting refurbishment, adaptation and environmental improvements to	NHNP (a) Net gain/loss of employment floorspace	2019/20: Net gain 5123m2	◆

attract new employment uses supporting development or uses that enhance the visitor experience including recreational and leisure uses	NHNP (b) Net gain/loss of use classes D1/D2	2019/20: Net gain 340m2	◆
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

8.35 The gain in floorspace is primarily from the completion of new industrial units at land adjacent to the sewerage treatment works, Beach Road. The gain in D1/D2 floorspace is due to the extension of Denton Island Community Centre.

Table 41 Housing (Newhaven)

Objective 7			
Housing			
AIM	INDICATORS	CURRENT POSITION	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET
Housing development will;	NHNP (c) Net dwellings completed	2019/20: 26	◆
support the redevelopment of brownfield sites	NHNP (d) Percentage net dwellings delivered on brownfield land.	2019/20: 100%	◆
ensure that development include a suitable mix of housing to meet local needs and provide a range of dwelling sizes	NHNP (e) Net affordable homes completed	2019/20: 0	◆
	NHNP (f) Housing type and mix* (as a percentage) delivered in the last year.	2019/20: 1 bed: 0 2 bed: 7% 3 bed: 93% 4bed+: 0	◆
<i>Sources: LDC</i>			

Commentary

8.36 NHMP (f) indicates that dwellings completed this monitoring year have been predominantly larger family dwelling houses rather than flats.

9 Summary table of policy performance outcomes

Core Strategy

Table 45 Core Strategy Summary Table of Policy Performance Outcomes

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET		
		2017/2018	2018/19	2019/20
1a. To deliver a minimum of 6,900 net additional dwellings between 2010 and 2030 (345 per annum) and maintain a sufficient housing land supply.	(i) Cumulative number of dwelling completions (net)	↑	↑	↑
	(ii) Total number of completions for previous monitoring year (net)	↑	↓	↓
	(iii) Housing land supply – position	↑	↑	↓
	(iv) Number of dwellings permitted on unidentified windfall sites per annum	↑	↑	↑
	(v) Number of dwellings permitted on 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.	▲	▲	▲

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET		
		2017/2018	2018/19	2019/20
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)	×	×	×

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

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET		
		2017/2018	2018/19	2019/20
2b. To reduce the number of households on the Council Housing Register	(i) Number of households currently on the Council Housing Register	↑	↑	▲
3a. Provide a range of dwelling types and sizes to meet the identified local need	(i) Household spaces and accommodation type as a percentage %	◆	✘	✘
	(ii) Number of C2 dwellings permitted and completed	◆	↓	↑
3b. Achieve residential densities in the region of 47 – 57 dwellings per hectare for towns and 20 – 30 dwellings per hectare for villages	(i) Average density of new house building, dwellings per hectare (dph)	↑	↑	↓
	(ii) Average density of residential developments over 6 units for i) towns and ii) villages (planning applications received not completions)	↑	↑	↑
	(iii) Percentage of new dwellings completed at: less than 30dph; between 30 and 50dph; and above 50dph	▲	↓	↑
4a. To provide a net total of 13 Gypsy & Traveller pitches between 2014 and 2030 to meet the need as	(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	↑	↔	↔

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET		
		2017/2018	2018/19	2019/20
identified in the GTAA Update	(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	(i) Number of business enterprises by age of business: Less than 2 years old	◆	×	×

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET		
		2017/2018	2018/19	2019/20
condition of existing and future employment premises and to encourage sustainable working practices	(ii) Number of Local Development Orders	↔	↔	↔
	(iii) Percentage of residents working at or from home	◆	×	×
	(iv) Percentage of all people in employment travelling less than 5km to work	◆	×	×
	(i) Percentage of adults with degree level (or equivalent) qualifications	↑	↓	↓
5e. Support opportunities for the up-skilling of the Districts labour supply	(ii) Numbers of Adult learners	↑	×	×
	(i) Contribution to the District's economy made by visitors – turnover of local businesses	↑	↑	×
6a. To promote the growth of the tourism sector: improving linkages; the quality and number of visitor attractions; accommodation	(ii) Number of day visitors to the district	↑	↓	×
	(iii) Number of jobs in the tourism sector	↑	↓	×
	(i) Average minimum travel time (minutes) to the nearest service by public transport/walking	◆	×	×

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET		
		2017/2018	2018/19	2019/20
services are accessible through sustainable transportation methods	(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	(i) List of infrastructure projects funded by CIL in the past year	◆	◆	✘

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET		
		2017/2018	2018/19	2019/20
by the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	(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	(i) Mode of travel to work	◆	✘	✘

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET		
		2017/2018	2018/19	2019/20
through 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.	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	×	×	×

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET		
		2017/2018	2018/19	2019/20
Adequately address the need to reduce resource and energy consumption				
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)	↔	↑	↑










TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET		
		2017/2018	2018/19	2019/20
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	(i) Percentage of new non-residential developments over 1,000 square metres which achieve a BREEAM design	✘	✘	✘

TARGET	INDICATOR	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET		
		2017/2018	2018/19	2019/20
square metres will be expected to achieve the BREEAM 'very good' rating standard.	certificate rating of 'very good'			

Neighbourhood Plans

Newick Neighbourhood Plan

Table 46 Newick Neighbourhood Plan Summary Table of Policy Performance Outcomes

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET		
		2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/20
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)			

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET		
		2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/20
	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	2019/20
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				

AIM	INDICATORS	PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGET		
		2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/20
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	2019/20
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	2019/20
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	2019/20
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

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

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

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

CORE POLICY	'SAVED' 2003 LOCAL PLAN POLICIES THAT HAVE BEEN REPLACED	'SAVED' 2003 LOCAL PLAN POLICIES TO RETAIN
Spatial Strategy	RES1, RES2, RES3	
CP1 – Affordable Housing	RES9, RES10	
CP2 – Housing Type, Mix and Density	ST3, ST4, ST5, ST6	
CP3 – Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation	RES21, RES22	
CP4 – Encouraging Economic Development and Regeneration	E1, E9	
CP5 – The Visitor Economy	E10, E11, E12, E13, E14, E15, E16, E17, E18, E19	
CP6 – Retail and Sustainable Town and Local Centres	E3, E4, E5, E6, E7, E8, ST3	
CP7 - Infrastructure	ST1, ST2, E8, RES20, RE2, RE3, RE9, RE10, T16	
CP8 – Green Infrastructure	ST3, ST11, RES19, RE1, RE6, RE7, RE9	
CP9 – Air Quality	ST30	
CP10 – Natural Environment and Landscape Character	CT2, CT5, CT1, RE8	
CP11 – Built and Historic Environment and High Quality Design	ST3, ST4, ST11, ST20, ST21, ST25, ST29, RES8, RES13, RES14, RES18, H2, H3, H4, H5, H7, H12, H13, H14, RE8	
CP12 – Flood Risk, Coastal Erosion and Sustainable Drainage		
CP13 – Sustainable Travel	T1, T2, T7, T8, T9, T10,	

CORE POLICY	'SAVED' 2003 LOCAL PLAN POLICIES THAT HAVE BEEN REPLACED	'SAVED' 2003 LOCAL PLAN POLICIES TO RETAIN
	T13, T14, ST5, ST6, T3, T4, T16	
CP14 – Renewable and Low Carbon Energy and Sustainable Use of Resources	ST14, ST20, ST21	
Lewes Town	LW7, LW12 LW1, LW3, LW4, LW5. LW6, LW8, LW9, LW10, LW11, LW13, LW14	
Newhaven	NH8 NH2, NH4, NH6, NH7, NH10, NH12, NH13, NH14, NH15, NH16, NH17, NH18, NH19, NH20, NH21, NH22, NH23, NH24	
Peacehaven	PT1, PT2, PT3, PT7, PT8, PT16, PT21, PT23, PT5,	PT6, PT9, PT10, PT11, PT12, PT13, PT15, PT17, PT18, PT19, PT20.
Seaford	SF1, SF10, SF5, SF8, SF9, SF11, SF12, SF14, SF15, SF16	
Barcombe	BA1	
Beddingham/Glynde	BG1	
Chailey	CH1	
Falmer	FL1	
Hamsey	HY1	
Newick	NW1, NW2	
Ringmer	RG1, RG3, RG4	
Wivelsfield	WV1	