

Wealden District Council

Authority Monitoring Report 2021-22

December 2022

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1.0 Introduction

Nature and Purpose of Document

- 1.1 The Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) details Wealden District Council's progress in developing, adopting and implementing local planning policies within Wealden District. National planning regulations¹ require AMRs to contain information on a range of matters that includes:
- progress made with regards to the preparation of planning documents detailed in the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS);
 - details of cooperation undertaken with neighbouring local planning authorities, the County Council and other statutory bodies in line with the duty to cooperate process;
 - the delivery of housing over time;
 - details of any neighbourhood development plans or orders made by the Council;
 - monitoring for the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) during the monitoring period²; and
 - the progress of the statutory development plan policies against key policy indicators.
- 1.2 This AMR covers the period from the 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, although in some cases, a 'commentary' is provided to cover the period beyond the end date of 31 March 2022, where this is considered appropriate. This AMR assesses the ninth year of the implementation of the Wealden District Core Strategy Local Plan³ (adopted in February 2013).
- 1.3 The Council's five-year housing land supply position and housing trajectory position are addressed in the Council's Five-Year Housing Land Supply Statement⁴ that was updated as of 1 April 2022. Whilst CIL income and expenditure does form a separate chapter of this document, it should be noted that the monitoring information for the 2021/22 period can now be found within the Council's latest Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS)⁵.

¹ [Town and Country Planning \(Local Planning\) Regulations 2012 \(regulation 34\)](#)

² As prescribed by the [Community Infrastructure Levy \(Amendment\) \(England\) \(No.2\) Regulations 2019](#)

³ [Wealden District Core Strategy Local Plan, February 2013](#)

⁴ [Five Year Housing Land Supply Statement – 1st April 2022](#)

⁵ [Wealden's Infrastructure Funding Statement \(IFS\) 2021-22, December 2022](#)

- 1.4 Wealden District Council intends to continue its monitoring framework and reporting arrangements on an 'at least' annual basis, to make relevant information available to the public.

Structure of the AMR

1.5 The remainder of this AMR is structured as follows:

- **Section 2** – This section outlines the progress made with documents detailed in the Council's latest Local Development Scheme⁶ (LDS).
- **Section 3** – This section outlines details of cooperation undertaken with neighbouring local planning authorities, County Councils and other statutory bodies in line with the duty to cooperate mechanism, which was introduced by the Localism Act 2011 and is set out in section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the NPPF (July, 2021).
- **Section 4** – This section outlines progression for neighbourhood planning within Wealden District and the details of any neighbourhood plans or development orders made by the Council during the monitoring period.
- **Section 5** – This section relates to CIL monitoring during the 2021/22 monitoring period and where this information is now located.
- **Section 6** – This final section relates to monitoring of adopted planning policies (through the Wealden District Core Strategy Local Plan monitoring framework that was adopted in 2013) and provides a summary of progress towards each policy monitoring indicator where this can be provided.

⁶ The latest [Local Development Scheme \(LDS\)](#) was published by Wealden District Council in July 2020.

2.0 Progress against the Local Development Scheme (LDS)

Wealden's Statutory Development Plan

- 2.1 The Wealden District Core Strategy Local Plan was adopted in February 2013 and is the overarching planning policy document for Wealden District.
- 2.2 The Wealden District Core Strategy Local Plan (February, 2013)⁷ replaces the following saved policies in the Wealden Local Plan (1998):
- HG2 - Affordable Housing on New Development; and
 - HG3 - Affordable Housing Exceptions Policy.
- 2.3 The other saved policies remain in place and are highlighted in Appendix 2 of this AMR. Both the Wealden Local Plan⁸ (1998) and the Non-Statutory Local Plan⁹ (2005) remain material planning considerations in so far as they do not conflict with the NPPF¹⁰.
- 2.4 The Affordable Housing Delivery Local Plan¹¹ (2016) supersedes the Wealden District Core Strategy Local Plan with respect to Policy WCS8: Affordable Housing and the associated text in paragraphs 7.10 to 7.14 of that document, with the exclusion of land that forms part of Wealden District but is located within the South Downs National Park (SDNP).

Local Development Scheme

- 2.5 The Local Development Scheme (LDS) is the Council's timetable for preparing planning documents based over a three-year period. National planning legislation¹² requires all local planning authorities to prepare and maintain an LDS where it is producing a Development Plan Document (DPD), such as a Local Plan, for its area. The main purpose of the LDS is as follows:
- to inform the public and stakeholders of the documents that will make up the 'Local Plan'; and
 - set out the geographical area each plan will cover; and
 - set out the timescale for the production or review of each DPD.

⁷ [Wealden District Core Strategy Local Plan \(February, 2013\)](#)

⁸ [Wealden Local Plan \(1998\)](#)

⁹ [Non Statutory Wealden Local Plan \(2005\)](#)

¹⁰ See Paragraph 219 of the NPPF (July, 2021) for guidance on this matter.

¹¹ [Wealden District Affordable Housing Delivery Local Plan \(May, 2016\)](#)

¹² Section 15 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011).

- 2.6 The Council's latest LDS¹³ was published within the 2020/21 reporting period (July, 2020) and covers the period from 2020 to 2023. Work has considerably progressed on Wealden District Council's Draft Local Plan, which will shape the district's places, plan and manage growth and infrastructure, and guide development in the district in future years. However, following the government's press release on the 5 December 2022¹⁴ regarding the reforms to the planning system nationally, including the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill, Wealden District Council has taken the decision to delay the publication of its Local Plan Draft Consultation (Regulation 18) document to fully consider these forthcoming changes. The Council is planning to bring forward an updated timetable (i.e. new LDS) for its Local Plan at the start of 2023.
- 2.7 The adopted LDS (July, 2020) sets out a timetable for the preparation of a new Local Plan, as well as a CIL Charging Schedule Review. Progress against the current LDS timetable is provided in Table LDS1 and Table LDS2 below.

¹³ [Wealden District Council Local Development Scheme \(LDS\), July 2020](#)

¹⁴ [Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, Press Release December 2022](#)

Table LDS1: Progress on preparation of Local Plan –

Title, subject matter and geographical area	Timetable for Preparation				
	Early Engagement Consultation	Local Plan Draft Consultation Regulation 18	Local Plan Submission Draft Regulation 19	Submission and Examination Regulation 22-25	Adoption and Publication Regulation 26
Wealden Local Plan District Wide Sets out the vision, strategic objectives and spatial development strategy for Wealden District. The plan will also identify site allocations for different land uses as well as seek to address climate change and protect the natural and built environment. It will provide context for neighbourhood plans.	September – October 2020 Complete ✓	Spring 2022 Delayed	Winter 2022 Pending	Spring 2023 to Winter 2023 Pending	Winter 2023 Pending

Monitoring Report 2021/22 Progress Update

The Direction of Travel consultation¹⁵ took place between 23 November 2020 and 18 January 2021 and was the first stage in the Council's Local Plan engagement process. This represented a minor delay to the start of the consultation process against the LDS timetable. This additional time allowed the local authority to consider the recent proposed changes to national planning policy provided in the Government's White Paper¹⁶.

The consultation provided an opportunity for the Council to hear the views of our communities, partner organisations and stakeholders on a range of important topic areas as to how the district should address the issues and challenges that it faces, accommodate growth and to help us define a vision for our district.

The consultation received over 1,700 comments from 304 respondents. The Council reviewed all comments that we received as part of the consultation process, and we have provided a consultation summary report¹⁷.

As discussed at paragraph 2.6 above, we have considerably progressed Wealden District Council's Draft Local Plan (Regulation 18), which will shape the district's places, plan and manage growth and infrastructure, and guide development in the district in future years. However, following uncertainty around central government reform to the planning system and to take into account any proposed changes under this reform, the Council has taken the decision to delay its Local Plan Draft Consultation (Regulation 18) document and will review its LDS at the start of 2023.

¹⁵ [Wealden Local Plan - Direction of Travel Consultation, November 2020](#)

¹⁶ See the [Planning for the Future: White Paper, August 2020](#)

¹⁷ [Direction of Travel Consultation Summary Report, March 2021](#)

Table LDS2: Progress on preparation of CIL charging schedule review

Title, subject matter and geographical area	Timetable for Preparation				
	Evidence Gathering	Draft Charging Schedule Regulation 16	Submission of CIL Charging Schedule Regulation 19	Examination Regulation 21	Adoption and Publication Regulation 26
Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule Review District wide The CIL Charging Schedule sets out the rates applicable to certain types of development that are liable to pay the levy. This review will consider whether the current CIL charging rates are appropriate and set new rates if required.	January 2021 – mid 2022 Delayed	Summer 2022 Delayed	Spring 2023 Pending	Summer 2023 Pending	Winter 2023 Pending

Monitoring Report 2021/22 Progress Update

During this monitoring year, there has been no significant progress regarding evidence base gathering for the preparation of a CIL charging schedule review. In part, this is due to uncertainty regarding national planning policy legislation changes, including the future of the CIL and infrastructure contributions and the form they may take in the future. As discussed above, the emerging

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Wealden Local Plan is also delayed, and any future CIL charging schedule will need to align with the emerging Local Plan timetable and therefore the Council has therefore decided on balance, to not risk abortive work.

However, the Council, as part of the review of its emerging Local Plan, has commissioned a Whole Plan Viability Study that is considering affordable housing levels in the district, other policies that affect development values (i.e. climate change mitigation and adaptation, design, housing mix etc.) as well as the current CIL charging schedule that was implemented on 1 April 2016. This evidence base will consider whether there is a requirement to review the current CIL charging schedule and will align in terms timetabling with the Council's emerging Local Plan.

3.0 **Duty to Cooperate**

- 3.1 Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) places a legal duty on local planning authorities and other prescribed bodies to cooperate with each other on strategic planning matters and on cross boundary issues in so far as they are relevant to their administrative areas throughout the preparation of their local plans. The NPPF¹⁸ reiterates this duty and requires an independent inspector to assess whether the DPD they are examining has been prepared in accordance with the duty-to-cooperate. It is a legal requirement where local authorities (and other statutory bodies) have worked together under the duty to cooperate process for the AMR to provide details of the action that has taken place during the reporting period (and beyond if appropriate).

Duty to Cooperate Groups

- 3.2 The duty to cooperate mechanism requires Wealden District Council to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis on strategic cross boundary issues with a wide range of other local authorities, both adjoining and beyond the administrative boundaries of Wealden District. There are a number of groups through which Wealden District Council progresses this joint working. These are set out in table DtC1 below. These groups meet on a regular basis to discuss the requirements of each local authority/statutory body, and more importantly, how these requirements may be met across the sub-region.

¹⁸ Paragraphs 20-27 of the NPPF (July, 2021).

Table DtC1: Main Groups used to discuss Duty to Cooperate Issues

Group	Membership
South East Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) The South East Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)¹⁹ is a business-led, public/private body established to drive economic growth across East Sussex, Essex, Kent, Medway, Southend and Thurrock.	East Sussex²⁰, Essex, Kent, Medway, Southend and Thurrock.
Team East Sussex Team East Sussex is the local delivery partnership for the South East LEP. Meetings are held on a regular basis to discuss strategic infrastructure, economic and housing issues across the sub-region. Wealden District Council also attends a number of TES subgroups such as Developers East Sussex (DES), Skills East Sussex (SES), Environment East Sussex and Culture East Sussex.	Federated Group of South East Local Enterprise Partnership which includes relevant bodies across East Sussex.
Ashdown Forest Air Quality Working Group Formed of planning officers and planning managers from the relevant local planning authorities. The main purpose of this group is for each local planning authority to update each other on their respective evidence base documents for the Ashdown Forest, the timetable for the adoption of their respective Local Plans, and the production of a Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) for the Ashdown Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC).	Natural England, East Sussex County Council, West Sussex County Council, Surrey County Council, Wealden District Council, Sevenoaks District Council, Mid Sussex District Council, South Downs National Park Authority, Tunbridge Wells Borough Council, Lewes District Council, Eastbourne Borough Council, Tandridge District Council, Tonbridge and

¹⁹ For more information on the South East Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP), you can visit their website at: <http://www.southeastlep.com/>

²⁰ The South East LEP operates a fully devolved model and has a local board for East Sussex (named Team East Sussex (TEM)), which includes the following authorities – Wealden District, Lewes District, Rother District, Eastbourne Borough, Hastings Borough and East Sussex County Council.

Group	Membership
	Malling Borough Council, Brighton and Hove City Council and Crawley Borough Council.
Ashdown Forest Strategic Access Management and Monitoring (SAMMs) Group A group consisting of planning officers from the relevant local planning authorities and Conservators of Ashdown Forest that meet to work on implementing the SAMMs strategy, which aims to limit the impact of visitors on the Ashdown Forest Special Protection Area (SPA).	Natural England, Wealden District Council, Sevenoaks District Council, Mid Sussex District Council, Tunbridge Wells Borough Council, Lewes District Council, Tandridge District Council.
East Sussex Local Plan Managers Group This group meets on a regular basis and primarily includes Local Plan managers from East Sussex, Brighton and Hove and the South Downs National Park. A standing agenda item is to update on the progress of Local Plans and Duty to Cooperate.	East Sussex County Council, Wealden District Council, Lewes District Council, Eastbourne Borough Council, Hastings Borough Council, South Downs National Park Authority, Rother District Council, Brighton and Hove City Council.
East Sussex Strategic Planning Members Group Following discussions at the East Sussex Chief Executives Group and East Sussex Leaders & Chief Executives Group in June and July 2013, the East Sussex Strategic Planning Members Group (ESSPMG) was established in order to progress the Duty to Cooperate. The primary activities of the group, in accordance with Duty to Cooperate and the Memorandum of Understanding, are to engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis on strategic planning matters.	Wealden District Council, Lewes District Council, Eastbourne Borough Council, Hastings Borough Council, Rother District Council. East Sussex County Council, the South Downs National Park (SDNP), Brighton and Hove City Council and Mid Sussex District Council have also attended and contributed on invitation.
Gypsy and Traveller Site Provision in East Sussex – Planning and Accommodation Needs	East Sussex County Council, Wealden District Council, Lewes District Council, Eastbourne

Group	Membership
A group made up of planning officers from the relevant Council who meet to plan for the provision of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs across East Sussex. The group is responsible for commissioning a joint evidence base to help coordinate a countywide approach to the issue.	District Council, Rother District Council and Hastings Borough Council
High Weald Officer Steering Group A group consisting of planning officers from the relevant local planning authorities and the High Weald AONB unit that meet to discuss planning issues that may impact the High Weald AONB.	High Weald AONB Unit, Natural England, East Sussex County Council, West Sussex County Council, Kent County Council, Surrey County Council, Wealden District Council, Rother District Council, Hastings Borough Council, Mid Sussex District Council, Horsham District Council, Crawley Borough Council, Tunbridge Wells Borough Council, Sevenoaks District Council, Ashford Borough Council, Tonbridge and Malling District Council and Tandridge District Council.
Cuckmere and Pevensey Levels Catchment Partnership The Cuckmere and Pevensey Levels Catchment is in East Sussex and includes the rural landscape of the High and Low Weald to the north of the catchment and the South Downs to the south. The Partnership is focused on integrated catchment management and the delivery of the Water Framework Directive objectives to improve the quality of the environment at a local level. The catchment partnership is co-hosted by the Sussex Wildlife Trust, the South East Rivers Trust and the Environment Agency.	Environment Agency, Sussex Wildlife Trust, Wealden District Council, Cuckmere and Pevensey Water Management Board, Natural England, South East Water, Southern Water, South Downs National Park Authority, amongst others.

Duty to Cooperate Actions

- 3.3 This section of the document sets out the actions which have been undertaken by Wealden District Council as part of the duty to cooperate process both during the reporting year (1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022) and beyond, where appropriate.
- 3.4 During the previous 2020/21 monitoring period, the Council had continued to progress through the plan-making stages and has published its Direction of Travel Document²¹ for consultation between 23 November 2020 and 18 January 2021. During the reporting period (2021/22) the Council has continued to work with relevant duty to cooperate partners to address strategic cross boundary issues and has held meetings with all neighbouring planning authorities, as well as working jointly on a number of evidence base documents, particularly with Eastbourne Borough Council.
- 3.5 The following duty to cooperate actions have taken place during the 2021/22 monitoring period:
- Met with all our neighbouring local planning authority counterparts (at officer level) to discuss the relevant strategic, cross boundary issues under the duty to cooperate process.
 - The Council produced a Statement of Common Ground²² with Tunbridge Wells Borough Council, which was signed by the Portfolio Holder on behalf of Wealden District Council just before the reporting period and became effective from 20 March 2021. The Council has also produced a Statement of Common Ground with Eastbourne Borough Council, which was signed by the Portfolio Holder on behalf of Wealden District Council and became effective from 25 July 2022. The Council has continued to commence early preparation work on the drafting Statements of Common Ground (SoCG) with a number of other neighbouring local planning authorities.
 - Commissioned joint evidence base documents to help support Wealden's new Local Plan and to inform the approach on strategic issues that cross administrative boundaries.
 - The Council worked closely with East Sussex County Council (ESCC), the South Downs National Park and all local authorities within East Sussex to publish a joint Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation

²¹ [Wealden Local Plan – Direction of Travel Document, November 2020](#)

²² [Wealden District Council and Tunbridge Wells Borough Council Statement of Common Ground](#)

Assessment (GTAA)²³, which covers both transit and permanent accommodation needs across East Sussex.

- The Council has worked jointly with Eastbourne Borough Council in producing an Employment and Economic Study that was published in April 2022²⁴.
- In producing the Council's Local Housing Needs Assessment²⁵, the Council held a stakeholder workshop with neighbouring local authorities (and other stakeholders) with regards to its position on the Housing Market Area (HMA) to inform this evidence base document.
- The Council has worked with Eastbourne Borough Council on a flood modelling project and a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Level 1²⁶. These studies have been undertaken jointly in recognition of the close links between the two authorities with regards to flood risk issues in Eastbourne and the south of Wealden District.
- The Council is continuing to work with the Ashdown Forest Working Group regarding joint Air Quality Monitoring for the Ashdown Forest and has also agreed to progress an Ashdown Forest Transport Model.
- The Council is working with a number of infrastructure providers, including Southern Water, South East Water, ESCC and the NHS Sussex Integrated Care Board (ICB) to consider growth in the district as part of the emerging Local Plan.
- The Council is also working with ESCC and all other local authorities in East Sussex on a countywide, integrated transport model to support all Local Plans in East Sussex.
- The Council is working with the Planning Advisory Service (PAS) to gain advice as part of a local authority forum that will include our neighbouring authorities to aid in effective joint working on strategic planning matters.

3.6 The following table provides a summary of the main cross boundary issues identified with our neighbouring local authority partners.

²³ [Wealden Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment, May 2022.](#)

²⁴ [Employment and Economic Study for Eastbourne and Wealden, April 2022](#)

²⁵ [Wealden Local Housing Needs Assessment, August 2021](#)

²⁶ [Eastbourne and Southern Wealden Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, September 2022](#)

Table DtC2: Main Cross-Boundary Issues with Neighbouring Local Authorities

Local Authority	Main Cross-Boundary Strategic Issues
Eastbourne Borough Council	Housing Market Area (HMA); Objectively Assessed Housing Needs (OAN); Functional Economic Market Area (FEMA); transport and potential for off-line A27; Infrastructure including green infrastructure, Waste Water Treatment Works capacity; flood risk; Pevensey Levels and Ashdown Forest.
Lewes District Council	HMA; OAN; FEMA; Lewes Downs; the Ashdown Forest; Infrastructure including green infrastructure; Potential for off-line A27.
Tunbridge Wells Borough Council	HMA; OAN; FEMA; Infrastructure including green infrastructure; landscape (in particular AONB) and Ashdown Forest.
Mid Sussex District Council	HMA; OAN; FEMA; Infrastructure including green infrastructure; the Ashdown Forest.
Rother District Council	HMA; OAN; FEMA; Infrastructure including green infrastructure and Pevensey Levels
East Sussex County Council	Waste and minerals; education; transport; green infrastructure; SuDs; flood risk; Pevensey Levels and the Ashdown Forest.
Sevenoaks District Council	HMA; OAN; FEMA; Infrastructure; and Ashdown Forest
Tandridge District Council	HMA; OAN; FEMA; Infrastructure; and Ashdown Forest
South Downs National Park Authority	HMA; OAN; FEMA; green infrastructure; Ashdown Forest and potential for off-line A27.
West Sussex County Council	Waste and minerals; education; transport and Ashdown Forest
Kent County Council	Waste and minerals; education; transport and Ashdown Forest
Surrey County Council	Waste and minerals; education; transport and Ashdown Forest

4.0 Neighbourhood Planning

- 4.1 Neighbourhood planning was introduced through the Localism Act 2011 and allows communities to prepare Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDPs). National planning policy states that neighbourhood planning gives communities the power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and deliver sustainable development they need²⁷.
- 4.2 Neighbourhood planning is an opportunity for local people to fully engage in the future of their communities in a way that was not possible prior to the Localism Act 2011. Once a neighbourhood area is designated, Wealden District Council is legally required to provide support and advice to those bodies in producing a NDP. Wealden District Council therefore offers officer advice and support on emerging NDPs within the district.
- 4.3 Wealden District Council and the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) are the local planning authorities for separate parts of Wealden District. There are six parishes which cross into both Wealden District and the SDNP area that includes Alciston, Berwick, Long Man, Willingdon and Jevington, Polegate, and Selveston. There are only three parishes which are wholly contained within the SDNP area that includes Alfriston, Cuckmere Valley, and East Dean and Friston.
- 4.4 Wealden District Council and the SDNPA have agreed a joint protocol, setting out how they will work together on neighbourhood planning, particularly where the parish is overseen by the two local planning authorities. As a consequence, information in this section of the AMR does not include data which relates to Alfriston, Cuckmere Valley and East Dean and Friston, due to their location within the SDNP area.
- 4.5 Of the thirty-nine Parish/Town Councils that are not wholly located within the SDNP, twelve have been designated as NDP areas. Hadlow Down Parish Council also submitted to Wealden District Council an application for designation of Hadlow Down Parish as a Neighbourhood Area to prepare a Community Right to Build Order. Table NP1 below sets out the key stages for each of the 12 designated NDP areas and where they have reached in the preparation of its NDP and includes dates for each formal stage of the NDP preparation process. The other 26 Parish/Town Councils have not been included as they do not currently have a designated NDP area.

²⁷ See paragraph 29 of the NPPF (July, 2021).

Table NP1: Neighbourhood Planning Progress

NDP Area/Parish (excluding those wholly in SDNP)	Date of Designation (Regulation 7)	Pre-submission consultation (Regulation 14)	Publicising a Plan Proposal (Regulation 16)	Submission of Plan Proposal to Examiner (Regulation 17)	Examiner's Report (Regulation 18)	Making of plan (Regulation 19)
Crowborough ²⁸	5 June 2014	-	-	-	-	-
East Hoathly with Halland	15 August 2017	-	-	-	-	-
Frant	25 April 2017	-	-	-	-	-
Hadlow Down ²⁹	15 June 2016	-	-	-	-	-
Hailsham ³⁰	19 August 2016	25 November 2017 to 26 January 2018	7 May to 18 June 2019	June 2019	The Examiners Final Report was published on 11 March 2020, where it was recommended that the	The Plan successfully passed a referendum (regrettably delayed by

²⁸ At a meeting of the Planning and Development committee of Crowborough Town Council on 17 February 2020, it was agreed that the committee could not recommend the authorisation of a Neighbourhood Plan for Crowborough. The committee agreed to re-visit the issue if there was a change in government policy.

²⁹ As a Neighbourhood Area preparing a Community Right to Build Order.

³⁰ Please see the associated documents for the [Hailsham Neighbourhood Plan](#).

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					Plan should proceed to referendum.	Covid-19) held on 6 May 2021. The Plan was formally 'made' (adopted) on the 21 July 2021.
Hartfield	4 December 2013	-	-	-	-	-
Hellingly ³¹	5 November 2015	1 December 2017 to 26 January 2018	7 May to 18 June 2019	June 2019	The Examiners Final Report was published on 27 March 2020, where it was recommended that the Plan should proceed to referendum.	The Plan successfully passed a referendum (regrettably delayed by Covid-19) held on 6 May 2021. The Plan was formally 'made' (adopted) on 21 July 2021.
Herstmonceux ³²	6 February 2013	29 November 2013 to 24 January 2014	25 September 2017 to 6 November 2017	January 2018	The Examiners Final Report was published on the 6 February 2018, where it was recommended that	The Plan successfully passed a referendum held on 3 May 2018.

³¹ Please see the associated documents for the [Hellingly Neighbourhood Plan](#).

³² Please see the associated documents for the [Herstmonceux Neighbourhood Plan](#).

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					the Plan should proceed to referendum.	The Plan was formally adopted on the 24 July 2019.
Horam	14 November 2019	-	-	-	-	-
Maresfield	14 November 2012	-	-	-	-	-
Ninfield	23 January 2020	22 September 2022 to 4 November 2022	-	-	-	-
Uckfield	5 June 2014	-	-	-	-	-
Wadhurst ³³	8 November 2017	14 November 2022 to 3 January 2023	-	-	-	-

³³ Wadhurst Parish Council carried out a pre-submission Regulation 14 consultation on its Neighbourhood Plan between 16 June 2021 and 15 August 2021, but Wadhurst Parish Council are currently undertaking a second pre-submission Regulation 14 consultation that is due to close on 3 January 2023 as highlighted above.

- 4.6 The Hailsham Neighbourhood Plan and the Hellingly Neighbourhood Plan both continued to progress during the previous monitoring period (2020/21) and have now been ‘made’ in the reporting period (21 July 2021). The submitted NDPs for both Hailsham and Hellingly underwent Regulation 16 consultations between the 7 May and 18 June 2019, where residents and organisations were invited to make representations on the NDP. Following this consultation stage, Wealden District Council appointed John Slater BA (Hons) DMS MRTPI to undertake the examination of both NDPs. The Examiner requested a Public Hearing for the Hellingly NDP which took place on Tuesday 18 February 2020, to allow for oral evidence to be heard.
- 4.7 The Examiner published his final report for Hailsham Neighbourhood Plan³⁴ on 11 March 2020 and for Hellingly Neighbourhood Plan³⁵ on 27 March 2020. In both cases, the Examiner recommended the NDPs should proceed to referendum, subject to recommended modifications. On the 29 April 2020, Wealden District Council agreed that both NDPs should proceed to referendum.
- 4.8 Following the outbreak of Covid-19, the government introduced the Coronavirus Act 2020³⁶, which postponed all elections and referendums until 6 May 2021. Following these legislative changes, the Planning Practice Guidance³⁷ (PPG) on neighbourhood planning was revised. In accordance with government guidance, Hailsham and Hellingly both held referendums on their neighbourhood plans. Both Hailsham Neighbourhood Plan and Hellingly Neighbourhood Plan successfully passed a referendum held on 6 May 2021.
- 4.9 Following the result of both referendums, on the 21 July 2021, Wealden District Council formally adopted (‘made’) the Hailsham Neighbourhood Plan and the Hellingly Neighbourhood Plan. The Herstmonceux Parish Neighbourhood Plan had already been adopted (‘made’) on the 24 July 2019. These three neighbourhood plans form part of the statutory Development Plan and are now used in determining planning applications within the respective Hailsham, Hellingly and Herstmonceux neighbourhood areas.
- 4.10 The number of residential units allocated through adopted NDPs within the district will be monitored in the AMR for future reporting years. Currently, the three ‘made’ neighbourhood plans have not sought to allocate land for residential development. Both the Hailsham Neighbourhood Plan and the Hellingly Neighbourhood Plan do not include any allocation or windfall policies for residential development.

³⁴ [Hailsham Neighbourhood Plan – Examination Report; 11 March 2020](#)

³⁵ [Hellingly Neighbourhood Plan – Examination Report; 27 March 2020](#)

³⁶ [Coronavirus Act 2020](#)

³⁷ See [PPG Paragraph 107: Reference ID:41-107-20200925](#)

- 4.11 Only one Neighbourhood Plan area designation had progressed to regulation 14 during the reporting period (2021/22) being the Wadhurst Neighbourhood Plan. However, the Wadhurst Neighbourhood Plan has since been considerably amended and a further consultation under Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended) is taking place currently. In addition, Ninfield Neighbourhood Plan has also reached the Regulation 14 stage during the current monitoring period (2022/23). As noted in Table NP1, although Crowborough was designated as a NDP area in 2014, it is understood that the NDP for Crowborough is no longer being undertaken at this time. Therefore, there are currently nine formally designated NDP areas in the district where neighbourhood plans are continuing to be progressed and a single neighbourhood area where a Community Right to Build Order is taking place.

5.0 Community Infrastructure Levy

- 5.1 Since April 2010, local planning authorities have been permitted to introduce the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). The purpose of CIL is to raise funds from developers to help pay for infrastructure that is required to support new development across the district. This can include a wide variety of infrastructure projects that includes:
- Transport;
 - Education and Schools;
 - Community Facilities;
 - Parks and Green Infrastructure;
 - Health Care Facilities; and
 - Other Infrastructure.
- 5.2 CIL has largely replaced the previous planning obligations regime for many forms of infrastructure, although planning obligations can still be used for site-specific infrastructure and mitigation measures and will also be used to secure the provision of affordable housing.
- 5.3 The Wealden CIL Charging Schedule sets out the approach to CIL across Wealden District (excluding the South Downs National Park). The draft CIL Charging Schedule was examined on 23 June 2015 by the Planning Inspectorate. The Council received the final report from the Inspector on 21 August 2015. This report concluded that the Wealden CIL Charging Schedule provides an appropriate basis for the collection of the levy within the district. The Council had sufficient evidence to support the schedule and was able to show that the levy was set at a level that will not put the overall development of the area at risk. The Inspector recommended that the schedule should be approved in its published form, without changes³⁸. The CIL Charging Schedule came into force on 1 April 2016.
- 5.4 Previously, national planning legislation³⁹ stated, in relation to AMRs, that where a local planning authority has prepared a report for CIL income and expenditure, it would need to be reported within the AMR. However, the Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No.2) Regulations 2019 were published on 1 September 2019⁴⁰. The new regulations therefore made consequential amendments to this secondary legislation.

³⁸ [Wealden District Council Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule, November 2015](#)

³⁹ Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012 (regulation 34 (5))

⁴⁰ [The Community Infrastructure Levy \(Amendment\) \(England\) \(No.2\) Regulations 2019](#)

- 5.5 It notes that for the financial year 2019/2020 onwards, any local authority that has received developer contributions (section 106 planning obligations or Community Infrastructure Levy) must publish online an Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS), no later than the 31 December in each calendar year. It notes that local authorities can also report this information in its AMR, but it would still be required to publish an IFS by 31 December.
- 5.6 Wealden District Council has decided not to include specific CIL information within the AMR. This information can now be found within the published IFS that is available on the Council's website⁴¹.

⁴¹ [Wealden's Infrastructure Funding Statement \(IFS\) 2021-22, published December 2022](#)

6.0 Monitoring Policy Effectiveness

- 6.1 The following section provides commentary on the indicators identified in the Wealden Core Strategy Local Plan Implementation and Monitoring Framework (February, 2013). The format of this section follows the themes and structure of the Core Strategy Local Plan Implementation and Monitoring Framework document. For each spatial planning objective, a table sets out the indicators to be used under the headings shown below.

Table PI1: Indicator Column Headings

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
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- 6.2 The 'Indicator Name', 'Indicator Description' and 'Target' are reproduced from the Core Strategy Implementation and Monitoring Framework (Background Paper BP13)⁴². The 'Achievement' column shows the achievement in the reporting year in relation to the target for that indicator. The 'commentary' column offers analysis and establishes whether we are meeting our current objectives.
- 6.3 As discussed within Section 8 (Delivering the Core Strategy) of the adopted Wealden District Core Strategy Local Plan (2013), the monitoring framework focuses on the strategic issues and activities that are essential for the delivery of the Core Strategy. The Council uses the AMR process to identify the need to review any elements of the Core Strategy where it has been identified a continued failure to meet targets set or which are necessary to meet changes in national planning policy.
- 6.4 As discussed under section 2 of this report, the Council adopted its LDS in July 2020 and is in the process of formulating its new Local Plan. This new Local Plan will contain new planning policies and allocations, so will replace the current monitoring indicators once adopted.

⁴² [Wealden District Core Strategy Local Plan – Background Paper 13: Implementation and Monitoring Framework](#)

Spatial Planning Objective 1: Protecting the Natural Environment

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description		Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
1A	NI197 (Conservation Management)	Proportion of sites where conservation management is being achieved	Increase above current level	None	Data is not available for this indicator in this monitoring period
1B	Quality of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Proportion of SSSIs favourable or unfavourable recovering	95%	88.7%	During the 2021/22 monitoring period, the proportion of SSSIs that are in a favourable or unfavourable recovering position has risen marginally from 88.6% in the 2020/21 monitoring period to 88.7%. This means that in the 2021/22 monitoring period, the target of 95% has been missed. The number of units in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition has remained the same at 204 in the last monitoring period (2020/21) and in this reporting period (2021/22). There are still no SSSI units which are either part destroyed or destroyed within Wealden District, although 10% of SSSI units (23 units overall) are described as 'unfavourable declining'. This data is collected via the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre and covers the period from 1 April 2021 to the 31 March 2022. A full dataset for this indicator over time is provided at Appendix 1A.

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description		Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
1C	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity	Changes in (a) priority habitats and species (by type) and (b) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub regional or local significance	No loss	No loss	During the 2021/22 monitoring period, there has been no loss of areas and populations of biodiversity, which means that we have achieved this target. The data in this monitoring period is identical to the previous monitoring period. This data is collected by the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre and covers the period from 1 April 2021 to the 31 March 2022. A full dataset for this indicator is provided at Appendix 1B.

Spatial Planning Objective 2: Protecting the Historic Environment

Indicator Number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
2A	Listed buildings	Number of listed buildings at risk	Lower number of Listed	6	Historic England maintains an 'At Risk' register of Listed Buildings within each local authority area ⁴³ . Currently in Wealden District, including the South Downs National

⁴³ [Historic England: Heritage at Risk 2022](#)

Indicator Number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
			Buildings at risk		Park area of the district, there are six buildings/historic designations at risk. The listed buildings at risk are as follows: • Cross-in-Hand Windmill, Mill Lane, Heathfield and Waldron (Grade II* Listed Building); • Church of All Saints, Waldron, Heathfield and Waldron (Grade I Listed Building); • The Mint House, Village Street, Pevensey (Grade II* Listed Building); • High Rocks Camp (Scheduled Monument); • Kidbrooke Park, Forest Row (Registered Park and Garden, two Grade II Listed Buildings); and • Parish Church of St Andrew the Tye, Alfriston (Grade I Listed Building)⁴⁴. There are two more listed buildings at ‘risk’ in the reporting period (2021/22) than the previous monitoring year (2020/21) that includes the Cross-in-Hand Windmill and Mint House in Pevensey. This shows a decline in this indicator, albeit this can be due to a number of issues that are outside of the local authority’s control (i.e. private

⁴⁴ This Listed Building is in the South Downs National Park.

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Indicator Number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
					ownership issues) with both of the new entries being vacant at the time of writing.
2B	Tourism impacts	Annual impact figures from Tourism South East: number of visitors and total spend by visitors to Wealden	Increase above current level	See commentary	The outbreak of Covid-19 has greatly impacted tourism in Wealden due to several periods of mandated lockdowns across the country and varying travel restrictions being imposed throughout the year. This has also interfered with this monitoring indicator and the data supplied by Tourism Southeast and Visit Britain. Please note that due to the impact of Covid-19 upon the tourism industry within Wealden the collection of data for the national surveys that are used to support the Cambridge Model templates were unavailable. Following discussions with our economic advisory consultants, it was advised that the only valid way to provide figures for 2020 was to apply the published national decline in visitor numbers and spend (where available) to the Cambridge Model data from the previous year. Therefore, the data provided in this report for the 2020 period should be used as an indicative figure only and caution should be used in directly comparing figures to previous years. It is anticipated that figures for the 2021 period will be supplied to the Council in early 2023.

Indicator Number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
					Further information on previous years can be found at Appendix 1C.

Spatial Planning Objective 3: Housing Provision

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
3A	Housing completions per annum - NI 154/ AMR H2b	Housing completions per annum	In line with housing trajectory (450 completions for 2021/22).	685 net completions	The Wealden District Core Strategy Local Plan Housing Trajectory⁴⁵ requires 450 net completions in the 2021/22 monitoring period. The actual recorded net housing completions for this monitoring period is 685. This is significantly higher than the requirement by 235 net completions and therefore this target has been achieved. It should be noted that the Wealden District Core Strategy Local Plan (February, 2013) is now out of date with regards to its housing requirement and national planning policy suggests that housing need for Wealden is 1,212 dwelling per annum (dpa). The detailed assessment of housing need and requirements can be found in the Council's Five-Year Housing Land Supply Position Statement⁴⁶.

⁴⁵ [Wealden District Core Strategy Local Plan \(February, 2013\)](#)

⁴⁶ [Wealden's Five-Year Housing Land Supply Statement, December 2022](#)

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Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
					Further data for net completions from previous years is available at Appendix 1D.
3B	Affordable housing	Affordable housing completions as a percentage of all completions within the policy threshold	35% (plan target)	26%	The Wealden District Affordable Housing Delivery Local Plan (May, 2016) requires that 35% of net completions (of sites of more than 5 (net) dwellings) within a monitoring period are affordable dwellings. In the 2021/22 monitoring period, affordable dwelling completions formed 176 of the overall net housing completions that stood at 685. This equates to approximately 26% of net completions. The percentage of affordable housing dwellings has therefore dropped from the 2020/21 monitoring period where the delivery of affordable housing dwellings was at 38%. The data for affordable housing completions is collected by Wealden District Council's Housing Team and may not correlate entirely (in terms of timings) with the Council's planning record on housing completions generally but shows that around a quarter of new homes completed in the district were affordable. It should also be noted that a number of housing completions on smaller sites below the affordable housing threshold will not yield affordable housing completions.

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Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
3C	Affordable housing completions	Affordable housing completions per annum	Interim target of 100 per annum until the new Wealden Local Plan is in place	176	In this monitoring period (2021/22), there have been 176 new affordable housing completions (excluding 5 'buy-backs'). This is 99 less affordable housing completions than that recorded in the 2020/21 monitoring period. However, this figure is significantly higher than the interim target of 100 affordable housing completions and as such this target has been achieved. This data is collected by Wealden District Council's Housing Team and may not correlate entirely (in terms of timings) with the Council's planning record on housing completions generally.
3D	Strategic completions	Housing completions per annum by Strategic Development Area	In line with figure 5 of the Core Strategy	See commentary	The total amount of net housing completions for each Strategic Development Area to 31 March 2022 is presented below: SD1 – Uckfield Urban Extension – 133 (net) dwellings SD2 – East Hailsham Urban Extension – 157 (net) dwellings SD3 – North Hailsham Urban Extension – 643 (net) dwellings SD4 - Land at South Polegate and East Willingdon – 0 (net) dwellings

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Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
					SD6 and SD7 – Stone Cross Urban Extensions – 605 (net) dwellings SD8 and SD9 – Crowborough Urban Area – 102 (net) dwellings SD10 – Southeast Crowborough Urban Extension – 160 (net) dwellings SD11 – Tunbridge Wells Urban Extension – 49 (net) dwellings The total number of (net) dwellings completed on Strategic Development Areas (SDAs) as of 31 March 2022 is 1,849.
3E	Homelessness	Total homeless households in priority need	Reduce from current level	35	The total number of homeless households in priority need has fallen from 40 in the 2020/21 monitoring period to 35 within the 2021/22 monitoring period. As the number of homeless households in priority need has decreased, this target has been achieved. It must be noted that the Homelessness Reduction Act (2017)⁴⁷ introduced a new system for local authorities to record prevention and relief data which came into effect in July 2018. This explains the significantly lower number of

⁴⁷ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2017/13/contents/enacted>

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
					homeless households in the last three years when compared to 2017/18 monitoring period. This data is collected by Wealden District Council's Housing Team.
3F	Gypsy and Traveller	Net additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches granted permission	32 pitches by 2039 as identified within the Council's current evidence base document ⁴⁸	0	During the reporting period (2021/22) there has been one planning permission granted for a temporary period of 3 years for a single pitch.

Spatial Planning Objective 4: Supporting the Viability of Wealden's Principal Towns

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
4A	Strategic allocations	New employment allocations by Strategic	In line with WCS 3	N/A	Indicators 4A and 4B relate specifically to the delivery of the Wealden District Core Strategy Local Plan (February,

⁴⁸ [East Sussex Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Needs Assessment, May 2022](#)

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
		Development Area			2013) and it was expected that the site allocations document would be adopted soon after.
4B	Retail provision	New retail allocations by Strategic Development Area	In line with WCS 3	N/A	However, the Strategic Site Allocation document was withdrawn by Wealden District Council in 2015. Therefore, we are unable to gather data to assess this indicator. As such, it cannot be assessed as to whether this target has been achieved.
4C	Vacant units	Vacant units in town centres	Reduce	N/A	Data is not available for this indicator in this monitoring period.

Spatial Planning Objective 5: Education and Skills

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
5A	School places	Number of new school places provided through developer contributions	In line with IDP	N/A	Data is not available for this indicator in this monitoring period.
5B	Qualifications	People of working age with no qualifications	Reduce	1,600 (2021)	In 2021, there were 1,600 residents within Wealden of working age who have no qualifications, equating to 1.7% of the working age population. This is lower than in 2020 where the figure was 1,800 residents, equating to 1.9% of

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
					the working age population. As the number of residents in Wealden of working age with no qualifications has decreased in the monitoring period, the objective has been achieved. National changes in 2013 and 2015 to the participation age in schools is expected to have a positive impact on these figures, coupled with local work through Skills East Sussex and programmes like Street Learning provided by WDC and our partners. The data is provided by East Sussex County Council⁴⁹ and further information is available at Appendix 1E.

Spatial Planning Objective 6: Improving Economic Prosperity

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
6A	AMR BD1	Quantity of new employment floor space	38,190sq m by 2030	2,168 sq. m (gross) and -2,326 sq. m (net)	For the 2021/22 monitoring period, there was a net loss of employment floorspace (formerly known as Use Class B) ⁵⁰ of 2,326 sq. m. This is a reduction from the 2020/21 monitoring period, where there was 7,231 sq. m of net additional employment floorspace completed. The net loss reported for this year maybe as a result of the Covid-

⁴⁹ [East Sussex in Figures](#)

⁵⁰ As of 1st September 2020, uses falling within Use Class B1a, B1b and B1c all formed part of a wider Use Class E (Commercial, business and service).

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
					19 pandemic and may therefore be an anomaly from the norm as overall we have delivered significant levels of growth in employment floorspace over the period, and it is anticipated that the target can still be reached. The breakdown of this data is available at Appendix 1F. It is noted that there has been a net loss of office floorspace (formerly known as Use Class B1a) and storage and distribution floorspace (Use Class B8) in the monitoring period. There was a small gain in industrial floorspace (Use Class B2) Between 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2022, there has been a net gain of employment floorspace within Wealden District of 42,454 sq. m. In terms of gross employment floorspace completed over the same period, this stands at 110,307 sq. m.
6B	AMR BD4	Quantity of new retail floor space	16,937 sq m by 2030	455 sq. m (gross) and -2 sq. m (net)	For the 2021/22 monitoring period, there has been a net loss of retail floorspace (formerly known as Use Class A1)⁵¹ within Wealden District of 2 sq. m. Given the Covid-19 pandemic, the retention of existing retail floorspace during this monitoring period is seen relatively positively, particularly given the more substantial

⁵¹ As of 1st September 2020, uses falling within Use Class A1 have formed part of a wider Use Class E (Commercial, business and service).

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Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
					loss of retail floorspace in the previous monitoring period of 2,480 sq. m (2020/21). The retail sector was particularly impacted during the Covid-19 crisis with mandatory closures of non-essential shops occurring throughout that period. Between 1 April 2013 and 31 March 2022, there has been a net loss of retail floorspace (formerly known as Use Class A1) within Wealden District of 35 sq. m. In terms of gross retail floorspace completed over the same period, this stands at 12,856 sq. m.
6C	Employment rate	Proportion of working age population who are in employment	No target	79.4%	The proportion of the working age population in employment within Wealden District is 79.4% for the 2021/22 monitoring period. This compares to 82.3% for the 2020/21 monitoring period, so there is a decrease. It should be noted that although the proportion of the working age population in employment within Wealden District has fallen, this was anticipated given the Covid-19 pandemic and the associated job losses.

Spatial Planning Objective 7: Promoting the Reduction in the Need to Travel by Car

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
7A	Housing distribution	Housing completions by town/ settlement	In line with figure 5 of the Core Strategy	N/A Refer to SPO3 above	Indicators 7A, 7B and 7C relate specifically to the delivery of the Wealden District Core Strategy Local Plan (February, 2013) and it was expected that a site allocations document would be adopted soon after. However, the Draft Strategic Sites Allocation Local Plan was withdrawn by Wealden District Council in 2015. Therefore, we are unable to gather data to assess these indicators. As such, it cannot be assessed as to whether these targets have been achieved.
7B	Employment distribution	New employment allocations by town/ settlement	In line with WCS 3	N/A Refer to SPO6 above	
7C	Retail distribution	New retail allocations by town/ settlement	In line with WCS 3	N/A Refer to SPO6	
7D	Commuting	Commuting flows into & out of the district	Reduce out commuting	30,809 (2011 census) Census Revised)	This data is from the 2011 census. However, a revision by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in the monitoring period 2018/19 increased this figure from 30,381 to 30,809. The Council notes that the 2021 Census may yield further information for this indicator, but this dataset has yet to be released.

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Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
7E	Mode travel	Travel to work by mode	Reduce travel to work by private vehicle over the plan period	71.3% Private Vehicle 9.2% - Public Transport 9.1% - Foot/cycle (2011 Census)	This data has not been revised since the 2011 census but does indicate that the most likely form of travel around the district is by private motor vehicle. The Council notes that the 2021 Census may yield further information for this indicator, but this dataset has yet to be released.
7F	AQMA	Air Quality Management Areas	No reduction in air quality	No Air Quality Management areas identified in the district	The latest Air Quality Annual Status Report⁵² was published in June 2022 and confirms that Wealden does not have any designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). As such, it can be determined that this target has been achieved.

⁵² [Air Quality Annual Status Report \(ASR\), June 2022](#)

Spatial Planning Objective 8: Enhancing the Village Network

Indicator number	Indicator Name	Indicator Description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
8A	Distribution	Housing completions per annum by settlement	In line with Fig 5 of the Core Strategy and WCS 6	N/A Refer to SPO3 above	Indicator 8A relates specifically to the delivery of the Wealden District Core Strategy Local Plan (February, 2013) and it was expected that a site allocations Local Plan would be adopted soon after. However, the Draft Strategic Sites Allocation Local Plan was withdrawn by Wealden District Council in 2015. Therefore, we are unable to gather data to assess this indicator. As such, it cannot be assessed as to whether these targets have been achieved.
8B	Exception Sites	Completion of affordable homes on exception sites	No target	0 units	There were no affordable housing completions on rural exceptions sites during the 2021/22 monitoring period.

Spatial Planning Objective 9: Climate Change

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
9A	CO2 per capita	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita	No up-to-date target	Total Per Capita Emissions is equal to 3.2 (2020)	The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy has published data regarding CO2 emissions in 2020 ⁵³ . This data demonstrates that Total Per Capita Emissions has fallen within Wealden District from 3.7 to 3.2 between 2019 and 2020. The data also demonstrates that every category (i.e. transport, residential and commercial) has seen a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions. Therefore, this target has been achieved. Further data is available at Appendix 1G.

Spatial Planning Objective 10: Flood Risk

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
10A	Risk of flooding	Number of planning permissions granted on strategic development	0	0	The Environment Agency (EA) objected to eight planning applications within the 2021/22 monitoring period. Only a single (non-strategic) planning application was granted against the advice of the EA. In short, the Council did not consider it possible to refuse the planning application on flood risk grounds due to an extant planning permission being implementable for a similar development at that

⁵³ [UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2020 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2020).

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
		areas within flood zones 2 and 3			location. Another planning application has been approved with the EA objection subsequently removed. Three of these planning applications have been withdrawn. Two of these applications have been refused with the EA maintaining their objection. One application is still pending. Appendix 1H provides further detail on the specific planning applications and provides an update on pending applications with EA objections from the 2018/19 and 2019/20 monitoring periods. As there have been no planning permissions granted on strategic development areas in flood zones 2 and 3 within this period, this target has been achieved. This data was sourced from the Environment Agency⁵⁴.

Spatial Planning Objective 11: Green Infrastructure

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
11A	Green infrastructure	New green infrastructure provided as part of the Local Plan	No target	N/A	Indicator 11A relates specifically to the delivery of the Wealden District Core Strategy Local Plan (February, 2013) and it was expected that a site allocations document would be adopted soon after.

⁵⁴ [Environment Agency objections to planning on basis of flood risk.](#)

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Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
					However, the Draft Strategic Site Allocations Local Plan document was withdrawn by Wealden District Council in 2015. Therefore, we are unable to gather data to assess this indicator.
11B	ANGSt	Accessible natural green space 2ha <300m from home (relating to new development) or assessment of overall provision of natural green space against Natural England's standards	To increase	N/A	Data is not available for this indicator in this monitoring period, as such, it cannot be assessed as to whether this target has been achieved.

Spatial Planning Objective 12: Crime and Safety

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
12A	Road casualties	Recorded road casualties	Reduce	All casualties 448	In 2021, the number of recorded road casualties within Wealden was 448. This is 145 higher than last year's figure of 366, equating to an increase of 22.4%. As the number of casualties has increased since 2020, this target has not been achieved. However, it should be noted that this figure will be impacted by returning commuter traffic on the road since the Covid-19 pandemic, which could have resulted in the increase since the last monitoring period. This data is collected by Wealden District Council. Further data is available from previous years at Appendix 11.

Spatial Planning Objective 13: Living Environment

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Progress towards target
13A	Living Environment	Assessment of contribution of new development to meeting this objective.	To be developed in detail	N/A	Data is not available for this indicator in this monitoring period.

Spatial Planning Objective 14: Previously Developed Land

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
14A	Employment floorspace on previously developed land	Total amount of new employment floorspace on previously developed land	N/A	1,942 sq. m (gross) employment floorspace on PDL which equates to 89.6%	In the 2021/22 monitoring period, 89.6% of new (gross) employment floorspace was completed on Previously Developed Land (PDL). This is higher than the same data in percentage terms for the 2019/20 monitoring period (79%). There is a limited supply of PDL for potential development as the district does not have a significant legacy of derelict former industrial land.
14B	Residential development on previously developed land	New and converted dwellings on previously developed land	N/A	173 (gross) dwellings completed on PDL land which equates to 24.9%	In the 2021/22 monitoring period, 173 of new (gross) dwellings were completed on PDL, equating to 24.9%. This is significantly lower than the figures for the 2019/20 monitoring period, where 45.1% of new (gross) dwellings were completed on PDL. There is a limited supply of PDL for potential development as the district does not have a significant legacy of derelict former industrial land. Nonetheless, this does not compare favourably with previous years and is the second lowest percentage achieved on PDL since 2012/13. This data is collected by Wealden District Council. Further data is available from previous years at Appendix 1J.

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
14C	Housing density	Density of development to comply with policy requirements	In line with policy requirements	N/A	Data is not available for this indicator in this monitoring period.

Spatial Planning Objective 15: Infrastructure Provision

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
15A	IDP action plan	IDP Action Plan to be developed in specific detail	In line with IDP Action Plan	See commentary in Table LDS2	As discussed in Section 2 of this AMR, the Council has produced a timetable for the Local Development Scheme (LDS) that outlines how it is to develop its new Local Plan. This will include a new Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) that will seek to develop the IDP in specific detail. This will be an iterative process.
15B	Access to GP	Annual amount of new residential development on strategic sites within 30 mins	100% new development on strategic development areas within 30 mins	N/A	The most recent data available for this indicator are the statistics published by the Department of Transport for 2019 ⁵⁵ in November 2021. The data demonstrates that in 2019, the percentage of Wealden residents within a thirty-minute journey of their

⁵⁵ [Journey time statistics: Department of Transport \(2019\)](#)

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
		public transport time of a GP	public transport time of a GP		GPs either by walking or public transport was 90%. This has remained unchanged from 2017 where the figure was also 90%. These figures demonstrate that access to GPs for Wealden residents has remained the same since the last monitoring period. Further data from previous years is available at Appendix 1K. Please note that the Department of Transport did not publish data for 2018.
15C	Travel time to nearest services	Travel time to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling.	Increase above current level (see below)	N/A	The most recent data available for this indicator are the statistics published by the Department of Transport for 2019 in November 2021. The data demonstrates that in 2019, the percentage of residents within 30 minutes of a secondary school, either by walking or public transport was 75%. This is 2% lower than in 2017 where the figure was 77%. This demonstrates that in terms of access to secondary schools, this indicator has not been achieved in this monitoring period. The data demonstrates that in 2019, the percentage of residents within 30 minutes of town centres, either by walking or public transport was 81%. This is 1% higher than in 2017, where the figure was 80%. This

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Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2021/22	Commentary
					demonstrates that in terms of access to town centres, this indicator has been achieved in this monitoring period. The data demonstrates that in 2019, the percentage of residents within 30 minutes of food stores either by walking or public transport was 93%. This is 1% higher than in 2017, where the figure was 92%. This demonstrates that in terms of access to food stores, this indicator has been achieved in this monitoring period. Data from previous years is available at Appendices 1L, 1M and 1N. Please note that the Department of Transport did not publish data for 2018.

Appendices to the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)

Appendix 1: Core Strategy Indicators Additional Data

Appendix 1A: Quality of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)

	SSSI areas (ha)	Units in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition	% in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition	Units destroyed	SSSI units minus destroyed units
2010/11	8234	225	97.8%	0	8234
2011/12	8233	223	97.0%	0	8233
2012/13	8234	224	97.4%	0	8234
2013/14	8234	222	96.6%	0	8234
2014/15	8234	222	96.5%	0	8234
2015/16	8234	222	96.5%	0	8234
2016/17	8226	223	96.6%	0	8226
2017/18	8237	222	96.6%	0	8237
2018/19	8237	222	96.5%	0	8237
2019/20	8237	217	94.4%	0	8237

	SSSI areas (ha)	Units in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition	% in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition	Units destroyed	SSSI units minus destroyed units
2020/21	8237	204	88.6%	0	8237
2021/22	8237	204	88.7%	0	8237

Appendix 1B: Areas of Biodiversity Importance

Designation		Area of Designation 2013/14 (ha)	Area of Designation 2014/15 (ha)	Area of Designation 2015/16 (ha)	Area of Designation 2016/17 (ha)	Area of Designation 2017/18 (ha)	Area of Designation 2018/19 (ha)	Area of Designation 2019/20 (ha)	Area of Designation 2020/21 (ha)	Area of Designation 2021/22 (ha)
International	Ramsar	3099	3099	3099	3099	3099	3099	3099	3099	3099
	Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	5827	5827	5827	5827	5827	5827	5827	5827	5827
	Special Protection Area (SPA)	3207	3207	3207	3207	3205	3205	3205	3205	3205
National	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	44625	44625	44625	44625	44625	44624	44624	44624	44624

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Designation		Area of Designation 2013/14 (ha)	Area of Designation 2014/15 (ha)	Area of Designation 2015/16 (ha)	Area of Designation 2016/17 (ha)	Area of Designation 2017/18 (ha)	Area of Designation 2018/19 (ha)	Area of Designation 2019/20 (ha)	Area of Designation 2020/21 (ha)	Area of Designation 2021/22 (ha)
	National Nature Reserve (NNR)	239	239.4	239.4	239.4	239.4	239.4	239.4	239.4	239.4
	National Park	6088	6088	6088	6088	6088	6088	6088	6088	6088
	Site of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI)	8234	8234	8234	8226	8237	8237	8237	8237	8237
Local	Country Park	309.7	309.7	309.7	309.7	309.7	309.7	309.7	309.7	309.7
	Local Geological Site ⁵⁶ (LGS)	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3
	Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	256.8	256.8	256.8	256.8	256.8	275.3	275.3	275.3	275.3
	Local Wildlife Site ⁵⁷ (LWS)	3305	3305	3313	3375	3375	3375	3377	3377	3377

⁵⁶ The designation used to be known as a Regionally Important Geological Site in previous AMRs.

⁵⁷ The designation used to be known as Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) in previous AMRs.

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Designation		Area of Designation 2013/14 (ha)	Area of Designation 2014/15 (ha)	Area of Designation 2015/16 (ha)	Area of Designation 2016/17 (ha)	Area of Designation 2017/18 (ha)	Area of Designation 2018/19 (ha)	Area of Designation 2019/20 (ha)	Area of Designation 2020/21 (ha)	Area of Designation 2021/22 (ha)
	Notable Road Verge	-	-	-	-	7.81	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99
	Environmental Stewardship Agreements	33965	33437	33437	21028	17433	14469	12530	12531	12531
	National Trust	614	615	615	741	741	741	741	741	741
	RSPB Reserve	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	195	195
	Sussex Wildlife Trust Reserve	362.2	362.2	281	281	281	281	281	281	281
	Woodland Trust	159.7	159.7	159.7	159.7	159.7	159.7	159.7	159.7	159.7

Appendix 1C: Number of Visitors and Total Spend between 2015 and 2021

	Total Trips Undertaken (mil)	Total (£) Spent by Tourists during visits (mil)
2015	5.8	253.8
2016	6.1	305.3
2017	6.0	287.8
2018	5.94	310.2
2019	5.97	301.8
2020	4.4*	96.4*
2021	TBC	TBC

*estimated due to impact of Covid-19 pandemic, applying national percentage reduction to 2019 data.

Appendix 1D: Net Completions within Monitoring Periods between 2013/14 and 2021/22

Monitoring Period	Net Completions
2013/14	560
2014/15	576
2015/16	520
2016/17	564
2017/18	462
2018/19	828
2019/20	1,034
2020/21	722
2021/22	685

Appendix 1E: Residents in Wealden District of Working Age with No Qualifications⁵⁸

Year	Number	Percentage
2010	10,300	11.9%
2011	7,700	8.8%
2012	4,900	5.6%
2013	6,600	7.6%
2014	3,500	4%
2015	8,600	9.6%
2016	4,700	5.2%
2017	4,500	5.1%
2018	2,300	2.7%
2019	3,000	3.4%
2020	1,800	1.9%
2021	1,600	1.7%

Appendix 1F: Total amount of additional employment floor space – by Use Class Type (m²) in 2021/22

	B Use Class Mixed	E(g) (Mixed)	E(g)i (Offices)	E(g)ii (Research and Development)	E(g)iii (Light Industry)	B2 (General Industrial)	B8 (Storage and Distribution)	Total
Gross	0	152	104	0	156	725	1,031	2,168
Net	0	152	-1581	0	-791	612	-718	- 2,326

Appendix 1G: CO₂ emissions per capita (kt) in Wealden District

	Industrial and Commercial Total	Domestic Total	Transport Total	Net LULUCF emissions	Grand Total	Per Capita Emissions
2012	131.3	376.6	353.8	- 131.8	794.3	5.3
2013	126.7	368.8	351.1	- 136.6	772.1	5.1
2014	116.3	316.8	359.3	- 135.0	714.5	4.6
2015	104.0	305.9	366.8	- 138.6	691.3	4.4
2016	94.2	288.0	377.3	- 133.6	675.3	4.3
2017	86.4	269.3	373.3	- 138.5	637.8	4.0
2018	82.7	266.2	364.9	- 137.3	623.7	3.9
2019	72.2	254.0	358.6	- 138.0	593.9	3.7
2020	65.3	254.1	290.2	- 137.6	516.3	3.2

⁵⁸ Please note that prior to 2015, women between 16 and 59 were included in the statistics (as well as men between 16 and 64). In 2015, this changed to include women between 16 and 64 as well.

Appendix 1H: Objections to planning applications by the EA (2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22)

Planning Reference	Site Address	Decision
Monitoring period 2019/20		
WD/2018/2728/MAJ	Kennedy Hygiene Products Ltd, Brookside, Uckfield	Approved on 28/01/20 with EA objection removed
WD/2019/0328/F	Tanyard Fishery, Tanyard Lane, Furners Green	Approved on 11/06/2019 with EA objection removed
WD/2019/1633/F	9 Eastbourne Road and Land Adjacent, Pevensey Bay	Formally disposed of.

Planning Reference	Site Address	Decision
Monitoring period 2020/21		
WD/2017/0460/F	Land Adjoining Westdowne, Saltmarsh Lane, Hailsham	Refused on 13/10/2020.
WD/2020/0791/F	Abbeystead House, Station Road, Withyham	Approved on 25/11/2020 with EA objection removed.

Planning Reference	Site Address	Decision
Monitoring period 2021/22		
WD/2018/1426/MAO	Land off Eastbourne Road, Westham	Withdrawn.
WD/2020/1209/MAO	Land at Upper Horsebridge Road, Upper Horsebridge, Hailsham	Refused on 15/04/2021
WD/2020/2358/F	Land adjoining Knockhatch Farm Cottage, Hempstead Lane, Hailsham	Withdrawn.
WD/2021/0286/F	260 Coast Road, Pevensey Bay	Approved on 13/05/2021 with EA objection removed
WD/2021/0354/P04	Barn at Honeycrocks, Rickney Lane, Downash, Hailsham	Withdrawn.
WD/2021/1068/MAO	Mill House Farm, Maresfield	Refused on 23/08/2021
WD/2021/2217/F	Old Mill Barn, Station Road, Isfield	Approved on 7/12/2021 against EA advice
WD/2020/1749/F	Kenwood Brook, Mill Lane, Hellingly	Pending

Appendix 1I: Recorded Road Casualties within Wealden District

Calendar Year	All casualties	Killed or Seriously Injured	Slight Injuries
2013	650	140	510
2014	585	116	469
2015	657	138	519
2016	598	129	469
2017	592	136	456
2018	578	123	455
2019	511	126	385
2020	366	92	274
2021	448	117	331

Appendix 1J: New and Converted Dwellings on PDL between 2012/13 and 2021/22

Year	Gross Dwellings on PDL	% Gross on PDL
2012/13	247	36%
2013/14	251	45%
2014/15	179	31%
2015/16	267	51%
2016/17	315	56%
2017/18	224	40%
2018/19	268	32%
2019/20	256	24%
2020/21	330	45%
2021/22	173	25%

Appendix 1K: Access to GP Surgeries within 30 minutes by mode of transport (percentage of residents in Wealden District) between 2014 and 2019.

Year	Public transport/ walk East Sussex	Public transport/ walk Wealden	Cycle East Sussex	Cycle Wealden	Car East Sussex	Car Wealden
2014	97	92	100	98	100	100
2015	97	92	100	98	99	100
2016	97	92	100	98	100	100
2017	96	90	97	95	100	100
2019	96	90	97	94	100	100

Appendix 1L: Access to secondary schools by time and mode of transport (percentage of residents in Wealden District) between 2014 and 2019.

2014

Time	Public Transport/Walk (%)	Cycle (%)	Car (%)
15 mins	23	51	83
30 mins	78	86	100
45 mins	95	100	100
60 mins	99	100	100

2015

Time	Public Transport/Walk (%)	Cycle (%)	Car (%)
15 mins	23	50	84
30 mins	77	85	100
45 mins	91	99	100
60 mins	95	100	100

2016

Time	Public Transport/Walk (%)	Cycle (%)	Car (%)
15 mins	20	49	83
30 mins	76	85	100
45 mins	91	99	100
60 mins	95	100	100

2017

Time	Public Transport/Walk (%)	Cycle (%)	Car (%)
15 mins	25	50	81
30 mins	77	85	100
45 mins	90	99	100
60 mins	95	100	100

2019

2019 Time	Public Transport/Walk (%)	Cycle (%)	Car (%)
15 mins	22	81	47
30 mins	75	100	85
45 mins	89	100	99
60 mins	92	100	100

Appendix 1M: Access to town centres by time and mode of transport (percentage of residents in Wealden District) between 2014 and 2019.

2014

Time	Public Transport/Walk (%)	Cycle (%)	Car (%)
15 mins	33	45	74
30 mins	83	80	100
45 mins	96	98	100
60 mins	99	100	100

2015

Time	Public Transport/Walk (%)	Cycle (%)	Car (%)
15 mins	29	45	73
30 mins	82	80	100
45 mins	95	98	100
60 mins	96	100	100

2016

Time	Public Transport/Walk (%)	Cycle (%)	Car (%)
15 mins	29	45	72
30 mins	79	80	100
45 mins	94	98	100
60 mins	96	100	100

2017

Time	Public Transport/Walk (%)	Cycle (%)	Car (%)
15 mins	29	45	73
30 mins	80	80	100
45 mins	94	98	100
60 mins	95	100	100

2019

Time	Public Transport/Walk (%)	Cycle (%)	Car (%)
15 mins	30	45	74
30 mins	81	79	100
45 mins	94	97	100
60 mins	96	100	100

Appendix 1N: Access to food stores by time and mode of transport (percentage of residents in Wealden District) between 2014 and 2019.

2014

Time	Public Transport/Walk (%)	Cycle (%)	Car (%)
15 mins	67	77	98
30 mins	91	97	100
45 mins	98	100	100
60 mins	100	100	100

2015

Time	Public Transport/Walk (%)	Cycle (%)	Car (%)
15 mins	69	77	99
30 mins	92	98	100
45 mins	97	100	100
60 mins	98	100	100

2016

Time	Public Transport/Walk (%)	Cycle (%)	Car (%)
15 mins	70	77	100
30 mins	92	99	100
45 mins	97	100	100
60 mins	98	100	100

2017

Time	Public Transport/Walk (%)	Cycle (%)	Car (%)
15 mins	69	77	99
30 mins	92	99	100
45 mins	97	100	100
60 mins	98	100	100

2019

Time	Public Transport/Walk (%)	Cycle (%)	Car (%)
15 mins	71	77	98
30 mins	93	99	100
45 mins	97	100	100
60 mins	98	100	100

Appendix 2: Index of Saved Policies – Wealden Local Plan (1998)

General Development Principles

- GD1 Development within development boundaries
- GD2 Development within development boundaries

Environment

- EN1 Sustainable Development
- EN2 Development Pattern
- EN5 Water Resources
- EN6 Landscape Conservation of the High Weald AONB
- EN7 Ashdown Forest
- EN8 Low Weald
- EN9 Sussex Downs AONB
- EN11 Coastal Levels
- EN12 Protection of trees and woodlands
- EN13 Ancient semi-natural woodland
- EN14 Landscaping within developments
- EN15 Designated nature conservation sites
- EN18 Protection of open areas within settlements
- EN19 Development within Conservation Areas
- EN27 Layout and Design of development
- EN28 Design of development for people with disabilities
- EN29 Light pollution

Development in the Countryside

- DC2 Agricultural dwellings
- DC3 Agricultural buildings
- DC6 Conversion of rural buildings - general
- DC7 Conversion of rural buildings - non-residential use
- DC8 Conversion of rural buildings - residential use
- DC9 Recreational development in the Sussex Downs AONB & Ashdown Forest
- DC11 Golf driving ranges
- DC12 Stables and loose boxes
- DC13 Larger equestrian developments
- DC14 Motor and gun sports
- DC17 Housing development in the countryside

DC18	Replacement dwellings
DC19	Extensions to dwellings
DC20	Subdivision of large dwellings
DC22	Residential mobile homes

Housing

HG5	Dwelling mix within new development schemes
HG6	Crime prevention in new housing developments
HG7	Energy consideration in new housing developments
HG8	Retention of existing housing stock
HG9	Subdivision of large buildings in development boundaries
HG10	Extensions to dwellings in development boundaries
HG11	Special needs housing in development boundaries
HG12	Special needs housing outside development boundaries

Business

BS3	Town Business Areas
BS4	Business development within towns
BS5	Retention of existing businesses within towns
BS6	Village business areas
BS7	Retention of existing businesses within villages
BS8	Business development in village development boundaries
BS9	Expansion, redevelopment, intensification in existing business sites outside development boundaries
BS10	Business allocation: Maresfield Business Park
BS11	Business Class B1 use, with business areas
BS12	General industry, Class B2, in business areas
BS13	Warehousing, Class B8, in business areas
BS14	Alternative uses for business sites outside business area
BS15	Home working

Shopping

SH2	Main Shopping Areas
SH3	Service uses within main shopping areas
SH4	Amusement centres in main shopping areas
SH5	Business uses in main shopping areas
SH6	Residential uses in main shopping areas
SH11	Farm shops

SH12 Garden Centres

Transport

TR1	Environmental impact of new road proposals
TR2	Design of new road proposals
TR3	Traffic impact of new development
TR10	Heavy goods vehicles in rural areas
TR13	Footpaths and bridleways
TR16	Car Parking Standards
TR17	Safeguarding Uckfield/Lewes railway line
TR18	Safeguarding Polegate-Pevensey railway line
TR19	Safeguarding Eridge-Tunbridge Wells railway line

Tourism

TM1	Tourist attractions and facilities
TM2	Tourist attractions and facilities: Sussex Downs AONB & Ashdown Forest
TM3	Conversions to hostel accommodation for walkers and cyclists
TM4	Holiday villages and chalet parks
TM5	Static Caravan sites
TM6	Touring caravan and camping sites: Ashdown Forest
TM7	Touring caravan and camping sites: Sussex Downs AONB and coastal levels
TM8	Touring caravan and camping sites
TM9	Caravan Storage
TM10	Interpretive facilities

Leisure and Recreation

LR1	Provision of outdoor playing space
LR2	Protection of existing recreational open space
LR3	Children's play space in developments of 30+ dwellings
LR4	Artificial turf pitches
LR5	Informal amenity space in new residential developments
LR7	Indoor sports facilities
LR8	Community halls

Community Services

CS1	Provision of capital works and services
CS2	Drainage

- CS3 Willingdon Levels drainage catchment area
- CS4 Recycling enclosures: residential development
- CS5 Recycling enclosures: commercial and community development

Crowborough

- CR1 Business allocation north of Millbrook Business Area
- CR2 Crowborough Warren housing policy area
- CR4 Western Road Goods area
- CR5 Secondary shopping area
- CR6 Beacon Road and Park Road business areas: proposals for business use
- CR7 Beacon Road and Park Road business areas: proposals for shops and services
- CR8 Mead House site, Beacon Road
- CR9 Jarvis Brook neighbourhood centre
- CR10 Whitehill Road
- CR11 Public open space allocation: Goldsmith recreation ground
- CR12 Crowborough Ghyll and Palesgate landscape policy area

Hailsham

- HA1 Housing Development in Hailsham
- HA5 Business allocation land off Station Road / Old Swan Lane
- HA6 New Shopping facilities outside main shopping areas
- HA7 Commercial Uses outside main shopping area
- HA8 Traffic calming and pedestrian priority measures
- HA9 Junction improvement: South Road/Station Road/Western Road
- HA11 New primary school: Ingrams Farm

Heathfield

- HE1 Housing Development in Heathfield
- HE2 Business Allocation: Land of Ghyll Road
- HE3 Burwash Road Commercial Area

Polegate and Willingdon

- PW1 Housing development in Polegate
- PW5 Willingdon Levels recreation policy area

Uckfield

- UC1 Housing development in Uckfield

UC2	Secondary shopping areas
UC3	Office/residential conversions between Framfield Road and New Place
UC5	Framfield Road
UC7	Public open space allocations: land south of Victoria Pleasure Ground and north of the Mount
UC8	Riverside Walk

Villages with Development Boundaries

VB5.2	Pound Green housing area, Buxted
VB7	Old Willingdon Road and Western Downlands housing policy area, Friston
VB8	Business allocation: NE of South Street Business area, East Hoathly
VB12.1	Park Road housing area, Forest Row
VB14	Florance Lane, Groombridge housing policy area
VB22.1	Lower Dicker traffic on A22
VB22.2	Business allocation: land adjacent Hackhurst Lane business area, Lower Dicker
VB23	Public open space allocation: Lower Horsebridge
VB24	Maresfield Park housing area, Maresfield
VB26	The Warren, Station Road, Knowle Park Road housing policy areas, Mayfield
VB31	Coast Road housing policy area
VB37	Mayfield Lane housing policy area

Hellingly Hospital

HH1	Hellingly Hospital
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Appendix 3: Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	Areas designated by local authorities because they are not likely to achieve national air quality objectives by the relevant deadlines.
Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)	As a legislative requirement under Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) Regulations 2012, the AMR is the main mechanism for assessing the performance and effects of Wealden Core Strategy and the timescales set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS).
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	A levy allowing local authorities to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects in their area.
Development Plan	Is defined in Section 38 of the Planning Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, and includes adopted local plans, neighbourhood plans that have been made and published spatial development strategies, together with any regional strategy policies that remain in force. Neighbourhood plans that have been approved at referendum are also part of the development plan, unless the local authority decides that the neighbourhood plan should not be made.
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	A procedure to be followed for certain types of project to ensure that decisions are made in full knowledge of any likely significant effects on the environment.
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	The project management plan that describes the Council's programme for producing its Local Development Plan Documents.
Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)	A body, designated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, established for the purpose of creating or improving the

Term	Definition
	conditions for economic growth in an area.
Local Plan	A plan for the future development of a local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. A local plan can consist of either strategic or non-strategic policies, or a combination of the two.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	The National Planning Policy Framework is a key part of the government's reforms to make the planning system less complex and more accessible. The framework acts as guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers, both in drawing up plans and making decisions about planning applications. It was first published in March 2012, but a revised version was published in February 2019.
Neighbourhood Plans	A plan prepared by a parish council or neighbourhood forum for a designated neighbourhood area. In law this is described as a neighbourhood development plan in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.
Objectives and Indicators	Objectives are what are trying to be achieved, and indicators are measures that show whether or not objectives are being achieved. They can be used to help show whether planning policy is effective, and in helping to conduct a Sustainability Appraisal (SA).
Previously Developed Land	Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or was last occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill, where provision for restoration has been

Term	Definition
	made through development management procedures; land in built-up areas such as residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape.
Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	This amended much of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In particular, the 2004 act made major changes to the system of development plans and introduced sustainable development, as defined by Government policy, as an objective of the planning system.
Ramsar Sites	Wetlands of international importance, designated under the 1971 Ramsar Convention.
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Sites designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.
Soundness	A Development Plan Document (DPD) will be considered sound if it has been prepared in accordance with the criteria set out in Government policy guidance and the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI).
South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA)	The South Downs National Park Authority is the statutory planning authority for the National Park area and was formed in 2011.
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	Areas defined by regulation 3 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 which have been given special protection as important conservation sites.
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	Areas classified under regulation 15 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 which have been identified as being of international importance for breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds.
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	A public statement of the Council's intentions for involving the community in the production of its Local

Term	Definition
	Development Plan Documents, and in ongoing development management (planning application) decisions.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	A procedure (set out in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004) which requires the formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.
Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA)	The SHELAA is a technical assessment that identifies sites that may have the potential for future housing or economic development over the plan period. The assessment forms a key evidence base for the Wealden Local Plan and future housing delivery.
Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)	Documents which add further detail to the policies in the development plan. They can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, such as design. Supplementary planning documents are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the development plan.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	An evaluation of the social, economic and environmental impacts of policies and strategies in a Local Development Document to ensure the policies and strategies are in accordance with sustainable development objectives.

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