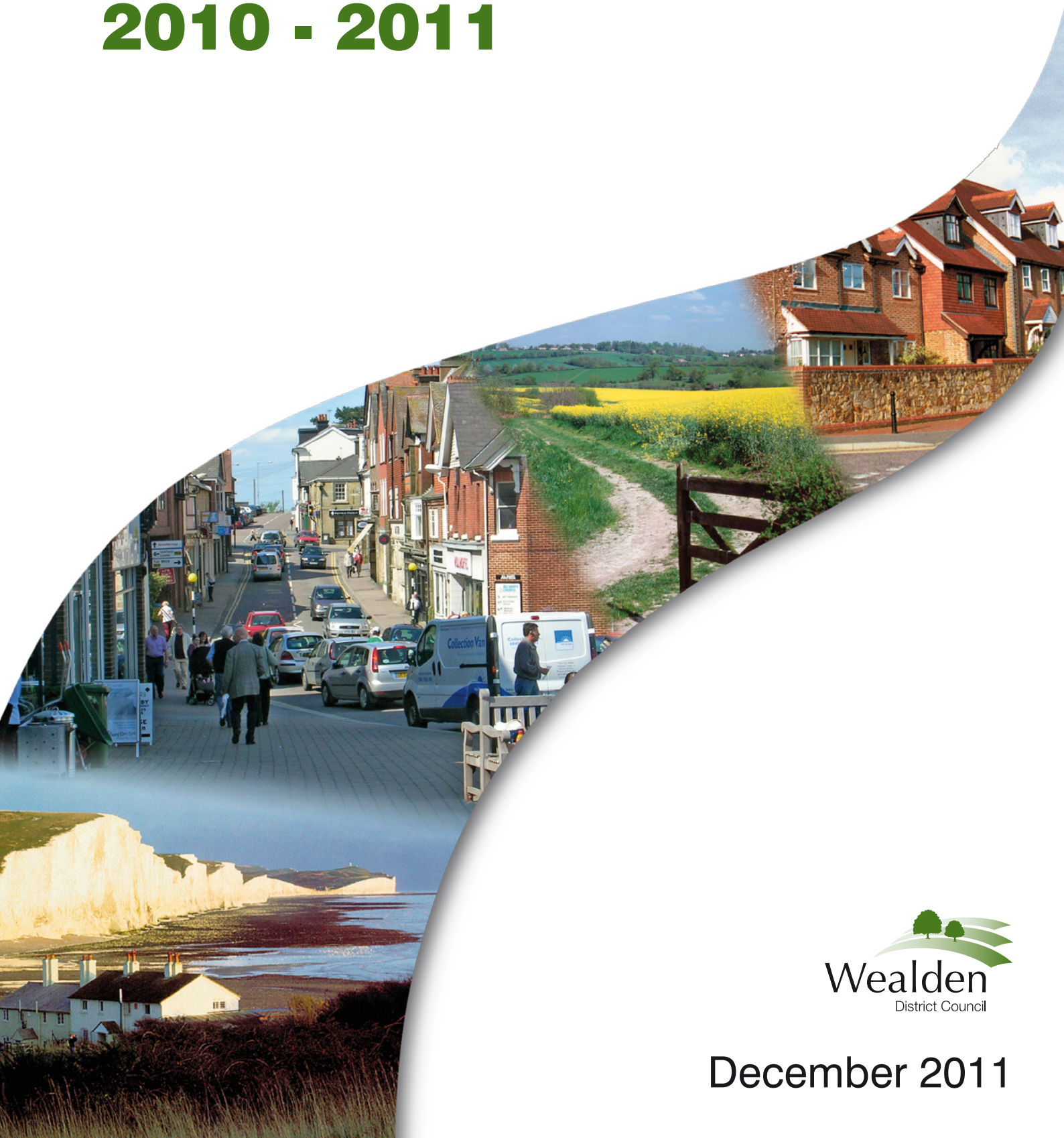
Wealden District Council
Local Development Framework

Annual Monitoring Report 2010 - 2011



Wealden
District Council

December 2011

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1. SUMMARY

This is the first year that the AMR has been produced in this particular format which is focussed on monitoring the performance and effectiveness of LDF policies in accordance with the Council's Implementation and Monitoring Framework Background Paper (BP13). This Background Paper sets out how we intend to monitor and implement delivery of our Core Strategy and is closely linked to our AMR and the various milestones and targets set out within it. In this respect, it is not possible to provide a direct comparison with performance in previous years.

The document contains a housing trajectory (see section 6) and this shows high levels of current housing completions which are a result of sites allocated in the Council's Non-Statutory Local Plan which are now currently being built out, but is also a result of continuing high levels of windfall development, with 358 completions on windfall sites during 2010-11. The trajectory indicates that the allocations contained within the Submission Wealden Core Strategy provide more than enough sites to enable the District to reach its housing target for the period up to 2030 even if no further windfall permissions were granted over this period.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 This is the 6th Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report produced by Wealden District Council (WDC) as the Local Planning Authority. It covers the period 1st April 2010 to 31st March 2011. In some cases 'commentary' is provided beyond the end date of 31st March 2011 where this is considered to be helpful.

Purpose

2.2 The AMR covers the five key monitoring tasks:

- To review preparation of Development Plan Documents (DPD's) against the timetable and milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS).
- To assess the extent to which policies and related targets in DPD's are achieving their intended purpose.
- Where policies are not achieving their intended purpose to explain why and set our what steps are required to ensure they do achieve their intended purpose
- To identify the significant effects of implementing policies and whether they are as intended
- To set out whether policies are to be amended.

2.3 The AMR identifies the key challenges and opportunities for the District and provides the background against which to consider the need for any necessary revision of spatial policies.

Content

2.4 In this year's AMR we have adopted a revised approach to that taken in previous years in the interest of producing a more streamlined and locally relevant report which is in line with the proposed Core Strategy for the District. The report concentrates and reports on the Districts performance in relation to the indicators outlined in the submission Core Strategy Implementation and Monitoring Framework.

2.5 This report is set out in a further five sections. The sections 3 and 4 provide an introduction to the District, setting out key themes, contextual indicators and headline planning issues for the District. Section 5 provides an explanation of the progress made in implementing the Wealden LDS. Sections 6 and 7 provide an analysis of the housing trajectory and policy performance, using indicators which relate to the Submission Core Strategy and which are set out in the supporting Implementation and Monitoring Framework to that DPD. A Glossary of Terms is included in Annex 4 to provide explanation of some of the more technical abbreviations and titles used.

Policy background

2.6 Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004[1] introduced a new type of development plan – the Local Development Framework (LDF). In accordance with this new legislation Local Planning Authorities are required to produce Annual Monitoring Reports (AMRs) as part of the LDF for their area. Essentially, this report

[1] Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (HMSO: May 2004) see http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/acts2004/20040005.htm

looks at the progress made in respect of meeting key milestones in the LDS, and assesses the extent to which planning policies are being achieved Further details of this requirement are set out in Regulation 48 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.

2.7 The Government is seeking to introduce a number of fundamental changes to planning legislation and policy. In December 2010 it published the Localism Bill which includes, amongst other matters, its intention to abolish Regional Spatial Strategies. Subsequently in August 2011 it published for consultation a new draft National Planning Policy Framework to replace most of the existing planning policy statements and guidance with a more streamlined document.

2.8 In March 2011 the Government announced by letter the withdrawal of the Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide (March 2005) and the Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators update 2/2008 (CLG, 2008). It is now a matter for local planning authorities to decide what to include in their monitoring reports provided they are prepared in accordance with relevant UK and EU legislation

2.9 Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 12[2], Local Spatial Planning, sets out the key requirements in terms of LDF monitoring and AMR's. Part of the test of soundness of any DPD is whether there are clear mechanisms for implementation and monitoring.

2.10 The planning system requires all documents to have a clear focus on implementation. As such, the need for monitoring is essential to ensure that the spatial objectives and polices within the Wealden LDF are delivered. The Core Strategy will be examined between 17th January 2012 and 3rd February 2012 and we have therefore set out in our AMR an assessment of the policies in the submission version Core Strategy using the indicators set out in the supporting Implementation and Monitoring Framework (BP13).

[2] PPS12 'Local Spatial Planning' (DCLG, June 2008). See http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/pps12lsp

3. LOCAL CONTEXT - KEY THEMES AND INDICATORS

3.1 This section summarises some on the key social, environmental and economic themes relating to the district. This analysis provides the backdrop against which the effects of the polices can be considered. A general description is provided followed by a more detailed analysis of contextual indicators for the district.

Key themes

3.2 Wealden is a large and diverse rural district, encompassing a range of settlements and communities. It contains five relatively small market towns and a large number of villages – some of which are picturesque and are particularly popular with visitors. Each town is different and its role varies according to its location. The proximity of larger towns outside the District has a major impact on the area as many people travel outside Wealden to work, shop or use other facilities.

3.3 Half of the District's population of around 144,000 live in the rural areas, often remote from services. This dispersed settlement pattern creates particular challenges for local service provision, but helps to give the District its spatial character. The scattered settlement pattern makes an efficient and viable public transport system more difficult to provide. The need to improve accessibility, integrate public transport and provide alternatives to car use in this rural community is a key challenge for policy development. Existing networks of main roads and railways tend to focus on routes to London and large towns outside the District – rather than between the towns themselves. This has restricted investment in the local economy, and impacted on access to employment and leisure opportunities for residents within the District.

3.4 One of Wealden's prized assets is the quality of its environment. This is reflected in the high proportion of the District which is designated and protected for its landscape and biodiversity importance. But it is also clear that people place great store on its countryside generally and that they enjoy it for its own sake and because it can offer a peaceful and tranquil environment. Many parts of the District offer a complete contrast to urban life and pressures. In this way Wealden makes a unique contribution to the quality of life of those who live in more built up areas of the region. There is a high coverage of internationally important areas of conservation including Ashdown Forest and the Pevensey Levels. The South Downs is designated as a National Park.

3.5 Overall the countryside environment is the key to understanding Wealden. The richness and diversity of its landscape and heritage are significant factors in making the District such a desirable place in which to live. However, a particular challenge will be that because there is a limited legacy of brownfield land, a significant amount of future new growth will have to occur on greenfield sites. This will inevitably make it more difficult to balance future growth with the concept of protecting the countryside and what is most valued.

Contextual indicators

Population

Contextual indicator	Wealden	East Sussex	South East	Source
Population				
Population 2010	144,096	515,522	8,523,074	ONS mid year population estimate 2010, released June 2011
% Population change 2001-2010	+2.8	+4.5	+6.2	ONS mid year population estimate 2001, 2010, released June 2010
Population density per hectare 2001	1.7	2.9	4.2	Census 2001
Estimated number of households - 2011	62,369	232,492	3,590,562	CACI Paycheck data, June 2011
% Ethnic minority - experimental figures, 2009	5.4	6.4	9.3	ONS, June 2011

3.6 The district has a population of 144,096 (2010 mid year estimate), an increase of 1008 people from the previous year. Wealden's population constitutes approximately 62,000 households. The District has a comparatively small ethnic minority population. The balance comprises small numbers of people of Asian, Caribbean and Black African backgrounds.

3.7 Using the 2008 based sub national projections the Office for National Statistics estimates that the districts population is projected to increase by 14.8% to 165,400 by 2033. The age structure has a much smaller proportion of the population in the 15 – 39 age range than the national average, with a significantly above average number of people of pensionable age. The ONS projections to 2033 show that despite modest overall population growth over the next twenty years, this is mainly confined to the older age groups with a 35.1% increase in the 65-74 age range and 47.6% increase in the 75+ age range. The 30-64 age range is predicted to reduce slightly and the 0-29 age range to increase slightly.

Economy

Contextual indicator	Wealden	East Sussex	South East	Source
Economy				
JSA Claimant Count. % unemployment, March 2011 - claimant rate	1.5	3.1	2.6	ONS (NOMIS) 2011
Youth unemployment - % JSA claimants under 20, March 2011	9.8	10.7	9.3	ONS (NOMIS) 2011
Long term unemployment (% of JSA claimants unemployed for more than 1 year) March 2011	12.5	16.3	13.6	ONS (NOMIS) 2011
Rate of working age population claiming key benefits, Feb 2011	8.6	13.9	10.6	DWP Benefits (NOMIS) Aug 2011
% Employment rate change	-6.25	-1.5	-3.6	Annual Business Survey (NOMIS) 2005, 2011
Economic Activity Rate (Apr 2010 to March 2011)	74.8	78.2	79.3	ONS Annual Population Survey (NOMIS)
% of working age population with no qualifications, 2010	11.7	9.0	8.5	ONS Annual Population Survey (NOMIS)
Gross Weekly Pay (Median) - For full time workers , 2009 - residence	£424.00	£388.00	£440.00	ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2009 - Resident Analysis
% local business units with <10 employees - 04-11	88.7	85.7	84.3	ONS, Nov 2011
% local business units with >10 employees - 04-11	11.3	14.2	15.6	ONS, Nov 2011
% working in private/ public sector - 2009	85.7/14.3	78.7/ 21.4	81.7/ 18.3	ABI, ONE, BIS, 2010
Annual change in business stock (VAT registered enterprises) - 2007-2008 (end of year)	1.5	1.6	2.8	ONS (NOMIS) 2009

3.8 The ONS Business Register and Employment Survey for 2008/09 estimates that the largest sector of employment within the district is public administration, education and health (24.4%) followed by wholesale and retail trade (17.8%) and construction (11.8%). The economy is dominated by small businesses with 88.7% of businesses having less than 10 employees. This is the highest in East Sussex and higher than regional and national figures.

3.9 Levels of youth unemployment have reduced from 2010 levels and remains the lowest level in East Sussex. This pattern is also reflected in the JSA claimant rate, the number of people of working age claiming key benefits and those that are long term unemployed. The employment rate for the district is of concern with a reduction of 6.5% in people employed from 2004/05 to 2010/11 which is higher than local, regional and national levels. The level of gross weekly pay is higher than all other districts in East Sussex and the national average and just short of the average weekly wage for the South East.

3.10 The number of jobs located in Wealden increased by 145 between March 2010 and March 2011 which compares favourably with the averages for East Sussex, the South East and national figures which all saw a significant decrease.

Deprivation

Contextual indicator	Wealden	East Sussex	South East	Source
Deprivation				
% of population with a limiting long term illness, 2001	31.0	34.4	29.4	ONS 2001
% children living in poverty, 2009	10.7	18.5	15.4	HM Revenue and Customs
Life Expectancy 2007-09 (yrs)	M - 80.8 F - 84.1	M - 79.5 F - 83.5	M - 79.4 F - 83.3	ONS 2010

3.11 The 2001 Census recorded that 31% of the districts population as having a limiting long term illness, lower than the regional and national figures. Life expectancy is significantly higher than regional and national figures (80.8 yrs for men and 84.1 yrs for women, 2010 data) and the levels of children living in poverty is again significantly lower than regional and national levels (it is half the national figure).

Housing

Contextual indicator	Wealden	East Sussex	South East	Source
Housing				
Average house price, Apr 2010 - April 2011	£272,648	£205,000	£220,126	Table 582 Housing Market: mean house prices based on Land Registry data by district, CLG, 2011
Ratio of median house price to median earnings, 2010	10.2	8.7	8.2	CLG Table 577, 2011
% Owner Occupied 2001	83.3	75.1	74.0	ONS 2001
% vacant dwellings	2.9	3.5	2.7	ONS 2001

3.12 Wealden's high quality of life and its proximity to London and the Crawley/Gatwick area, creates a high demand for housing, especially in the north of the District. Our studies of the housing market have confirmed the existence of quite distinct housing market areas. This has in the past exerted considerable upward pressure on house prices and has caused a widening gulf between local incomes and market prices, and led to significant shortages of affordable housing. The gulf between incomes and house prices is illustrated by the fact that the average house price in the District is £272,648 [3], with average mean household income being £ 39,813[4]. Both figures being considerably higher than other districts, regionally and nationally. The tenure of properties is dominated by owner occupation (83.3%) which is nearly 10% higher than the level across East Sussex and the South East.

[3] Source: Land Registry data for quarter 2, 2011
[4] Source: Mean incomes, CACI PayCheck data, 2011 (East Sussex in Figures)

3.13 There are approximately 4,800 affordable homes in Wealden[5]. In 2001 Local Authority and Registered Social Landlord homes for rent comprised some 7.8% of all housing stock in Wealden which is a lower proportion than the average in East Sussex of 11.8%. There remains a significant need for affordable homes within Wealden with 2,160 households registered on the Council's waiting list at June 2010.

3.14 There are also significant inequalities within the District, with areas of relative affluence masking pockets of deprivation and health inequality. There is a sharp contrast between high and low incomes and there are strong geographical disparities, with higher mean incomes in the north contrasting with lower incomes around Hailsham and Polegate in the south, along with other more localised variations. Average mean household incomes within Wealden, for example, vary between £24,079 in Hailsham East to £57,360 [6] in Uckfield Ridgewood. There are also variations in relation to health issues with, for example, life expectancy varying between 76.9 in Hailsham East to 85.6[7] in Mayfield. Individual experiences of hardship are no less important and often more difficult to target in such an extensive rural area.

Transport

Contextual indicator	Wealden	East Sussex	South East	Source
Transport				
% households without car/van, 2001	14.1	23.4	19.4	ONS 2001
% residents commuting by car, 2001	69.2	65.9	66.4	ONS, 2001
% residents commuting by public transport	7.7	9.3	10.0	ONS, 2001
% residents travelling over 5km to work, 2001	53	42.6	46.7	ONS, 2001
Number of road casualties, 2009	679	2059	N/A	ESCC, 2010

3.15 It is notable that the level of households without a car in the District is significantly lower than regional and national figures. This reflects the dispersed settlement pattern and the difficulty of providing viable public transport services in some of the more rural parts of the District. Given that Wealden is a large and diverse rural district with no dominant town or city located within it and due to the close proximity to large urban areas outside the district (Royal Tunbridge Wells, London, Crawley/ Gatwick area) there is a significant level of out commuting and over half of the residents travel over 5km to work which is higher than the regional level. Nearly 70% commute to work by car with only 7.7% commuting by public transport showing heavy reliance on travel by car.

[5] Source:DCLG data for 1 April 2010 (East Sussex in Figures)
[6] Source: Mean incomes, CACI PayCheck data, 2011 (East Sussex in Figures)
[7] Office for National Statistics data released 2007 using average data for 1999-2003

Environment

Contextual indicator	Wealden	East Sussex	South East	Source
Environment				
Carbon footprint (tonnes CO2 per capita)	7.0	5.5	7.6	DECC, 2010

3.16 Carbon emissions in Wealden are the highest in East Sussex (7.0 tonnes per capita) but lower than the average for the South East and England. The emissions are predominantly from the domestic and transport categories and, in terms of these categories, Wealden has the highest figures of all districts in East Sussex and higher than regional and national figures. Emissions from industry, commercial and agricultural uses are lower than regional and national figures.

Commentary on the contextual indicators

3.17 Against a backdrop of a struggling national economy Wealden District seems to have fared better than some other districts in East Sussex. There has been an increase in the number of jobs in the district and income levels remain high. Despite low levels of long term unemployment and JSA claimants the employment rate for the District has reduced by a greater level than regionally and nationally. The majority of people within the District work in the private sector and this has increased more than regional and national figures from 2002 to 2008.

3.18 There is a continuing need for affordable housing in the District especially given the two distinct housing market areas, the high prices and lack of smaller houses available within parts of the District.

3.19 Wealden's carbon footprint from domestic and transport is higher than regional and national averages which is due in part to the high levels of car ownership and car use within the district.

4. HEADLINE PLANNING ISSUES FOR THE DISTRICT

4.1 This section examines some of the headline planning issues which face the District.

Infrastructure Provision

Waste Water Issues

4.2 The Council has been working with Southern Water, East Sussex County Council and the Environment Agency to explore waste water treatment work capacity issues in the District. As indicated in the Core Strategy and in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP), one of the main issues arising from the level of growth proposed in the South East Plan is the capacity of the two waste water treatment works serving Hailsham, Hellingly, Polegate, Willingdon and outlying settlements in south Wealden to discharge treated waste water into the receiving environment, the Pevensey Levels. The Environment Agency has granted restricted discharge consents to both works in order to protect the integrity of the Ramsar site and candidate Special Area of Conservation.

4.3 Development which would require the consented capacity of the waste water treatment works to be breached is considered to have an adverse effect on the integrity of the Pevensey Levels, in accordance with the European Habitats Directive and national Regulations. Therefore in the absence of certainty of any suitable and deliverable scheme for mitigation, the Core Strategy distributes growth in the relevant catchment areas taking into account the capacity of Hailsham South and Hailsham North Waste Water Treatment Works.

Transport issues

4.4 In relation to the District's transport infrastructure, we are aware through our work on the Infrastructure Delivery Plan with the Highway Authority and other stakeholders, that a number of our roads are at or nearing capacity. The level of growth proposed through the Core Strategy, will stretch this further and require a number of measures ranging from delivering sustainable transport solutions, reducing demand, providing more efficient management of infrastructure, or providing new or improved infrastructure where necessary.

We have worked closely with East Sussex County Council and other partners, including Eastbourne Borough Council, on a transport study for south Wealden and Eastbourne which identifies the various transport interventions, demand management measures and further transport investment required to support future development in the District in a sustainable manner

4.5 In addition, the Council has been working with East Sussex County Council and Uckfield Town Council to identify solutions to the town centre traffic capacity issues, and the necessary mitigation required in order to sustain the growth identified in the Wealden Non Statutory Wealden Local Plan and the Core Strategy. East Sussex County Council has recently agreed and published an action plan identifying the process by which the required transport measures will be identified and implemented.

We are also working with East Sussex County Council to identify the capacity and capability of the local transport network and especially Western Road in Crowborough, in order to determine whether some 300 houses identified in the Core Strategy can be accommodated in the South East of Crowborough. East Sussex County Council will be working with the Council to ensure the delivery of the Strategic Sites Development Plan Document in relation to this matter.

Green Infrastructure

4.6 Under European and national legislation we must ensure that our plans do not have adverse effect on the integrity of European designated sites. Within Wealden this relates to the Ashdown Forest Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC), the Pevensey Levels Ramsar site and candidate SAC and the Lewes Downs SAC.

4.7 In partnership with neighbouring authorities, specialist technical work to ascertain the possible impact of development and proposed growth on these designated areas has been undertaken. Future mitigation will be necessary to ensure that development does not have an adverse impact on these sites.

4.8 The Habitat Regulations Assessment results in the need to distribute development to towns and villages in a way that does not adversely affect the Ashdown Forest in relation to recreational pressure and also nitrogen deposition from traffic. Suitable alternative natural green space (SANGS) is also required in order to mitigate development and reduce recreational pressure in the Ashdown Forest SPA and SAC. Mitigation will also be required within the Pevensey Levels hydrological catchment area through the provision of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). The detail of this will be addressed further within relevant DPDs.

4.9 We will be working with neighbouring authorities, the Conservators of the Ashdown Forest, Natural England and the Environment Agency to agree the necessary mitigation measures, future development plan policies and the delivery mechanisms required in relation to the Ashdown Forest SAC and SPA and Pevensey Levels Ramsar Site and to put in place nitrogen measures which are required to be implemented prior to granting of permissions.

4.10 In addition, it will be necessary to provide a Green Infrastructure Strategy for the District to coordinate the provision of green infrastructure over the next 20 years. A Green Infrastructure Strategy will ensure that an accessible network of multi-functional green space is provided both in and around urban areas to assist in the conservation and improvement of biodiversity and the provision of suitable recreational space. The Council will liase with partners as to how best to take a green infrastructure strategy forward.

Flood risk management and water supply

4.11 Flood risk is also an issue within Wealden and we are aware that certain parts of settlements such as Uckfield and Hailsham are subject to a high probability of flood risk, although this does not relate to all available land in those towns. Growth within other settlements, such as Pevensey Bay, Isfield and Forest Row is also heavily constrained by flood risk.

4.12 The Core Strategy does not propose any growth within flood risk zones 1 and 2. There are no requirements therefore for any new flood defences as a result of growth proposals, although Sustainable Drainage Systems will be required in all new developments, to reduce the level of surface water run off in new developments.

4.13 Some limited flood defence improvements to the River Uck in Uckfield have been implemented and a series of measures recommended through our Infrastructure Delivery Plan to further reduce flood risk in the area.

4.14 The Environment Agency has also confirmed that the District is classified as an area of "water stress" owing to the comparatively low rainfall and the high level of population. As a result, the South East Water Management Plan identifies a programme for demand and supply measures, which will be subject to OFWAT funding. Recent announcements by South East Water that they have decided not to proceed with plans for a new reservoir at Ringmer and which was previously identified in the South East Plan, will also need to be taken into account.

Economy

4.15 A key theme from the South East Plan and Regional Economic Strategy was the promotion of sustainable economic growth and regeneration within the Sussex Coast Sub Region, to address particular socio-economic issues in the Coastal areas. This required Wealden, other local authorities and key partners to help lift the local economy up to the standards of the South East as a whole, through providing more skills and jobs for the existing and future population, in order to increase economic activity, reduce unemployment and increase the quality of job opportunities. Although the Government has stated that Regional Spatial Strategies will be abolished, these principles are still relevant in Wealden, particularly to target socio-economic issues in the south of the District. These principles and objectives are reflected through our economic objectives in the Core Strategy. Meeting these objectives will require additional housing and employment space but will help to tackle socio-economic problems and affordable housing need. Changes in economic climate since the Regional Spatial Strategy was adopted, especially in respect of funding infrastructure and economic buoyancy are matters which will affect the ability to achieve these aims.

Gypsy and Traveller Site Identification

4.16 Wealden District Council appointed consultants to recommend site criteria and subsequently to assist in the process of assessing a range of sites across the District for their potential to accommodate the permanent residential needs of gypsies and travellers. The sites are being assessed against a set of criteria which have been agreed in a process involving Parish and Town Councils as well as Wealden District Councillors. The need for sites for Gypsies and Travellers within Wealden has been identified in the East Sussex Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment. The Core Strategy identifies a need for an additional 23 pitches for Gypsies and Travellers in Wealden for the period up to 2016, based on extensive work carried out for the Partial Review of the South East Plan.

5. WEALDEN'S DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Monitoring Local Development Framework preparation

5.1 Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act and regulation 48 of the 2004 Town and Country Planning (Local Development) Regulations, specify that the AMR must contain information on whether the timetable and milestones in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) are being achieved.

5.2 Paragraph 4.47 of PPS12 develops these requirements explaining how the AMR should review actual progress, compared to the targets and milestones for DPD preparation set out in the LDS. The guidance states that this should assess whether the authority;

(i) Has met the LDS targets and milestones, is on target to meet them, is falling behind schedule or will not meet them;
(ii) Is falling behind schedule or has failed to meet a target or milestone and the reasons for this;
(iii) Report progress on policies and related targets in DPDs, including relevant national and regional targets
(iv) Include progress against national core output indicators including information on net additional dwellings and an update of the housing trajectory; and
(v) Indicate how infrastructure providers have performed against programmes for infrastructure set out in the Core Strategy.

Wealden's Local Development Framework

5.3 Wealden's Local Plan was adopted in December 1998. Subsequent to this, the Council commenced a review of the Plan, in accordance with regulations at the time. A First Deposit Draft was published in January 2003. In May 2004, however, given emerging legislation Wealden District Council resolved to discontinue the process of producing a Statutory Local Plan and in its place produce a Revised (Non-Statutory) Plan, for the purposes of development control. Following a Judicial Review of this decision, and a Court of Appeal decision in the Council's favour, a revised plan was finally approved as a non-statutory plan as an interim guide for development control purposes in December 2005.

5.4 Wealden District Council now has both a statutory Local Plan (which since the 27th of September, 2007 includes a number of saved policies[8]) and a non-statutory Local Plan. In decision taking, due weight is attached to both documents.

5.5 The following sections of our AMR summarise the purpose of each document in the LDS and provides a commentary on the milestones and targets of each document.

[8] Saved by the Secretary of State under paragraph 1(3) of Schedule 8 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Local development Scheme

Milestone	Target	Whether met
Review	End of 2011	Yes

The first LDS for Wealden was adopted in 2007. Guidance requires the LDS to be reviewed on a regular basis to take account of progress and slippage on any documents and new or emerging policy issues. A revised Local Development Scheme for the period 2011 to 2014 was considered by the LDF sub committee on 9th November 2011 and agreed by Full Council at its 30th November meeting. This is shown below. This revision takes into account changes in the timetable of production of development plan documents after proposed changes in legislation, the creation of the South Downs National Park Authority and the need to have a Community Infrastructure (CIL) charging schedule in place by April 2014.

Document Title	Status	Brief Description	Evidence Gathering and Consultation	Required Consultation	Date for Submission to SoS	Estimated date for Issue of Inspector's Report & subsequent Adoption
Statement of Community Involvement	Local Development Document	Sets out the Council's policy for involving the community in the preparation and revision of Local Development Documents and planning applications.	Completed	Completed June-July 2006	Submitted October 2006	Adopted February 2007
Core Strategy	Development Plan Document	Sets out the vision, objectives and spatial development strategy for the District.	Jan 2007-Winter 2010	July-Sept.2007 (Issues & Options) July-August 2009 (Spatial Development Options)	August 2011	Examination January/ February 2012 Adoption June 2012
Strategic Sites DPD	Development Plan Document	Allocates the key strategic housing, business and major infrastructure required over the LDF period.	Jan 2007 - to be determined	Jan - Feb 2012 (Issues and Options)	August 2013	March 2014

Delivery and Sites Allocations DPD	Development Plan Document	Allocates the smaller and medium sized areas for various land uses and contains detailed Wealden development control policies.	Jan 2007 - to be determined	Jan to Feb 2013 (Issues and Options)	August 2014	March 2015
Design Guide SPD	Supplementary Planning Document	Amplifies saved Adopted Wealden Local Plan policies	Completed	Completed	N/A	Adopted October 2008
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging schedule	Supplementary Planning Document	Identifies the charging scheme for development in the district	Jan 2007 - to be determined	July 2012	August 2013	March 2014

Statement of Community Involvement

Milestone	**Target**	**Whether met**
Required consultation	June/July 2006	Yes
Submission to SoS	October 2006	Yes
Inspectors binding report	February 2007	Yes
Adoption and publication	February 2007	Yes
Review	August 2012	

Core Strategy

Milestone	**Target**	**Whether met**
Public consultation on Issues and Options (Reg 25)	July - Sept 2007	Yes
Public consultation on Preferred Options and SA report	July - August 2009	Yes
Public consultation on submission version document	Feb - April 2011	Yes
Submission to SoS	August 2011	Yes
Examination/ hearing	October 2011	No (requirement for exploratory meeting as requested by inspector)
Adoption and publication	June 2012	On target

The Core Strategy remains the key Development Plan Document. The Wealden District (incorporating part of the South Downs National Park) Core Strategy was submitted jointly by WDC and the National Park Authority in August 2011 for examination. The examination will take place in January 2012 with adoption in spring/ summer 2012.

Strategic Sites DPD

Milestone	Target	Whether met
Evidence gathering	Jan 2007	Yes
Public consultation on Issues and Options (Reg. 25)	Jan-Feb 2012	On target (LDF sub committee approved document on 9th November
Pre submission consultation (Reg. 27)	Feb - March 2013	
Submission to SoS	August 2013	
Adoption and publication	March 2014	

Our revised LDS contains two further Development Plan Documents. One is a Strategic Sites DPD which will identify the key strategic sites which are required to be delivered within the first phases of the Core Strategy and which are central to the delivery of the Council's chosen strategy. It contains details of how these sites are to be developed and how infrastructure requirements will be met. This document primarily includes major housing sites but also includes employment/business areas and major elements of infrastructure required to support growth. The identification of strategic housing sites in this way will mean that they can contribute as early as possible to Wealden's five year housing land supply. Projected dates for this DPD are set in the revised timetable. A draft Issues and Options (with Sustainability Appraisal) of the Strategic Sites DPD was approved by Council on 9th November 2011 with public consultation scheduled for January/ February 2012.

Delivery and site allocations DPD

Milestone	Target	Whether met
Evidence gathering	Jan 2007	Yes (commenced)
Public consultation on Issues and Options (Reg. 25)	Jan-Feb 2013	
Pre submission consultation (Reg. 27)	Feb - March 2014	
Submission to SoS	August 2014	
Adoption and publication	March 2015	

The second DPD, entitled Delivery and Sites Allocations, will identify and allocate the remaining smaller and medium sized sites/areas for various land uses and will contain more detailed Wealden development control policies. This will need to consider the implication of any National Planning Policy Framework final version and possible cancellation of PPS/PPG guidance. This overall revised approach to the LDF will enable focus to be given to the development of strategic sites and infrastructure through the Strategic Sites DPD whilst providing scope for detailed place specific policies, such as for town centres, to be given expression in the Delivery and Sites Allocations DPD.

Community Infrastructure Levy **Milestone**	**Target**	**Whether met**
Evidence gathering	Jan 2007	Yes - commenced
Public consultation	July 2012	
Pre submission consultation	Feb - March 2013	
Submission to SoS	August 2013	
Adoption and publication	March 2014	

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) charging schedule will set out our approach to CIL across the District and is closely related to the work being undertaken on the Strategic Sites DPD. The evidence base is shared between the two documents and the latter stages of consultation, examination and publication for the CIL charging schedule mirrors the Strategic sites DPD and is anticipated for adoption in 2014.

LDF Evidence Base

5.6 The studies which have contributed to the evidence base for the Core Strategy are as follows:

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) The Strategic Flood Risk Assessments Levels 1 and 2 for Eastbourne and south Wealden are now published and available on the Council's website. The level 1 assessment for north Wealden and a Level 2 Assessment for in and around the North Wealden town of Uckfield (in the light of the specific issues of flooding at Uckfield) is also published and available on the Council's website.

Renewable Energy Study - A Renewable Energy Study, providing an evidence base for a target percentage of renewable or low carbon energy, is available on the Council's website.

Appropriate Assessment - Appropriate assessment work is focussing on the following areas: Pevensey Levels Ramsar Site; the Ashdown Forest Special Area of Conservation and Special Protection Area; and Lewes Downs Special Area of Conservation. The Council has jointly commissioned work with adjoining Local Authorities to progress the Appropriate Assessment and reports are available on the Council's website in relation to Visitor Access Patterns on Ashdown Forest and Air Quality Local to the Pevensey Levels Ramsar site. Natural England has also commissioned a report that further analyses the Ashdown Forest visitor access survey work. The Ashdown Forest Visitor Survey Data Analysis report is available on the Council's website. Some further work is currently being completed in respect of traffic issues and the effects of nitrogen deposition on the Ashdown Forest

Landscape Assessment Study – this study assesses the District's landscape to inform the preparation of the LDF. The Study is available on the Council's website.

Open Space and Recreation Study – This study has been undertaken in accordance with PPG 17 and is available on the Council's website.

Housing Market Assessment – these studies meet the requirements of PPS3 and associated guidance, with one covering north Wealden and the other the southern part of the District. The latter has been carried out in partnership with Eastbourne Borough Council and covers the Eastbourne Housing Market area. Both studies are available on the Council's website.

Affordable Housing Financial Viability Testing – this study examines the financial viability of residential development and the scope for provision of affordable housing, in order to help inform policies relating to affordable housing thresholds and quotas. The study was undertaken in partnership with Eastbourne Borough Council and is available on the Council's website.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Study (SHLAA) - The SHLAA is a technical assessment that identifies sites that may have the potential for future housing development over the Core Strategy plan period. The assessment provides key evidence for the LDF and future housing delivery. The Council's first SHLAA was published in March 2010 and is available on the Council's website. An Addendum

report was published in October 2010 and a comprehensive review will commence in 2011.

Wealden Housing needs Survey - provides information at both a District and Parish/Town level in relation to the extent of housing need. The study provides evidence relating to the need for affordable housing across the District. The Housing Needs Survey is available on the Council's website.

East Sussex Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment - examines and provides information in relation to the accommodation requirements, needs, aspirations and demands of the Gypsy and Traveller community. The study provides evidence for the LDF and is available on the Council's website.

Employment Land Review - The Employment Land Review is in line with PPG 4, and has been carried out in accordance with government Guidance Note "Employment Land Reviews". It has been undertaken in two separate studies, for the south and north of the District respectively. The study for south Wealden has been done jointly with Eastbourne Borough Council and covers the Eastbourne Borough Council area as well. This is considered appropriate as the District naturally splits into two distinct travel-to-work areas and this allows both councils to consider appropriate policies for the "Eastbourne/Hailsham Triangle" area which spans District and Borough boundaries. Update work was undertaken for this study in October 2010. The study is available on the Council's website.

Retail and Town Centre Study – this study includes an assessment of retail capacity within each of Wealden's five main towns in accordance with PPS 6. Further updated work was undertaken for this study in October 2010. The study is available on the Council's website.

South Wealden and Eastbourne Transport Study (SWETS) - is a technical study that looks at the future transport requirements of both Eastbourne and South Wealden. The study uses traffic modelling and tests a number of transport intervention packages to inform the development of the LDF. The study is available on the Council's website.

Eastbourne/Hailsham Triangle Report - this report, which was published in November 2008, was jointly commissioned by East Sussex County Council, Wealden District Council, Eastbourne Borough Council and the South East England Development Agency. The study considers a number of options to support the regeneration of the area. It is available on the Council's website.

Lewes/Uckfield railway reinstatement study - this multi-agency study explained the technical feasibility of re-instating this railway link and assessed the business case for reinstatement. It is available on the East Sussex County Council website.

Wealden Ecology Study - this is a detailed ecological study relating to the Strategic Development Areas as set out in the Wealden Core Strategy. It is due to be published shortly.

Saved Local Plan Policies

5.7 The Council has taken the opportunity through this AMR to publish the policies that have been saved from the adopted 1998 Wealden Local Plan. The list of saved policies, approved by the Secretary of State under paragraph 1(3) of Schedule 8 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, was published on the 27th of September, 2007. A full list of saved policies is provided at Annex 3. All remaining, unlisted policies in the adopted Local Plan have now expired.

6. THE HOUSING TRAJECTORY

6.1 Below is a commentary on the major issues which arise from the housing trajectory, which provides a snapshot of the situation as regards the delivery of housing development.

6.3 The housing trajectory shows housing supply in relation to requirements in the Submission Wealden Core Strategy. For the period up until 2010/11, the housing trajectory shows actual completions. From 2012 onwards, the trajectory shows projected completions based upon the latest available information and recent build out rates.

6.4 The trajectory shows annual completions of 709 in 2010/11. For the first half of the 2011/12 monitoring year (1 April 2011 – 30 September 2011) completions were 306. This appears to indicate housing completions to be on track to reach the figure of 562 which was projected for the year as a whole in last years AMR. Whilst the majority of these housing completions in more recent years were windfall completions, this pattern is now beginning to change. Completions are now coming forward from sites allocated in the Non-Statutory Local Plan, with development having now started on many of these sites. Information received from developers as part of the Strategic Housing Land Assessment (SHLAA) has indicated that development of many of these allocated sites was delayed due to the housing market recession which started in early 2008 and that development is now coming forward. This high level of annual completions is projected to continue over the next few years as sites with outstanding planning consent (and resolutions to approve) are built out. These sites include many of those allocated in the Non-Statutory Local Plan. There continues to be high levels of completions on windfall sites, and of the 709 total completions in 2010/11, 358 of these were on windfall sites. The average number of windfalls per annum over the last 10 years is 229. The trajectory below shows annual completions projected to increase to approximately 800 units per annum in the year 2015/16. Particular circumstances have led to the abnormally high levels of completions which are projected for the period 2011-16, as well as to the high levels of completions during the past year (709). Most noticeably this has been influenced by the uncertainty which was created by the Judicial Review in relation to the Local Plan Review process[9], as well as by the downturn in the housing market which began to appear from 2008. These factors have led to delay in the delivery of sites which were identified for development in the Non-Statutory Local Plan. As has been anticipated for some time by the Council's published housing trajectories, these sites are now being built out. The projected delivery shown in the housing trajectory below reflects a reasonable prospect of delivery over the plan period. It also reflects the fact that over the period from 2016, through appropriate monitoring and delivery of our Core Strategy, we will be better able to phase and manage the delivery of housing.

[9] Wealden's Local Plan was adopted in December 1998. Subsequent to this, the Council commenced a review of the Plan, in full accordance with regulations at the time. A First Deposit Draft was published in January 2003. In May 2004, however, Wealden District Council resolved to discontinue the process of producing a Statutory Local Plan and in its place produce a Revised (Non-Statutory) Plan, for the purposes of development control. Following a Judicial Review of this decision, and a Court of Appeal decision in the Council's favour, a revised plan was finally approved as a non-statutory plan as an interim guide for development control purposes in December 2005.

6.5 For the period up until 2014/15, the projected housing completions shown in the housing trajectory include only sites granted planning permission or allocated in the Non-Statutory Local Plan and are subject to a deliverability test. All projected housing completions on large sites have information available to indicate that the sites meet the criteria set out in PPS 3 – i.e. for suitability, availability and achievability. This is based on information from the Council's Development Management Team, the SHLAA and information on the specific progress of the planning process in relation to individual sites - e.g. discharging conditions, approval of reserved matters etc., as well as information from direct contact with developers. Further information on the methodology for the calculation of housing completions is provided in Annex 2.

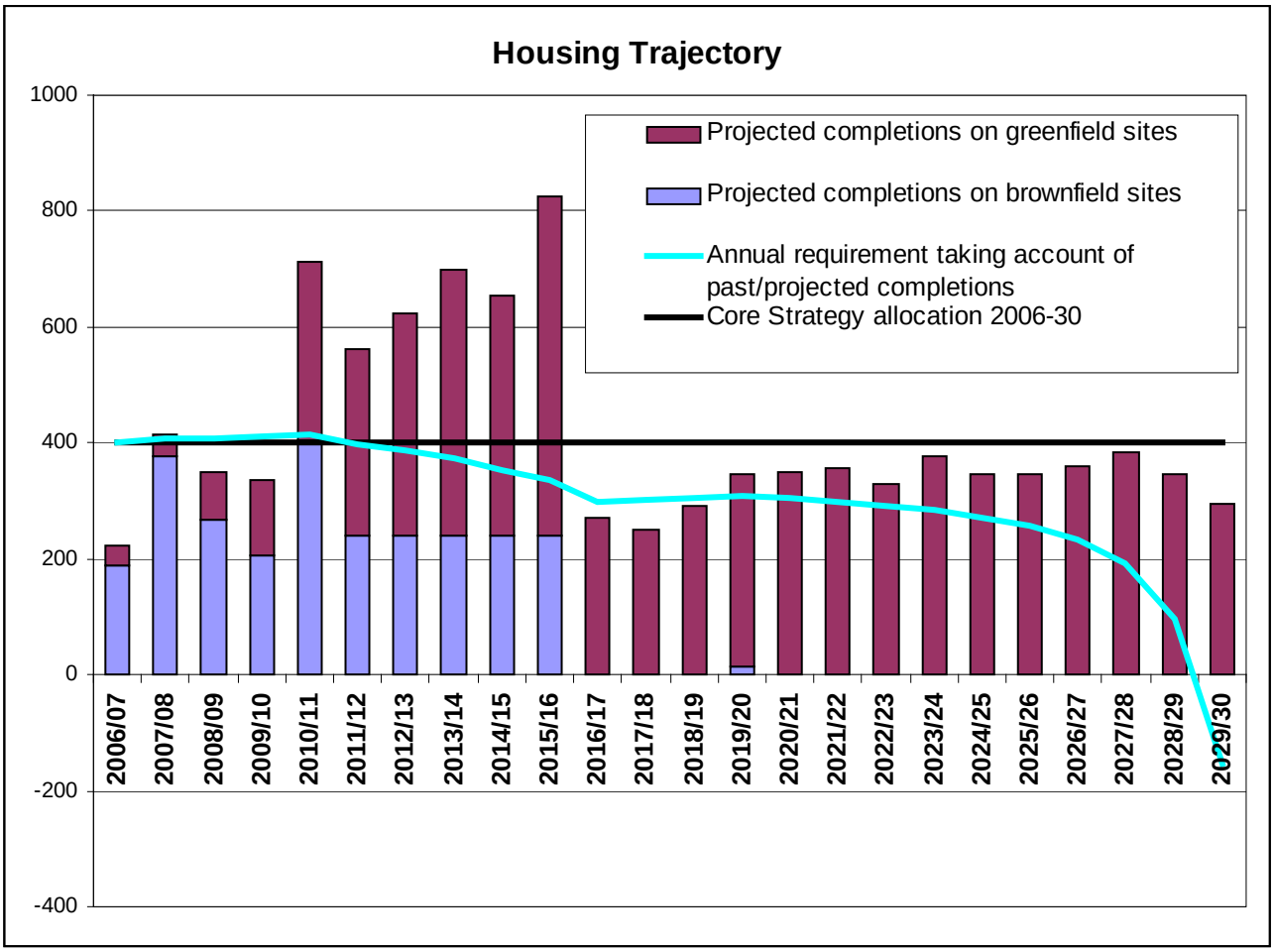


Table 1: Housing Trajectory

6.6 The trajectory shows *projected completions on both brownfield and greenfield land*. The trajectory is based upon an annual average requirement of 400 units per annum as provided for by the Submission Wealden Core Strategy. It also shows the projected annual requirement (taking into account past and projected completions) shown as an undulating line. For the period up until 2014/15, the trajectory includes only deliverable sites either identified in the Non-Statutory Local Plan or sites with existing planning permission at 1st April 2011 and does not include any allowance for allocations coming forward from the LDF during this period. It also does not include any projection for completions on new windfall sites.

6.7 From 2015/16, it is projected that completions will come forward from sites which are allocated in the LDF and these projected completions are therefore included on the trajectory from that date onwards. Delivery on housing sites in the LDF will be phased throughout the plan period in relation to infrastructure constraints and other requirements. The following chart illustrates the phasing programme set out in our Submission Core Strategy

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	
Projected completions											3558										
Uckfield urban extension (SD1)																					1000
East Hailsham urban extension (SD2)															600						
North Hailsham urban extension (SD3)																					700
Crowborough - urban area (SD8 - SD9)										140											
South East Crowborough urban extension (SD10)																			160		
Land at South Polegate and East Willingdon **(SD4)**																					700
Stone Cross urban extensions (SD6 - SD7)																		650			
Heathfield urban extension (SD11)										160											
Tunbridge Wells urban extension (within Frant Parish SD12)																				120	
Villages																					455

Table 2: Phasing of housing completions

6.8 It is noted that the anticipated number of annual completions is greater than 600 for each of the years between 2012/13 and 2015/16. This is due to sites from the Non-Statutory Local Plan being built out. Overall, there is strong evidence to indicate that the sites identified in the trajectory for the period up until 2015/16 will come forward as indicated, with the vast majority already having planning permission. This projection is supported by the high number of completions in the first six months of 2011/12 which amounts to 306.

6.9 For the year 2015/16, for example, the projected annual delivery is 335 units per annum. This is the annual average number of dwellings that would be required to be provided in Wealden for the period 2015 to 2030 to meet the overall Submission Core Strategy target. This figure is below the average annual provision of 400 dwellings per annum as projected completions over the period up until 2015/16 are greater than the average 400 per annum figure. It is noted that from 2019/20 onwards, the projected completions exceed the annual requirement figure and therefore the annual requirement figure falls. Towards the end of the period, the target is reached and therefore the annual requirement becomes a negative figure.

7. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK INDICATORS

7.1 Introduction

The following section provides commentary on the indicators identified in the submission version Core Strategy Implementation and Monitoring Framework. A full list of the indicators, the definitions used, the source of the data and any limitations with the data can be found at Annex 1. The format of this section follows the themes and structure of the submission draft Core Strategy Implementation and Monitoring Framework document. For each spatial planning objective a table sets out the indicators to be used under the following headings;

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 20YY/YY	Progress towards target

Table 3: Indicator column headings

The 'Indicator name', 'Indicator description' and 'Target' are reproduced from the Core Strategy Implementation and Monitoring framework submission document (Background Paper BP13). As the Core Strategy is not yet adopted some of the indicators will not be monitored this year or only baseline data will be available. These indicators are identified and future AMR's will monitor these indicators in the same manner as the other indicators.

The 'Achievement' column shows the achievement in the reporting year in relation to the target for that indicator.

For clarity the 'Progress towards target' column includes a series of symbols as follows;

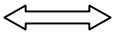
Symbol	Definition
	Target achieved
	Progress made towards target in reporting year
	No progress towards target in reporting year
	Trend is away from target in reporting year
	Baseline - no comparative data available
	Not monitored this year
	No data available

Table 4: key for indicator tables

7.2 Core Strategy Spatial Planning Objective 1: Protecting the natural environment

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2010/11	Progress towards target
1a	NI197	Proportion of sites where conservation management is being achieved	Increase above current level	52.3% (up from 50.9% last year)	⇧
1b	Quality of SSSI's	Proportion of SSSIs favourable or unfavourable recovering	95%	97.8%	⇔
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	(a) No change (b) No change	⇔

Table 5: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 1

Commentary and analysis

7.2.1 Quality of SSSIs

	SSSI areas (ha)	**Units in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition**	**% in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition**	**Units destroyed**	**SSSI units minus destroyed units**
2009/10	8234	225	97.8%	0	8234
2010/11	8234	225	97.8%	0	8234

Table 6: Quality of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)

There has been no significant change in the quantity or area of SSSIs although 1 unit has been moved from being considered as favourable to unfavourable recovering.

7.2.2 Areas of biodiversity importance

Designation		Abbr.	Area of designation (2009/10) (ha)	Area of designation (2010/11) (ha)
International	Ramsar		3099	3099
	Special Area of Conservation	SAC	2728	2728
	Special Protection Area	SPA	3207	3207
National	Area of Outstanding natural Beauty	AONB	44625	44625
	National Nature Reserve	NNR	239.4	239.4
	National Park		6088	6088
	Site of Special Scientific Interest	SSSI	8234	8234
Local	Country Park		309.7	309.7
	Local Nature Reserve	LNR	255.6	255.6
	Regionally Important Geological Site	RIGS	126.1	126.1
	Site of Nature Conservation Importance	SNCI	3339	3339
Reserve/ property	Environmental Stewardship Agreements		24328	27506
	National Trust		614	614
	RSPB Reserve		181.3	181.3
	Sussex Wildlife Trust Reserve		358.7	358.7
	Woodland Trust		159.8	159.8

Table 7: Areas of biodiversity importance

The above figures show no changes from last year, other than for the area of land which is in Environmental Stewardship agreements, which has increased by 3,178 hectares and is therefore a positive change.

7.3 Spatial Planning Objective 2: Protecting the historic environment

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2010/11	Progress towards target
2a	Listed buildings	Number of listed buildings at risk	Number of listed buildings at risk	2 buildings, 3 scheduled monuments and 1 park (2011)	⟷
2b	Tourism impact	Annual impact figures from Tourism South East: number of visitors and total spend by visitors to Wealden	Increase above current level	See text below	⟷

Table 8: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 2

Commentary and analysis

7.3.1 Listed buildings

English Heritage maintain an 'At Risk' register of all listed buildings at risk within a local authority area. Currently in Wealden there are 2 buildings at risk;

- Ruins of Brambletye House, Forest Row
- Argos Hill windmill, Argos Hill, Mayfield

In addition there are 3 scheduled monuments at risk; Round Barrow, South west of Bopeep Borstal, Alciston, Far blacklands iron bloomery, Forest Row and High Rocks Camp (part in Kent), Frant and 1 park at risk; Kidbroke Park, Forest Row.

This is the first year this indicator has been monitored therefore it cannot be compared against previous years. Subsequent AMR's will monitor changes from the current level.

7.3.2 Tourism Impact

An estimated 465,000 staying trips were spent in the District in 2010 of which 390,000 were made by domestic visitors (84%) and 75,000 by overseas visitors (16%). Compared to 2009, domestic overnight trips dropped by 2.3% whereas inbound overnight trips increased by 1.4%. Staying trips result in an estimated 1,694,000 bednights in the District, an increase of 1.6%. Staying visitors spend in total £69.9 million on their trip, up by 3.9% compared to 2009 (domestic overnight trip spend increased by 4.3% and overseas trip spend increased by 3%).

Approximately 5,901,000 tourism day trips were made to the District (lasting more than 3 hours and taken on an irregular basis) in 2010 generating an additional £172,901,000 visitor trip expenditure. Compared to 2009, the volume and value of day trips both increased by 3%.

Total expenditure by visitors to the District is estimated to have been in the region of £242,809,000 in 2010, up by 3.2% compared to 2009. Once adjustments have been made to recognise that some expenditure will take place outside the district and additional expenditure generated by other sources, the direct expenditure generated by tourism in the District is £232,087,000, up 0.4% compared to 2009.

The source of this information is The Economic Impact on Tourism on Wealden in 2010 study commissioned by WDC and carried out by Tourism South East. Subsequent AMRs will monitor changes from this baseline.

7.4 Spatial Planning Objective 3: Housing provision

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2010/11	Progress towards target
3a	Housing completions per annum - NI 154/ AMR H2b	Housing completions per annum	In line with housing trajectory	709 dwellings	
3b	Affordable housing	Affordable housing completions as a percentage of all completions within the policy threshold	35% (plan target)	N/A	
3c	NI 155	Affordable housing completions per annum	No target	228 dwellings	
3d	Strategic completions	Housing completions per annum by Strategic Development Area	In line with figure 5 of the Core Strategy	N/A	
3e	Homelessness	Total homeless households in priority need	Reduce from current level	127	
3f	AMR H4	Net additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches granted permission	23 by 2016	Permanent - 0 Transit - 0 Temporary mobile home - 2 (Milton Street)	

Table 9: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 3

Commentary and analysis

7.4.1 Housing completions

This important indicator is also measured in WDC's quarterly performance reports. The quarter 4 and end of year performance report for 2010/11 confirms 709 net additional homes were provided in 2010/11 compared with 337 in 2009/10. The housing trajectory target for 2010/11 was 410 and therefore this target has been significantly exceeded.

Our housing trajectory assumes a delivery rate of 400 dwellings per annum and figure 5 of the Core Strategy indicates the indicative phasing of development within the strategic development areas. To monitor the delivery of this indicator the following trigger points and subsequent actions are proposed;

a) if the total level of completions is 15% below the target as shown on the housing trajectory at the end of each five year period (2011/15, 2016/20, 2021/25, 2026/30) then the following actions will be undertaken;

- an examination of the reasons for the lower levels of completions.
- liaison with developers to help progress sites and identify any problems with delivery.
- development of possible initiatives to overcome impediments to encourage development on problematic sites.

b) if the total level of completions is 25% below the target then a review of the policy and evidence base will be undertaken to examine whether any review or partial review of DPDs is required.

7.4.2 NI 155 - Affordable housing completions per annum

This key indicator is measured in WDC's quarterly performance reports. The quarter 4 and end of year performance report for 2010/11 confirms 228 net additional homes were provided in 2010/11 compared with 80 in 2009/10 showing a significant increase.

7.4.3 Strategic completions

Figure 5 of the submitted Core Strategy provides the indicative phasing of development in strategic development areas. To monitor delivery of this indicator when the Core Strategy is adopted the following trigger points will apply;

1) In line with figure 5;

a) if development has not commenced within 2 years of the proposed start date then the following actions will be undertaken;

- an examination of the reasons for this.
- liaison with developers to help progress sites and identify any problems with delivery.
- development of possible initiatives to overcome impediments to encourage development on problematic sites.

b) if development has not commenced within 5 years of the proposed start date then a review of the policy and evidence base will be undertaken to examine whether a change in policy is necessary.

2) a) For strategic development areas with less than 200 dwellings proposed over the plan period, if half way through the proposed build period the number of dwellings is more than 15% short of the number that should have been built at that point (assuming an even rate of development) then the following actions will be undertaken;

- an examination of the reasons for the lower levels of completion.
- liaison with developers to help progress sites and identify any problems with delivery.
- development of possible initiatives to overcome impediments to encourage development on problematic sites.

If, at half way through the proposed build period, the level of development is more than 25% short of the target then a review of the policy and evidence base will be undertaken to examine whether a change in policy is necessary.

b) For sites with more than 200 dwellings proposed over the plan period the same triggers and actions will apply but they will be monitored in 5 year periods (2011/15, 2016/20, 2021/25, 2026/30).

7.4.5 AMR H4 - Gypsy and Traveller pitches

	Permanent	Transit	Temporary
No. of pitches	0	0	2

Table 10: Net additional Gypsy & Traveller pitches

No permanent or transit pitches were granted planning permission this year, however, 2 temporary permissions for mobile homes were granted at Milton Street, near Alfriston. This is significantly lower than the 8 permanent pitches granted in 2009/10.

The LDS timetable indicates that the adoption of the Delivery and Site Allocations DPD will not take place until March 2015. The target is 23 net additional pitches granted planning permission by 2016. The AMR will monitor this target every year and if the target is not reached by 2016 then the following actions will be undertaken;

- an examination of the reasons for the lower levels of development.
- development of possible initiatives to overcome impediments to encourage development on problematic sites
- a review of the policy and evidence base will be undertaken to examine whether a change in the policy is necessary.

7.5 Spatial Planning Objective 4: Supporting the viability of Wealden's principal towns

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2010/11	Progress towards target
4a	Strategic allocations	New employment allocations by Strategic Development Area	In line with WCS 3	N/A	☆
4b	Retail provision	New retail allocations by Strategic Development Area	In line with WCS 3	N/A	☆
4c	Vacant units	Vacant units in town centres	Reduce	N/A	⊘

Table 11: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 4

Commentary and analysis

Indicators 4a and 4b identified within this spatial planning objective relate specifically to delivery of the Core Strategy and therefore no data is currently available for analysis in this AMR.

Policy WCS3 of the submission Core Strategy provides the level and distribution of Employment (B Class) and Retail (convenience and comparison) land allocation for each of the towns and settlements in Wealden. To monitor delivery of indicators 4a and 4b when the Core Strategy is adopted the following trigger points will apply;
If planning consents are not in place to provide 50% or more of the total floorspace by 2020 and 75% or more of the total floorspace by 2025 for each town/ settlement then the following actions will be taken;

- an examination of the reasons for the lower levels of development.
- development of possible initiatives to overcome impediments to encourage development on problematic sites
- liaison with developers to help progress sites and identify any problems with delivery
- a review of the policy and evidence base will be undertaken to examine whether a change in policy is necessary.

7.6 Spatial Planning Objective 5: Education and skills

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2010/11	Progress towards target
5a	School places	Number of new school places provided through developer contributions	In line with IDP	N/A	☆
5b	Qualifications	People of working age with no qualifications	Reduce	9,700 (2010)	⇩

Table 12: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 5

Commentary and analysis

7.6.1 Qualifications

Year	Number	Percentage
2009	6,600	8%
2010	9,700	11.7%

Table 13: Working age population with no qualifications - Wealden

The number of the working age population with no qualifications in Wealden has increased by 3,100 people (3.7%) from 2009 to 2010. This trend is away from the monitoring target which is to reduce the level.

7.7 Spatial Planning Objective 6: Improving economic prosperity

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2010/11	Progress towards target
6a	AMR BD1	Quantity of new employment floorspace	38190sq m by 2030	N/A	⊘
6b	AMR BD4	Quantity of new retail floorspace	16937 sq m by 2030	N/A	⊘
6c	Employment rate	Proportion of working age population who are in employment	No target	72%	⇩
6d	NI 171	New business registration rate (per 10,000 resident population)	Increase by 1% p.a. of regional rate	58.6 (2009)	⇩

Table 14: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 6

Commentary and analysis

7.7.1 AMR BD1 - Quantity of new employment floorspace and AMR BD4 - Quantity of new retail floorspace

Data in relation to these indicators is currently awaited.

7.7.2 Employment rate

April 2008/ March 09	April 2009/ March 2010	April 2010/ March 2011
77.5%	77.7%	72.0%

Table 15: % Employment Rate - Wealden

The table shows a reduction in the employment rate[10] between April 2008 and April 2010 which is a trend away from the reporting target

7.7.3 NI 171 - New business registration rate

	New business registration rate (per 10,000 resident population)
2007	67.9
2008	60.6
2009	58.6

Table 16: New business registration rate (per 10,000 population)

The table shows a reduction in the rate of new business registration from 2007 to 2009 which is a trend away from the reporting target. New data will be published in 2012 for comparison in the next AMR.

7.8 Spatial Planning Objective 7: Promoting the reduction in the need to travel by car

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2010/11	Progress towards target
7a	Housing distribution	Housing completions by town/ settlement	In line with figure 5 of the Core Strategy	N/A Refer to SPO3 above .	☆
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	29,867 (2001)	⟷
7e	Mode travel	Travel to work by mode	Reduce travel to work by private vehicle over the plan period	69.2% - Private Vehicle 8% - Public transport 8.6% - Foot/ cycle (2001 data)	⟷
7f	AQMA	Air Quality Management Areas	No reduction in air quality	No areas identified in the District	☺

Table 17: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 7

[10] The employment rate is the percentage of the labour force that is employed

Commentary and analysis

7.8.1 Commuting

In 2001 the level of out commuting from Wealden was 29,867. When the results of the 2011 census are published comparisons can be made with this baseline figure for monitoring this indicator in subsequent AMR's.

7.8.2 Mode of Travel

	Private vehicle	**Public transport**	**Foot/ cycle**
Wealden (%)	69.2	8.0	8.6

Table 18: Mode of travel to work in Wealden (2001)

The table provides the baseline data for the mode of travel to work in Wealden. The data is taken from the 2001 census and when the results of the 2011 census are available comparisons can be made for monitoring of this indicator in the AMR.

7.9 Spatial Planning Objective 8: Enhancing the village network

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2010/11	Progress towards target
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	☆
8b	Exception sites	Completions of affordable homes on exception sites	No target	50 units	⟷

Table 19: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 8

Commentary and analysis

7.9.1 Exception Sites

14 units have been built on land at Ketcham Lane, Westham, 9 units at Old Crown Farm, High Street, Hartfield, 9 units at the Old Coalyard, Hartfield and 18 units at 164a Battle Road, Hailsham in 2010/11.

7.10 Spatial Planning Objective 9: Climate change

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2010/11	Progress towards target
9a	CO 2 per capita	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita	Reduction to 5.6t p c by 2010/11 on 2008 (ESCC target)	Total - 6.3 tpc (2009) Industrial & commercial - 1.4 tpc (2009) Domestic - 2.3 tpc (2009) Road - 2.5 tpc (2009)	⇧

Table 20: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 9

Commentary and analysis

7.10.1 Co2 emissions per capita

	Wealden		East Sussex	
	2005	**2009**	**2005**	**2009**
Industrial and commercial	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.6
Domestic	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.2
Road	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.8
Total	7.0	6.3	6.4	5.5

Table 21: Co2 emissions per capita 2005-2009

The table shows a reduction of 0.4 tonnes per capita from 2008 to 2009. Data from DECC confirms there has been an 11% reduction in emissions since 2005 in the district.

7.11 Spatial Planning Objective 10: Flood risk

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2010/11	Progress towards target
10a	Risk of flooding	Number of planning permissions granted on strategic development areas within flood zones 1 and 2	None	N/A	☆

Table 22: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 10

Commentary and analysis

The indicator identified within this spatial planning objective relate specifically to delivery of the Core Strategy and therefore no data is currently available for analysis in this AMR.

7.12 Spatial Planning Objective 11: Green infrastructure

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2010/11	Progress towards target
11a	Green infrastructure	New green infrastructure provided as part of the LDF	No target	N/A	☆
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	☆
11c	NI8	Adult participation in sport & active recreation (30 mins per week)	To increase by 1% per year	27.5% (2008/09)	⟷

Table 23: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 11

Commentary and analysis

7.12.1 NI8 - Adult participation in sport and active recreation

This indicator is measured in WDC's quarterly performance reports. The quarter 4 and end of year performance report for 2010/11 showed a 27.5% outturn for 2008/09. This provides the baseline to measure future performance in subsequent AMR's.

7.13 Spatial Planning Objective 12: Crime and safety

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 20YY/YY	Progress towards target
12a	NI17	Perception of anti social behaviour	No target	Low perception - 87.9% (08/09) High perception - 21.1% (08/09)	⟷
12b	NI 47 & 48	Recorded road casualties	Reduce	All casualties - 679 (2009)	⇧

Table 24: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 12

Commentary and analysis

7.13.1 NI 17 - Perception of anti social behaviour

Low perception	**High perception**
87.9%	12.1%

Table 25: Perception of anti social behaviour - Wealden (2008/09)

The table shows that there is a significant proportion of people in Wealden who have a high perception of anti social behaviour. This data was taken from the PLACE survey which was cancelled in 2011 therefore no further data will be available for comparison in future AMR's

7.13.2 NI 47 & NI 48 - Recorded road casualties

	All casualties	**Child casualties**
2007	769	67
2008	714	50
2009	679	59

Table 26: Number of recorded road casualties - Wealden

The table shows a reduction in all casualties across the district from 2007 to 2009 but an increase in child casualties from 2008 to 2009 although the number of child casualties has reduced over the period 2007 to 2009. There is no target established in the submission version Core Strategy however a reduction in the recorded numbers is favourable.

7.14 Spatial Planning Objective 13:Living Environment

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2010/11	Progress towards target
13a	Living Environment	Assessment of meeting policy requirements in Strategic Sites DPD	To be developed in detail	N/A	☆

Table 27: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 13

Commentary and analysis

The indicator identified within this spatial planning objective relates specifically to delivery of the Core Strategy and therefore no data is currently available for analysis in this AMR.

7.15 Spatial Planning Objective 14: Previously developed land

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2010/11	Progress towards target
14a	Employment floorspace on previously developed land	Total amount of new employment floorspace on previously developed land	N/A	N/A	⊘
14b	Residential development on previously developed land	New and converted dwellings on previously developed land	N/A	445 (59%)	⇩
14c	Housing density	Density of development to comply with requirements in the Strategic Sites DPD	In line with Strategic Sites DPD	N/A	☆

Table 28: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 14

Commentary and analysis

7.15.1 14a - Total amount of new employment floorspace on previously developed land

Data in relation to this indicator is currently awaited.

7.15.2 14b - New and converted dwellings on previously developed land

	Total
Gross	445
% gross on PDL	59%

Table 29: New and converted dwellings - on previously developed land

Analysis of housing completions within the District during the monitoring year revealed that 59% of housing development took place on previously developed land and a marginal reduction from 2009/10 levels (62%).

In the case of Wealden District, there is a very limited supply of previously developed land which would be available for potential development and the district does not have a legacy of derelict former industrial land which would be suitable for such use. In this respect it would not be appropriate to have a specific target for this indicator as there would be little latitude for the Council to act in order to try and achieve such a target.

7.16 Spatial Planning Objective 15: Infrastructure provision

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2010/11	Progress towards target
15a	IDP action plan	IDP Action Plan to be developed in specific detail at Strategic Sites DPD stage	In line with IDP Action Plan	N/A	☆
15b	Access to GP	Annual amount of new residential development on strategic sites within 30 mins public transport time of a GP	100% new development on strategic development areas within 30mins public transport time of a GP	N/A	☆
15c	NI175	Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling.	Increase above current level	Within 30 mins; Public transport - 85.7% Cycle - 89.9% Car - 100%	⇧

Table 30: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 15

Commentary and analysis

7.16.1 Access to GP

	Public transport	**Cycle**	**Car**
2008	4	4	5
2009	4	4	5
2010	4	5	5

Table 31: Number of GP surgeries accessible (within 30 mins.) - Wealden

The table shows an increase in the numbers of GP surgeries accessible within 30 minutes by cycle between 2008 and 2010 and the level remaining the same for access by public transport and car. The indicator relates specifically to the location of new development to be within 30 minutes public transport time therefore in future AMR's the indicator will be monitored in relation to the strategic development areas access to GP's. This approach is supported by the Core Strategy and most growth is promoted as sustainable urban extensions as required by the Regional Spatial Strategy.

7.16.2 NI 175 - Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling

	Public transport/ walk (%)		Cycle (%)		Car (%)	
	15 min	**30 min**	**15 min**	**30 min**	**15 min**	**30 min**
2009	47.8	88.5	47.2	90.5	100	100
2010	52.2	85.7	63.2	89.9	100	100

Table 32: Access to town centre - Wealden

The table shows that 100% of households in Wealden are within 15 and 30 minutes of a town centre in both 2009 and 2010. The number of households that are within 15 minutes cycle of a town centre has increased by 16% from 2009 to 2010 however those within 30 minutes of a town centre has slightly decreased although the levels are nearly 90% of households. The number of households that are within 15 minutes on public transport/ walk of a town centre has increased to over half since 2009 but reduced slightly within 30 minutes although the levels are significantly high at over 85%. The data, overall, is in line with the target to increase the current levels of access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling. This approach is supported by the Core Strategy and most growth is promoted as sustainable urban extensions as required by the Regional Spatial Strategy.

List of tables for parts 6 (The Housing Trajectory) and part 7 (Local Development Framework Indicators)

1. Housing Trajectory
2. Phasing of housing completions
3. Indicator column headings
4. Key for indicator tables
5. Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 1
6. Quality of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)
7. Areas of biodiversity importance
8. Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 2
9. Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 3
10. Net additional Gypsy & Traveller pitches
11. Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 4
12. Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 5
13. Working age population with no qualifications - Wealden
14. Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 6
15. Employment rate - Wealden
16. New business registration rate (per 10,000) population
17. Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 7
18. Mode of Travel to Work in Wealden (2001)
19. Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 8
20. Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 9
21. Co2 emissions per capita 2005-2009
22. Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 10
23. Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 11
24. Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 12

25. Perception of anti social behaviour - Wealden (2008/09)

26. Number of recorded road casualties - Wealden

27. Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 13

28. Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 14

29. New and converted dwellings - on previously developed land

30. Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 15

31. Number of GP surgeries accessible (within 30 mins.) Wealden

32. Access to town centre - Wealden

Annex 1: Core Strategy indicators and definitions

Spatial Planning Objective 1: Protecting the natural environment (SPO1)

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
Increase above current level proportion of sites where conservation is being achieved		Sussex Biodiversity Record centre	
95% of SSSI favourable or unfavourable		Sussex Biodiversity Record centre	
Maintain or increase the current levels of areas of land in SSSI		Sussex Biodiversity Record centre	

Spatial Planning Objective 2: Protecting the historic environment (SPO2)

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
Number of listed buildings at risk		English Heritage 'At Risk' register;	http://risk.english-heritage.org.uk
Tourism Impact	See report	The Economic Impact on Tourism on Wealden in 2010 study	It is unsure whether the information provided in the report will be updated and if so the frequency of the updates.

Spatial Planning Objective 3: Housing provision (SPO3)

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
Completions in line with housing trajectory	Net dwelling units counted as complete when roof is constructed	WDC - in house	
35% affordable housing completions as a percentage of all completions within the policy threshold	Information taken from outline planning applications and reserved matters granted	WDC - in house	Data currently unavailable
% Affordable housing completions per annum	Housing completions ready for occupation	WDC - in house	
Housing completions per annum by SDA in line with the phasing of development in figure 5 of the Core Strategy	Net dwelling units counted as complete when roof is constructed		This indicator relates specifically to delivery of the Core Strategy and will not therefore be monitored until after the Core Strategy is adopted.
Reduce the total homeless households in priority need from current level	A household is legally homeless if either there is no accommodation that they are entitled to occupy or they have accommodation but it is not reasonable for them to continue to occupy	WDC - in house	

	this accommodation		
23 net additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches granted planning permission by 2016	Permanent or transit sites granted planning consent	WDC - in house	

Spatial Planning Objective 4: Supporting the viability of Wealden's five principal towns (SPO4)

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
New employment allocations in line with policy WCS3	Planning consents granted within SDA's	WDC - in house	This indicator relates specifically to delivery of the Core Strategy therefore will not be monitored until after the Core Strategy is adopted.
New retail allocations in line with policy WCS3	Planning consents granted within SDA's	WDC - in house	This indicator relates specifically to delivery of the Core Strategy therefore will not be monitored until after the Core Strategy is adopted.
Reduce the level of vacant units in town centres from current level			Data currently unavailable

Spatial Planning Objective 5: Education and skills (SPO5)

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
Number of new school places provided through developer contributions (in line with IDP)		WDC - in house	This indicator relates specifically to delivery of the Core Strategy therefore will not be monitored until after the Core Strategy is adopted.
Reduce from current levels the % of people of working age with no qualifications	The working age definition has recently changed to reflect changes to the female state pension age and now includes all people aged 16-64. The working age population figures are derived from mid-year population estimates which are compatible with the 2001 Census.	East Sussex in figures - Dataset: Qualifications of Working Age Population 2005-2010 - districts. Source: Annual Population Survey NOMIS/ONS. Published August 2011.	As numbers have been rounded district figures may not sum exactly to county totals. Data comes from the results of a sample survey and may be subject to sampling error. The dataset relates to the period January to

	Qualification level in this dataset is as follows: Level 1: 1+ 'O' level passes, 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ. Level 2: 5+ 'O' level passes, 5+ CSEs (grade 1's), 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C), School Certificate, 1+ 'A' levels/AS levels, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ. Level 3: 2+ 'A' levels, 4+ AS levels, Higher School Certificate, NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ. Level 4 and above: First degree, Higher degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher Status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist. Other qualifications: includes any qualifications not mentioned above.		December in each year and presents time-series information for calendar years from 2005 to 2010 The dataset is released annually.

Spatial Planning Objective 6: Improving economic prosperity (SPO6)

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
Quantity of new employment floorspace	Any development within use class B1, B2 and B8	WDC - in house	
Quantity of new retail floorspace	Town centre is defined as the main towns in the district; Hailsham, Crowborough, Uckfield, Heathfield and Polegate	WDC - in house	As Wealden does not have any defined town centre areas the data is for the local authority as a whole.
Proportion of working age population who are in employment	The working age definition has recently changed to reflect changes to the female state pension age and now includes all people aged 16 to 64. This	East Sussex in Figures - Dataset: Employment Rate 2004-2011 - districts. Source: Annual Population Survey/ Labour force survey,	Care should be taken when looking at the data for districts, as the sample sizes are quite small and the results given may not be very robust.

	table uses the working age population as a denominator to calculate the employment rate.	NOMIS/ONS. Published Oct 2011.	This dataset is released quarterly. The next update in ESiF is due in January 2012.
New business registration rate (per 10,000 resident population)	Enterprise births are defined as new businesses registering for either VAT and/or PAYE for the first time. The adult population includes all those aged 16 and over taken from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year population estimates. In May 2010, ONS released revised population estimates for the period 2002-2008. For this reason data in this table shows a slight variation with the New Business Registration Rate published in the past by Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) as National Indicator NI171. The new business registration rate is the number of new businesses per 10,000 population of adults aged 16 and over.	East Sussex in figures - Dataset: New Business registration rate 2004-2009. Source: ONS/ Dept for Business, Innovation and Skills. Published Dec 2010.	Data released annually (next update January 2012)

Spatial Planning Objective 7: Promoting the reduction of the need to travel by car (SPO7)

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
Number of housing completions by town/ settlement in line with the phasing of development in figure 5 of the Core Strategy	Net housing completions within SDA's	WDC - in house	This indicator relates specifically to delivery of the Core Strategy therefore will not be monitored until after the Core Strategy is adopted.
Number of new employment	Any development within use class B1, B2	WDC - in house	This indicator relates specifically to delivery

allocations by town/ settlement in line with policy WCS3	and B8 within the town/ settlements indicated in policy WCS3		of the Core Strategy therefore will not be monitored until after the Core Strategy is adopted.
Number of new retail allocations by town/ settlement in line with policy WCS3	Any development within use class A1, A2,B1a, D2 within the town/ settlements indicated in policy WCS3	WDC - in house	This indicator relates specifically to delivery of the Core Strategy therefore will not be monitored until after the Core Strategy is adopted.
Reduce (from current levels) the level of out commuting from the District	This dataset shows the number of people commuting into and out of the district, together with the net commuting flow. A negative number indicates more workers travelling out of the area to work than come into the area. The dada show numbers for those coming into and out of Wealden only. The place of work is where a person works in their main job. This will be the depot address for people who report to a depot.	East Sussex in figures - Dataset: Commuting flows in 2001 - districts. Source: ONS Census 2001. This dataset presents results from the 2001 Census conducted on 29 April 2001	This is the most up to date data currently available. Results of the 2011 Census are expected to be available 2013/14?
Travel to work by mode - no target	This dataset shows which modes of transport are used by those who are in employment to get to their place of work. Data is available for individual modes of transport and grouped into general transport types: public transport, private vehicles and walking and cycling. Data only includes the means of travel used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work. Figures cover only those who are aged 16-74 and in work. Unemployed and	East Sussex in figures - Dataset: Mode of Travel to work in 2001. Source: ONS Census 2001. This dataset presents results from the 2001 Census conducted on 29 April 2001	This is the most up to date data currently available. Results of the 2011 Census are expected to be available 2013/14? This dataset reflects the parish boundaries that came into effect in 2003 in Wealden. However, in Wealden, the boundaries of 11 parishes changed in May 2007. Most of these changes are very minor and only two relate to populated areas. No data is available yet for the new boundaries.

	other economically inactive people are excluded. The category 'Train, underground, light rail or tram' also includes any person who uses a metro to get to work.		
No reduction (from current levels) in air quality		The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs maintain a register of all Air Quality Management Areas in local authority areas.	
New footpath & cycleway provision linking new strategic development to facilities		WDC - in house	This indicator relates specifically to delivery of the Core Strategy therefore will not be monitored until after the Core Strategy is adopted.

Spatial Planning Objective 8: Enhancing the village network (SPO8)

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
Housing completions per annum by settlement in line with figure 5 and WCS6 of the Core Strategy	Net housing completions within SDA's	WDC - in house	This indicator relates specifically to delivery of the Core Strategy therefore will not be monitored until after the Core Strategy is adopted.
Completions of affordable homes on exception sites - no target	Units granted in accordance with exception site policy HG5 of the Wealden Non Statutory Plan (becoming policy WCS9 of the Core Strategy)	WDC - in house	

Spatial Planning Objective 9: Climate change (SPO9)

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
Reduction to 5.6 tpc (10%) by 2010/11 on 2008 (ESCC target)	This dataset, previously called National Indicator 186 under the National Indicator set, measures end-user carbon dioxide emissions in the local	Department of Energy and Climate Change	This dataset relies on a draw-down of information from the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas emissions.

	area from the industrial, domestic and transport sector.		
80% reduction in emissions by 2050		As above	
80% reduction in emissions by 2050		As above	

Spatial Planning Objective 10: Flood risk (SPO10)

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
No planning permissions granted on SDAs within flood zones 1 and 2		WDC - in house	

Spatial Planning Objective 11: Green infrastructure (SPO11)

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
New green infrastructure provided as part of LDF - no target	Green Infrastructure is a strategically planned and delivered network of high quality green spaces and other environmental features including parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, allotments and private gardens. (Source: Natural England)	WDC - in house	This indicator relates specifically to delivery of the Core Strategy therefore will not be monitored until after the Core Strategy is adopted.
Increase above current levels the accessible natural green space 2ha <300m from home (relating to new development)	Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) provides a set of benchmarks for ensuring access to places near to where people live. These standards recommend that people living in towns and cities should have: • an accessible natural greenspace of at least 2 hectares in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes walk) from home • at least one	WDC - in house	This indicator relates specifically to delivery of the Core Strategy therefore will not be monitored until after the Core Strategy is adopted.

	accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometres of home • one accessible 100 hectare site within five kilometres of home • one accessible 500 hectare site within ten kilometres of home • one hectare of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population		
1% increase per year in adult participation in sport & active recreation (30 mins per week)		WDC - in house	

Spatial Planning Objective 12: Crime and safety (SPO12)

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
Perception of anti social behaviour - no target	This dataset shows the number and percentage of respondents to the Place Survey according to the level of perceived anti-social behaviour in 2008/09 The dataset contains a combined measure of the seven anti-social behaviour issues asked in the question 24 in the Place Survey conducted in 2008/09. This survey was carried out by Ipsos MORI on behalf of East Sussex County Council. Respondents were given a list of seven anti-social behaviour issues and asked to state the extent to	East Sussex in figures - Dataset: Perception of anti social behaviour 2008/09 districts. Source: Ipsos MORI for East Sussex County Council. Published mid 2009.	The Place survey, which previously replaced the BVPI Survey was cancelled in 2010 therefore the data will be unavailable from 2011.

	which each may be a problem or not in their local area. A total score for each respondent was calculated based on the responses to the seven questions (0= Not a problem at all, 1= Not a very big problem, 2= Fairly big problem, 3= Very big problem). The maximum possible score is 21. Low perception of anti-social behaviour is a score up to 10 and high perception of anti-social behaviour is a score of 11 and above. This dataset includes one of the National Indicators for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships: perceptions of anti-social behaviour (NI 17). The indicator is the percentage of respondents whose score was 11 or above out of the total answering the question. Results from the Place Survey can be found in the section 'Surveys'. A summary table containing the Place Survey National Indicators 2008/09 can be found in the section 'Place Survey 2008/09'. Data have been weighted by sex, age and ethnicity to the known profile of each borough and district and then by a further weight to adjust for household size.		
Number of recorded road casualties - no	This dataset shows details of recorded	East Sussex in figures - Dataset: Recorded	This dataset presents time-series information

target	casualties of road traffic accidents for districts in East Sussex, together with data for road traffic accidents involving injuries to a child aged 0-15. The data on road casualties is sometimes revised and updated to reflect new evidence on the causes and consequences of accidents. The data in this table is the most accurate that was available to ESCC in August 2010, but the numbers in the table may vary slightly from those available in other published sources. None of the data for previous years has been revised with the release of the 2009 data in August 2010. 'Fatal' injury includes only those cases where death occurs in less than 30 days as a result of the accident. 'Fatal' does not include death from natural causes or suicide. A detailed definition of which accidents are included and excluded from the data, and the relevant injury categories, is available on the Department for Transport website (DfT) via the link below	road casualties, 1994-2009 districts. Data up to August 2010. Source: Sussex Police/ ESCC road safety data. Published annually	on an annual basis for calendar years from January 1994 to December 2009. There were Government targets to reduce the number of people killed and seriously injured by 40%, the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50%, and to reduce the slight casualty rate by 10% of the 1994-1998 baseline average by 2010. The new Government is currently looking at updating these targets. This table gives details only of casualties in recorded accidents. There may be other accidents which result in a casualty which are not recorded for some reason and these are not included in this table.

Spatial Planning Objective 13: Living environment (SPO13)

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
One development brief prepared for each strategic site		WDC - in house	This indicator relates specifically to delivery of the Core Strategy therefore will not be monitored until after the Core Strategy is adopted.

Spatial Planning Objective 14: Previously developed land (SPO14)

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
Proportion of new employment floorspace on previously developed land		WDC - in house	
Proportion of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land		WDC - in house	
30 dph average density of new house building on SDA's		WDC - in house	This indicator relates specifically to delivery of the Core Strategy therefore will not be monitored until after the Core Strategy is adopted.

Spatial Planning Objective 15: Infrastructure (SPO15)

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
IDP action plan to be developed in specific detail at Strategic Sites DPD stage		WDC - in house	This indicator relates specifically to delivery of the Core Strategy therefore will not be monitored until after the Core Strategy is adopted.
100% of new development on SDA's to be within 30 mins public transport time of a GP	This dataset shows the number and percentage of all households (the target group) and households without a car (the risk group) who have access to a general practitioner's (GP) surgery using a variety of different modes of transport. Accessibility is the extent to which individuals and households can access day to day services, such as employment, education, healthcare, foodstores and town centres. Accessibility Indicators reflect both the current transport network and land use	East Sussex in figures - Dataset: Number of GP surgeries accessible 2007-2010 super output areas. Source: DfT. Published annually	This indicator relates specifically to delivery of the Core Strategy therefore will not be monitored until after the Core Strategy is adopted. The DfT produced this guidance about the methodology and source data used in the development of the Accessibility Indicators. The DfT website has full details about the rationale behind the accessibility indicators and the methodology used to produce them

	planning. Accessibility is measured in two ways. The 'threshold indicator' measures the proportion of the target population in a local area who can access a service within 'a reasonable time' threshold. For the GP tables, a reasonable time is defined by the lower threshold of 15 minutes and the upper threshold of 30 minutes. The lower threshold represents the national average of journey times to GPs as recorded in the National Travel Survey. The upper threshold represents the level at which the majority (80-90%) of journeys are completed. A combination of the two thresholds is used with a weighting to take into account that the longer it takes to reach a destination, the less people will go. This gives the 'continuous indicator', a measure which is based on the sensitivity of the population to the time taken to travel to each service. To show the continuous indicator in this table select 'Weighted by access to GPs' from the distance variable drop down menu. The Department for Transport (DfT)'s Accessibility Indicators are a nationally consistent dataset providing information on the services		

	available to local communities by three different modes of transport: walking/public transport, cycling, and car. This table gives the 'destination' indicators, which measure the number of people who can make a journey to access a service within a certain time, based on the median journey time to access that service (the lower threshold) and the time taken in 80-90% of journeys (the upper threshold). The DfT dataset also includes 'origin' indicators, which look at the opportunities available in a particular area, such as the number of GPs located within 15 minutes journey, and travel time indicators which look at the average shortest time taken to reach a destination, such as the time taken to travel to the nearest GP. Results for these are also available on ESiF. The methodology used over the 4 years 2007-2010 is broadly consistent. However it is important to note that there have been improvements in data quality and coverage, for example in the public transport data, and therefore improvements in reported accessibility may not be attributable entirely to interventions made at local level. The		

	differences are: - Car speed - In previous years, default car speeds have been used for the car statistics. In the 2010 statistics, Trafficmaster data, which takes into account actual speeds and delay, has been used to give a more reliable speed for each road link. This is likely to improve the accuracy of the indicators. These new data appear in these tables as 'car new' mode. - Change in data source for the location of GPs. The source of this data has changed from NHS Choices to Point X. The new datasets provide better coverage and quality. For more details about the methodology used please see the link below to the DfT guidance. Where there are large annual variations in some LSOAs/wards, this is likely to be due to differences in GPs surgeries listed in the destinations list for that year. This may be due to the opening and closing of these surgeries, or to improvements in the data source.		
Increase above current level access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling	This dataset shows the number and percentage of households, (the target group) and those households without	East Sussex in figures - Dataset: Access to town centre 2009-10 super output areas. Source: DfT. Published	The DfT website has full details about the rationale behind the accessibility indicators and the methodology used to produce them.

	access to at least one car (the risk group) who have access to town centres using a variety of different modes of transport. Accessibility is the extent to which individuals and households can access day to day services, such as employment, education, healthcare, foodstores and town centres. Accessibility Indicators reflect both the current transport network and land use planning. Accessibility is measured in two ways. The 'threshold indicator' measures the proportion of the target population in a local area who can access a service within 'a reasonable time' threshold. For the town centre tables, a reasonable time is defined by the lower threshold of 15 minutes and the upper threshold of 30 minutes. The lower threshold represents the national average of journey times to town centres as recorded in the National Travel Survey. The upper threshold represents the level at which the majority (80-90%) of journeys are completed. A combination of the two thresholds is used with a weighting to take into account that the longer it takes to reach a destination, the less people will go. This gives the 'continuous indicator', a measure	annually	used to produce them.

	which is based on the sensitivity of the population to the time taken to travel to each service. To show the continuous indicator in this table select 'Weighted by access to town centres' from the distance variable drop down menu. The Department for Transport (DfT)'s Accessibility Indicators are a nationally consistent dataset providing information on the services available to local communities by three different modes of transport: walking/public transport, cycling, car and in this table also a composite mode which combines walking/public transport and cycling. This table gives the 'destination' indicators, which measure the number of people who can make a journey to access a service within a certain time, based on the median journey time to access that service (the lower threshold) and the time taken in 80-90% of journeys (the upper threshold). The DfT dataset also includes 'origin' indicators, which look at the opportunities available in a particular area, such as the number of town centres located within 15 minutes journey, and		

	travel time indicators which look at the average shortest time taken to reach a destination, such as the time taken to travel to the nearest town centre. Results for these are also available on ESiF. The data for town centres was published for the first time in 2010. In 2011, 2 years of data, for 2009 and 2010, were published. The methodology used over the 4 years 2007-2010 is broadly consistent. However it is important to note that there have been improvements in data quality and coverage, for example in the public transport data, and therefore improvements in reported accessibility may not be attributable entirely to interventions made at local level. The main difference is with car speed. In previous years, default car speeds have been used for the car statistics. In the 2010 statistics, Trafficmaster data, which takes into account actual speeds and delay, has been used to give a more reliable speed for each road link. This is likely to improve the accuracy of the indicators. These new data appear in these tables as 'car new' mode. For more details about the methodology used please see the link		

	below to the DfT guidance.		

Annex 2

Methodology for the calculation of housing completions

The calculation of projected completions is based upon figures for outstanding planning permissions for both large and small sites, as well as the number of outstanding units identified on deliverable sites allocated in the Non-Statutory Local Plan 2005, yet without planning permission (as at 1 April 2010).

In relation to all projected housing completions on large sites (6+ units), there is information available to indicate that the sites meet the criteria set out in PPS3, i.e. regarding suitability, availability and achievability. This is based on information from the Council's Development Management Team, the SHLAA and information on the specific progress of the planning process in relation to each individual site e.g. discharging conditions, approval of reserved matters etc., as well as information from direct contact with developers.

Analysis of the housing completions data shows that the rate of build out on the largest sites has been particularly high, with 84 completions on the Hellingly Hospital site, Hellingly, during 2010/11 and a further 36 completions on this site during the first six months of 2011/12. For the Welbury Farm site, Hailsham, there were 47 completions during the first six months of 2011/12[11] . The Council has used this track record of successful delivery of development on these two sites to slightly adjust the delivery projections as contained within the SHLAA report (March 2010). It has been assumed that the rate of build out on both of the above sites will continue at the same rate for the second six months of 2011/12 as it was for the first six months of the year. On the basis of recent performance it is projected that there will be 60 completions per annum on each of these sites, which is considered to be a conservative figure based on the actual build out rates quoted above[12]. This is some 20% above previous projections for delivery from these sites at 50 units per annum.

It is noted that, in order to meet Government guidance, no allowance is made for any projected development coming forward from windfall sites. However it is recognised that Wealden has had a substantial number of units coming forward from windfall sites every year (the annual average for the period 2001 - 2011 is 229 units) as shown in the Table below. Although an allowance for windfalls is not included in projections of future house building nor indeed any assumption made in our Core Strategy, any windfall sites (permissions or completions) are able to be counted as part of overall housing delivery .

[11] Development on the site was only just commenced at the end of the 2010/11 period with two completions during that year.

[12] This annual build out rate compares to the 50 per annum assumed within the SHLAA report for each of these two sites.

Housing windfall completions in Wealden for the period 2001-2011

Year	Total completions	Total Windfalls
2001/02	257	196
2002/03	276	224
2003/04	146	146
2004/05	128	127
2005/06	173	173
2006/07	230	230
2007/08	415	415
2008/09	349	265
2009/10	337	157
2010/11	709	358
Total	**3020-**	**2291**
	Average Windfalls per year	**229**

Annex 3

Wealden Local Plan

INDEX OF SAVED POLICIES

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EN7 Ashdown Forest
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EN9 Sussex Downs AONB
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EN13 Ancient semi-natural woodland
EN14 Landscaping within developments
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DC9 Recreational development in the Sussex Downs AONB & Ashdown Forest
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DC13 Larger equestrian developments
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DC19 Extensions to dwellings
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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

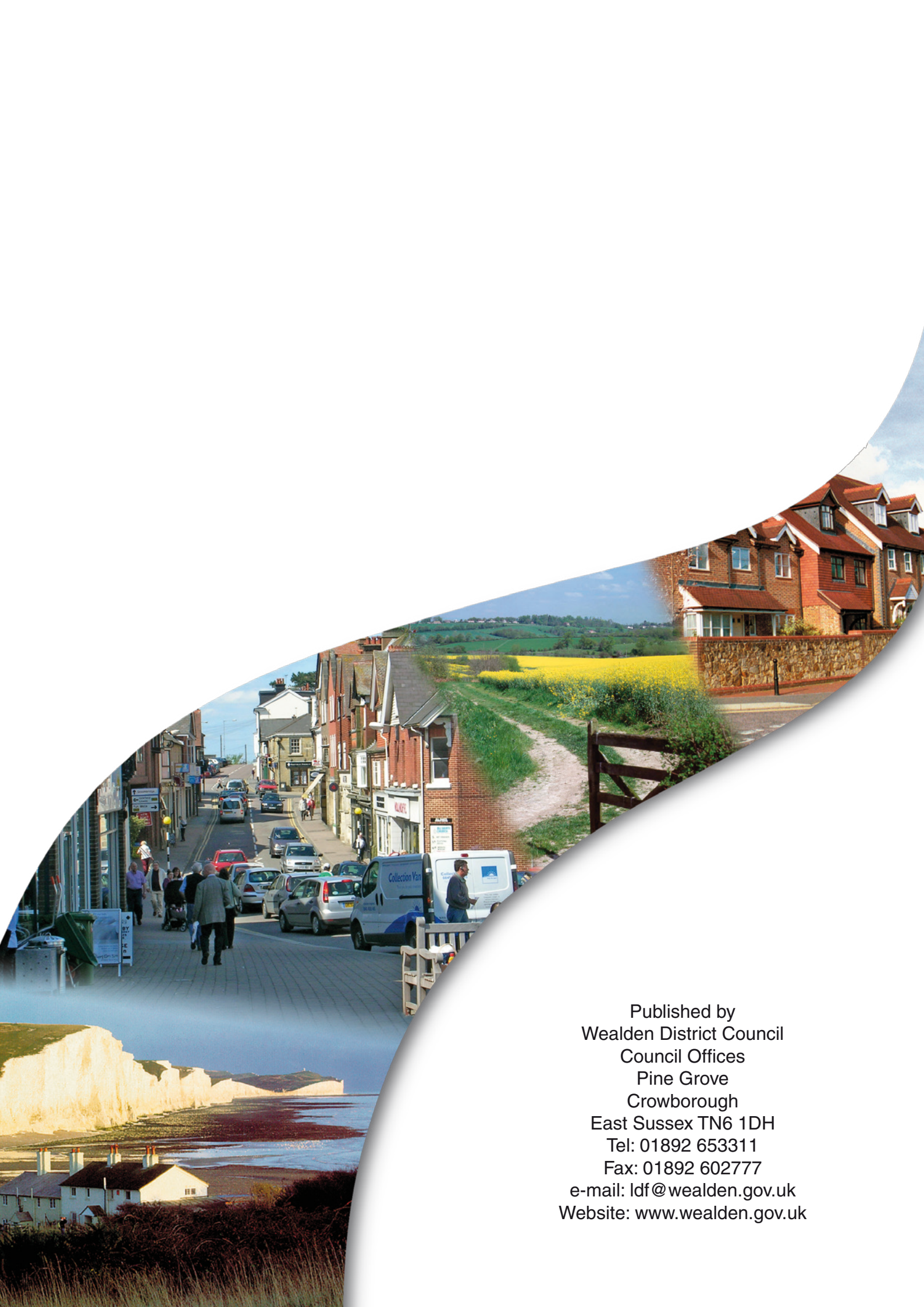
HH1 Hellingly Hospital

Annex 4

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Development Plan Documents (DPD)	Documents that form part of the Local Development Framework, which contain spatial planning policies and strategies that will guide development in the District. They must be in accordance with regional and national policy.
Local Development Documents (LDD)	The general name given to the Council's planning documents that set out the policies relating to land use and development. This includes Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and the Statement of Community Involvement.
Local Development Framework (LDF)	The entire collection of Local Development Documents that collectively, will guide development.
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	The project management plan that describes the Council's programme for producing its Local Development Documents.
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.
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.
Soundness	A Development Plan Document 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.
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	A public statement of the Council's intentions for involving the community in the production of its Local Development Documents, and in ongoing development control (planning application) decisions.
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	A process for evaluating the environmental consequences of proposals and to ensure that environmental considerations and the decision making process are fully integrated.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)	The SHLAA is a technical assessment that identifies sites that may have the potential for future housing development over the Core Strategy plan period. The assessment provides key evidence for the LDF and future housing delivery.
Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)	These documents provide additional guidance to supplement the proposals and policies within a Development Plan Document. Unlike the latter, they are not subject to independent examination and do not form 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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