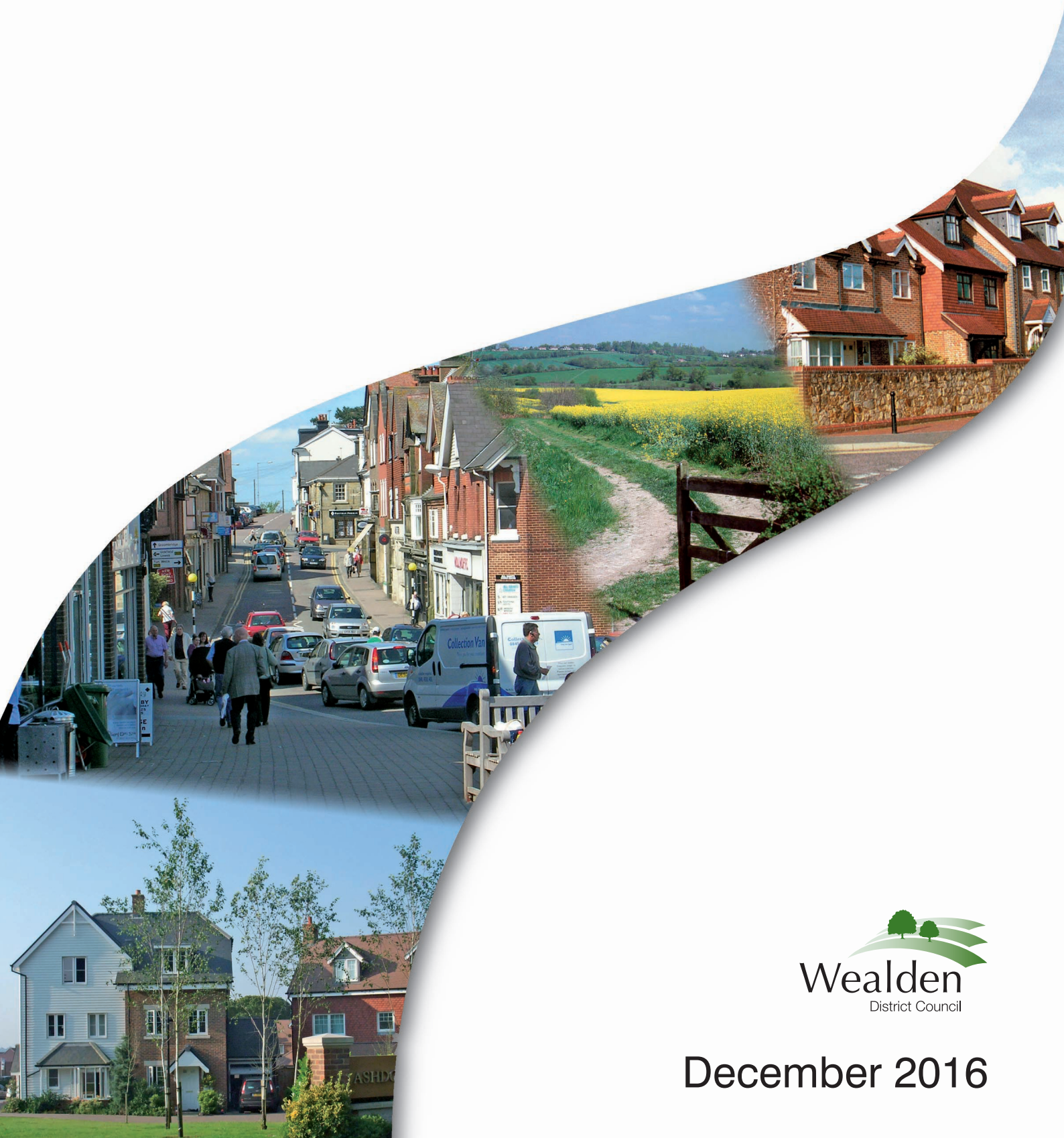


Wealden District Local Plan

Annual Monitoring Report 2015 - 2016



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1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is focussed on monitoring the performance and effectiveness of Local Plan policies. The monitoring framework of the adopted Core Strategy is set out in the Council's Core Strategy Implementation and Monitoring Framework Background Paper (BP13). The monitoring framework of the adopted Affordable housing Delivery Local Plan is set out in that Local Plan Document. These papers are closely linked to our AMR and the various milestones and targets set out within it.

2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This AMR covers the period 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016 however in some cases 'commentary' is provided to cover the period beyond the end date of 31st March 2016 where this is considered to be helpful or appropriate.

Purpose

- 2.2 The AMR covers five key monitoring tasks previously identified within the Council's Implementation and Monitoring Framework.
- 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 out 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 The AMR report concentrates and reports on the Districts performance in relation to the indicators outlined in the Core Strategy Implementation and Monitoring Framework.
- 2.5 This report is set out in a further four sections. Section 3 provides headline planning issues for the District. Section 4 provides an explanation of the progress made in producing and implementing the Wealden LDS. Particular reference is made to the adoption of the Affordable Housing Delivery Local Plan in May 2016. Sections 5 and 6 provide an analysis of the housing trajectory and policy performance, using indicators which relate to the Core Strategy and which are set out in the supporting Implementation and Monitoring Framework to that Development Plan Document (DPD). Reference is made to the Objectively Assessed Housing Need figure which now forms the housing requirement for Wealden. A Glossary of Terms is included in Annex 4 to provide explanation of some of the more technical abbreviations, acronyms and titles used within the Annual Monitoring Report itself.

Policy background

- 2.6 National planning policy contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires all documents to have a clear focus on implementation. The NPPF requires a positive approach to planning and development with clear economic, social and environmental policies. Central to the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development. As such, the need for monitoring is essential to ensure that the spatial objectives and policies contained within the Core Strategy are delivered.

3. HEADLINE PLANNING ISSUES FOR THE DISTRICT

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

Waste Water Issues

- 3.2 The Council has been working with Southern Water, East Sussex County Council and the Environment Agency to explore the prospects for increasing waste water capacity in the District. As indicated in the Core Strategy and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP), one of the main waste water issues is the capacity of the two waste water treatment works serving Hailsham, Hellingly, Polegate, Willingdon, Stone Cross 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 Pevensey Levels Ramsar site and Special Area of Conservation.
- 3.3 It is considered that any development which causes a breach of the consented capacity of the waste water treatment works would have an adverse effect on the integrity of the Pevensey Levels, in accordance with the European Habitats Directive and national regulations. Until implementation of a suitable and deliverable scheme to allow further connections to the waste water treatment works, 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.
- 3.4 Southern Water has concluded its studies regarding options to increase waste water capacity to the Pevensey Levels, and is working towards the implementation of new plant at the Hailsham Waste Water Treatment Works by early 2022. Further information can be obtained from the Council's website.

Transport issues

- 3.5 In relation to the District's transport infrastructure, we are aware through our work on the Infrastructure Delivery Plan with the Highway Authority (East Sussex County Council) and other stakeholders, that a number of our roads are at or nearing capacity.
- 3.6 Through the Core Strategy we worked closely with East Sussex County Council and other partners, including Eastbourne Borough Council, on a number of transport studies for south Wealden and Eastbourne which identified various transport interventions, demand management measures and further transport investment required to support future development in both Authorities in a sustainable manner. Around £67 million funding has been allocated through the Local Growth Deal Fund to East Sussex Highway projects. In Wealden District, this includes £4 million towards junction improvements for the A22/A27 and £8.6 million towards a walking/cycling package for the Eastbourne and South Wealden area. Funding previously allocated to the Sustainable Transport corridor for 2015/16 totalling £0.3 million has been transferred to the walking/cycling package.
- 3.7 In addition, the Council has been working with East Sussex County Council and Uckfield Town Council to implement a £1.3 million improvement works to Uckfield

Town Centre. The Stage 1 works include the provision of a new station car park (opened Autumn 2015), public realm and highways improvements to the High Street (completed Summer 2016). The design work on improvements to the bus station is underway.

- 3.8 In Hailsham the District Council is working with the County Council and Hailsham Town Council on the first phase of the Movement and Access Strategy for Hailsham and Hellingly (MASHH) improvements to the town centre. This scheme includes improvements to footways, carriageways, signalling and signage in the High Street/Vicarage Lane/George Street area. The scheme is currently underway and scheduled for completion in the Spring of 2017.
- 3.10 Two transport studies are being undertaken to support The Wealden Local Plan, the Ashdown Forest Transport Model and a South Wealden Transport Model. The Ashdown Forest Transport Model investigates traffic levels in relation to routes across the Ashdown Forest resulting from development within the District. The transport model for south Wealden assesses the growth proposed in the south Wealden Growth Area and identifies required highways and transportation interventions to support growth, including new routes and junctions.

Internationally Designated Sites

- 3.11 Under European and national legislation the Council has a duty to ensure that our plans do not have an 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 Pevensy Levels Ramsar site and SAC and the Lewes Downs SAC.
- 3.12 Specialist technical work to ascertain the possible impact of development and proposed growth on these designated areas is being undertaken. Future mitigation will be necessary to ensure that development does not have an adverse impact on these sites.
- 3.13 With regards to Ashdown Forest SPA, Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space (SANGS) together with Strategic Access Management and Monitoring (SAMM) on the Forest are required in order to mitigate recreational pressure resulting from development.
- 3.14 A SANGS (Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space) site in Crowborough has been secured and a further site in Uckfield is being secured. The Council (in partnership with Lewes and Tandridge District Council's) has also secured the delivery of a Strategic Access Management and Monitoring (SAMM) Strategy with the Conservators of Ashdown Forest. SAMM Tariff Guidance¹ outlines the level of financial contribution required from new development in the vicinity of Ashdown Forest SPA. The contributions collected will be used to deliver a number of access management projects at the SPA itself. Mitigation will also be required within the Pevensy Levels hydrological catchment area through the provision of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).

¹ SAMM Interim Tariff Guidance for Wealden, Lewes and Tandridge District Council
<http://www.wealden.gov.uk/nmsruntime/saveasdialog.aspx?IID=19029&sID=1997>

- 3.15 We are 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 SPA and Pevensy Levels Ramsar Site and SAC.
- 3.16 In relation to the effects of traffic pollution, the Council commissioned specialist ecological and air quality consultants to carry out a long-term study of nitrogen deposition at Ashdown Forest. The purpose of the monitoring programme is to provide the Council with information on the impacts of nitrogen deposition on the Ashdown Forest SAC so that emissions resulting from traffic arising from development in the longer term can be more fully understood. This requirement was one of the recommendations of the independent Planning Inspector who assessed the Core Strategy as sound. The monitoring programme is now fully underway with interim air quality and ecology reports results published on the Council's website. The full combined ecology and air quality report is anticipated in 2017. Further information can be obtained on the Council's website.

Green Infrastructure

- 3.17 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 development areas to assist in the conservation and improvement of biodiversity and the provision of suitable recreational space. The District Council is working with consultants on the production of a Green Infrastructure Study for Wealden which will inform the production of a Green Infrastructure Strategy. The Green Infrastructure Study will assess the green infrastructure assets and network currently within the District and identify and make recommendations for where enhancements to, or restoration/creation of, green infrastructure can be potentially undertaken. The full Green Infrastructure Study is anticipated by the end of December 2016. As part of the work to develop a Green Infrastructure Strategy, the District Council will work with the County Council, adjoining local authorities and other partners to develop a green infrastructure strategy for the county.

Flood risk management and water supply

- 3.18 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 Pevensy Bay, Isfield and Forest Row is also heavily constrained by flood risk.
- 3.19 In consideration of the NPPF and other guidance on such matters, the Core Strategy does not propose any growth within flood risk zones 2 and 3. 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.

- 3.20 Some limited flood defence improvements to the River Uck in Uckfield have been implemented and a series of measures recommended through the Infrastructure Delivery Plan will further reduce flood risk in the area.
- 3.21 The District Council together with East Sussex County Council has prepared and published several Surface Water Management Plans for the following settlements in Wealden:
- Forest Row
 - Crowborough
 - Heathfield
 - Hailsham and Hellingly
- 3.22 Further Surface Water Management Plans are being prepared for Polegate, Willingdon and Uckfield and shall be published on the County Council's website once completed. All of the Surface Water Management Plans can be viewed on the County Council's website².
- 3.23 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. South East Water plans to extend the reservoir at Arlington by 2035 which will provide for increased resilience and provision.

² <https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/flooding/surface-water-management-plans>

4. WEALDEN'S LOCAL PLAN

- 4.1 The Core Strategy Local Plan was adopted in February 2013 and is the overarching planning policy document for Wealden.
- 4.2 The Core Strategy replaces the following saved policies in Wealden's Local Plan 1998:
HG2, Affordable Housing on New Development
HG3, Affordable Housing Exceptions Policy
The other saved policies remain in place. Both the Wealden Local Plan 1998 and the Non-Statutory Local Plan 2005 remain material planning considerations in so far as they do not conflict with the National Planning Policy Framework (see paragraph 211 of the NPPF).
The Affordable Housing Delivery Local Plan supersedes Core Strategy policy WCS8, and associated text in paragraphs 7.10 to 7.14 excluding the part of Wealden District within the South Downs National Park.
- 4.3 Since the Localism Act a number of the District's town and Parish Councils are producing Neighbourhood Development Plans. The production of these will follow a similar approach to the LPAs own development plan documents and indeed, once adopted formally, Neighbourhood Development Plans will be part of the Development Plan Neighbourhood Areas have been designated for the Parishes of Hadlow Down, Hartfield, Herstmonceux, Maresfield and Hellingly and the Towns of Crowborough, Hailsham and Uckfield.

Documents in the Council's LDS

- 4.4 The following sections of our AMR summarise the purpose of each document in the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS) and provides a commentary on the milestones and targets of each document. The LDS provides the timetable for the production of Local Plan documents.
- 4.5 The first LDS for Wealden was adopted in 2007. Government Guidance requires the LDS to be reviewed on a regular basis to take account of progress and slippage on any documents, agreement to produce additional documents, and new or emerging policy issues.
- 4.6 The Council's LDS was approved by Full Council on 25th November 2015, which was subsequently updated.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

- 4.7 The Council's SCI was approved May 2015 in accordance with the timetable for review.

Core Strategy Local Plan

- 4.8 The Wealden District (incorporating part of the South Downs National Park) Core Strategy was adopted in February 2013 and remains the key Local Plan for the District - an overarching document for the delivery of growth.

Affordable Housing Delivery Local Plan

- 4.9 This document updates the policy within the Core Strategy, as a result to the change in policy approach identified in the now withdrawn Strategic Sites Local Plan. The document reviews the affordable housing policy contained within the Core Strategy (policy WCS8).
- 4.10 This document was adopted on 18 May 2016. The following monitoring structure is included within the Affordable Housing Delivery Local Plan. As the adoption of the document post-dates the end of the monitoring period for this Annual Monitoring Report and there is only very partial part year data available this is not therefore reported on in this AMR.

Table 1 Monitoring Framework

Name	Description	Target
Strategic Affordable Housing target	Affordable housing completions as a percentage of all completions	35%
Affordable Housing target	Number of developments with a net gain of 5 or more dwellings, achieving 35% affordable housing	75%
Tenure	Proportion of tenure as a percentage of all completions	No target

Action will be required if targets are not achieved. The action requirements for the affordable housing targets are identified in Table 2.

Table 2 Monitoring Actions

Issue	Action
Affordable housing completions as a percentage of all completions is less than 35%	Review data if target is consistently not met over two year consecutive period to find issues and seek to resolve. If not able to be resolved/ explained then review policy.
Number of developments with a net gain of 5 or more dwellings, achieving 35% affordable housing	Review policy if target is not met consistently over two year consecutive period.

Wealden Local Plan

- 4.11 It is anticipated that the Wealden Local Plan will cover all policy requirements for Wealden District excluding the part of the District within the South Downs National Park. This will mean that all policies within the Local Plan, when adopted, will supersede all adopted Core Strategy policies, all saved policies within the 1998 adopted Wealden Local Plan as well as the Affordable Housing Delivery Local Plan. Accordingly all broad locations identified in the adopted Core Strategy and the now withdrawn Strategic Sites Local Plan will be reviewed as part of the process. In addition to this the Council is required in this document to identify the objectively assessed needs of the district, including housing need, and provide a strategy which seeks to meet this need where possible. The document shall contain all strategic allocations including housing, employment, retail and other relevant allocations and local allocations which are not covered within Neighbourhood Development Plans. The Plan will also include all implementation policies to meet the new planning objectives and the spatial strategy.
- 4.12 A number of the studies required to provide evidence for the preparation of the Local Plan are complex and interrelated. Together with the high demand nationally for the specialist skills required to produce these reports, there was always a risk that delays to the studies would impact on our proposed timetable. This has proved to be the case. The iterative nature of the studies means that there are areas which are not yet complete and for which we require further work. We need to complete this work to ensure we have the full picture before progressing with the next stage of the plan. It is critical that the proposed plan is sound. Given that this evidence base required further work before it was complete, the most appropriate action was to delay moving to the representation stage of the WLP process. The revised aim is to get to the Representation stage in the first quarter of 2017. This is shown in the Table below.

Milestone	Target	Whether met
Evidence gathering		Commenced and on-going
Public consultation on Issues and Options (Reg. 18)	Autumn 2015	Yes
Publication of Proposed Submission Wealden Local Plan	November to December 2016	No – revised date 1st quarter 2017
Submission to SoS	April/May 2017	This target is now revised to Summer 2017
Adoption and publication	2018	2018

Hailsham Area Action Plan

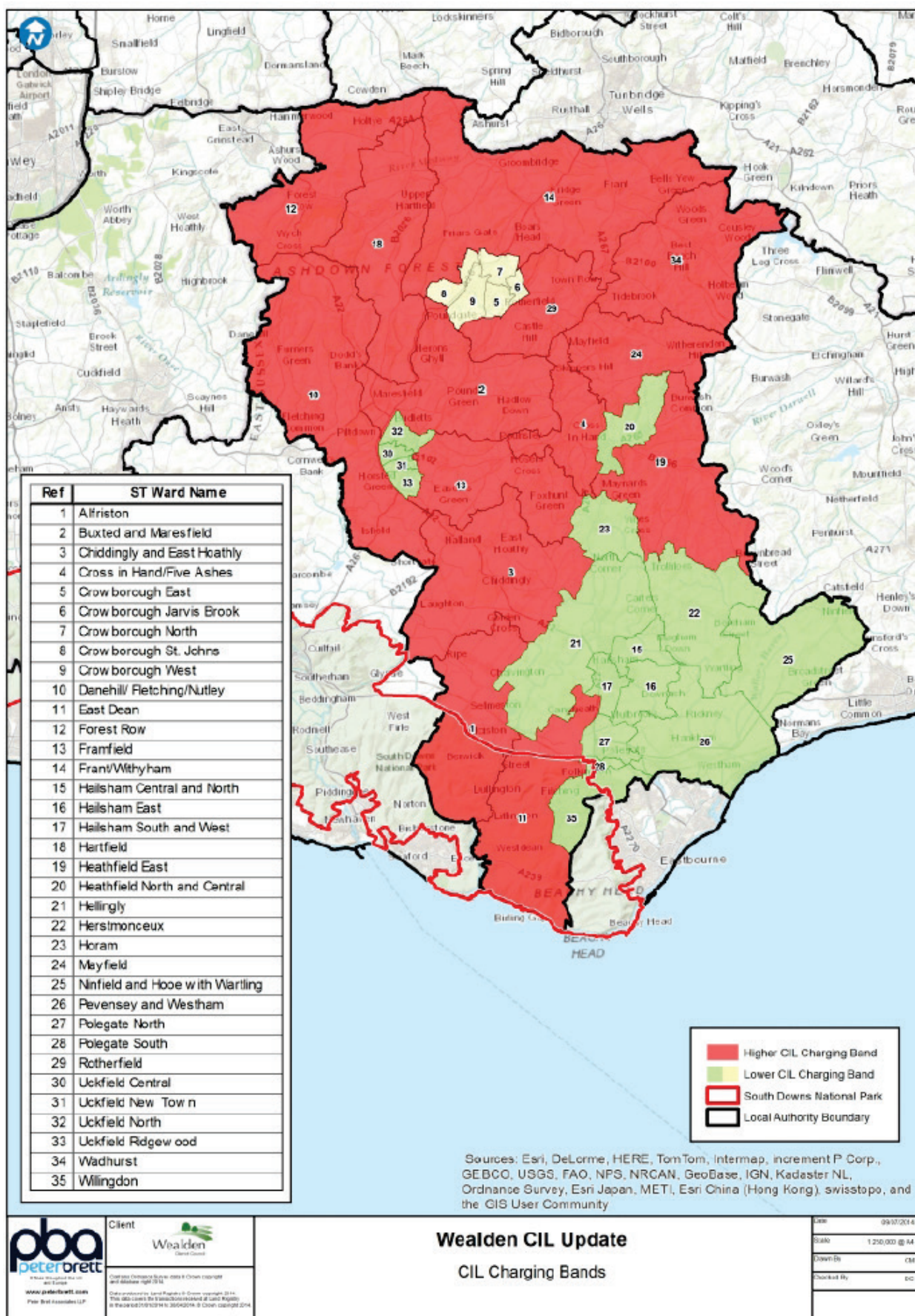
- 4.13 This document will form part of the Wealden Local Plan. It will provide detailed policies in relation to infrastructure, phasing and other matters as well as site allocations in relation to Hailsham and the wider area known as the South Wealden Growth Area. Please refer to the Wealden Local Plan timetable.

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

- 4.14 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule sets out the approach to CIL across the District (excluding the South Downs National Park). The Draft Charging Schedule was examined on 23rd June 2015 by Planning Inspector Mr Jameson Bridgewater. The Council received the final report from the Inspector on 21st August 2015. This report concludes that the Wealden Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule provides an appropriate basis for the collection of the levy in the district. The Council has sufficient evidence to support the schedule and can show that the levy is set at a level that will not put the overall development of the area at risk. The Inspector recommended that the schedule should be approved in its published form, without changes.
- 4.15 The charging rates for Wealden District Council (excluding the area covered by the South Downs National Park Authority) are outlined in the table below.

Development	CIL Charge (£ per sq m)
Residential (higher band)	£200
Residential (lower band)	£150
Retail – wholly or mainly convenience	£100
Retail – wholly or mainly comparison	£20
Standard Charge (applies to all development not separately defined)	£0

- 4.16 The residential charging zone boundaries are set out in the map below.



- 4.17 The Charging Schedule was adopted by Full Council on 25th November 2015 with an implementation date of 1 April 2016 and monies were not collected up until this date.

Community Infrastructure Levy Milestone	Target	Whether met
Evidence gathering	Jan 2007	Yes - commenced
Public consultation – Preliminary Draft Charging Schedule	July 2012	13 th August to 21 st September 2012
Pre submission consultation	June - July 2013	Yes – 17 th June 2013 to 29 th July 2013
Submission to SoS	Early 2015	Yes – 25 th March 2015
Adoption and publication	Summer 2015	Adopted 25 th November 2015

Local Plan Evidence Base

- 4.18 The studies which have contributed to the Local Plan evidence base in the year 2015/16 are as follows:
- 4.19 Strategic Housing Market Assessment: This document was published in December 2015 and informed the Wealden Local Plan Issues, Options and Recommendations Consultation Document. Amendments have now been made (August 2016) to take into account comments received as part of the consultation. It is acknowledged that demographic projections may be revised by Government prior to the submission of the Wealden Local Plan and therefore an update may be required particularly with regards to the Objectively Assessed Housing Need.
- 4.20 Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA): The SHELAA provides an assessment of land submitted to the Council for development. Land is assessed to identify suitable and deliverable sites for development for the purpose of allocating sites in the Council's Local Plan. Work has commenced on this study, but is not yet complete. The final report will be published alongside the Proposed Submission Wealden Local Plan.
- 4.21 Urban Capacity Study: The urban capacity study forms part of the SHELAA. The role of the study is to identify potential deliverable sites within the built up area and to estimate the number of dwellings likely to be developed. This study provides the evidence in relation to windfall development. The final report will be published alongside the Proposed Submission Wealden Local Plan.
- 4.20 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Housing Need: A study in relation to housing need in the AONB has been published. This provides the Council with a clear indication of current affordable housing need on a settlement basis. This helps to indicate local need for growth.
- 4.22 Economy, Retail and Town Centre Studies: Consultants have been commissioned to undertake a multidiscipline study to help identify our requirements for employment and retail land as well as recommending policies for town centres and other economic and retail policies. As part of the study, a shopping survey has been undertaken similar to that undertaken for the Core Strategy. Other stakeholder involvement will include liaising with relevant Duty to Cooperate bodies and other

organisations and bodies that have a role in town centres, and the retail and economic market.

- 4.23 Open Space and Leisure Study: Consultants have been commissioned for this study. The study considers current open space and sports provision and indoor leisure provision including multifunctional spaces such as community halls. The study will identify deficits in current Local Plan provision and resulting future need based on growth scenarios and areas where new provision is required. Need will be identified by type, and the study will also specifically look at the need and demand for sports pitches. This has a direct implication for the provision of a sports park within the District as identified in the Corporate Plan. The study will also provide a calculation for provision of open space and leisure for planning applications.
- 4.24 Green Infrastructure: This study, undertaken by consultants, is nearing completion. It will provide the underlying evidence to support green infrastructure policies within the Local Plan, which considers local requirements in terms of biodiversity, climate change and other social issues. It will also assist in the development of a Green Infrastructure Strategy for the District at a future date.
- 4.25 Site ecological and landscape studies: In order to help inform site selection and site policies two studies have been undertaken for sites within certain settlements and areas, submitted as part of the SHELAA process assessing their landscape and ecological value and sensitivity. These studies will assist in understanding the ecological and landscape context of the sites at present; the potential impacts of development and the necessary mitigation measures to help inform policy. Results from these studies will feed into the SHELAA and individual site assessments.
- 4.26 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA): Consultants have been commissioned to update the Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. This study has been commissioned jointly with Eastbourne Borough Council and will assist in meeting the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework, taking into account recent changes in guidance regarding the impact of climate change on flood risk. This document will also provide guidance in terms of Sustainable Draining Systems (SuDS). Results from this work will feed into the SHELAA.
- 4.27 Transport Model: The Council has worked with East Sussex County Council to commission a new transport model for the South Wealden Growth Area of the Wealden Local Plan. This multi modal transport model assessed the impact of the proposed growth, and provides options for mitigation in order to support the level of growth proposed and ensure the deliverability and soundness of the Wealden Local Plan.
- 4.28 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTAA) update: The Council commissioned consultants to undertake an update to the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTAA). The previously published GTAA identifies the need for permanent and transit pitches for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People during the Plan period. The update has now been published and updates the current need for permanent pitches based on changes to the Government definition of Gypsies and Travellers.
- 4.29 Ashdown Forest Visitor Survey: A survey has been commissioned by the Council on behalf of a consortium of potentially affected local authorities with regards to visitor

patterns on Ashdown Forest. This survey will inform any mitigation policy within the Wealden Local Plan and the Local Plans of relevant authorities. Within the same contract the consultants have also been asked to provide an Ashdown Forest Special Protection Area Monitoring Strategy. This Strategy will provide a monitoring programme to allow information to be collected to measure the level of success of the Ashdown Forest SPA avoidance and mitigation strategy.

- 4.30 Habitats Regulations Assessment: Habitat regulations assessment in relation to the impact of proposed growth on the Pevensey Levels Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and Ashdown Forest Special Protection Area (SPA) and SAC will be undertaken in house using information from a number of commissions including a Pevensey Levels Air Quality Assessment and an Ashdown Forest Transport Model.
- 4.31 Burial Ground Requirements Study: This in-house study has identified current issues in relation to existing burial grounds across the District. The study considered the, location, types of burial grounds available, available capacity and the need for new/ expanded sites, to inform policies within the Wealden local plan.
- 4.32 Viability Study: Two viability studies will be undertaken for the Local Plan. Firstly a site specific viability assessment will be undertaken for SHELAA. This is a requirement of the SHELAA process. A second assessment of the viability of the policies within the plan will also be undertaken after the draft plan has been developed. The purpose of this viability study is to show that the plan is deliverable.
- 4.33 Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP): Work has been undertaken in conjunction with infrastructure providers to determine infrastructure requirements to support the growth shown in the Wealden Local Plan. The results of this work will be contained within the IDP, and inform the development of certain policies within the Wealden Local Plan. The IDP includes strategic infrastructure requirements including waste water facilities, transport, health and education facilities, as well as summarising the Green Infrastructure and Open space requirements, from these studies, and local social and community infrastructure facilities. This work will cross over with green infrastructure and the settlement hierarchy and is necessary to ensure one cohesive approach to infrastructure delivery. It also links to the delivery of infrastructure through CIL.
- 4.34 Summary of Master planning and Neighbourhood Planning work – this study summarises the situation and progress in relation to master planning and Neighbourhood planning work, being undertaken by Town and Parish Councils within the District.
- 4.35 Other evidence bases: Work continues within the Planning Policy Team, and working with colleagues in the Council, with regards to a number of other subject areas including: sustainability appraisal, tourism, development boundaries, development management policies, core areas and housing requirements.

Saved Local Plan Policies

- 4.36 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.

- 4.37 The following adopted Wealden Local Plan (1998) saved policies are superseded by the Core Strategy:

Policy HG2 – Affordable housing on new development;
Policy HG3 – Affordable housing exceptions policy.

- 4.38 Development boundaries are removed from the following settlements shown on the inset maps to the Proposals Map of the Wealden Local Plan 1998.

Revoked Development Boundaries	Inset Map number
Berwick Station	3
Blackboys	4
Broad Oak	5
Cross – in – Hand	8
East Dean and Friston	11
East Hoathly	12
Fairwarp	13
Five Ash Down	14
Five Ashes	15
Framfield	18
Hadlow Down	21
Halland	24
Hooe Common	31
Isfield	33
Lower Dicker	37
Lower Horsebridge	38
Maresfield	39
Mark Cross	40
Maynards Green	42
Nutley	44
Pevensey	45
Punnetts Town	48
Upper Dicker	55
Vines Cross	56
Windmill Hill	61

5. THE HOUSING TRAJECTORY

- 5.1 The following provides 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.
- 5.2 The housing trajectory shows housing supply in relation to the delivery of housing and other requirements set down in the Wealden Core Strategy. For the period up until 2015/16, the housing trajectory shows actual completions. From 2016 onwards, the trajectory shows projected completions based upon the latest available information from Development Management and recent build out rates. In previous years the housing requirement figure shown in the trajectory was the Core Strategy housing target. This was a figure of 450 dwellings per annum which was set in the context of the environmental and infrastructure constraints which affect housing delivery in the District. The Council now needs to consider housing delivery in the context of the Objectively Assessed Housing Need figure. The calculation of this figure does not take into account these environmental and infrastructure constraints (in line with methodology established in national planning guidance). The Objectively Assessed Housing Need figure for Wealden is 735 dwellings per annum³.
- 5.3 The trajectory shows annual completions of 520 in 2015/16. This exceeds the figure of 298 which was projected for the year as a whole in the 2014/2015 AMR. This is largely due to build out of outstanding planning consents on land which has not been allocated in the Core Strategy Local Plan. Sites allocated in the Core Strategy Local Plan are now anticipated to build out in the following years, most noticeably from 2017/18 onwards and this explains the leap in anticipated completions over the four year period 2017 to 2021 as shown on the trajectory below.
- 5.4 There continue to be high levels of completions on windfall sites, and of the 520 total completions in 2015/16, 235 of these were on windfall sites. The average number of windfalls per annum over the last 10 years is 253. The projected delivery shown in the housing trajectory below reflects a reasonable prospect of delivery over the plan period. No allowance is made for any projected development coming forward from the new Wealden Local Plan which is scheduled to be adopted in 2018.

³ See Wealden Strategic Housing Market Assessment. GVA Bilfinger

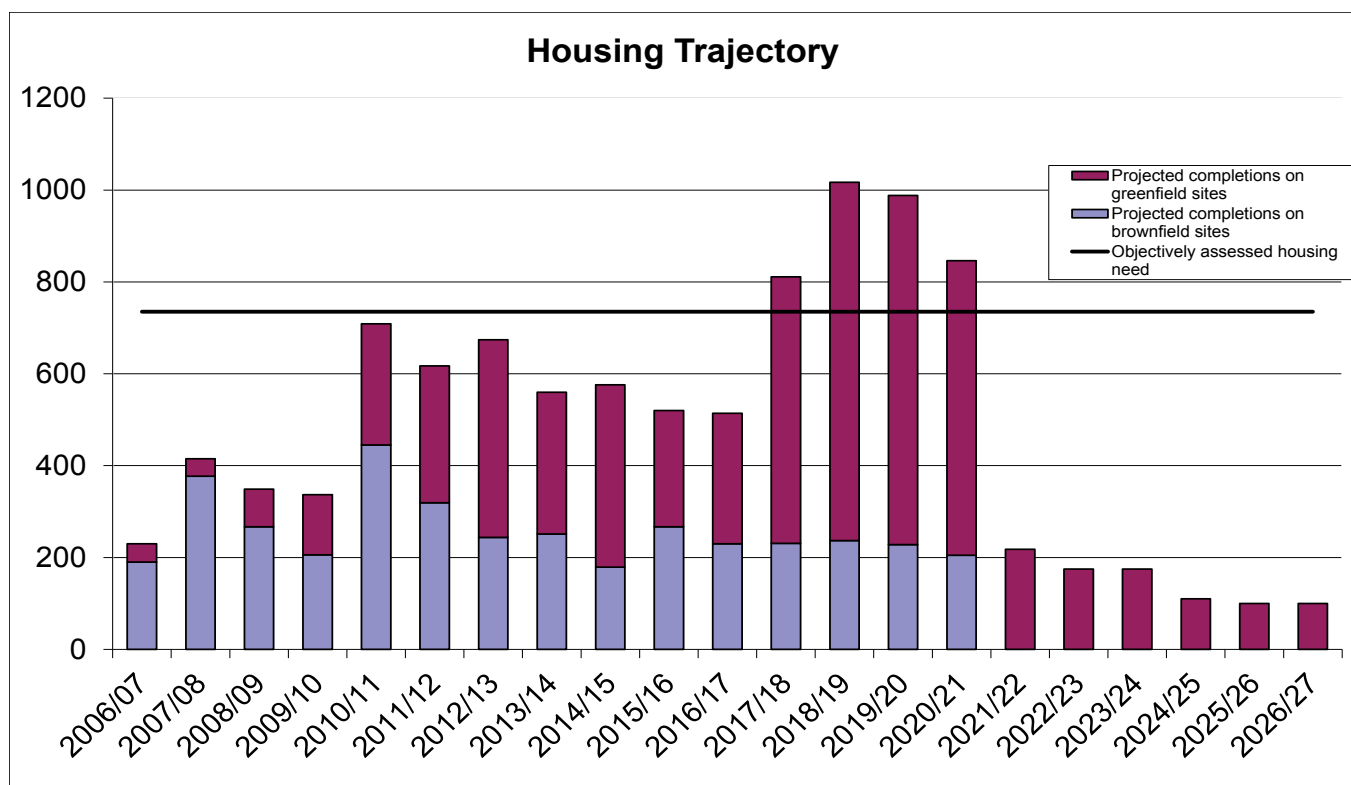


Table 1: Housing Trajectory

- 5.5 The trajectory shows projected completions on both brownfield and greenfield land. The trajectory shows the Objectively Assessed Housing Need figure of 735 per annum (shown as the solid black line on the trajectory). For the period up until 2016/17, the trajectory includes only deliverable sites with existing planning permission⁴ at 1st October 2016. The figures do not include a projection for windfall development despite the fact that there is compelling evidence that windfall sites will continue to provide a reliable source of supply. This means that any housing projection figures are likely to be, in reality, an underestimate.
- 5.6 The trajectory shows that as sites come forward from the Core Strategy, in particular from 2017-18 onwards, there is a significant increase in projected completions, with completions projected to rise to approximately 1000 by 2018/19. Such projected figures are backed up by robust information and all the units projected to be built out over this period already have planning consent. The main reason for this projected increase in completions is the grant of planning consents for new development following the adoption of the Core Strategy in February 2013 which has provided the basis for planned growth. This approach is encouraged and supported by the NPPF. The Council's new Local Plan is scheduled to be adopted in 2018 but no allowance is made in the trajectory for proposed development from this source.

⁴ Or resolutions to approve

6. **LOCAL PLAN INDICATORS**

Brief synopsis of the data in this section

Progress has been made towards achieving a number of the targets.

In relation to housing delivery, planning consents have now been granted in relation to the majority of the land identified in the Core Strategy. This data will form part of future AMRs and outcomes assessed against policies and policy objectives.

Whilst housing completions, including affordable housing, have remained at significantly high levels, the overall level of completions has fallen short of the Objectively Assessed Housing Need figure. This situation is projected to change by 2017/18 as sites from the Wealden Core Strategy are built out. Also it is noted that the housing trajectory does not include any projected completions from the new Wealden Local Plan.

It is therefore considered that current policies are working effectively and will work in combination with new policies being developed through the new Wealden Local Plan. There is currently therefore no requirement to review existing policies as part of this AMR.

6.1 **Introduction**

The following section provides commentary on the indicators identified in the 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 Core Strategy Implementation and Monitoring Framework document. For each spatial planning objective a table sets out the indicators to be used under the headings shown below.

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 20YY/YY	Progress towards target
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Table 2: Indicator column headings

The 'Indicator name', 'Indicator description' and 'Target' are reproduced from the Core Strategy Implementation and Monitoring Framework (Background Paper BP13).

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 shown below.

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 3: key for indicator tables

6.2 **Core Strategy Spatial Planning Objective 1: Protecting the natural environment**

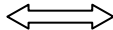
Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2015/16	Progress towards target
1a	NI197	Proportion of sites where conservation management is being achieved	Increase above current level	No data available	
1b	Quality of SSSI's	Proportion of SSSIs favourable or unfavourable recovering	95%	96.5% (same as last year)	
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) Increase in area of deciduous woodland and lowland meadow. Very small loss of traditional orchard (b) No change	

Table 4: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 1

Commentary and analysis

There has been an improvement as regards quality of SSSIs and an increase in deciduous woodland and lowland meadow, reflecting local biodiversity initiatives.

Quality of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)

	SSSI areas (ha)	Units in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition	% in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition	Units destroyed	SSSI units minus destroyed units
2010/11	8234	225	97.8%	0	8234
2011/12	8233	223	96.96%	0	8233
2012/13	8234	224	97.4%	0	8234

2013/14	8234	222	96.6%	0	8234
2014/15	8234	222	96.5%	0	8234
2015/16	8234	222	96.5%	0	8234

Table 5: Quality of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)

Commentary and analysis

There has been no change in the quantity or area of SSSIs.

Areas of biodiversity importance

Designation		Abbr.	Area of designation (2012/13) (ha)	Area of designation (2013/14) (ha)	Area of designation (2014/15) (ha)	Area of designation (2015/16) (ha)
International	Ramsar		3099	3099	3099	3099
	Special Area of Conservation	SAC	5827	5827	5827	5827
	Special Protection Area	SPA	3207	3207	3207	3207
National	Area of Outstanding natural Beauty	AONB	44625	44625	44625	44625
	National Nature Reserve	NNR	239.4	239	239.4	293.4
	National Park		6088	6088	6088	6088
	Site of Special Scientific Interest	SSSI	8234	8234	8234	8234
Local	Country Park		309.7	309.7	309.7	309.7
	Local Nature Reserve	LNR	255.6	256.8	256.8	256.8
	Regionally Important Geological Site	RIGS	126.1	126.3	126.3	126.3
	Site of Nature Conservation Importance	SNCI	3313	3305	3305	3313
Reserve/property	Environmental Stewardship Agreements		31829	33965	33437	33437
	National Trust		614	614	615	615
	RSPB Reserve		181	181	181	181
	Sussex Wildlife Trust Reserve		362.2	362.2	362.2	281
	Woodland Trust		159.7	159.7	159.7	159.7

Table 6: Areas of biodiversity importance

The above figures show no major change from the last reporting year with the exception of an increase in land which is designated as Site of Nature Conservation Importance of 8 hectares and a reduction in the area of land in Sussex Wildlife Trust Reserve (81 hectares). Both of these changes, however, are due to the way in which

the data is recorded, in particular in relation to land ownership and categorisation, and do not represent real changes in the areas of biodiversity importance.

6.3 **Spatial Planning Objective 2: Protecting the historic environment**

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2015/16	Progress towards target
2a	Listed buildings	Number of listed buildings at risk	Number of listed buildings at risk	3	↔
2b	Tourism impact	Annual impact figures from Tourism South East: number of visitors and total spend by visitors to Wealden	Increase above current level	Small fall in both spending and visitor numbers - see text below	↓

Table 7: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 2

Commentary and analysis

Listed buildings

English Heritage maintains an 'At Risk' register of all listed buildings at risk within a local authority area. Currently in Wealden District there three buildings at risk (this excludes those situated within the South Downs National Park area):

- Parish Church of All Saints, Waldron and Heathfield;
- Parish Church of St Nicholas Church, Church Lane, Pevensey; and
- Argos Hill Windmill, Argos Hill, Mayfield.

There is no change from last year.

Tourism Impact

Overall Tourism value fell in 2015, driven by a fall in day trips, which is counter to previous years in which increases had been recorded.

Overall, an estimated 469,000 staying trips were spent in the District in 2015, of which around 381,000 were made by domestic visitors (82%) and 88,000 by overseas visitors (18%). Compared to 2014, the volume of domestic overnight trips increased by 2.7% and trips made by visitors from overseas increased by 4.8%.

Staying trips result in an estimated 1.7 million total visitor nights spent in the District, a growth of 2.9% compared to 2014.

With an increase in trip volume, visitor expenditure was up. Staying visitors spent in total £83.2 million on their trip, up by 3.7% compared to 2014.

Just over 5.3 million tourism day trips were made to the District (lasting more than 3 hours and taken on an irregular basis) in 2015 generating an additional £170.6 million in trip expenditure. Reflecting the regional picture, day trips fell in 2015 compared to 2014; the volume of day trips fell by 5.3% and the value of day trips fell by 4.4%.

Total expenditure by visitors (overnight and day) to Wealden is estimated to have been in the region of £253.8 million in 2015, down by 1.9% compared to 2014.

Once adjustments are made to recognise that some of this expenditure will take place outside the District (e.g. it is estimated that around 40% of expenditure on travel such as the purchase of petrol, coach and train fares, will be made at source of origin or on-route), total direct visitor expenditure is reduced to £232.7 million.

Additional tourism expenditure is however, generated by other sources, increasing the total amount of money spent in Wealden. It is estimated that expenditure on second homes and on goods and services purchased by friends and relatives visitors were staying with, or visiting, generated a further total £9.6 million expenditure associated with overnights trips in 2015.

This brings direct expenditure generated by tourism in Wealden in 2015 to £242.3 million, down by 1.9% compared to 2014.

Direct expenditure is translated to £294.6 million worth of income for local businesses through additional indirect and induced effects (multiplier spend of £52.2m). Compared to 2014, this represents a fall of 1.8% in total tourism value.

TABLE 8: TOTAL LOCAL BUSINESS TURNOVER SUPPORTED BY ALL TOURISM ACTIVITY			
	Staying tourists	Day visitors	Total
Direct	£87,500,000	£154,856,000	£242,356,000
Supplier/ income induced	£22,675,000	£29,579,000	£52,254,000
Total 2015	£110,175,000	£184,435,000	£294,610,000
Total 2014	£106,635,000	£193,418,000	£300,053,000
% Change	3.3%	-4.6%	-1.8%

TABLE 10: PROPORTION OF TOTAL JOBS SUSTAINED ACROSS ALL SECTORS	
	Total
Total employed ⁽³⁾	44,200
Tourism employment	6,922
Tourism proportion	15.7%

6.4 Spatial Planning Objective 3: Housing provision

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2015/16	Progress towards target
3a	Housing completions per annum - NI 154/ AMR H2b	Housing completions per annum	In line with housing trajectory	520 dwellings	
3b	Affordable housing	Affordable housing completions as a percentage of all completions within the policy threshold	35% (plan target)	N/A	
3c	Affordable housing completions	Affordable housing completions per annum	Interim target of 100 per annum until site allocation policies are in place	82 ⁵	
3d	Strategic completions	Housing completions per annum by Strategic Development Area	In line with figure 5 of the Core Strategy	See below	
3e	Homelessness	Total homeless households in priority need	Reduce from current level	108	
3f	Gypsy and Traveller	Net additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches granted permission	21 by 2037	0	

Table 8: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 3

Commentary

The number of homeless households has fallen from 147 last year to 108 this year. Although the number of affordable housing completions fell below the target, the target was exceeded by a considerable margin last year (193 completions) and so remains broadly on target. The target for net additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches has changed due to the publication of a revised Gypsy and Traveller accommodation study. This new study was based on the revised definition of categorising Gypsies and Travellers and therefore the number is lower than the previous target.

Housing completions

This important indicator is also measured in WDC's quarterly performance reports. The performance report for 2015/16 confirms 520 net additional homes were provided in 2015/16 compared with 576 in 2014/15. The Objectively Assessed

⁵ Figures for affordable housing completions are collated separately from other completions and are defined in a different way such that they are not compatible with the figures for completions in 3a.

Housing Need figure is 735 per annum and therefore the level of completions fell below this target. Completions are, however, anticipated to increase significantly in the forthcoming years based on projected build out from Core Strategy allocations (see Section 5 Housing Trajectory).

The housing trajectory shows projected completions for the period to 2027. To monitor the delivery of this indicator the following trigger points and subsequent actions are proposed:

1) 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) 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; and
- development of possible initiatives to overcome impediments to encourage development on problematic sites.

Comment

This was assessed at the end of the last five year period and was found to be within the acceptable limits for this indicator.

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.

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; and
- 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).

Comment

None of the above sites has reached its halfway point at this stage and, in accordance with Figure 5 in the Core Strategy (Indicative Delivery of Housing

Development) no sites were anticipated to have substantial numbers of completed units at this stage.

Affordable housing completions per annum

Although the number of affordable housing completions fell below the target, the target was exceeded by a considerable margin last year (193 completions) and so remains broadly on target.

Strategic completions

Figure 5 of the Core Strategy along with the accompanying text provides the indicative phasing of development in strategic development areas. The following trigger points will apply:

1) In line with figure 5 of the Core Strategy and accompanying text:

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; and
- 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.

Comment

No sites are yet beyond 2 years from the proposed start date.

AMR H4 - Gypsy and Traveller pitches

	Permanent	Transit	Temporary
No. of pitches	0	0	0

Table 9: Net additional Gypsy & Traveller pitches

0 additional permanent gypsy and traveller pitches were granted in 2015-16.

A new GTAA was published in November 2016 and this indicates a need for 21 new pitches over the period to 2037. This is a lower figure than previously published due to the revised definition of categorisation of Gypsies and Travellers. It is anticipated that sites for Gypsies and Travellers will be allocated in the new Wealden Local Plan.

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

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2015/16	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 10: 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. More than half of the development proposed in the Core Strategy now has either planning consent or resolution to grant consent.

Policy WCS3 of the 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 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; and
- a review of the policy and evidence base will be undertaken to examine whether a change in policy is necessary.

Comment

The relevant monitoring dates have not yet been reached

6.6 Spatial Planning Objective 5: Education and skills

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2014/15	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	8500 (2015)	↓

Table 11: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 5

Qualifications

People of working age with no qualifications

Year	Number	Percentage
2010	9,700	11.7%
2011	7,300	8.8%
2013	6,300	7.7%
2014	3,500	4.0%
2015	8,500	9.6%

Table 12: Working age population with no qualifications - Wealden

There has been a change to the definition of the working age population to reflect changes to the female state retirement age which now includes all people aged 16-64. This may explain the increase in the number of working age with no qualifications which has increased from 3500 in 2014 to 8500 in 2015. .

6.7 Spatial Planning Objective 6: Improving economic prosperity

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2015/16	Progress towards target
6a	AMR BD1	Quantity of new employment floorspace	38190sq m by 2030	5,840 sqm	↑
	AMR BD4	Quantity of new retail floorspace	16937 sq m by 2030	Minus 293 sqm	↓
6c	Employment rate	Proportion of working age population who are in employment	No target	78.2%	N/A

Table 13: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 6

The proportion of the working age population in employment has increased from 76.9% for the same period last year to 78.2%.

Commentary

The increase in employment floorspace is comfortably in line with achieving the target. There has been a fall in retail floorspace and this may reflect the decline in some retail sectors which is occurring at national level, especially reflecting more internet shopping, whilst new retail allocations are yet to be built out. The increase in the proportion of the working age population in employment is to be welcomed.

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

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2015/16	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	30,381 (2011)	↓
7e	Mode travel	Travel to work by mode	Reduce travel to work by private vehicle over the plan period	66.3% - Private Vehicle 8.8% - Public transport 7.5% - Foot/ cycle (2011 data)	↑
7f	AQMA	Air Quality Management Areas	No reduction in air quality	No areas identified in the District	☺

Table 15: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 7

This data is based on the 2011 Census and therefore has not been updated this year or relates to Strategic Planning Objectives referred to above.

Mode of Travel

	Private vehicle	Public transport	Foot/ cycle
Wealden (%)	66.3	8.8	7.5

Table 16: Mode of travel to work in Wealden (2011)

This data is based on the 2011 Census and therefore has not been updated this year.

6.9 Spatial Planning Objective 8: Enhancing the village network

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2015/16	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	0 units	☆

Table 17: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 8

Commentary and analysis

Exception Sites

There were no completions on exception sites this year compared with the previous year.

6.11 Spatial Planning Objective 10: Flood risk

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2015/16	Progress towards target
10a	Risk of flooding	Number of planning permissions granted on strategic development areas within flood zones 2 and 3	None	None	☺

Table 20: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 10

Commentary and analysis

Whilst some flood zone land has been included within land which has been granted planning consent, none of this land has been included within the land identified for residential development.

6.12 Spatial Planning Objective 11: Green infrastructure

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2015/16	Progress towards target
11a	Green infrastructure	New green infrastructure provided as part of the Local Plan	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	☆

Table 21: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 11

Commentary and analysis

The indicators 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 due to completions being yet to be built out.

6.13 Spatial Planning Objective 12: Crime and safety

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2015/16	Progress towards target
12b	Road casualties	Recorded road casualties	Reduce	All casualties – 628 (2015)	↓

Table 22: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 12

Recorded road casualties

	All casualties	Child casualties
2008	714	50
2009	679	59
2010	595	52
2011	556	41
2012	557	35
2013	639	38
2014	616	45
2015	628	42

Table 23: Number of recorded road casualties - Wealden

Commentary and analysis

The number of all casualties has increased slightly whilst the number of child casualties has fallen marginally.

6.14 **Spatial Planning Objective 13: Living Environment**

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2015/16	Progress towards target
13a	Living Environment	Assessment of contribution of new development to meeting this objective.	To be developed in detail	N/A	☆

Table 24: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 13

Commentary and analysis

The wording used in the indicator description has changed due to the withdrawal of the Strategic Sites DPD. 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.

6.15 **Spatial Planning Objective 14: Previously developed land**

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2015/16	Progress towards target
14a	Employment floorspace on previously developed land	Total amount of new employment floorspace on previously developed land	N/A	5,802 sqm	N/A
14b	Residential development on previously developed land	New and converted dwellings on previously developed land	N/A	267 (51%)	N/A
14c	Housing density	Density of development to comply with policy requirements	In line with policy requirements	N/A	☆

Table 25: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 14

Commentary and analysis

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

Employment floorspace development on previously developed land was 5,802 sq m accounting for 99% of all employment development.

14b - New and converted dwellings on previously developed land

	Total
Gross	267
% gross on PDL	51%

Table 26: New and converted dwellings - on previously developed land

Analysis of housing completions within the District during the monitoring year revealed that 51% of housing development took place on previously developed land which is an increase from 2014/15 levels (31%). This proportion is, however, likely to fall in future years as more of the development is on allocated greenfield land as opposed to windfall development. 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. Whilst Wealden does not have a target at present in relation to this indicator, future targets will be considered through the Wealden Local Plan.

6.16 Spatial Planning Objective 15: Infrastructure provision

Indicator number	Indicator name	Indicator description	Target	Achievement 2015/16	Progress towards target
15a	IDP action plan	IDP Action Plan to be developed in specific detail	In line with IDP Action Plan	Delivered 2015	
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	Travel time to nearest services	Travel time to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling.	Increase above current level (see below)	N/A	

Table 27: Assessment of Spatial Planning Objective 15

Commentary and analysis

With the exception of 15a, the indicators 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.

IDP Action Plan

To be developed alongside the Annual Monitoring Report and Wealden Local Plan Monitoring Framework.

Access to GP

	Public transport/ walk		Cycle		Car	
	E. Sussex	Wealden	E. Sussex	Wealden	E. Sussex	Wealden
2014	97.1	92.1	99.6	98.4	100	100

Table 28: Access to GP's (within 30 mins) - %

The data for 2014 was published in December 2015 by the Department for Transport and is not strictly comparable with that prior to this date and, for this reason, this data is not shown here or a direct comparison made.

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Annexes to the Annual Monitoring Report

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 study	

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 development is built out from the Core Strategy.
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	

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
	this accommodation		
21 net additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches granted planning permission by 2037	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 and will not therefore be monitored until development is built out from the Core Strategy.
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 and will not therefore be monitored until development is built out from the Core Strategy.
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 and will not therefore be monitored until development is built out from the Core Strategy.
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.	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

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
	<p>Qualification level in this dataset is as follows:</p> <p>Level 1: 1+ 'O' level passes, 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Level 3: 2+ 'A' levels, 4+ AS levels, Higher School Certificate, NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ.</p> <p>Level 4 and above: First degree, Higher degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher Status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist.</p> <p>Other qualifications: includes any qualifications not mentioned above.</p>		<p>error.</p> <p>The dataset relates to the period January to December in each year.</p> <p>The dataset is released annually.</p>

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 table uses the working age population as a denominator to calculate the employment rate.	East Sussex in Figures - Dataset: Employment Rate 2004-2015 - districts. Source: Annual Population Survey data	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. This dataset is released quarterly.

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 and will not therefore be monitored until development is built out from the Core Strategy.
Number of new employment allocations by town/ settlement in line with policy WCS3	Any development within use class B1, B2 and B8 within the town/ settlements indicated in policy WCS3	WDC - in house	This indicator relates specifically to delivery of the Core Strategy and will not therefore be monitored until development is built out from the Core Strategy.
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 and will not therefore be monitored until development is built out from the Core Strategy.
Reduce (from current levels) the level of out commuting from the District	<p>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 data show numbers for those coming into and out of Wealden only.</p> <p>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.</p>	East Sussex in figures - Dataset: Commuting flows in 2011 - districts. Source: ONS Census 2011. This dataset presents results from the 2011 Census.	
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	East Sussex in figures - Dataset: Mode of Travel to work in 2011. Source: ONS Census 2001. This dataset presents results from the 2011.	The effect of boundary changes in Wealden, combined with the new best-fit geography means that data for the following parishes will not be comparable between 2001 and 2011 and for this reason is

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
	<p>and walking and cycling.</p> <p>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 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.</p>		<p>published separately on EsiF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Berwick and Alciston (parishes merged) - Heathfield and Waldron - Mayfield and Five Ashes - Polegate - Willingdon and Jevington.
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.	

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 and will not therefore be monitored until development is built out from the Core Strategy.
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 area from the industrial, domestic and transport sector.	Department of Energy and Climate Change	This dataset relies on a draw-down of information from the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gas emissions.

Spatial Planning Objective 10: Flood risk (SPO10)

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
No of 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 Local Plan - 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 and will not therefore be monitored until development is built out from the Core Strategy.
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> an accessible natural greenspace of at least 2 hectares in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes walk) from home at least one accessible 20 hectare site within two 	WDC - in house	This indicator relates specifically to delivery of the Core Strategy and will not therefore be monitored until development is built out from the Core Strategy.

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
	kilometres of home <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 		

Spatial Planning Objective 12: Crime and safety (SPO12)

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
Number of recorded road casualties - no target	<p>This dataset shows details of recorded 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>'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</p>	East Sussex in figures (Dataset: Recorded road casualties, 1994-2013 districts) and Wealden District Council. Source: Sussex Police/ ESCC road safety data. Published annually	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
Assessment of new development to meeting the Living Environment spatial planning objective		WDC - in house	This indicator relates specifically to delivery of the Core Strategy and will not therefore be monitored until development is built out from the Core Strategy.

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	
Housing density		WDC - in house	This indicator relates specifically to delivery of the Core Strategy and will not therefore be monitored until development is built out from the Core Strategy.

Spatial Planning Objective 15: Infrastructure (SPO15)

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
IDP action plan to be developed in specific detail		WDC - in house	
100% of new development on SDA's to be within 30 mins public transport time of a GP	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	East Sussex in figures - Dataset: Number of GP surgeries accessible. Super output areas. Source: DfT. Published annually	<p>This indicator relates specifically to delivery of the Core Strategy and will not therefore be monitored until development is built out from the Core Strategy.</p> <p>The DfT produced this guidance about the methodology and source data used in the development of the Accessibility Indicators.</p> <p>The DfT website has full details about the</p>

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
	<p>land use planning.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>To show the continuous indicator in this table select 'Weighted by access to GPs' from the distance variable drop down menu.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>		<p>rationale behind the accessibility indicators and the methodology used to produce them</p>

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
	<p>median journey time to access that service (the lower threshold) and the time taken in 80-90% of journeys (the upper threshold).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 		

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
	<p>For more details about the methodology used please see the link below to the DfT guidance.</p> <p>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.</p>		
<p>Increase above current level access to services by public transport, walking and cycling</p>	<p>This dataset shows the minimum travel time to access the nearest service by public transport/ walking, cycle or car.</p> <p>Accessibility is the extent to which individuals and households can access day to day services, such as employment, education, healthcare, food stores and town centres. Accessibility Indicators reflect both the current transport network and land use planning.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The super output area level travel time indicators are calculated by producing population weighted averages, based on the 2001 census of population, of the Output Area level indicators. For more details about the methodology used please see the link below to the DfT guidance.</p> <p>Average travel time to a</p>	<p>East Sussex in figures – Dataset: Travel time to the nearest service. Super output area. Source: DfT. Published annually</p>	<p>The DfT website has the full details about the rationale behind the accessibility indicators and the methodology used to produce them.</p>

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
	<p>service is given in minutes, up to a maximum of 120. The number 999 indicates where a journey cannot be made within 120 minutes.</p> <p>Data for town centres was produced for the first time for 2009, so no data is available for previous years. Data for GPs is not available at local authority level for 2007.</p> <p>The methodology used over the 5 years 2007-2011 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Car speed - In previous years, default car speeds have been used for the car statistics. In the 2010 and 2011 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. - In 2010 the Business Register and Employment Survey replaced the Annual Business Inquiry as the data source for the employment centre location. Although the overall change in the number of employment centres was small, there may be much larger changes for individual Lower layer super output areas (LSOAs) as a result of this change of survey and the 		

Proposed indicator	Definition used	Source of data	Notes
	<p>methodology used.</p> <p>- Change in data source for the location of GPs and Hospitals. The source of this data has changed from NHS Choices to Point X. The new datasets provide better coverage and quality.</p>		

Annex 2

Housing windfall completions in Wealden for the period 2006-2016

Year	Total completions	Total Windfalls
2006/07	230	230
2007/08	415	415
2008/09	349	265
2009/10	337	157
2010/11	709	358
2011/12	619	224
2012/13	674	244
2013/14	560	200
2014/15	576	205
2015/16	520	235
Total	4989	2533

Average windfalls per annum = 253

Annex 3

Wealden Local Plan

INDEX OF SAVED POLICIES

General Development Principles

GD1	Development within development boundaries
GD2	Development within development boundaries

Environment

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

Development in the Countryside

DC2	Agricultural dwellings
DC3	Agricultural buildings
DC6	Conversion of rural buildings - general
DC7	Conversion of rural buildings - non-residential use
DC8	Conversion of rural buildings - residential use
DC9	Recreational development in the Sussex Downs AONB & Ashdown Forest
DC11	Golf driving ranges
DC12	Stables and loose boxes
DC13	Larger equestrian developments
DC14	Motor and gun sports
DC17	Housing development in the countryside
DC18	Replacement dwellings
DC19	Extensions to dwellings

DC20	Subdivision of large dwellings
DC22	Residential mobile homes

Housing

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

Business

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

Shopping

SH2	Main Shopping Areas
SH3	Service uses within main shopping areas
SH4	Amusement centres in main shopping areas
SH5	Business uses in main shopping areas
SH6	Residential uses in main shopping areas
SH11	Farm shops
SH12	Garden Centres

Transport

TR1	Environmental impact of new road proposals
TR2	Design of new road proposals
TR3	Traffic impact of new development
TR10	Heavy goods vehicles in rural areas
TR13	Footpaths and bridleways
TR16	Car Parking Standards

TR17	Safeguarding Uckfield/Lewes railway line
TR18	Safeguarding Polegate-Pevensey railway line
TR19	Safeguarding Eridge-Tunbridge Wells railway line

Tourism

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

Leisure and Recreation

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

Community Services

CS1	Provision of capital works and services
CS2	Drainage
CS3	Willingdon Levels drainage catchment area
CS4	Recycling enclosures: residential development
CS5	Recycling enclosures: commercial and community development

Crowborough

CR1	Business allocation north of Millbrook Business Area
CR2	Crowborough Warren housing policy area
CR4	Western Road Goods area
CR5	Secondary shopping area
CR6	Beacon Road and Park Road business areas: proposals for business use
CR7	Beacon Road and Park Road business areas: proposals for shops and services
CR8	Mead House site, Beacon Road
CR9	Jarvis Brook neighbourhood centre
CR10	Whitehill Road

CR11	Public open space allocation: Goldsmith recreation ground
CR12	Crowborough Ghyll and Palesgate landscape policy area

Hailsham

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

Heathfield

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

Polegate and Willingdon

PW1	Housing development in Polegate
PW5	Willingdon Levels recreation policy area

Uckfield

UC1	Housing development in Uckfield
UC2	Secondary shopping areas
UC3	Office/residential conversions between Framfield Road and New Place
UC5	Framfield Road
UC7	Public open space allocations: land south of Victoria Pleasure Ground and north of the Mount
UC8	Riverside Walk

Villages with Development Boundaries

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

VB26	The Warren, Station Road, Knowle Park Road housing policy areas, Mayfield
VB31	Coast Road housing policy area
VB37	Mayfield Lane housing policy area

Hellingly Hospital

HH1	Hellingly Hospital
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Annex 4

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Local Development Scheme (LDS)	The project management plan that describes the Council's programme for producing its Local Development Documents.
Local Plan	The new name for the Local Development Framework since the publication of the National Planning policy Framework
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)**

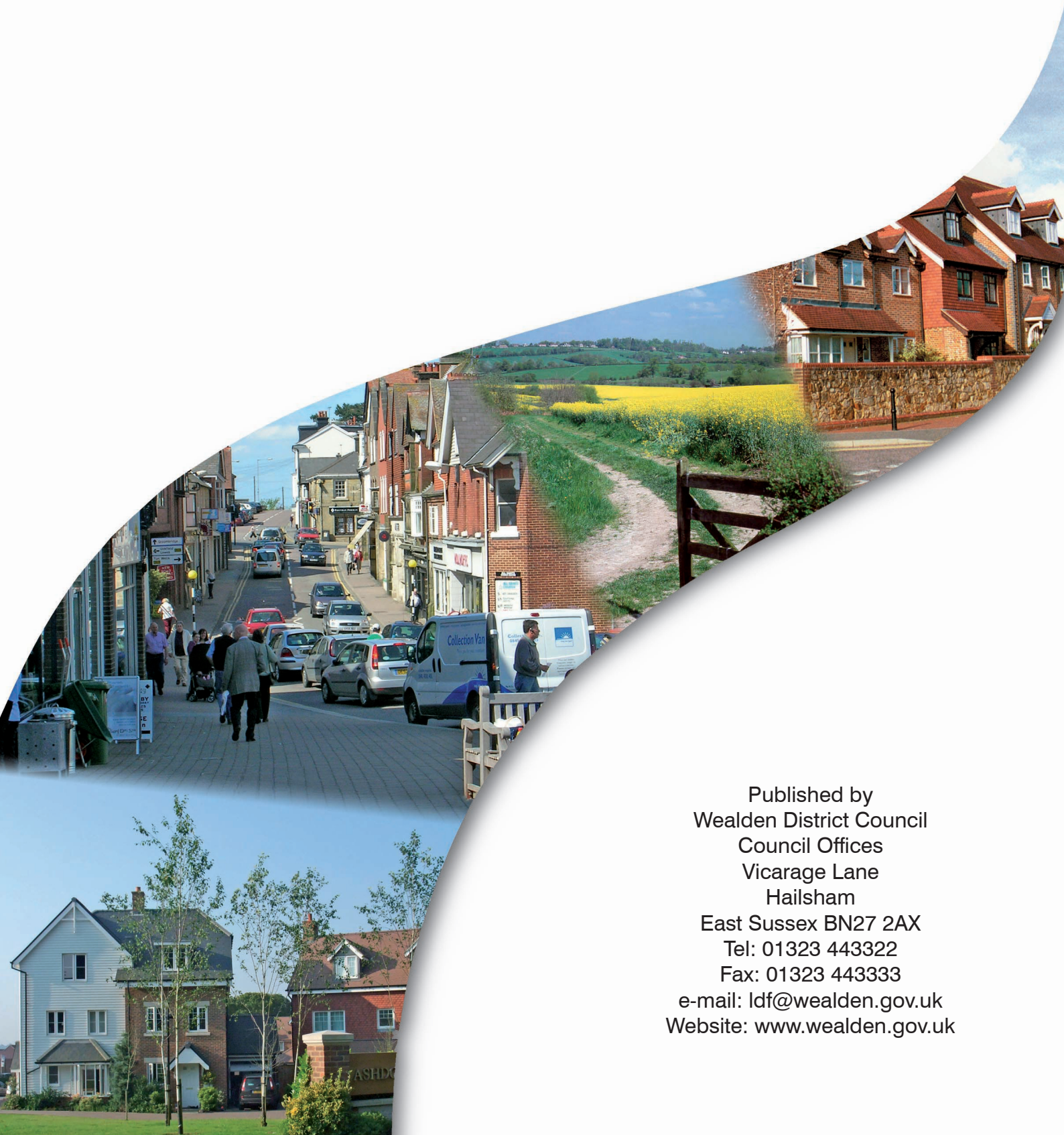
The SHLAA is a technical assessment that identifies sites that may have the potential for future housing development over the Core Strategy plan period. The assessment provides key evidence for the Local Plan and future housing delivery.

**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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