

**Horsham District  
Local Development Framework**

**Annual Monitoring Report**

**1<sup>st</sup> April 2006 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007**



**CONTENTS**

**LIST OF FIGURES**

**ABBREVIATIONS USED AND THE USE CLASS ORDERS**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

<b>CHAPTER 1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>CHAPTER 2</b>	<b>CONTEXTUAL DATA, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>CHAPTER 3</b>	<b>UPDATE AND REVIEW OF THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>CHAPTER 4</b>	<b>MONITORING INDICATORS AND PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGETS</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>CHAPTER 5</b>	<b>POLICY PERFORMANCE AND REVIEW (1997 LOCAL PLAN AND THE LDF)</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>CHAPTER 6</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>GLOSSARY</b>		<b>59</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1:</b>	<b>LDF MONITORING FRAMEWORK</b> (For Core Strategy, Development Control Policies Document and Planning Obligations SPD)	<b>65</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2:</b>	<b>SUSTAINABILITY MONITORING FRAMEWORK</b> (From the SA/SEA of the Core Strategy and SSAL)	<b>77</b>
<b>APPENDIX 3:</b>	<b>SITE SPECIFIC ALLOCATIONS OF LAND MONITORING FRAMEWORK</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>APPENDIX 4:</b>	<b>SITE SPECIFIC ALLOCATIONS OF LAND PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED LAND SITES UPDATE</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>APPENDIX 5:</b>	<b>LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME POLICY REPLACEMENT SCHEDULE</b>	<b>87</b>

**LIST OF FIGURES**

<b>Figure 2.1</b>	Horsham District: Key environmental designations	<b>4</b>
<b>Figure 2.2</b>	Methods of travel to work for Horsham District residents	<b>7</b>
<b>Figure 2.3</b>	Distribution of the District's housing	<b>10</b>
<b>Figure 2.4</b>	Total eco footprint for Selected local authorities	<b>11</b>
<b>Figure 2.5</b>	Carbon footprint for selected local authorities	<b>12</b>
<b>Figure 3.1</b>	Local Development Scheme for the period 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2006 to the 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2007	<b>14</b>
<b>Figure 3.2</b>	Local Development Scheme for the period 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2007 onwards	<b>15</b>
<b>Figure 4.1</b>	Horsham District housing trajectory 2001-2018 at 2006/07 (excluding west of Crawley)	<b>28-29</b>
<b>Figure 4.2</b>	Estimated phasing of the west of Crawley and west of Horsham strategic developments	<b>30</b>
<b>Figure 4.3</b>	Origin of net housing completions in 2006/07	<b>30</b>
<b>Figure 4.4</b>	The location of 2006/07 housing completion sites	<b>35</b>
<b>Figure 4.5</b>	Location of leisure, retail and office development within the District in 2006/07	<b>37</b>
<b>Figure 4.6</b>	Horsham District designated river stretches with a river ecosystem classification	<b>46</b>
<b>Figure 4.7</b>	Condition of the SSSI designations within the District	<b>50</b>

**ABBREVIATIONS USED**

<b>AL</b>	<b>Allocations of Land</b>
<b>AMR</b>	<b>Annual Monitoring Report</b>
<b>AONB</b>	<b>Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty</b>
<b>BREEAM</b>	<b>Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (building standard)</b>
<b>CP</b>	<b>Core Policy</b>
<b>DCLG</b>	<b>Department for Communities and Local Government (formerly Office of the Deputy Prime Minister)</b>
<b>EA</b>	<b>Environment Agency</b>
<b>GDCP</b>	<b>General Development Control Policies</b>
<b>GOSE</b>	<b>Government Office for the South East</b>
<b>HA</b>	<b>Hectares</b>
<b>LDD</b>	<b>Local Development Documents</b>
<b>LDF</b>	<b>Local Development Framework</b>
<b>LDS</b>	<b>Local Development Scheme</b>
<b>ONS</b>	<b>Office for National Statistics</b>
<b>PDL</b>	<b>Previously Developed Land</b>
<b>PINS</b>	<b>Planning Inspectorate</b>
<b>PPG/PPS</b>	<b>Planning Policy Guidance Note/Statement</b>
<b>RSPB</b>	<b>Royal Society for the Protection of Birds</b>
<b>SA/SEA</b>	<b>Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment document</b>
<b>SBRC</b>	<b>Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre</b>
<b>SEA</b>	<b>Strategic Environmental Assessment</b>
<b>SCI</b>	<b>Statement of Community Involvement</b>
<b>SSAL</b>	<b>Site Specific Allocations of Land document</b>
<b>SPD</b>	<b>Supplementary Planning Document</b>
<b>WSCC</b>	<b>West Sussex County Council</b>

**USE CLASS ORDERS**

<b>A1</b>	<b>Shops</b>
<b>A2</b>	<b>Financial and Professional Services</b>
<b>B1 – a</b>	<b>Business, Offices</b>
<b>B1 – b</b>	<b>Business, Research and Development – Laboratories, Studios</b>
<b>B1 – c</b>	<b>Business, Light Industry (also including within this AMR, CIDS B1 –F classification)</b>
<b>B2</b>	<b>General Industry</b>
<b>B8</b>	<b>Storage or Distribution</b>
<b>D2</b>	<b>Assembly &amp; Leisure</b>

(Please refer to the Use Classes Order 1987 (as amended) for further definition)

**A note regarding the South East Region:**

Reference is made in this document to the South East Region. It should be noted that this refers specifically to the central government defined region that includes the counties of West and East Sussex, Surrey, Kent, Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire. Neither London nor other 'Home Counties' north of the Thames are included within this definition of the region.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The purpose of this Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is to outline the progress made by the Council in producing the Local Development Framework (LDF) documents and in the production of quantifiable feedback on the policies within the LDF documents. This is the third AMR to be produced under the provisions of Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and covers the year from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2006 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007.

A secondary purpose of the AMR is to 'paint a picture' of the District through the inclusion of a range of contextual indicators and analysis that set the economic, social and environmental background of the District. This background can then be used as a framework from which to judge progress on the LDF and the outcome of spatial planning policies. These indicators are presented in Chapter 2 and have been developed since the last AMR to include more detailed analysis of housing market changes as well as a section setting the sustainability baseline for the District through the use of 'ecological footprint' assessments. Overall, the contextual indicators show that the District continues to offer a high quality of life to its residents with many excellent public services and an economy that is still fundamentally strong, albeit less so than a few years ago. The key challenges that have emerged continue to be the declining affordability of housing, continuing isolated pockets of relative deprivation and ongoing threats to health and the environment from a continued dependence on motor vehicles.

In terms of the production of the LDF measured against the milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) 2006, Chapter 3 shows that considerable progress has been made. Milestones were met for all of the LDF Development Plan Documents being produced, including the adoption of the Core Strategy in February 2007 and Submission of the General Development Control Policies Document in September 2006. Milestones were, however, missed for two Supplementary Planning Documents (the West of Horsham Masterplan SPD and Planning Obligations SPD) although in the case of the latter, the adoption milestone was missed by only three months. Since April 2007, progress has continued to be made against the updated LDS 2007 with the adoption of the Site Specific Allocation of Land DPD in November and of the General Development Control Policies DPD in December. This progress will be fully reported in the next AMR.

LDF monitoring requirements have necessitated the development of new indicators that encompass more social, economic and environmental factors. Building on previous AMRs, the new monitoring framework is now becoming established and this has resulted in a more thorough reporting of progress against a wider range of indicators than was possible last year. Acting on the advice of the Inspectors at various LDF Examinations, the monitoring framework has been reworked and simplified. This framework is provided in Appendices 1 – 3 with commentary and analysis being provided in Chapter 4.

Some progress has been made on the reporting of the eighteen DCLG Core Output indicators (key indicators that all Councils must provide to the DCLG on an annual basis). For example there have been considerable enhancements to the reporting of the two biodiversity indicators and the reporting of the renewable energy indicator now includes the target to 2010. Against this, resource redeployment at the County Council has resulted in difficulties in reporting on both of the DCLG transport indicators and proxy measures have had to be used. Although the monitoring reported for these core output indicators inevitably reflects a baseline position before the Core Strategy has had an opportunity to affect the direction of spatial planning in the District, the

indicators do show that Horsham District is making good progress against established national, regional and local targets in many areas of spatial planning allowing good reason for optimism at this early stage. Both housing and employment floorspace provision show a continuing healthy progress; possibly better than could have been expected in the period immediately before LDF adoption. Local services provision, whilst down on the high figure reported 2005/06, is still reasonably healthy.

At this stage, with the Core Strategy only being adopted at the end of the monitoring period, it is still not possible to report progress against all of the locally derived LDF and SA/SEA indicators, although this has been done where possible and considerable progress has been made since last year. Valuable baseline data has been included on a wide variety of indicators such as the number and value of planning obligations secured, the condition of SSSI sites and the water quality of the District's rivers. Again, this data will be of most value as a comparator with that presented in future years. This will allow the full picture of the success and effects of the LDF policies to emerge and allow the Council properly to manage the process of policy implementation and to guard against or mitigate significant adverse effects.

Taken as a whole, therefore, the monitoring reported in this AMR has provided a further dimension to the baseline data established by both the previous reports. More emphasis has also been placed this time on the progress of the District's planning policies within the South East regional perspective. Nevertheless, the 2006/07 monitoring period is still very much a period of transition to the new planning system. The next AMR will be significant in its reporting on the final position regarding the implementation of the 1997 Local Plan and in reporting on the first full year of policy implementation flowing from the Core Strategy (2007). In addition, by the time of writing the next AMR, the Secretary of State's decisions regarding the final draft of the South East Plan should also be known.

## **CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Introduction**

1.1.1 This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), the third to be produced under Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, will set out the progress made in relation to the Council's Local Development Framework for the period covering the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2006 to the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007.

1.1.2 In terms of what Annual Monitoring Reports should seek to achieve, local authorities are required (under section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and by PPS12), to undertake five key monitoring tasks, all of which are inter-related. The five key tasks are as follows:

- Review actual progress in terms of local development document preparation against the timetable and milestones in the Local Development Scheme;
- Assess the extent to which policies in local development documents are being implemented;
- Where policies are not being implemented, explain why and to set out what steps are to be taken to ensure that the policy is implemented; or whether the policy is to be amended or replaced;
- Identify the significant effects of implementing policies in local development documents and whether they are as intended; and
- Set out whether policies are to be amended or replaced.  
(Section 35, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004)

1.1.3 The intention therefore, is to provide an update on the progress of the LDF documentation, as well as to update the mandatory DCLG output indicators and, where relevant, to start to provide feedback on indicators included within the Council's emerging LDF Documents.

### **1.2 Who prepared this Annual Monitoring Report?**

1.2.1 This AMR has been prepared by the Strategic and Community Planning Department which is responsible for the development and implementation of the Local Development Framework, using District, County and National level data.

### **1.3 2005/2006 Annual Monitoring Report**

1.3.1 The 2005/2006 AMR was successfully submitted to the Government Office of the South East before the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2006 deadline. No official feedback on the 05/06 AMR has been received from GOSE.

1.3.2 A public consultation on the completed 2005/06 AMR was held from the 31<sup>st</sup> December 2006 until the 30<sup>th</sup> March 2007 and a comments form was made available within the document and online. No comments were received in response to this consultation.

## 1.4 Key methodology and principles employed

1.4.1 In line with current central government guidance, four methodological principles were applied in the creation of this AMR. The principles are:

- **The utilisation of existing data** – where possible existing data sources have been used although new relationships with existing bodies have been formed in order to close data gaps that exist in relation to new indicators. This process will be ongoing over the next year as the first Horsham District development plan documents are adopted;
- **Consistency** – The Council is continuing to evolve its monitoring systems to conform to the new monitoring year and to develop consistent monitoring approaches, in line with sub-regional, regional and national methods. The Council has been, and will continue to be active in the pursuit of co-operation and co-ordination within the County and the South East Region;
- **The setting of objectives, policies, targets and indicators** – within this report, the Council has outlined the information required to monitor those indicators that have or will be adopted and which have been set out within LDF documents. Whilst local indicators have been identified, more work is still required by the Council to ensure that these indicators are measurable.
- **A forward looking approach** – future editions of this report aim to assess the implementation and effects of LDF policies; however, at this stage the emphasis is still upon the construction of the methodology necessary to collate robust and credible baseline data against which the effects of the very recently or yet to be adopted LDF policies will be measured in future reports.

1.4.2 The challenge in reporting on the progress of the Local Development Framework and its constituent policies is to cut through the plethora of available data and provide a report that is concise, readable and relevant. It remains a priority to avoid an overly complex report, with the principal objective being to make the process of policy creation and implementation as transparent as possible, whilst ensuring relevant evidence is available to support planning policy.

1.4.3 On the basis of the nil response to the consultation held on the 2005/06 AMR, it has been decided not to repeat the exercise for the 2006/07 AMR. However, should you have any suggestions on how this AMR could be improved; the Strategic and Community Planning Department would welcome your comments:

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## **CHAPTER 2: CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 A key requirement of the AMR is to provide a contextual baseline position of social, environmental and economic circumstances for the District, for use in the assessment and creation of policy. In order to minimise duplication in data collection, contextual indicators are predominately based on those included within the Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment and the national Performance Indicators produced by this Council on an annual basis.

### **2.2 Physical Environment**

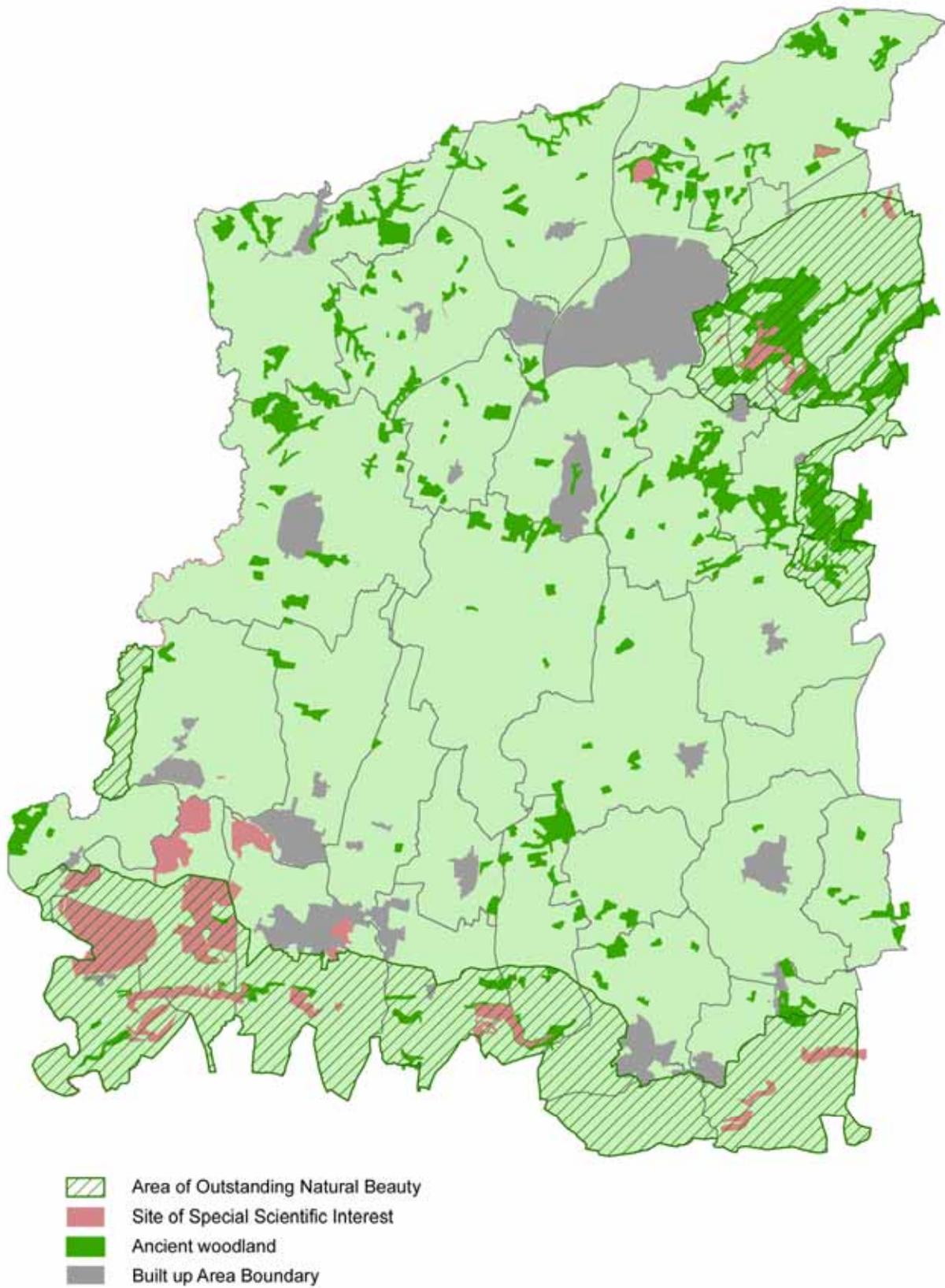
2.2.1 Horsham District is situated within the south-east region of England, in the County of West Sussex, covering an area of 530km<sup>2</sup> (205 miles<sup>2</sup>) and is predominately rural in nature. Villages and small market towns are distributed across the District, with the largest urban area being the historic market town of Horsham. Due to historic patterns of land use, much of the landscape of the District is still heavily wooded with a considerable amount of ancient woodland (as classified by English Nature). These areas of woodland are important in landscape terms and also for their biodiversity.

2.2.2 The landscape and biodiversity of Horsham District varies greatly; 21% of the land area has been designated as a nationally important Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. There are two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty in the District; the High Weald situated in the north-east of the District, and the Sussex Downs situated along the southern boundary of the District. Work is currently ongoing to designate the South Downs, including parts of the south of the District as a National Park. There are also a number of significant Sites of Special Scientific Interest throughout the south and the north east of the District.

2.2.3 The recent analysis of accessible natural greenspace provision within the South East commissioned by Natural England and the Forestry Commission concluded that Horsham District was well provided with accessible natural greenspace with 68% of households being with 2 km of a greenspace of at least 20 ha in size. Overall 84% of households met one or more of the accessibility standards, although the report uncovered several locations within the centre of the District where households were more than 10 km from suitable greenspace provision.

2.2.4 In addition to showing the boundary of the District, Figure 2.1 indicates the Built-up Area Boundaries, as designated within the Local Development Framework (showing key urban areas), as well as areas of Ancient Woodland, Sites of Special Scientific Interest and the two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

**Figure 2.1: Horsham District: Key Environmental Designations**



## **2.3 Demographic Structure**

- 2.3.1 National Statistics latest 2006 mid year population estimates show the District's population to now total 128,300 (an increase of 2500 over that quoted in the 2005/2006 report). This increase is partly the result of natural population growth, although the majority is accounted for by in-migration. Projections by West Sussex County Council suggest that by 2011 the population of the District is likely to be around 134,900. This takes into account the expected level of new housing.
- 2.3.2 In terms of population structure, males represent approximately 48.6% and females 51.4% of the population. 59.4% of the population is of working age (16-64yrs for males and 16-59yrs for females) compared to a UK total of 62.2%. Statistics show that the proportion of residents over the age of 65 years (17.4%) within Horsham District is now greater than the South-East (16.5%) and the national average (16%). 2004 ethnicity statistics show the population to be predominately white British (92.8%) with an increasing proportion of white 'other' Europeans (including Irish) which currently make up 4.6% of the population. A variety of other ethnic groups complete the total for the District and add to the diversity of the region. Horsham District residents enjoy a life expectancy of 79.9 for men and 83.4 years for women. This is a longer life expectancy than the national average of 76.9 for men and 81.4 for women (ONS, 2005).

## **2.4 Social and Cultural Issues**

- 2.4.1 Horsham District has a rich and varied heritage ranging from prehistoric sites to Roman roads and more modern cultural centres such as The Capitol, Horsham Museum and the Pavilions leisure centre. These facilities have proved to be popular; for example the Horsham District leisure centres catered for 856,376 users between them during 2006/07 and Horsham Museum received 37,796 visitors throughout the same period.
- 2.4.2 Other examples of the rich local heritage include Anglo-Saxon settlements, the remains of the Wealden iron working industry and many timber framed buildings. In addition to these sites, 1746 buildings have been designated as listed buildings and 37 Conservation Areas have been designated for their special architectural or historic interest.
- 2.4.3 In terms of recycling, the District is performing well; it is considered that recycling rates help show our commitment to the preservation of the local environment through reducing the amount of waste that is taken to landfill sites or incinerators. For the 2006/07 period, a total of 8,137 tonnes of waste was recycled. This represented 15.19% of the total refuse stream with a 98% collection rate for kerb-side recycling across the District. In addition, a further 12,178 tonnes of waste was composted during the same period.
- 2.4.4 In the last AMR there was concern expressed over the statistic that the amount of waste collected per head of population in the District had increased by 1.20% to 0.44 tons per person. During 2006/07 this figure has now decreased very slightly to 0.43 tons per person within the District. Nevertheless, this level of domestic waste and its subsequent handling and disposal has spatial planning implications for the District. WSCC deals with waste planning across the County and it is likely that, in light of a forecasted increase in population, additional storage, disposal and processing capacity within Horsham District will be required. Therefore, the Council needs to further develop the District's recycling facilities and to encourage further ways to minimise the production of waste.

2.4.5 Horsham District is generally a very safe place to live. Recent figures show that overall crime rates average out at approximately 4.6 incidents a month per 1000 residents (2006/07 average). This figure represents a small increase from that reported in the last AMR although it is still significantly lower than the 7.4 incidents a month per 1000 residents reported for the whole Sussex Police area. The long term trend in reported crime over the last five years has been downward in Horsham, mirroring the trend in the South east and indeed in the country as a whole.

## **2.5 Deprivation**

2.5.1 The 2004 Index of Multiple Deprivation produced by the former ODPM, now DCLG, provides an overall measure of how deprived a District is by scoring a wide range of issues, including income, employment, health, education, housing and crime. The Index shows that 96.6% of all local authorities across the UK experience higher levels of deprivation than can be found in Horsham District.

2.5.2 The very low levels of social and economic deprivation identified by the Index do however, mask local pockets of relative deprivation in the following wards; Billingshurst and Shipley, Horsham Park and Roffey South, although even these are less deprived than the average UK electoral ward. Looking at the individual measures that comprise the index, it can be seen that the only indicator where Horsham District wards show any real level of deprivation is in the barriers to housing and services where approximately half of the wards, largely in the rural areas of the District, are more deprived than the average across the UK.

2.5.3 In line with the findings discussed above, recently identified deprivation issues in the District include; a lack of affordable housing in rural areas; a lack of access to facilities for those without a car; an inability for the young people to access the facilities they would like (Horsham District Council Youth Strategy 2003); and, in some rural villages, families have problems accessing child care (Horsham District Community Profile 2002).

## **2.6 Education**

2.6.1 Education statistics from the Department for Education and Skills reveal that the percentage of pupils achieving the expected level 4 or above at Key Stage 2 (age 11) within Horsham District now stands at 87% for English and 85% for Maths during 2006. This compares to 80% for English and 75% for Maths across the South East. At Key Stage 3 (age 14) the percentage of pupils achieving the expected level 5 or above is 84% for English and 87% for Maths. Both of these figures are the highest in West Sussex and one of the highest in the South East Region.

2.6.2 At GCSE, the 2005 figures show that the percentage of pupils in the District achieving five or more qualifications at A\*-C grade was 71.5%, compared to an average for the South East Region of 59.7%. The percentage gaining 5 or more GCSE passes at A\*-G grade was 97.4%, the highest figure for West Sussex and the second highest in the South East in 2006. The number of full time entrants (aged 18-20) to higher education facilities rose significantly from 610 to 675 in 2006.

## **2.7 Economy**

2.7.1 Horsham District has a diverse economy with 76,200 people of working age (16–64 yrs for males and 16-59 yrs for females), the majority of whom work within the District. In total the District supports 59,000 jobs which give a job density of 0.77 (the ration between the working age population and the number of jobs within the district). The job

density figure compares to an average for the South East of 0.88 and indicates the extent to which Horsham is partially reliant on jobs outside of the District. The largest sectors of employment in Horsham District are; distribution, hotels & restaurants (28.4%); banking and information technology (22.5%) and; health, education and public administration (20.7%). Notwithstanding the dominance of the service sector, over 5000 of the District's jobs are in manufacturing, (11.5% of the total) which represents a small increase on the same figure in the last AMR. In spite of the rural nature of the District, agricultural employment levels now only total approximately 2%.

2.7.2 Unemployment within the District was shown by the Office of National Statistics to stand at 1.1% in March 2007. This figure compares favourably to the 1.6% unemployed for the South East Region and 2.6% for Great Britain as a whole. The average annual income of Horsham District residents now stands at £37,890 gross which is significantly above the South East annual income rate of £33,278 (2006 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings).

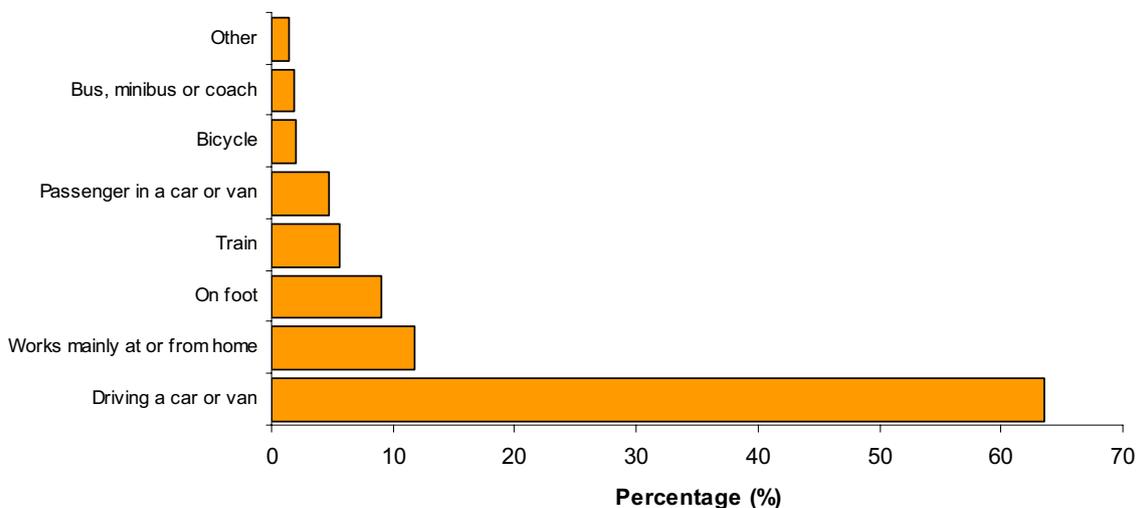
2.7.3 The latest available Department of Trade and Industry statistics show that within the District approximately 460 new business registrations occurred in 2005, although there were also 435 de-registrations of businesses, leaving a total of 5,535 VAT registered businesses. This small net gain in the number of registered businesses reverses the decline in 2004 and indicates perhaps a healthier period for small and medium sized businesses within the District.

2.7.4 The Horsham District retail health check (2005) found the main rural towns and villages in the District to have a good overall provision of retail services, with common high street food retailers being supplemented by more specialist and locally owned stores. There was a small net gain of 5 in the number of retail businesses registered within the District in 2005. Significantly, in August 2006, a Beales departmental store opened in the former Alders unit on the edge of Horsham town centre; the vibrancy of the market town was quoted as being major attraction by the company.

## 2.8 Transport and Spatial Connectivity

2.8.1 The methods used by Horsham residents to travel to work is shown in figure 2.2 below which is based on 2001 census figures.

**Figure 2.2: Methods of travel to work for Horsham District residents**



2.8.2 Figure 2.2 shows clearly the dominance of the private car in journeys to work and represents a significant challenge for the District in terms of encouraging more sustainable transport choices in the future. Figure 2.2 reflects the fact that car ownership is very high in Horsham District, with 47.7% of households owning two or more cars compared to only 29.5% across the South East region. Only 12.45% of Horsham households do not own a car at all compared to 26.84% of households across the South East.

2.8.3 The majority of those Horsham District residents who do use public transport to get to work use the train from one of the District's eight railway stations. Seven of these stations are served by the Southern Rail Arun Valley Railway whilst Warnham is served by Southern's Dorking and Surrey Hills rail line. Southern Railway has reported that in 2006/07 89.83% of its services within the District met punctuality standards (either on time or within 4 minutes of time). This figure is fractionally (0.4%) down on the 2005/06 period whilst still representing a sustained improvement over the 2003/04 and 2004/05 periods.

## 2.9 Housing and Built Environment

2.9.1 The table below shows a breakdown of dwelling prices since 2002. The strong rise in prices within the District is pronounced, particularly for terraced and semi detached properties which have respectively increased 54% and 82% since April 2002. Conversely, flats and detached houses have experienced relatively more modest increases of 36% and 44% respectively. Nevertheless, the overall increases underlie the continuing problem of affordability particularly for first time buyers within the District but also a more recent but increasing problem for people trying to move from a flat to a house.

**Table 2.1 Average House Price Breakdown in Horsham District: 2002-2007**

Date	Detached (£)	Semi-Detached (£)	Terraced (£)	Maisonette/ Flat (£)	All (£)
April 2007	<b>435 857</b>	<b>303 256</b>	<b>230 784</b>	<b>166 418</b>	<b>301 250</b>
April 2006	<b>408 813</b>	<b>250 762</b>	<b>217 189</b>	<b>159 542</b>	<b>280 465</b>
April 2005	<b>398 937</b>	<b>232 050</b>	<b>202 564</b>	<b>144 963</b>	<b>267 606</b>
April 2004	<b>386 867</b>	<b>223 911</b>	<b>195 639</b>	<b>145 539</b>	<b>255 985</b>
April 2003	<b>340 013</b>	<b>196 605</b>	<b>181 940</b>	<b>122 439</b>	<b>224 324</b>
April 2002	<b>302 794</b>	<b>166 440</b>	<b>149 652</b>	<b>122 007</b>	<b>201 790</b>

(HM Land Registry: [www.landreg.gov.uk](http://www.landreg.gov.uk)).

2.9.2 The 2003 Horsham District Housing Needs Survey revealed much about the makeup of the District's housing stock and indicated the presence of affordability problems at several points within the market. Specifically, it was found that there was a significant shortfall in the supply of 1 bed flats for first time buyers and in the supply of 2 bed houses, although the supply of 2 bed flats was more or less in balance with demand across the District. In most parts of the District there was a surplus of 3 and 4 bed houses. However, the main reason for the surplus in larger properties is the high prices demanded and therefore the limited affordability of this type of housing. The

study shows clearly that many residents of the District do aspire to owning these types of property but are limited by the cost. Clearly, the Council must balance the basic accommodation needs of residents with more aspirational requirements.

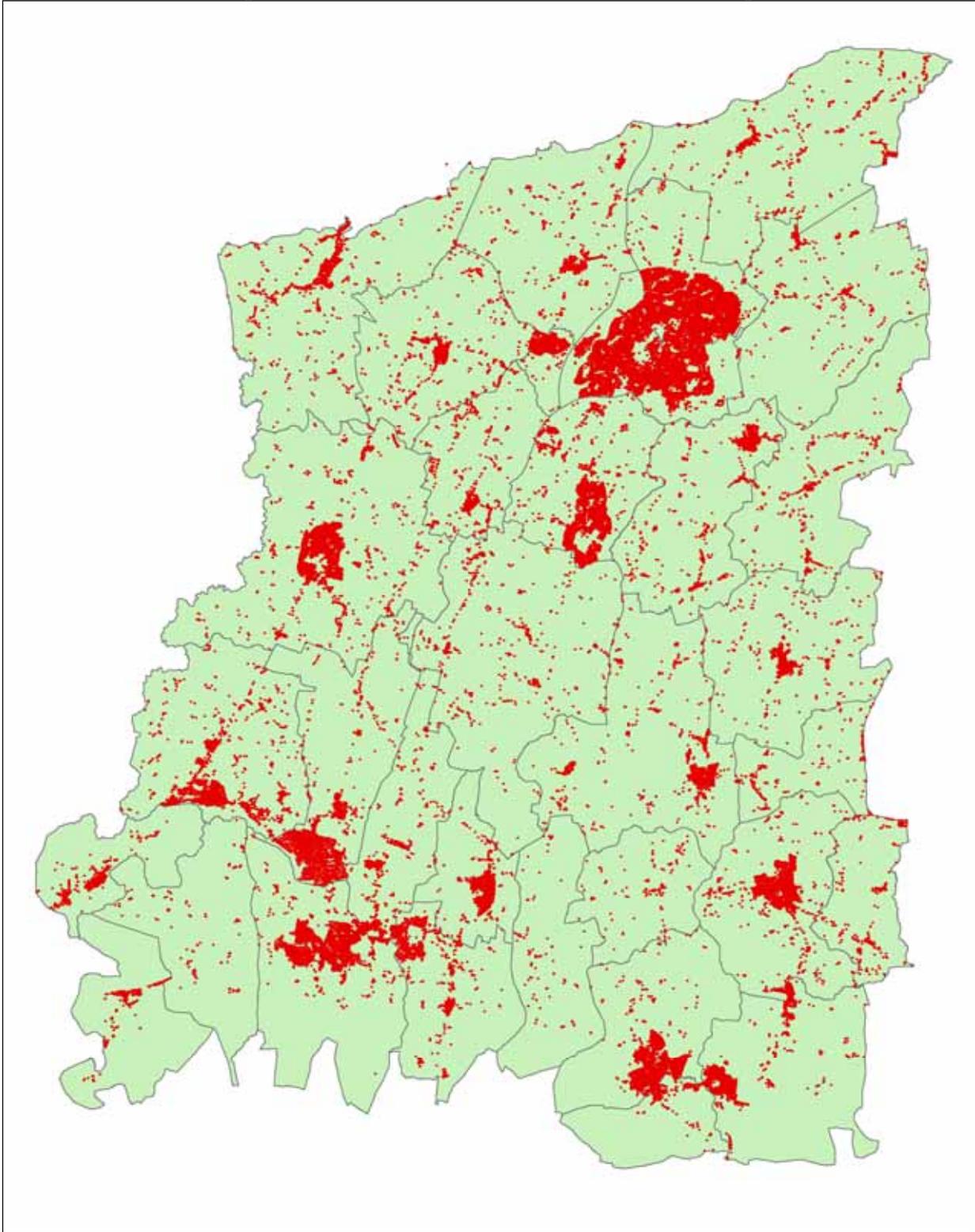
- 2.9.3 In addition to the deficits in certain types of market priced housing, there is a severe shortfall in affordable housing within the District. At the end of March 2007 there were 1,413 households on the Districts housing waiting list. It has been calculated using DCLG housing needs formulas that there is a total annual shortfall of 822 affordable dwellings within the District, and even this high figure does not include those households who are expected to leave the District over the next few years due to a lack of affordable housing.
- 2.9.4 In addition to the identified need for socially rented and shared equity housing, it is acknowledged that it has become increasingly difficult for people, especially the young, even those on reasonable incomes, to move onto the property ladder within the District. Table 2.2 below provides a simple and widely recognised indicator of this problem by showing the ratio between the average house price within the District and the average gross annual salary. This indicator gives most meaning as a comparison tool and it is a concern that the ratios have increased from the 9:1 and 7:1 reported in the 2005/06 AMR.

**Table 2.2: The Horsham District house price to income ratio**

Average house price (1st quarter 2007)	Average 2006 gross annual salary for Horsham District residents	Ratio of house price to income
£301,250	All workers - £31,373	10:1
	Full-time only - £37,890	8:1

- 2.9.5 Figure 2.3 below is a useful aid to show the distribution of housing stock across the District. Clearly the north of the District is more heavily populated than the South and this trend will continue in light of the planned new residential developments set out within the emerging LDF. The emerging South East Plan will also help to continue this trend for development in the north and will require the Council to create more homes within the Gatwick sub-region, covering the north eastern portion of the District.

**Figure 2.3: Distribution of the District's housing**



## **2.10 Overall Sustainability**

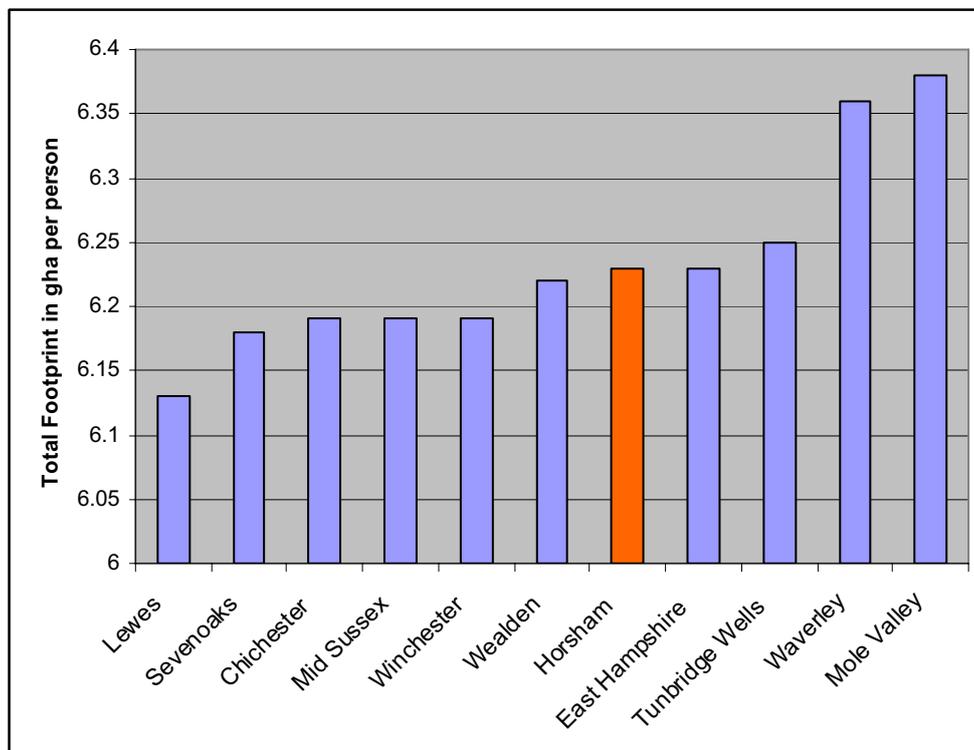
2.10.1 Increasing the sustainability of activities within the District is a key priority of the Council which has a duty to promote the sustainability of its own functions as well as those of individuals, companies and organisations within the District. Finding a simple measure of sustainability is not an easy task due to the complexity of sustainability

itself. However, the ‘Ecological Footprint’ concept has been developed specifically to provide a comparative tool that is both easy to understand and useful in its ability to summarise the overall sustainability of an area, be it local authority or nation.

2.10.2 The Total Ecological Footprint of an area is a measure of the amount of the World's total usable land area that would in theory be required to sustain the present level of economic and other activities within the area. The activities included in the assessment include the amount of land that would be required not only to grow the food crops consumed, but also the space needed to provide the energy and water and raw materials required to provide the housing, jobs, transport, services and consumable goods that are consumed in the area. The abstracted measurement used is ‘global hectares per person’ (gha) and for the planet to be genuinely sustainable in all its activities the measurement would have to average 1 gha per person. Any result over this amount is an indication of the relative unsustainability of the area being measured.

2.10.3 Horsham's Total Footprint is indicated in Figure 2.4 below in comparison to ten similarly sized local authorities from West Sussex and other neighbouring counties. The comparison authorities selected is important because those with very little rural area, such as Crawley or those with particularly high levels of public transport would not provide an accurate comparison with Horsham District. The data is provided by the Stockholm Institute that has performed the assessment as a baseline using 2001 census data. The Institute is currently working on updating this assessment, initial for 2003 data.

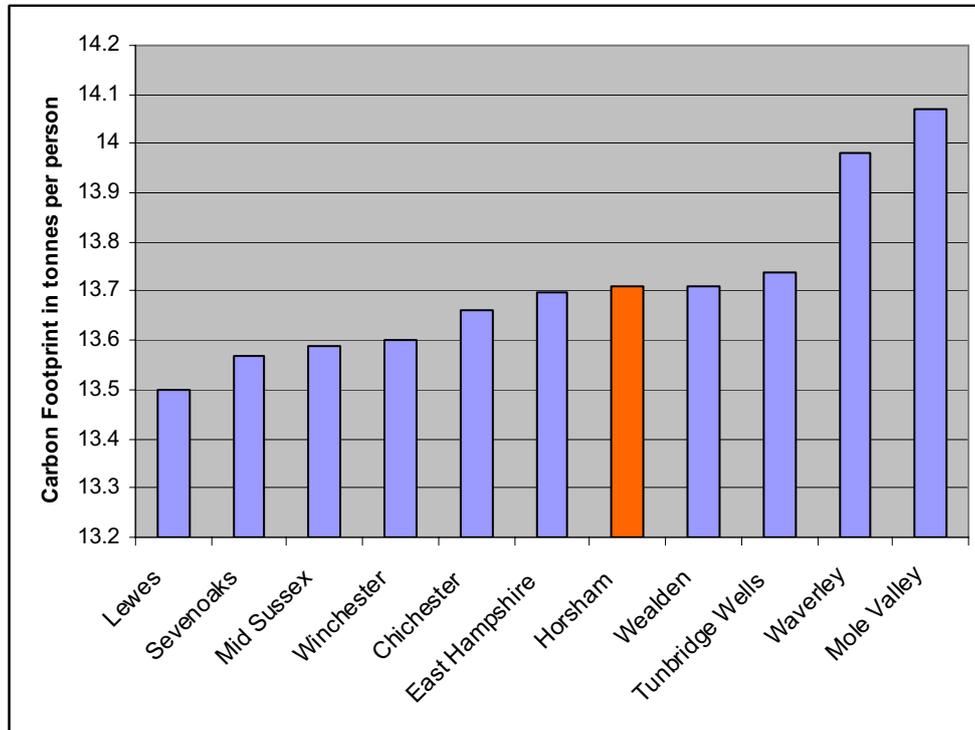
**Figure 2.4: Total Eco Footprint for Selected Local Authorities (2001 baseline assessment)**



2.10.4 Figure 2.4 shows that all of the selected local authorities have similar footprints which reflect the UK average of about 6.1 gha. This indicates that the selected authorities are less sustainable overall in terms of resource usage at least than the average for the UK. Horsham's figure of 6.23 gha is higher than other West and East Sussex districts but somewhat lower than equivalent districts in Surrey. This pattern is reflected in the

Carbon Footprint comparison that is shown in Figure 2.5 below, again based on data from the Stockholm Institute to give a 2001 baseline assessment. The Carbon Footprint gives a measure of the total tonnes of carbon released through the activities of the areas assessed and is again shown per person.

**Figure 2.5: Carbon Footprint for Selected Local Authorities  
(2001 baseline assessment)**



## **CHAPTER 3: UPDATE AND REVIEW OF THE LDS AND THE SAVED LOCAL PLAN**

### **3.1 Introduction**

- 3.1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the production of a Local Development Scheme (LDS). The LDS is a three year programme timetabling the document that the Council intends to produce. These documents are called Local Development Documents (LDDs) which, together with other supporting documents will make up the LDF. The LDS reflects the Council's key strategic planning priorities as the existing 1997 Horsham District Local Plan is phased out and replaced by the adoption of the key LDF documents. The LDS also sets out the 'key milestones' for the production of each of the LDDs.
- 3.1.2 The primary purpose of this chapter is to outline whether the timetable for the preparation of the LDDs set out in the LDS has been met up to the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007. **This is shown in the yellow shaded areas below.** The LDS relevant to the 2006/07 period (LDS 2006) sets out the milestones against which the documents will be reviewed (See Figure 3.1). This LDS was initially published in March 2006 and was subsequently brought into effect by Council resolution on the 19<sup>th</sup> July 2006 following authorisation from the Secretary of State.
- 3.1.3 This chapter also outlines, in a second section for each of the relevant documents, whether the timetable for the preparation of the documents from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007 – December 2007 has been met. There is also a third section, where relevant, that indicates, in general terms, the timetable of future work that is currently being considered. This assessment of document preparation beyond the period covered by the current AMR is provided in order to clarify the milestones and future work direction of the Council for the 2007/08 period and beyond. This further review of the documents has been recommended as good practice by the Government Office for the South East. This assessment will be made against the LDS relevant to the 2007/08 period (LDS 2007) that was brought into effect by Council resolution on the 27<sup>th</sup> June 2007 following authorisation from the Secretary of State (Figure 3.2).





### 3.2 Statement of Community Involvement

#### Period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2006 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007

3.2.1 The LDS 2006 programmed an early review of the SCI. This was needed as comments from the Government Office for the South East required some changes to the documents being prepared that will form part of the Local Development Framework. As the 2006 adopted SCI identifies appropriate consultation methods for each individual document, it needed to be reviewed in order to reflect the content of the revised LDS. Therefore, in accordance with the LDS 2006, an Issues and Options consultation version of the SCI was produced in May 2006. This was followed, in accordance with the LDS 2006 by community participation in the Preferred Options Stage which included the publication of the Preferred Options SCI on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2006 after which there was a six-week period of consultation, during which 12 representations were received.

3.2.2 The revised SCI was submitted to the Secretary of State on 6<sup>th</sup> February 2007 in accordance with LDS 2006. Five representations were received during the six weeks following Submission and these were considered alongside the SCI by David Robbins who was appointed to conduct the Examination on behalf of the Secretary of State.

#### Period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007 – 1<sup>st</sup> December 2007

3.2.3 The Inspector's Binding Report on the SCI was received in April 2007 indicating that the document was sound. The Council made the changes that had been required by the Inspector and finally adopted the SCI on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2007, comfortably ahead of the programmed date in the LDS.

#### Period beyond December 2007

3.2.4 The recent Planning White Paper has suggested the need for reform of the way in which SCI documents are produced and adopted and it is anticipated that this process will be simplified. The Council has not yet taken a view of the need to review the current SCI or indeed the timing of any such review and will await the outcomes of any legislation arising from the White Paper.

### 3.3 Core Strategy

#### Period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2006 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007

3.3.1 Following the submission of the Core Strategy in late 2005 and in preparation for the Examination Hearings, Pauline Butcher was appointed as Programme Officer in order to prepare the administrative, procedural and programming matters for the Core Strategy and SSAL Examinations. Alan Foster DipTP MRTPI and David Vickery DipTP MRTPI were appointed as joint lead Inspectors to run the Examination. The Pre-Examination Meeting was held on 22<sup>nd</sup> May and the Examination Hearings were held between 5<sup>th</sup> and the 21<sup>st</sup> of September 2006 in accordance with LDS 2006.

3.3.2 The Inspectors' Binding Report on the Core Strategy was received in January 2007. This report indicated that the Core Strategy was 'sound' subject to a number of amendments which were made by the Council before formal adoption of the document on the 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2007, slightly ahead of the timetable set out in LDS 2006.

### **Periods 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007 – 1<sup>st</sup> December 2007 and beyond December 2007**

- 3.3.3 LDS 2006 scheduled an early review of the Core Strategy to take account of the emerging South East Plan. To this end the Council began a major 'visioning exercise' during the autumn of 2007 in order to begin the review process alongside the review of the Community Strategy; to be called the 'Sustainable Community Strategy'. The report on the initial visioning work is due in January 2008 and this will be followed by a 'backcasting' workshop event in February followed by further community involvement work later in the year. It is anticipated that the Issues and Options stage of the Core Strategy review document will be published towards the end of 2008.

### **3.4 Site Specific Allocations of Land**

#### **Period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2006 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007**

- 3.4.1 LDS 2006 set no key milestones for the SSAL during this period. This is because the Inspectors appointed to conduct the Examinations on Horsham's Core Strategy and Site Specific Allocations of Land documents requested that the Council delay the SSAL Examination until receipt of their binding report on the Core Strategy. Their reason for this decision was that the contents of the Core Strategy binding report may affect some Site Specific representations made, where they are not in accordance with the overall development strategy as expressed in the Core Strategy. In practice this meant that certain representations and alternative sites were excluded at an early stage from the SSAL Examination as they were not in accordance with the Core Strategy.

#### **Period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007 – 1<sup>st</sup> December 2007**

- 3.4.2 In accordance with LDS 2007, the Pre-Examination Meeting for the SSAL took place on 16<sup>th</sup> April 2007 and subsequently the Examination Hearings were held from 12<sup>th</sup> June to 6<sup>th</sup> July 2007. The independent Inspectors considered the alternative development sites and boundary changes as part of the Examination of the SSAL DPD, including the 1,165 representations received on the Alternative Development sites and Boundary Changes Document in addition to the 404 representations received on the Submission DPD itself. The Inspectors' Binding Report was received on 3<sup>rd</sup> October and indicated that the DPD was sound, subject to a number of changes. After making the required changes, the SSAL was formally adopted on 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2007, ahead of the timetable set out in the LDS.

#### **Period beyond December 2007**

- 3.4.3 It had originally be intended to programme an early review of the SSAL in order to reflect to need to allocate further sites to meet the PPS3 'Five-year rolling land supply' requirement. In addition, the early review was suggested as a strategy to allow for the probable increase in annual supply that will be required by the South East Plan, once adopted. However, in the Binding Report for the Core Strategy, the Inspectors determined that 'contingency sites' DPD was required and therefore, the Council has begun preparation of the Reserve Housing Sites DPD which is programmed within LDS 2007 and will be reported on in the next AMR. As a result of these changes, no review of the SSAL is considered to be required until after the review of the Core Strategy (see above).

### 3.5 General Development Control Policies

#### Period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2006 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007

- 3.5.1 Following the Preferred Options stage in late 2005 and early 2006, the General Development Control Policies DPD was submitted to the Secretary of State on the 1<sup>st</sup> September 2006. Approximately 200 representations were received. An Alternative Policy Boundaries Document was published for consultation in November 2006 and a further 29 representations were received. All of the relevant milestones for this document within the LDS 2006 were met during this period.

#### Period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007 – 1<sup>st</sup> December 2007

- 3.5.2 David Vickery was appointed on behalf of the Secretary of State to conduct the Examination into the General Development Control Policies DPD and, in accordance with LDS 2007, the Pre-Examination Meeting took place on 25<sup>th</sup> June 2007. Subsequently the Examination Hearings were held from 4<sup>th</sup> to the 7<sup>th</sup> September 2007 and the Inspector's Binding Report was received on 16<sup>th</sup> November indicating that the DPD was considered sound, subject to a number of changes.

#### Period beyond December 2007

- 3.5.3 It is anticipated that the General Development Control Policies DPD will be formally adopted by the Council on 21<sup>st</sup> December 2007, comfortably meeting the relevant milestone in LDS 2007. The Binding Report on the DPD called for an early review of the document in order to complete the transition from a 'development control' to a 'development management' approach. However, the Council considers that any such review would not be possible before the review of the Core Strategy and indeed the review of the Core Strategy may itself obviate the need for a separate development management policies document.

### 3.6 West and North West of Crawley Joint Area Action Plan

#### Period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2006 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007

- 3.6.1 LDS 2006 clarified the joint working approach by changing the name of the document from an Area Action Plan, to a Joint Area Action Plan. In addition, a Joint Members Steering Group was established with representatives from both Horsham District Council and Crawley Borough Council. The function of this steering group is to both set a direction for the work of the Joint Area Action Plan and to advise the respective Councils on the eventual determination of planning applications for any development West of Crawley. In accordance with LDS 2006, an Issues and Option document was published for consultation on the 29<sup>th</sup> September 2006. Around 360 representations were received during this consultation.

#### Period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007 – 1<sup>st</sup> December 2007

- 3.6.2 The Preferred Options document was originally programmed in both Authorities' (Horsham District Council and Crawley Borough Council) LDS 2006 to be published in the spring of 2007. However, as explained in the previous AMR the document took rather longer to prepare in the light of the Inspectors' Binding Report on the Horsham District Core Strategy and due to the scope of information that needed to be collected at the Issues and Options stage. A revised timescale was set out in both Authorities' LDS 2007 that continued to reflect the need to deliver this strategic development

location as soon as practicable. Consequently, and in accordance with both Authorities' LDS 2007 the Preferred Options document was published for consultation on 19<sup>th</sup> October 2007. Approximately 250 representations were received during the six week consultation period.

**Period beyond December 2007**

- 3.6.3 It is anticipated that the JAAP will be Submitted to the Secretary of State in May 2008. Following the six-week period for representations, there may need to be a further consultation on any alternative development sites and boundary changes that are suggested in the previous consultation. At this stage, it is expected that the Pre-Examination Meeting will take place in September 2008 and that the Examination Hearings will be held in December and January 2008/09.

**3.7 West of Horsham Masterplan / Area Action Plan**

**Period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2006 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007**

- 3.7.1 The LDS 2006 changed the status of this document from an Area Action Plan (which is a DPD) to a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), titled 'The Land West of Horsham Masterplan'. This change was made to reflect advice from the Government Office of the South East and the level of detail already specified within the Core Strategy (Policy CP7). As a result of this change, the type of milestones for the document has been altered, as reflected in Figure 3.1.

- 3.7.2 The early evidence gathering and engagement with local stakeholders has been ongoing during this period. This process was found to be more complex and time consuming than had been originally anticipated, particularly in relation to meeting the challenges of developing practicable transport solutions. In addition there was some doubt until the receipt of the Inspectors' Report on the Core Strategy over whether an Area Action Plan would be required rather than an SPD. The resulting delay to the publication of the draft SPD meant that it was not possible to meet the milestone set out in the 2006 LDS.

**Period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007 – 1<sup>st</sup> December 2007**

- 3.7.3 Following further intensive work, the draft Masterplan SPD was published for formal consultation on 24<sup>th</sup> September 2007, in accordance with LDS 2007. This was followed by a six-week period of consultation during which 191 representations were received.

**Period beyond December 2007**

- 3.7.4 The outcome of the consultation work is currently being used to develop the final version of the SPD. It is expected that this will be adopted by the Council in May 2008, again in accordance with LDS 2007.

**3.8 Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document**

**Period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2006 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007**

- 3.8.1 The draft SPD was published on the 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2006 for public comment. Approximately 35 representations were received. Due mainly to the consequences of other necessary amendments to the LDF document programme as detailed above, the period set aside for consideration of representations on the draft SPD had to be increased in order to ensure that the resources were available to properly take account of the complex and

technical issues involved in developing the final SPD. Therefore, the milestone within the LDS 2006 to publish the final SPD in March 2007 could not be met.

**Period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007 – 1<sup>st</sup> December 2007**

- 3.8.2 The Planning Obligations SPD was finally adopted on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2007 in accordance with LDS 2007.

**Period beyond December 2007**

- 3.8.3 As the early introduction by the Government of a Planning Gain Supplement has now been abandoned, there are no plans to review the Planning Obligations SPD in the current LDS. However, the development of the Sustainable Construction SPD during 2008 may give rise to the need for a review, as might the recently announced Government plans for the reform of the planning obligations framework.

**3.9 Gypsy and Travellers Sites Development Plan Document**

**Period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2006 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007**

- 3.9.1 The intention of this DPD is to set out the findings of a Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment, that will determine the level of site provision required within Horsham District and aim to allocate; as appropriate, both permanent and transit sites. In accordance with LDS 2006, the 'Issues and Options' document was published for public consultation on 3<sup>rd</sup> November 2006 and approximately 70 representations were received.

**Periods 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007 – 1<sup>st</sup> December 2007 and beyond December 2007**

- 3.9.2 According to LDS 2007, the Preferred Options document is programmed for publication in May/June 2008, with the Submission Document following in August or September 2008 and Examination Hearings scheduled for April of the following year. It is expected that all milestones will be met for this DPD and future AMR's will provide an update on the progress made.

**3.10 Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment**

- 3.10.1 Following the publication of a scoping report and Draft Final SA/SEA Report at earlier stages of the LDF programme, a Final Sustainability Appraisal Report was submitted to the Secretary of State along with the Core Strategy and Site Specific Allocations of Land Document in November 2005. This took into account any changes as a result of the previous consultation on the preferred options.
- 3.10.2 Following the receipt of the Inspectors' Binding Report on the Core Strategy, changes were needed to separate the Final SA/SEA Reports for both the Core Strategy and Site Specific Allocations of Land Document as these had originally been submitted together with a combined SA/SEA document. The final SA/SEA for the Core Strategy was published alongside the main document when it was adopted on the 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2007 and alongside the SSAL DPD when it was adopted on 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2007.
- 3.10.3 During the 2006/07 monitoring year, SA/SEA reports were also published for: The General Development Control Policies Submission Document (Final SA/SEA Report); The West and North West of Crawley JAAP (Scoping Report); The Gypsy and Travellers Sites DPD (Scoping Report); and for the Planning Obligations Draft SPD (Interim SA/SEA Report).

3.10.4 The procedure differs somewhat for supplementary planning documents, such as that for Planning Obligations. For SPDs the SA/SEA initial scoping report is prepared before the draft SPD is published. The interim SA/SEA report is published in conjunction with the draft SPD and the final SA/SEA report will be published when the Council adopts the SPD.

### **3.11 Saved Horsham District 1997 Local Plan**

3.11.1 The 1997 Horsham District Local Plan was 'saved' for a period of 3 years in September 2004 to ensure the District had a policy framework for the determination of planning applications. As the adoption dates of key Local Development Framework documents has drawn nearer, the weighting afforded to the policies of the LDF in the determination of planning decisions increased. Towards the end of the 2006/07 monitoring year the Core Strategy was formally adopted and has consequently replaced the 1997 Local Plan in terms of setting the overarching strategy of spatial planning within the District. In addition the other 'Submitted' DPDs became material considerations when determining planning applications during the 2006/07 period.

3.11.2 The Local Plan policies relating to development control were saved until September 2007. Where Local Plan policies will need 'saving' beyond this time, due to the DPDs which are intended to replace the 'saved' policies not having reached adoption, the DCLG regulations normally require local authorities to request an extension of the 'saving' period. However, this was not considered necessary for Horsham District as the Core Strategy had already been adopted and both the Site Specific Allocations of Land and the General Development Control Policies documents, although not yet adopted, had each been through an independent Examination and were close to formal adoption.

3.11.3 Appendix 5 of this report highlights how the transition from the 1997 Horsham District Local Plan to the emerging LDF occurred during the 2006/07 period, showing which policies/allocations have been saved, which ones removed and which ones had been implemented already. The implementation and effectiveness of the 1997 Local Plan policies (that were 'saved' for the whole of the 2006/07 period) is then considered in more detail in Chapter 5 – Policy Performance.

### **3.12 LDS Summary**

3.12.1 The 2006/07 period was again one characterised by a rapidly evolving situation as regards the bedding down of the LDF production procedures. Evolving guidance from the Planning Inspectorate based on very recent experience gained in the first few independent Examinations has obliged the Council to make a number of changes to the LDF Programme which have had far-reaching consequences for our ability to meet all the milestones set out in LDS 2006. On the positive side, a majority of the milestones have been met including, crucially, the adoption of the Core Strategy (see Table 3.1 below). Nevertheless, for the reasons outlined above, two milestones have simply been beyond the reach of even the most determined efforts.

**Table 3.1: Summary of the LDS review for the 2006/07 period**

<b>Document within the LDS</b>	<b>Key Milestones (and LDS 2006 deadline)</b>	<b>Date Key Milestone met</b>	<b>successfully met</b>
Statement of Community Involvement	Issues and Options (August 2006)	May 2006	✓
Core Strategy	Adoption (March 2006)	February 2006	✓
Site Specific Allocations of Land DPD	No key milestone set	N/A	N/A
General development Control Policies DPD	Submission (October 2006)	September 2006	✓
Land West and Northwest of Crawley JAAP	Issues and Options (November 2006)	September 2006	✓
Land West of Horsham Masterplan SPD	Draft SPD (March 2007)	September 2007	✗
Planning Obligations SPD	Adopted SPD (March 2007)	June 2007	✗
Gypsy and Travellers Sites DPD	Issues and Options (December 2006)	November 2006	✓

3.12.2 The Council remains committed to achieving the production of its LDF within a challenging timescale and this is reflected in the revisions to the LDS (LDS 2007). However, we are also determined to ensure that the quality of the documents and the standard of the work that goes into their production are at the highest possible level and it has therefore been important to set milestones which are realistic and achievable over the 2007/08 monitoring period and beyond.

## **CHAPTER 4: MONITORING INDICATORS AND PROGRESS TOWARDS TARGETS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

- 4.1.1 The central government guidance, *Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide*, seeks the establishment by local authorities of a 'framework of indicators' against which planning policy performance can be measured. The first type of indicator in this tiered approach is the 'contextual indicator' which describes the wider social, environmental and economic background against which the LDF will operate. These indicators are dealt with in Chapter 2 of this AMR.
- 4.1.2 The second type of indicator is the 'significant effect indicator'. These are used to assess the significant social, environmental and economic effects of the LDF policies. These indicators inform the monitoring of policy effects on sustainability and are closely related to the SA/SEA reports produced alongside each DPD. At this stage it is too early to include data on significant effects, beyond provision of a baseline where it has been possible to gather data. However, after the adoption of the Core Strategy and other DPDs, the monitoring of significant effect indicators will be reported in the AMR.
- 4.1.3 The third indicator type is the 'output indicator'. These are used to measure in a consistent and quantifiable way the actual performance of LDF policies. This chapter sets out the District's performance against both the DCLG prescribed core output indicators and, where data is available, the local indicators identified by the Council within each relevant DPD and SPD.

### **4.2 Output Indicators**

- 4.2.1 Monitoring data relating to the DCLG core output indicators is set out below. Each of the DCLG Core Output Indicators that the Council is required to report against is dealt with in turn below. Indicators 5: Minerals and Indicator 6: Waste, are reported by West Sussex County Council and the results are not included within this report. It should be noted that a number of DCLG indicators are also used to assess one or more LDF policies.
- 4.2.2 The section on core output indicators is followed by an analysis of data against the framework of local indicators where this is possible at this stage. This framework includes indicators relating to the adopted Core Strategy as well as to the Site Specific Allocations of Land Submissions DPD, the General Development Control Policies Submission DPD and the Adopted Planning Obligations SPD. Although each of these LDF documents has its own distinct set of indicators and targets (see Appendix 1), many of these indicators serve more than one document. The intention in this AMR will be to highlight these interrelationships between the local indicators which together comprise a coherent framework against which the progress on the implementation of LDF policies and the significant effects of these policies may be measured.
- 4.2.3 For each of the LDF documents only limited monitoring of indicators is possible at this stage and the emphasis in this AMR remains on the provision of an appropriate monitoring baseline. However, this chapter will outline the monitoring systems that will be used to assess each document's policies. As other LDF documents are adopted over the coming years, their indicators will

also be included within subsequent reports. Indicator tables providing the basic indicator and target details for each of the documents can be found in the following Appendices; Appendix 1 – LDF Monitoring Framework; Appendix 2 – Sustainability Monitoring Framework and; Appendix 3 - Site Specific Allocations of Land indicators.

### 4.3 DCLG Core Indicator 1: Business Development

- 4.3.1 The DCLG Business Development indicators relate most closely to Horsham District's Core Strategy Spatial Objective 5 that aims 'to provide for business and employment development needs, particularly for existing local businesses'. The West Sussex Structure Plan 2001-2016, Policy NE1 indicates that provision should be made for 190,000 square metres of employment floorspace by 2016 including existing commitments. Planning for growth at the same rate, the Core Strategy originally identified a target of 215,000 square metres by 2018, although this was reduced slightly to 210,000 by the Inspectors in the Binding Report on the Core Strategy public Examination. The position by the end of March 2007 is shown in table 4.1 below:

**Table 4.1: Employment floorspace completions and commitments against target**

Net additional employment floorspace (Use Classes B1, B2 & B8)		Square metres
Completed and occupied 01/01/2001 to 31/03/2006		68,450
Completed and occupied 01/04/2006 to 31/03/2007		16,931
Commitments for future provision to 31/03/2007		31,570
LDF Allocations	Wealden & Warnham Brickworks	20,100
	West of Horsham Strategic Location	9,500
	West of Crawley Strategic Location	12,500
<b>Total</b>		<b>159,051</b>

Planned additional employment floorspace 2001 - 2018	210,000
Net employment floorspace still required by 2018	<b>50,949</b>

- 4.3.2 The figures in table 4.1 include employment floorspace comprising offices and light industry (use class B1), general industry (use class B2) and storage and distribution (use class B8). The figures for additional financial and professional services provision (use class A2) have been excluded from the totals. It should be noted that the floorspace figures provided for the three allocations are very much estimates at this stage and the total floorspace provided may vary as these allocations progress through the planning system.

**Table 4.2: Employment land completed by type 2006/07 (DCLG core indicator 1a)**

	Classes				Total
	B1 a	B1 c	B2	B8	
Completed Office	2313	0	0	0	<b>2313</b>
Completed Industrial	0	5080	2369	7169	<b>14618</b>

- 4.3.3 Table 4.2 above indicates the amount of gross internal employment floorspace completed by type between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2006 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007

**(DCLG Core Indicator 1a).** Gross internal floorspace includes the entire area within buildings but does not include the area taken up by internal or external walls. It is clear from the figure that most of the employment floorspace added within the District was for storage and distribution industries (B8). This would be expected given the space requirements of those operations. Out of a total of 36 businesses that comprise the additional floorspace, 12 were office businesses (B1 a), 12 were light industry (B1 c), 6 were general industrial (B2) and 6 were in the B8 use class. There were none in the B1 b class; research and development facilities.

4.3.4 The overall total gross internal employment floorspace completed within this AMR period is 16,931 square metres. This represents a decrease over the 2005/06 total which was 27,838 square metres.

4.3.5 The **DCLG core output indicator 1b** requires local authorities to monitor the amount of new employment floorspace developed by type in specific employment or regeneration areas that have been identified in the LDF. The Council originally identified five such areas; Brinsbury Centre of Rural Excellence; Shoreham Cement Works; Warnham and Wealden Brickworks; The West of Crawley Area of Study and; West of Horsham. However, as a consequence of the Inspectors Binding Report on the Core Strategy, Brinsbury was removed as an Employment allocation. Equally, although Shoreham Cement Works is referenced in Policy CP10 of the Core Strategy, it is not considered an allocation for employment uses as defined by the DCLG Core Output Indicators. There were no employment developments completed within any of the employment areas in 2006/07.

**Table 4.3: Employment land completed by type in 2006/07 on previously developed land (DCLG core indicator 1c)**

	Classes				Total
	B1 a	B1 c	B2	B8	
<b>Completed Office</b>	629	0	0	0	<b>629</b>
<b>Completed Industrial</b>	0	3429	2316	750	<b>6495</b>

4.3.6 The amount of employment floorspace completed on previously developed land in 2006/07 (**DCLG Core Indicator 1c**) was 7,124 square metres. This represents 42% of the total employment floorspace completed (16,931 square metres). This marks an increase in the proportion of completions on previously developed land over the 30% figure for 2005/06. Nevertheless, the majority of completions are still on greenfield sites. This certainly indicates the success of policies within the District to encourage farm diversification in order to ensure the countryside is economically productive. Nevertheless if this trend continued, there could be a danger of a mismatch between the location of employment and housing within the District. This will need to be carefully monitored over the coming years.

4.3.7 **DCLG core output indicator 1d** seeks a report of the total available employment land by type. This calculation is comprised of two components; land with planning permission for employment uses and; land identified or allocated within the LDF. Table 4.4 below relates to a combination of these components.

**Table 4.4: Land with planning permission for employment use by type (DCLG core indicator 1d)**

	B1 a	B1 c	B1 Mixed	B2	B8
<b>Total in hectares</b>	<b>10.67</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>6.33</b>	<b>8.67</b>	<b>7.18</b>

- 4.3.8 The total quantity of land with employment floorspace planning permissions amounts to 19.96 hectare, whilst the land allocated within the LDF for future employment floorspace amounts to 14.5 hectares. The total available employment land for 2006/07 is therefore 34.46 hectares.
- 4.3.9 The last two DCLG core output indicators focus on the losses of employment land within the local authority area (**DCLG core indicator 1e**) and those losses that were to residential development (**DCLG core indicator 1f**). The Council's ability to report accurately against these indicators is limited by the early stage of the LDF. Nevertheless, as far as can currently be determined, there were no losses of employment land within Horsham District during the 2006/07 monitoring year.

#### **4.5 DCLG Core Indicator 2: Housing**

- 4.5.1 The DCLG housing core indicators relate most closely to the Core Strategy Spatial Objective 4, which aims "to ensure the provision of a sufficient number of dwellings to meet the requirements specified by the West Sussex Structure Plan 2001-2016". This Structure Plan requirement set out in Policy NE1 is for 9,335 new dwellings (gross) to 2016. This has been rolled forward to 2018 in order to meet the requirements of the Core Strategy Policy CP4 – Housing Provision, resulting in a gross provision of 10,575 dwellings over the plan period.
- 4.5.2 It is anticipated that this figure will increase to meet additional requirements made by the South East Plan, once adopted. For example, the South East Plan EiP Panel Report published in August 2007 called for an additional 30 dwellings a year to be completed annually within the remainder of the District (those areas not within the Gatwick Diamond Sub-Region). This requirement, and any others that may be accepted by the Secretary of State, will need to be reflected in future versions of the AMR. At this stage, however, the housing supply will continue to be based on Policy CP4 as set out above.
- 4.5.3 Government guidance indicates that local authorities should use housing trajectories which support the 'plan, monitor and manage' approach to housing delivery rates in order to show both past and estimated future housing completion performance. Trajectories, such as those produced in Figure 4.1 below, are updated annually and must indicate the completions and conversions over the past five year period and must also show an estimate, based on robust evidence, of the future completions and conversions during the period to 2018 covered by the Core Strategy (2007). They therefore offer a 'snap-shot' in time to demonstrate how we will progress towards meeting the agreed housing provision totals outlined above.
- 4.5.4 It will be noted from Figure 4.1 presented below that the projected housing numbers for the strategic development location west of Crawley (2,500 gross to 2018) has not been included in the trajectory. The reason for this is that the Council's position regarding the west of Crawley development location is that

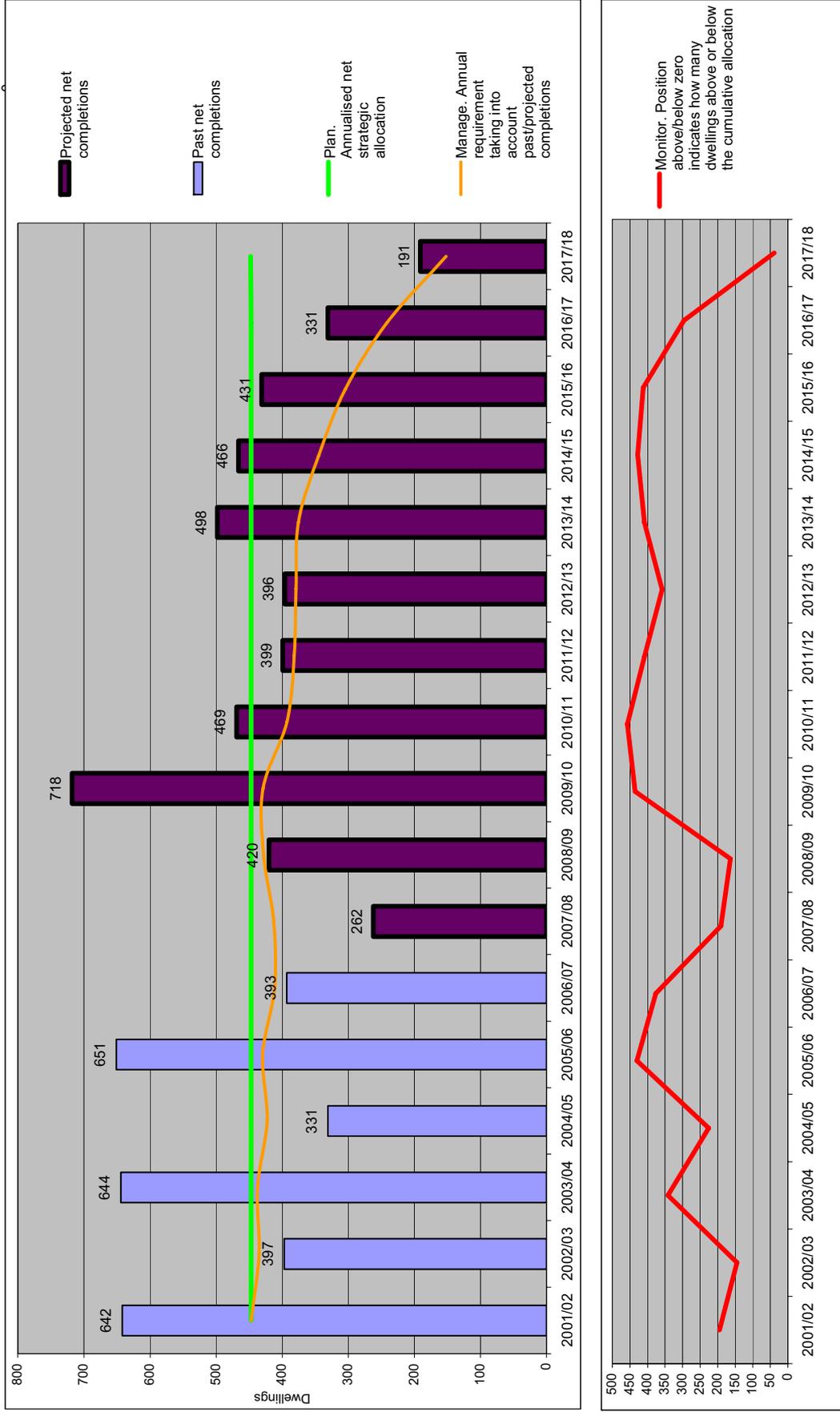
it represents a sub-regional strategic allocation intended specifically to meet internally generated growth needs of Crawley. Therefore these housing numbers should be 'ring-fenced' and the potentially very complex issues involved in the phasing and delivery of this strategic development should not impact on the overall delivery rates for Horsham District. This approach was fully supported by the Inspectors conducting the Examination into the Core Strategy and their reasons for accepting the approach are detailed in Section 4 of their Binding Report. In order to monitor the expected completions west of Crawley, and indeed west of Horsham, Figure 4.2 has been included below. This indicates clearly the anticipated phasing of both of the strategic developments to 2018 and will be updated in future years to show actual as well as expected completions.

Figure 4.1: Housing Trajectory for Horsham District 2006/07 (table and chart)

Horsham: Net actual and projected housebuilding, 2000-2018 (based on expected completions for West of Horsham, but excluding west of Crawley)

	ACTUAL COMPLETIONS										PROJECTED COMPLETIONS									
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18		
Completions (allocated sites including West of Horsham)	94	417	174	260	126	289	153	36	140	513	372	305	407	375	340	240	100			
Completions (non-allocated sites)	267	288	258	414	264	414	281	241	323	219	122	108	105	105	105	105	105			
Total Past Completions	361	705	432	674	390	703	434													
Total Projected Completions								277	463	732	494	413	410	512	480	445	345	205		
Estimated losses	19	63	35	30	59	52	41	15	43	14	25	14	14	14	14	14	14	14		
Past net completions	342	642	397	644	331	651	393													
Projected net completions								262	420	718	469	399	396	498	466	431	331	191		
Cumulative net completions		642	1039	1683	2014	2665	3058	3320	3740	4458	4927	5326	5722	6220	6686	7117	7448	7639		
Plan. Annualised net strategic allocation		447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	447	448		
Monitor. Position above/below zero indicates how many dwellings above or below the cumulative allocation at any point in time		195	145	342	226	430	376	191	164	435	457	409	358	409	428	412	296	39		
Manage. Annual requirement taking into account past/projected completions		447	435	437	423	430	411	413	428	429	393	382	379	376	345	305	242	152		

Horsham District Housing Trajectory graphs (net). Based on expected completions for west of Horsham, but excluding west of Crawley

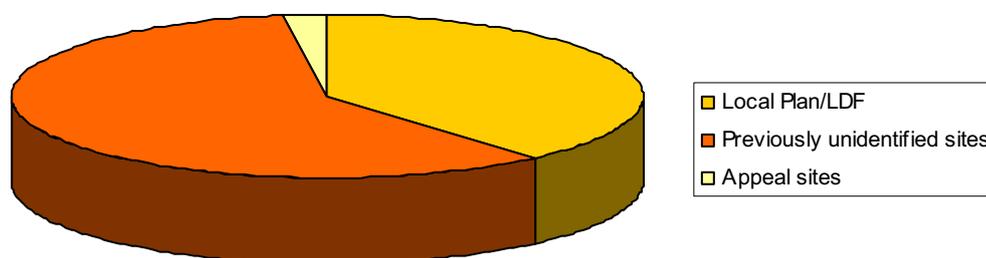


**Figure 4.2: Estimated phasing of the West of Crawley and West of Horsham Strategic Developments**

		06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	2001-2018
West of Crawley	Expected	0	0	0	0	50	150	400	400	400	400	400	300	<b>2500</b>
	Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
West of Horsham	Expected	0	0	0	150	200	200	250	300	300	300	200	100	<b>2000</b>
	Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>

4.5.5 **DCLG core indicator 2a (i)** seeks to report the net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document, whichever is the longer. This is shown on Figure 4.1 in the 'past net completions' line in the table and by the blue bars on the graph. Over the previous five years (2002 – 2007) the total amounts to 2,416 dwellings. The West Sussex Structure Plan runs from 2001 to 2016 and therefore the total net number of dwellings completed in the District within this plan period is 3,058 dwellings. The net additional dwellings completed for the current year (2006/07) was 393 dwellings (**DCLG core indicator 2a (ii)**). Figure 4.3 below shows the breakdown of the total 2006/07 net completions figure by origin. 59% of the 393 dwellings were built on previously unidentified sites, 39% were identified within either the 1997 Horsham District Local Plan or the Site Specific Allocations of Land Submission Document, and 2% were added as the result of planning appeal decisions.

**Figure 4.3: Origin of net housing completions for 2006/07**



4.5.6 **DCLG core indicator 2a (iii)** requires a statement of the projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period. This information can be found in the 'projected net completions' line on the table of Figure 4.1 and by the burgundy coloured bars on the graph. Taking account of the actual and projected losses over the life of the Plan (to 2018), the past completions indicated above now leave a net requirement for 4,542 dwellings excluding the west of Crawley strategic location. A small surplus of 39 dwellings is additionally projected at this stage.

4.5.7 The annual net additional dwelling requirement (**DCLG core indicator 2a (iv)**) is shown on the trajectory by the 'Plan. Annualised net strategic allocation' line in the table and by the green line on the graph. Excluding west of Crawley, the annual figure is 447 per year (448 in the final year). These figures are 'fine-tuned' by taking into account the previous completions at any point in the trajectory which are very likely to fluctuate due to the phasing of development. Therefore, the annual average number of net additional

dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous years' performance (**DCLG core indicator 2a (v)**) is shown on the last line of the trajectory table in Figure 4.1 (Manage. Annual requirement taking into account past/projected completions) and by the orange line on the graph.

- 4.5.8 Looking at the graphed elements of the trajectory, it can be seen that the burgundy coloured bars, showing the future plan period, allow the relative importance of the west of Horsham strategic development, phased for 2009 onwards, to be gauged in the overall estimated delivery rates. The red line graph underneath the bars indicates the overall position in terms of performance against the cumulative housing allocation at any point in time. This indicates that the past and projected completions remain well above the cumulative housing allocation at every point during the plan period. There is a 'dip' in the graph between 2007 and 2009 before the west of Horsham development commences. However, once that development begins to be built out, the line remains well above the cumulative allocation position until 2018. It can be concluded from this that the Council is able to show both a five and ten year land supply as required by PPS3. In addition however, as required by the Inspectors Binding Report for the Core Strategy, the Council is currently preparing a Reserve Housing Sites DPD that will identify further housing sites that can be brought forward should future AMR trajectories indicate that a satisfactory five or ten year land supply can no longer be demonstrated.
- 4.5.9 It should be noted from Figure 4.1 that there is a current anticipated surplus of 39 dwellings. This is likely to fluctuate throughout the life of the plan and represents a small buffer in case of actual completions failing to correspond with predicted completions. It is not the intention of the Council to build more homes than are required and future monitoring of the surplus will allow us to manage phasing and delivery rates in the final years of the plan in accordance with the 'plan, monitor and manage' principle.
- 4.5.10 Table 4.5 below shows the gross numbers and percentage of new and converted dwellings on greenfield and on PDL (previously developed, or 'brownfield' land) (**DCLG core indicator 2b**). The figures for 2006/07 indicate that the District has, for the fifth consecutive year, achieved its highest level of completions on PDL, far exceeding the Government target of 60% of new dwellings on PDL and the District target of 48% (over 2001 -2018). However, the high PDL figure is largely due to the transition from the previous local plan to the new LDF. All of the 1997 Local Plan identified greenfield allocations have now been completed, but as yet the strategic locations and the smaller greenfield sites contained within the SSAL have not yet come forward for development. This leaves the smaller brownfield sites to make up almost all of the completions in 2006/07 and it is thought that once these sites begin to be developed, a correction in the level of completions on PDL will take place.

**Table 4.5: Numbers and proportions of gross completions on previously developed land (DCLG core indicator 2b)**

	Greenfield	PDL	Total
2001/02	423 60%	282 40%	705 100%
2002/03	187 43.3%	245 56.7%	432 100%
2003/04	119 17.7%	555 82.3%	674 100%
2004/05	59 15.1%	331 84.9%	390 100%
2005/06	63 9%	640 91%	703 100%
2006/07	33 7.6%	401 92.4%	434 100%
Total	884 26.5%	2,454 73.5 %	3,338 100%

4.5.11 It should be noted that, in accordance with agreed practice across West Sussex, the figures in Table 4.5 do not include dwellings completed on 'exceptions sites' for affordable housing. For Horsham District the relevant exceptions sites comprised of two dwellings on a PDL site in 2004/05 and 40 dwellings on a Greenfield site in Billingshurst in 2005/06.

4.5.12 The overall average density of dwellings completed within the District in 2006/07 was 27.8 dwellings per hectare. This is shown in Table 4.6 which breaks the completed units down into three density categories as required by **DCLG core indicator 2c**. It will be noted that the relatively small proportion of dwellings built at very low densities has caused the overall average to fall below the PPS3 indicative minimum of 30 dwellings per hectare. However, the vast majority of the dwellings completed were above; mostly well above the PPS3 indicative minimum density. For all larger sites of ten or more units (which represented 64% of the total completions), the average density was 65.1 dwellings per hectare.

**Table 4.6: Gross dwelling completions by site density within Horsham District (DCLG core indicator 2c)**

Dwellings per Hectare (gross)	Units completed	Hectares	Average density	Percentages
Less than 30	68	9.5	7.2	15.7%
30-50	136	3.84	35.4	31.3%
Over 50	230	2.28	100.9	53.0%
All sites	434	15.62	27.8	100%

4.5.13 The final DCLG housing indicator involves the monitoring of affordable housing completions (**DCLG core indicator 2d**). This indicator relates closely to Core Strategy Spatial Objective 6 – 'To meet the diverse needs of the communities and businesses of the District'. The Core Strategy (adopted in February 2007) contains a strong policy (CP12) on the level of affordable housing that will be required in the District. It is expected that, over the plan period, this policy will help to increase the level of affordable housing delivered. Nevertheless, with the Core Strategy only being adopted late in this monitoring period, it is not realistic to expect completed development to be

meeting the adopted targets at this stage. Therefore, the data included in Table 4.7 below provides, for another year, the baseline indication for affordable housing completions.

**Table 4.7: Affordable housing completions in Horsham District (DCLG core indicator 2d)**

	Housing Association	Exception sites	Key Worker Housing	Sub-total (Affordable housing)	Private housing	Total	% affordable housing
Gross completions	33	0	0	33	401	434	7.6%
Net Completions	32	0	0	32	361	393	8.1%

4.5.14 Overall, the affordable housing completions were low in 2006/07. In part this reflects the particularly high rate of completions of affordable housing in 2005/06 (269 gross) as a number of the 1997 Local Plan allocations were built out. Now that the Local Plan allocations are complete, the current low figure indicates the level to which the District has depended for this period on the completion of windfall sites, from which the Local Plan did not require the provision of a proportion of affordable units. In addition to the 33 units completed and shown in Table 4.7, there were a further 41 extra care units completed during 2006/07 although these cannot be counted for the purposes of DCLG core indicator 2d.

#### **4.6 DCLG Core Indicator 3: Transport**

4.6.1 The DCLG core indicator 3 relates closely to the Horsham District Core Strategy Spatial Objective 9 which aims '*to reduce the expected growth in car based travel by seeking to provide choice in modes of transport where ever possible*'. The amount of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards set out in the LDF (**DCLG core indicator 3a**), is an indicator that the Council is again not able to monitor for the 2006/07 period. This is partly due to there being no parking standards currently set out within the LDF and also reflects that this data has not in the past been monitored by the Council. Permitted applications within Horsham District generally follow the parking standards adopted in 2003 by West Sussex County Council.

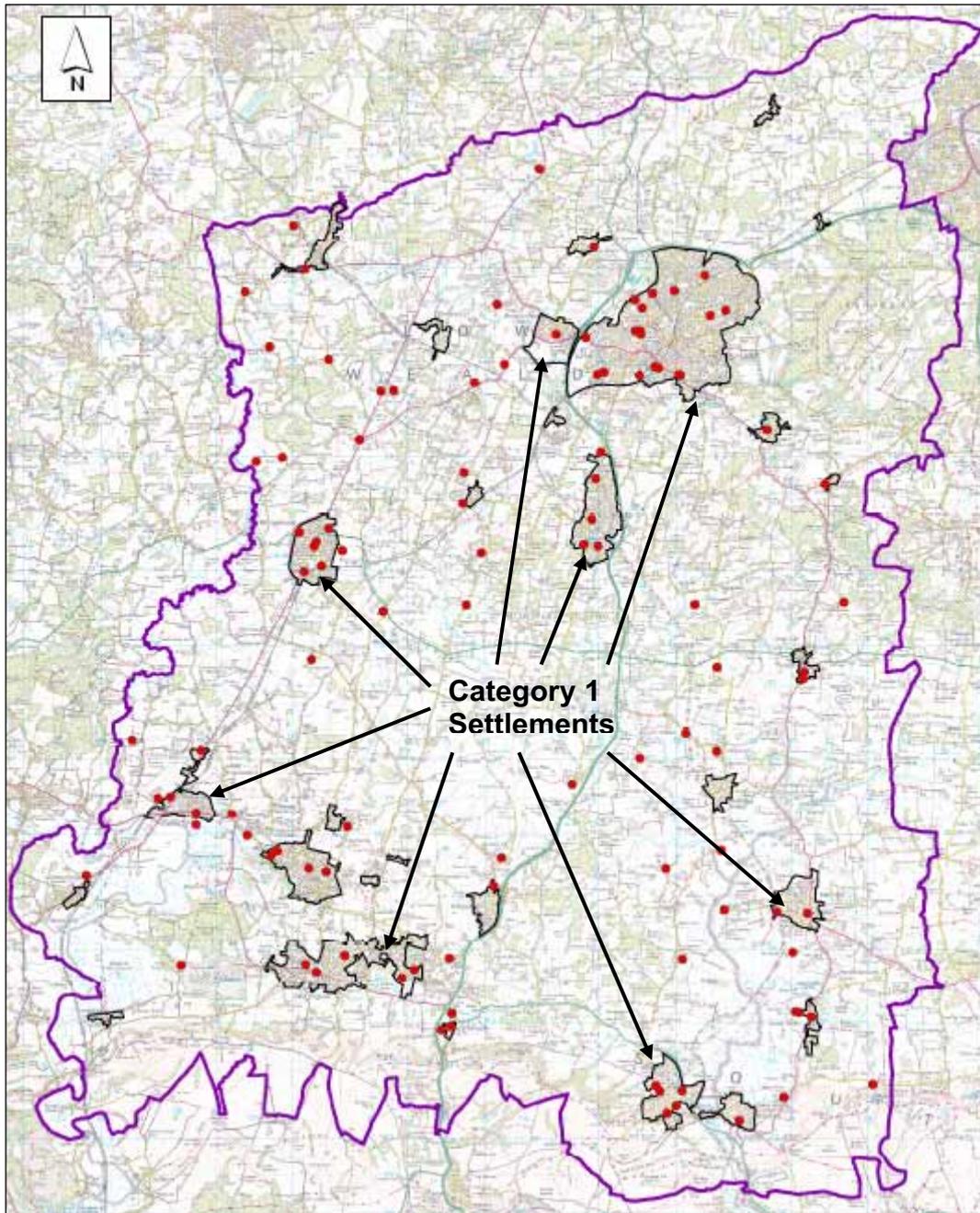
4.6.2 In the absence of a monitoring procedure, the Council must rely on the planning consultation advice on the County Council in relation to relevant applications. In this respect the County Council has confirmed that 100% of the applications that they have commented on and that were subsequently granted permission complied with the adopted parking standards during 2006/07. The Council will continue to seek a more satisfactory method of monitoring this indicator.

4.6.3 **DCLG core indicator 3b** requires local authorities to report the overall amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP surgery; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s). Unfortunately cuts and staff changes at WSCC have resulted in this indicator not being monitored for 2006/07. A number of Districts within the County, including Horsham, investigated the possibility of commissioning a consultant to prepare a report that would meet the requirements of DCLG 3b. However, the potential cost of

this route proved to be prohibitive. The Council will continue to seek a practical and cost effective way to monitor this in the future.

- 4.6.4 As a very simple proxy measure of the relationship between housing completions and important services that DCLG 3b seeks to measure, Fig. 4.4 is presented below. This indicates the location of the 110 housing completions sites (red dots) against the built-up area boundaries defined in the LDF. The key services (other than hospitals) that are included within DCLG 3b are located within the Category 1 and in some cases the Category 2 settlements that have been given built-up area boundaries. The map shows that most of the housing completion sites (including almost all sites with more than one dwelling completion) were located within the more significant and serviced settlements. However, a sizable proportion was completed outside of these settlements. These sites, generally comprising single dwelling completions, can largely be expected to fall outside the 30 minute radius of the key services. It is anticipated that Core Strategy Policy CP5 will make a significant impact on this pattern in the future with far fewer completions being expected outside of the Category 1 settlements.

**Figure 4.4: The location of 2006/07 housing completion sites**



4.6.5 It is clear that almost no development within the District has good accessibility to a hospital (as defined by the DCLG indicator 3b). Crawley Hospital operates only a limited number of services and has no A&E department. In reality many admissions to hospital from the north of the District are to either East Surry Hospital in Redhill or to Princess Royal Hospital in Haywards Heath. Neither of these are accessible within 30 minutes public transport travel from any point within the District. It should be noted that Horsham Hospital which operates a very limited service, generally only to outpatients, has failed to meet the DCLG definition of a hospital.

4.6.6 As a general point it should be noted that this indicator is complex to monitor, especially for rural areas where public transport is not always arranged as traditional scheduled bus services. Community bus services and new 'on-demand' services which are often both more cost efficient and customer focused than the traditional scheduled services complicate the monitoring model for this indicator. This reliability issue will itself need to be monitored by the Council as traditional bus services are gradually supplemented or indeed replaced by the new style of public transport services.

**4.7 DCLG Core Indicator 4: Local Services**

4.7.1 The Local Services DCLG core indicators assist in the assessment of the impact of our Core Strategy Spatial Objectives 6, 7 and 8, which aim:

- “To meet the diverse needs of the communities and businesses of the District”;
- “To protect and enhance community leisure and recreation facilities, and to assist in the development of appropriate tourism and cultural facilities” and;
- “To enhance the vitality and viability of Horsham town centre and the centres of the smaller towns and villages in the District”.

4.7.2 **DCLG core indicator 4a** requires a statement of the amount of completed retail, office and leisure development. This can be found in Table 4.8 below. Again this is the gross internal floorspace in square metres and is shown by use class type.

**Table 4.8: Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development (DCLG core indicator 4a)**

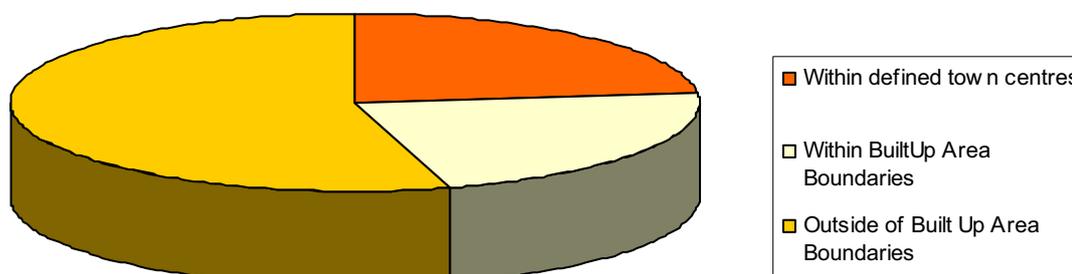
Use Class	A1	A2	B1 a	D2	Total
Gross internal floorspace in square metres	2,923	619	2,313	0	5,855

4.7.3 Table 4.8 shows that the total retail, office and leisure development completed in 2005/06 amounted to 5,855 square metres. It should be noted that this includes 2,313 square metres of office development (B1 a) that was also reported under DCLG indicator 1a in Table 4.2 above. Slightly less than 46% of all the development shown in Table 4.8 was completed on previously developed land. This figure is well down on that reported in 2005/06 mainly due to the completion in that year of the Pavilions Leisure Centre complex which accounted for 44% of the Districts entire retail, office and leisure development completions in the last AMR. Nevertheless, the fact that over 50% of the completions in 2006/07 were on greenfield land is an indication of the need for the policies in the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Document that seek to direct this form of development into PDL in the defined town centres.

4.7.4 Government guidance required local authorities to define town centre boundaries as part of the LDF Proposals Map. Correspondingly, **DCLG core indicator 4b** requires the Council to report the total quantity of retail, office and leisure development completed within the defined town centre boundaries. The largest of these is in Horsham itself, although Southwater, Billingshurst, Steyning, Storrington, Pulborough and Henfield also have town or village centres. Figure 4.5 below shows the distribution of the completions

between the centres, the remaining built up areas and the countryside, i.e. outside of the defined built up areas.

**Figure 4.5: The location of leisure, office and retail development completed within Horsham District 2006/07**



4.7.5 Figure 4.5 indicates that 23.4% of the retail, office and leisure development was completed within the town centres. Most of this was accounted for by the new Beales department store that was completed during the monitoring year. Development within the built up areas but outside of the centres accounted for 22.2% of the development with the remaining 54.5% being located outside of the built-up areas.

4.7.6 The DCLG Local Services indicators also include a requirement to report on the amount of open space within the District that is managed to Green Flag Award standard (DCLG core indicator 4c). The award is a marker of good quality in the management and maintenance of green spaces. To be eligible, the green spaces must be freely accessible to the public. Table 4.9 provides a breakdown of the green spaces within Horsham District that are managed to Green Flag Awards standards, although it should be noted that none of the spaces have, as yet, been specifically entered for the award.

**Table 4.9 Green spaces in Horsham District managed to a Green Flag Award standard (DCLG core indicator 4c)**

Name of green space	Area in hectares	Type of green space
Southwater Country Park	31.61	Country Park
Chesworth Farm	38.40	Country Park
New Street Gardens	0.08	Local Open Space
Warnham Nature Reserve	40.37	Nature Reserve
Horsham Park	22.25	Park
Pondtail Recreation Ground	1.35	Recreation Ground
Victory Road Recreation Ground	3.04	Recreation Ground
Bennetts Field	3.17	Recreation Ground
Monkmead Woods	11.5	Woodland
Leechpool and Owlbeech Woods	49.53	Woodland
<b>Total</b>	<b>201.3</b>	

4.7.6 The green spaces detailed in Table 4.9 represent 45.6% of all of the 441 hectares of open green space managed and maintained by the Council. It should be born in mind that these figures do not include green or open spaces managed and maintained by parish councils or by private organisations within the District as figures are not available for these areas. The figures above indicate that the amount of green space managed by the

Council to Green Flag Award standard has remained the same since the 2005/06 period.

#### 4.8 **DCLG Core Indicators 5 and 6: Minerals and Waste**

West Sussex County Council has responsibility for Minerals and Waste monitoring within the County.

#### 4.9 **DCLG Core Indicator 7: Flood protection and water quality**

4.9.1 The number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence or water quality grounds is reported under **DCLG core indicator 7**. This is a proxy measure of both inappropriate development in the flood plain and development that adversely affects water quality. Table 4.10 below details the circumstances of the five occasions during 2006/07 when the Council permitted development that was originally against the advice of the Environment Agency.

**Table 4.10: Planning permissions contrary to Environment Agency (EA) advice (DCLG core indicator 7)**

Number of Permissions subject to EA objection	Grounds for EA Objection	How the objection was resolved
2	Risk of Flooding	EA objection withdrawn after site visit prior to grant of permission
3	Request for flood risk assessment	EA withdrew objection subject to additional planning condition imposed on permission

4.9.2 Table 4.10 shows that all of the proposals, subject to initial EA objections, that were later permitted were resolved before permission was granted. Therefore, there were no (zero) occasions when the Council permitted development against the advice of the EA. In addition to Table 4.10, there were five objections from the EA to proposals that were either withdrawn by the applicants or refused by the Council and one that is still pending a decision. The total number of objections made by the EA during 2006/07 was 11, three less than in 2005/06.

#### 4.10 **DCLG Core Indicator 8: Biodiversity**

4.10.1 The DCLG core indicator 8 relates closely to Core Strategy Spatial Objective 2 which seeks to integrate the need for protection of the natural, built and historic environment. **DCLG core indicator 8(i)** requires the Council to monitor change in priority habitats and species (by type). The Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SBRC) is responsible for monitoring this data and has provided us with the information below. In addition to the monitoring of change in terms of the area of various habits and the percentage of those habits affected by planning decisions, The SBRC has also been able to monitor the change, on a County-wide basis, in priority plant and animal species that are found within Horsham District. This aspect of the monitoring is reliant on volunteers to record the protected and rare species and it is therefore only possible for the SBRC to provide indications of change at the aggregated County level as shown in Table 4.12.

**Table 4.11 Change in priority habitats by type  
(DCLG core indicator 8(i))**

Habitat	Area of Habitat	% of Horsham District	Area impacted by planning permissions	% of habitat impacted by planning permissions	Number of planning permissions
Ancient Woodland (sites over 2ha only)	2364.13	4.45 %	14.36	0.61 %	26
Broadleaf Woodland (overlaps with some ancient woodland sites)	4061.25	7.65%	65.31	1.61 %	65
Chalk Grassland	802.06	1.51 %	0.14	0.02 %	4
Ghyll Woodland	515.36	0.97 %	0.06	0.01 %	6
Grazing Marsh	1525.77	2.87 %	2.29	0.15 %	1
Heathland	249.29	0.47 %	0.00	0.00 %	0
Lowland Dry Acid Grassland (overlaps with some lowland meadow sites)	60.10	0.11 %	0.00	0.00 %	0
Lowland Meadows	399.86	0.75 %	0.00	0.00 %	0
Notable Road Verge	18.89	0.04 %	0.15	0.79 %	5
Reedbed	456.67	0.86 %	0.00	0.00 %	0
Vegetated Shingle	0.00	0.00 %	0.00	0.00 %	0
Wet Woodland	317.62	0.60 %	2.73	0.86 %	22
<b>Totals (Some overlapping within area totals can be expected)</b>	<b>10771.0</b>		<b>85.04</b>		<b>129</b>

N.B. All areas are in hectares (ha.) and the area of the whole District is 53,096.17 ha.

4.10.2 Table 4.11 above gives a measure of the impact that planning decisions made in 2006/07 have had on the priority habitats within the District. It will be noted that this is not exactly the same measure as that required by DCLG 8(i) and (ii) which requires a measure of change against completed development. The Council has previously found it impossible to provide the required GIS data to the SBRC in order to base the monitoring on completed rather than permitted development. However, with the assistance of WSCC it is thought that it will be possible to change the monitoring procedure to one that will more exactly fit DCLG 8(i) and (ii) for the 2007/08 period.

4.10.3 It is important to bear in mind that permitted development does not necessarily affect the habitat in a detrimental way. Some permitted development included above will be of very minor impact, for example a telecommunications mast, and other development may indeed serve to enhance the habitat either directly or through the operation of planning agreements signed in conjunction with the planning permission.

4.10.4 In terms of the change in the overall size of the various habitats, it is not possible to draw conclusions on a year-by-year basis as the habitat areas are only surveyed periodically and then by a range of different groups and organisations. For example, although it appears that the Ancient Woodland habit has increased in area by 7.19 ha. over that area stated in the 2005/06 AMR, this is likely to reflect a redefinition from the more common Broadleaf Woodland habitat rather than any 'gain' in the habitat itself. This situation will continue to be monitored in future reports and, over the long term, it will be

possible to monitor the impact of planning decisions on the size of the habitats monitored.

**Table 4.12: Change in priority species by type for 2006/07 (DCLG core indicator 8(i))**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Decline /increase	Comments on distribution	Reason Species Chosen
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	Juniper	Declining	Mostly on the South Downs but with a few scattered in the Weald.	Only records from the wild sought.
<i>Phyteuma spicatum</i>	Spiked rampion	Stable, possibly declining	The "only found in Sussex" plant with all records coming from the central/west East Sussex Weald	Monitoring important as it is a Sussex speciality.
<i>Orchis morio</i>	Green-winged orchid	Declining	Scattered records across East and West Sussex.	An easily recognised plant for botanists and easily recorded by general naturalists.
<i>Clinopodium acinos</i>	Basil Thyme	Declining	Found on open habitats, mostly on chalk. Widespread across the Downs. Decline thought to be due to reduced grazing on the downs.	A species that has declined rapidly since 1980.
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Lapwing <sup>1</sup>	Scarce, possibly increasing	Widely distributed and widely recorded across Sussex.	A readily visually recognisable species.
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch	Declining	Widely distributed across Sussex.	A readily recognisable species.
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Skylark	Increasing slightly	The rapid decline of the mid-1970s slowed from about 1985. The cause is thought to be due to the increase in the winter sowing of cereals which restricts nesting opportunities.	A readily recognisable species, especially by its song.
<i>Cuculus canorus</i>	Cuckoo	Declining	Widely distributed across Sussex.	Easily recognised especially by its call.
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Nightingale	Declining	Widely, but thinly, distributed across Sussex.	A readily recognisable species by its song.
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House sparrow	Possibly declining	Widely, but thinly, distributed across Sussex.	A readily recognisable species.
<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift <sup>2</sup>	Gradual decline	Swift populations are in rapid decline due to modern building methods and better maintenance excluding them from nesting places in roofs.	A Sussex BAP Species that is not on UK BAP list plus RSPB Priority Species.
<i>Prunella modularis</i>	Hedge sparrow /Dunnock	Increasing slightly	Widely distributed across Sussex. Commoner in some areas than in others.	A readily recognisable species.
<i>Coenonympha pamphilus</i>	Small heath	Declining	A grassland species that is still widespread in Sussex.	A BAP butterfly (added 2007) likely to be picked up by butterfly recorders.
<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	Silver-washed fritillary	Increasing	Widespread in Sussex and increasing where there are suitable woodlands.	A BAP butterfly likely to be picked up by butterfly recorders.
<i>Tyria jacobaeae</i>	Cinnabar moth	Declining	Widely, but rather thinly, distributed across Sussex with concentrations at Rye Harbour and Pagham Harbour. May well decline rapidly due to the attempts to eliminate ragwort which is its main foodplant.	A BAP moth (added 2007) likely to be picked up both by recorders and those with a general interest in wildlife.
<i>Pyrgus malvae</i>	Grizzled skipper	Declining	Widely but thinly recorded across Sussex.	A conspicuous BAP butterfly.
<i>Plebejus argus</i>	Silver-studded blue	Declining	Currently restricted to a few heathland sites.	A BAP butterfly likely to be picked up by butterfly recorders.
<i>Limnitis camilla</i>	White admiral	Increasing	Widespread in Sussex, mainly in The Weald.	A conspicuous BAP species.

<sup>1</sup> Bird data is taken from 2005-2006 records

<sup>2</sup> This species is not on the UK BAP list, but is a Sussex BAP species

<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	Stag beetle	Possibly increasing	Widespread in West Sussex but rarely recorded in East Sussex.	An easily recognisable beetle, especially the males.
<i>Arvicola arvensis</i>	Water vole	Declining in some areas, stable or increasing in others.	Widespread across Sussex but with concentrations in the Rye Bay and Manhood Peninsula (Pagham/Selsey) areas.	Subject of a county wide recording and conservation programme.
<i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Hedgehog	Declining	Widespread across West and central East Sussex but less common further east.	A readily recognisable species.
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	Brown hare	Increasing	Occurs right across Sussex.	Readily recognisable by those familiar with both hares and rabbits.
<i>Bufo bufo</i>	Common toad	Stable, possibly increasing	Widespread across Sussex.	Monitored both through toad crossings and by the general public.
<i>Salmo trutta</i>	Brown/Sea trout	Stable	Widely recorded across E Sussex, extensive record-free areas in W Sussex. Found on most major catchments	Easily recognisable to fishermen and those involved with aquatic habitats.

4.10.5 Table 4.12 above shows the monitored status of 24 selected priority species that are present in Sussex. The final column indicates why the species have been selected by the SBRC for priority monitoring. The grey shading indicates species that have not been identified in Horsham District in the 2006/07 monitoring period. The 'decline/increase' column indicates the change in status for the monitoring year across the whole of East and West Sussex. The comments on distribution are offered in order to provide further detail on the parts of the County where the noted changes may be expected to be having a greatest effect. As this is the first AMR in which this aspect of the indicator 8(i) has been monitored, it must serve as a baseline against which changes can be measured in future years.

4.10.5 **DCLG core indicator 8(ii)** seeks the monitoring of changes in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value, including sites of international, regional, sub-regional and local significance. This information is shown in Tables 4.13 and 4.14 which have been prepared based on data from the SBRC.

**Table 4.13: The impact of planning decision on designated sites of environmental value (DCLG core indicator 8(ii))**

Designation		Area of Designation in Horsham	% of Horsham District	Area impacted by planning permissions	% of Designation impacted by planning permissions	Number of planning permissions
International	Ramsar	524.57	0.99 %	0.00	0.00 %	0
	Special Area of Conservation	0.00	0.00 %	0.00	0.00 %	0
	Special Protection Area	524.57	0.99 %	0.00	0.00 %	0
National	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	11101.21	20.91 %	68.34	0.61 %	138
	South Downs AONB	7505.06	14.13 %	59.04	0.79 %	109
	High Weald AONB	3596.15	6.77 %	9.30	0.26 %	29
	National Nature Reserve	0.00	0.00 %	0.00	0.00 %	0
	Sites of Special Scientific Interest	1412.19	2.66 %	0.03	0.002 %	6
Local	Country Park	94.66	0.18 %	0.02	0.02 %	1
	Local Nature Reserve	74.21	0.14 %	4.79	6.45 %	2
	Site of Nature Conservation Importance	2170.65	4.09 %	22.45	1.03 %	16
Reserve/Property	Environmental Stewardship Agreements *	12155.37	22.89 %	178.20	1.47 %	93
	National Trust	324.40	0.61 %	0.11	0.03 %	13
	RSPB Reserve	464.15	0.87 %	0.00	0.00 %	0
	Sussex Wildlife Trust Reserve	137.28	0.26 %	0.07	0.05 %	2

\* This only applies to 'live' Environmental Stewardship Agreements. Environmental Stewardship Agreements include: Entry Level Stewardship, Entry Level plus Higher Level Stewardship, Higher Level Stewardship, Organic Entry Level plus Higher Level Stewardship and Organic Entry Level Stewardship.

4.10.6 Table 4.13 indicates the broad level of impact that planning decisions have had on the various environmental designations and nature reserves. Again it is important to note that permitted development may not necessarily lead to deterioration in the size or quality of a designated site and may in some instances enhance it. The vast majority of the permitted development will be minor and householder development which could be considered to have a negligible impact on the quality of the designation or site. A further point to note is that several of the designations overlap with each other and therefore it is not possible to use this data to calculate any 'total' quantity of protected sites or indeed total area of impact.

4.10.7 Where there have been any changes to the area of the designations or reserves since the 2005/06 period, this has been noted in Table 4.14 below. Again it should be noted that the area of the designations and reserves is not reviewed every year and therefore the table may not reflect every change that has occurred. Changes were recorded in three of the categories listed in Table 4.13 as detailed below.

**Table 4.14: Changes in area of the designated sites since the 2005/06 period (DCLG core indicator 8(ii))**

Designation	Area of Designation 2005/06	Area of Designation 2006/07	Percentage Change
National Trust Properties / Reserves	327.6	324.4	-0.98%
RSPB Reserve	480.28	464.15	-3.36%
Sussex Wildlife Trust Reserve	128.6	137.28	+6.75%

#### 4.11 DCLG Core Indicator 9: Renewable Energy

4.11.1 Local authorities are required to monitor renewable energy capacity installed by type (**DCLG core indicator 9**). However, this is a difficult task as there is no single organisation that comprehensively monitors renewable energy installations at the district scale. Equally as many minor household installations, such as solar water heating panels, do not normally require planning permission, it is not possible for the Council to monitor this ourselves.

4.11.2 South East Energy Statistics (SEE-Stats) does attempt to monitor installed capacity by type. This is an initiative undertaken by a company called TV Energy and its sub-regional data partners on behalf of the South East of England Sustainable Energy Partnership which is itself led by the Government Office for the South East. Data provided by them is included in Table 4.15 below.

**Table 4.15: Renewable energy installations by type and indicative targets (DCLG core indicator 9)**

Technology	Installed capacity	Indicative 2010 target	
	Electricity, MW <sub>e</sub>	Electricity, MW <sub>e</sub>	% target attained
Biogas/sewage gas*	2.096	0.204	1026%
Wind	0	1.543	0%
Biomass	0	5.652	0%
Solar PV	0.002	0.244	0.8%
Hydro	0	0	n/a
Solar thermal (heat)	0.003	n/a	n/a
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>7.644</b>	<b>27%</b>

(Source: SEE-Stats)

4.11.3 Table 4.15 only includes non-residential installations and it can be seen that the production of electricity from biogas (methane) is by far the dominant component. The Biffa Waste site at Brookhurst Wood near Horsham is the only landfill site that actively generates electricity from methane and this site comprises the whole of the 2.096 MW of biogas generated electricity shown above which has allowed the achievement of 27% of the 2010 target renewable energy capacity. The Biffa Waste biogas installation possesses five turbines which have a combined total capacity of 5 MW, approximately enough to power 10,000 homes with electricity. Nevertheless, the turbines are not currently used at capacity and in the long-term the electricity generated

from this instillation may fall further as methane production at landfill sites decreases over time.

- 4.11.4 West Sussex County Council has a stated commitment to progress the instillation of renewable energy production capacity at its 1,300 set of premises in the County, the vast majority of which are schools. The promotion of the educational aspects of micro generation is a key aim for the County and although there were no installations within Horsham District in the 2006/07 period, it is anticipated that one or more installations at schools within the District will be reported in future AMRs.

#### **4.12 Horsham District's Local Output and Significant Effects Indicators**

- 4.12.1 Government guidance recommends local authorities to identify and monitor local output indicators. These should address the outputs of LDF policies and should focus in particular on those aspects of the policies not covered by the DCLG core indicators. It is anticipated that the set of local output indicators should change over time as the LDF is developed and adopted and as policies begin to be implemented, so altering the policy monitoring needs of the authority.
- 4.12.2 Significant effects indicators are similar to local output indicators in that they are identified by local authorities through the LDF. However, they are specifically linked to the sustainability appraisal/strategic environmental assessment (SA/SEA) objectives and are intended to enable a comparison to be made between the predicted and actual effects of the implementation of LDF policies on the sustainability of the District. Notwithstanding the different purposes of the local output and significant effects indicators, there is in practice a good deal of overlap in the framing of the indicators. This reflects the way in which the Council has integrated the objectives established in the SA/SEA into the LDF documents.
- 4.12.3 Taken together with the Core Output Indicators and local output indicators, the significant effects indicators should allow a robust assessment of policy implementation over the life of the LDF plan period. At this stage however, with the adoption of the Core Strategy only achieved in the final month of the 2006/07 monitoring period, it is not possible to report on the implementation of the policies within the LDF, or indeed on the vast majority of significant effects indicators as the policies have not yet had a chance to have an impact on spatial planning in the District. Nevertheless, the section that follows and Appendices 1, 2 and 3 aim to offer, where possible, a baseline against which future policy outputs and effects can be compared.
- 4.12.4 Currently, it is not possible to report on many of the local output and significant effects indicators due to a lack of data and data harvest techniques. The priority for the Council over the coming year will again be to resolve the outstanding data collection and monitoring issues so as to build on the current coverage as set out below.
- 4.12.5 Reflecting the advice of the Inspectors at the Core Strategy and Site Specific allocations of Land Examinations, the Council had further developed its framework of local indicators for the 2006/07 period. One result has been the introduction of new indicators specifically to set a baseline and in subsequent AMR periods to monitor the implementation and effects of both the Planning Obligations SPD and the General Development Control Policies DPD. In

addition the framework itself has been reworked to integrate the indicators for all of the relevant LDF documents and to align them in a systematic way against the nine Spatial Objectives of the Core Strategy.

4.12.6 The full details of the framework including the index numbered indicators, targets and data for the 2006/07 period can be found in Appendix 1. In addition, in Appendix 2, the sustainability monitoring framework is set out including the significant effects indicators deriving from the SA/SEA. What is set out below is a selection of local indicators (included in the Appendices) which require a greater degree of analysis of commentary than can be provided in the confines of the matrix table approach used for the Appendices. A colour coding system has been used to show **local output indicators** in light blue and **significant effects indicators** in tan and the indicator numbers refer to Appendix 1 (SO numbers) and Appendix 2 (SF Numbers).

#### 4.13 *Development within the Strategic Gaps*

<b>Indicator:</b> Type and percentages of planning permissions within the Strategic Gaps		
<b>Number:</b> SO1b/SF4b	<b>Type:</b> Local output indicator	<b>LDF Reference:</b> CP1/DC3
<b>Target:</b> Maintain or reduce current rates / limit form of development		

4.13.1 There were 19 permitted applications within the two Strategic Gaps in the 2006/07 period. These are detailed by type and by Strategic Gap in Table 4.16 below. All of the permitted developments were minor in nature and all except two were consistent with the Settlement Coalescence Policy (DC3). The two exceptions were both for Certificates of Lawful Use for residential dwellings (one of which was a mobile home) in constant use for a period of more than ten years. The Temporary B1a office permission was for the siting of a 'portacabin' for a period of eighteen months.

**Table 4.16: Development permitted within the Strategic Gaps**

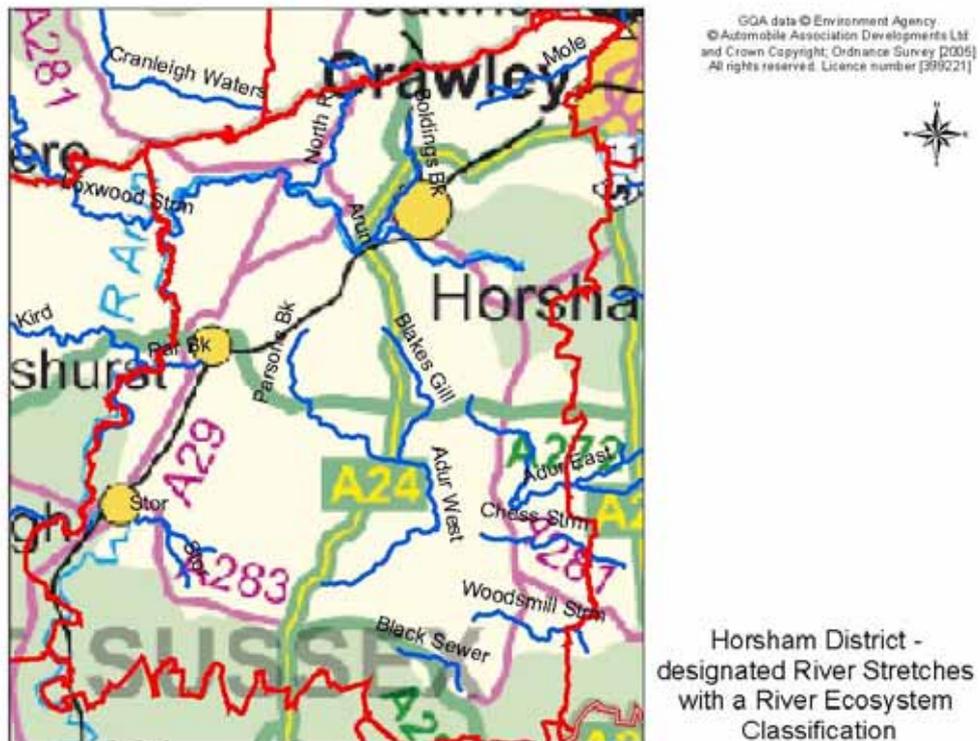
Type of Development Permitted	Horsham-Crawley Strategic Gap	Horsham-Southwater Strategic Gap
Minor Householder	2	6
Change of Use	2	1
Variation of condition	0	1
Certificate of lawful use	2	1
Minor Equestrian	1	0
Temporary (B1a)	1	0
Advertisements	1	0
Waste & Minerals	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>

#### 4.14 *Rivers in the District that meet water quality targets*

<b>Indicator:</b> Number of Rivers in the District meeting river quality targets		
<b>Number:</b> SO2c/SF7c	<b>Type:</b> Significant Effects Indicator	<b>LDF Reference:</b> CP2/DC9
<b>Target:</b> Increase from baseline levels		

4.14.1 The way in which the Environment Agency (EA) measures river water quality is currently evolving and improving in response to the Water Framework Directive which encourages a more integrated approach to water quality assessment. One result of the changes is that the indicator SO2c can only be monitored with reference to the total length of designated rivers within the District which is 119.1 km according to the EA. Figure 4.6 below shows the location and names of the water courses included in the assessment.

**Figure 4.6: Horsham District designated river stretches with a river ecosystem classification**



4.14.2 The EA has provided data for three separate assessments of the water quality of Horsham's rivers. These are set out in Tables 4.17 and 4.18 below. Table 4.17 shows the percentage compliance of Horsham's rivers as a whole with River Quality Objectives over the past decade. The figures show that after high levels of compliance in 2000, there has been decline in total compliance. The EA considers that this is in part due to the general low flow conditions in the rivers since 2003 which has caused problems for the monitoring technology.

**Table 4.17: Percentage compliance with River Quality Objectives**

	Percentage Compliance
2006	74.8%
2005	69.9%
2004	75.5%
2003	67.5%
2002	78.1%
2001	87.4%
2000	92.4%
1999	83.0%
1998	79.7%
1997	59.4%

4.14.2 Table 4.18 shows the general quality assessments for both the chemical grading and biological grading since 1995. It should be noted that chemical and biological grading are not comparable although both sets of data are presented in a similar fashion. In the South East of England, the generally good chemical quality of the water has resulted in higher grades being required for inclusion in each category. Correspondingly, the widespread use of fertiliser in the south of England that has caused eutrophication to be common in streams has resulted in lower grades for the biological quality being used in the overall assessment.

**Table 4.18: General quality assessment chemical and biological grading percentage of total stretch length)**

		Very Good	Good	Fairly Good	Fair	Poor	Bad
Chemical Grading	2006	0	16.4	50.3	17.7	15.6	0
	2005	0	13.2	41.1	30.1	15.6	0
	2000	5.2	25.3	33.0	31.1	3.0	2.2
	1995	0	13.8	68.2	13.8	4.2	0
Biological Grading	2006	55.9	33.3	5.3	5.5	0	0
	2005	49.0	39.2	5.2	6.6	0	0
	2000	36.4	32.6	29.5	0	1.5	0
	1995	56.0	25.0	19.0	0	0	0

4.14.4 Considering chemical grading first, approximately 57% of assessed river length for 2005-2006 was of good quality, with 18% fair and 16% poor. There has been a slight increase in overall chemical quality since 2005 although the drought conditions in 2001 and 2003 have resulted in a poorer chemical quality since 2000 overall. It may also be that there has been a slight increase in diffuse pollution from agriculture and from urban runoff over the early years of this decade. However, the EA has also pointed to measuring technology problems as a possible cause of some of the variations observed.

4.14.5 The biological quality of the Horsham rivers is generally good with 94% of stretch length falling into the 'good' categories. The results show that there has been an improvement in the biological quality since 2000 with an increase in the length of river achieving the 'very good' grade.

**4.15 The proportion of affordable housing provided on qualifying residential schemes**

<b>Indicator:</b>	Provision of proportion of affordable housing on qualifying residential schemes		
<b>Number:</b>	SO6a/SF1b	<b>Type:</b>	Local Output Indicator
<b>LDF Reference:</b>	CP12/ PI. Obs. SPD		
<b>Target:</b>	40% of total dwellings above relevant thresholds		

4.15.1 This indicator seeks to measure the total proportion of affordable housing secured from all the relevant developments permitted in the monitoring year. At this stage with the Core Strategy, including Policy CP12 (Meeting Housing Needs) only just adopted, it is anticipated that not all of the relevant sites above the thresholds will provide affordable housing. However, this should increase in future years as all of the permissions granted in 2007/08 should comply with the Core Strategy. Equally at this stage it is not possible to accurately monitor this indicator in respect of Category 2 settlements where

100% of housing is required to meet local needs. This is because the Inspectors changed this aspect of CP 12 from that contained within the Core Strategy Submission Document. Therefore, no planning applications in 2006/07 were able to take the final CP12 policy requirements for Category 2 Settlements into account and it would not be appropriate to report on this aspect of the Policy during this period.

4.15.2 Having regard to the points made above, the data indicates that there were 161 dwellings permitted at five separate sites during 2006/07 that met or exceeded the CP12 threshold (15 units or greater than 0.5 ha). Of the 161 permitted, 34 were affordable units (on one of the five sites) giving a total proportion of 21.1% affordable housing. However, in addition to the 34 affordable units, planning contributions were secured from two further sites totalling £1,127,270. Taking this into consideration leads the council to conclude that although the 40% target was not achieved, it was not missed by a large margin during this AMR year.

**4.16 Amount of new retail floorspace created in Horsham District town and village centres**

<b>Indicator:</b> The amount of new retail, office and leisure floorspace in Horsham town/village centres			
<b>Number:</b> SO8a/SF16a	<b>Type:</b> Local Output Indicator	<b>LDF Reference:</b>	CP17/DC39
<b>Target:</b> Maintain or increase present levels			

4.16.1 This indicator relates to Core Policy CP17 – ‘Vitality and Viability of Existing Centres’ and builds on the DCLG core output indicator 4b which seeks a report on the total retail, leisure and office completions within the town and village centres. Table 4.19 below shows the amount of new retail (use class A1), office (use class B1a) and, leisure (use class D2) floorspace completed in 2006/07 in the town and village centres that have been defined as part of the LDF in line with guidance in PPS6.

**Table 4.19: Completed retail (A1), office (B1a) and, leisure (D2) development in Horsham District’s town/village centres in 2006/07**

Town / village centre	Retail	Office	Leisure
Horsham	679	456	0
Billingshurst	0	70	0
Henfield	0	0	0
Pulborough	0	93	0
Southwater	0	0	0
Storrington	0	0	0
Steyning	70	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>0</b>

All amounts represent gross internal floorspace in square metres

4.16.2 Table 4.19 shows a decline in the total retail and other uses completed within the defined town and village centres. It should be noted however, that the majority of the larger amount in 2005/06 was accounted for by the completion of Southwater’s new village centre. As such this was a ‘one-off’ major retail development and the 2006/07 figure represents more closely the underlying trend in recent years.

#### 4.17 Horsham car park usage

<b>Indicator:</b>	Usage of car parks, particularly at peak times		
<b>Number:</b>	SO9b	<b>Type:</b>	Significant Effects Indicator
<b>LDF Reference:</b>	CP19		
<b>Target:</b>	Respond to annual assessment of demand/capacity		

4.17.1 The Council operates a number of pay car parks in Horsham for which usage data can be obtained. This data and the indicator it addresses can be seen as a proxy indicator for the vitality and viability of Horsham Town Centre. Although one year's data is of limited value, Table 4.20 below can be seen as a baseline against which data in future years can be assessed in order to make a judgement on the trend in economic activity in the town centre. The percentage figures are based on the number of hours of parking purchased and therefore, a figure of greater than 100% is possible where the car park is busy and where customers do not always park for the full length of their ticket duration. The notes are provided to offer some analysis of the figures in the Table. It has not been possible to derive the data for peak time usage separate from aggregated figures.

**Table 4.20: Average usage of HDC operated car parks 2006/07**

Car Park	Capacity spaces	Average % Occupancy	Notes
Hop Oast	467	34.71%	
The Forum	453	61.71%	Sainsbury offered free parking for this period, reducing usage at the Forum
Swan Walk	878	83.42%	65 of the spaces are only available for purchase at weekends
Piries Place	320	83.90%	
Denne Road	64	115.08%	
New Street	20	64.95%	
London Road	43	61.06%	
Horsham Library	9	83.25%	
Park House	78	35.99%	This car park doubles as a staff car park for HDC, reducing its usage based on ticket sales
North Parade	69	52.93%	

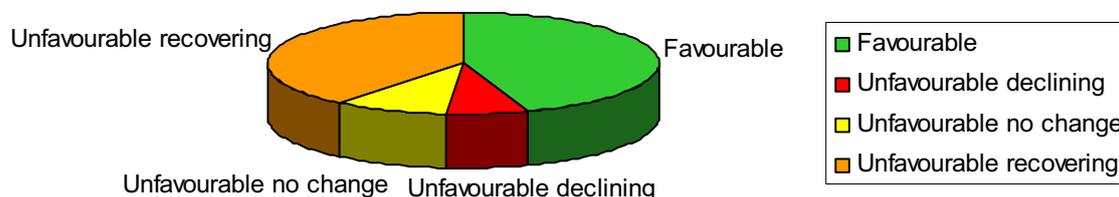
#### 4.18 The Condition of SSSI designations within Horsham District

<b>Indicator:</b>	The condition of SSSIs in the District		
<b>Number:</b>	SF5a	<b>Type:</b>	Significant Effects Indicator
<b>LDF Reference:</b>	SA/SEA		Objective 5
<b>Target:</b>	No reduction / Improvement to existing condition		

4.18.1 This significant effects indicator relates to Core Policy CP1 – Landscape and Townscape Character which seeks to enhance and conserve the biodiversity of the District. Sites of Special Scientific Interest are one of the most important environmental designations, covering sites of geological as well as wildlife importance. The SBRC has reviewed the state of the District's SSSI designations in order to provide a baseline against which the impact of future development related to the LDF can be compared. The findings of this review are summarised in Figure 4.7 below. Although the chart shows that a majority of SSSI designations are currently suffering unfavourable conditions, most of these sites are recovering through careful management. Opportunities offered through the planning system to maintain and enhance SSSI condition as a

consequence of nearby development should be used to continue the recovery process.

**Figure 4.7: The Condition of SSSI designations within Horsham District**



#### 4.19 Percentage of small homes completed

<b>Indicator:</b>	Percentage of 1, 2 and 3 bedroom homes completed		
<b>Number:</b>	SF1c	<b>Type:</b> Local Output Indicator	<b>LDF Reference:</b> SA/SEA Objective 1 & DC22
<b>Target:</b>	Increase from current levels		

4.19.1 The Housing Needs Survey completed in 2003 and updated in 2006 noted the need for smaller homes within the District. This was reflected through the inclusion of Policy DC22 (Smaller Home/Housing Mix) in the General Development control Policies Submission Document. Table 4.21 shows the number for 1, 2 and 3 bedroom homes completed with the District in 2006/07 and serves as baseline against which future assessments against this indicator can be compared. The table shows that 89.6% of all the homes completed were 3 bedrooms or smaller and over 75% of all the homes were 1 or 2 bedrooms. These figures comfortably exceed the 80% target for 1 to 3 bedroom homes.

**Table 4.21: The percentage of 1, 2 and 3 bedroom homes completed**

Size of Home	Gross completions 2006/07	% of total gross completions
1 bedroom	100	23%
2 bedrooms	238	54.8%
3 bedrooms	51	11.8%
4+ Bedrooms	45	10.4%
Total	<b>434</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### 4.20 Site Specific Allocations of Land local output indicators

4.20.1 The local output indicators identified within the Site Specific Allocations of Land document are very closely related to the implementation of the document's policies which set out our allocations for housing, employment and other uses. Although the SSAL was not adopted until after the 2006/07 period, a number of the previously developed sites allocated had already had development come forward by the end of March 2007. As a result, monitoring of Site Specific local output indicators has been undertaken and is detailed in Appendix 3 which shows the actual indicators and in Appendix 4 which shows a more detailed status update of the previously developed sites listed under policy AL1 and included in Table 2 of the Urban Housing Potential Study (2004-2018).

**CHAPTER 5:  
POLICY PERFORMANCE AND REVIEW**

**5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 This chapter examines the past performance and current status of the policies within the 1997 Adopted Horsham District Local Plan as it approaches the end of its life. This is done by reference to a number of locally derived indicators which will allow an assessment to be made of the success of policy implementation. A brief discussion of the situation regarding the transition arrangements from Local Plan to the LDF is also included. Finally, and in light of comments made in the Binding Report on the Core Strategy by the Inspectors, it is considered beneficial to outline the Council's position in relation to housing supply and the triggers for land release.

**5.2 Performance of the Horsham District 1997 Local Plan**

5.2.1 Recent monitoring has shown that the 1997 Local Plan policies have been largely successful in terms of housing delivery and the Council continues to permit appropriate residential developments to ensure adequate provision of housing, as required by the WSCC Structure Plan (2001-2016) and now by the adopted Core Strategy (2007). See the section above on the DCLG core output housing indicators for more detail on the present housing provision.

**5.3 1997 Local Plan Policies not being carried forward within the LDF**

5.3.1 As reported in the previous AMR, the 1997 Local Plan has been largely successful and most of the site specific policies have been successfully implemented or are no longer relevant in the context of recent government guidance. Table 5.1 below indicates the status of those 1997 Local Plan policies and allocations that will not be carried forward within the LDF documents. The details of the 1997 Local Plan policies that have been or will be carried forward in the LDF process can be found in Appendix 5.

**Table 5.1a: Status of 1997 Local Plan policies not carried through to the LDF (North District)**

Policy No.	Policy Title	Current Status	
BL1	Land to the West of Billingshurst	✓	Fully implemented
BL2	Land to the East of Billingshurst	✓	Substantially implemented
BL3	Land at Forge Way	×	Superseded by revised approach in the LDF and now under construction
BL6	Malaya Garage	✓	Fully implemented
BL8	Public car parking adjacent to high street	×	Not achieved
BB1	Land North of Guildford Road	✓	Fully implemented
BB2	Land North of Guildford Road and West of Mulberry Place	×	Not achieved
CG1	Land West of Faygate Lane (including former coal yard site), Faygate	✓	Fully implemented
HU1	South Holmes, Roffey	✓	Fully implemented
HU2	Leechpool Woods	✓	Fully implemented
HU3	Oaklands Nursery/ Kerves Lane	✓	Fully implemented

HU4	Farthings Farm, Guildford Road	✓	Fully implemented
HU5	Station Goods Yard	✗	Not achieved
HU6	Worthing Road Car Park	✓	Fully implemented
HU7	Shopping	✓	Fully implemented
HU12	The Council will introduce further environmental enhancement measures in West Street, Market Square and at the junction of Bishopric and Worthing Road	✓	Fully implemented
HU13	Land Between Chesworth Farm and Denne Road, Horsham	✗	Not achieved
HU14	Former Sewage Treatment Works, Hills Farm Lane, Horsham	✓	Fully implemented
HU15	Hills Cemetery	✓	Implementation ongoing.
I1	Land at Home Farm	✗	Not achieved
LB1	Peppersgate Farm, Crabtree	✓	Fully implemented
NH1	Land East of Rusper Road	✓	Fully implemented
NH2	Retail Development to serve North Horsham extension	-	Implemented in part
NH3	Land at Holbrook County Primary School	✓	Fully implemented
NH4	North Heath Copse, Pondtail Road, Horsham	✓	Fully implemented
NH5	Broadlands Business Park, Langhurst – A24 Link Road	✗	Not achieved.
N1	Woodlands Walk, Mannings Heath	✓	Fully implemented
RW1	Land West of Church Street	✓	Fully implemented
RW2	Land at Churchmans Meadow	✓	Fully implemented
RS1	Land Between Hazel Cottage and Grove Cottage, Horsham Road, Rusper	✓	Fully implemented
SF1	Land to the South of Streetfield Road	✓	Fully implemented
SQ1	Land South of Southwater Street	✓	Fully implemented
SQ2	Land East of Cripplegate Lane (Former Clay Pits)	✓	Fully implemented
SQ3	Village Centre, East of Worthing Road and adjoining Station Road	✓	Fully implemented
SQ4	Christ's Hospital	✓	Substantially implemented
SQ5	Land west of Station Road, Christ's Hospital	✗	Not implemented (dismissed on appeal)
SQ6	Land at Abbots Leigh	✓	Fully implemented
WN1	Tilletts Lane, Warnham	✓	Fully implemented
WN2	Land South of Brookhouse Farm, Kingsfold	✓	Fully implemented

5.3.2 Table 5.1a indicates the success of most of the Local Plan allocations. Those not implemented include BB2 and HU13 for allotments and open space respectively, not implemented due to land ownership issues. HU5 was not achieved due to access difficulties at the site. I1, a greenfield site, was not implemented due to sustainability concerns. BL3, an allocation for a primary school was not implemented, although the land has now been used for housing after a decision by the WSCC Education Authority that it was not required for educational use. Policy NH5 has not been implemented due to the ongoing uncertainty over the safety improvements to the A24. BL2 was substantially implemented with part of the housing being completed during 206/07. The remaining undeveloped area covered by this policy ('Trees' in East Billingshurst) has been taken forward as an allocation within the LDF.

Finally, SQ5 has not been implemented and although the policy was 'saved' before September 2007, an application on the site was dismissed at Appeal in July 2007.

**Table 5.1b: Status of 1997 Local Plan policies not carried through to the LDF (South District)**

Policy No.	Policy Title	Current Status	
AM1	Land South of Hurst Close	✓	Fully implemented
AS1	Land East of London Road	✓	Fully implemented
AS2	Land South of Martins Farm	✓	Fully implemented
AS3	Land North of Rectory Close	✓	Fully implemented
AS4	Land South of Mill Mead	✓	Fully implemented
AS5	Land West of Ashington	✓	Fully implemented
BM1	Land North of Clays Hill	✓	Implementation ongoing
CW1	Land at The Paddocks, Brockhurst Farm, Watersfield	✓	Fully implemented
CF1	Land to the East of Oakhill Estate (Bolney Field)	✓	Fully implemented
CF2	Land East of Fairfield Cottages	✓	Fully implemented
PL1	Nightingales Nursery, Codmore Hill	✓	Fully implemented
PL2	Land North of Spinney North	✓	Fully implemented
PL3	Land North of Glebelands	✗	Not implemented (due to sustainability concerns)
SP1	Land North of Oak Cottage, Coolham	✓	Fully implemented
SR1	Land South of Fryern Hall	✓	Fully implemented
SR2	Glebe Field	✗	Not implemented (sustainability concerns / value of open space)
SR3	Land West of New Town Road	✓	Fully implemented
SR5	Land East of Ryecroft Lane	✓	Fully implemented
SG2	Land West of Downsview Avenue	✓	Fully implemented
UB2	Land West of Saltings Way	✓	Fully implemented
WS1	Land West of Montpelier Gardens (Luckings Depot)	✗	Not implemented (due to sustainability concerns).
WC2	Land South of Roundabouts	✓	Fully implemented
WG1	Land North of Dial Post House, Dial Post	✓	Fully implemented
WG2	Land North of Goring Way,	✗	Not implemented.

5.3.3 Almost all of the Local Plan allocations in the South of the District have been successfully implemented. PL3 and WS1 were not implemented due to sustainability and, in the case of WS1 accessibility concerns. SR2 was not implemented due to the value of the land for amenity open space in Storrington. WG2 was not implemented due to the requirement to use brownfield land as emphasised by PPG3.

#### 5.4 Planning Permissions and Appeal decisions

5.4.1 The national average for the percentage of planning applications that are permitted is a little over 80%. Table 5.2 below sets out the proportions of planning applications that were been permitted during 2006/07.

**Table 5.2: Percentage of planning applications permitted**

Quarter Ended	% Permitted in 2006/07	% Permitted in 2005/06
30/06/06	76%	72%
30/09/06	77%	79%
31/12/06	72%	76%
31/03/07	73%	70%
Average for year	<b>74.5%</b>	<b>74.25%</b>

5.4.2 The figure has remained remarkably consistent for the past two years. The fact that the figure is slightly lower than the national average possibly reflects the age of the 1997 Local Plan and the reduced certainty that is generally a feature of the transition period between development plans. Experience suggests that a lower percentage of permissions will lead to an increase in the number of planning appeals. It is considered therefore, that a key indicator of the performance of the 1997 Local Plan policies at this late stage is the number and success of planning appeals as indicated by Table 5.3 below.

**Table 5.3: The number and result of planning appeals in 2006/07**

Quarter Ended	Allowed	Dismissed	Withdrawn by appellant	Split Decision	Total	% Appeals allowed
30/06/2006	7	20	0	0	27	25.9%
30/09/2006	11	36	3	0	50	23.4%
31/12/2006	11	16	1	0	28	39.3%
31/03/2007	13	21	9	0	43	38.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>31.1%</b>

5.4.3 Table 5.3 indicates that there were a total of 148 appeals in 2006/07 compared to 173 reported in the last AMR, representing a 14.5% decrease in the number of appeals. In spite of the decrease in the total appeal numbers the proportion that was allowed increased from 23% to 31%. It is anticipated that with the Core Strategy now adopted, the proportion of allowed appeals will reduce again in the 2007/08 period. Nevertheless, the nature of the allowed appeals is minor, the majority being either for householder or minor residential applications.

## **5.5 Transition from the 1997 Local Plan to the Local Development Framework**

5.5.1 The 1997 Local Plan was saved for a period of 3 years to until September 2007 in order to provide a policy framework for the determination of planning applications within the District, as allowed under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, whilst our LDF is prepared. Appendix 5 sets out whether the adopted 1997 Local Plan policies are to be transferred into the emerging LDF and into which DPDs they may be placed. The Appendix lists each policy and explains whether the issue dealt with by that policy has been or will be considered during the process of producing the relevant DPD. Due to the requirement for an Examination for each DPD resulting in a report by one or more independent Inspectors that is binding on the Council, it is not possible to guarantee policy decisions in individual DPDs until after the binding report has been received.

5.5.2 The 2007/08 AMR will be crucial in reporting on the 'final' position of the transition from the 1997 Local Plan. The Council considered that, due to the very short period between the end of the three-year 'saving' period and the

adoption of the relevant LDF DPDs, it was not necessary to 'save' any policies beyond September 2007. In addition to the Core Strategy, which was adopted in February 2007, both the SSAL and the General Development Control Policies DPD will have been adopted by the end of the 2007/08 period. Therefore the implications of all of the various Binding Reports will be considered in terms of the transition from the Local Plan.

## **5.6 Policy Creation and the Annual Monitoring Report link**

5.6.1 The principal objective of the AMR is to provide evidence against which to judge planning policies. Should a policy not be working as intended, data reported in the AMR can help inform policy reviews. The AMR will provide an update on each of the policies of the LDF; this cannot be done immediately due to the piecemeal adoption of LDF documents and the requirement to be more detailed in our monitoring procedures will take time to develop.

5.6.2 It is intended that where a policy is judged to be failing, the periodic reviews programmed into the LDS for each of the documents, will provide the opportunity for policy revisions to be made. Decisions to consider a change to a policy will be the responsibility of the Officer responsible for the topic area and also the Head of the Strategic and Community Planning Department. Changes to policy can only be implemented following a full review of the document in question and will be subjected to the statutory requirements of PPS12 and an Examination before being implemented as the District's planning policy. Therefore, should a policy be identified as requiring revisions a review of the whole document will need to be scheduled within the LDS before any changes can be made.

## **5.7 Plan, Monitor and Manage: Housing Provision release triggers**

5.7.1 The use of triggers in the event of a deficit or surplus of dwellings against the net cumulative housing allocation is considered to be useful for the 'plan, monitor and manage' approach adopted by this Council. However, the housing requirements of the District are likely to increase in light of the emerging South East Plan covering the period 2006-2026. The Report by the Examination in Public Panel into the South East Plan was published on 29<sup>th</sup> August 2007. This document accepted the broad housing supply strategy for the north of the District (The Gatwick Diamond sub-region) but considered that an increase of 30 gross dwelling completions per year would be required for the remainder of the District. The Council is awaiting the response of the Secretary of State to see if this increase will be accepted into the final version of the South East Plan.

5.7.2 The strategy followed by the Council in light of uncertainty over the final Regional housing supply requirement, has been to allocate sufficient land within the LDF for the provision of 10,575 dwellings gross for the period 2001-2018 which is based upon a rolling forward of the WSCC Structure Plan 2001-2016 requirement of 620 dwelling gross per annum. Policy CP9 outlines that an early review of the Core Strategy will take place to determine the severity of any actual surplus or deficiency in provision, against the cumulative annualised net requirement and the additional requirements of the South East Plan. The revised Core Strategy will set out adequate provision to meet the District's housing allocation up to 2026.

- 5.7.3 However, due to the publication of PPS3, shortly after the Examination Hearings into the Core Strategy, the Inspectors considered that the Council needed to do more in the short term to ensure that a five year 'rolling land supply' could be demonstrated. In order to achieve this, Policies CP4 and CP9 were modified to provide for the production of a 'Reserve Housing Sites DPD' that would identify contingency sites that could be brought forward if certain triggers indicated that the Council could not demonstrate a five year rolling land supply as defined in PPS3. The Reserve Sites DPD was programmed into the LDS 2007 and the Issues and Options consultation document was published in October 2007. It has not therefore been included in Chapter 3 of this AMR, but will be fully reported on in the next AMR.
- 5.7.4 In effect the changes in approach mean that for the short term, the trigger mechanism for the release of additional land, beyond that allocated in the SSAL DPD, is likely to be the housing trajectory of the most relevant AMR on the adoption of the Reserve Housing Sites DPD. This is currently programmed for adoption in mid 2009. An annual update on the housing supply position in relation to both the current LDF plan period to 2018 and to the PPS3 'rolling five year land supply' position has been provided above in Chapter 4 (see Figures 4.1 and 4.2) and will be provided within each of the future AMRs.

## **CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSIONS**

### **6.1 Introduction**

6.1.1 The purpose of Chapter Six is to provide conclusions relating to the LDS timetable; to provide a summary of the baseline and output data included within this report; and finally to outline the future monitoring framework covering the issues and indicators that the Council aims to address in the future.

### **6.2 LDS Conclusions**

6.2.1 Chapter Three has detailed the timing and substance of the revisions that have been made to the LDS. In addition details have been provided of the LDF document production that has been achieved by the Council in 2006/07 and also during the remainder of 2007 to the 1<sup>st</sup> December. An outline has also been provided of the anticipated milestones that will be reached for the documents during the coming year or more where these have been programmed in the LDS 2007. As anticipated in the previous AMR, the independent Inspectors Binding Report on the Core Strategy required the Council to make changes to the LDF programming, which have been reflected in the LDS 2007. During the 2006/07 period, however, the Council met nearly all of its key milestones in relation to the LDF document production process, with the Planning Obligations SPD and the Land West of Horsham Masterplan SPD being exceptions to this norm. Due to the adoption of all three key LDF documents in 2007, it was not necessary for the Council to request an extension to the 'saved' policies of the 1997 Local Plan beyond September 2007.

### **6.3 Data Monitoring Conclusions**

6.3.1 Chapter Four demonstrates that the Council has made progress in its monitoring and reporting of the DCLG indicators. There have been enhancements in the monitoring of Biodiversity (DCLG Core Indicator 8) and all of The DCLG indicators have been monitored and reported this period, albeit that there are ongoing difficulties with the monitoring of the transport indicators, DCLG 3a and b, that the Council is working to resolve.

6.3.2 Overall, the data presented shows that there is reason to be optimistic as completions of employment and housing are broadly on track to meet the targets outlined in the report. Local services indicators show a reasonable provision for the 2006/07 period, albeit lower than that very high amount reported in the previous AMR. For some indicators, such as those for biodiversity and renewable energy, it is too early at this stage to come to a judgement on the success or otherwise of the Council's policies, although the situation will be carefully monitored over the coming years.

6.3.3 Progress has been made on the monitoring and reporting of local indicators and a much wider range of indicators has been reported this year as baseline data in Appendices 1 and 2, with some being commented on in more detail in Chapter 4. However, there is still much to do in order to be able to monitor many of the indicators and the Council is working internally and with external partners in order to ensure a greater range of indicators can be reported on in

the next AMR. Nevertheless, there is a range of reasons why indicators may not be monitored in a given year, including: the problem of data harvest before the adoption of an LDF document; the ad hoc timescales over which some externally monitored indicators are measured and; the changing requirements made of the indicators over the lifetime of a DPD making some less relevant until or after key dates or events.

#### **6.4 Indicator and Target Development**

6.4.1 The Council is aware of the need to improve its framework of local output and significant effects indicators and to further develop SMART targets for a number of LDF policies and objectives. The Inspectors have made comments to that effect in more than one of the Binding Reports produced during 2007. In response to these comments, the Council has stated to develop the monitoring framework as far as it is able without a full review of the relevant DPDs. This has included integrating the indicators and targets for three of the LDF documents into a single framework as set out in Appendix 1. In addition the entire SA/SEA monitoring framework is included and reported against in Appendix 2 with cross references to the LDF monitoring framework being indicated as appropriate. It was decided that due to the very different nature of the SSAL indicators, they would remain as a separate framework as shown in Appendix 3.

6.4.2 Starting with the review of the Core Strategy from 2008 onwards, the Council intends to review more fundamentally its monitoring framework and procedures. This will take into account not only comments by the Inspectors, but developing best practice that was not available to the Council back in 2004/05 when the existing frameworks and procedures were developed.

#### **6.5 Local Indicators to be introduced in the Next AMR**

6.5.1 In addition to those indicators monitored in this AMR, the Council will need to develop monitoring frameworks for three further LDF documents in the next AMR in order to report on baseline conditions prior to document adoption. These documents are: The Land West and Northwest of Crawley JAAP; The Land West of Horsham Masterplan SPD and; The Reserve Housing Sites DPD. It is anticipated that all, or almost all, of the indicators selected will be from those already existing in the LDF and Sustainability monitoring frameworks. Where this is not the case, bearing in mind the points made in 6.4 above, the new indicators and targets will be added to the relevant frameworks in the 2007/08 AMR.

#### **6.6 Performance of the 1997 Horsham District Local Plan**

6.6.1 Chapter Five has provided an update on the performance of the 1997 Local Plan, including details of those policies that have not been implemented and the reasons why. Overall, the 'saved' policies of the Local Plan have been successfully implemented. The next AMR will provide a 'final' report on the implementation of the 1997 Local Plan and on the transition to the emerging LDF that will substantially be adopted by the end of 2007.

## GLOSSARY

**Affordable Housing:** Housing provided with a subsidy to enable the sale price or rent to be substantially lower than the prevailing market prices or rents in the locality, and where mechanisms exist to ensure that the housing remains affordable for those who cannot afford to access market housing. The subsidy will be provided from the public and/or private sector. A precise definition is included in Appendix B of Planning Policy Statement 3 'Housing'.

**Amenity:** A positive element or elements that contribute to the overall character or enjoyment of an area. For example, open land, trees, historic buildings and the inter-relationship between them, or less tangible factors such as tranquillity.

**Annual Monitoring Report (AMR):** Produced by the Council annually to review the progress made against milestones set out within the Local Development Scheme and the performance of planning policies. The monitoring period runs from 1st April to 31st March.

**Area Action Plan:** See *Joint Area Action Plan*.

**Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB):** A statutory landscape designation, which recognises that a particular landscape is of national importance. The primary purpose of the designation is to conserve and enhance natural beauty of the landscape.

**Biodiversity:** The whole variety of life on earth. It includes all species of plants and animals, their genetic variation and the ecosystems of which they are a part.

**BREEAM / Eco-Home standard:** Standards laid down for the design and building of businesses and homes to be more sustainable, including wildlife friendly design, use of recycled materials, and energy, heating and water conservation methods.

**Brownfield:** Previously developed land (PDL). In the sequential approach this is preferable to Greenfield land. Previously-developed land is that which is or was occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agricultural or forestry buildings), and associated fixed surface infrastructure. The definition covers the curtilage of the development. Previously-developed land may occur in both built-up and rural settings. A precise definition is included in Appendix B of Planning Policy Statement 3 'Housing'.

**Built-up area boundaries:** These identify the areas in the District of primarily built form, rather than countryside. They identify areas within which development of brownfield land may normally be appropriate, including infilling, redevelopment and conversions in accordance with Government guidance in PPG3 'Housing'. They do not include a presumption for the development of greenfield land such as playing fields and other open space, as indicated in PPG 17 'Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation'. Identified built-up area boundaries do not necessarily include all existing developed areas.

**Contextual indicators:** Indicators that measure change in the wider social, economic, and environmental background against which policies operate. As such they help to relate policy outputs to the local area.

**Core output indicators:** See *output indicator*

**The Core Strategy:** The Core Strategy sets out the key elements of the planning framework for the area. It is comprised of a spatial vision and strategic objectives for the area; a spatial strategy; core policies; and a monitoring and implementation framework with clear objectives for achieving delivery. Once adopted, all other Development Plan Documents must be in conformity with it.

**Development Plan Documents (DPD):** The Local Development Framework is partly comprised of Development Plan Documents which local planning authorities must prepare. These include the core strategy; general development control policies; site specific allocations; a proposals map (with inset maps, where necessary); and the area action plans (AAP). Development Plan Documents will be spatial planning documents and subject to independent Examination.

**Ecological (or Ecology):** The interactions and relationships between plants, animals and their environment.

**Employment Protection Zones:** Commercial land/ premises within the built-up area boundaries of settlements, to be protected from alternative use redevelopment proposals.

**Examination:** See *Independent Examination*

**Exception site:** A housing site which is permitted as an exception to the policies in the Local Plan or LDF. Usually a site that is able to offer a considerable benefit such as affordable housing.

**General Development Control Policies:** These are policies which set out criteria against which planning applications for development and use of land and buildings will be considered. Such policies will ensure that development accords with the spatial vision and objectives set out in the core strategy.

**Greenfield:** Land which has not been developed before. Applies to most sites outside built-up area boundaries.

**Gross internal floorspace:** The entire area inside the external walls of a building and includes corridors, lifts, plant rooms, service accommodation e.g. toilets, but excludes internal walls. The difference between gross internal floorspace and gross external area is typically between 2.5 and 5%.

**Housing trajectory:** A graphical tool used to show the past and future housing delivery performance by identifying the predicted provision of housing over the lifespan of the LDF.

**Independent Examination:** Public discussion of selected issues raised by the Submission Local Development Framework Documents. The examination takes place before an independent panel appointed by the Secretary of State reporting to the Council, the final report being binding on the Council. For Development Plan Documents an Examination is held even if there are no representations.

**Issues and Options Stage:** This is the first stage in the production of Development Plan Documents in which the Council brings possible issues and options for the District into the public domain, in order to generate responses to aid the development of the 'Preferred Options' development documents, which is a statutory stage of the Local Development Framework preparation for the District.

**Joint Area Action Plan (JAAP):** Area Action Plans are used to provide the planning framework for areas where significant change or conservation is needed. A key feature of Area Action Plans will be the focus on implementation. They will deliver the planned 'growth' areas and resolve conflicting objectives in the areas subject to the major development pressures. Where more than one local authority is involved in the creation of an Area Action Plan due to a 'cross-boundary' strategic development, it can become a jointly created plan.

**Landscape Character Assessment:** An assessment to identify different landscape areas which have a distinct character based on a recognisable pattern of elements, including combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement.

**Local Development Documents (LDD):** Comprise of Development Plan Documents (DPD); supplementary planning documents (SPD); and the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI).

**Local Development Framework:** The Local Development Framework is not a statutory term, however it sets out, in the form of a 'portfolio/ folder', the Local Development Documents which collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the local planning authority's area. The Local Development Framework will be comprised of Local Development Documents, and Supplementary Planning Documents. The Local Development Framework will also include the Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and the Annual Monitoring Report.

**Local Development Scheme (LDS):** This is a public statement of the Council's programme for the production of Local Development Documents. The scheme will be revised when necessary. This may either be as a result of the Annual Monitoring Report which should identify whether the Council has achieved the timetable set out in the original scheme or if there is a need to revise and/or prepare new local development documents.

**Masterplan:** A type of planning brief outlining the preferred use of land and the overall approach to the layout in order to provide detailed guidance for subsequent planning applications.

**Material consideration:** A matter that should be taken into account in deciding a planning application or on an appeal against a planning decision.

**Milestones:** Important stages in the production of LDF documents. These are indicated in the LDS.

**Output indicator:** Indicators measuring the direct effect of a policy. Used to assess whether policy targets have been achieved using the available information.

**'Part 4 Site':** A site included within the annual gypsy and travellers count where gypsies/travellers are present without authorisation on land owned by a third party.

**Pitch:** A plot providing for one Gypsy/traveller family. A single pitch may be occupied by more than one caravans/mobile homes to accommodate an extended family.

**Plan, Monitor and Manage:** A means of measuring and reviewing policy, involving the adjustment of policy through monitoring if it proves necessary.

**Planning Obligation:** A legally binding agreement between the local planning authority and persons with an interest in a piece of land. Planning obligations are used to secure funds or works for significant and essential elements of a scheme to make it acceptable in planning terms. Planning obligations will have been set out in an agreement often known as a 'Section 106 Agreement' and may be used to prescribe the nature of development, to compensate for loss or damaged created by development or to mitigate a development's impact on surrounding built and natural environment. Circular 5/2005 sets out the national policy that regulates these agreements.

**Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG)/ Planning Policy Statements (PPS):** Central Government produce Planning Policy Guidance Notes, to be replaced by Planning Policy Statements which direct planning in the country.

**Preferred Options:** This stage of preparing documents takes into account the communities comments, having regard to them in the preparation of the final Development Plan Document. The intention is to provide sufficient information to ensure that people can understand the implications of the Preferred Options. The aim of the formal public participation on the Preferred Options stage is to give people the opportunity to comment on how the local planning authority is approaching the preparation of the particular Development Plan Document and to ensure that the Council it is aware of all possible options before it prepares the final 'submission' Development Plan Document which is the next stage in the process.

**Previously developed land** See *Brownfield land*

**Protected species:** Plant and animal species afforded protection under certain Government Acts and Regulations.

**Significant effects indicators:** An indicator that measures the significant effects of the plan. These effects could be social, economic or environmental and the criteria by which they are judged 'significant' is set out in the SA/SEA.

**Soundness:** A Development Plan Document is considered sound if it is based upon good evidence and has been prepared in accordance with all the necessary procedures including the measures set out in the authority's Statement of Community Involvement.

**South East Plan:** The Plan is being prepared by the South East England Regional Assembly (for approval by the Secretary of State) between now and 2008. It will set out a vision for the region through to 2026, focusing on improvements that are needed to ensure the region remains economically successful and an attractive place to live. Important issues such as housing, transport, economy and the environment will be addressed. Once approved it will become a legal document that local authorities and other Government agencies in the region will have to follow.

**Spatial Strategy / Visions:** A broad overview of how spatial planning objectives can be achieved within the development plan. Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function. This will include policies which can impact on land use, for example, by influencing the demands on or needs for development, but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the granting of planning permission and may be delivered through other means.

**Statement of Community Involvement (SCI):** Sets out the standards which the plan making authority intend to achieve in relation to involving the community in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of all local development documents (LDD) and dealing with planning applications. It also sets out how the local planning authority intends to achieve those standards. The Statement of Community Involvement will not be a Development Plan Document but will be subject to independent examination. A consultation statement showing how the local planning authority has complied with its Statement of Community Involvement will be required for all local development documents.

**Strategic Gap:** Area of largely open undeveloped land between settlements which helps to maintain the separate identity and amenity of major settlements and prevent them merging together. The two Strategic Gaps in the District (Horsham – Crawley and Horsham - Southwater) are listed in the Structure Plan and meet the criteria set out by The South East Plan. The boundaries are defined in the Local Development Framework.

**Strategic Locations:** Broad locations for major mixed-use development, including housing, identified within the West Sussex Structure Plan 2001 -2016. The precise locations and boundaries, mix of uses, and phasing of development to be identified in the relevant local plan i.e. in this District the Horsham District Local Development Framework.

**Structure Plan:** Sets out West Sussex County Council's general strategy, policies and main proposals for land use and transport over a period of about 15 years. Consists of a statutory written statement (the policies) and key diagram together with non-statutory explanatory memorandum. Under the new planning system, structure plans will no longer be prepared and strategic planning will take place through the preparation of statutory regional spatial strategies (in the case of Horsham, The South East Plan) which will replace regional planning guidance.

**Submission Stage:** The final stage in preparation of Development Plan Documents and the Statement of Community Involvement. The documents are sent to the Secretary of State and an independent examination will be held. Following the successful completion of this process, the DPD may be adopted by the Council.

**Supplementary Planning Documents:** Where prepared under the new planning system, Supplementary Planning Documents will be included in the Local Development Framework and will form part of the planning framework for the area. Supplementary planning documents may cover a range of issues, both topic and site specific, which may expand policy or provide further detail to policies in a Development Plan Document.

**Sustainable Development:** A development that is 'sustainable' must be consistent with the principles of sustainable development. In broad terms this means development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The Government has set out five guiding principles for sustainable development in its strategy "*Securing the future - UK Government strategy for sustainable development*". The five guiding principles, to be achieved simultaneously, are: Living within environmental limits; Ensuring a strong healthy and just society; Achieving a sustainable economy; Promoting good governance; and Using sound science responsibly.

**Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment:** The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires Local Development Documents to be prepared with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. Sustainability Appraisal is a systematic appraisal process. The purpose of sustainability appraisal is to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of the strategies and policies in a Local Development Document from the outset of the preparation process. This will ensure that decisions are made that accord with sustainable development. In addition, European legislation requires that the environmental effects of certain plans are assessed, documented and where necessary adverse effects corrected. This process is commonly known as Strategic Environmental Assessment, and when carried out for LDF documents, is combined with the Sustainability Appraisal process.

**APPENDIX 1: Framework of Local Output Indicators**

- **Indicator numbering:** All indicators deriving from the LDF Spatial Objectives have been given 'SO' index numbers whilst indicators deriving from the LDF Sustainability Framework Objectives have been numbered 'SF' (see Appendix 2). Cross references for duplicate indicators/targets are indicated in the notes
- **Abbreviations:** CP = Core Policy (Core Strategy 2007); DC = Development Control (General Development Control Policies Submission DPD); PO SPD = Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document
- **Source of data:** HDC unless indicated otherwise in 'Notes'

<b>Spatial Objective 1: To protect and enhance the diverse character and local distinctiveness of the District</b>						
Indicator No.	Indicator	LDF Policy / DCLG Indicator	Target (by 2018 unless indicated otherwise)	Data for 2006/07	Notes	
SO1a	Condition of Landscape Character Areas as identified in the Landscape Character Assessment	CP1 and DC2	Maintain or improve from current levels	Baseline data shows that many of the 32 landscape character areas are in decline. See Appendix 5 of the 2005/06 AMR for more information	Assessment to be carried out on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis approximately every 10 years. Indicator/target = SF4a	
SO1b	Type and percentages of planning permissions within the Strategic Gaps	CP1 and DC3	Maintain or reduce current rates/limit forms of development	See Table 4.16 above in local indicator section of Chapter 4	Indicator/target = SF4b	
SO1c	Number of planning applications incorporating Conservation Area or historic landscape enhancements	CP1 and DC14	Increase proportion	It is not currently possible to monitor this indicator	This indicator will be reviewed in due course	
SO1d	Number of applications incorporating biodiversity enhancement features	CP1 and DC5	Increasing number of schemes /change in	It is not currently possible to monitor this indicator	This indicator/ target will be reviewed in due course	

			areas contributing to biodiversity importance			
SO1e	Proportion of relevant permissions which include planning obligation measures to conserve and enhance the biodiversity of the District	PO SPD	100% of relevant permissions	PO SPD	It is believed that no planning permissions in 2006/07 have specifically required conservation or enhancement measures	Indicator = SF5b
SO1f	Number of schemes permitted which impact on significant habitats, legally protected species and areas of nature conservation such as SNCIs or ancient woodland	CP1, DC5 and DCLG 8	Reduce to minimise impacts	CP1, DC5 and DCLG 8	Please see Tables 4.11 to 4.13 which cover DCLG 8	SO1f monitored in place of the similarly worded CP1 indicator Source: SBRC
SO1g	Type and percentages of planning applications granting permission for new development in the two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty	CP1 and DC4	Maintain or reduce/limit forms of development	CP1 and DC4	South Downs = 109 permissions affecting 59.05 ha (0.79% of AONB) High Weald = 29 permissions affecting 9.3 ha (0.26% of AONB) See commentary for DCLG 8	It is not currently possible to monitor the type of permissions. Source: SBRC
SO1h	Types and percentage of relevant applications granted permission outside the BUABs	DC1	Maintain or reduce current rates/limit forms of development	DC1	See Figure 4.4 which is a proxy indicator for DCLG 3b	
SO1i	Number of relevant permissions granted within the 'Heath Common and West Chiltington Character Areas'	DC19	Reduce to minimise impacts	DC19	It is not currently possible to monitor this indicator	The Council is putting processes in place to monitor this indicator
SO1j	Number of planning obligations including measures to conserve and	PO SPD	No specific target set	PO SPD	It is believed that no planning permissions in 2006/07 have	This indicator will be reviewed in due course

	enhance the townscape character of the District			specifically required conservation or enhancement measures	
SO1k	Proportion of relevant permissions which include planning obligation measures to conserve and enhance the landscape character of the District	PO SPD	100% of relevant permissions	No such planning obligations were secured and it is believed that none were required. This situation is consistent with a target of 100%	This indicator will be reviewed in due course
SO1l	Number of planning obligations including measures to conserve and enhance historical and cultural environment of the District	PS SPD	No specific target set	No such planning obligations were secured and it is believed that none were required.	This indicator will be reviewed in due course

**Spatial Objective 2: To integrate the need for protection of the natural, built and historic environment (including the natural resources) of the District with the need to allow the continued evolution of both the countryside and the character and environment of settlements**

Indicator No.	Indicator	LDF Policy / DCLG Indicator	Target (by 2018 unless indicated otherwise)	Data for 2006/07	Notes
SO2a	Number of proposals which result in clean-up of contaminated sites	CP2 and DC7	No specific target set	Riverside Concrete site currently under construction in Pulborough has required treatment and removal of contaminated land prior to construction.	This indicator will be reviewed in due course Indicator/target = SF7a
SO2b	Number of relevant permissions	CP2 and DC8	100% of relevant	Assessments were provided	SO2b monitored in place of

	which include flood risk assessment		permissions	for all permitted developments where required by the EA (100% achieved)	the similarly worded CP2/DC8 indicator
SO2c	Number of rivers in District meeting river quality targets	CP2 and DC9	Increase from baseline levels	See Figure 4.6 and Tables 4.17 and 4.18 in Local Indicators section of Chapter 4	SO2c target monitored in place of the original one for this indicator Indicator/target = SF7c
SO2d	Number of permissions granted against the advice of the Environment Agency	DC8 and DCLG 7	Zero	See Commentary for DCLG 7 including Table 4.10	
SO2e	Proportion of relevant permissions including planning obligation measures to reduce the risk of flooding	PO SPD	100% of relevant permissions	This target has been met through the use of planning conditions where required by the EA (100% achieved)	This indicator will be reviewed in due course
SO2f	Number of developments incorporating renewable energy components; using reclaimed materials in construction; and water / energy efficient measures	CP2, DC9 and DC10	Increasing numbers of developments	It is not currently possible to monitor this indicator	This indicator will be reviewed in due course Indicator/target = SF11b and SF12a
SO2g	Total value of all contributions / provision for recycling facilities	PO SPD	No specific target set	Zero. The Council did not routinely collect such contributions before the adoption of the SPD. On site provision was sought where required	SO2g monitored in place of the similarly worded PO SPD indicator
SO2h	Number of permissions granted for	DC47	100% in	No relevant permissions	SO2h target monitored in

	service stations/ roadside facilities		accordance with DC47	were granted in 2006/07	place of the original one for this indicator
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**Spatial Objective 3: To ensure that new development in the District is of high quality**

Indicator No.	Indicator	LDF Policy / DCLG Indicator	Target (by 2018 unless indicated otherwise)	Data for 2006/07	Notes
SO3a	Number of Village/Parish Design Statements	CP3	Increase number by 50% over baseline (2005) by 2008	5 had been adopted by 2005. A further 2 were adopted in 2006/07 (40% increase)	

**Spatial Objective 4: To enable the provision of a sufficient number of dwellings to meet the requirements of regional planning policy to 2018, including that specified by the West Sussex Structure Plan 2001-2016**

Indicator No.	Indicator	LDF Policy / DCLG Indicator	Target (by 2018 unless indicated otherwise)	Data for 2006/07	Notes
SO4a	Number of dwellings (gross) completed annually and cumulatively to 2018. Housing trajectory showing actual and projected dwelling completions	CP4 and DCLG 2a(ii)	620 per year on average and 10,575 by 2018 (gross)	The total (gross) completions were 434. See Figures 4.1 and 4.2 (trajectories) for further detail	SO4a monitored in place of the similarly worded CP4 indicator
SO4b	Number and percentage of	CP5 and	2,250 dwellings from	Gross completions on PDL	Indicator/target = SF10a

	homes built on previously-developed land	DCLG 2b	2005 to 2018 and 48% total from 2001 to 2018	were 401 (92.4%), See Table 4.5.	
SO4c	Number of dwellings completed in new neighbourhood (Strategic Location) west of Crawley	CP6	2,500 dwellings by 2018	Zero. (See Figures 4.1 and 4.2 for phasing)	SO4c monitored in place of the similarly worded CP6 indicator
SO4d	Number of new dwellings completed within mixed-use Strategic Location west of Horsham	CP7	2,000 dwellings by 2018	Zero. (See Figures 4.1 and 4.2 for phasing)	SO4d monitored in place of the similarly worded CP7 indicator
SO4e	Number of dwellings completed on greenfield sites as small scale gradual growth of towns and villages	CP8	Up to 274 dwellings on allocated greenfield sites by 2018	Zero. (See Figures 4.1 and 4.2 for phasing)	This indicator and target will need to be reviewed in light of the Reserve Housing Sites DPD

**Spatial Objective 5: To provide for business and employment development needs, particularly for existing local businesses**

Indicator No.	Indicator	LDF Policy / DCLG Indicator	Target (by 2018 unless indicated otherwise)	Data for 2006/07	Notes
SO5a	Amount of land developed for employment / land supply by type (B1, B2, B8), particularly in two Strategic Locations	CP10, CP11, DC24 and DCLG 1a	210,000 sq. metres gross internal floorspace	See Tables 4.1 and 4.2 and commentary for DCLG 1a	Target was reduced from 215,000 by Inspectors Binding Report
SO5b	Amount of employment land lost from Employment	DC23 and DCLG 1e	Reduce to zero	Zero	Target for SO5b monitored in place of the original DC23 target

	Protection Zones				Indicator/target = SF15b
SO5c	Amount of employment land lost to residential development	DC23 and DCLG 1f	Reduce current rates / limit loss of employment land	This is believed to be zero (Source: WSCC CIDS monitoring).	Target for SO5c monitored in place of the original DC23 target. Accuracy of this monitoring will need reviewing Indicator/target = SF14b

<b>Spatial Objective 6: To meet the diverse needs of the communities and businesses of the District</b>						
Indicator No.	Indicator	LDF Policy / DCLG Indicator	Target (by 2018 unless indicated otherwise)	Data for 2006/07	Notes	
SO6a	Provision of proportion of affordable housing on qualifying residential schemes	CP12, and PO SPD	40% of total dwellings above relevant thresholds	The total affordable housing secured represents 21.1% of the permitted units on qualifying sites, in addition to contributions of £1,127,270 secured for further affordable housing	As the Core Strategy was not adopted in this period, there were no qualifying developments Indicator/target = SF1b	
SO6b	Total number of all types of affordable housing units completed	PO SPD and DCLG 2d	120 per year	Gross completions = 33 Net completions = 32	Indicator/target = SF1a	
SO6c	Number of exception housing schemes / dwelling permitted	DC35	No target currently set	No exception housing schemes were permitted in 2006/07		
SO6d	Total number of all types of affordable		No specific target set	6 social rented units were completed in Cat 2 settlements	Including 'intermediate' shared ownership and key	

	housing units completed in Category 2 settlements and exceptions sites			(Washington)	worker homes
SO6e	Number and type of rural diversification schemes permitted	CP15 and DC28	Increase in number and range of schemes	It is not currently possible to monitor this indicator	Indicator/target = SF15a
SO6f	Number of retirement dwellings / care homes permitted	DC36	Maintain or increase present levels	It is not currently possible to monitor this indicator	
SO6g	Number of permitted pitches for Gypsies and travellers	DC37	Increase number to meet levels of need	Pitches on authorised and HDC managed sites =34 Authorised caravans on private sites =31 Unauthorised caravans = 21	Source: HDC July 2007 Gypsy/Traveller count for WSCC./SEERA
SO6h	Number of permitted pitches for Travelling show people	DC38	Increase number to meet levels of need	The Orchard at Ashington currently has 5 pitches	
SO6i	Total value of all contributions received by the Council	PO SPD	Increase over baseline levels (2005/06)	Total value of contributions = £3,166,645 (55 agreements) (not including £2,212,500 for affordable housing). Represents a 4.15% increase over 2005/06	Target monitored in place of original target in PO SPD

<b>Spatial Objective 7: To promote and enhance community leisure and recreation facilities, and to assist the development of appropriate tourism and cultural facilities</b>						
<b>Indicator No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>LDF Policy / DCLG Indicator</b>	<b>Target (by 2018 unless indicated otherwise)</b>	<b>Data for 2006/07</b>	<b>Notes</b>	
SO7a	Number of schemes resulting in improved or losses of community facilities, sport, recreation or open space	CP14 and DC26	Net gain in sport, recreation, open space and community facilities by 2018	45 schemes resulted in an enhancement of community facilities etc. Losses are believed to be zero.	Indicator and target monitored instead of originals for CP14 and DC26	
SO7b	Number of schemes with S106 planning obligations contributions made for infrastructure, open space / community improvements	CP14 and DC 27	100% of relevant permitted schemes to contribute to sport, recreation open space and community facilities	Total value of contributions = £574,259. Represents a 31.36% increase over 2005/06	Indicator monitored instead of originals for CP14 and DC27 Indicator = SF2a	
SO7c	Total amount of eligible open space managed to 'green flag' award standards	DC26 and DCLG 4c	Maintain or increase total amount	See Table 4.9 and commentary for DCLG 4c	The Council is currently reviewing its s106 monitoring to improve accuracy Indicator/target = SF6c	
SO7d	Total value of contributions secured by the Council for Open space, sport and recreation and for Community facilities and services rural parts of the District	PO SPD	No specific target set	Total value of contributions = £507,309 (33 agreements)	The Council is currently reviewing its s106 monitoring to improve accuracy Rural defined as whole District excluding Horsham Town, BBH and Southwater	

SO7e	Total value of all contributions received for health	PO SPD	No specific target set	Zero. (None was required by the relevant PCT)	The Council is currently reviewing its s106 monitoring to improve accuracy
SO7f	Total value of all contributions received for crime prevention	PO SPD	No specific target set	Zero. (None was required by Sussex Police)	The Council is currently reviewing its s106 monitoring to improve accuracy

<b>Spatial Objective 8: To enhance the vitality and viability of Horsham town centre and the centres of the smaller towns and villages in the District</b>						
<b>Indicator No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>LDF Policy / DCLG Indicator</b>	<b>Target (by 2018 unless indicated otherwise)</b>	<b>Data for 2006/07</b>	<b>Notes</b>	
SO8a	Amount of new retail, office and leisure floorspace in Horsham town/village centres	CP17, DC39 and DCLG 4b	Maintain or increase present levels, although depends on a range of factors	See Table 4.5 (for DCLG 4b) and Table 4.19 in Local Indicators section of Chapter 4	Indicator/target = SF16a	
SO8b	Number of retail units converted to other uses	CP17 and DC41	No loss of retail units in defined frontages	It is not currently possible to monitor this indicator	This indicator will be reviewed in due course Indicator/target = SF16b	
SO8c	Amount of new retail permitted outside the defined town and village	DC40	Reduce or maintain present levels	See Table 4.5 and commentary for DCLG 4b		

	centres			
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<b>Spatial Objective 9: To reduce the expected growth in car based travel by seeking to provide choice in modes of transport wherever possible</b>					
<b>Indicator No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>LDF Policy / DCLG Indicator</b>	<b>Target (by 2018 unless indicated otherwise)</b>	<b>Data for 2006/07</b>	<b>Notes</b>
SO9a	Increase in proportion of journeys to work by walking, cycling and public transport	CP19	Respond to annual assessment of demand/capacity	It is not currently possible to monitor this indicator independently of the census – which indicated a proportion of 36%	This indicator will be reviewed in due course
SO9b	Monitor usage of car parks, particularly at peak times	CP19	Respond to annual assessment of demand/capacity	See Table 4.20 in the Local Indicators section of Chapter 4	Monitoring at peak times is not currently possible
SO9c	Proportion of new residential units completed within 30 minutes public transport of key services	DC45 and DCLG 3b	Increase present levels	See Figure 4.4 which is a proxy indicator for DCLG 3b which could not be monitored by the Council	
SO9d	Proportion of non-residential development within use classes A, B and D	DC45 and DCLG 3a	Increase present levels to 100%	This is believed to be 100% as WSCC have not notified HDC of any development failing to comply	Further measures need to be put in place to be able to accurately monitor this indicator

	complying with adopted parking standards					
SO9e	Number of unauthorised vehicles parked within the District	DC48	Reduce current levels to zero	May 2006 = 840 on 2 sites Sept 2006 = 1649 on 6 sites	Monitored biannually in May and September	
SO9f	Total value of all contributions received for sustainable transport and highways	PO SPD	No specific target set	Total value of contributions = £340,427 (44 agreements). Represents a 9.19% increase over 2005/06	The Council is currently reviewing its s106 monitoring to improve accuracy	

**APPENDIX 2 – THE SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK: OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS**

- **Indicator numbering:** All indicators deriving from the LDF Sustainability Framework Objectives have been numbered 'SF'. Indicators deriving from the LDF Spatial Objectives have been given 'SO' index (See Appendix 1). Cross references for duplicate indicators/targets are indicated in the notes
- **Abbreviations:** SEI = Significant effects indicator; CP = Core Policy (Core Strategy 2007); DC = Development Control (General Development Control Policies Submission DPD); PO SPD = Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document
- **Source of data:** HDC unless indicated otherwise in 'Notes'

<b>Sustainability Objective 1: To ensure that everyone has access to good quality affordable homes that meets their needs</b>			
Number	Indicator	Target	Data for 2006/07
SF1a	Number of affordable homes built each year	Sufficient numbers to reach 40% of the total.	See SO6b
SF1b	Proportion of affordable housing / commuted payment on qualifying residential schemes	40% of total development above relevant thresholds	See SO6a
SF1c	% of 1, 2 and 3 bedroom homes built	Increase from current levels	A total of 89.6% of the 434 homes (gross) completed in 2006/07 were three bedrooms or smaller. See Table 4.21 for further detail
SF1d	The number / percentage of people in housing need	No increase in current levels	1,413 households were on the Council's housing needs register in March 2007

<b>Sustainability Objective 2: To ensure that everyone has access to the health, education, leisure and recreation facilities they require</b>			
Number	Indicator	Target	Data for 2006/07
SF2a	Number of schemes with S106 agreements for infrastructure and community improvements completed	Collection and expenditure of monies within appropriate timescales	See SO7b
SF2b	Number of applications resulting in the extension, improvement or loss of facilities	Maintain / improve current levels and no loss of facilities / services	See SO7a

<b>Sustainability Objective 3: To reduce crime and the fear of crime</b>			
Number	Indicator	Target	Data for 2006/07
SF3a	Number and type of applications where advice from Police sought and followed.	Maintain or improve on current levels	It is not currently possible to monitor this indicator
			<b>Comments</b>

<b>Sustainability Objective 4: To conserve and enhance the landscape and townscape character of the District</b>			
Number	Indicator	Target	Data for 2006/07
SF4a	The condition of landscape areas	Maintain or improve from current levels	Baseline data shows that many of the 32 landscape character areas are in decline. See Appendix 5 of the 2005/06 AMR for more information
SF4b	Type and % of planning permissions granted for new development in Strategic Gaps	Maintain or reduction of current rates /limit forms of development	See Table 4.16 above in local indicator section of Chapter 4
			<b>Comments</b>

<b>Sustainability Objective 5: To conserve and enhance the biodiversity of the District.</b>			
Number	Indicator	Target	Data for 2006/07
SF5a	Condition of SSSIs	No reduction / improvement to existing condition	See Figure 4.7 in the Local Indicators section of Chapter 4
SF5b	% of applications with S106 agreements for enhancements to biodiversity	Maintain or reduction of current rates	See SO1e
SF5c	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance including i) change in priority habitats and species (by type) ii) change in areas	No deterioration / an improvement in current levels	See Tables 4.11 to 4.13 covering DCLG 8
			<b>Comments</b>

	designated for their intrinsic environmental value		
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**Sustainability Objective 6: To conserve and enhance the historical and cultural environment of the District.**

Number	Indicator	Target	Data for 2006/07	Comments
SF6a	Number of listed buildings lost as a result of development	Maintain or reduction of current rates	The figure for 2006/07 is thought to be zero	
SF6b	Number of archaeological sites and historic parks and gardens lost or damaged as a result of development	Maintain or reduction of current rates	The figure for 2006/07 is thought to be zero	
SF6c	Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award system	Maintain or increase total	See Table 4.9 and commentary for DCLG 4c	Indicator/target = SO7c and DCLG 4c

**Sustainability Objective 7: To maintain a high quality environment in terms of air, soil and water quality**

Number	Indicator	Target	Data for 2006/07	Comments
SF7a	Number of proposals which result in the clean –up of contaminated sites	No set target	Riverside Concrete site currently under construction in Pulborough has required treatment and removal of contaminated land prior to construction.	Indicator/target = SO2a
SF7b	Number of Air Quality Management Zones	None currently designated – maintain this	Zero	
SF7c	Number of rivers in Horsham District meeting river quality targets	As set each year by the Environment Agency	See Figure 4.6 and Tables 4.17 and 4.18 in the Local Indicators section of Chapter 4	Indicator = SO2c

**Sustainability Objective 8: To reduce car journeys and promote alternative methods of transport**

Number	Indicator	Target	Data for 2006/07	Comments
SF8a	Number of applications with S106 agreements for public	Maintain or increase from current rates	44 agreements were secured which involved the payment of contributions for	

	transport improvements		public transport (including pedestrian and cycle improvements)	
SF8a	Parking Provision in residential developments	No increase in parking provision	It is not currently possible to monitor this indicator	

**Sustainability Objective 9: To reduce the risk of flooding**

Number	Indicator	Target	Data for 2006/07	Comments
SF9a	Number of development proposals which incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Schemes	Increasing levels	It is not currently possible to monitor this indicator. However, the Council routinely requires SUDS where the EA recommends this approach	
SF9b	Numbers of planning permissions granted / refused on grounds of flood risk	No new development permitted in flood plains	It is not currently possible to monitor this indicator. However, Table 4.10 and the commentary covering DCLG 7 indicates that no applications were permitted which should have been refused on the grounds of flood risk	Indicator requires review/clarification

**Sustainability Objective 10: To make the most efficient use of land**

Number	Indicator	Target	Data for 2006/07	Comments
SF10a	Number of homes built on previously developed land in towns and villages	National target of 60% of development to be on brownfield land. WSSC Structure plan sets out target of 48% total provision 2001-2016	See Table 4.5 (DCLG 2b)	Indicator/target = SO4b and DCLG 2b
SF10b	Percentage of new dwellings completed at i) less than 30 dph ii) between 30 -50 dph iii) above 50 dph	30-50 dwellings per hectare (specified in PPG3)	See Table 4.6 (DCLG 2c)	Indicator/target = DCLG 2c

**Sustainability Objective 11: To reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the re-use and recycling of other materials.**

Number	Indicator	Target	Data for 2006/07	Comments
SF11a	Number of developments built to BREEAM / Ecohome standards	Increased numbers of development	Zero	Also covers Sustainability Objectives 12 and 13. Indicator requires review/clarification due to introduction of Code for Sustainable Homes
SF11b	Number of developments using reclaimed materials in construction	Increasing numbers	It is not currently possible to monitor this indicator	Indicator/target = SO2f

**Sustainability Objective 12: To ensure that rates of energy and water consumption are as efficient as possible.**

Number	Indicator	Target	Data for 2006/07	Comments
SF12a	Number of developments incorporating water and energy efficiency measures	Increasing numbers of developments	It is not currently possible to monitor this indicator	Also covers Sustainability Objective 13. Indicator/target = SO2f

**Sustainability Objective 13: To seek to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, in particular by encouraging the provision and use of renewable energy.**

Number	Indicator	Target	Data for 2006/07	Comments
SF13a (SEI)	Number of homes / developments linked to a Combined Heat and Power system	Increasing numbers of homes / developments	Zero	Would be a significant positive effect if this can be achieved for part of the developments West of Horsham and West of Crawley

**Sustainability Objective 14: To maintain the high and stable economy of the District**

Number	Indicator	Target	Data for 2006/07	Comments
SF14a (SEI)	Vacancy rates on employment sites	No increase above current levels	It is not currently possible to monitor this indicator	A data harvest method needs to be identified for this indicator
SF14b (SEI)	Amount of employment land lost to residential development	None in areas where employment zones are protected	This is believed to be zero (Source: WSCC CIDS monitoring).	Indicator = SO5c and DCLG 1f

<b>Sustainability Objective 15: To seek to enhance areas where there are inequalities in the economy, particularly the rural economy.</b>			
<b>Number</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Data for 2006/07</b>
SF15a	Number of rural diversification schemes permitted	Increase / maintain current levels	It is not currently possible to monitor this indicator
SF15b	Amount of employment land supplied by type (ha)	Structure Plan Target of 210,000 m <sup>2</sup>	See Table 4.2 and commentary for DCLG 1a
			Indicator/target = SO6e
			Indicator/target = SO5a and DCLG 1a

<b>Sustainability Objective 16: To maintain and enhance the vitality of village and Horsham town centres</b>			
<b>Number</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Data for 2006/07</b>
SF16a	Amount of new retail floorspace created in villages and Horsham town Centre	Meet identified need in Hillier Parker Report	See Figure 4.5 (DCLG 4b) and Table 4.19 in the Local Indicators section of Chapter 4
SF16b	Number of retail units converted to other uses	No loss of units in protected areas	It is not currently possible to monitor this indicator
			Indicator = SO8a and DCLG 4b
			Indicator/target = SO8b

### APPENDIX 3: Site Specific Allocations of Land Monitoring Framework

Although the indicators are reported for the 2006/07 period only, the SSAL Policies have been renumbered as a consequence of the Binding Report of the Inspectors which removed the previous AL 6, RMC Engineering Works allocation. This has been done to avoid further confusion over policy numbering.

SSAL Policy	Indicators	Targets (by 2018)	Data for 2006/07
AL 1 Previously Developed Land	Type and number of development completed	Development of dwellings as in table 2 of the UHP study	See Appendix 4 for full update of the identified sites.
AL 2 Lifestyle Ford, Bishopric	Type and number of development completed	Completion of at least 105 dwellings and commercial premises	No planning applications
AL 3 Parsonage Farm, Horsham	Type and number of development completed	Completion of at least 160 dwellings and commercial premises	No planning applications
AL 4 Roffey Social and Sports Club, Horsham	Type and number of development completed	Completion of at least 70 dwellings and other facilities	No planning applications
AL 5 Riverside Concrete, Stane Street, Pulborough	Type and number of development completed	Completion of at least 146 dwellings	Application permitting 146 dwellings granted (DC/04/2763)
AL 6 Land at Meiros Farm, Ashington	Type and number of development completed	Completion of at least 35 dwellings	No planning applications
AL 7 Land at Hammonds, East Street, Billingshurst	Type and number of development completed	Completion of at least 25 dwellings	No planning applications
AL 8 Land at the Plough, Lower Beeding	Type and number of development completed	Development of at least 35 dwellings	No planning applications
AL 9 Land at Windacres Farm, Rudgwick	Type and number of development completed	Development of at least 30 dwellings and B1 units	No planning applications

<b>AL 10 St Joseph's Abbey, Storrington</b>	Type and number of development completed	Development of at least 25 dwellings and car parking spaces	No planning applications
<b>AL 11 RAFA Site, Sullington</b>	Type and number of development completed	Development of at least 15 dwellings	No planning applications
<b>AL 12 Parsonage Farm/St Peter's Meadow, Henfield</b>	Type and number of development completed	Development of at least 90 homes and informal space	No planning applications
<b>AL 13 Shoreham Cement Works</b>	Restoration of Shoreham Cement Works with environmental and landscape improvements	Restoration of Shoreham Cement Works with environmental and landscape improvements	No planning applications
<b>AL 14 Warnham and Wealden Brickworks, Horsham</b>	Redevelopment mixed use scheme	Provision of mixed use scheme, including B2 and B8 units	Application (DC/06/2443) for two warehouses, ancillary offices, car parking and landscaping. Not yet determined. Application (county matter) for waste materials recycling facility and visitor centre objected to by HDC and approved by WSCC.
<b>AL 15 Centre of Rural Excellence at Brinsbury</b>	Type and number of development completed	Development of enhanced college facilities within defined boundaries; may include new buildings	No planning applications
<b>AL 16 Jengers Mead, Billingshurst</b>	Provision of vehicular link between Jengers Mead and library car park	Provision of vehicular link	No planning applications
<b>AL 17 Fire Station, Southwater</b>	Provision of new local fire station	Protection of site for possible fire station	No planning applications
<b>AL 18 Meadowside, Storrington</b>	Number of car parking spaces by 2018	Retention of site for use as a car park	No planning applications
<b>AL19 Sandgate Park, Sullington</b>	Protection of site for country park	Protection of site for possible country park	No planning applications

**APPENDIX 4: Site Specific Allocations of Land, Previously Developed Land sites update (as of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007)**

Site Name	Complete	Anticipated Completion		Update
		2007 - 2012	2012 - 2018	
	31/03/07			
Applegarth & Oak Tree Cottage, <b>Ashington</b>	5	17		Permission (DC/06/1100) for 22 dwellings. Construction started with 5 completed 2006/07
Charles Wadey Builder's Yard, Stane Street, <b>Billingshurst</b>		18		No planning permissions
Station Mills, Daux Road, <b>Billingshurst</b>		14		Permission (DC/05/1513) 14 flats and B1 factory
Trees, East Street, <b>Billingshurst</b>		19		No planning permissions
Vauxhall Stevens, <b>Broadbridge Heath</b>		25	20	No planning permissions
1 & 2 Works Cottages, Hills Farm Lane, <b>Horsham</b>	10			(DC/04/1712) 10 dwellings completed
137 Crawley Rd, <b>Horsham</b>		21		(DC/05/1583 & DC/05/0714) for 21 dwellings
183 – 187 Comptons Lane, <b>Horsham</b>	21			(HU/396/03) 21 dwellings completed
19 – 27 Forest Road, <b>Horsham</b>	19			(NH/135/03) 19 dwellings completed
64 – 68 Hurst Road, <b>Horsham</b>	22			(DC/05/2739) 22 dwellings completed 2006/07
9 – 13 Crawley Road, <b>Horsham</b>		15		No planning permissions
Bryce Lodge, New Street, <b>Horsham</b>		15		No planning permissions
Cats Protection League, <b>Horsham</b>	21			(HU/104/03) 21 dwellings completed
Council Depot, Denne Road, <b>Horsham</b>	15	35		DC/04/1662 15 dwellings completed on part of the site
Grandford House, 16 Carfax, <b>Horsham</b>	22			(HU/413/03) Now completed; 22 flats in total
Horsham Football Club, <b>Horsham</b>		80		Including (HU/62/98) 48 permitted in previous application.
Laundry Site, Arun Way, <b>Horsham</b>		12		No planning permissions
Lifestyle Ford, <b>Horsham</b>			105	No planning permissions
Northbrook College, Hurst Road, <b>Horsham</b>		13		No planning permissions
Parsonage Farm, <b>Horsham</b>			160	No planning permissions
Piggott Court, Kennedy Road, <b>Horsham</b>	44			(DC/04/2035) 44 dwellings completed
Roffey Sports and Social Club, <b>Horsham</b>		70		No planning permissions
St Leonards School, <b>Horsham</b>		20		(DC/06/0397) outline permission for 20 dwellings
Star Reservoir, Comptons Brow Lane, <b>Horsham</b>			32	No planning permissions

Horsham District Council – Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07

Texaco Garage, Crawley Road, <b>Horsham</b>	44			(DC/05/1635) 44 dwellings completed
Tyre Repair Shop, Brighton Road, <b>Horsham</b>	12			(DC/04/2214) 12 dwellings completed.
Riverside Concrete, Stane Street, <b>Pulborough</b>		146		(DC/04/2763) 146 dwellings permitted, construction started
Southwater Village Centre, <b>Southwater</b>	113			(DC/04/1901) 113 dwellings completed
Abbey House, Ravenscroft, <b>Storrington</b>		24		Permission (DC/06/1454) for 24 dwellings
Birklands, Kithurst Lane, <b>Storrington</b>	15			(SR/71/03) 15 dwellings permitted
Foxmead, Meadowside, <b>Storrington</b>		30		No planning permissions
Mogren House, Amberley Road, <b>Storrington</b>	14			(SR/101/03) 14 dwellings completed
Bellamys Garage, London Road, <b>Washington</b>	11			(DC/04/1872) 11 dwellings now completed.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>317</b>	

## APPENDIX 5: Transition from the Horsham District Local Plan to the Horsham District Local Development Framework

The table below only relates to the LDS 2006 (figure 3.1) used for the period 2006/07 and has been changed as a result of the LDS 2007 (figure 3.2). See Table 5.1 for those policies 'not included'. This Appendix will be fully reviewed in the next AMR which covers the 2007/08 period during which the 1997 Local Plan formally ended.

<b>Volume 1: Policy</b>	<b>Where the issue will be integrated in the LDF</b>
<b>General Policies</b>	
<b>G1 - G2</b> <b>G3</b> <b>G4 - G5</b>	The Core Strategy General Development Control Policies DPD The Core Strategy and further detail in the Site Specific Allocations of Land DPD
<b>Agriculture and Countryside</b>	
<b>CS1 - CS4</b> <b>CS5 - CS13</b> <b>CS14 - CS18</b> <b>CS19 - CS28</b>	The Core Strategy General Development Control Policies DPD The Core Strategy General Development Control Policies DPD
<b>Environment, Design and Conservation</b>	
<b>EDC1 - EDC2</b> <b>EDC3 - EDC55</b>	The Core Strategy and further detail in the Site Specific Allocations of Land DPD The Core Strategy and further detail in the General Development Control Policies DPD
<b>Housing</b>	
<b>HS1 - HS9</b>  <b>HS10 - HS11</b> <b>HS12 - HS14</b> <b>HS15 - HS18</b>	The Core Strategy and further detail in the Site Specific Allocations of Land DPD General Development Control Policies DPD The Core Strategy General Development Control Policies DPD
<b>Employment</b>	
<b>E1 - E2</b> <b>E3</b> <b>E4 - E5</b> <b>E6 - E9</b>	The Core Strategy Site Specific Allocations of Land DPD The Core Strategy General Development Control Policies DPD
<b>Shopping</b>	
<b>S1 - S2</b> <b>S3 - S11</b>	The Core Strategy General Development Control Policies DPD
<b>Transport and Utilities Infrastructure</b>	
<b>TU1</b> <b>TU2 - TU7</b> <b>TU8 - TU10</b> <b>TU11 - TU13</b> <b>TU14 - TU17</b>  <b>TU18 - TU21</b>	The Core Strategy General Development Control Policies DPD The Core Strategy General Development Control Policies DPD The Core Strategy and further detail in the General Development Control Policies DPD General Development Control Policies DPD
<b>Community Facilities and Leisure/Recreation</b>	
<b>CL1 - C14</b>	The Core Strategy and further detail in both the Site Specific Allocations of Land DPD and the General Development Control Policies DPD
<b>Tourism</b>	
<b>TM1</b> <b>TM2</b> <b>TM3 - TM9</b>	The Core Strategy Site Specific Allocations of Land DPD The Core Strategy and further detail in the General Development Control Policies DPD

<b>Volume 2: Policy</b>	<b>Where the issue will be integrated in the LDF</b>
<b>Billingshurst</b>	
BL1 - BL3 BL4 - BL5	<i>Not included</i> The Core Strategy and further detail in the General Development Control Policies DPD
BL6 BL7 BL8	<i>Not included</i> Site Specifics Allocations of Land DPD <i>Not included</i>
<b>Broadbridge Heath</b>	
BB1 - BB2	<i>Not included</i>
<b>Colgate</b>	
CG1	<i>Not included</i>
<b>Horsham Town</b>	
HU1 - HU7 HU8	<i>Not included</i> The Core Strategy and further detail in the General Development Control Policies DPD
HU9 - HU11 HU12 - HU15	General Development Control Policies DPD <i>Not included</i>
<b>Itchingfield</b>	
I1	<i>Not included</i>
<b>Lower Beeding</b>	
LB1	<i>Not included</i>
<b>North Horsham</b>	
NH1 – NH5	<i>Not included</i>
<b>Nuthurst</b>	
N1	<i>Not included</i>
<b>Rudgwick</b>	
RW1 - RW2	<i>Not included</i>
<b>Rusper</b>	
RS1	<i>Not included</i>
<b>Slinfold</b>	
SF1 SF2	<i>Not included</i> General Development Control Policies DPD
<b>Southwater</b>	
SQ1 – SQ6	<i>Not included</i>
<b>Warnham</b>	
WN1 - WN2	<i>Not included</i>

<b>Volume 3: Policy</b>	<b>Where the issue will be integrated in the LDF</b>
<b>Amberley</b>	
AM1	<i>Not included</i>
<b>Ashington</b>	
AS1 - AS5	<i>Not included</i>
<b>Bramber</b>	
BM1	<i>Not included</i>
<b>Coldwaltham</b>	
CW1	<i>Not included</i>
<b>Cowfold</b>	
CF1 - CF2	<i>Not included</i>
<b>Henfield</b>	
HF1 HF2 HF3	Site Specific Allocations of Land DPD The Core Strategy and further detail in the General Development Control Policies DPD Site Specific Allocations of Land DPD

<b>Pulborough</b>	
PL1 - PL3 PL4 PL5	<i>Not included</i> The Core Strategy and further detail in the General Development Control Policies DPD General Development Control Policies DPD
<b>Shipley</b>	
SP1	<i>Not included</i>
<b>Steyning</b>	
ST1	The Core Strategy and further detail in the General Development Control Policies DPD
<b>Storrington</b>	
SR1 SR2 SR3 SR4  SR5 SR6 SR7	<i>Not included</i> General Development Control Policies DPD Not included The Core Strategy and further detail in the General Development Control Policies DPD <i>Not included</i> Site Specific Allocations of Land DPD General Development Control Policies DPD
<b>Sullington</b>	
SG1 SG2 SG3	Site Specific Allocations of Land DPD <i>Not included</i> The Core Strategy and further detail in the General Development Control Policies DPD
<b>Thakeham</b>	
T1	General Development Control Policies DPD
<b>Upper Beeding</b>	
UB1 UB2	Site Specific Allocations of Land DPD <i>Not included</i>
<b>Washington</b>	
WS1	<i>Not included</i>
<b>West Chiltington</b>	
WC1 WC2	General Development Control Policies DPD <i>Not included</i>
<b>West Grinstead</b>	
WG1 - WG2	<i>Not included</i>