

Horsham District Local Development Framework

Annual Monitoring Report

1st April 2007 to 31st March 2008

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Abbreviations

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

Use Class Order

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

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

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.

Acknowledgements

Horsham District Council would like to thank all those who have contributed to this Annual Monitoring Report; in particular West Sussex County Council and Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre.

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 fourth AMR to be produced under the provisions of Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and covers the year from 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2008.

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 continued to be developed from previous AMRs. Overall, the contextual indicators show that the District continues to offer a high quality of life to its residents with many excellent public services. The 07/08 AMR also begins to highlight the challenges currently facing both the economy and the housing market. This is apparent through indicators such as house prices, which demonstrate adjustments to previous yearly trends and it is anticipated this will continue to be reflected within the 08/09 AMR. Despite these recent changes, a key challenge that has emerged continues to be the declining affordability of housing, as income has also suffered due to the recent economic downturn.

In terms of the production of the LDF measured against the milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) 2007, Chapter 3 shows that considerable progress has been made. Milestones were met for all but one of the LDF Documents being produced. Since last year, good progress has continued to be made on the production of key documents, including various Supplementary Planning Documents to complement the range of Development Plan Documents available. The focus for the 08/09 year and beyond will be on the work necessary for the Review of the Core Strategy, which has already commenced with work on the evidence base. Whilst the future concentrates upon the review, the 07/08 monitoring year also witnessed the final deletion of the 1997 Local Plan and the transition to the implementation and full reliance upon the new Local Development Framework.

Following on from the 06/07 AMR, LDF monitoring requirements have necessitated the development of new indicators that encompass more social, economic and environmental factors. With the new monitoring framework becoming established, the result is a more thorough reporting of progress against a wider range of indicators. However, the Government introduced significant changes during 2008 and the revised format of this AMR attempts to respond to these alterations in DCLG Core Output indicators. Whilst adapting to the update, this AMR continues to reflect monitoring criteria reported previously to facilitate easy comparison between key indicators over time.

The Core Output indicators do show that Horsham District is making good progress against established national, regional and local targets in many areas of spatial planning. The Council continues to deliver housing and business opportunities throughout the District, but the economic situation, especially with the effect on housing delivery, has begun to be reflected in the reported data. Whilst the housing trajectory has been significantly revised following the data gathered for the 07/08 year, the Council continues to demonstrate a 5 year supply against current requirements and is in the process of developing additional documents to ensure the required delivery is maintained.

Taken as a whole, therefore, the monitoring reported in this AMR has provided an additional update to the baseline data established within previous reports. The year has been significant in terms of the final transition from the 1997 Local Plan, but rests between the current Core Strategy and the work progressing on the Review. The Core Strategy Review will also need to address the changes to regional planning targets which will be set through the South East Plan. It is anticipated that the 08/09 AMR will start to integrate these new targets and begin to provide new baseline data as both local and regional policy continue to evolve.

Chapter 1: Introduction

Introduction

- 1.1 This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), the fourth 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 1st April 2007 to the 31st March 2008.
- 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 and PPS3), 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)
- 1.3 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 LDF Documents.

Who prepared this Annual Monitoring Report?

- 1.4 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.

2006/2007 Annual Monitoring Report

- 1.5 The 2006/2007 AMR was successfully submitted to the Government Office of the South East before the 31st December 2007 deadline. No official feedback on the 06/07 AMR has been received from GOSE.

Key Methodology and Principles Employed

- 1.6 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;
 - **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.

- 1.7 In addition to the points above, the AMR responds to the requirement of PPS3 which obliges Local Authorities to identify and maintain a rolling 5-year supply of deliverable land for housing.
- 1.8 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.
- 1.9 In accordance with the 06/07 AMR, it has been decided not to hold a consultation exercise for the 07/08 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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E-mail: strategic.planning@horsham.gov.uk
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Chapter 2: Contextual Indicators

Introduction

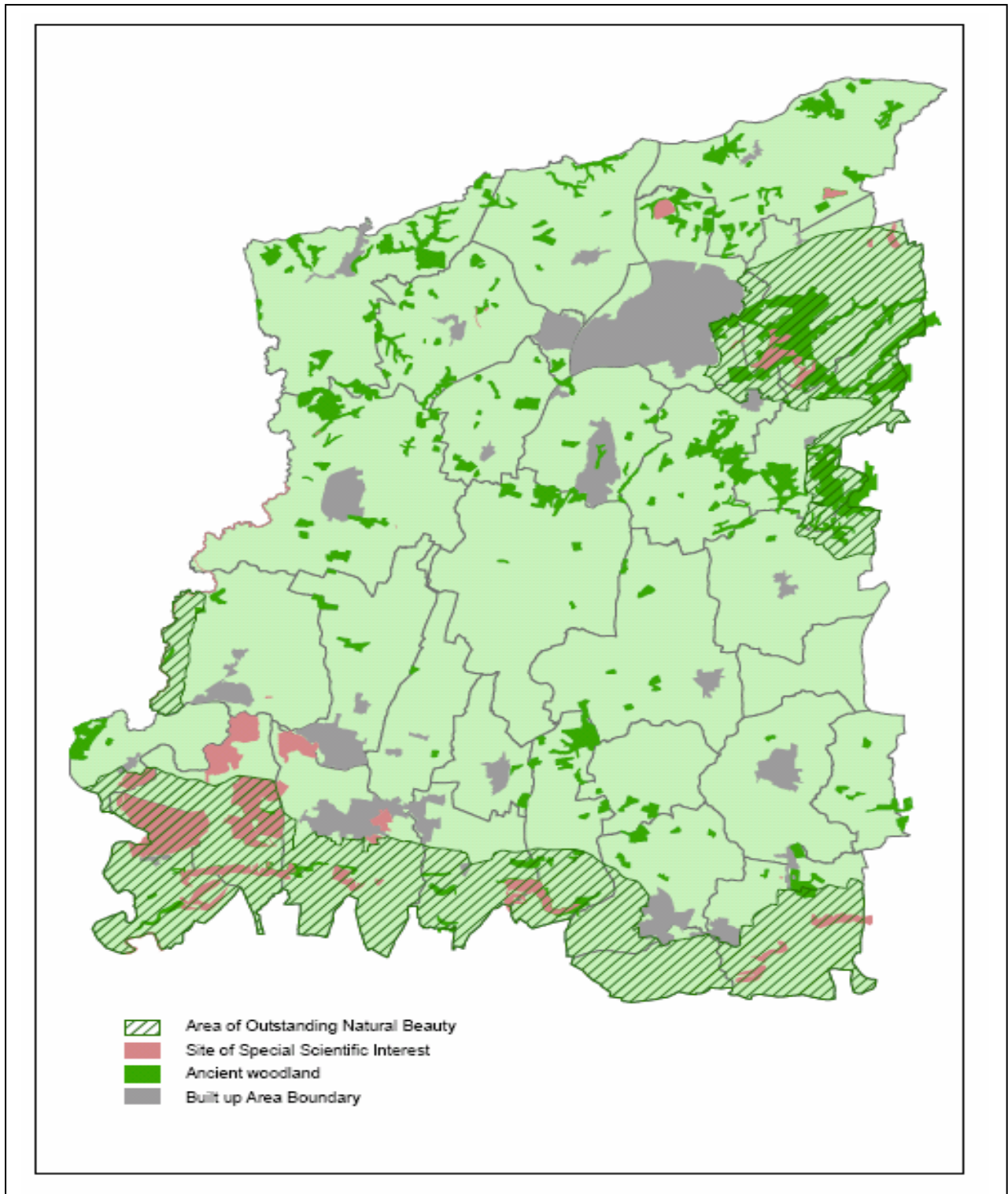
- 2.1 A key requirement of the AMR is to provide a contextual baseline position of social, environmental and economic circumstances for the District, for use in the assessment and creation of policy. In order to minimise duplication in data collection, contextual indicators are predominately based on those included within the Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment and the National Performance Indicators produced by this Council on an annual basis.
- 2.2 In addition to the usual sources of information, Horsham District Council commissioned a report titled 'Visioning Horsham' which was completed in March 2008. This provides a detailed picture of the District and is able to provide further detail on; population and households, business and employment, and community and leisure. A copy of the Visioning Report is available on the Councils website.
- 2.3 A separate study is also being undertaken jointly with all the Local Authorities in West Sussex; '*Strategic Housing Market Assessment*'. This is currently in draft form, but it is another useful source of information especially relating to housing prices and affordability.

Physical Environment

- 2.4 Horsham District is situated within the south-east region of England, in the County of West Sussex, covering an area of 530km² (205 miles²) 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.

- 2.5 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.
- 2.6 The 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.
- 2.7 In addition to showing the boundary of the District, Figure 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 1: Horsham District: Key Environmental Designations



Demographic Structure

- 2.8 National Statistics latest 2007 mid year population estimates show the District's population to now total 129,900 (an increase of 1,600 over that quoted in the 2006/2007 AMR). 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 130,800. This figure is lower than what was reported last year as the County Council has issued revised estimates. The County Council figure takes into account the expected level of new housing within the District.
- 2.9 In terms of population structure, males represent approximately 48.6% and females 51.4% of the population. 59.1% of the population is of working age (16-64yrs for males and 16-59yrs for females), 0.3% lower than the 06/07 AMR, this compares to the national figure of 62.2%. Statistics show that the proportion of male residents aged 65 and over and female residents aged 60 and over (20.8%) within Horsham District is greater than the South-East (19.6%) and the national average (18.9%). Ethnicity statistics show the population to be predominately white British (91.1%) with the proportion of white 'other' (including Irish) currently making up 4.3% of the population and a variety of other ethnic groups completes the total for the District. Horsham District residents enjoy a life expectancy of 80.1 years for men and 83.5 years for women. This is a longer life expectancy than both the regional average of 78.5 and 82.4 respectively and the national average of 77.32 for men and 81.55 for women (ONS).

Social and Cultural Issues

- 2.10 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 attendance at Sports Centres within the District was 856,144 for 2007/2008.

- 2.11 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.
- 2.12 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 2007/08 period, a total of 8,085 tonnes of household waste was recycled; this represents 15.55% of the total household waste. In addition, a further 12,865 tonnes of waste, representing 23.77%, was composted during the same period. The overall household waste collected per head for 2007/2008 was 418.5 kilograms.
- 2.13 Horsham District is generally a very safe place to live. Crime statistics available from Sussex Police compare Horsham District as part of the whole Sussex Police Force area. Table 1 below illustrates the crime type and the difference compared to last year. The total figures for the table below show a 14.4% reduction across the whole Force area and a 9.6% reduction within Horsham District.

Table 1: Crime Statistics September 2008

Summary	Crime type	Crimes during the last 12 months to the end of September 2008	Crimes during the 12 months to the end of September 2007	Change since last year	
Sussex Police Force	Burglary of people's homes	4176	4229	-53	-1.3%
	Criminal damage	25098	28680	-3582	-12.5%
	Drug offences	5215	5500	-285	-5.2%
	Robbery	903	961	-58	-6.0%
	Theft of vehicle	2625	3065	-440	-14.4%
	Theft from vehicle	8117	8508	-391	-4.6%
	Serious Violence	206	154	52	33.8%
	Assault with injury	8275	10539	-2264	-21.5%
	Anti-social behaviour	37276	45774	-8498	-18.6%
Horsham District	Burglary of people's homes	174	241	-67	-27.8%
	Criminal damage	1413	1597	-184	-11.5%
	Drug offences	268	218	50	22.9%
	Robbery	30	24	6	25.0%
	Theft of vehicle	153	189	-36	-19.0%
	Theft from vehicle	446	443	3	0.7%
	Serious Violence	5	2	3	150.0%
	Assault with injury	407	502	-95	-18.9%
	Anti-social behaviour	2244	2471	-227	-9.2%

(Sussex Police: September 2008)

Deprivation

2.14 The 2007 Index of Deprivation produced by DCLG provides an overall measure of deprivation within a District by scoring a wide range of issues; income, employment, health, education, housing, living environment and crime. To allow Districts to be compared, the 2007 Index of Deprivation combines all these topics and produces a ranking system of all Local Authorities within England; a total of 354.

2.15 As this is a ranking system, it is important to remember that it is a comparison against other Local Authorities and therefore a high ranking does not mean there is no deprivation; just more or less than other areas. The Local Authority level comprises numerous smaller areas that are combined to produce District level results. Therefore a high score could still mean there are pockets of severe deprivation, but they are 'hidden' within the large picture of the District. The ranking system, for Local Authorities, is presented on a scale of 1 (most deprived) to 354 (the least deprived).

2.16 Table 2, compares County and Local Authority levels against the 2004 results. West Sussex as a whole fell three places from 133 in 2004 to 130 in 2007. Whilst the study only measures relative terms, all the Local Authorities in West Sussex, except Mid Sussex who remained the same, had lower rankings in 2007 compared to 2004.

Table 2: Indices of Deprivation 2007: West Sussex
(DCLG)

County Level (ranking out of 149)			
	Rank 2007	Rank 2004	Change
West Sussex	130	133	-3
East Sussex	94	101	-7
Hampshire	139	140	-1
Brighton & Hove	59	62	-3
Surrey	147	147	0
Local Authority (ranking out of 354)			
Adur	138	179	-41
Arun	187	205	-18
Chichester	259	279	-20
Crawley	207	215	-8
Horsham	337	342	-5
Mid Sussex	346	346	0
Worthing	172	198	-26

2.17 This illustrates that approximately 95% of all Local Authorities within England experience higher levels of deprivation than can be found in Horsham District. However, whilst this is an average for the District, it does mask the wide range of scores within the smaller areas that comprise Horsham District.

Education

2.18 Education statistics from the Department for Children, Schools and Families reveals that the percentage of pupils achieving the expected level 4 or above at Key Stage 2 (age 11) within Horsham District in 2007 is 89% for English,

85% for Maths and 93% for Science. This compares to 81% for English, 77% for Maths and 88% for Science across the South East Region.

Table 3: Key Stage 2 Results: Percentage of Pupils achieving Level 4 or above (DCSF, 2007)

	English	Maths	Science
Adur	79	76	87
Arun	82	78	91
Chichester	79	75	89
Crawley	79	71	84
Horsham	89	85	93
Mid Sussex	86	81	92
Worthing	79	72	87
West Sussex	82	77	90
South East	81	77	88
England	80	77	88

2.19 At Key Stage 3 (age 14) the percentage of pupils achieving the expected level 5 or above in Horsham District is 84% for English, 87% for Maths and 88% for Science. This compares to 76% for English, 78% for Maths and 75% for Science across the South East Region.

Table 4: Key Stage 3 Results: Percentage of Pupils achieving Level 5 or above (DCSF, 2007)

	English	Maths	Science
Adur	69	66	59
Arun	70	72	72
Chichester	78	77	76
Crawley	72	72	71
Horsham	84	87	88
Mid Sussex	83	83	83
Worthing	78	78	75
West Sussex	77	78	77
South East	76	78	75
England	74	76	73

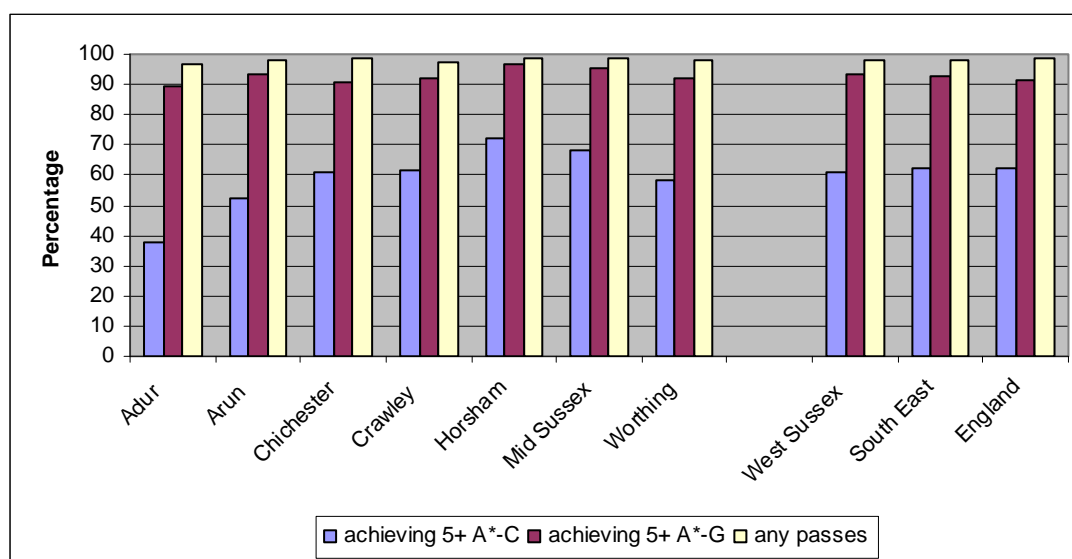
2.20 At GCSE level, the 2007 figures show that the percentage of pupils in the District achieving five or more qualifications at A*-C grade was 72.5%, compared to an average of 62% for the South East Region. The percentage gaining 5 or more GCSE passes at A*-G grade was 96.7%, compared to an

average of 92.7% for the South East Region. Both of these figures are the highest within West Sussex for 2007.

Table 5: GCSE and equivalent results, percentage of pupils gaining: West Sussex (DCSF, 2007)

	achieving 5+ A*-C	achieving 5+ A*-G	any passes
Adur	37.6	89.2	97
Arun	52	93.1	98.2
Chichester	60.6	90.6	99
Crawley	61.5	92.1	97.1
Horsham	72.5	96.7	98.9
Mid Sussex	68.3	95.2	99
Worthing	58	91.8	97.8
West Sussex	61.1	93.2	98.3
South East	62	92.7	98.2
England	62	91.7	98.9

Figure 2: GCSE and equivalent results, percentage of pupils gaining: West Sussex (DCSF, 2007)

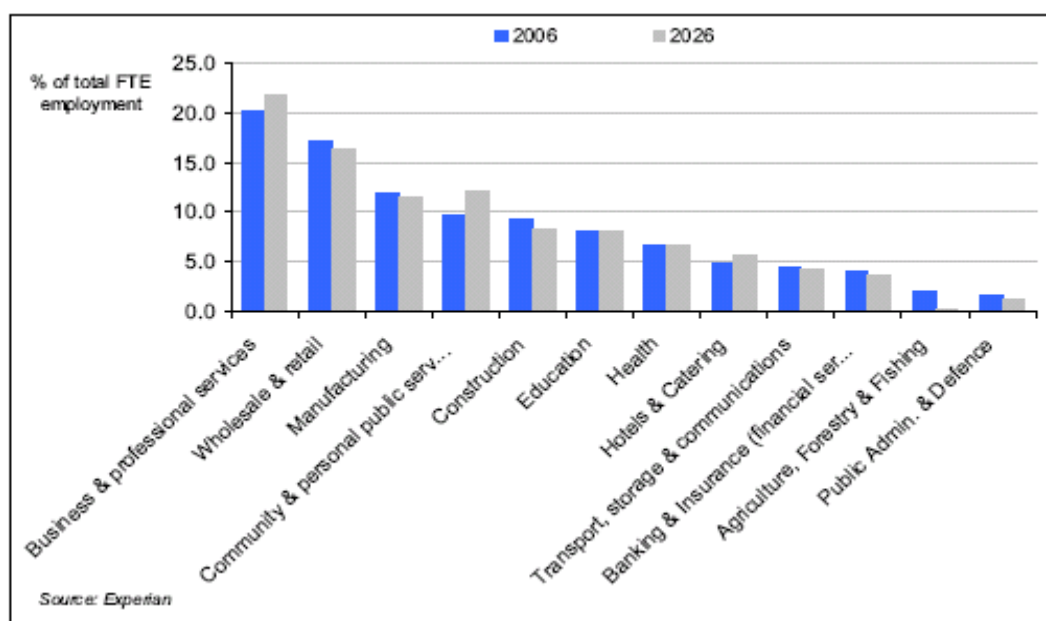


Economy

2.21 In March 2008, Experian produced the final report on Horsham District titled 'Visioning Horsham'. The project took place over a nine month period, which began in July 2007, and considers three possible scenarios for the District. The report includes predictions on the economy and employment within Horsham District, split into central, high and low growth scenarios.

2.22 Using the central vision for the District the report forecasts a growth in employment of 0.4% a year between 2006 and 2026. This is split between the different sectors, with declines in agriculture, forestry and fishing, but strong growth in the service sectors, including a growth rate of 1.5% per year within community and personal public services sector. Figure 3 below, extracted from the Visioning Report, illustrates the industry share of each sector.

Figure 3: Industry share of each sector, 2006 and 2026 (central vision scenario)



(Visioning Report – Experian)

2.23 A large percentage (77%) of the business sites within Horsham District employ between one and four employees, illustrating the importance of these micro-sized businesses to the District. Given the forecasted shifts within the different sectors and the large percentage of micro-sized businesses, it is important for the Council to ensure that the type and value of employment space provided corresponds to demand.

2.24 Unemployment within the District was shown by the Office of National Statistics to stand at 3.7% for April 2006 to March 2007. This figure compares favourably to the 4.5% unemployed for the South East Region and 5.5% for England. These figures differ from the unemployment statistics provided in the AMR 06/07 due to revised data harvesting techniques. Table 6 below shows historical levels of unemployment for comparison.

Table 6: Unemployment Rate (ONS)

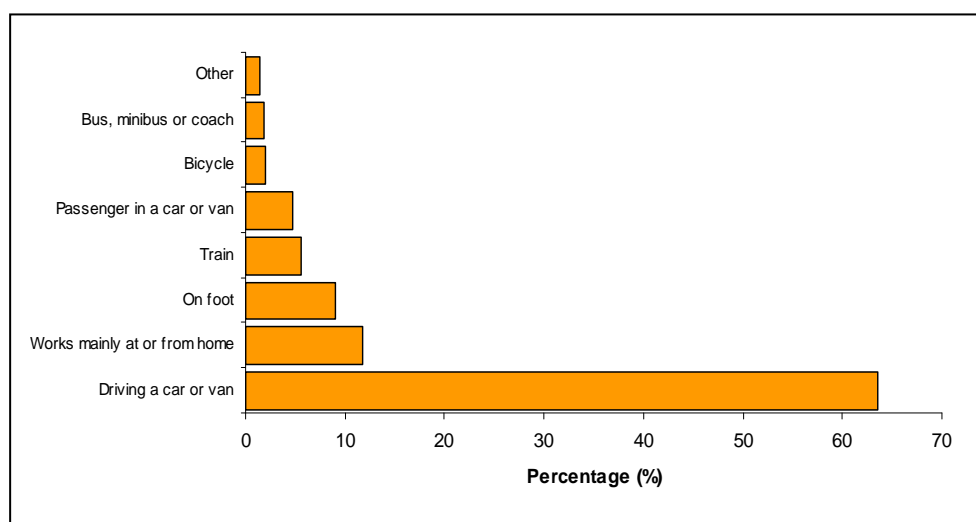
		Horsham District	South East	England
April 2006 to March 2007	%	3.7	4.5	5.5
January 2006 to December 2006	%	4	4.5	5.5
October 2005 to September 2006	%	3.6	3.8	4.9
July 2005 to June 2006	%	3.4	4.3	5.3
April 2005 to March 2006	%	3.1	4	5.1

2.25 The average annual income of Horsham District residents now stands at £30,391 gross which is slightly below the South East average annual income of £32,819 (2008 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings).

Transport and Spatial Connectivity

2.26 The travel to work information is based upon the 2001 census and therefore cannot be updated annually and remains the same as reported in the AMR 06/07. The methods used by Horsham residents to travel to work are shown in Figure 4 below, which clearly demonstrates the reliance on private car usage.

Figure 4: Methods of travel to work for Horsham District residents



2.27 The dominance of the private car for journeys to work represents a significant challenge for the District in terms of encouraging more sustainable transport choices in the future. Figure 4 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.

Housing and Built Environment

2.28 The table below shows a breakdown of dwelling prices since 2002. The strong rise in prices within the District is pronounced in the overall figures; however this does differ significantly when considering the breakdown. Detached properties have risen strongly during the last year, with smaller rises for terraced and flats / maisonettes, and a drop for semi-detached. Whilst semi-detached properties have dropped in the period up to April 2008, the housing market nationally has continued to drop since then and the figures for April 2009 could continue to reflect this correction at a local level.

Table 7: Average House Price Breakdown in Horsham District: 2002-2008

Date	Detached (£)	Semi-Detached (£)	Terraced (£)	Maisonette/Flat (£)	All (£)
April 2008	502 348	294 210	234 789	167 933	334 192
April 2007	435 857	303 256	230 784	166 418	301 250
April 2006	408 813	250 762	217 189	159 542	280 465
April 2005	398 937	232 050	202 564	144 963	267 606
April 2004	386 867	223 911	195 639	145 539	255 985
April 2003	340 013	196 605	181 940	122 439	224 324
April 2002	302 794	166 440	149 652	122 007	201 790

(HM Land Registry)

2.29 In addition to market priced housing, the Council also monitors affordable housing provision and the housing waiting lists. At the end of March 2008 there were 1,204 households on the Councils housing waiting list, a reduction of 209 compared to the figure reported in last year's AMR. The Council is currently in the final stages of producing a Strategic Housing Market Assessment in collaboration with all local authorities within West Sussex and the County Council. Part of this study considers the affordable housing need and demand for types of property. Once complete, it is anticipated that the assessment will provide significant insight into the housing market within West Sussex and Horsham District; including rental, market and affordable sections.

2.30 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 8 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 continued to increase dramatically from the 9:1 and 7:1 reported in the 2005/06 AMR and the 10:1 and 8:1 in the 2006/07 AMR.

Table 8: Horsham District house price to income ratio

Average house price (1st quarter 2008)	Average 2008 gross annual salary for Horsham District residents	Ratio of house price to income
£334,192	All workers - £24,160	14:1
	Full-time only - £30,391	11:1

2.31 Overall, 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 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.

Overall Sustainability

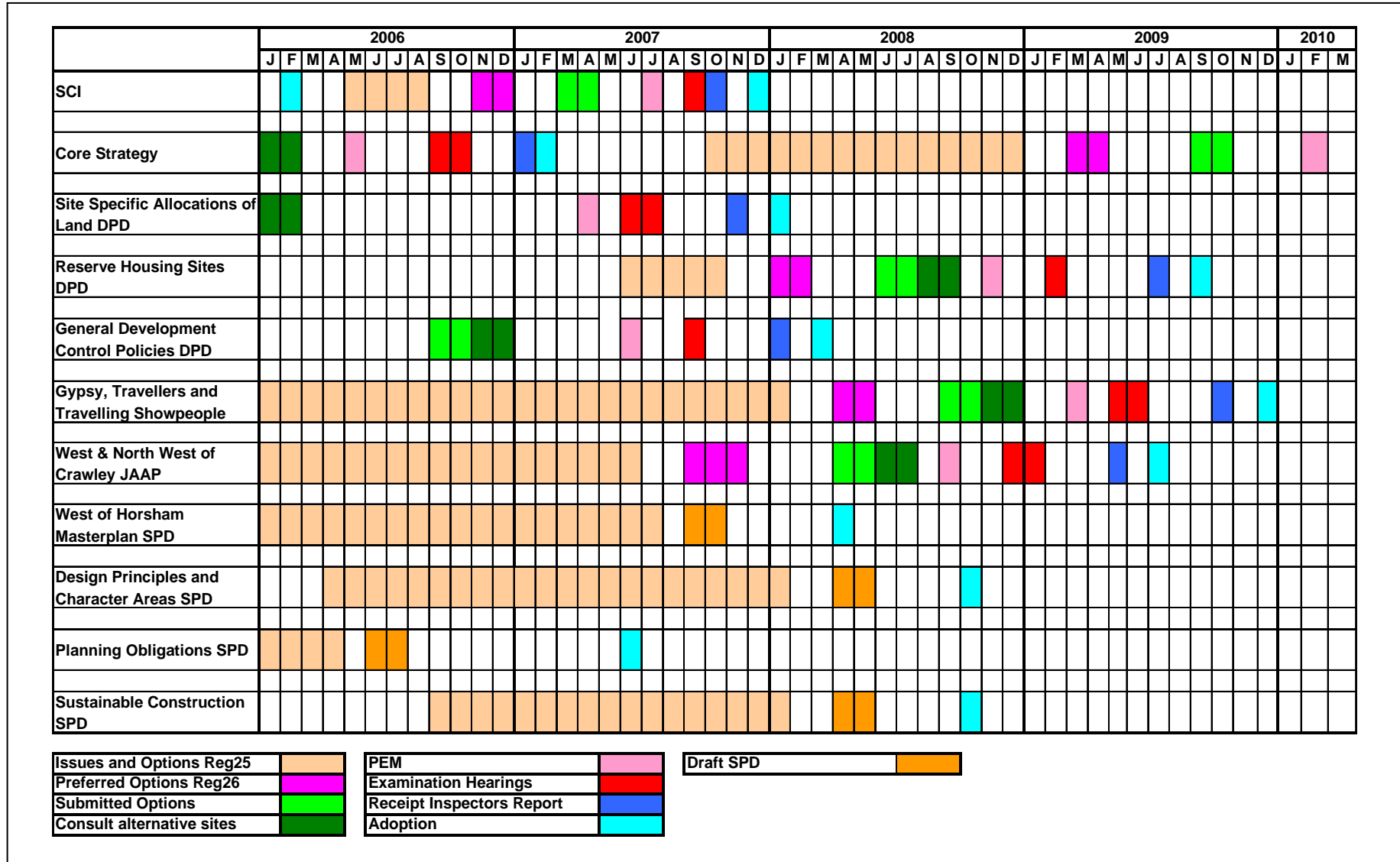
There have been no updates to the sustainability indicators during the year, please see the 2006/07 AMR for details.

Chapter 3: Update and review of the Local Development Scheme

Introduction

- 3.1 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 documents 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 and sets out the 'key milestones' for the production of each of the LDDs.
- 3.2 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 31st March 2008. **This is shown in the yellow shaded areas below.** For the 2007/2008 AMR, the relevant LDS is the 2007 version for the period 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2008, this sets out the milestones against which the documents will be reviewed. This LDS was initially published in March 2007 and was subsequently brought into effect by Council resolution on 27th June 2007 following authorisation from the Secretary of State (Figure 5).
- 3.3 The Government introduced significant changes to the process of Local Development Document preparation during 2008 and hence a LDS 2008 has not been produced. The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2008 were amended in May 2008 and the amendments came into force on 27th June 2008. These regulations are supported by the revised Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (PPS12), which was published on 5th June 2008. In addition, the Planning Advisory Service issued an updated manual in June offering further guidance on the changes within the plan making process. A LDS 2009 will be produced following the production of this AMR to reflect the updated regulations and guidance.

Figure 5: Adopted Local Development Scheme (2007) for the period 1st April 2007 to the 31st March 2008



Statement of Community Involvement

Period 1st April 2007 – 31st March 2008

- 3.4 Whilst slightly prior to this monitoring period, it is important to note the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was submitted to the Secretary of State on 6th February 2007. The Inspector's Binding Report on the SCI was received in April 2007 indicating that the document was sound. The Council made the changes required by the Inspector and finally adopted the SCI on 29th June 2007, comfortably ahead of the programmed date in the LDS 2007.

Period beyond 1st April 2008

- 3.5 The process regarding SCIs has changed due to the amendments to the regulations. However, the Government has stated that it does not wish councils to revise SCIs simply because of the new regulations. The Council will continue to pay attention to the extant SCI when preparing DPDs under the new regulations in accordance with Government guidance. This will include ensuring that the intentions of the SCI, in terms of appropriate community involvement throughout the plan preparation period, are met.

Core Strategy

Period 1st April 2007 – 31st March 2008 and beyond

- 3.6 The LDS 2007 schedules a review of the adopted Core Strategy to take account of the South East Plan. To this end the Council undertook a major 'visioning exercise' starting during July 2007 in order to begin the review process. The exercise took place over a nine-month period and the final report 'Visioning Horsham' was published in March 2008. Further work is ongoing to gather the required evidence base for the review of the Core Strategy. It is anticipated that the Issues and Options stage of the Core Strategy review document will be published summer 2009.

Site Specific Allocations of Land

Period 1st April 2007 – 31st March 2008

- 3.7 In accordance with LDS 2007, the Pre-Examination Meeting (PEM) for the Site Specific Allocations of Land (SSAL) took place on 16th April 2007 and subsequently the Examination Hearings were held from 12th June to 6th 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 3rd October 2007 and indicated that the DPD was sound, subject to a number of changes. After making the required changes, the SSAL was formally adopted on 2nd November 2007, ahead of the timetable set out in the LDS.
- 3.8 In the Binding Report for the Core Strategy, the Inspectors recommended an amendment to Policy CS9 to give the opportunity for a separate DPD to be produced to include reserve housing sites. The Council began preparation of the Reserve Housing Sites DPD which is programmed within LDS 2007. The Reserve Housing Sites Issues and Options document was published on 19th October 2007 and the consultation period ran until 23 November 2007.

Period 1st April 2008 – 1st December 2008

- 3.9 Following the Issues and Options document, the Reserve Housing Sites Preferred Options was published on 6th June 2008 for a six week consultation period which ended on 18th July 2008. Whilst this was later than scheduled within the LDS 2007, the consultation exercise resulted in over 300 representations being made, with over 200 referring to the proposed site at East of Manor Close, Henfield. This has allowed the Council to consider the most suitable approach to continue to provide the required five year land supply for residential development.

Period beyond 1st December 2008

- 3.10 Given the volume and issues raised by the consultation on the Reserve Housing Sites Preferred Options, the Council is considering the merits of changing from a Reserve Housing Sites DPD to a broader, criteria-based

policy, to ensure that only suitable sites come forward as additional development. A suggested alternative approach would be to prepare a Supplementary Planning Document potentially entitled “Facilitating Appropriate Development”, which would provide guidance in order to judge any planning applications for housing development on new greenfield sites submitted prior to the Core Strategy Review being adopted.

- 3.11 This approach is being considered as representations received questioned the need for the document in light of the Council’s progress on the review of the Core Strategy and whether its purpose might be overtaken by other emerging policy, particularly the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) housing allocations which are considered as ‘floors’ (minimums) not ‘ceilings’ (maximums).

General Development Control Policies

Period 1st April 2007 – 31st March 2008

- 3.12 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 25th June 2007. Subsequently the Examination Hearings were held from 4th to the 7th September 2007 and the Inspector’s Binding Report was received on 16th November indicating that the DPD was considered sound, subject to a number of changes. The General Development Control Policies DPD was formally adopted by the Council on 21st December 2007, comfortably before the relevant milestone in LDS 2007.

Period 1st April 2008 – 1st December 2008 and beyond

- 3.13 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 prevent the need for a separate development management policies document.

Gypsy and Travellers Sites

Period 1st April 2007 – 31st March 2008

- 3.14 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. The Issues and Options document was published November 2006 (in accordance with the LDS 2006) and there were no milestones for the 2007/08 monitoring year. In conjunction with West Sussex County Council and the other Local Authorities, except for Chichester, David Couttie Associates was commissioned to undertake a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment. The field work was completed in 2006 and the final report published in 2007. In addition, David Couttie Associates also completed a Travelling Showpeople Study, with the final report published in 2008.

Period 1st April 2008 – 1st December 2008 and beyond

- 3.15 The Council is currently monitoring the progress on The South East Plan, which has yet to be adopted, as it includes figures relating to Gypsy and Traveller accommodation. This will then be taken into account for the revised LDS 2009, currently anticipated to be released spring 2009. It is currently anticipated that consultation on the Gypsy and Travellers Sites DPD will occur in summer 2009, with the submission document produced in spring 2010.

West of Bewbush: Joint Area Action Plan

Period 1st April 2007 – 31st March 2008

- 3.16 The timescale for the Joint Area Action Plan (JAAP) was set out in both Local Authorities' LDS 2007 which 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 19th October 2007. Approximately 250 representations were received during the six week consultation period.

Period 1st April 2008 – 1st December 2008

- 3.17 The West of Bewbush JAAP was submitted to the Secretary of State on 30th May 2008, in accordance with the key milestone within the LDS 2007. The Pre-Hearing Meeting took place on 11 November 2008, slightly later than the LDS 2007 but at the request of The Planning Inspectorate.

Period beyond 1st December 2008

- 3.18 The Examination Hearings are programmed to take place over January and February 2009, very slightly later than LDS 2007, again at the request of The Planning Inspectorate. However, the Inspectors binding report is expected late spring 2009 and adoption of the JAAP is anticipated to occur summer 2009, meeting the milestones within the LDS 2007.

Land West of Horsham Masterplan: Supplementary Planning Document

Period 1st April 2007 – 31st March 2008

- 3.19 The Land West of Horsham Draft Masterplan was published for formal consultation on 24th September 2007, in accordance with the LDS 2007. This was followed by a six-week period of consultation during which 191 representations were received.

Period 1st April 2008 – 1st December 2008

- 3.20 The Land West of Horsham Masterplan SPD was formally adopted on 31st October 2008, later than the programmed April 2008 adoption within the LDS 2007. This was due to further essential technical work and consultation that had to be undertaken.

Land West of Horsham Design Principles and Character Areas: Supplementary Planning Document

Period 1st April 2007 – 31st March 2008

- 3.21 Work commenced on the Design Principles and Character Areas SPD in November 2007. This document is heavily linked with the Land West of Horsham Masterplan SPD and the two timetables had to correspond.

Period 1st April 2008 – 1st December 2008

- 3.22 The Land West of Horsham Design Principles and Character Areas Draft SPD was published in October 2008, later than the scheduled publication date within the LDS 2007. However, the draft SPD was prepared in accordance with the LDS 2007 but, due to the further technical work required on the Masterplan, the publication date was changed to accommodate the revised Masterplan timetable.

Period beyond 1st December 2008

- 3.23 Following the representations received on the draft SPD, it is anticipated that the final version of the SPD will be adopted by the Council in spring 2009. Again, whilst later than the LDS 2007 date, this corresponds to the Masterplan schedule.

Planning Obligations: Supplementary Planning Document

Period 1st April 2007 – 31st March 2008

- 3.24 The Planning Obligations SPD was adopted on 29th June 2007 in accordance with LDS 2007.

Period 1st April 2008 – 1st December 2008 and beyond

- 3.25 Whilst there are no plans to review the Planning Obligations SPD in the current LDS, the Review of the Core Strategy will introduce two key elements. The Review of the Core Strategy will have to consider infrastructure planning, linked to development over the plan period, and viability testing, linked to the increase of land values. As part of this overall process a 'Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule' will need to be produced and be subject to independent examination. CIL is a national initiative and the Charging Schedule will either form part of the Core Strategy Review or will be an additional document which will need to be programmed into the new LDS. The CIL Charging Schedule is anticipated to be programmed for 2009 / 2010 and, whilst the CIL will replace the Planning Obligations in many respects, Planning Obligations will still be used for site specific impact mitigation and for affordable housing contributions. Due to this, a revised slimmer version of the Planning Obligations SPD will also be programmed into the LDS, if appropriate.

Sustainable Construction: Supplementary Planning Document

- 3.26 The Sustainable Construction SPD was an aim of the Council and was to contain targets above and beyond those set by Government. It has been decided, due to updated national guidance, that sustainable construction targets will now be incorporated within the Review of the Core Strategy and, once the Core Strategy is complete, a decision will then be made to determine if a separate document is still required.

Brinsbury Centre of Rural Excellence: Supplementary Planning Document

Period 1st April 2008 – 1st December 2008 and beyond December 2008

- 3.27 The Brinsbury Centre of Rural Excellence SPD is a new document and is therefore not contained within the LDS 2007. When the LDS 2009 is produced the Brinsbury Centre of Rural Excellence SPD will be added to the scheme. The draft SPD was published in October 2008 and it is anticipated that the document will be adopted in summer 2009.

Storrington Old Mill Drive Diamond Planning Brief: Supplementary Planning Document

Period 1st April 2007 – 31st March 2008

- 3.28 The Storrington Old Mill Drive Diamond Planning Brief Draft SPD was not contained in the LDS 2007 but was published for public consultation on 9th November 2007; the exercise received sixteen representations from organisations or individuals in total.

Period 1st April 2008 – 1st December 2008

- 3.29 The final version of the Storrington Old Mill Drive Diamond Planning Brief SPD was adopted on 13th June 2008.

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

3.30 During the 2007/08 monitoring year, Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA) reports were published for: The Reserve Housing Sites Issues and Options – Interim Report. Development Control Policies adopted DPD – Final Report. The West of Bewbush Joint Area Action Plan Preferred Options – Draft Final Report. Land West of Horsham Draft SPD – Interim SA/SEA. Planning Obligations adopted SPD – Final Report. The West of Bewbush Joint Area Action Plan submission – Final Report.

Saved Horsham District 1997 Local Plan

3.31 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 of key Local Development Documents occurred, the weighting afforded to the policies of the LDF in the determination of planning decisions increased. With the Core Strategy formally adopted February 2007, it replaced the 1997 Local Plan in terms of setting the overarching strategy of spatial planning within the District. In addition the other submitted and adopted DPDs/SPDs became material considerations when determining planning applications.

3.32 The Local Plan policies relating to development control were saved until September 2007, with the Council having the option to extend the ‘saved policies’ if required. However, this was not considered necessary for Horsham District due to the various adopted and submitted LDF documents. Therefore, as from September 2007, the Local Plan was fully replaced by the Local Development Framework.

Local Development Scheme Summary

3.33 The 2007/08 period was characterised by the ongoing work associated with adoption of both DPDs and SPDs. Whilst all, except one, of the milestones set within the monitoring period by the LDS 2007 were met, there were some

timescale adjustments occurring in the 2008/09 monitoring period. These were due to the significant changes in guidance relating to production of the Local Development Framework, through PPS 12, and involved reviewing the programmed production of LDDs. The 2007/08 period also was a significant year as it marked the formal complete change from the Local Plan to total reliance on the Local Development Framework.

Table 9: Summary of the LDS review for the 2007/08 period

Document within the LDS	Key Milestones (and LDS 2007 deadline)	Date Key Milestone met	Successfully met
Statement of Community Involvement	Adoption (December 2007)	June 2007	✓
Core Strategy	No key milestone set	N/A	N/A
Site Specific Allocations of Land DPD	Adoption (January 2008)	November 2007	✓
Reserve Housing Sites DPD	Issues and Options (October 2007)	October 2007	✓
Reserve Housing Sites DPD	Preferred Options (January / February 2008)	June 2008	x
General Development Control Policies DPD	Adoption (March 2008)	December 2007	✓
Gypsy and Travellers Sites DPD	No key milestone set	N/A	N/A
West of Bewbush JAAP	Preferred Options (September / October / November 2007)	October 2007	✓
Land West of Horsham Masterplan SPD	Draft SPD (September / October 2007)	September 2007	✓
Planning Obligations SPD	Adopted SPD (June 2007)	June 2007	✓

3.34 The Council remains committed to achieving the production of its LDF within a challenging timescale. 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 monitoring period and beyond.

Chapter 4: Monitoring Indicators and Progress towards Targets

Introduction

- 4.1 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.
- 4.2 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. 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.
- 4.3 In July 2008 the Department of Communities and Local Government produced an update relating to AMR's and indicators: *Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework: Core Output Indicators – Update 2/2008*. The paper revised regional and local core output indicators into one shared set, but recognised that policies, targets and implementation could be different between and across regions and districts. The update provides the reasons behind issuing the revised indicators: *'The revision to the core output indicators is predominately limited to the rationalisation, clarification and update of indicator definitions to reflect current government guidance.'* This AMR will attempt to respond and report on the changes within the new guidance, but there is allowance for introducing these changes within the update: *'...due to the timing of the publication of the revised indicators we recognise there may be limited scope for planning bodies to incorporate a number of the changes within the forthcoming AMR...'*

Output Indicators

- 4.4 Each of the DCLG Core Output Indicators that the Council is required to report against is dealt with in turn below. It should be noted that a number of DCLG indicators are also used to assess one or more LDF policies.
- 4.5 As mentioned above, the DCLG Core Indicators were updated in July 2008 and therefore the subheadings below reflect this and differ from the 06/07 AMR. However, whilst the titles have been updated, the central data collected and presented through the AMR remains broadly similar and consequently comparisons to the 06/07 AMR can be drawn.
- 4.6 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. Although each LDF document has its own distinct set of indicators and targets, 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. 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 and; Appendix 2 - Site Specific Allocations of Land indicators.

DCLG Core Indicator: Business Development and Town Centres

- 4.7 The revised DCLG Business Development and Town Centres 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 revised DCLG indicators are set out in four key areas:
- BD1: Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type
 - BD2: Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type

- BD3: Employment land available – by type
- BD4: Total amount of floorspace for ‘town centre uses’

4.8 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 identified a target of 210,000 square metres by the end of the plan period (2018). The position by the end of March 2008 is shown in Table 10 below:

Table 10: Employment floorspace completions and commitments against target

Net additional employment floorspace (Use Classes B1, B2 & B8)		Square metres
Completed 01/01/2001 to 31/03/2007		85,381
Completed 01/04/2007 to 31/03/2008		10,699
Commitments for future provision to 31/03/2008		36,855
LDF Allocations	Wealden & Warnham Brickworks	20,100
	Land West of Horsham Masterplan	9,500
	West of Bewbush Strategic Location	8,000
Total		170,535
Planned additional employment floorspace 2001 - 2018		210,000
Net employment floorspace still required by 2018		39,465

4.9 The figures in Table 10 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 estimates at this stage and the total floorspace provided may vary as these allocations progress through the planning system.

4.10 It is possible to show both BD1 and BD2 indicators within a single table, thereby allowing easy comparison between the figures. Table 11 below shows land developed for employment by type, both gross and net, within Horsham District between 1st April 2007 and 31st March 2008.

Table 11: Core Output Indicators: BD1 and BD2; Land Developed for Employment by Type (m²)

	Gross	Percentage	Net
Previously Developed Land			
B1a: Offices	454		332
B1b: Research and Development	0		0
B1c: Light Industry	793		390
B2: General Industry	269		203
B8: Storage and Distribution	5725		4927
Completed Floorspace	7241	65%	5852
Land Not Previously Developed			
B1a: Offices	1851		1851
B1b: Research and Development	0		0
B1c: Light Industry	274		274
B2: General Industry	0		0
B8: Storage and Distribution	1750		1750
Completed Floorspace	3875	35%	3875
Total Employment Floorspace Completed in Horsham District	11116	100%	9727

- 4.11 The amount of employment floorspace completed on Previously Developed Land (PDL) in 2007/08 was 7241 m², representing 65% of the total employment floorspace completed. This demonstrates an increasing trend for development on PDL when compared to previous figures. For 2005/06 the completions on PDL was 30% and for 2006/07 the figure was 42%.
- 4.12 In accordance with BD1, the 2007/2008 figures provide a gross internal employment floorspace of 10,699 square metres. Gross internal floorspace includes the entire area within buildings but does not include the area taken up by internal or external walls. This is a significant decrease over the 16,931 square metres in 2006/07 and the 27,838 square metres in 2005/06.
- 4.13 Indicator BD3 requires local authorities to monitor the amount and type of employment land available; this is shown Table 12 below. To monitor this, the land available includes sites allocated for employment uses in Development Plan Documents and sites for which planning permission has been granted for employment uses (excluding allocated sites).

Table 12: Core Output Indicator BD3: Land Available for Employment Use

	Gross Floorspace (m ²)	Net Floorspace (m ²)	Site Area (ha)
B1a: Offices	17234	12802	10.98
B1b: Research and Development	0	0	0
B1c: Light Industry	3735	-483	1.8
B1: Mixed Use	26172	26172	5.58
B2: General Industry	30480	19759	8.82
B8: Storage and Distribution	26963	16450	8.74
Total	104584	74700	35.92

4.14 This illustrates that B1a: Offices has the largest amount of land available with 10.98 ha, followed by both B2: General Industry, 8.82 ha, and B8: Storage and Distribution with 8.74 ha.

4.15 Core Output Indicator BD4 requires the local authority to monitor the total amount of floorspace for ‘town centre uses’. Table 13 below shows this by gross floorspace and net floorspace (m²) and the site area (ha) for the monitoring year, 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2008.

Table 13: Core Output Indicator BD4: Total Amount of Completed Floorspace for ‘Town Centre Uses’

	Gross Floorspace (m ²)	Net Floorspace (m ²)	Site Area (ha)
Town Centres			
Previously Developed Land			
A1: Retail	296	64	0.0364
B1a: Offices	184	184	0.09
Summary for Previously Developed Land	480	248	0.1264
Summary for Town Centre	480	248	0.1264
In Built up Area (excluding town centres)			
Land Not Previously Developed			
B1a: Offices	986	986	0.33
Summary for Land Not Previously Developed	986	986	0.33
Previously Developed Land			

A1: Retail	2080	646	0.37
A2: Financial / Professional Services	275	118	0.08
D2: Leisure	90	0	0.01
Summary for Previously Developed Land	2445	764	0.46
Summary for 'In Built up Area'	3431	1750	0.79
Outside Built up Area			
Land Not Previously Developed			
B1a: Offices	865	865	0.42
Summary for Land Not Previously Developed	865	865	0.42
Previously Developed Land			
A1: Retail	175	175	0.11
B1a: Offices	270	148	0.19
Summary for Previously Developed Land	445	323	0.3
Summary for 'Outside Built up Area'	1310	1188	0.72
Overall Horsham District Total	5221	3186	1.6364

- 4.16 Table 13 splits the floorspace and site area into three key areas; town centres (a total of six), in built up area and outside built up area. Within these three sections the table also provides the breakdown between previously developed land and not previously developed. The table also combines these figures to demonstrate the overall position for the whole of Horsham District.

DCLG Core Indicator: Housing

- 4.17 The DCLG housing core indicators relate most closely to the Core Strategy Spatial Objective 4, which aims “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”. 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.

- 4.18 It is anticipated that the housing figure will increase due to the requirements made by the South East Plan, once approved. The programmed Core Strategy Review will consider the new housing figures within the Regional Spatial Strategy and create appropriate policies to meet the new targets. At this stage, however, the housing supply will continue to be based on Policy CP4 as set out above.
- 4.19 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 6 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 adopted Core Strategy (2007). They therefore offer a ‘snap-shot’ in time to demonstrate how the Council will progress towards meeting the agreed housing provision totals outlined above.
- 4.20 It will be noted from Figure 6 presented below that the projected housing numbers for the strategic development location West of Bewbush (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 Bewbush 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 Bewbush, and indeed West of Horsham, Table 14 has been included below. This clearly indicates 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.

4.21 The updated DCLG core indicators relating to housing are:

- H1: Plan period and housing targets
- H2(a): Net additional dwellings – in previous years
- H2(b): Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year
- H2(c): Net additional dwellings – in future years
- H2(d): Managed delivery target
- H3: New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land
- H4: Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)
- H5: Gross affordable housing completions
- H6: Housing quality – building for Life Assessments

Figure 6: Housing Trajectory for Horsham District 2007/08

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	75	100	134	506	533	370	335	357	275	240	290
Completions (non-allocated sites)	267	288	258	414	264	414	281	194	267	106	169	123	107	105	105	105	105	105
Total Past Completions	361	705	432	674	390	703	434	269										
Total Projected Completions									367	240	675	656	477	440	462	380	345	395
Estimated losses	19	63	35	30	59	52	41	48	15	30	20	25	22	16	16	16	16	16
Past net completions	342	642	397	644	331	651	393	221										
Projected net completions									352	210	655	631	455	424	446	364	329	379
Cumulative net completions		642	1039	1683	2014	2665	3058	3279	3631	3841	4496	5127	5582	6006	6452	6816	7145	7524
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	150	55	-182	26	210	218	195	194	111	-7	-76
Manage. Annual requirement taking into account past/projected completions		447	435	437	423	430	411	413	432	441	470	443	412	404	399	383	392	455

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

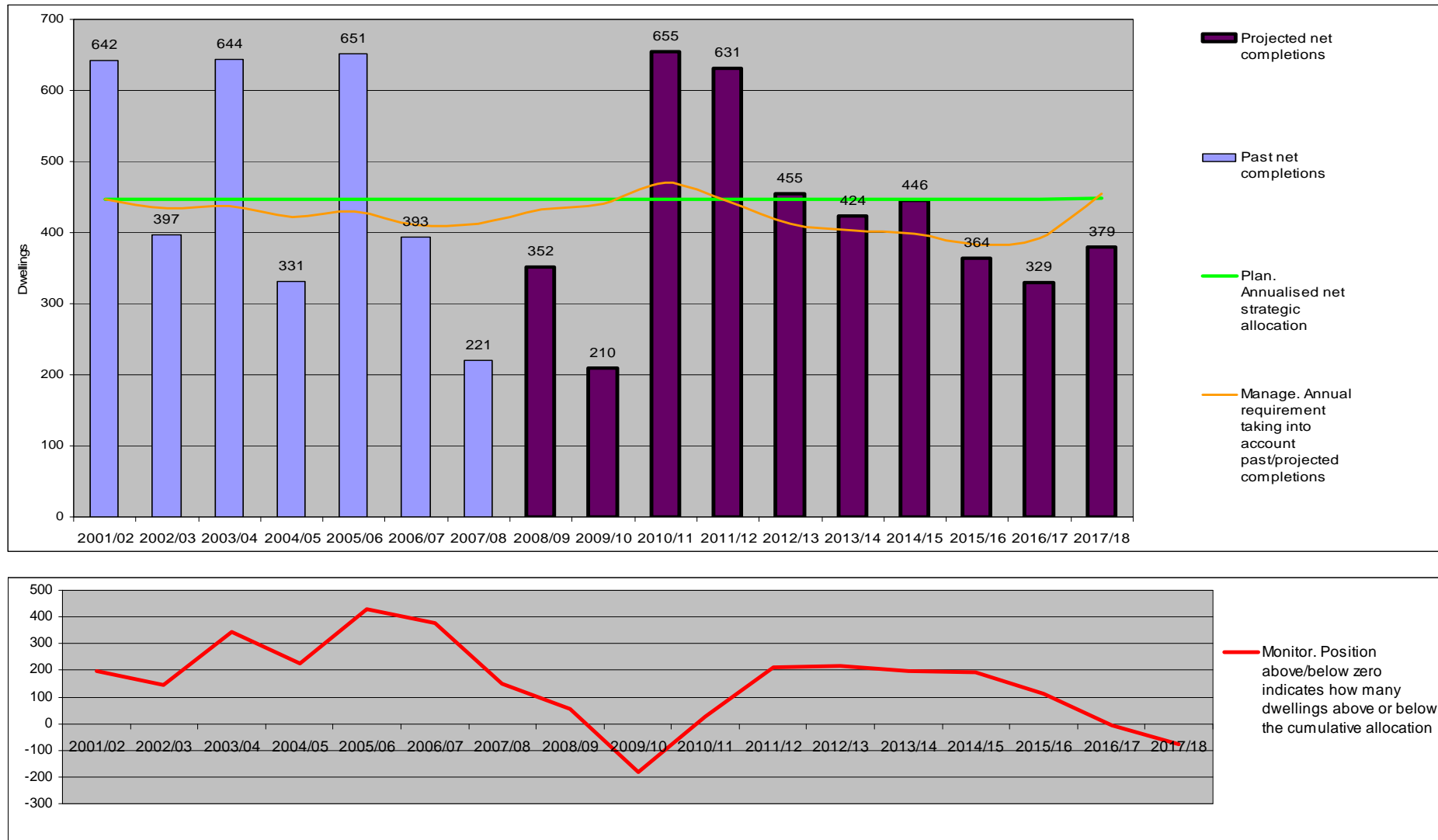


Table 14: Estimated phasing of the West of Crawley and West of Horsham Strategic Developments

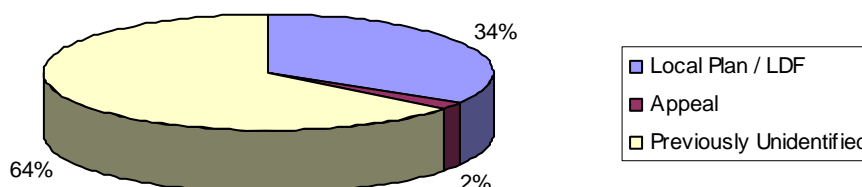
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2001-18
West of Bewbush	Expected	0	0	0	0	150	350	400	400	400	400	400	2500
	Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West of Horsham	Expected	0	0	0	200	300	300	300	250	200	200	250	2000
	Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

4.22 The housing trajectory shown in Figure 6 illustrates the housing position for the District; this is split into various sections. The table and graph compare previous net completions to the target housing figure set within the West Sussex Structure Plan and Core Strategy 2007 over the plan period (DCLG core indicator H1).

4.23 The blue colouring in the graph and table shows historic provision, including past net completions (DCLG core indicator H2a). Over the previous five years (2003 – 2008) the total amounts to 2,240 net dwellings completed. The net additional dwellings completed for the monitoring year (2007/08) was 221 (DCLG core indicator H2b).

4.24 Figure 7 below shows the breakdown of the total 2007/08 net completions figure by origin. 64% of the 221 dwellings were built on previously unidentified sites, 34% were identified within either the 1997 Horsham District Local Plan or the Site Specific Allocations of Land DPD, and 2% were added as the result of planning appeal decisions.

Figure 7: Origin of net housing completions for 2007/08



4.25 Figure 6 also shows 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 of the table illustrates the and by the

burgundy coloured bars on the graph (DCLG core indicator H2c). For the current monitoring year (2008/09) a total of 352 net completions are projected. For the 5 year supply, starting 2009/10 (after the current monitoring year) ending 2013/14, a total of 2375 net completions are projected. This represents 140 net projected completions above a five yearly target of 2235 dwellings or, for the 5 year supply (NI 159), 106.3%.

- 4.26 The annual net additional dwelling requirement 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, is shown on the last line of the trajectory table (Manage, Annual requirement taking into account past/projected completions) and by the orange line on the graph.
- 4.27 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 2010 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 past and projected completions remain well above the cumulative housing allocation at every point during the plan period. However, there is a 'dip' slightly below the line predicted in 2009/10, but this is just before the west of Horsham development commences and the following years compensate for this single lower year. Undoubtedly, the current slowdown in the housing market and housebuilding has had a detrimental effect on Horsham District's housing supply in the past year and in the coming year or two. Nevertheless, it can be concluded from the trajectory graph that the Council is able to show a five year land supply in accordance with DCLG guidelines.

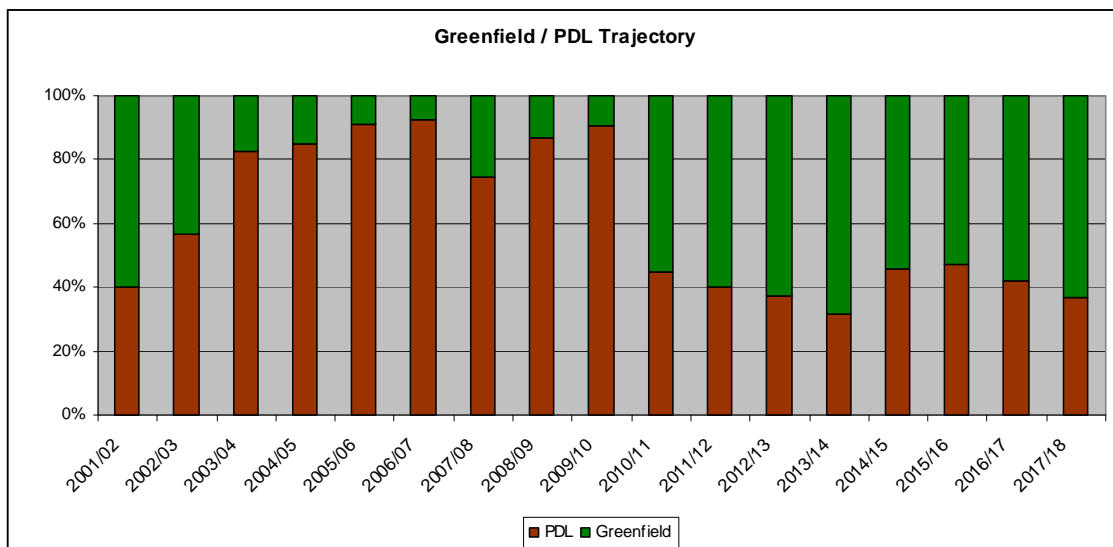
- 4.28 However, it is apparent that there is a slight shortfall, of 76 dwellings, by the end of the plan period, 2017/18. The Council is currently preparing a *'Facilitating Appropriate Development'* SPD that will help to indicate the basis on which further suitable housing sites can be brought forward as and when necessary. Within the District there has historically been a high provision of larger windfall sites and it is anticipated that this will continue. Currently the trajectory includes an allowance of 105, as small windfall sites, per year as permitted by the Inspectors binding Report on the Site Specific Allocations of Land DPD (November 2007). However, it is anticipated that this will cease upon adoption of the new Core Strategy. The amount of windfall sites coming forward is likely to rise to previous levels once the economy starts to recover and it is actually the very recent economic situation which has impacted upon the shorter term delivery. In addition, the Council is currently beginning to undertake the Core Strategy Review, which will seek further suitable land to meet housing requirements. This includes very early investigations into two possible strategic locations, which will help to meet housing targets and also contribute towards the South East Plan figures once adopted. It is likely that the South East Plan figures for Horsham District will be 650 net dwellings per year to 2026.
- 4.29 Table 15 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 H3). The figures for 2007/08 indicate that the District has comfortably exceeded 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 2007/08 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 15: Numbers and proportions of gross completions on previously developed land

	Greenfield	PDL	Total
2001/02	423 60%	282 40%	705 100%
2002/03	187 43.30%	245 56.70%	432 100%
2003/04	119 17.70%	555 82.30%	674 100%
2004/05	59 15.10%	331 84.90%	390 100%
2005/06	63 9%	640 91%	703 100%
2006/07	33 7.60%	401 92.40%	434 100%
2007/08	68 25.30%	201 74.70%	269 100%
Total	952 26.39%	2655 73.61%	3607 100%

4.30 In addition to the Table 15 above, the Council has also created a trajectory of Greenfield / Previously Developed Land covering the plan period. This is shown in Figure 8 below. This demonstrates that the period up to and including 2009/10 has a substantial amount of development occurring on PDL. However, starting from 2010/11, it is projected to decrease dramatically as the strategic location West of Horsham is due to commence, which is a greenfield site. The split is then projected to remain at a similar level over the rest of the plan period.

Figure 8: Greenfield / PDL Trajectory: 2007/08



4.31 DCLG core indicator H4 requires the net additional gypsy and traveller pitches. For the 2007/08 monitoring year, there were no additional pitches.

4.32 However, a count is undertaken and the information gathered is split into four categories; authorised, part authorised / part unauthorised, unauthorised and trespassing. Table 16 below provides the data collected from the count undertaken on 21st July 2008:

Table 16: Gypsy Count July 2008

		July 2008
Authorised	Mobile Homes	52
	Touring Caravans	13
	Residential Unit	1
	Total	66
Part Authorised / Part Unauthorised	Mobile Homes	6
	Touring Caravans	0
	Residential Unit	0
	Total	6 (4 unauthorised)
Unauthorised	Mobile Homes	9
	Touring Caravans	2
	Residential Unit	8
	Bender	1
	Total	20
Trespassing	Mobile Homes	4
	Total	4
Total		96

4.33 The results of the count show there were 66 authorised, 6 part authorised / part unauthorised, 20 unauthorised and 4 trespassing, with the overall total of the count equalling 96. However, for reporting on DCLG core indicator H4, there were no (0) net additional pitches.

4.34 DCLG housing indicator H5 involves the monitoring of gross affordable housing completions. 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 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.

Table 17: Affordable housing completions in Horsham District 07/08

	2006/07		2007/08	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Social Rent	-	-	22	-
Intermediate	-	-	18	-
Sub-total (Affordable)	33	32	40	32
Private housing	401	361	229	189
Total	434	393	269	221
% affordable housing	7.60%	8.10%	14.87%	14.48%

4.35 There were a total of 40 gross affordable housing completions during 2007/08, slightly higher than last year, but the same net amount at 32. However, with overall completions considerably lower compared to last year, the percentage of affordable housing contributing to the total amount is almost double at 14.87% compared to 7.6% during 2006/07. Whilst a slight increase over last years figures, this still represents a very small level of affordable housing completions across the District during 2007/08. The individual sites which contributed to this figure are set out in Table 18 below. It is important to note that the definitions used for planning purposes differ from general affordable housing definitions and, therefore, the figures produced by the Housing Department will be significantly higher.

Table 18: Site Specific Affordable Housing 2007/08

Site	Gross Gain	Loss	Net Gain
Dingemans Court, Steyning	22	0	22
2 Bedford Road, Horsham	14	0	14
Ashby Court, Horsham	0	8	-8
Mercers Mead, Cowfold	4	0	4
Total	40	8	32

4.36 The final core indicator under Housing is H6, which monitors Housing Quality through the 'Building for Life Assessments'. At present it is not possible to collect this data and report it through this AMR. However, this is a monitoring target which Horsham District Council is working towards and is in the process of organising the framework required to collect the necessary data.

DGLG Core Indicator: Environmental Quality

4.36 The new monitoring framework groups together a series of environmental indicators under the heading 'Environmental Quality'. There are three core indicators which reside in this section:

- E1: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds
- E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance
- E3: Renewable energy generation

4.37 During the 2007/08 monitoring year, the Environment Agency (EA) objected to a total of ten applications. Of these ten applications, five were refused and four were withdrawn. The remaining application was appealed against non-determination and the appeal was allowed. However, the Environment Agency had withdrawn their objection, subject to planning conditions to address their remaining concerns. Therefore, in response to DCLG core indicator E1: 'Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds', there were no (zero) occasions when the Council permitted development against the advice of the EA.

4.38 Core Indicator E2, relates to biodiversity and closely links with Core Strategy Spatial Objective 2 which seeks to integrate the need for protection of the natural, built and historic environment. The Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SBRC) is responsible for monitoring this data and has provided us with the information in the tables and graphs below.

4.39 Table 19 provides a measure of the impact that permitted planning applications during 2007/08 had on designated sites within the District. Table 20 is similar but measures permitted planning applications against habitat. It should be noted that this is a measure of change against permitted planning applications and therefore does not necessarily affect the habitat in a detrimental way. Some permitted development included will be of very minor impact 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. 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. 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.

Table 19: Permitted Planning Applications in Designated Sites in Horsham District between 1st April 2007 and 31st March 2008

	Designated Sites & Reserves	Area (ha) of site in West Sussex	% of West Sussex	Area (ha) of site in Horsham	% of Horsham	Area (ha) of site in Horsham infringed by planning applications	% of site in Horsham infringed by planning applications	Number of Planning applications
Inter-national	Ramsar	3767.61	1.86 %	524.57	0.99 %	0.05	0.01 %	3
	Special Area of Conservation	3109.48	1.53 %	0.00	0.00 %	0.00	0.00 %	0
	Special Protection Area	3789.21	1.87 %	524.57	0.99 %	0.05	0.01 %	3
National	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty:	99994.91	49.25 %	11101.21	20.91 %	150.01	1.35 %	145
	- Chichester Harbour	5986.82	2.95 %	0.00	0.00 %	0.00	0.00 %	0
	- South Downs	74009.49	36.45 %	7505.06	14.13 %	74.40	0.99 %	102
	- High Weald	19998.60	9.85 %	3596.15	6.77 %	75.61	2.10 %	43
	National Nature Reserve	221.75	0.11 %	0.00	0.00 %	0.00	0.00 %	0
	Sites of Special Scientific Interest	8451.90	4.16 %	1412.19	2.66 %	0.17	0.01 %	8
Local	Country Park	320.51	0.16 %	104.29	0.20 %	0.02	0.02 %	3
	Local Nature Reserve	2011.51	0.99 %	44.35	0.08 %	0.00	0.00 %	0
	Site of Nature Conservation Importance	9942.22	4.90 %	2170.65	4.09 %	35.61	1.64 %	50
Reserve / Property	Environmental Stewardship Agreements *	55488.46	27.33 %	13255.32	24.96 %	72.17	0.54 %	133
	National Trust	4925.98	2.43 %	324.40	0.61 %	1.57	0.48 %	8
	RSPB Reserve	551.68	0.27 %	464.15	0.87 %	0.00	0.00 %	0
	Sussex Wildlife Trust Reserve	705.32	0.35 %	137.28	0.26 %	0.00	0.00 %	0
	Woodland Trust	67.93	0.03 %	0.00	0.00 %	0.00	0.00 %	0

* 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.

Table 20: Permitted Planning Applications in Priority Habitats in Horsham District between 1st April 2007 and 31st March 2008

Habitat*	Area (ha) of habitat in West Sussex	% of West Sussex	Area (ha) of habitat in Horsham	% of Horsham	Area (ha) of habitat in Horsham infringed by planning applications	% of habitat in Horsham infringed by planning applications	Number of planning applications
Ancient Woodland	18433.45	9.08 %	2364.13	4.45 %	24.94	1.06 %	50
Broadleaf Woodland (overlaps with some ancient woodland sites)	22888.45	11.27 %	4061.25	7.65 %	66.53	1.64 %	118
Ghyll Woodland	1992.83	0.98 %	515.36	0.97 %	2.38	0.46 %	3
Grazing Marsh	4116.20	2.03 %	1525.77	2.87 %	20.32	1.33 %	4
Heathland	1575.10	0.78 %	258.02	0.49 %	0.27	0.11 %	2
Grassland:	7061.50	3.48 %	1637.56	3.08 %	7.83	0.48 %	24
- Acid Neutral	5.51	0.01 %	0.00	0.00 %	0.00	0.00 %	0
- Lowland Acid	887.23	0.44 %	179.48	0.34 %	3.63	2.02 %	6
- Lowland Calcareous and Acid	66.83	0.03 %	0.00	0.00 %	0.00	0.00 %	0
- Lowland Calcareous	3455.48	1.70 %	623.09	1.17 %	0.16	0.03 %	3
- Lowland Meadows	2645.36	1.30 %	834.99	1.57 %	4.04	0.48 %	15
- Lowland Meadow and Calcareous	1.09	0.01 %	0.00	0.00 %	0.00	0.00 %	0
Notable Road Verge	135.71	0.07 %	9.52	0.02 %	0.00	0.00 %	0
Pasture Parkland	7867.34	3.88 %	1939.45	3.65 %	64.29	3.31 %	42
Reedbed	89.19	0.04 %	20.05	0.04 %	0.00	0.00 %	0
Vegetated Shingle	70.68	0.03 %	0.00	0.00 %	0.00	0.00 %	0
Wet Woodland	1123.38	0.55 %	317.62	0.60 %	6.46	2.03 %	25

* Changes in habitat extent year on year may well be a reflection of improved datasets and should not be assumed to be habitat expansion or contraction.

Table 21: Planning applications and species

Other:	Number of records in West Sussex	Number of records in Horsham	Number of records within a 500m buffer of planning applications
Protected Species **	3631	980	819
Rare Species (RDB etc.) **	9596	2150	1404
Biodiversity Action Plan Species	56192	12700	9183
Invasive Alien Species	2582	714	490
Black Poplar	12	0	0

** Protected Species Register records are labelled so that only one record per species per 100m square gets flagged up and the Rare Species Inventory records are labelled so that only one record per species per 1km square gets flagged up – these will usually be the most up to date or accurate record).

4.40 The final core indicator under Environmental Quality relates to measuring renewable energy, E3. 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 these ourselves.

4.41 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 within Table 22 below.

4.42 Whilst this does initially appear to differ from the figures produced within the AMR 06/007, the overall figures remain the same. This is the first year that 'TV Energy' has had the full figures for landfill gas capacity, so there is no actual change from last year. Although overly reliant on the landfill gas element, Horsham District does exceed the 2010 target with a total output of 7.644 MW_e, representing 120.5% of the target.

Table 22: Horsham District new / permitted renewable energy capacity 1st April 2007 – 31st March 2008 and end of year installed capacity, 2010 targets.

Technology	New capacity 07-08	Installed capacity	Indicative 2010 target	
			Electricity, MW _e	% of target attained
Electricity	Electricity, MW _e	Electricity, MW _e	Electricity, MW _e	% of target attained
Wind	unknown	0.000	1.543	0.0%
Solar PV	unknown	0.002	0.244	0.8%
Hydro	unknown	0.000	n/a	n/a
Landfill gas	0.000	9.212	0.204	4509.1%
Sewage gas	0.000	0.000		
Animal biomass	unknown	0.000	5.652	0.0%
Plant biomass	unknown	0.000		
Biomass co-firing	0.000	0.000		
MSW combustion	unknown	0.000		
TOTAL	0.000	9.214	7.644	120.5%

4.43 Table 22 only includes non-residential installations and it can be seen that the production of electricity from landfill gas 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 landfill gas and this site comprises the whole of the total of landfill generated electricity shown above.

4.44 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 2007/08 period, it is anticipated that one or more installations at schools within the District will be reported in future AMRs.

DGLG Core Indicator: Minerals and Waste

4.45 West Sussex County Council has responsibility for minerals and waste monitoring within the county.

Horsham District's Local Output and Significant Effects Indicators

- 4.46 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.
- 4.47 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. 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.
- 4.48 The full details of the framework including the index numbered indicators, targets and data for the 2007/08 period can be found in Appendix 1. 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.

Development within the Strategic Gaps

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

4.49 There were 31 permitted applications within the two Strategic Gaps in the 2007/08 period. These are detailed by type and by Strategic Gap in Table 23 below, the vast majority being of minor householder development and having limited impact upon the strategic gaps.

Table 23: Development permitted within the Strategic Gaps

Type of Development Permitted	Horsham-Crawley Strategic Gap	Horsham-Southwater Strategic Gap
Minor Householder	14	7
Change of Use	0	0
Variation of condition	1	0
Certificate of lawful use	1	1
Minor Equestrian	1	1
Temporary (B1a)	0	0
Advertisements	0	0
Waste & Minerals	1	0
Tree Works / TPO	0	3
Mixed Use	0	1
Total	18	13

The Proportion of Affordable Housing provided on qualifying Residential Schemes

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

4.50 This indicator seeks to measure the total proportion of affordable housing secured from all the relevant developments during in the monitoring year. There are recent changes and adoptions in relevant policies that will not yet apply to all developments, where this has occurred notes are included to explain the position. However, the adopted policies should begin to affect all

relevant developments during future AMRs and this will therefore provide a key indicator of the success of this policy. In accordance with DGLG H5, these figures may vary from other sources due to differences in definitions.

Table 24: Affordable Housing: Qualifying Residential Schemes

Site	Total	Affordable
Dingemans Court, Steyning	22	22
Spirogills, Pulborough	57	0
Applegarth & Oaktree Cottages, Ashington	22	0
Mercers Mead, Cowfold	4	4
Total	105	26

4.51 Having regard to the points made above, the data indicates that there were 105 dwellings completed at four separate sites during 2007/08 that met or exceeded the CP12 threshold (15 units or greater than 0.5 ha or Category 2 settlements). Of the 105 completed, 26 were affordable units (on two of the five sites) giving a total proportion of 24.8% affordable housing. However, in addition to the 26 affordable units, planning contributions were secured in relation to the table above for £87,250 and total housing contributions for the 07/08 year were £502,020. In addition, the Spirogills site was determined prior to the relevant policies being adopted and Mercers Mead is within a Category 2 settlement and therefore has a 100% requirement. These various anomalies distort the overall 40% target figure. Taking these points into consideration, the Council concludes that although the actual 40% target was not achieved, the affordable housing element was realised through a series of alternative measures.

Amount of New Retail Floorspace created in Horsham District Town and Village Centres

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

4.52 This indicator relates to Core Policy CP17 – ‘Vitality and Viability of Existing Centres’ and builds on the DCLG core indicator BD4 which seeks a report on the total retail, leisure and office completions within the town and village centres. Table 25 below shows the amount of new retail (use class A1), office (use class B1a) and, leisure (use class D2) floorspace completed in 2007/08 in the town and village centres that have been defined as part of the LDF in line with guidance in PPS6. The table also includes last years (2006/07) figures to allow comparison.

Table 25: Completed retail (A1), office (B1a) and, leisure (D2) development in Horsham District’s town/village centres in 2007/08 (Gross floorspace m²)

Town / village centre	2006/2007			2007/2008		
	Retail	Office	Leisure	Retail	Office	Leisure
Horsham	679	456	0	232	194	0
Billingshurst	0	70	0	0	0	0
Henfield	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pulborough	0	93	0	0	0	0
Southwater	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storrington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Steyning	70	0	0	64	0	0
Total	749	619	0	296	194	0

4.53 Table 25 shows a significant decline in the total retail and other uses completed within the defined town and village centres compared to 2006/07. However, the decrease in completions is noticeable in all use classes, including housing, and is not just limited to retail.

Horsham Car Park Usage

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

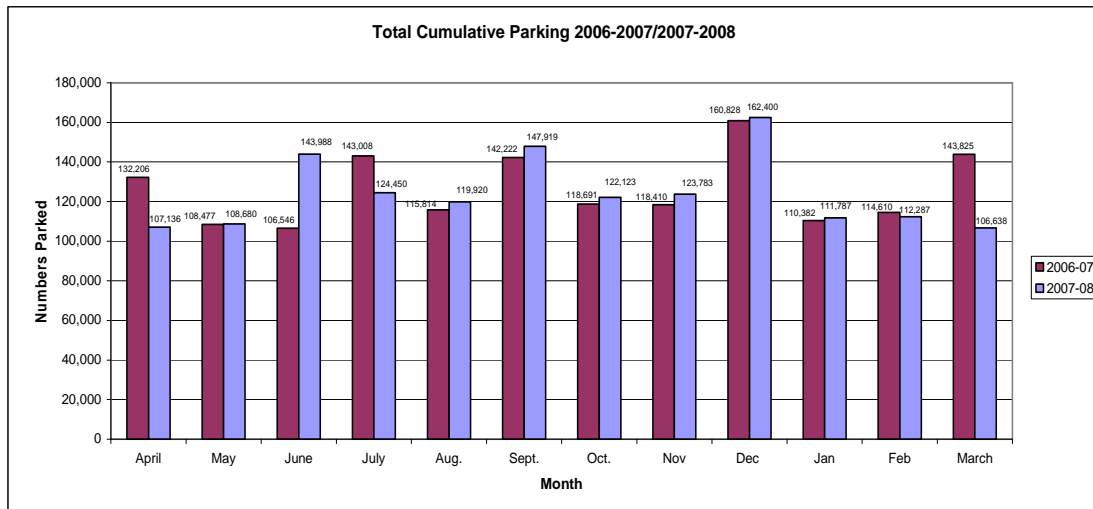
4.54 The Council operates a number of pay car parks in Horsham for which usage data can be obtained. This data and the indicator it addresses can be seen as a proxy indicator for the vitality and viability of Horsham Town Centre. Table 26 below monitors’ car parking capacity to allow the supply to be measured over time and also provides the total number of visitors for the year to allow

comparison. Figure 9 provides the break down of the total number of visitors into monthly totals.

Table 26: Car Parking Figures

Car Park	2006/07	2007/08
Hop Oast	467	467
The Forum	453	453
Swan Walk	878	878
Piries Place	320	320
Denne Road	64	64
New Street	20	20
London Road	43	43
Horsham Library	9	9
Park House	78	78
North Parade	69	69
Total Capacity	2401	2401
Total number of visitors	1,515,019	1,491,111

Figure 9: Total Cumulative Parking 2006/07 and 2007/08



4.55 There are clearly some discrepancies between the monthly figures for 2006/07 and 2007/08 and it is therefore more reliable to monitor annual figures. The monthly differences can be attributed primarily to whether it was a four or five week month and the bank holiday dates. In addition, maintenance will be carried out during different times and can result in part of a car park being closed during the month. Therefore, whilst the monthly comparison is useful, it is more reliable to compare the total annual figures.

4.56 For 2006/07 the total number of visitors to the car parks within Horsham Town was 1,515,019 and the 2007/08 figure shows a decline of 23,908 to a total of 1,491,111. This represents a decline of 1.6% over the yearly period, which is not a significant amount especially considering the possible maintenance and closure issues mentioned above. It is anticipated that the 2008/09 figures will show a further decrease due to the changes within the wider economy.

The Condition of SSSI Designations within Horsham District

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

4.57 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.

4.58 The Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SBRC) also monitors the condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). These are illustrated below and comparisons can be made between District and County levels. For Horsham District 45.2% is considered in favourable condition, with the remaining 54.8% considered unfavourable. However, only 12.5% of the ‘unfavourable’ is declining, compared to 80% of the ‘unfavourable’ which is categorised as recovering, the remaining 7.5% registers no change.

Figure 10: Horsham District SSSI Unit Condition

Conditions	No of Units	% of units
Favourable	33	45.21
Unfavourable declining	5	6.85
Unfavourable no change	3	4.11
Unfavourable recovering	32	43.84

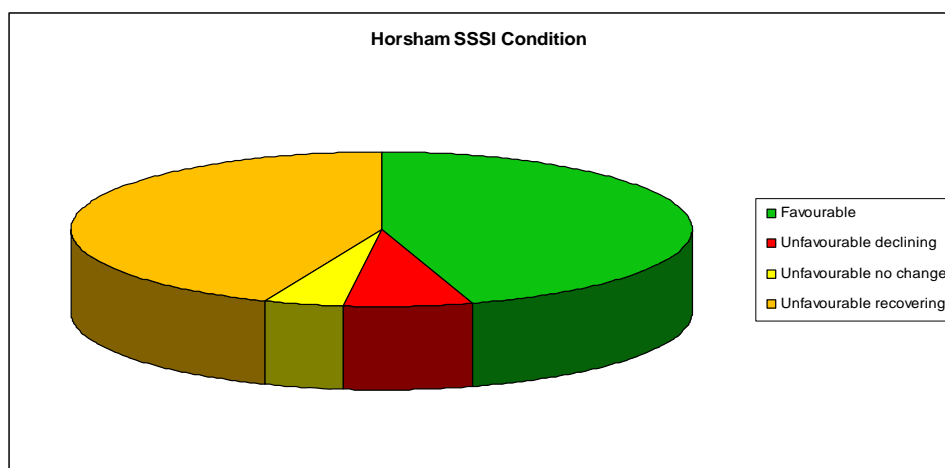
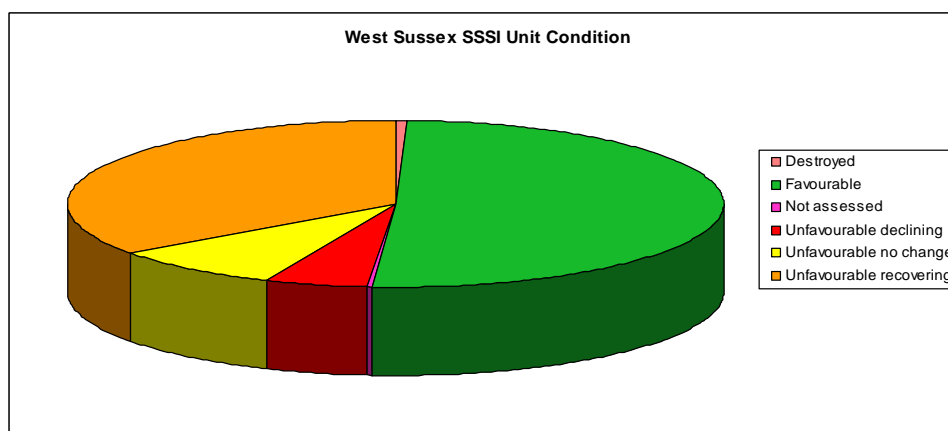


Figure 11: West Sussex SSSI Unit Condition

Condition	No of units	% of units
Destroyed	2	0.54
Favourable	186	50.68
Not assessed	1	0.27
Unfavourable declining	18	4.9
Unfavourable no change	32	8.72
Unfavourable recovering	128	34.88



4.59 Although the figures show 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.

Site Specific Allocations of Land Local Output Indicators

4.60 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. Monitoring of Site Specific local output indicators has been undertaken and is detailed in Appendix 2 which shows the actual indicators and in Appendix 3 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

Introduction

5.1 This chapter examines the past performance and status of the policies within the 1997 Horsham District Local Plan as it was fully replaced by the Local Development Framework during the 07/08 monitoring year. 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. 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.

Performance of the Horsham District 1997 Local Plan

5.2 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 by the adopted Core Strategy (2007). See the section above on the DCLG core indicator housing for more detail on the present housing provision.

1997 Local Plan Policies not being carried forward within the LDF

5.3 As reported previously, 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. Tables 27 and 28 below indicate the status of those 1997 Local Plan policies and allocations that have not been carried forward within the LDF documents. The details of the 1997 Local Plan policies that have been carried forward in the LDF process can be found in Appendix 4.

Table 27: 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: under construction and now complete
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: De-allocated 2001
LB1	Peppersgate Farm, Crabtree	✓	Fully implemented
NH1	Land East of Ruser 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, Ruser	✓	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	✓	Fully implemented

	(Former Clay Pits)		
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

5.4 Table 27 indicates the success of most of the Local Plan allocations. Those not implemented include BB2 and HU13 for allotments and open space respectively, which have 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 and was de-allocated in 2001. 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. 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 28: 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) De-allocated 2001
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) De-allocated 2001
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: De-allocated 2001

5.5 Almost all of the Local Plan allocations in the South of the District have been successfully implemented. PL3 was not implemented due to sustainability and WS1 was de-allocated in 2001. SR2 was not implemented due to the value of the land for amenity open space in Storrington and was de-allocated in 2001. WG2 was not implemented due to the requirement to use brownfield land as emphasised by PPG3 and was de-allocated in 2001.

Planning Permissions and Appeal Decisions

5.6 The national average for the percentage of planning applications that are permitted is a little over 80%. Table 29 below sets out the proportions of planning applications that were permitted during 2007/08 within Horsham District.

Table 29: Percentage of planning applications permitted

Quarter Ended	% Permitted in 2007/08	% Permitted in 2006/07	% Permitted in 2005/06
Q1: 30/06/07	80%	76%	72%
Q2: 30/09/07	81%	77%	79%
Q3: 31/12/07	79%	72%	76%
Q4: 31/03/08	82%	73%	70%
Average for year	80.5%	74.5%	74.25%

5.7 The figure has jumped by 6% over last monitoring year. This is because of the increased reliance upon the LDF and the replacement of the out-of-date 1997 Local Plan with the Adopted Core Strategy DPD and General Development Control Policies. The adopted LDF LDDs increases certainty of the policy stance, having completed the transitional phase between Local Plan and LDF,

and allows developers to be confident in their applications compliance with planning policy.

Table 30: The number and result of planning appeals in 2007/08

Quarter Ended	Allowed	Dismissed	Withdrawn by appellant	Split Decision	Total	% Appeals allowed
Q1: 30/06/07	15	34	7	0	56	27%
Q2: 30/09/07	5	31	2	0	38	15%
Q3: 31/12/07	10	15	1	0	26	38%
Q4: 31/03/08	7	24	4	0	35	20%
Total	37	104	14	0	155	24%

5.8 Table 30 indicates that there were a total of 155 appeals in 2007/08 compared to 148 reported in the last AMR, representing a slight increase in the number of appeals. As predicted in the last AMR, the total percentage of appeals allowed decreased from 31% to 24%. This is primarily due to the increased certainty provided by the LDF as, during the monitoring year, it fully replaced the Local Plan.

Transition from the 1997 Local Plan to the Local Development Framework

5.9 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 the LDF was prepared. Appendix 4 sets out whether the adopted 1997 Local Plan policies are transferred into the LDF and into which DPDs they are placed. The Appendix lists each policy and explains whether the issue dealt with by that policy has been 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.

5.10 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 were adopted by the end of the 2007/08 period.

- 5.11 The LDF has now fully superseded the 1997 Local Plan and this is the last AMR which will refer to the Local Plan.

Policy Creation and the Annual Monitoring Report Link

- 5.12 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 sequential adoption of LDF documents and the requirement to be more detailed in our monitoring procedures will take time to develop.

- 5.13 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 integrated. 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 amendment a review of the whole document will need to be scheduled within the LDS before any changes can be incorporated.

Plan, Monitor and Manage: Housing Provision release triggers

- 5.14 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 29th

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 total provision for housing in the District, contained within the latest version of the South East Plan, is 650 dwellings per annum. The Council is waiting for the formal adoption of the South East Plan to confirm the final housing numbers.

- 5.15 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.
- 5.16 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. This proposal is currently being updated and it is considered, following consultation, that a 'Facilitating Appropriate Development' SPD will offer the best method of ensuring housing delivery. Details of this are contained within Chapter 3.
- 5.17 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 and will be provided within each of the future AMRs.

Chapter 6: Conclusion

Introduction

- 6.1 The purpose of Chapter 6 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.

Local Development Scheme Conclusions

- 6.2 Chapter 3 has provided details of the LDF document production that has been achieved by the Council in 2007/08 and also during the remainder of 2008 to the 1st 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. During the 2007/08 period, however, the Council met all except one of its milestones in relation to the LDF document production process. The only milestone which was not met was the Reserve Housing Sites DPD Preferred Options and this DPD is currently being revised, as explained in Chapter 3, due to the representations received. 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. Therefore the LDF fully replaced the 1997 Local Plan during the 07/08 monitoring year and Horsham District Council now relies entirely upon the LDF.

Data Monitoring Conclusions

- 6.3 Chapter 4 reports on the monitoring of indicators and has been substantially revised for the 07/08 monitoring year. During the summer DCLG produced an update to monitoring indicators: *'Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework, Core Output Indicators – Update 2/2008'* published in July 2008. The update relates to rationalisation, clarification and updating of indicator definitions and the 07/08 AMR has attempted to structure the

relevant chapter based upon the new guidance. Whilst the majority of the data is already collected and available in a suitable format for reporting in accordance with the new core output indicators, where it is not available the Council is working to resolve this and complete the required monitoring.

- 6.4 The 07/08 monitoring year begins to reflect the recent changes in the economy and housing market. The provision of net completions is lower than the projected level in the 06/07 AMR and the ongoing changes within the housing market have significantly altered the housing trajectory. Nevertheless, the overall projection is still fairly positive over the five year supply and only slightly down over the plan period. As explained within Chapter 3 and Chapter 4, the Council is now working on the *Facilitating Appropriate Development SPD* as one of the measures to maintain housing provision within the District. For some indicators, such as those for biodiversity and renewable energy, it is still too early to come to a judgement on the success or otherwise of the Council's policies. However, due to an updated data harvesting technique, the renewable energy target for 2010 has been met despite no actual increase during the 07/08 monitoring year, albeit the total is heavily reliant upon the landfill gas quota.
- 6.5 Progress has been made on the monitoring and reporting of local indicators and comparisons have been made where possible against previous years. 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 continue to be added in future AMRs. 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.

Indicator and Target Development

- 6.6 Following on from the 06/07 AMR, 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 and as reported in the 06/07 AMR, the Council has continued 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. 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 2.

- 6.7 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.

Performance of the 1997 Horsham District Local Plan

- 6.8 Chapter 5 provides the final update on the performance of the 1997 Local Plan, including reasons and details of those policies that have not been implemented. Overall, the ‘saved’ policies of the Local Plan have been successfully implemented. As previously mentioned, the 1997 Local Plan was fully superseded during the 07/08 monitoring year and will therefore not be reported in future AMRs.

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.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Local Development Framework Monitoring Framework

Appendix 2: Site Specific Allocations of Land Monitoring Framework

Appendix 3: Site Specific Allocations of Land, Previously Developed Land sites update

Appendix 4: Local Development Scheme Policy Replacement Schedule

Appendix 1: Local Development Framework Monitoring Framework

- **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'

Spatial Objective 1: To protect and enhance the diverse character and local distinctiveness of the District					
Indicator No.	Indicator	LDF Policy / DCLG Indicator	Target (by 2018 unless indicated otherwise)	Data for 2007/08	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 23 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

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SO1d	Number of applications incorporating biodiversity enhancement features	CP1 and DC5	Increasing number of schemes /change in areas contributing to biodiversity importance	It is not currently possible to monitor this indicator	This indicator/ target will be reviewed in due course
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	It is believed that no planning permissions in 2007/08 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	Reduce to minimise impacts	Please see Tables 19, 20 and 21	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	South Downs = 102 permissions affecting 74.4 ha (0.99% of AONB) High Weald = 43 permissions affecting 75.61 ha (2.1% of AONB)	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	No longer a DCLG indicator. It is not currently possible to monitor this indicator.	
SO1i	Number of relevant permissions granted within the 'Heath Common and West Chiltington Character Areas'	DC19	Reduce to minimise impacts	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	PO SPD	No specific target set	It is believed that no planning	This indicator will be

	including measures to conserve and enhance the townscape character of the District			permissions in 2007/08 have specifically required conservation or enhancement measures	reviewed in due course
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 2007/08	Notes
SO2a	Number of proposals which result in clean-up of contaminated sites	CP2 and DC7	No specific target set	Zero	This indicator will be reviewed in due course Indicator/target = SF7a
SO2b	Number of relevant permissions which include flood risk assessment	CP2 and DC8	100% of relevant permissions	Assessments were provided for all permitted developments where	SO2b monitored in place of the similarly worded CP2/DC8 indicator

				required by the EA (100% achieved)	
SO2c	Number of rivers in District meeting river quality targets	CP2 and DC9	Increase from baseline levels	Please see 06/07 AMR	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 E1	Zero	See Commentary for DCLG E1	
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	It is currently not possible to monitor this figure. The Council is reviewing S106 monitoring.	SO2g monitored in place of the similarly worded PO SPD indicator

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 2007/08	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. Another 3 were adopted in December 2008.	

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 2007/08	Notes
SO4a	Number of dwellings (gross) completed annually and cumulatively to 2018. Housing trajectory showing actual and projected dwelling completions	CP4 and DCLG H1	620 per year on average and 10,575 by 2018 (gross)	The total (gross) completions were 269. See Figure 6 (trajectory) for further detail	SO4a monitored in place of the similarly worded CP4 indicator
SO4b	Number and percentage of homes built on previously-developed land	CP5 and DCLG H3	2,250 dwellings from 2005 to 2018 and 48% total from 2001 to 2018	Gross completions on PDL were 201 (74.7%), See Table 15	Indicator/target = SF10a
SO4c	Number of dwellings completed in new neighbourhood (Strategic Location) west of Crawley	CP6	2,500 dwellings by 2018	Zero. (See Table 14 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 Table 14 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	This indicator and target will need to be reviewed in light of the Reserve Housing Sites DPD / Facilitating Appropriate Development SPD

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 2007/08	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 BD1	210,000 sq. metres gross internal floorspace	See Tables 11 and 12 and commentary for DCLG BD1	Target was reduced from 215,000 by Inspectors Binding Report
SO5b	Amount of employment land lost from Employment Protection Zones	DC23	Reduce to zero	This data is currently not collected and it is not possible to monitor.	Target for SO5b monitored in place of the original DC23 target Indicator/target = SF15b
SO5c	Amount of employment land lost to residential development	DC23	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

Spatial Objective 6: To meet the diverse needs of the communities and businesses of the District					
Indicator No.	Indicator	LDF Policy / DCLG Indicator	Target (by 2018 unless indicated otherwise)	Data for 2007/08	Notes
SO6a	Provision of proportion of affordable housing on qualifying residential schemes	CP12, and PO SPD	40% of total dwellings above relevant thresholds	See Table 24	
SO6b	Total number of all types of affordable housing units completed	PO SPD and DCLG H5	120 per year	Gross completions = 40 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 2007/08	
SO6d	Total number of all types of affordable housing units completed in Category 2 settlements and exceptions sites		No specific target set	4 Affordable housing units within 1 scheme.	Including 'intermediate' shared ownership and key 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	DC36	Maintain or increase present	Zero	

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	dwellings / care homes permitted		levels		
SO6g	Number of permitted pitches for Gypsies and travellers	DC37 and DCLG H4	Increase number to meet levels of need	See section on DCLG H4	Source: HDC July 2008 Gypsy/Traveller count for WSCC./SEERA
SO6h	Number of permitted pitches for Travelling show people	DC38	Increase number to meet levels of need	Zero	
SO6i	Total value of all contributions received by the Council	PO SPD	Increase over baseline levels (2005/06)	Total value of contributions = £1,770,230 (59 agreements)	Target monitored in place of original target in PO SPD

Spatial Objective 7: To promote and enhance community leisure and recreation facilities, and to assist the development of appropriate tourism and cultural facilities					
Indicator No.	Indicator	LDF Policy / DCLG Indicator	Target (by 2018 unless indicated otherwise)	Data for 2007/08	Notes
SO7a	Number of schemes resulting in improved or losses of community facilities, sport, recreation or open space	CP14 and DC 26	Net gain in sport, recreation, open space and community facilities by 2018	49 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 = £1,268,210 from 58 schemes	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	Maintain or increase total amount	See 06/07 AMR Table 4.9. Horsham District was awarded its first Green Flag in 2008 for Horsham Park.	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 = £519,013. An increase of £11,704 over the 06/07 year total of £507,309.	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

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

Indicator No.	Indicator	LDF Policy / DCLG Indicator	Target (by 2018 unless indicated otherwise)	Data for 2007/08	Notes
SO8a	Amount of new retail, office and leisure floorspace in Horsham town/village centres	CP17, DC39 and DCLG BD1	Maintain or increase present levels, although depends on a range of factors	See Table 25	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 and BD4	Reduce or maintain present levels	See Table 13	

	centres				
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Spatial Objective 9: To reduce the expected growth in car based travel by seeking to provide choice in modes of transport wherever possible					
Indicator No.	Indicator	LDF Policy / DCLG Indicator	Target (by 2018 unless indicated otherwise)	Data for 2007/08	Notes
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 26 and Figure 9	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	It is currently not possible to monitor this indicator.	
SO9d	Proportion of non-residential development within use classes A, B and D	DC45	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 (Gatwick Airport)	DC48	Reduce current levels to zero	May 2007 = 763 on 5 sites Sept 2007 = 1401 on 7 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 = £509,561. A £169,134 increase over the 06/07 year total of £340,427.	

Appendix 2: Site Specific Allocations of Land Monitoring Framework

Although the indicators are reported for the 2007/08 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 2007/08
AL 1 Previously Developed Land	Type and number of development completed	Development of dwellings as in Table 2 of the UHP study	See Appendix 3 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). Under construction
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

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AL 10 St Joseph's Abbey, Storrington	Type and number of development completed	Development of at least 25 dwellings and car parking spaces	No current planning applications: Application, DC/08/0238, received 04/02/08, but withdrawn 18/08/08.
AL 11 RAFA Site, Sullington	Type and number of development completed	Development of at least 15 dwellings	No planning applications
AL 12 Parsonage Farm/St Peter's Meadow, Henfield	Type and number of development completed	Development of at least 90 homes and informal space	No planning applications
AL 13 Shoreham Cement Works	Restoration of Shoreham Cement Works with environmental and landscape improvements	Restoration of Shoreham Cement Works with environmental and landscape improvements	No planning applications
AL 14 Warnham and Wealden Brickworks, Horsham	Redevelopment mixed use scheme	Provision of mixed use scheme, including B2 and B8 units	Application (DC/06/2443) withdrawn Application (county matter) for waste materials recycling facility and visitor centre objected to by HDC and approved by WSCC.
AL 15 Centre of Rural Excellence at Brinsbury	Type and number of development completed	Development of enhanced college facilities within defined boundaries; may include new buildings	No planning applications
AL 16 Jengers Mead, Billingshurst	Provision of vehicular link between Jengers Mead and library car park	Provision of vehicular link	No planning applications
AL 17 Fire Station, Southwater	Provision of new local fire station	Protection of site for possible fire station	No planning applications
AL 18 Meadowside, Storrington	Number of car parking spaces by 2018	Retention of site for use as a car park	Application (DC/06/0632) permitted 12/02/08: 25 space long stay car park western side of Meadowside and 39 car parking spaces on eastern side of Meadowside.
AL19 Sandgate Park, Sullington	Protection of site for country park	Protection of site for possible country park	No planning applications

**Appendix 3: Site Specific Allocations of Land, Previously Developed
Land sites update (as of 31st March 2008)**

Site Name	Completed	Anticipated Completion		Update
		By: 31/03/08	2008 - 2013	
Applegarth & Oak Tree Cottage, Ashington	22			Permission (DC/06/1100) for 22 dwellings. Completed
Charles Wadey Builder's Yard, Stane Street, Billingshurst		18		No planning permissions
Station Mills, Daux Road, Billingshurst		14		Permission (DC/05/1513) 14 flats and B1 factory
Trees, East Street, Billingshurst		19		DC/08/0283: Application Refused (25 dwellings) DC/08/2254: Application Pending (14 Dwellings)
Vauxhall Stevens, Broadbridge Heath		45		No planning permissions
1 & 2 Works Cottages, Hills Farm Lane, Horsham	10			(DC/04/1712) 10 dwellings completed
137 Crawley Rd, Horsham		21		(DC/05/1583 & DC/05/0714) for 21 dwellings
183 – 187 Comptons Lane, Horsham	21			(HU/396/03) 21 dwellings completed
19 – 27 Forest Road, Horsham	19			(NH/135/03) 19 dwellings completed
64 – 68 Hurst Road, Horsham	22			(DC/05/2739) 22 dwellings completed
9 – 13 Crawley Road, Horsham		15		No planning permissions
Bryce Lodge, New Street, Horsham		15		DC/07/2567 outline application pending decision: 38 units
Cats Protection League, Horsham	21			(HU/104/03) 21 dwellings completed
Council Depot, Denne Road, Horsham	15	35		DC/04/1662 15 dwellings completed on part of the site
Grandford House, 16 Carfax, Horsham	22			(HU/413/03) Now completed; 22 flats in total
Horsham Football Club, Horsham		80		Including (HU/62/98) 48 permitted in previous application.
Laundry Site, Arun Way, Horsham		12		Planning application, DC/07/2803, received 12 December 07 for 11 dwellings. Approved 12 August 08.
Lifestyle Ford, Horsham			105	No planning permissions
Northbrook College, Hurst Road, Horsham		13		No planning permissions
Parsonage Farm, Horsham			160	No planning permissions
Piggott Court, Kennedy Road, Horsham	44			(DC/04/2035) 44 dwellings completed
Roffey Sports and Social Club, Horsham		70		No planning permissions
St Leonards School,		20		(DC/06/0397) outline permission

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Horsham				for 20 dwellings
Star Reservoir, Comptons Brow Lane, Horsham			32	No planning permissions
Texaco Garage, Crawley Road, Horsham	44			(DC/05/1635) 44 dwellings completed
Tyre Repair Shop, Brighton Road, Horsham	12			(DC/04/2214) 12 dwellings completed.
Riverside Concrete, Stane Street, Pulborough	24	122		(DC/04/2763) 146 dwellings permitted, construction started
Southwater Village Centre, Southwater	113			(DC/04/1901) 113 dwellings completed
Abbey House, Ravenscroft, Storrington		20		Permission (DC/06/1454) for 24 dwellings. Revised permission granted total 20 units (DC/07/2792)
Birklands, Kithurst Lane, Storrington	15			(SR/71/03) 15 dwellings permitted and completed
Foxmead, Meadowside, Storrington		30		No planning permissions
Mogren House, Amberley Road, Storrington	14			(SR/101/03) 14 dwellings completed
Bellamys Garage, London Road, Washington	11			(DC/04/1872) 11 dwellings now completed.
TOTAL	429	549	297	

Appendix 4: Transition from the Horsham District Local Plan to the Horsham District Local Development Framework

The table below only relates to the LDS 2006 used for the period 2006/07 and has been changed as a result of the LDS 2007.

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

Volume 2: Policy	Where the issue will be integrated in the LDF
Billingshurst	
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>
Broadbridge Heath	
BB1 - BB2	<i>Not included</i>
Colgate	
CG1	<i>Not included</i>
Horsham Town	
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>
Itchingfield	
I1	<i>Not included</i>
Lower Beeding	
LB1	<i>Not included</i>
North Horsham	
NH1 – NH5	<i>Not included</i>
Nuthurst	
N1	<i>Not included</i>
Rudgwick	
RW1 - RW2	<i>Not included</i>
Rusper	
RS1	<i>Not included</i>
Slinfold	
SF1 SF2	<i>Not included</i> General Development Control Policies DPD
Southwater	
SQ1 – SQ6	<i>Not included</i>
Warnham	
WN1 - WN2	<i>Not included</i>

Volume 3: Policy	Where the issue will be integrated in the LDF
Amberley	
AM1	<i>Not included</i>
Ashington	
AS1 - AS5	<i>Not included</i>
Bramber	
BM1	<i>Not included</i>
Coldwaltham	
CW1	<i>Not included</i>
Cowfold	
CF1 - CF2	<i>Not included</i>
Henfield	
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

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