



11th Monitoring Report

1st April 2014 – 31st March 2015

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Executive Summary

This is Mid Sussex District Council's eleventh Monitoring Report, reporting on the period 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2015.

The Monitoring Report reviews the progress of the Local Development Framework against the latest data for each sustainability indicator.

Chapter 1 introduces Mid Sussex District and the work on the Local Development Framework. At a meeting of the Council in March 2015, Members agreed to consult on a Pre-Submission District Plan 2014-2031 and submit the Plan to Government in Summer 2015. The Plan had been developed in close co-operation with neighbouring authorities to identify the most sustainable strategy for Mid Sussex and the wider area and included a housing provision figure of 650 homes per annum to meet the local objectively assessed need in full and make a contribution towards meeting the needs of the neighbouring authorities with which the District had the closest linkages, Brighton and Hove and Crawley. Neighbourhood Plans have also continued to progress with the first, Cuckfield Neighbourhood Plan, formally 'made' on the 1st October and successful referendums held for Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common, Ardingly and West Hoathly Neighbourhood Plans.

Chapter 2 reports on the latest available data for each of the sustainability indicators and highlights the progress of the indicators in relation to previous monitoring years and relevant targets. As the first Monitoring Report to fall within the District Plan period the report contains a number of new indicators for which data has not previously been reported. After 536 housing completions in 2013/14, there were 630 homes built in 2014/15. The number of affordable homes completed increased compared to the previous year (221 completed in 2014-2015 compared to 122 during 2013-2014).

Chapter 3 provides additional monitoring notes, including further commentary and data trends for each sustainability indicator where appropriate. This enables a comparison to be made with previous monitoring reports.

1.0 Introduction

This is Mid Sussex District Council's eleventh Monitoring Report, reporting on the period 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2015. It details the progress of the Local Development Framework (LDF) and monitors the policies contained within it.

The Sustainability Indicators (Appendix 3) have been used as a basis for the monitoring framework and have been developed as part of the development of the emerging District Plan 2014-2031. New indicators have been added to those used for previous Monitoring Reports as a result of further work undertaken on the District Plan.

1.1 Mid Sussex District Context

Mid Sussex District is located in South-East England within the county of West Sussex (Figure 1). The District covers approximately 128 square miles (approximately 334 square kilometres) and is a largely rural District. There are three main towns – Burgess Hill, Haywards Heath and East Grinstead – as well as twenty-five villages and other smaller hamlets.

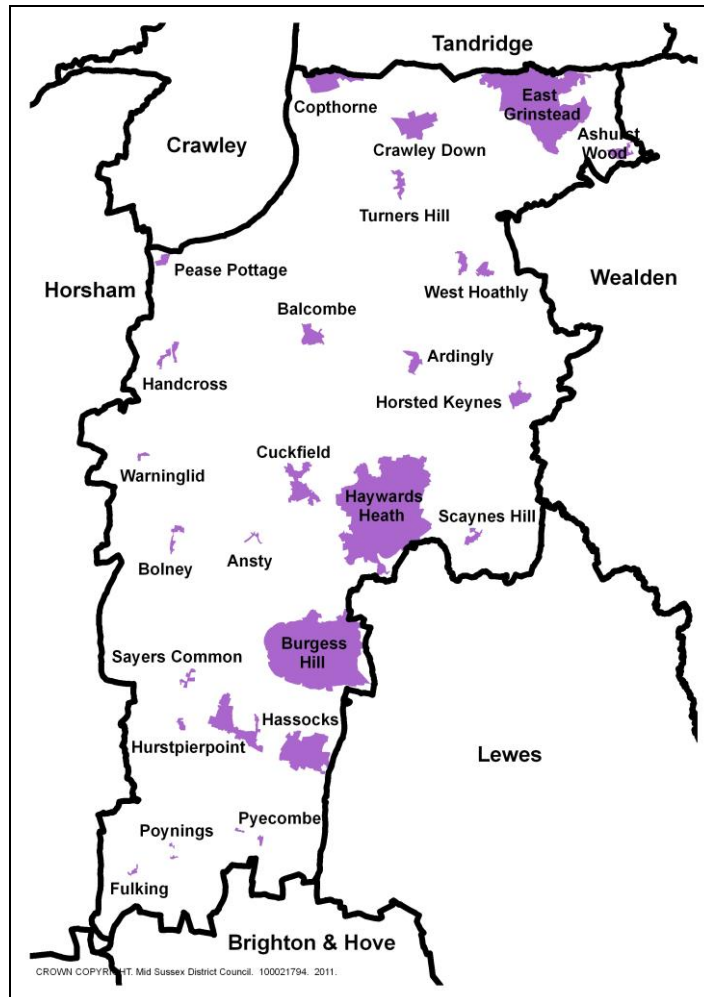


Figure 1: The location of Mid Sussex.

Mid Sussex has a high quality natural and built environment. Around 60% of the District is covered by protected landscape designations – 49% is within the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and 11.2% is within the South

Downs National Park. Mid Sussex is the tenth most wooded district in the South East and two-thirds of this woodland is classified as 'ancient'. There is 5,282 hectares of ancient woodland recorded covering 15.9% of the District's area. The towns and villages of Mid Sussex are also attractive and the historic environment is of a high quality.

The District is subject to a number of significant development constraints. In addition to a large proportion of the District's area being constrained by the landscape designations above, the proximity of the District to the Ashdown Forest presents a further constraint, a Special Protection Area (SPA) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Development within a 7km zone of influence, which incorporates the north-eastern part of the District, is likely to have a significant effect on the special conservation features of the Ashdown Forest. SPAs and SACs are European-designated sites which affords them enhanced protection. Any proposed plans, projects or activities which may affect the SPA or SAC may only be permitted if detailed assessment has been undertaken to conclude that there would be no adverse effect on the integrity of the Ashdown Forest, both in terms of recreational pressure and atmospheric pollution. The Council is working with partners to develop a strategic approach to protect the Ashdown Forest from recreational pressures and avoid or mitigate any potential adverse effects.

Mid Sussex District is well-connected to the strategic road and rail networks between London and the south coast. Gatwick Airport is close by. This has meant that the local economy is influenced by these factors as well as being within commuting distance to London and the south coast. The District's location attracts businesses, and as at 2011, there are around 55,000 jobs in Mid Sussex. Just over half (54.4%) of the workforce both live and work in the District and around 44% (31,745 as at 2011) of the total workforce of Mid Sussex work outside of the District. Over 20,000 people living outside the district commute in to Mid Sussex to work.

Mid Sussex benefits from a high standard of living and according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010, Mid Sussex District is one of the least deprived local authorities in the country; it ranks as 315 out of 326. The most recent Halifax Quality of Life Survey (2013) places Mid Sussex 17th out of 408 local authority areas in the country and the highest in Sussex. Whilst this indicates that Mid Sussex is not a deprived area, there are some residents and communities in the District that find it difficult to access some services and facilities. In particular, Mid Sussex has a lower (more deprived) score on the health and disability, and barriers to housing and services indicators, when compared to the income and education indicators.

The Sustainability Appraisal for the District Plan provides more detail on baseline information and data for Mid Sussex District.

1.2 Progress of the Local Development Framework

Following the withdrawal of the District Plan from public examination on 27th May 2014, the Council has been working on a revised version of the plan entitled the Mid Sussex District Plan 2014-2031. A Consultation Draft version of the District Plan was published (under Regulation 18 of the Local Planning Regulations) for public consultation between 21st November 2014 and 16th January 2015.

The Community Infrastructure Levy Draft Charging Schedule was also withdrawn from examination on 3rd September 2014 as this was inextricably linked to the first District Plan.

The Traveller Sites Allocations Development Plan Document – Consultation Draft was published (under Regulation 18 of the Local Planning Regulations) for public consultation between 8th August and 19th September 2014.

To ratify the adjusted timetables for the preparation of the revised versions of the District Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule, a revised version of the Local Development Scheme was approved by the Council on 23rd March 2015. This came into effect on 1st April 2015.

Full details on the District Plan are available on the Mid Sussex District Council website at: <http://www.midsussex.gov.uk/planning-licensing-building-control/planning-policy/local-development-framework/district-plan/>. Details of the other development plan documents are available at: <http://www.midsussex.gov.uk/planning-licensing-building-control/planning-policy/mid-sussex-local-plan/>.

1.3 Neighbourhood Plans and Neighbourhood Development Orders

The Localism Act granted powers for communities to produce their own neighbourhood plans which, once voted for through a local referendum and adopted by the local authority, become part of the formal development plan used to determine planning applications. By the end of the monitoring year, all twenty Mid Sussex parishes located partly or wholly outside of the South Downs National Park had Neighbourhood Plan Area designations approved and were preparing neighbourhood plans.

Cuckfield Neighbourhood Plan was formally ‘made’ part of the Development plan for Mid Sussex on 1st October 2014.

Ardingly Neighbourhood Plan and Hurstpierpoint and Sayers Common Neighbourhood Plan had also been formally ‘made’ part of the Development Plan for Mid Sussex having both been successful at examination and Referendum stage.

The West Hoathly Neighbourhood Plan, had successfully passed examination and a Referendum was held on Thursday 26th March 2015 but it had not yet been ‘made’ during the monitoring year.

Burgess Hill Neighbourhood Plan had been formally submitted to the Local Planning Authority during the monitoring year and a Regulation 16 Consultation period was held 12th February 2015 until 26th March 2015.

Crawley Down Neighbourhood Plan had been formally submitted to the Local Planning Authority and a Regulation 16 Consultation took place from 11th February 2015 until 25th March 2015.

The Lindfield and Lindfield Rural Neighbourhood Plan had also been formally submitted and consulted upon during the monitoring year, the Regulation 16 Consultation ran from 12th February 2015 until 26th March 2015.

The Slaugham Neighbourhood plan, on which the examination took place during the previous monitoring year is subject to further work. The District Council carefully considered the recommendations of the Examiner and published its Decision Statement in May 2014.

1.4 Duty to Cooperate

The Localism Act 2011 (Section 110) inserted section 33A into the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, thereby introducing the Duty to Co-operate requirement into the development plan-making process. This requirement came into force in November 2011. Local authorities are also required to give details of actions undertaken relating to co-operation with other bodies, as required by the Town and Country Planning Regulations 2012.

In order to address the perceived shortcomings of the Council's co-operation with other local authorities and public bodies, which led to the withdrawal of the initial District Plan, the Council drew up a Duty to Co-operate Framework. The aim of the Framework is to establish a robust and transparent process to guide cooperation with the relevant local authorities and organisations. It also enables co-operation to be monitored, the outcomes achieved recorded and the frequency of engagement with the relevant authorities/public bodies set out. In particular, the Framework will enable the Council to demonstrate that engagement has been constructive, active, ongoing, collaborative, diligent and of mutual benefit, as required by legislation and national planning policy. The Framework will be kept under continuous review.

A Draft Duty to Co-operate Framework was endorsed by the Council's Scrutiny Committee for Planning & Economic Development on 4th June 2014.

The Council arranged a programme of meetings throughout the summer/ autumn of 2014 with all neighbouring and nearby local authorities in order to discuss cross-boundary strategic issues with both officers and Members. As a result of these meetings, Memorandums of Understanding were then signed between this Council and each authority outlining the action taken and outcomes agreed.

By 31st March 2015, Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) had been signed with Adur & Worthing Councils, Chichester District Council and Lewes District Council/ South Downs National Park Authority. A revised Northern West Sussex Authorities Position Statement was also signed by Crawley Borough Council and Horsham District Council. Draft MoUs were in preparation with Arun District Council, Brighton & Hove City Council, the South Downs National Park Authority, Tandridge District Council, Wealden District Council and West Sussex County Council.

The Northern West Sussex Economic Growth Assessment was produced to inform the emerging local plans in the Northern West Sussex sub-region (Crawley, Horsham and Mid Sussex). The report was produced by Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners on behalf of the three local planning authorities and was published in April 2014.

This study was important because there is a high degree of economic inter-relationship between the three authorities in the Northern West Sussex sub-region and planning policy decisions made within any one of the local authority areas potentially has a bearing on the sub-region as a whole.

A further example of joint working with Crawley and Horsham Councils was the Northern West Sussex Housing Market Area – Affordable Housing Needs Model Update. This was undertaken on behalf of the three authorities by Chilmark Consulting and was published in October 2014.

1.5 Community Involvement

In October 2011 the Council adopted a new Statement of Community Involvement which sets out how the Council will seek to engage with residents, business and other local organisations in its decision-making on planning and other key matters in the District.

The District Council produces a Community Involvement Plan for each Development Plan Document is publishes for public consultation. The Community Involvement Plan is updated for each stage of the consultation process.

1.6 Data and Monitoring Information

Many sources of information are used to produce the Monitoring Report. West Sussex County Council provides data for several of the housing and economic indicators, supplemented by the District Council's own monitoring. Other departments within the District Council, government departments and external organisations also provide data. Sources of information are acknowledged in the tables that follow.

There are, however, some challenges in collecting the monitoring information, which mean that there are some data limitations:

- One of the difficulties in collecting the data has been obtaining data at a district level. For example, some data is only available at a county or regional level. Appendix 2 lists indicators with currently no data.
- Several pieces of baseline data have been gained from the Census, and as a full Census is only conducted every ten years, some of this data cannot be monitored on a frequent basis. Data within this monitoring report using Census 2011 data will not be updated in the same form now for a decade.
- Some data is released or collated regularly which is ideal for monitoring purposes. Other datasets are released at longer time intervals. It is important that the task of collecting data is not onerous, and the benefit from collecting it outweighs the time spent doing so.
- As external organisations collect some of the data, Mid Sussex District Council has little control over the spatial and temporal nature of data collected and whether this may change in the future. It is important, for monitoring purposes, that the information is from a reliable source and can be compared with similar data retrieved over time in order for reasonable comparisons/trends to be made.

2.0 Monitoring Indicators

The Monitoring Report presents an analysis of what has been achieved during 2014/15 against the indicators. The sustainability indicators are set out in themes and the tables identify the latest data and its source as well as progress of the indicator in relation to previous monitoring years and relevant targets. Further detail on the monitoring indicators is provided in Chapter 3.

Appendix 2 lists those sustainability indicators where there are currently no available data.

Appendix 1 compares current indicator numbers with their previous reference.

The Sustainability Objectives are from the District Plan Sustainability Appraisal and these are listed in Appendix 3.

The emerging District Plan Policy numbers are references to the policies contained in the submission District Plan. It should be noted that the indicators are not monitoring the effectiveness of the emerging District Plan as it has not yet been adopted, but provide a link to the relevant policy.

Key



Clear increase



Little or no change



Clear decrease



Insufficient or no
comparable data

A. HOUSING

Indicator Number	Indicator	Sustainability Objective	Emerging District Plan Policy	Latest Data	Data Source	Trend Since Previous Monitoring Year	Page
A1	Housing completions per annum (net)	1	DP5	630	MSDC Monitoring 2015	↑	21
A2	Number of affordable homes completed annually (gross)	1	DP29	221	MSDC Monitoring 2015	↑	21
A3	Number of key worker households delivered annually	1		No longer developed	MSDC Monitoring 2015	...	21
A4	Number of affordable housing dwellings completed on rural exception sites	-	DP30	26	MSDC Monitoring 2015	↑	22
A5	Financial contributions towards affordable housing provision	1	DP29	None	MSDC Monitoring 2015	↓	22
A6	Number of households accepted as full homeless	1		38	MSDC Monitoring 2015	↓	22
A7	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed (brownfield) land	7	DP1 DP10	28.4%	WSCC Residential Land Availability Survey 2015	↓	23

Indicator Number	Indicator	Sustainability Objective	Emerging District Plan Policy	Latest Data	Data Source	Trend Since Previous Monitoring Year	Page
A8	Density of new developments	7		2008 – 2011: 37 dwelling per hectare (No longer being monitored)	DCLG Land Use Change Statistics	—	23

B. ECONOMY

Indicator Number	Indicator	Sustainability Objective	Emerging District Plan Policy	Latest Data	Data Source	Trend Since Previous Monitoring Year	Page
B1	Net increase/ decrease in commercial (Use Classes B1 (b, c), B2, B8) and office (B1 (a) and A2) floorspace	17	DP2 DP4	3,074m ²	WSCC Commercial, Industrial and Leisure Land Availability Survey 2014	↑	24








Indicator Number	Indicator	Sustainability Objective	Emerging District Plan Policy	Latest Data	Data Source	Trend Since Previous Monitoring Year	Page
B2	Percentage of new employment floorspace on previously developed land	7	DP1	96%	WSCC Commercial, Industrial and Leisure Land Availability Survey 2015	↓	24
B3	Employment land available – by type (net)	-	DP2	B1a: 14,601m ² B1c: 5,952m ² B1 (Mixed Uses): 4,118m ² B2: 4,118m ² B8: 15,771m ² Total: 41,177m²	WSCC Commercial, Industrial and Leisure Land Availability Survey 2015	↓	25
B4	Total amount of floorspace for ‘town centre uses’	15	DP3	A1: 2,071m ² (gross) B1a: 364m ² (gross)	WSCC Commercial, Industrial and Leisure Land Availability Survey 2015	↓	25
B5	Number of new businesses setting up in the District	17	DP2	905	ONS – Business Demography 2014	↑	26

Indicator Number	Indicator	Sustainability Objective	Emerging District Plan Policy	Latest Data	Data Source	Trend Since Previous Monitoring Year	Page
B6	Unemployment	16	DP2	2.6%	Annual Population Survey (Nomis)	↑	26
B7	Average weekly income for those who are employed in the District	16		2015: £537.60	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (Nomis)	↑	27
B8	Percentage of jobs in the tourism sector	18	DP17	2014: 6.9%	Tourism South East	▬	27
B9	Number of visitors staying overnight (serviced accommodation)	18	DP17	2014: 555,081	Tourism South East	↑	27
B10	Total trips to Mid Sussex for tourism purposes	18		2014: 4,180,000	Tourism South East	↑	28
B11	Total spend by those visiting Mid Sussex for tourism purposes	18		2014: £223,622,000	Tourism South East	↑	28
B12	Percentage of Mid Sussex residents who are economically active	16		82.2%	Annual Population Survey (Nomis)	...	28

Indicator Number	Indicator	Sustainability Objective	Emerging District Plan Policy	Latest Data	Data Source	Trend Since Previous Monitoring Year	Page
B13	Job density (ratio of jobs to working age population)	16		0.77	ONS Job Density	...	28


C. SOCIAL

Indicator Number	Indicator	Sustainability Objective	Emerging District Plan Policy	Latest Data	Data Source	Trend Since Previous Monitoring Year	Page
C1	Percentage of population of working age qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent	3		2015: 70.2%	Annual Population Survey (Nomis)	↑	29
C2	Percentage of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills	3		2014: Sample size too small for reliable estimate	Annual Population Survey (Nomis)	...	29
C3	Amount of leisure floorspace (Use Class D2) completed per annum (gross)	2		75m ² (gross)	WSCC Commercial, Industrial and Leisure Land Availability Survey 2015	↑	30

Indicator Number	Indicator	Sustainability Objective	Emerging District Plan Policy	Latest Data	Data Source	Trend Since Previous Monitoring Year	Page
C4	Financial contributions towards leisure facilities	2		£975,265 17 agreements	MSDC Monitoring 2015		30
C5	All crime – number of crimes per 1000 residents per annum	5		34.23 per 1000 residents	Sussex Police		30
C6	Number of domestic burglaries per 1000 households	5		4.59 per 1000 households	Sussex Police		31
C7	Number of applications resulting in new, extended or improved health facilities	2		2013-2014: 0	MSDC Monitoring 2014		31
C8	Number of households within a 15 minute walk (approx. 1.2km) from GP surgery/ health centre/ hospital	2		49,480 (82.2%)	MSDC GIS 2015		31
C9	Number of households within 300m of leisure and open space facilities	2, 9		48,418 (80.4%)	MSDC GIS 2015		31
C10	Number of households within a 15 minute walk (approx. 1.2km) from a Primary School	3		54,062 (89.8%)	MSDC GIS 2015		32

Indicator Number	Indicator	Sustainability Objective	Emerging District Plan Policy	Latest Data	Data Source	Trend Since Previous Monitoring Year	Page
C11	Number of households within a 20 minute walk (approx. 1.6km) from a Secondary School	3		39,051 (64.9%)	MSDC GIS 2015	■ ■ ■	32
C12	Number of households within a 15 minute walk (approx. 1.2km) from a superstore/ town centre/ high street shopping facilities)	4, 15		38,771 (64.4%)	MSDC GIS 2015	■ ■ ■	32
C13	Number of households within a 15 minute walk (approx. 1.2km) from a convenience store	4		55,129 (91.6%)	MSDC GIS 2015	■ ■ ■	32

D. TRANSPORT

Indicator Number	Indicator	Sustainability Objective	Emerging District Plan Policy	Latest Data	Data Source	Trend Since Previous Monitoring Year	Page
D1	Monetary investment in sustainable transport schemes (value of s106 agreements)	11	DP19	£300,869 7 agreements	MSDC Monitoring 2015		33
D2	Proportion of journeys to work by public transport	11		10.4%	Census 2011	■ ■ ■	33
D3	Number of households within a 5 minute walk (approx. 400m) of a bus stop with frequent service (3+ an hour)	11		54,850 (91.1%)	MSDC GIS 2015		33
D4	Number of households within a 10 minute walk (approx. 800m) of a bus stop with less frequent service (less than 3 an hour)	11		58,564 (97.3%)	MSDC GIS 2015		34
D5	Number of households within a 15 minute walk (approx. 1.2km) of a train station	11		25,309 (42.1%)	MSDC GIS 2015		34
D6	Percentage of residents living and working within Mid Sussex	11, 16	DP1	55.55%	Census 2011	■ ■ ■	34

E. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Indicator Number	Indicator	Sustainability Objective	Emerging District Plan Policy	Latest Data	Data Source	Trend Since Previous Monitoring Year	Page
E1	Number of properties at risk from flooding, as defined by the Environment Agency	6		1,441	MSDC GIS 2015	■ ■ ■	34
E2	Number of planning applications approved contrary to advice given by the Environment Agency on flood risk/ flood defence grounds	6	DP41	0	Environment Agency Monitoring 2015	■	34
E3	Incidents of major and significant water pollution within the District	13	DP42	2013-2014: 3	Environment Agency	↑	34
E4	Number of planning applications approved contrary to advice given by the Environment Agency on water quality issues	13	DP42	0	Environment Agency Monitoring 2015	■	35
E5	Condition of internationally and nationally important wildlife and geological sites (SSSI, SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	8	DP15	95.3% of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable but recovering condition	Sussex BRC	■	35

Indicator Number	Indicator	Sustainability Objective	Emerging District Plan Policy	Latest Data	Data Source	Trend Since Previous Monitoring Year	Page
E6	Number and area of SNCIs and LNRs within the District	8		50 SNCIs: 1,094.2Ha 6 LNRs: 167.5Ha	Sussex BRC	▬	36
E7	Area of Ancient Woodland within the District	8		5,304Ha (15.9%)	Sussex BRC	▬	37
E8	Number of planning applications approved contrary to advice given by Natural England on biodiversity issues	8	DP37	2013-2014: 0	MSDC Monitoring 2014	▬	37
E9	Open spaces managed to green flag standard	9		1	MSDC Monitoring 2014	▬	37
E10	Number and area of developments where appropriate remediation of contaminants has taken place	13		2013/14: 8 sites totalling 18.75Ha	MSDC Monitoring 2014	↑	38
E11	Number of Air Quality Managements Areas (AQMAs) within the District	11	DP27	1	MSDC Monitoring 2014	▬	38
E12	Number of major developments in National	9		High Weald AONB: 6 applications	MSDC Monitoring 2015	▬	38

Indicator Number	Indicator	Sustainability Objective	Emerging District Plan Policy	Latest Data	Data Source	Trend Since Previous Monitoring Year	Page
	Park/ AONB			SDNP: 0			
E13	Percentage of the District that is within Flood Zone 2 /Flood Zone 3	6		Flood Zone 2: 3.2% Flood Zone 3: 2.7%	MSDC SFRA	■ ■ ■	38
E14	Stretches of watercourse that are, as a minimum, Water Framework Directive status "Moderate"	13	DP42	2013-2014: Good:1 Moderate: 14 Poor: 8 Bad: 1	Environment Agency	■ ■ ■	39

F. BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Indicator Number	Indicator	Sustainability Objective	Emerging District Plan Policy	Latest Data	Data Source	Trend Since Previous Monitoring Year	Page
F1	Buildings of Grade I and II* and scheduled monuments at risk	10		2	Historic England	—	39
F2	Number of Conservation Areas with appraisals and management proposals	10	DP33	4 out of 36	MSDC Monitoring 2014	—	39
F3	Number of listed buildings within the District	10	DP32	1,054	Listed Building Register	↑	39

G. ENERGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Indicator Number	Indicator	Sustainability Objective	Emerging District Plan Policy	Latest Data	Data Source	Trend Since Previous Monitoring Year	Page
G1	Number of developments built to BREEAM/ Code for Sustainable Homes Standards	13, 14		2007- December 2014: Design: 832 certificates issued Post Construction: 731 certificates issued	Department for Communities and Local Government 2015	↑	40

Indicator Number	Indicator	Sustainability Objective	Emerging District Plan Policy	Latest Data	Data Source	Trend Since Previous Monitoring Year	Page
G2	Domestic energy consumption per household	14		Mid Sussex 2013: 1,005.8GWh	Department for Energy & Climate Change	↓	40
G3	Percentage of domestic waste that has been recycled	12		27.87%	MSDC Monitoring 2015	↓	40
G4	Percentage of domestic waste that has been composted	12		11.67%	MSDC Monitoring 2015	↓	41
G5	Number of renewable energy installations within Mid Sussex	14		1,518	Department for Energy & Climate Change Dec 2014	↑	41
G6	Installed capacity of renewable energy installations within Mid Sussex	14	DP39	7,000 kW	Department for Energy & Climate Change Dec 2014	↑	41

3.0 Monitoring Notes

Where appropriate, further commentary and data trends for each sustainability indicator are provided in this section.

A. HOUSING

A1 Previous housing completions (net)

2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
458	611	337	502	480	353	179	522

2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
749	536	630

The average annual housing completions from 2004 to 2014 was 487.

A2 Gross affordable housing completions

2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
68	104	89	105	158	157	85	202

2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
108	122	221

The average annual affordable housing completions from 2004 to 2014 was 129.

A3 Affordable housing by tenure

Monitoring Year	Rented	Low cost home ownership		Total
		Key worker	Non-key worker	
2014-15	161 units	60 units ¹		221 units
2013-14	110 units	12 units ¹		122 units
2012-13	75 units	33 units ¹		108 units
2011-12		71 units ¹		71 units
2010-11	67 units	18 units ¹		85 units
2009-10	71 units	11 units	75 units	157 units
2008-09	110 units	16 units	32 units	158 units
2007-08	50 units	24 units	31 units	105 units

¹ No longer differentiate between key worker and non-key worker affordable homes as this is no longer a government priority.

2006-07	44 units	19 units	26 units	89 units
2005-06	67 units	10 units	27 units	104 units
2004-05	54 units	14 units		68 units

A4 Number of affordable housing dwellings completed on rural exception sites

2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0

2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
0	12	26

A5 Financial contributions towards affordable housing provision

Monitoring Year	Financial contribution	Affordable units contribution
2014-2015	None	None
2013-14	£38,663	192
2012-13	£0	173
2011-12	£0	64
2010-11	£258,663	164
2009-10	£0	123
2008-09	£0	222
2007-08	£215,665	129
2006-07	£0	100
2005-06	£475,000	103
2004-05	£420,000	31

A6 Number of households accepted as full homeless

Monitoring Year	Number of households	Mid Sussex Performance Indicator Target (maximum households)
2014-15	38	50
2013-14	45	60
2012-13	49	50
2011-12	38	40
2010-11	46	60
2009-10	32	60

2008-09	26	60
2007-08	40	80
2006-07	65	100
2005-06	58	120
2004-05	76	128

A7 New and converted dwellings on previously developed land (gross)

Monitoring Year	Greenfield		Previously developed (brownfield) land	
	Units	% of total	Units	% of total
2014-15	509	71.6	202	28.4
2013-14	361	54.9	297	45.1
2012-13	257	44.8	317	55.2
2011-12	337	42.0	465	58.0
2010-11	113	35.6	204	64.4
2009-10	78	20.6	300	79.4
2008-09	191	36.5	333	63.5
2007-08	280	52.3	255	47.7
2006-07	107	25.5	312	74.5
2005-06	177	27.6	465	72.4
2004-05	168	32.3	352	67.7

A8 Density of new developments

Period	Dwellings per hectare
2008 - 2011	37
2004 - 2007	37
2000 - 2003	33
1996 - 1999	23

This indicator is no longer being monitored and updated by DCLG.

B. ECONOMY

B1 Net increase/ decrease in commercial and office floorspace

Use Class		Completions	m ² (gross)	m ² (net)
Industrial	B1 (b, c)	1	500	500
	B1 (mixed uses)	1	2,606	0
	B2	3	2,713.5	2,713.5
	B8	2	1,380	1,263
Offices	A2	0	0	0
	B1 (a)	3	454.5	454.5
Total		10	7,654	4,931

B2 Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land

Monitoring Year	Number of completions (B1, B2, B8 uses)	Total floorspace area (gross)	Number of completions on PDL (B1, B2, B8)	Total PDL floorspace area (gross)	Percentage on PDL
2014-2015	10	7,654m ²	8	7,343m ²	96%
2013-2014	6	2,553m ²	6	2,553m ²	100%
2012-2013	3	3,181m ²	2	2,852m ²	90%
2011-2012	7	1,877m ²	5	1,123m ²	60%
2010-2011	13	9,040m ²	10	8,187m ²	91%
2009-2010	18	6,307m ²	8	1,734m ²	27%
2008-2009	22	32,594m ²	15	9,827m ²	30%
2007-2008	13	10,784m ²	7	4,539m ²	42%
2006-2007	35	17,255m ²	11	11,189m ²	64.8%
2005-2006	17	4,492m ²	11	2,845m ²	63.3%
2004-2005	29	8,465m ²	9	5,109m ²	60.4%

B3 Employment land available – by type

This indicator is defined as sites that are either not yet completed, have extant (existing) planning permission or are allocated for employment use in the Local Plan.

Use	Use Class	Gross Floorspace (m ²)	Net Floorspace (m ²)	Site Area (Ha)
Offices	B1a	14,850	14,601	3.83
Light Industry	B1c	5,952	5,952	3.91
Mixed Use	Mixed B1 uses	4,408	4,118	2.63
General Industry	B2	735	735	1.28
Storage and Distribution	B8	15,771	15,771	11.38
Total		41,716	41,177	23.03

This represents an overall decrease in available floorspace since 2013-14 when the figure was 47,027m².

B4 Town Centre Uses – Completed Retail, Office and Leisure Development

This indicator is defined as the amount of completed floorspace for ‘town centre uses’ within town centre areas and for the remaining district area. For the purposes of this indicator, gross internal floorspace is used and ‘town centre uses’ are defined as Use Class Orders A1, A2, B1a and D2. Where development is for Use Class Order A1, the amount of net tradable floorspace of the total gross internal floorspace is provided (defined as sales space which customers have access to and excluding areas such as storage).

Location	Use Class	Gross Floorspace (m ²)	Net Floorspace (m ²)	Site Area (Ha)
Town Centre	B1a	144	144	0.02
In Built Up Area	A1	1,831	-643	0.92
	B1a	91	91	0.37
Outside Built Up Area	A1	240	240	0.02
	B1a	220	220	0.03
	D2	75	0	0.01
Total		2,601	52	1.37

B5 Business Activity in the District

This indicator serves as a guide to the pattern of business start-ups and closures over a 12-month period (1st January to 31st December²) and as a general indicator of size of the business population and economic health and was new for the monitoring year 2008-09. The data for the previous indicator 'Net stock of businesses setting up in the District' reported VAT registrations and deregistrations by industry but is no longer published. It has been replaced by a new business demography dataset that shows business 'births', 'deaths' and the number of active enterprises³.

Year	Births	Deaths	Active Enterprises
2014	905	645	7,305
2013	830	660	7,065
2012	695	740	6,990
2011	710	635	6,910
2010	665	750	6,725
2009	635	765	6,820
2008	610	620	6,860

Births of enterprises increased and there was a decrease in the number of deaths of enterprises in 2014. The number of active enterprises has increased for the fourth year running to the highest level since 2005.

B6 Unemployment

The unemployment rate for Mid Sussex is 2.9%, which has continued to fall in recent years and is still lower than the average figure for the South East of 4.6%.

Monitoring Year	Unemployment – Mid Sussex	Unemployment – South East	JSA Claimants – Mid Sussex	JSA Claimants – South East
2014/15	2.9%	4.6%	0.5%	1.1%
2013/14	3.2%	5.4%	0.7%	1.8%
2012/13	3.4%	6.1%	1.1%	1.9%
2011/12	3.7%	5.9%	1.4%	2.7%
2010/11	4.2%	5.8%	1.4%	2.5%
2009/10	4.8%	6.3%	1.7%	2.8%

² Best currently available data to 'fit' to MR monitoring period.

³ A birth is a business that was present in year t, but did not exist in year t-1 or t-2. A death is a business that was present in year t, but no longer present in year t+1 or t+2. It includes PAYE-registered enterprises as well as VAT-registered businesses. The active enterprises had either turnover or employment at any time during the reference period. This dataset has slightly changed since the 2008-09 MR and amended figures are shown in the table above.

B7 Average weekly income for those who are employed in the District

Monitoring Year	Average (gross) weekly pay for all full time workers in the District
2015	£537.60
2014	£528.70
2013	£503.50
2012	£498.10
2011	£499.40
2010	£507.90

B8 Percentage of jobs in the tourism sector

Monitoring Year	Tourism employment	Percentage of jobs in the tourism sector
2014	4,656	6.9%
2013	4,610	8.2%
2012	4,552	7.0%
2011	-	9.1%
2010	-	-
2009	-	-
2008	-	8.4%

Employment information provided by the Tourism South East Research Unit and based on information from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES), an employer survey conducted by ONS in December of each year.

B9 Number of visitors staying overnight

The data shows trips, rather than visitors as one visitor may make multiple trips to an area in a given period. Non-serviced accommodation is self-catering accommodation including caravans and camping. Sample size issues at local authority level meant that visitor data was previously collected through the Great Britain Tourism Survey over three year periods. Total visits for the three year period is divided by three to establish an average annual visitor volume for those periods.

Year	Serviced	Non-serviced	Visiting Friends and Relatives (VFR) Trips	Others	Total	Change from previous year
2014	555,081	94,486	669,171	20,361	1,339,100	+1.1%
2013	508,624	94,672	701,877	19,396	1,324,569	+2.4%
2012	497,360	71,142	638,847	86,604	1,293,953	+0.5%
Three Year Period				Average Annual Visitor Volume		
2010 – 2012				495,000		
2009 – 2011				345,000		
2008 – 2010				410,000		
2007 – 2009				450,000		
2006 – 2008				548,000		

B10 Total trips to Mid Sussex for tourism purposes

Monitoring Year	Day Trips	% Change
2014	4,180,000	+0.5%
2013	4,160,000	+1.2%
2012	4,110,000	-

Provided by the Tourism South East Research Unit and based on information from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES), an employer survey conducted by ONS in December of each year.

B11 Total spend by those visiting Mid Sussex for tourism purposes

Monitoring Year	Total Spend	% Change
2014	£223,622,000	+0.9%
2013	£221,666,000	+1.4%
2012	£218,595,000	-

Provided by the Tourism South East Research Unit and based on information from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES), an employer survey conducted by ONS in December of each year.

B12 Percentage of Mid Sussex residents who are economically active

Monitoring Year	Percentage
2015	82.2%
2013 - 2014	87.3%

Data not monitored in previous years.

B13 Job density

Monitoring Year	Ratio of jobs to working age population
2014	0.77
2013	0.76

Data not monitored in previous years.

C. SOCIAL

C1 Percentage of population (in Mid Sussex) of working age qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent

Monitoring Year	Percentage of population qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent
2015	70.2%
2014	61.7%
2013	64.5%
2012	60.8%
2011	64.0%
2010	56.2%
2009	53.8%
2008	54.8%
2007	58.2%

C2 Percentage of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills

Monitoring Year	Percentage of adults in Mid Sussex with poor literacy and numeracy skills	South East	Great Britain
2014	Sample size too small for reliable estimate	5.6%	8.8%
2013	6.0%	6.5%	9.3%
2012	6.1%	6.9%	9.7%
2011	Sample size too small for reliable estimate	7.9%	10.6%
2010	Sample size too small for reliable estimate	8.5%	11.3%
2009	4.3%	9.2%	12.3%
2008	7.4%	9.7%	13.5%
2007	3.5%	9.9%	13.3%

C3 Amount of leisure floorspace (Use Class D2) completed per annum (gross)

Monitoring Year	Gross floorspace (m ²)	Net floorspace (m ²)	Site Area (Ha)
2014 - 2015	75	0	0.01
2013 - 2014	0	0	0
2012 - 2013	1,200m ²	1,200m ²	10.35
2011 - 2012	0	0	0
2010 - 2011	992	722	0.1022
2009 - 2010	206	206	0.0296
2008 - 2009	216	108	0.06

C4 Financial contributions towards leisure facilities

Monitoring Year	Number of Agreements	Financial Contribution
2014 - 2015	17	£975,265
2013 - 2014	24	£886,821
2012 - 2013	12	£466,798
2011 - 2012	13	£469,204
2010 - 2011	24	£993,976
2009 - 2010	17	£412,904
2008 - 2009	22	£877,347
2007 - 2008	22	£1,154,016
2006 - 2007	26	£700,893
2005 - 2006	28	£579,861
2004 - 2005	24	£286,963

C5 All crime – number of crimes per 1000 residents per annum

Monitoring Year	Number of Crimes per 1000 residents
2014 - 2015	34.23
2013 - 2014	34.41
2012 - 2013	36.98
2011 - 2012	38.33

Data not monitored in previous reports.

C6 Number of domestic burglaries per 1000 households

Monitoring Year	Number of domestic burglaries per 1000 households
2014 - 2015	4.59
2013 - 2014	4.23
2012 - 2013	5.24
2011 - 2012	5.07

Data not monitored in previous reports.

C7 Number of applications resulting in new, extended or improved health facilities

Monitoring Year	Number of applications resulting in new, extended or improved health facilities	Financial contributions agreed toward health facilities
2014 - 2015	No longer being monitored	£96,810
2013 - 2014	0	£0
2012 - 2013	2	£308,631
2011 - 2012	0	£0

C8 Number of households within a 15 minute walk (approx. 1.2km) from GP surgery/ health centre/ hospital

Monitoring Year	Number of households	Percentage of all households
2013 - 2014	49,480	82.2%

Data not monitored in previous reports.

C9 Number of households within 300m of leisure and open space facilities

Monitoring Year	Number of households	Percentage of all households
2013 - 2014	48,418 ⁴	80.4%

Data not monitored in previous reports. Leisure and open space facilities as defined in the Mid Sussex Assessment of Open Space, Sport and Recreation – PPG17 Study.

⁴ This represents Multi-Functional Green Space only, other facilities will be monitored in the future

C10 Number of households within a 15 minute walk (approx. 1.2km) from a Primary School

Monitoring Year	Number of households	Percentage of all households
2013 - 2014	54,062	89.8%

Data not monitored in previous reports.

C11 Number of households within a 20 minute walk (approx. 1.6km) from a Secondary School

Monitoring Year	Number of households	Percentage of all households
2013 - 2014	39,051	64.9%

Data not monitored in previous reports.

C12 Number of households within a 15 minute walk (approx. 1.2km) from a superstore/ town centre/ high street shopping facilities

Monitoring Year	Number of households	Percentage of all households
2013 - 2014	38,771	64.4%

Data not monitored in previous reports.

C13 Number of households within a 15 minute walk (approx. 1.2km) from a convenience store

Monitoring Year	Number of households	Percentage of all households
2013 - 2014	55,129	91.6%

Data not monitored in previous reports.

D. TRANSPORT

D1 Financial contributions towards sustainable transport measures

Sustainable transport schemes include enhancements to the provision of public transport facilities, cycle ways, traffic calming measures and bus shelters.

Monitoring Year	Number of s106 Agreements Signed	Financial Contribution
2014 - 2015	7	£300,869
2013 - 2014	20	£534,259
2012 - 2013	19	£797,309
2011 - 2012	18	£915,441
2010 - 2011	19	£646,854
2009 - 2010	16	£248,375
2008 - 2009	25	£668,830
2007 - 2008	19	£583,437
2006 - 2007	17	£559,324
2005 - 2006	21	£519,309
2004 - 2005	19	£211,230

D2 Proportion of journeys to work by public transport

Method of travel to work data shows 10.4% of all journeys to work in Mid Sussex are by train (9.2%), bus (1.1%) or underground/light rail/tram (0.1%). Out of 348 local authorities, Mid Sussex has the 28th highest percentage of rail travel (the highest in Sussex) but is 319th for bus travel (the lowest in Sussex). Statistics also show 43.3% travelling by car, 7.1% on foot, 1% by bicycle and 9.4% working from home.

D3 Number of households within a 5 minute walk (approx. 400m) of a bus stop with frequent service (3+ an hour)

Monitoring Year	Number of households	Percentage of all households
2013 - 2014	54,850 ⁵	91.1%

Data not monitored in previous reports.

⁵ All bus stops – frequency information not available at time

D4 Number of households within a 10 minute walk (approx. 800m) of a bus stop with less frequent service (less than 3 an hour)

Monitoring Year	Number of households	Percentage of all households
2013 - 2014	58,564 ⁶	97.3%

Data not monitored in previous reports.

D5 Number of households within a 15 minute walk (approx. 1.2km) of a train station

Monitoring Year	Number of households	Percentage of all households
2013 - 2014	25,309	42.1%

Data not monitored in previous reports.

D6 Percentage of residents living and working within Mid Sussex

Monitoring Year	Percentage of residents
2011	55.55%
2001	54.18%

E. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

E1 Number of properties at risk from flooding, as defined by the Environment Agency

No further comment.

E2 Number of planning applications approved contrary to advice given by the Environment Agency on flood risk/ flood defence grounds

No planning application, which had been submitted to Mid Sussex District Council in this monitoring period, was granted planning permission contrary to the Environment Agency's advice on flooding.

E3 Incidents of major and significant water pollution within the District

There were two significant and one major incident of water pollution in the District in 2013/14. The major incident was caused by dirty water runoff from agricultural activity and 25 fish were killed. For the significant incidents sampling results proved negative for specific pollutants and fish deaths were believed to be the result of natural environmental changes. In one case (1167070) improvements were made with the aim of assisting the watercourse to recover.

⁶ All bus stops – frequency information not available at time

Location	EA incident number	Date	Impact	Pollutant
Lullings Gill and Borde Hill Lakes, Haywards Heath	1217099	12/03/2014	Major	Agricultural Materials and Wastes
Lodgelands Gill/Lower Lodge Gill, north of Balcombe	1167070	11/10/2013	Significant	Agricultural Materials and Wastes
Stream leading in NW of Balcombe Lake	1165614	07/10/2013	Significant	Pollutant Not Identified

There were no major or significant incidents of water pollution within the District in 2012/13. A significant incident occurred south of Burgess Hill in July 2011.

E4 Number of planning applications approved contrary to advice given by the Environment Agency on water quality grounds

No planning application, which had been submitted to Mid Sussex District Council in this monitoring period, was granted planning permission contrary to the Environment Agency's advice on water quality.

E5 Condition of internationally and nationally important wildlife and geological sites (SSSI, SPA, SAC, Ramsar)

Currently, there are no designations within Mid Sussex District boundaries for the following internationally designated areas:

- Ramsar Sites
- Special Protection Areas (SPA)
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

National designation – there are 13 sites covering 639.7Ha or 1.9% of Mid Sussex. Each SSSI is split into a number of units (42 in total). In 2013/14, 95.3% of SSSI units in Mid Sussex have been found to be in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable but recovering' condition with one considered to be in 'unfavourable no change' condition and another 'unfavourable declining' – but none 'part destroyed' or 'destroyed'.

Monitoring Period	Sites in favourable/ unfavourable but recovering condition
2014 - 2015	95.3%
2013 - 2014	95.3%
2012 - 2013	97.6%
2011 - 2012	95.2%
2010 - 2011	92.9%
2009 - 2010	92.9%
2008 - 2009	92.9%

2007 - 2008	95.2%
2006 - 2007	90.5%
2005 - 2006	86%
2004 - 2005	70%

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)/ National Park

National designation – 49% of the District (16,356 Ha) is covered by land designated within the High Weald AONB. The South Downs National Park covers 3,737 Ha (11.2% of the District).

E6 Condition of locally important wildlife and geological sites (SNCI, LNR)

Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI)

Local designation – there are 50 sites within Mid Sussex covering an area of approximately 1,094 Ha (3.3% of the District).

Monitoring Year	Area in Mid Sussex covered by SNCI (Ha)	% of Mid Sussex covered by SNCI
2014 - 2015	1,094.2	3.3%
2013 - 2014	1,094.2	3.3%
2012 - 2013	1,094.2	3.3%
2011 - 2012	1,094.2	3.3%
2010 - 2011	1,094.3	3.3%
2009 - 2010	1,102.73	3.3%
2008 - 2009	1,102.29	3.3%
2007 - 2008	1,102.29	3.3%
2006 - 2007	1,102.29	3.3%
2005 - 2006	1,102.29	3.3%
2004 - 2005	1,138.6	3.4%

Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

Local designation – there are 6 sites within the District covering 167.5 Ha (0.5% of the District).

Monitoring Year	Number of sites in Mid Sussex	Area of LNR in Mid Sussex (Ha)	% of Mid Sussex covered by LNR
2014 - 2015	6	167.5	0.5%
2013 - 2014	6	167.5	0.5%
2012 - 2013	6	164	0.5%
2011 - 2012	6	158	0.5%
2010 - 2011	6	164	0.5%
2009 - 2010	6	164	0.5%

2008 - 2009	6	164	0.5%
2007 - 2008	5	148	0.4%
2006 - 2007	5	133	0.4%
2005 - 2006	5	133	0.4%
2004 - 2005	5	127	0.4%

E7 Ancient Woodland

Ancient woodland is considered a priority habitat, which is an area of national importance.

Monitoring Year	Area in Mid Sussex covered by Ancient Woodland (Ha)	% of Mid Sussex covered by Ancient Woodland
2014 – 2015	5,304	15.9%
2013 - 2014	5,304	15.9%
2012 - 2013	5,302	15.9%
2011 - 2012	5,300	15.9%
2010 - 2011	5,300	15.9%
2009 - 2010	5,327	16.0%
2008 - 2009	5,276	15.8%
2007 - 2008	5,296	15.9%
2006 - 2007	5,296 ⁷	15.9%
2005 - 2006	3,989	11.9%
2004 - 2005	4,266	12.8%

E8 Number of planning applications approved contrary to advice given by Natural England on biodiversity

No further comment.

E9 Open spaces managed to green flag standard

The following open space is managed to green flag standard:

- Beech Hurst Gardens, Haywards Heath

⁷ The large increase in the area of ancient woodland reported in 2006-07 was due to a revision of the Ancient Woodland Inventory for Mid Sussex, which was completed in February 2007 by a partnership between Mid Sussex District Council, Natural England, the High Weald AONB Unit and the Forestry Commission. The survey updated the existing ancient woodland inventory and included woodland less than 2Ha in size, which the previous survey did not. The revised survey found 607 previously unrecorded ancient woodlands, adding 1,200Ha to the total of ancient woodlands known to exist in Mid Sussex.

E10 Number and area of developments where appropriate remediation of contaminants has taken place

Monitoring Year	Number of developments	Site area (Ha)
2014 - 2015	No longer being monitored	
2013 - 2014	8	18.75
2012 - 2013	2	0.55
2011 - 2012	5	1.95
2010 - 2011	7	3.66

E11 Number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in the District

The A273/ B2116 Stonepound Crossroads in Hassocks was declared an Air Quality Management Area in February 2012 due to the levels of nitrogen dioxide caused by the volume of road traffic, the stop start routine of driving conditions at peak times and the topography of the area.

2004/05 to 2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014-15
0	1	1	1	1

E12 Number of major developments in National Park/ AONB

Monitoring Year	Number of major applications approved in South Downs National Park	Number of major applications approved in High Weald AONB
2014 - 2015	0	6
2013 - 2014	1	3
2012 - 2013	1	3
2011 - 2012	2	

Data not monitored in previous reports. Of the major High Weald AONB applications, five were approved by the Council, and one was refused by the Council but subsequently allowed on appeal.

E13 Percentage of the District that is within Flood Zone 2/Flood Zone 3

Monitoring Year	Flood Zone 2	Flood Zone 3
2013 - 2014	3.2%	2.7%

Data not monitored in previous reports.

E14 Stretches of watercourse that are, as a minimum, Water Framework Directive status “Moderate”

Monitoring Year	Good	Moderate	Poor	Bad
2013 - 2014	1	14	8	1

Data not monitored in previous reports.

F. BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

F1 Buildings of Grade I and II* and scheduled monuments at risk

As at the 31st March 2015, there were two scheduled monuments on the ‘at risk’ register. The monuments at risk are the motte and bailey castle east of Dean’s Mill, Lindfield, which is within the River Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan area and considered ‘at risk’ of flooding in a 1% annual probability flood event, and Fairfields conservation area in Burgess Hill which was added to the ‘at risk’ register in 2012/13 and is considered to be in very bad condition.

2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
2	2	2

F2 Number of Conservation Areas with appraisals and management proposals

There are 36 Conservation Areas in Mid Sussex and conservation area appraisals for the following conservation areas:

- Cuckfield
- The Heath
- Fulking
- West Hoathly

F3 Number of listed buildings within the District

No further comment.

G. ENERGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

G1 Number of developments built to BREEAM/Code for Sustainable Homes Standards

To the end of March 2013, 719 certificates had been issued for the Design Stage and 601 certificates issued for the Post Construction Stage. In 2013/14 a further 202 Design Stage certificates and 230 Post Construction Stage certificates were issued.

2007-12	
Design	Post-Construction
437	168
2012-13	
Design	Post-Construction
80	203
2013-14	
Design	Post-Construction
202	230
2014-15	
Design	Post-Construction
832	721

G2 Domestic energy consumption

The total domestic energy consumption in Mid Sussex (gas and electricity) for 2013 was 1,005.8GWh.

Monitoring Year	Total Domestic Gas	Average consumption	Total Domestic Electricity	Average consumption	Total domestic energy consumption
2014	741.5	-	264.3	4438 kWh	1,005.8
2012	751.65 GWh	15,060 kWh	267.14 GWh	4,502 kWh	1,018.78 GWh
2010	801.5 GWh	-	272.0 GWh	-	1,101.2 GWh ⁸

G3 Recycling domestic waste

For the monitoring period 2014-2015, 39.54% of domestic waste was recycled and composted, compared to 43.15% in 2013/14 and 41% (2012/2013). Of this, 27.87% was recycled. This represents a decrease on last year's figure of 43.15%.

⁸ Figures for 2010 also include coal (4.5GWh), manufactured fuels (0.4GWh) and petroleum products (22.8 GWh).

G4 Composting domestic waste

For the monitoring period 2014-2015, 39.54% of domestic waste was recycled and composted. Of this, 11.67% was composted. This represents a decrease on last year's figure of 12.16%.

G5 Number of renewable energy installations within Mid Sussex

Monitoring Year	Renewable Energy Installations
2014 - 2015	1,518
2013 - 2014	1,354

Data not monitored in previous reports.

G6 Installed capacity of renewable energy installations within Mid Sussex

Monitoring Year	Capacity
2014 - 2015	7,000 kW
2013 - 2014	5,694 kW

Data not monitored in previous reports.

Appendix 1 Previous and current Monitoring Report references conversion table

Indicator	Previous MR Reference	Current MR Reference
Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type	Core Indicator 1	B1
Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type	Core Indicator 2	B2
Employment land available – by type	Core Indicator 3	B3
Total amount of floorspace for ‘town centre uses’	Core Indicator 4	B4, C3
Plan period and housing targets	Core Indicator 5	
Housing trajectory	Core Indicator 6	A1
New and converted dwellings on previously developed land	Core Indicator 7	A7
New additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	Core Indicator 8	No longer being reported
Gross affordable housing completions	Core Indicator 9	A2
Housing quality – Building for Life Assessments	Core Indicator 10	No longer being reported
Number of planning permission granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	Core Indicator 11	E2, E4
Change in areas of biodiversity importance	Core Indicator 12	E5, E6
Renewable energy generation	Core Indicator 13	G6
Business activity in the District	Local Indicator 1	B5
Affordable housing provision	Local Indicator 2	A5
Affordable housing completions by tenure	Local Indicator 3	A3
Households accepted as full homeless	Local Indicator 4	A6

Number of affordable housing dwellings completed on rural exception sites	Local Indicator 5	A4
River quality	Local Indicator 6	E14
Applications granted contrary to advice given by Natural England on priority species and habitats and/or biodiversity grounds	Local Indicator 7	E8
Sustainable construction	Local Indicator 8	No longer being reported
Air quality	Local Indicator 9	E11
Recycling	Local Indicator 10	G3, G4
Listed buildings	Local Indicator 11	F1
Financial contributions towards sustainable transport measures	Local Indicator 12	D1
Financial contributions towards leisure facilities	Local Indicator 13	C4

Appendix 2 Monitoring indicators with no data

NOTE: Many of these indicators are linked to emerging District Plan policies and will be monitored from the start of the Plan period (i.e. in the next Monitoring Report 2014/15)

Indicator	Sustainability Objective	Emerging District Plan Policy
HOUSING		
Housing completions in neighbouring authorities (net)		DP5
Housing commitments by parish		DP6
Housing completions on DP8 – Strategic allocation to the east of Burgess Hill at Kings Way		DP8
Housing completions on DP9 – Strategic allocation to the north and north west of Burgess Hill		DP9
Number of applications for new dwellings in the countryside overturned on appeal		DP13
Number of applications refused as contrary to DP25 Space Standards but overturned on appeal		DP25
Total mix of all housing permitted annually reflects local housing needs		DP28
Number of new additional pitches granted permanent planning permission		DP31
ECONOMY		
Provision of new employment floorspace in neighbouring authorities		DP2
Number of new commercial developments approved within the countryside		DP12
Number of applications refused as contrary to DP21 Communication Infrastructure but overturned on appeal		DP21
SOCIAL		
Number of households within a 15 minute walk (approx. 1.2km) from community facilities (e.g. community hall, place of worship, library)	4	DP23
Number of applications resulting in the loss of a community service (shop, public house, place of worship, etc.)		DP22
Amount of additional community facilities delivered		DP23
Number of applications refused as contrary to		DP26

DP26 Accessibility but overturned on appeal		
TRANSPORT		
Number of applications resulting a net increase in Rights of Way		DP20
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT		
Amount of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land (Grades 1, 2 and 3a) lost to development	7	DP10
Number of dwellings permitted within the 7km Zone of Influence (SPA)	8	DP15
SANG capacity		DP15
Number of applications approved contrary to advice from the High Weald AONB Unit		DP14
Number of applications refused as contrary to DP16 Setting of the South Downs National Park but overturned on appeal		DP16
Number of applications refused as contrary to DP36 Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows but overturned on appeal		DP36
Number of Green Infrastructure Schemes implemented (e.g. enhance natural green space, enhance provision of accessible routes)		DP38
Number of planning applications approved contrary to advice from the statutory sewerage/water undertaker		DP42
BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT		
Number of applications refused as contrary to DP24 Character and Design but overturned on appeal		DP24
Number of applications permitted contrary to advice received by the Mid Sussex District Council archaeological adviser		DP34 DP35

Appendix 3 Sustainability indicators

The Sustainability Appraisal established sustainability objectives and their corresponding indicators. These are:

Social	1	To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a home suitable for their needs and which they can afford.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - housing completions per annum (net); - number of affordable homes completed annually (gross); - financial contributions towards affordable housing provision; - number of households accepted as full homeless; - number of low cost home ownership households delivered annually.
Social	2	To improve the access to health, leisure and open space facilities and reduce inequalities in health.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of applications resulting in new, extended or improved health facilities - number of households within a 15 minute walk (approx. 1.2km) from GP surgery/health centre/hospital - number of households within 300m of leisure and open space facilities (as defined in the Mid Sussex Assessment of Open Space, Sport and Recreation – PPG17 Study) - financial contributions towards leisure facilities - amount of leisure floorspace (Use Class D2) completed per annum (gross)
Social	3	To maintain and improve the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work and improve access to educational facilities.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - percentage of population of working age qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent; - percentage of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills; - number of households within a 15 minute walk (approx. 1.2km) from a Primary School - number of households within a 20 minute walk (approx. 1.6km) from a Secondary School
Social	4	To improve access to retail and community facilities.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of households within a 15 minute walk (approx. 1.2km) from a superstore/town centre/high street shopping facilities) - number of households within a 15 minute walk (approx. 1.2km) from a convenience store - number of households within a 15 minute walk (approx. 1.2km) from community facilities (e.g. community hall, place of worship, library)
Social	5	To create cohesive, safe and crime resistant communities.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all crime – number of crimes per 1000 residents per annum; - number of domestic burglaries per 1,000 households.

Environmental	6	To ensure development does not take place in areas of flood risk, or where it may cause flooding elsewhere (taking into account and aiming to reduce the potential impact of climate change), and seek to reduce the risk of flooding. (SEA)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>percentage of the District that is within Flood Zone 2/Flood Zone 3</i> - <i>number of properties at risk from flooding, as defined by the Environment Agency</i> - <i>number of planning applications approved contrary to advice given by the EA on flood risk/flood defence grounds</i>
Environmental	7	To improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, including re-use of materials from buildings, and encourage urban renaissance.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>percentage of new and converted homes developed on brownfield land;</i> - <i>percentage of new employment floorspace on previously developed land;</i> - <i>density of new housing developments;</i> - <i>amount of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land (Grades 1, 2 and 3a) lost to development.</i>
Environmental	8	To conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity. (SEA)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>number and area of SNCIs and LNRs within the District;</i> - <i>area of ancient woodland within the District;</i> - <i>condition of internationally and nationally important wildlife and geological sites (SSSI, SPA, SAC & Ramsar);</i> - <i>number of planning applications approved contrary to advice given by Natural England on biodiversity issues;</i> - <i>number of dwellings permitted within the 7km Zone of Influence (SPA).</i>
Environmental	9	To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the District's countryside. (SEA)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>open spaces managed to green flag standard;</i> - <i>number of major developments in the South Downs National Park / High Weald AONB;</i> - <i>number of households within 300m of multi-functional green space (as defined in the Mid Sussex Assessment of Open Space, Sport and Recreation – PPG17 Study)</i>
Environmental	10	To protect, enhance and make accessible for enjoyment, the District's historic environment. (SEA)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>buildings of Grade I and II* and scheduled monuments at risk;</i> - <i>number of Conservation Areas in the District</i> - <i>number of Conservation Areas with appraisals and management proposals;</i> - <i>number of Listed Buildings in the District.</i>

Environmental	11	To reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, and reducing the need for travel by car, thereby reducing the level of greenhouse gases from private cars and their impact on climate change. (SEA)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of households within a 5 minute walk (approx. 400m) of a bus stop with frequent service (3+ an hour) - number of households within a 10 minute walk (approx. 800m) of a bus stop with less frequent service (less than 3 an hour) - number of households within a 15 minute walk (approx. 1.2km) of a train station - monetary investment in sustainable transport schemes (value of s.106 agreements); - percentage of residents living and working within Mid Sussex - proportion of journeys to work by public transport - number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) within the District
Environmental	12	To reduce waste generation and disposal, and achieve the sustainable management of waste, including the amount of waste that is either re-used or recycled.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - percentage of domestic waste that has been recycled; - percentage of domestic waste that has been composted;
Environmental	13	To maintain and improve the water quality of the District's watercourses and aquifers, and to achieve sustainable water resources management. (SEA)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stretches of watercourse that are, as a minimum, Water Framework Directive status "Moderate"; - incidents of major and significant water pollution within the District; - number of planning applications approved contrary to advice given by the EA on water quality issues; - number and area of developments where appropriate remediation of contaminants has taken place; - number of developments built to BREEAM / Code for Sustainable Homes standards
Environmental	14	To increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources in the District and to utilise sustainably produced and local products in new developments where possible.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of developments built to BREEAM/ Code for Sustainable Homes standards; - domestic energy consumption per household; - number of renewable energy installations within Mid Sussex - installed capacity of renewable energy installations within Mid Sussex
Economic	15	To encourage the regeneration of the District's existing Town Centres and support the viability and vitality of village centres.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - total amount of floorspace for "Town Centre Uses" (A1, A2, B1a, D2) - number of households within a 15 minute walk (approx. 1.2km) from a town centre superstore/town centre/high street shopping facilities)

Economic	16	To ensure high and stable levels of employment so everyone can benefit from the economic growth of the District.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>percentage of Mid Sussex residents who are unemployed;</i> - <i>percentage of Mid Sussex residents who are economically active</i> - <i>average weekly income for those who are employed in the District;</i> - <i>percentage of residents living and working within Mid Sussex</i> - <i>job density (ratio of jobs to working age population).</i>
Economic	17	To sustain economic growth and competitiveness across the District.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>net increase/decrease in commercial (Use Classes B1(b,c), B2, B8) and office (B1(a) and A2) floorspace;</i> - <i>number of businesses within the District</i> - <i>number of new businesses setting up in the District.</i>
Economic	18	To encourage the development of a buoyant, sustainable tourism sector.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>percentage of jobs in the tourism sector;</i> - <i>total trips to Mid Sussex for tourism purposes;</i> - <i>total spend by those visiting Mid Sussex for tourism purposes;</i> - <i>number of visitors staying overnight.</i>

Appendix 4 Use Classes Order

Use Class Orders – Certain changes of use are identified in planning law as not being development (not needing planning permission). Uses have been grouped into 'Use Classes' so that changes within a use class e.g. A1, do not need planning permission. Additional rights also exist for changes between certain classes without permission.

Class	Use	Details
A1	Shops	<p>a – for the retail sale of goods other than hot food, b – as a post office, c – for the sale of tickets or as a travel agency, d – for the sale of sandwiches or other cold food for consumption off the premises, e – for hairdressing, f – for the direction of funerals, g – for the display of goods for sale, h – for the hiring out of domestic or personal goods or articles, i – for the washing or cleaning of clothes or fabrics on the premises, j – for the reception of goods to be washed, cleaned or repaired, where the sale, display or services is to visiting members of the public, k – internet cafes</p>
A2	Financial and Professional Services	<p>a – financial services, b – professional services (other than health or medical services), c – other services (including use as a betting office) which is appropriate to provide in a shopping area where the services are provided principally to visiting members of the public.</p>
A3	Restaurants and cafes	<p>This class is designed specifically for restaurants and cafés, i.e. places where the primary purpose is the sale and consumption of food and light refreshments on the premises.</p> <p>A restaurant whose trade is primarily in-house dining but which has ancillary bar use will be in Class A3. Where the pub or bar activity is a minor component of the business and will not affect environmental amenity, it will be treated as ancillary to the primary (restaurant) use of the premises. Within A3 uses, any takeaway food sold on an ancillary basis is usually taken home for consumption.</p>
A4	Drinking Establishments	<p>Pubs and bars, i.e. places where the primary purpose is the sale and consumption of alcoholic drink on the premises.</p>

A5	Hot food takeaways	Takeaways and fast-food premises, i.e. premises where the primary purpose is the sale of hot food to take away.
B1	Businesses	<p>a – as an office other than a use within class A2 (financial & professional services),</p> <p>b – for research and development of products or processes, or</p> <p>c – for any industrial process,</p> <p>- being a use, which can be carried out in any residential area without detriment to the amenity of that area by reason of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, soot, ash, dust, or grit.</p>
B2	General Industry	Use for the carrying on of an industrial process other than one falling within class B1 above.
B8	Storage and distribution	Use for storage or as a distribution centre.
C1	Hotels	Use as a hotel or as a boarding or guesthouse where, in each case, no significant element of care is provided.
C2	Residential Institutions	<p>- Use for the provision of residential accommodation and care to people in need of care (other than those within class C3 - dwelling houses).</p> <p>- Use as a hospital or nursing home.</p> <p>- Use as a residential school, college or training centre.</p>
C3	Dwelling Houses	<p>- Use as a dwelling house (whether or not as a sole or main residence),</p> <p>a – by a single person or by people living together as a family, or</p> <p>b – by not more than six residents living together as a single household (including a household where care is provided for residents).</p>
D1	Non-residential institutions	<p>Any use not including a residential use:</p> <p>a – for the provision of any medical or health services except the use of premises attached to the residence of the consultant or practitioner,</p> <p>b – as a crèche, day nursery or day centre,</p> <p>c – for the provision of education,</p> <p>d – for the display of works of art (otherwise than for sale or hire)</p> <p>e – as a museum,</p> <p>f – as a public library or public reading room,</p> <p>g – as a public hall or exhibition hall,</p> <p>h – for, or in connection with, public worship or religious instruction.</p>

D2	Assembly and Leisure	<p>Use as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a – a cinema, b – a concert hall, c – a bingo hall or casino, d – a dance hall, a swimming bath, skating rink, gymnasium or area for other indoor or outdoor sports or recreations, not involving motorised vehicles or firearms.
Sui Generis		<p>A land use, which does not fall into one of the above specific land use categories. Examples of Sui Generis land uses may include shops selling and/or displaying motor vehicles, laundrettes, taxi or vehicle hire businesses, amusement centres, petrol filling stations, hostels, theatres or nightclubs.</p>