

8th Monitoring Report

1st April 2011 – 31st March 2012

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Executive Summary

This is Mid Sussex District Council's eighth Monitoring Report, reporting on the period 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012.

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 April 2011, Members agreed a timetable for the production of the District Plan. During 2011-2012, the Council produced a draft District Plan that was subject to public consultation from 24th October 2011 to 13th January 2012. The Better Environment Advisory Group considered the issues raised by the consultation on the 27th March 2012.

Chapter 2 reports on the latest available data for each of the sustainability indicators and highlights the progress of the indicator in relation to previous monitoring years and relevant targets. Housing completions have increased (522 housing completions in 2011-2012 compared to 179 during 2010-2011) and there has been a similar increase in the number of affordable homes completed (202 completed in 2011-2012 compared to 85 during 2010-2011). The pattern of an increasing number of new business start-ups has continued for a fourth year (710 in 2011 compared to 665 during 2010) and there has been a decrease in the number of business 'deaths' for the second year running (635 in 2011 compared to 750 in 2010).

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 eighth Monitoring Report, reporting on the period 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012. 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 these will be developed as the District Plan progresses. These indicators have remained the same as those used for the previous Monitoring Report (2010-2011) although the data available has changed for some indicators and the source of this data has been amended accordingly.

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.

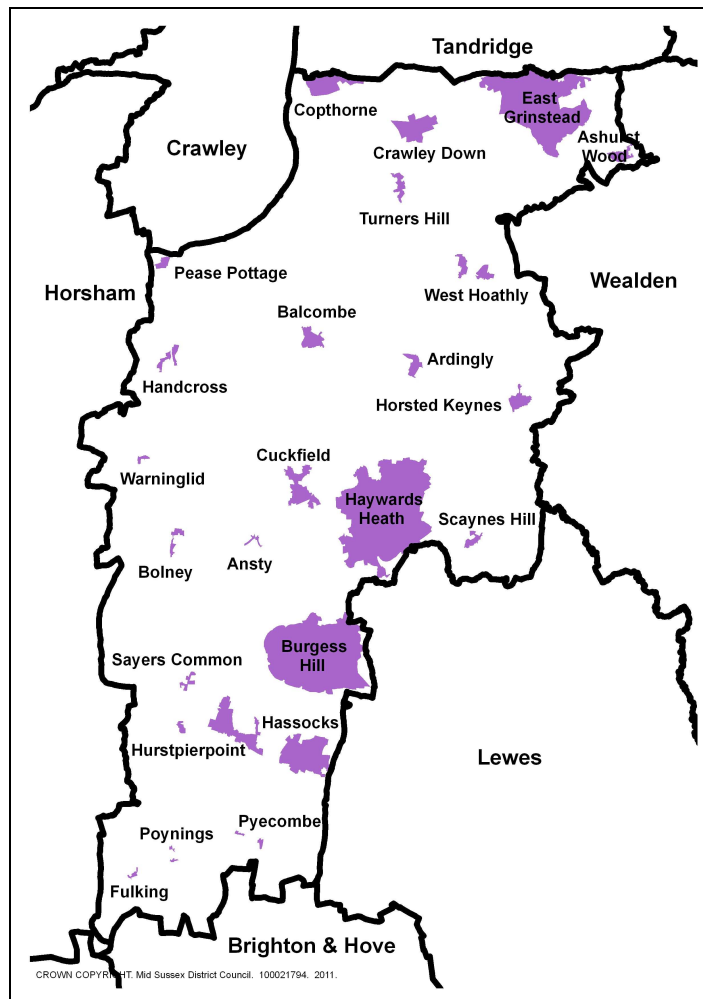


Figure 1: The location of Mid Sussex.

Mid Sussex has a high quality natural and built environment. Around 60% of the District is covered by protected landscape designations – nearly 50% is within the

High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) and just over 10% 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'. The towns and villages of Mid Sussex are also attractive and the historic environment is of a high quality.

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 45.6% of the total workforce of Mid Sussex work outside of the District.

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. 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 consultation draft District Plan provides more detail on baseline information and data for Mid Sussex District.

1.2 Progress of the Local Development Framework

Work progressed on the Local Development Framework throughout 2011-2012 in line with the approved timetable for the production of a District Plan. In October 2011, Council approved a consultation draft District Plan and held a 12 week consultation. In March 2012, the Better Environment Advisory Group considered the issues raised by the consultation. The Council has also produced a number of studies and reports to inform the Local Development Framework. Full details and a summary document of the evidence are available on the Mid Sussex District Council website at: www.midsussex.gov.uk/8301.htm.

1.3 Consultation Draft District Plan

The District Plan will be the main planning document used by Mid Sussex District Council when considering planning applications. The consultation draft District Plan sets out a vision for how Mid Sussex wants to evolve and a delivery strategy for how that will be achieved. A timetable for the District Plan can be found at: www.midsussex.gov.uk/districtplan.

The District Plan is based on the vision for the District set out in the 'Mid Sussex Sustainable Communities Strategy 2008-18':

'A thriving and attractive District, a desirable place to live, work and visit. Our aim is to maintain, and where possible, improve the social, economic and environmental well being of our District and the quality of life for all, now and in the future'.

This vision is underpinned by four priority themes and the strategic objectives for the District Plan take forward the vision and apply it to planning issues.

Priority themes	Strategic Objectives for the District Plan
Protecting and enhancing the environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To promote sustainable development that makes the best use of resources and increases the 'self-sufficiency' of communities within Mid Sussex, and its ability to adapt to climate change 2. To promote well located and designed development that reflects our distinctive towns and villages, retains their separate identity and character and prevents coalescence 3. To protect valued landscapes for their visual, historical and biodiversity qualities 4. To maintain easily accessible green corridors and spaces around and within the towns and villages to act as wildlife corridors and sustainable transport links 5. To ensure that development is accompanied by the necessary infrastructure in the right place at the right time that meets needs, supports development and creates sustainable communities
Promoting economic vitality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. To promote a place which is attractive to business, and where local enterprise thrives 7. To provide opportunities for people to live and work within their communities, reducing the need for commuting 8. To create and maintain town and village centres that are vibrant, attractive and successful and that meet the needs of the community 9. To support a healthy rural economy in the villages and the countryside 10. To support and enhance the attractiveness of Mid Sussex as a visitor destination
Ensuring cohesive and safe communities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. To develop sustainable communities which are safe, healthy and inclusive 12. To provide the amount and type of housing that meets the needs of all sectors of the community 13. To create environments that are accessible to all members of the community
Supporting healthy lifestyles	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. To create places that encourage a healthy and enjoyable lifestyle by the provision of first class cultural and sporting facilities, informal leisure space and the opportunity to walk, cycle or ride to common destinations

1.4 Duty to Cooperate

The District Council has continued to work with other local authorities on a range of strategic and cross-boundary issues including working through partnerships such as the Gatwick Diamond Initiative and the Rural West Sussex Partnership (as part of the Coast to Capital Local Enterprise Partnership).

Contact with neighbouring authorities and cross-boundary bodies also takes place in relation to strategic planning issues and other areas of mutual interest and in 2011/12 the District Council has met with Crawley Borough Council, Horsham District Council, Lewes District Council and Brighton and Hove City Council. Joint working has been undertaken in a number of areas such as the joint review of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment with Horsham District Council and Crawley Borough Council and ongoing joint working with Wealden District Council and Natural England with regard to the Ashdown Forest Special Protection Area and Special Area of Conservation.

1.5 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 2011-2012 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 consultation draft 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	DP3	522	MSDC Monitoring 2012	↑	16
A2	Number of affordable homes completed annually (gross)	1	DP26	202	Mid Sussex Housing Development Database, which informs Mid Sussex's Housing Investment Programme (HIP) returns	↑	16
A3	Number of key worker households delivered annually	1	DP26	71 (low cost home ownership)	MSDC Monitoring 2012	↑	16
A4	Number of affordable housing dwellings completed on rural exception sites	-	DP27	0	MSDC Monitoring 2011	—	16
A5	Financial contributions towards affordable housing provision	1	DP26	£0 (64 Units)	MSDC Monitoring 2012	↓	17

A6	Number of households accepted as full homeless	1	DP25	38 (Target was 40 households so this target has been met)	MSDC Monitoring 2012		17
A7	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed (brownfield) land	7	DP10	58%	WSCC Residential Land Availability Survey 2012		17

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	DP1	1,388m ²	WSCC Commercial, Industrial and Leisure Land Availability Survey 2012		18
B2	Percentage of new employment floorspace on previously developed land	7	DP1	60%	WSCC Commercial, Industrial and Leisure Land Availability Survey 2012		18

B3	Employment land available – by type (net)	-	DP1	B1a: 14,194m ² B1c: 9,971m ² B2: 2,825m ² B8: 3,694m ² Total: 45,836m²	WSCC Commercial, Industrial and Leisure Land Availability Survey 2012		19
B4	Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'	-	DP1	D2: Leisure: 270m ² (gross)	WSCC Commercial, Industrial and Leisure Land Availability Survey 2011	■ ■ ■	19
B5	Number of new businesses setting up in the District	16	DP1	710	ONS – Business Demography 2011		20
B6	Unemployment	16	DP1	3.8%	Annual Population Survey (Nomis)		20
B7	Average weekly income for those who are employed in the District	16	DP1	2010: £574.70	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (Nomis)		20
B8	Percentage of jobs in the tourism sector	18	DP15	2011: 9.1%	Tourism South East	■ ■ ■	20
B9	Number of visitors staying overnight	18	DP15	2011: 410,427	Tourism South East		20

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	4		2011: 64%	Annual Population Survey (Nomis)	■	21
C2	Percentage of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills	4		2011: 3.1%	Annual Population Survey (Nomis)	■ ■ ■	21
C3	Amount of leisure floorspace (Use Class D2) completed per annum (gross)	6	DP20	0m ² (gross)	WSCC Commercial, Industrial and Leisure Land Availability Survey 2012	↓	21
C4	Financial contributions towards leisure facilities	6	DP20	£469.204 13 agreements	MSDC Monitoring 2012	↓	21
C5	All crime – number of crimes per 1000 residents per annum	5		38.334 per 1000 residents	Sussex Police	■ ■ ■	22
C6	Number of domestic burglaries per 1000 households	5		5.069 per 1000 households	Sussex Police	■ ■ ■	22



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)	12	DP17	£915,441 18 agreements	MSDC Monitoring 2012	↑	22
D2	Proportion of journeys to work by public transport	8, 12	DP17	2011: 16.1%	Census 2011	↑	22




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	2, 8	DP37	1,441	MSDC GIS	■ ■ ■	23
E2	Number of planning applications approved contrary to advice given by	2	DP37	0	Environment Agency	■	23

	the Environment Agency on flood risk/ flood defence grounds						
E3	Incidents of major and significant water pollution within the District	14	DP38	1	Environment Agency	↓	23
E4	Number of planning applications approved contrary to advice given by the Environment Agency on water quality issues	14	DP38	0	Environment Agency	—	23
E5	Condition of internationally and nationally important wildlife and geological sites (SSSI, SPA, SAC, Ramsar)	9	DP12 DP33	95.2% of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable but recovering condition	Sussex BRC	↑	23
E6	Number and area of SNCIs and LNRs within the District	9	DP33	50 SNCIs: 1,094Ha 6 LNRs: 158Ha	Sussex BRC	—	24
E7	Area of Ancient Woodland within the District	9	DP33	5,300Ha (15.9%)	MSDC GIS	—	25
E8	Number of planning applications contrary to advice given by Natural England on biodiversity issues	9	DP33	0	MSDC Monitoring 2012	—	25
E9	Open spaces managed to green flag standard	10	DP20	1	MSDC Monitoring 2012	—	25

E10	Number and area of developments where appropriate remediation of contaminants has taken place	14		5 sites totalling 1.95Ha	MSDC Monitoring 2012		25
E11	Number of Air Quality Managements Areas (AQMAs) within the District	12	DP24	1	MSDC Monitoring 2012		25

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	11	DP29	1	English Heritage		26
F2	Number of Conservation Areas with appraisals and management proposals	11	DP30	4	MSDC Monitoring 2012		26
F3	Number of listed buildings within the District	11	DP29	1,040	Listed Building Register		26

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	1, 8, 15	DP22 DP34	2007-2012: Design: 437 certificates issued Post Construction: 168 certificates issued	Department for Communities and Local Government	↑	26
G2	Domestic energy consumption per household	15		Mid Sussex 2011: 1,101 GWh	Department for Energy & Climate Change	↓	26
G3	Percentage of domestic waste that has been recycled	13		31.26%	MSDC Monitoring 2011	↓	27
G4	Percentage of domestic waste that has been composted	13		11.70%	MSDC Monitoring 2011	↑	27

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

The average annual housing completions from 2004 to 2012 was 430.

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

A3 Affordable housing by tenure

Monitoring Year	Rented	Low cost home ownership		Total
		Key worker	Non-key worker	
2011-12		71 units ¹		
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
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

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

A5 Financial contributions towards affordable housing provision

Monitoring Year	Financial contribution	Affordable units contribution
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)
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
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

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	72	72
	B1 (mixed uses)	0	0	0
	B2	2	851	682
	B8	3	836	516
Offices	A2	0	0	0
	B1 (a)	1	118	118
Total		7	1,877	1,388

Compared to the previous year, these figures show a decrease in the amount of completions (down from 13 to 7), a decrease in gross floorspace (down from 9,040m² to 1,877m²), and a decrease in net floorspace from 5,687m² to 1,388m².

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
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%

5 permissions were completed on previously developed land totalling 1,123m² (gross), which represents 60% of the total completed. These figures represent a decrease in total floorspace and a decrease in the percentage completed on previously developed land when compared to 2010-11, when the equivalent figures were 8,187m² and 91% respectively.

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	14,194	13,028	3.49
Light Industry	B1c	9,971	9,293	103.62
Mixed Use	Mixed B1 uses	15,152	14,231	3.59
General Industry	B2	2,825	0	0.54
Storage and Distribution	B8	3,694	3,124	0.32
Total		45,836	39,676	111.56

This represents a significant decrease in floorspace since 2010-11 but a significant increase in site area, when the equivalent figures were 95,632m² and 28.30Ha respectively.

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	D2	86	0	0.01
In Built Up Area	A1	59	59	0.03
	A2	0	0	0
	B1a	0	0	0
Outside Built Up Area	A1	125	125	1
	B1a	118	118	0.03
	D2	0	0	0
Total		388	302	1.07

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
2011	710	635	6,910
2010	665	750	6,725
2009	635	765	6,820
2008	610	620	6,860

The trend identified for 2010 has continued in 2011 with an increase in the number of births of enterprises and a decrease in the number of deaths of enterprises. This has resulted in a growing number of active enterprises compared to previous years.

B6 Unemployment

The unemployment rate for Mid Sussex is 3.8%, which is lower than the average figure for the South East of 6.0%. The claimant count rate, however, is 1.3%, which is lower than the West Sussex average of 2.6% (March 2012).

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

No further comment.

B8 Percentage of jobs in the tourism sector

No further comment.

B9 Number of visitors staying overnight

No further comment.

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.

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
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
2011	Sample size too small for reliable estimate
2010	Sample size too small for reliable estimate
2009	4.3%
2008	7.4%
2007	3.5%

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)
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
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
2011-2012	38.334

Data not monitored in previous reports.

C6 Number of domestic burglaries per 1000 households

Monitoring Year	Number of domestic burglaries per 1000 households
2011-2012	5.069

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
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

No further comment.

E. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

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

No further comment.

E2 Number of objections by the Environment Agency on flood risk/ flood defence grounds

The Environment Agency objected to five planning applications within Mid Sussex on flood risk grounds during 2011-2012; however, two applications were subsequently withdrawn by the applicant, the Environment Agency withdrew their objection for a further two following the submission of further details and the final application was refused at both Committee and on appeal. Therefore, 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

One incident occurred south of Burgess Hill in July 2011 and was deemed to have a 'significant impact' on water.

E4 Number of objections by the Environment Agency on water quality issues

The Environment Agency did not object to any planning applications in 2011-2012, which had been submitted to Mid Sussex District Council, on water quality grounds. Therefore, no planning applications were approved contrary to the Environment Agency's advice on water quality issues.

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 2011-12, 95.2% of SSSI units in Mid Sussex have been found to be in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable but recovering' condition.

Monitoring Period	Sites in favourable/ unfavourable but recovering condition
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
2011 - 2012	1094.2	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 164 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
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
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 ⁴	15.9%
2005 - 2006	3,989	11.9%
2004 - 2005	4,266	12.8%

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

For 2010-11, no planning applications submitted to Mid Sussex District Council were approved contrary to objections raised by Natural England.

E9 Open spaces managed to green flag standard

The following open space is managed to green flag standard:

- Beech Hurst Gardens, Haywards Heath

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

Five developments underwent some form of remediation of contaminants during the period 2011/12. The total area of these sites is approximately 1.95Ha, however, remediation was not necessarily carried out over the whole of each site.

⁴ 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.

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

F. BUILT AND HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

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

As at the 31st March 2012, there was one scheduled monument on the 'at risk' register. The monument at risk is the motte and bailey castle east of Dean's Mill, Lindfield and is within the River Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan area and considered 'at risk' of flooding in a 1% annual probability flood event.

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

F2 Number of Conservation Areas with appraisals and management proposals

There are conservation areas appraisals for the following conservation areas in Mid Sussex:

- 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 2012, 437 certificates had been issued for the Design Stage and 168 certificates issued for the Post Construction Stage.

G2 Domestic energy consumption

The total domestic energy consumption in Mid Sussex for 2010 was 1,101GWh.

Monitoring Year	2010
Coal (GWh)	4.5
Manufactured Fuels (GWh)	0.4
Petroleum Products (GWh)	22.8
Natural Gas (GWh)	801.5
Electricity (GWh)	272.0
Total Domestic Energy Consumption (GWh)	1,101.2

G3 Recycling domestic waste

For the period 1st April 2010 to 31st March 2011, 43.81% of domestic waste was recycled and composted, against a target of 46%. Of this 43.81%, 32.97% was recycled. This represents a slight decrease on last year's figure of 45.46%.

G4 Composting domestic waste

For the period 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012, 42.96% of domestic waste was recycled and composted, against a target of 46%. Of this 42.96%, 11.70% was composted. This represents a slight increase on last year's figure of 10.84%.

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	No longer being reported
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	No longer being reported
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

Indicator	Sustainability Objective	Emerging District Plan Policy
HOUSING		
Private homes made fit or demolished	1	
Density of new developments	17	DP22
ECONOMY		
Amount of employment land lost to residential development	17	DP1
GVA (Gross Value Added) per capita	17	DP1
SOCIAL		
Number of applications resulting in the loss of health facilities	3	DP16
Number of applications resulting in new, extended or improved health facilities	3	DP16
Number of developments achieving 'Secured by Design' status	5	DP22
TRANSPORT		
Percentage of new residential developments within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital or major health centre, primary and secondary school, employment	3, 4, 12	DP17
Average distance the population live from key services	6	DP21
Number/ percentage of permissions that have a green transport plan	12	DP17
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT		
Percentage of new dwellings within 300 metres of accessible green space	3, 10	DP20
Percentage of stretches of watercourses that are compliant with River Quality Objectives	14	DP38
Net gain/ loss of Rights of Way	10	DP18
Amount of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land (Grades 1, 2 and 3a) lost to development	7	DP7
Number of major developments in National Park/ AONB	10	DP11 DP13 DP14
Proportion of development in areas of 'high capacity' in landscape terms	10	DP7

ENERGY AND SUSTAINABILITY		
Number of developments using reclaimed/ recycled materials in construction	7, 13	DP34
Per capita consumption of water	14	DP34
Number of developments incorporating water efficiency measures	8, 14	DP34
Percentage of electricity consumed that is generated from renewable energy sources	8, 15	DP34 DP35 DP46
Number of new developments incorporating new recycling facilities	13	DP34

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 decent, sustainably constructed and affordable home.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - housing completions per annum (net); - number of affordable homes completed annually (gross); - number of dwellings built to Code for Sustainable Homes standard; - number of households accepted as full homeless; - private dwellings made fit or demolished; - financial contributions towards affordable housing provision; - number of key worker households delivered annually.
Environmental	2	To ensure development does not take place in areas of flood risk, or where it may cause flooding elsewhere, thereby minimising the detrimental impact to public well-being, the economy and the environment from flood events. (SEA)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of properties at risk from flooding, as defined by the Environment Agency; - number of planning applications approved contrary to advice given by the EA on flood risk/flood defence grounds.
Social	3	To improve the access to health facilities and reduce inequalities in health.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of applications resulting in the loss of health facilities; - number of applications resulting in new, extended or improved health facilities; - percentage of new dwellings within 300 metres of accessible greenspace; - percentage of new residential developments within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital or major health centre.
Social	4	To maintain and improve the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work and increase 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; - percentage of new residential developments within 30 minutes public transport time of a primary and secondary school.
Social	5	To create 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. - number of developments achieving ‘Secured by Design’ status
Social	6	To improve accessibility to retail and all community services and recreation and leisure facilities.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - average distance the population of the District live from key services (Post Offices, local shops, recreation and leisure facilities); - amount of leisure floorspace (Use Class D2) completed per annum (gross) - financial contributions towards leisure facilities.

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 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>number of developments using reclaimed/recycled materials in construction;</i> - <i>amount of Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land (Grades 1, 2 and 3a) lost to development.</i>
Environmental	8	To address the causes of climate change through reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and ensure that the District is prepared for its impacts. (SEA)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>number of properties at risk from flooding, as defined by the Environment Agency;</i> - <i>number of developments built to BREEAM/Code for Sustainable Homes standards;</i> - <i>number of developments incorporating water efficiency measures;</i> - <i>proportion of journeys to work by public transport;</i> - <i>percentage of electricity consumed that is generated from renewable energy sources.</i>
Environmental	9	To conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity. (SEA)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>condition of internationally and nationally important wildlife and geological sites (SSSI, SPA, SAC & Ramsar);</i> - <i>number and area of SNCIs and LNRs within the District;</i> - <i>area of ancient woodland within the District;</i> - <i>change in priority habitats and species;</i> - <i>number of planning applications approved contrary to advice given by Natural England on biodiversity issues.</i>
Environmental	10	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>proportion of development in areas of high capacity in landscape terms;</i> - <i>net gain/loss of Rights of Way;</i> - <i>percentage of new dwellings within 300 metres of accessible greenspace.</i>
Environmental	11	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 with appraisals and management proposals;</i> - <i>number of Listed Buildings in the District.</i>

Environmental	12	To reduce road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, and reducing the need for travel by car.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>monetary investment in sustainable transport schemes (value of s.106 agreements);</i> - <i>number / percentage of permissions that have a green transport plan;</i> - <i>proportion of journeys to work by public transport;</i> - <i>percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre.</i>
Environmental	13	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"> - <i>percentage of domestic waste that has been recycled;</i> - <i>percentage of domestic waste that has been composted;</i> - <i>number of developments incorporating new recycling facilities;</i> - <i>number of developments using reclaimed/recycled materials in construction.</i>
Environmental	14	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"> - <i>percentage of stretches of watercourse that are compliant with River Quality Objectives;</i> - <i>number of developments incorporating water efficiency measures;</i> - <i>per capita consumption of water;</i> - <i>incidents of major and significant water pollution within the District;</i> - <i>number of planning applications approved contrary to advice given by the EA on water quality issues;</i> - <i>number and area of developments where appropriate remediation of contaminants has taken place.</i>
Environmental	15	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"> - <i>number of developments built to BREEAM/ Code for Sustainable Homes standards;</i> - <i>domestic energy consumption per household;</i> - <i>percentage of electricity consumed that is generated from renewable energy sources.</i>
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>unemployment;</i> - <i>average weekly income for those who are employed in the District;</i> - <i>number of new businesses setting up in the District.</i>

Economic	17	To sustain economic growth and competitiveness across the District.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>amount of employment land lost to residential development;</i> - <i>GVA (Gross Value Added) per capita;</i> - <i>net increase/decrease in commercial (Use Classes B1(b,c), B2, B8) and office (B1(a) and A2) floorspace.</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>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>