

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is Mid Sussex District Council's sixth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), reporting on the period 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010.

The Annual Monitoring Report is a document which is produced by the Council each December, looking back at the previous financial year, from 1st April to 31st March. It reviews the progress of the Mid Sussex Local Development Framework against the timetables and milestones set out in the Council's Local Development Scheme and its effectiveness against a series of Core Indicators set by the Government and Local Indicators which have been developed to reflect local circumstances and policy issues.

Chapter 3 summarises the progress of the Mid Sussex Local Development Framework 2009-2010. Work continued on progressing the Local Development Framework throughout 2009-10, in particular, the Core Strategy. In June 2010 (post monitoring period), the Council resolved to halt work on the Core Strategy, due to the changes proposed by the Government to the planning system.

Chapter 4 provides the policy and local context for the Indicators reported and sets out the Local Plan policies saved following an application to the Secretary of State in 2007.

Chapter 5 reports on housing, environmental quality and other local indicators and provides an analysis of what has been achieved. The main results show a decrease in overall employment floorspace developed including on previously developed land although the number of active enterprises (businesses) in the District has remained about the same. It has not been possible to fully report on the housing indicators. Completions (the number of homes built were down on the previous year at 353 net completions. However, the proportion of all housing development built on previously developed land has improved to nearly 80%.

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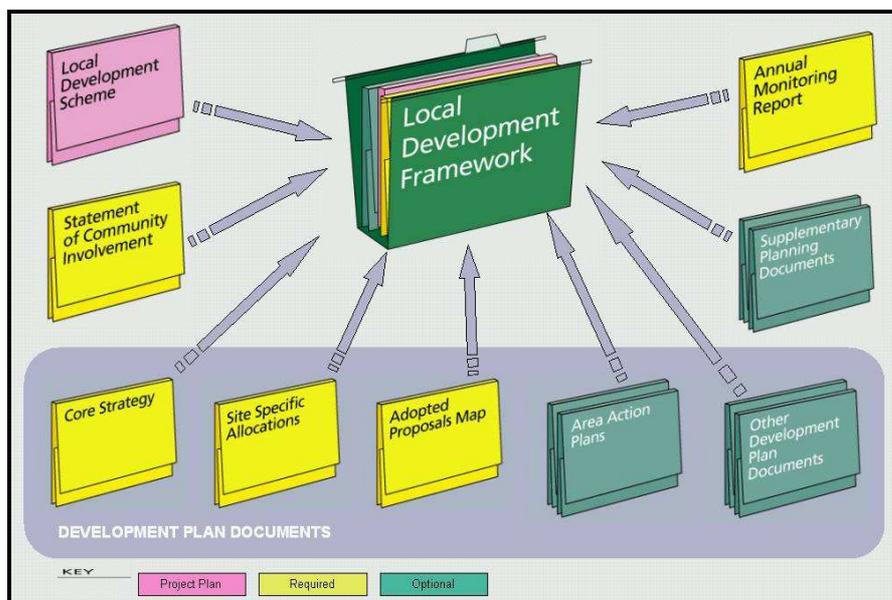
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CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Council is required to produce an Annual Monitoring Report¹ detailing the progress that has been made in preparing Local Development Documents² and the delivery of the Mid Sussex Local Development Framework³. The Annual Monitoring Report focuses on reporting against a series of Core Indicators, produced by the Government to assist in assessing the performance of policies⁴.
- 1.2 Where possible, the Report takes into account the performance of policies within Local Development Documents and the adopted Mid Sussex Local Plan (2004), particularly in relation to the delivery of residential and commercial uses. In future, the Report will focus solely on monitoring the adopted policies of the Local Development Framework as Local Development Documents replace the Local Plan, in particular the emerging District Plan. Several Local Indicators have been developed to begin this process and provide baseline information monitoring. Further Local Indicators are planned and will be developed as the District Plan progresses.

The Local Development Framework



¹ For Submission to the Secretary of State

² The collective term for Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) that make up the Local Development Framework.

³ As required by Section 35 of The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

⁴ As required by, and set out in the DCLG publication – Core Output Indicators – Update 2/2008.

Why prepare an Annual Monitoring Report?

- 1.3 The presence of clear mechanisms for implementation and monitoring forms part of the test of 'soundness' of the Local Development Framework. Monitoring is crucial as it:
- Provides feedback within the process of policymaking and provides information on the performance of policy;
 - Identifies challenges and opportunities and enables adjustments and revisions to be made to policies if necessary; and
 - In the context of the planning system, with its focus on the delivery of sustainable development, provides a check on whether those aims are being achieved.

Requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

- 1.4 The Annual Monitoring Report should seek to achieve five key monitoring tasks⁵, all of which are inter-related. These are:
- Review actual progress in terms of Local Development Document preparation against the timetable and milestones in the Local Development Scheme;
 - Assess the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being implemented and what impact they are having in respect of national, regional and local policy targets;
 - Where policies are not being implemented, explain why and set out what steps are to be taken to ensure that the policy is implemented; or whether the policy is to be amended or replaced;
 - Identify the significant effects of implementing policies in Local Development Documents and whether they are as intended; and
 - Set out whether policies are to be amended or replaced.

(Section 35, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004)

Monitoring Period

- 1.5 Annual Monitoring Reports are required to cover the period 1st April to 31st March of each year and this Report covers the period 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010 (unless otherwise stated, reference to years such as 2009-10 relate to this period).

⁵ Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (the Act), Local Planning Regulation 48 and SEA Regulation 17

Sources of Information

- 1.6 Many existing sources of monitoring information are used to produce this Report. West Sussex County Council Planning Services provides data for key indicators on housing and commercial delivery, supplemented by the District Council's own monitoring systems. Other departments within the Council and external agencies have helped to provide information to help meet the requirements and objectives of the Annual Monitoring Report. In addition, targets and indicators that form part of the Sustainability Appraisal work to inform the emerging Local Development Documents have been used. All sources of information are acknowledged.

Limitations of the Annual Monitoring Report

- 1.7 Monitoring is an increasingly important task but it is acknowledged that there are limitations to the extent that effective monitoring can be feasibly carried out. Prioritisation has had to take place over which policies of the Local Plan are monitored to ensure that the Annual Monitoring Report only monitors relevant, meaningful and robust indicators and targets.
- 1.8 Core Output Indicators relating to minerals and waste are not reported as West Sussex County Council is the planning authority for these areas.

CHAPTER 2 – LINKAGES WITH OTHER STRATEGIES AND DOCUMENTS

- 2.1 The Mid Sussex Local Development Framework is the collection of documents that sets out the policy framework and development proposals for the district. The Local Development Framework goes beyond ‘traditional’ land-use planning to deliver a ‘spatial approach’ to planning. Spatial planning brings together and integrates other policies and programmes, which influence the nature of places and how they function.
- 2.2 As part of the Local Development Framework, the Annual Monitoring Report is influenced by a range of documents and strategies, which in turn are influenced by sources both internal and external to the Council. For most of these documents and strategies, existing monitoring procedures will be in place to determine the effectiveness of implementing them. The range of documents and strategies influencing the Annual Monitoring Report are detailed below:

Corporate Plan and Budget Report

- 2.3 The Council publishes its Corporate Plan and Budget Report on a yearly basis. It brings together the different roles of the council in a single text, and sets out performance indicators for each service department. This is a key document that helps the Council to ensure each department is working to deliver three main objectives:

- Better Environment
- Better Lives
- Better Services

- 2.4 The Plan explains the Council's overall objectives with the aim of communicating to residents and stakeholders in partner organisations, the work the Council is undertaking and to make the Council accountable for its actions. The Council adopted a new Corporate Plan and Budget in February 2010 available to view at:
www.midsussex.gov.uk/page.cfm?pageID=1688

Sustainable Communities Strategy 2008-2018

- 2.5 The vision of the Sustainable Communities Strategy (2009) is to improve the social, economic and environmental well being of the district by developing strong links between the Council and community stakeholders. The Strategy sets out the proposed vision and plans of the agencies, organisations and communities that are working together through the Local Strategic Partnership to deliver key priorities for Mid Sussex for the future. The document highlights four main areas including:

- Protecting and enhancing the environment;
- Ensuring cohesive and safe communities;
- Promoting economic vitality; and
- Supporting healthy lifestyles.

The Sustainable Communities Strategy is available to view at:
www.midsussex.gov.uk/page.cfm?pageid=3100

CHAPTER 3 – PROGRESS OF THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

- 3.1 The Annual Monitoring Report reviews progress of Local Development Document⁶ preparation against the timetables and milestones set out in the Council's Local Development Scheme⁷.

The Local Development Scheme

- 3.2 The Local Development Scheme is a document that sets out timetables for the preparation, implementation and review of Local Development Documents. The Annual Monitoring Report is required to report progress made against the adopted Local Development Scheme as at the beginning of this monitoring period, which is the 'Revised Local Development Scheme' (October 2006). The adopted LDS is now out of date. The latest information on timetable and preparation of documents can be found at www.midsussex.gov.uk.
- 3.3 Previous Annual Monitoring Reports have explained difficulties in the preparation and delivery of the Local Development Framework. Therefore a summary of the progress on the Local Development Framework is set out below which is considered more useful than a detailed assessment against the adopted LDS.

Progress on the Local Development Framework

- 3.4 Work progressed on the Local Development Framework, in particular, the Core Strategy throughout 2009-10. Various sections of the Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document were taken to the Council's Better Environment Advisory Group and Council during the autumn of 2009 with the full document considered by Council in December 2009. However, consideration of the Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document was deferred at that time. In June 2010, Council resolved to halt work on the Core Strategy in its current form, due to the changes being proposed by the Government to the planning system.

Evidence based documents and technical reports

- 3.5 The Council has produced a number of studies and reports to inform the progression of the Local Development Framework.
- 3.6 Full details and a Summary Document of the evidence and technical reports are available on the Council's website at www.midsussex.gov.uk/page.cfm?pageID=4291.

⁶ The collective term for Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

⁷ As required by The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and Planning Policy Statement 12 Local Spatial Planning

CHAPTER 4 – CONTEXT AND INDICATORS

4.1 The Annual Monitoring Report is able to measure the progress of the Local Development Framework against timetables set out in the Local Development Scheme. However, it is not able to review the effectiveness of policies in Local Development Documents until such time as the Council adopts them. Once adopted, Local Development Documents, such as the District Plan will replace certain policies in the Local Plan.

Review of existing Local Plan policies

4.2 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, policies contained within the Local Plan could be saved until September 2007⁸. In February 2007, the Council made an application to the Secretary of State for an extension of this date for a large number of Local Plan policies because the Core Strategy would not be adopted before this date.

4.3 The Council received confirmation on 27th September 2007 of the Local Plan policies that would be saved and those that would expire. Figure 1 shows the deleted policies as at this date.

Figure 1 – Deleted Local Plan policies as at 27th September 2007

Local Plan Policy	Reason
C7 – Protection of the Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land	The Government Office for the South East (GOSE) advise that this policy exceeds the provisions of PPG7 Paragraph 28
CO1 / EG24 – Areas of Metropolitan Green Belt	Deletion of Metropolitan Green Belt Process underway – included under Local Plan policy C1 – Countryside Area of Development Restraint
H1 – Housing allocations that have been implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BH4 • EG4, EG6, EG12 • BA1 • HU3 • PP2 	No longer allocated as development has been completed
HH5 – Phasing of Haywards Heath Strategic Development up to 2006	Out of date
CO1 – Green Belt, Copthorne	Process underway
CU4 – Cycleway between Haywards Heath and Cuckfield	Implemented
EG16 – Leisure facilities at Imberhorne School, East Grinstead	Implemented
KH8 – Burial Ground extension, Keymer	Implemented

⁸ Paragraph 1 of Schedule 8, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

- 4.4 To help inform the preparation of Local Development Documents and to comply with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), the Annual Monitoring Report must record the extent to which existing Local Plan policy objectives are being achieved. This Report cannot and does not attempt to analyse the effectiveness of every individual policy contained in the adopted Local Plan. The Core and Local Indicators included within the Report have been selected to reflect local circumstance and policy issues and they help to record progress on meeting these aims.

Core Output Indicators

- 4.5 The Annual Monitoring Report should aim to monitor a range of Core Output Indicators⁹, where it has not been possible, the Report explains why.

Local and Contextual Indicators

- 4.6 Government guidance encourages local authorities to include Local Indicators to supplement Core Output Indicators. The choice of these not only reflects local circumstances and issues identified but also the availability and quality of existing data sources and their relevance to the local level.

- 4.7 A number of Local Indicators are included, tailored to local policy and these will be developed and enhanced over time. This work has been undertaken as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process for the Local Development Documents that have been produced by the District Council. From this work, the following key issues have been identified for Mid Sussex:

- Mid Sussex has a relatively healthy economy and is one of the best performing areas in the county in terms of business formation, survival rates and enterprise, economic activity and low unemployment.
- The rural economy has been affected in recent years by falling incomes from farming, and as a significant part of the district is rural, there is a need to support the revitalisation of the rural economy including diversification schemes;
- Mid Sussex is well provided for in terms of primary and secondary education. There is, however, limited provision of further and early years education. There is also a growing demand for the provision of childcare within the district;
- Much of the district is rural and is protected under Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) or National Park designation and/or Local Plan policies. There are also many areas within the district of biodiversity value (such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest). There is a need to balance the protection of biodiversity and the district's high quality landscape against development pressures faced;
- The district has distinctive historic and built heritage. Inappropriate development could potentially adversely affect this character;
- The amount of waste produced in Mid Sussex is increasing, and at the same time the land available to dispose of this waste within the South East (landfill sites) is reducing;
- The need to improve the quality of the district's watercourses and reduce the adverse impacts of fluvial and surface water drainage flooding;
- The provision of housing is a major issue in Mid Sussex, including the provision of housing to meet local needs, including affordable housing;
- As Mid Sussex is predominantly a rural area with a lot of rural communities, rural isolation can also be an issue. Rural areas often have limited facilities, and coupled with

⁹ DCLG publication 'Core Output Indicators – Update 2/2008.

poor public transport links, can prevent those without access to a car accessing the facilities they need;

- With an ageing population the demands on health and social care are also likely to increase, particularly the need for residential nursing care.

4.8 The monitoring framework will evolve with the development of monitoring experience, the availability of resources, and to help deliver a more comprehensive range of local and contextual indicators for Mid Sussex.

4.9 The monitoring framework will also reflect the changing policy monitoring needs of Mid Sussex, particularly the requirements of the emerging LDF, this will include monitoring and implementation and these will be incorporated into the Annual Monitoring Report. Several Local Indicators have already been developed with the emerging LDF in mind.

CHAPTER 5 – MONITORING INDICATORS

Introduction

5.1 Monitoring should be based on targets established through Local Development Documents and the impact policies are having within the overarching theme of sustainable development. The Annual Monitoring Report presents an analysis of what has been achieved in delivering sustainable development, including employment and other forms of development, particularly taking account of Core Output Indicators⁸ and supplemented by Local Indicators.

SECTION A – BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND TOWN CENTRES

Core Indicator 1

Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type

5.2 This indicator is defined¹⁰ as completed (available for use) gross internal floorspace for Use Classes B1 (a, b and c), B2 and B8¹¹.

Figure 2 - Completed sites for employment by type (as at 31st March 2010)

Use Class	Completions	m ² (gross)	m ² (net)
Industrial			
B1 (b/c)	1	83	83
B1 (Mixed uses)	1	708	8
B2	2	2,565	2,565
B8	5	1,891	1,793
Offices			
B1 (a)	9	1,060	1,060
Total	18	6,307	5,509

Source: WSCC Commercial, Industrial and Leisure Land Availability Survey 2010

5.3 There were 18 completions for B1 (a, b and c), B2 and B8 employment uses during 2009-10 totalling 6,307m² gross (5,509m² net) internal floorspace. Compared to the previous year, these figures show a decrease in the amount of completions, (down from 22 to 18), a decrease in gross floorspace, (down from 32,594m² to 6,307m²), and a decrease in net floorspace from 28,198m² to 5,509m².

¹⁰ DCLG publication 'Core Output Indicators – Update 2/2008. Please note this indicator has previously been reported in the AMR as "Core Indicator 1 - Amount of Land Developed for Employment by Type".

¹¹ (see Appendix 1 – Use Class Order Definition)

Core Indicator 2**Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type**

5.4 This Indicator is defined as the percentage of employment floorspace (as reported in Core Indicator 1) coming forward on previously developed (brownfield) land. Figure 3 shows the percentage of gross employment floorspace (B1/B2/B8 uses) completed on previously developed land (as defined by Annex B of PPS3) for 2009-10.¹²

Figure 3 – Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type

Monitoring period	No. of completions (B1/B2/B8 uses)	Total floorspace area (gross)	No. of completions on PDL (B1/B2/B8)	Total PDL floorspace area (gross)	Percentage on PDL
2009 - 2010 – see note 2	18	6,307 m ²	8	1,734 m ²	27%
2008 - 2009 – see note 2 and 3	22	32,594 m ²	15	9,827 m ²	30%
2007 - 2008 – see note 2	13	10,784 m ²	7	4,539 m ²	42%
2006 - 2007 – see note 2	35	17,255 m ²	11	11,189 m ²	64.8%
2005 - 2006 – see note 1	17	4,492 m ²	11	2,845 m ²	63.3%
2004 - 2005 – see note 1	20	8,465 m ²	9	5,109 m ²	60.4%

Source: WSCC Commercial and Industrial Development Survey 2010

Note 1 – Completed *and* occupied. Note 2 – Completed. Note 3 – These are corrected figures following the discovery of an error in the AMR 2008-09.

5.5 A total of 18 permissions were completed for B1/B2/B8 uses during 2009-10 totalling 6,307 m² (gross) total floorspace. Of this figure, 8 permissions were completed on previously developed land totalling 1,734 m² (gross), which represents 27% of the total completed. These figures represent a decrease in total floorspace and a decline in the percentage completed on previously developed land when compared to 2008-09, when the equivalent figures were 9,827 m² and 30%.

Core Indicator 3**Employment land available – by type**

5.6 This indicator is defined as sites that are either not yet completed, have extant planning permission or are allocated for employment use in the Local Plan. Figure 4 is a breakdown of floorspace (gross/net m²) available for employment use in Mid Sussex as at 31st March 2010 for Use Classes B1 (a/b/c), B2 and B8.¹³

¹² Please note this indicator has previously been reported in the AMR as “Core Indicator 3 - Amount and percentage of completed gross internal floorspace for employment use which is on previously developed land”.

¹³ Please note this indicator was previously reported as “Core Indicator 4 - Employment land supply by type”.

Figure 4 – Employment land available by type (as at 31st March 2010)

Use	Use Class	Gross Floorspace (m ²)	Net Floorspace (m ²)	Site Area (Ha)
Offices	B1a	23,374	21,958	4.91
Light Industry	B1c	22,597	21,292	8.53
Mixed Use	Mixed B1 uses	0	0	0.00
General Industry	B2	54,976	51,345	14.25
Storage and Distribution	B8	3,966	1,037	0.61
	Total	104,913 m²	95,632 m²	28.30 Ha

Source: WSCC Commercial, Industrial and Leisure Land Availability Survey 2010

5.7 Figure 4 shows a total of 95,632 m² (net) of employment floorspace committed for development as at 31st March 2010 with a site area totalling 28.30 Hectares. This represents a slight decrease since 2008-09.

Core Indicator 4

Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'

5.8 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 floor space is provided (defined as sales space which customers have access to and excluding areas such as storage).

Figure 5 – Town Centre Uses – Completed Retail, Office and Leisure Development (as at 31st March 2010)

Location	Use Class	Gross Floorspace (m ²)	Net Floorspace (m ²)	Site Area (Ha)
Town centre areas	A1	1,382	-625	0.45
	B1a	695	695	0.34
Local Authority area	A1	108	108	2.42
	B1a	365	365	0.075
	D2	206	206	0.0296
Total		2,756	749	3.3146

Source: WSCC Commercial, Industrial and Leisure Land Availability Survey 2010

5.9 A total of 2,756 m² gross floorspace (749 m² net) was completed in 2009-10 relating to 'town centre uses'. Of this 2,077 m² gross floorspace was completed within a defined town centre area. There were no (A2) financial and professional uses completed within this period. With regard to retail development (A1) the net 'additional' tradable floorspace was -517 m².

Local Indicator 1 – Business Activity in the District

5.10 This local indicator serves as a guide to the pattern of business start-ups and closures over a 12-month period (1st January to 31st December¹⁴) and as a general indicator of the size of the business population and economic health and was new for the monitoring year 2008-09¹⁵. 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 enterprises¹⁶. It would appear from the available data that the number of active enterprises has remained similar for the two monitoring years shown. There has also been an increase for both the number of births and deaths of enterprises.

Figure 6 – Births and Deaths of Enterprises in 2009

Year	Births	Deaths	Active Enterprises
2009	635	765	6,820
2008	610	620	6,860

Source: Business Demography 2009, Office for National Statistics

¹⁴ Best currently available data to ‘fit’ to AMR reporting period.

¹⁵ This dataset has slightly changed since the 2008-09 AMR and amended figures are now shown in the table above.

¹⁶ 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 again changed since the 2008-09 AMR and amended figures are shown in the table above.

SECTION B – HOUSING

Introduction

5.11 This section provides information about housing in Mid Sussex including:

- The percentage of new and converted homes built on previously developed land;
- The provision of affordable homes; and
- An overview of provision for Gypsies and Travellers.

Please note at the time of production of this Report, it is not possible to report on the following indicators due to the uncertainty surrounding the Regional Strategy (the South East Plan) which sets the District's housing target. In addition, the Council's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) which informs the housing trajectory is not yet published.

- Core Indicator 5 – Plan period and housing targets
- Core Indicator 6 – Housing trajectory (reported in part – only past completions are reported)
- Five-year housing land supply

Core Indicator 5

Plan period and housing targets

Not reported – see paragraph 5.11.

Core Indicator 6

Housing trajectory

5.12 This Indicator has been reported in part and details past completions (see paragraph 5.11). Figure 7 details net completions from 1st April 2004 to 31st March 2010 based on the West Sussex Housing Land Supply Study (2010).

Figure 7 – Net completions 2004-2010

2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
458	611	337	502	480	353

Source: WSCC Residential Land Availability Survey 2010

Core Indicator 7

New and converted dwellings on previously developed land

5.13 This indicator reports the gross number of completed new build dwellings plus change of use and conversions of existing buildings provided on previously developed (brownfield) land (as defined by Annex B of PPS3), as a total of all gross dwelling completions.¹⁷

5.14 Figure 8 shows 79.4% of all new and converted dwellings completed 2009-10 were developed on previously developed land in Mid Sussex.

Figure 8 - Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed (brownfield) land

Monitoring period	Greenfield		Previously developed (brownfield) land	
	Units	% of total	Units	% of total
2009 - 2010	78	20.6	300	79.4
2008 - 2009	191	36.5	333	63.5
2007 - 2008	280	52.3	255	47.7
2006 - 2007	107	25.5	312	74.5
2005 - 2006	177	27.6	465	72.4
2004 - 2005	168	32.3	352	67.7

Source: WSCC Residential Land Availability Survey 2010

5.15 Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 3¹⁸ sets a target of 60% of new housing completions on previously developed (brownfield) land. Housing completed on previously developed land has exceeded this target in recent years other than 2007-08 when progress was made on several large Local Plan allocated greenfield sites. However, it is recognised that due to the relative scarcity of brownfield land in the district, the percentage of completions on brownfield land may decrease in the future. The Council remains committed to where possible, identifying and encouraging opportunities for the re-use of previously developed land.

Core Indicator 8

Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)

5.16 This indicator monitors the level of (authorised) pitch provision against the identified needs of gypsies and travellers. Current needs are based on the West Sussex Gypsies and Travellers Accommodation Needs Assessment (2007), which indicates 14 permanent pitches are required by 2011. In 2009-10, there were no additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches delivered within Mid Sussex.¹⁹

¹⁷ Please note this indicator was previously reported as "Core Indicator 8 - Percentage of new and converted dwellings (gross) on previously developed land".

¹⁸ PPS3: Housing Paragraphs 40-44.

¹⁹ Please note this indicator was previously reported as "Local Indicator 5 - Gypsies and travellers - total number of available authorised sites in relation to identified demand".

Figure 9 – Total number of available authorised sites in relation to identified need

Current Provision		Identified Need
Local Authority	25 pitches (all permanent)	14 pitches (by 2011)
Private	11 pitches	

Source: Gypsies and Travellers Accommodation Needs Assessment 2007/ MSDC monitoring 2010

Core Indicator 9

Gross affordable housing completions

5.17 Affordable housing is defined in PPS3: Housing as including social-rented and intermediate housing (i) wholly funded through registered social landlord or local authorities, (ii) wholly funded through developer contribution or (iii) funded through a mix of public subsidy and developer contribution²⁰.

5.18 There were 157 affordable homes completed 2009-10²¹, on par with 2008-09 when 158 homes were completed.

Local Indicator 2 - Affordable housing provision

5.19 Affordable housing provision from developers is sought through Local Plan policy H4 that secures 30% affordable housing provision on sites where 15 or more dwellings are proposed or which exceed 0.5 hectares in size (irrespective of the number of dwellings to be provided). The Council may consider commuted payments towards affordable housing but these will only be accepted where there are exceptional reasons preventing the provision of affordable housing.

5.20 For 2009-10, no commuted payments were received towards affordable housing provision. During the same period, 123 affordable units were secured through proposed developments.

²⁰ Please note this indicator was previously reported as "Core Indicator 10 – Affordable housing completions".

²¹ This figure is taken the Mid Sussex Housing Development Database, which informs Mid Sussex's Housing Investment Programme (HIP) returns.

Figure 10 - Financial contributions towards affordable housing provision

Monitoring period	Financial contribution	Affordable units contribution
2009 - 2010	£0	123
2008 - 2009	£0	222 ²²
2007 - 2008	£215,665	129 ²³
2006 - 2007	£0	100
2005 - 2006	£475,000	103
2004 - 2005	£420,000	31

Source: MSDC monitoring 2010

Local Indicator 3 – Affordable housing completions by tenure

5.21 157 affordable homes were completed 2009-10. Figure 11 below shows the affordable completions by tenure. This is a similar total compared to the previous year (158 units) and Figure 12 shows that the overall trend in affordable housing has been an increase in the number of completions.

Figure 11 – Affordable housing completions by tenure

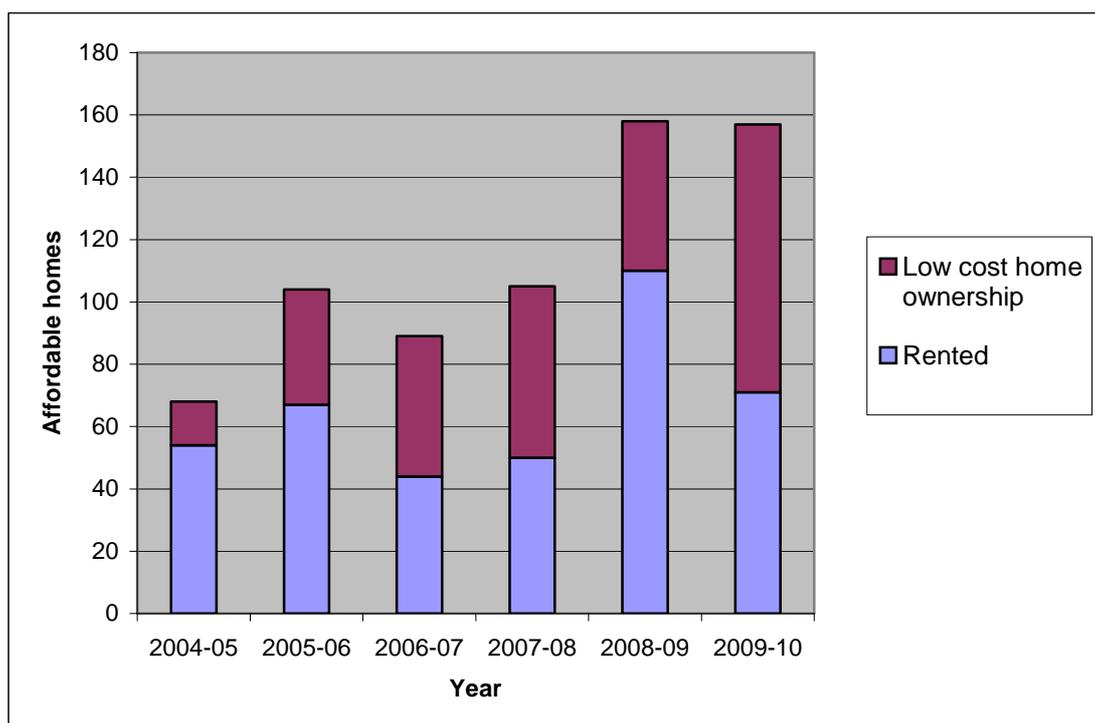
Year	Rented	Low cost home ownership		Total
		Key worker	Non-key worker	
2009-10	71 units	11 units	75 units	157 units
2008-09	110 units	16 units	32 units	158 units
2007-08	50 units	24 units	31 units	105 units
2006-07	44 units	19 units	26 units	89 units
2005-06	67 units	10 units	27 units	104 units
2004-05	54 units	14 units		68 units

Source: MSDC monitoring 2010

²² Please note that this is a corrected figure. This is due to what data was included in the 2008-09 figure.

²³ Please note that this is a corrected figure. This is due to what data was included in the 2007-08 figure.

Figure 12 – Affordable housing completions by tenure 2004 -2010



Source: MSDC monitoring 2010

Local Indicator 4 – Households accepted as full homeless

5.22 32 households were accepted as full homeless in Mid Sussex 2009-10. This represents an increase on the last monitoring period when 26 households were accepted as full homeless but is within the Mid Sussex Performance Indicator target for 2009-10 for a maximum of 60 households.

Local Indicator 5 – Number of affordable housing dwellings completed on rural exception sites

5.23 This monitors the level of affordable housing provided on rural exception sites, the criteria for selection and definition as set out in policy H5 of the Local Plan to help meet identified needs in the rural area where set criteria are met. For 2009-10, no dwellings were completed on rural exception sites in Mid Sussex.

**Core Indicator 10
Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments**

5.24 The purpose of this indicator is to report the level of quality in new housing development defined as the number and proportion of total new build completions on housings sites (at or above 10 dwellings) reaching very good, good, average and poor ratings against the Building for Life criteria. Mid Sussex District Council has a trained assessor, but it is not possible to report on this Indicator yet, as a monitoring framework has not yet been established.

SECTION C – ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Core Indicator 11²⁴

Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality

Water Quality

5.25 The Environment Agency did not object to any planning applications in 2009-10, 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.

Flooding

5.26 The Environment Agency objected to fourteen planning applications within Mid Sussex on flood risk grounds during 2009-10. Out of these applications, four were subsequently withdrawn by the applicants, five were refused, withdrawn on appeal or dismissed on appeal, one is still pending decision, and the other four were permitted following the subsequent submission of acceptable flood risk assessments that resulted in the Environment Agency withdrawing their objections. Therefore, no planning applications, which had been submitted to Mid Sussex District Council in this monitoring period, were granted planning permission contrary to the Environment Agency's advice on flooding.

5.27 The Environment Agency website provides a comprehensive list of all objections on the grounds of flooding and water quality that were made 2009-10. All of these objections were checked against the outcomes of those planning applications. Source: Monitoring Implementation of the Local Development Framework available from the Environment Agency's website - www.environment-agency.gov.uk.

Local Indicator 6 – River quality

5.28 This indicator identifies the percentage of river quality objectives, as set by the Environment Agency, which had been met for all stretches of designated river within Mid Sussex. In previous years, the Environment Agency supplied the necessary data but is now in the process of revising how they monitor and report on water quality issues. For this reason, data that was consistent with the reporting of this Local Indicator is currently unavailable.

²⁴ Previously reported under Core Indicator 16.

Core Indicator 12

Change in areas of biodiversity importance

5.29 This Indicator reports on losses and additions to areas of biodiversity importance that are designated areas and priority habitats, recognised for their value, and includes areas of national and local significance²⁵.

Designated areas

5.30 The Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre collects data for international, national, regional, sub-regional and local designated areas of environmental value within Mid Sussex. However, it should be noted that it is not possible for the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre to establish whether a designated area has deteriorated or species have been lost as a direct result of the developments approved.

5.31 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)

5.32 The following identifies the amount of designated areas in Mid Sussex.

Figure 13 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

National designation – there are 13 sites covering 639.6ha or 1.9% of Mid Sussex. Each SSSI is split into a number of units (42 in total). In 2009-10, 92.9%²⁶ 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 ¹
2009 - 10	92.9%
2008 - 09	92.9%
2007 - 08	95.2%
2006 - 07	90.5%
2005 - 06	86%
2004 - 05	70%

Sources: ¹ Natural England SSSI dataset ² Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)/ National Park

National designation – 49% of the district (16,355 Ha) is covered by land designated within the High Weald AONB. The South Downs National Park covers 3,736 Ha (11.2% of the district).

²⁵ Please note this indicator partly reports a previous indicator, "Core Indicator 17 – (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub regional significance

²⁶ Natural England SSSI dataset

Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI)

Local designation – there are 50 sites within Mid Sussex covering an area of approximately 1,102 Hectares (3.3% of the District).

Figure 14 - Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI)

Monitoring period	% of Mid Sussex covered by SNCI
2009 - 10	3.3%
2008 - 09	3.3%
2007 - 08	3.3%
2006 - 07	3.3%
2005 - 06	3.3%
2004 - 05	3.4%

Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

Local designation – there are 5 sites within the district covering an area of 164 hectares (0.5% of the District).

Figure 15 - Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

Monitoring period	Number of sites in Mid Sussex ¹	Area of LNR in Mid Sussex (ha) ¹	% of Mid Sussex covered by LNR
2009 - 10	5	164 Ha	0.5%
2008 - 09	5	164 Ha	0.5%
2007 - 08	5	148 Ha	0.4%
2006 - 07	5	133 Ha	0.4%
2005 - 06	5	133 Ha	0.4%
2004 - 05	5	127 Ha	0.4%

5.33 It is hoped that future Annual Monitoring Reports will show that these designated areas have not diminished in size or, where monitored, in quality. It should be recognised that changes may occur to these areas that are outside of the control of the planning system, such as agricultural practices and landscape management. In addition, the area of these designations may change due to a revised assessment of areas worthy of designation.

Priority habitats

5.34 Priority habitats are of national importance and are diverse. They include ancient woodland, chalk and dry acid grassland and heathland. Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre has compiled all known established data and holds the most up to date records although the extent of priority habitats in Sussex is only partly known. Work is underway to improve monitoring of the extent and condition of priority habitats by the Centre, although considerable investment is required if this information is to improve significantly. Currently, only the *condition* of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) priority habitats is known, monitored by Natural England.

5.35 The Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre has identified priority habitats for East and West Sussex. It is planned for Biodiversity Action Plans to be prepared for each habitat identified with objectives and targets linked to these Action Plans with the Sussex Biodiversity Partnership undertaking monitoring on an annual basis. However, there is presently no funding available to the Partnership and it is not possible to report on this Indicator.

Local Indicator 7 – Applications granted contrary to advice given by Natural England on priority species and habitats and/or biodiversity grounds.

5.36 For 2009-10, no planning applications submitted to the Council were approved contrary to objections raised by Natural England.

Core Indicator 13

Renewable energy generation

5.37 The District Council has attempted to obtain data to enable this indicator to be reported. However, data is not available at regional or district level.

Local Indicator 8 – Sustainable construction

5.38 This indicator is likely to be monitored in the future through the Local Development Scheme in an internal report.

SECTION D – ADDITIONAL LOCAL INDICATORS

5.39 Chapter 4 of this Report explains the importance of Local Indicators to help monitor the impacts of local policy in addition to Core Indicators. The inclusion of the following Local Indicators helps to meet this objective.

Local Indicator 9 – Air Quality

5.40 The Environment Act 1995 placed a requirement on Local Authorities to assess air quality and establish Air Quality Management Areas to ensure air quality problems are dealt with. Where pollutants exceed specified thresholds an air quality management area will be designated. As at the 31st March 2010 there were no Air Quality Management Areas in the district. This represents no change from the previous monitoring periods.

Local Indicator 10 – Recycling

5.41 For the period 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010, 45.46% of domestic waste was recycled, against the target of 40%. Of this 45.46%, 34.30% was recycling and 11.16% was composting waste. This represents a slight increase on last year's figure of 45.3%, largely as a result of the implementation of an alternate weekly refuse collection service, which continues to demonstrate a marked improvement in recycling rates.

Local Indicator 11 – Listed Buildings

5.42 As at the 31st March 2010 there were no Grade I or Grade II* Listed Buildings that were on the 'at risk' register. This represents no change from previous monitoring periods.

Local Indicator 12 – Financial contributions towards sustainable transport measures

5.43 Sustainable transport schemes include enhancements to the provision of public transport facilities, cycle ways, traffic calming measures and bus shelters. Contributions towards these schemes are sought through Local Plan policies G3 and T4, which both relate to infrastructure provision. For 2009-10, 16 Section 106 agreements were signed that contributed a combined total payment of £248,375 towards new and enhanced sustainable transport schemes (this indicator was previously reported as Local Indicator 7).

Figure 16 - Financial contributions towards sustainable transport measures

Monitoring period	No. of agreements	Financial contribution
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

Source: MSDC monitoring 2010

Local Indicator 13 - Financial contributions towards leisure facilities

5.44 Local Plan Policy G3 seeks to ensure that development provides the necessary infrastructure to support development. Within this policy context, the term infrastructure includes leisure facilities. For 2009-10, 17 Section 106 legal agreements were signed that contributed a combined payment of £412,904 towards the provision of leisure facilities in the district.

Figure 17 - Financial contributions towards leisure facilities

Monitoring period	No. of agreements	Financial contribution
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

Source: MSDC monitoring 2010

Glossary of terms used

Abbreviations

AMR Annual Monitoring Report

BVPI Best Value Performance Indicator

DCLG Department for Communities and Local Governments²⁷

DPD Development Plan Document

EA Environment Agency

GOSE Government Office for the South East

LDD Local Development Document

LDF Local Development Framework

LDS Local Development Scheme

LPA Local Planning Authority

LSP Local Strategic Partnership

PPG Planning Policy Guidance

PPS Planning Policy Statement

RSS Regional Spatial Strategy

SA Sustainability Appraisal

SEA Strategic Environmental Assessment

SCI Statement of Community Involvement

SoS Secretary of State

SHLAA Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment

SHMA Strategic Housing Market Assessment

SPD Supplementary Planning Document

Annual Monitoring Report – This report looks at the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and how well the policies in the Local Development Documents are being achieved.

Best Value Performance Indicator – Data measuring local authority performance on a wide range of indicators used to allow comparisons between authorities.

Community Infrastructure Levy – A charge, which local authorities will be able to levy on most types of new development in their area.

Core Strategy/ District Plan – This document is the principal Development Plan Document, setting out the long-term spatial vision for the district, as well as strategic objectives for the area and core policies.

Development Plan – As set out in section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, an area's development plan consists of the relevant Regional Strategy and the Development Plan Documents contained within the Local Development Framework or the adopted Local Plan.

Development Plan Documents – All Local Authorities must produce Development Plan Documents. These are subject to independent examination.

Indicators – A measure of variables over time, which can be used to measure achievement of objectives.

Local Development Document – The collective term for documents that form part of the Local Development Framework. These documents can either be a Development Plan Document, a Supplementary Planning Document or the Statement of Community Involvement.

²⁷ Formerly the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)

Local Development Framework – Introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) as the replacement for Local Plans. It is the term used to describe the whole portfolio of planning policy documents (Local Development Documents) setting out the planning strategy and policies for the area. It consists of Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, a Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme and the Annual Monitoring Report.

Local Development Scheme – This document sets out the timetable for the preparation of the Local Development Documents. It identifies which Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents are to be produced and when.

Local Plan – The Local Plan sets out planning policies and allocations of land for development. It sets out where different types of development such as housing, shops and offices, are to be built during the plan period. Following commencement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) they have been superseded by Local Development Frameworks.

Local Strategic Partnership – The partnership is a non-statutory, non-executive body bringing together representatives of the public, private and voluntary sectors. The Local Strategic Partnership is responsible for the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the Sustainable Communities Strategy. In 2008, the Mid Sussex LSP was renamed the **Mid Sussex Partnership**.

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) – Introduced significant changes to the plan making process at all levels.

Planning Policy Statement – Issued by central government to replace the existing Planning Policy Guidance notes in order to provide greater clarity and to remove from national policy advice on practical implementation, which is better expressed as guidance rather than policy.

Proposals Map – The adopted Proposals Map illustrates all of the policies and proposals in the Development Plan Document and any saved policies that are included in the Local Development Framework.

Previously Developed Land – (Also termed as brownfield land). Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agriculture or forestry buildings). The definition covers the curtilage of the development.

Regional Strategy – This strategy sets out the policies for the region in relation to development and use of land and forms part of the development plan for Local Authorities. See South East Plan.

Section 106 Agreement – A binding agreement between the Council and a developer on the occasion of granting a planning permission, regarding matters linked to the proposed development. Used to secure matters necessary to render planning applications acceptable by offsetting the costs of the external effects of development, e.g. on local schools, which could not be secured through the imposition of planning conditions.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) – Areas identified by Natural England as being of special interest for their ecological or geological features.

Site Specific Allocations – These are allocations for specific or mixed uses of development contained in Development Plan Documents. The policies in the document will identify any specific requirements for individual proposals.

Spatial Planning – Planning which goes beyond traditional land uses to integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function. That will include policies which can impact on land use (for example by influencing the demands on or needs for development) but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the grant or refusal of planning permission and which may be implemented by other means²⁸ (Planning Advisory Service).

South East Plan – The South East Plan is the Regional Spatial Strategy for this region. It replaces the regional guidance set out in Regional Planning Guidance Note 9 (RPG9). It was adopted by the

²⁸ <http://www.pas.gov.uk/pas/core/page.do?pageId=12542>

Government in 2009 and sets out a spatial framework of strategic policies that will promote an integrated, coordinated and a more sustainable approach to development in the region up to 2026. The current government are proposing the revocation of Regional Spatial Strategies.

Stakeholders – Stakeholders include any person or organisation, local or national, which have a legitimate interest in what happens in our area.

Statement of Community Involvement – The Statement of Community Involvement is Mid Sussex District Council's formal policy to identify how and when local communities and stakeholders will be involved in the preparation of the documents to be included in the District's Local Development Framework. The Statement also sets out the process for consultation regarding planning applications that the District Council is responsible for determining.

Strategic Environmental Assessment – The European 'SEA Directive' (2001/42/EC) requires a formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use.

Supplementary Planning Documents – These documents provide supplementary information to the policies in the Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to independent examination.

Sustainability Appraisal – Sustainability Appraisal is a tool for appraising policies to ensure that they reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, economic and environmental factors). It is required under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act to be carried out on all Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents.

Sustainable Communities Strategy – The Sustainable Communities Strategy is an overarching vision for the district for the period 2008-2018. It is a high level, strategic expression of the aims of a wide range of partner agencies who work together as the Mid Sussex Partnership. A copy of the Mid Sussex Sustainable Community Strategy can be viewed on the Mid Sussex District Council website at: www.midsussex.gov.uk/page.cfm?pageid=3100.

Appendix 1 - Use Class Order Definition

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	Pubs and bars, i.e. places where the primary purpose is the sale and consumption of alcoholic drink on the premises.
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), b - for research and development of products or processes, or 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use for the provision of residential accommodation and care to people in need of care (other than those within class C3 - dwelling houses). - Use as a hospital or nursing home. - Use as a residential school, college or training centre.
C3	Dwelling Houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use as a dwelling house (whether or not as a sole or main residence), <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a - by a single person or by people living together as a family, or b - by not more than six residents living together as a single household (including a household where care is provided for residents).
D1	Non-residential institutions	<p>Any use not including a residential use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a - for the provision of any medical or health services except the use of premises attached to the residence of the consultant or practitioner, b - as a crèche, day nursery or day centre, c - for the provision of education, d - for the display of works of art (otherwise than for sale or hire) e - as a museum, f - as a public library or public reading room, g - as a public hall or exhibition hall, h - for, or in connection with, public worship or religious instruction.
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		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, launderettes, taxi or vehicle hire businesses, amusement centres, petrol filling stations, hostels, theatres or nightclubs.

Appendix 2 – Gross/ Net Completions 1st April 2009 – 31st March 2010

Site Address	Built Units	Losses	Net built
Truslers Bungalow Truslers Hill Lane Albourne	1	1	0
Cedar Cottage Albourne Farm Shaves Wood Lane Albourne	1	0	1
Adj 15 Gowers Close Ardingly	1	0	1
Meadcroft Church Lane Ardingly	0	1	-1
Nyes Hill Farm Wineham Lane Bolney	1	0	1
The Cottage Gate Manor Wykehurst Park Colwood Lane Bolney	1	0	1
Folders Farm Burgess Hill	1	0	1
Folders Farm Burgess Hill	12	0	12
Derwen 34 Folders Lane Burgess Hill	3	0	3
36 & 38 Folders Lane Burgess Hill	5	0	5
19 Doubledays Burgess Hill	2	1	1
297 Junction Road Burgess Hill	1	0	1
49 Manor Road Burgess Hill	0	1	-1
R/O 20-22 Church Road Burgess Hill	4	0	4
134 Lower Church Road Burgess Hill	2	0	2
R/O 5-7 Mill Road Burgess Hill	7	0	7
20-22 Church Road Burgess Hill	4	0	4
Fmr Knowles factory 73 Victoria Road Burgess Hill	26	0	26
91 Dunstall Avenue Burgess Hill	12	0	12
66 West Street Burgess Hill	1	0	1
66 West Street Burgess Hill	2	0	2
Hilton Park Hotel Tylers Green Cuckfield	1	0	1
Birch Trees Farm Cuckfield Road Ansty	1	0	1
241 Junction Road Burgess Hill	8	0	8
122-126 Holtye Road East Grinstead	7	0	7
192 London Road East Grinstead (f/f)	1	0	1
Adj 68 Estcots Drive East Grinstead	1	0	1
42 St James Road East Grinstead	3	1	2
Wenlock Edge Holtye Road East Grinstead	1	0	1
Adj 17 Old Road East Grinstead	1	0	1
10 St James Road East Grinstead	2	0	2
R/O Cumberworth & adj properties Cranston Road East Grinstead	4	0	4
Garages Crawford Way East Grinstead	3	0	3
Shovelstrode Beacon Holtye Road East Grinstead	4	1	3
R/O 17 College Lane East Grinstead	2	0	2
53 High Street East Grinstead	0	1	-1
2-4 Orchard Way East Grinstead	7	0	7
2-4 Orchard Way East Grinstead	15	0	15
75a Queens Road East Grinstead	2	1	1
2 & 3 West View Gardens East Grinstead	2	1	1
Adj Majella Ship Street East Grinstead	5	0	5
Mill Place Farm Kingscote East Grinstead	1	0	1
139 West Street East Grinstead	1	0	1
Adj West Lodge Harwoods Lane East Grinstead	2	0	2
16 Railway Approach East Grinstead	4	0	4
Queens Hall Queens Road East Grinstead	20	0	20
26 Railway Approach East Grinstead	2	0	2
1 Middle Row East Grinstead	6	0	6

145 West Street East Grinstead	3	0	3
The Gatehouse Dunnings Road East Grinstead	1	2	-1
The Beacon Coombe Hill Road East Grinstead	0	1	-1
Adj 12 Wellington Town Road East Grinstead	0	1	-1
St Johns Ambulance 39 Crawley Down Road East Grinstead	3	0	3
Chartwell House 230-232 London Road East Grinstead	14	0	14
135 Lingfield Road East Grinstead	2	1	1
Strath Cottage & 11-15 Copthorne Road Felbridge East Grinstead	5	0	5
Perching Manor Farm Edburton Road Fulking	1	0	1
Phase 1 west of Mackie Avenue Hassocks	6	0	6
Phase 2a west of Mackie Avenue Hassocks	7	0	7
Phase 1 west of Mackie Avenue Hassocks	15	0	15
Phase 1 west of Mackie Avenue Hassocks	34	0	34
Wilmington Lodge/Beech House Orchard Lane Hassocks	0	1	-1
Wilmington Lodge/Beech House Orchard Lane Hassocks	0	1	-1
The Heeler Centre Bridge House Station Approach East Hassocks	2	1	1
26a Lodge Lane Hassocks	1	0	1
Longview South Bank Hassocks	2	0	2
Adj 30 Shepherds Walk Hassocks	1	0	1
18-22 Franklynn Road Haywards Heath	5	0	5
18-22 Franklynn Road Haywards Heath	8	0	8
St Pauls Catholic College Oathall Avenue Haywards Heath	19	0	19
46/48 America Lane Haywards Heath	2	0	2
38 Lewes Road Haywards Heath	5	0	5
R/O 50 Lewes Road Haywards Heath	1	0	1
Maple Lodge Southdowns Park Haywards Heath	4	0	4
Didar Tandoori 25 Boltro Road Haywards Heath	1	0	1
Kings Church Elizabeth House 13 Heath Road Haywards Heath	4	0	4
Kings Church Elizabeth House 13 Heath Road Haywards Heath	6	0	6
49 Sydney Road Haywards Heath	5	0	5
Humewood Cottage Church Lane Horsted Keynes	1	0	1
Hope Baptist Chapel 141 Western Road Hurstpierpoint	1	0	1
Pooh Corner St Georges Lane Hurstpierpoint	1	0	1
Washbrooks Farm Brighton Road Hurstpierpoint	1	0	1
Lacroma Brighton Road Hurstpierpoint	1	0	1
Commerce Cars South Avenue Hurstpierpoint	4	0	4
Adj 12 Willow Way Hurstpierpoint	1	0	1
Bacons Farm Sloop Lane Scaynes Hill	0	1	-1
Former Brighton Sun Club Hamshaw Sloop Lane Scaynes Hill	0	1	-1
25 Horsham Road Pease Pottage	1	0	1
12-16 & 11-17 West Park Road Handcross	5	0	5
12-16 & 11-17 West Park Road Handcross	6	0	6
63 Horsham Road Pease Pottage Crawley	0	1	-1
Manor Farm Chilling Street Sharpthorne	0	1	-1
Hexham Brookhill Road Copthorne	1	0	1
Wygates Copthorne Bank Copthorne	1	0	1
Lynesta/Woodside/Brookhill Garage Brookhill Road Copthorne	0	2	-2
Blue Firs Sandy Lane Crawley Down	1	1	0
R/O 7 Sunnyhill Close Crawley Down	3	0	3
Stanmay Copthorne Common Road Copthorne	0	1	-1
Totals	378	25	353