

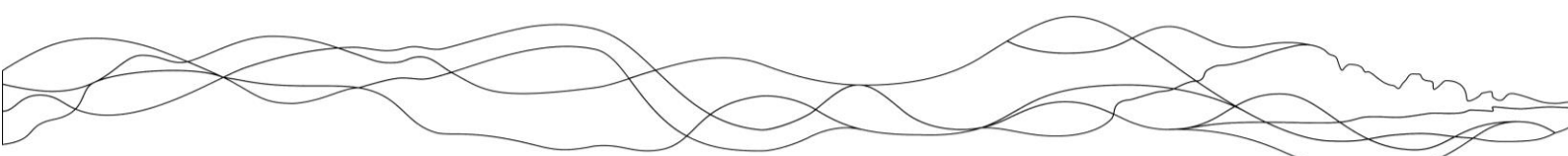


South Downs National Park Authority

Authority Monitoring Report

01 April 2017- 31 March 2018

December 2018



Executive Summary

This is the fourth Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) produced by the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA). It reports on a number of planning documents such as the emerging South Downs Local Plan, the Community Infrastructure Levy, numerous neighbourhood development plans and adopted and emerging waste and minerals plans. The most important long-term function of this edition of the AMR will be to provide baseline data against which to measure the effectiveness of policies in the South Downs Local Plan, which is currently at examination. The AMR reports on the financial year 2017-18, which is the fourth year of the 2014-2033 plan period for the emerging South Downs Local Plan.

The AMR reports progress on the timetable and milestones for the preparation of documents set out in the Local Development Scheme. The reporting year saw further work on the South Downs Local Plan resulting in submission of the first Local Plan for the whole of the South Downs National Park to the Government for examination in April 2018. The public hearings for the plan started in Mid November 2018. The SDNPA met its Duty to Cooperate with all relevant partners and signed statements of common ground with all local authorities covered by the National Park and a number of other organisations.

This report considers the policy performance of existing and emerging policies across the National Park, and trends against various indicators including those directly affected by the planning process as well as those more indirectly affected. The list of indicators reflects the draft indicators in the South Downs Local Plan. An output is set out for each indicator followed by a brief commentary highlighting the key findings of the output and relating these back to local and Government policies. There are a number of interesting findings highlighted in the 2018 South Downs National Park AMR relating to both process and delivery:

Process

- The South Downs Local Plan was submitted for examination in April 2018 and Public hearings took place in November and December 2018.
- The Joint West Sussex Minerals Sites Plan underwent examination and was adopted in July 2018.

A Thriving, Living Landscape

- A pilot study was completed earlier this year to test the use of Satellite Imagery (direct earth observation) to monitor key environmental indicators. An update of this work will be reported on next year.
- To date the SDNPA have adopted five Village Design Statements. There is also work being carried out on a new toolkit to support communities in preparing the landscape led Village Design Statements

People Connected with Places

- Planning permission was granted for seven extensions or improvements to community sports facilities in Petersfield, Lewes and Liss.
- The visitor survey which is completed every three years is taking place this autumn and the results of this will be reported on within the Partnership Management Plan.

Towards a Sustainable Future

- A net total of 296 new homes were completed in the National Park in 2017-18 which exceeds the number set per annum in the Submission Local Plan (250).
- There is an up-to-date five year supply of deliverable housing sites in the South Downs National Park, both against the proposed provision figure in the South Downs Local Plan and against the benchmarks for specific areas of the National Park set out in Joint Core Strategies.
- 64% of new homes were built on previously developed land.

- Five Neighbourhood Plans were made during the Monitoring Period – Amberley, East Meon, Lavant, Liss and Woodmancote. Lewes is now at Examination (November 2018) and Petworth was also made in July 2018.
- 2017-18 saw the completion of 7810m² of gross new employment floorspace balanced by the demolition of a nearly equal amount.
- There were 36 (12.2%) affordable dwellings completed in the National Park in the reporting year.

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I. Introduction

- I.1 The Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) is an annual document produced in each year of the Plan Period which reports on the progress of planning policy making and on the effectiveness of adopted planning policies in influencing patterns and levels of development. In addition to the emerging South Downs Local Plan, there are also several Joint Core Strategies covering East Hampshire, Lewes¹, Wealden, Winchester and Worthing. The adopted plan in East Hampshire sets a requirement for significant amounts of development, and the implementation of the policies in that and the Wealden Joint Core Strategy needs to be monitored.
- I.2 This AMR complies with all relevant Government legislation and guidance including the Town and Country Planning Act 2004, the Localism Act 2012, the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, the Housing and Planning Act 2016, National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)² and Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG).
- I.3 The statutory requirements of monitoring reports include, in brief, the following:
- An update on progress on plan preparation against the Local Development Scheme;
 - Details of any extant policies that we are not implementing;
 - The number of net additional dwellings delivered against any Local Plan requirements that apply to any specific part of our area;
 - Reporting on activities relating to self-build
 - An update on neighbourhood development orders and neighbourhood development plans;
 - Information on the Community Infrastructure Levy, where applicable;
 - Activities we have carried out to meet our Duty to Co-operate with other bodies.
- I.4 In order to meet the requirements of the NPPF and NPG we have to monitor the housing developments expected to come forward over the next fifteen years, the commercial developments, and the number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches in our area. We also have a more general need to monitor the impacts of Local Plan policies in order to assess their effectiveness. We need to identify any cases where certain policies are failing to deliver and may require action.
- I.5 The Monitoring Indicators have been derived from the draft monitoring indicators included in the Submission version of the South Downs Local Plan. Not all the draft indicators are being monitored this year, since monitoring systems are still being put in place in preparation for the adoption of the Local Plan in 2019; however, the number of indicators monitored is still greater than in 2017. The numbering system for the indicators corresponds to the numbers used in the Local Plan and the numbering in this document is therefore non-continuous. Please refer to the glossary in the South Downs Local Plan: Submission version for an explanation of the technical terms used in this report.

¹ Policies SP1 and SP2 were quashed insofar as they relate to the SDNP in the High Court on 20th March 2017

² This 2018 AMR references the 2012 version of the NPPF

2. Progress against the Local Development Scheme

Local Development Scheme: Progress on Implementation

- 2.1 This section of the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) reviews the progress made on a number of development plan documents by the National Park Authority (NPA) in relation to the timetable and milestones set out in the relevant Local Development Schemes (LDS). It focuses on progress made during the reporting year April 2017 to March 2018.
- 2.2 Firstly, an update is provided on the whole LDS, which covers all local development documents currently being prepared by the National Park Authority. There is an update on the emerging South Downs Local Plan followed by an update on all local plan policies currently operating within the National Park including joint core strategies. There is an update on the community infrastructure levy (CIL). Finally, there is an update on all the waste and minerals plans that cover the National Park.

Local Development Scheme

- 2.3 The sixth revision of the LDS was approved by Planning Committee in October 2018. The LDS includes the updated programme for the emerging South Downs Local Plan, the Minerals and Waste Plans undertaken jointly with County Councils, the proposed Shoreham Cement Works Area Action Plan (AAP) and various Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). The timelines for which are set out in appendix I of this document.

South Downs Local Plan

- 2.4 The South Downs Local Plan covers the whole of the National Park and it is the first time that it has been planned as a single entity. It follows on from the State of the South Downs National Park Report (2012) and the Partnership Management Plan (2013). It is a single 'all in one' local plan rather than separate development plan documents such as a core strategy and allocations document. On adoption the South Downs Local Plan will replace all the joint core strategies and saved local plan policies. There are currently 1,026 policies currently operating within the National Park (other than those relating to minerals and waste) and they will be replaced by just 96 policies, which is a 94% reduction.
- 2.5 The timeline for the preparation of the South Downs Local Plan is set out on the website and table I.1 below.

Local Plan stage	Regulation	Date
Options Consultation	18	February-April 2014
Preferred Options Consultation	18	September-October 2015
Submission Consultation	19	September-November 2017
Submission to Secretary of State	22	April 2018
Examination	24	ongoing
Adoption	26	Spring 2019

Table I.1: Timeline for Local Plan preparation

- 2.6 The main milestone that has been achieved is that the Submission version of the South Downs Local Plan was submitted for examination at the end of April 2018. This triggered its examination in public which will end on the receipt of the final inspector's report.
- 2.7 Work also progressed on a large number of evidence based studies to support the Local Plan and have been uploaded to the website on the Core Document Library Page:
<https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/planning/national-park-local-plan/local-plan-examination/core-document-library/>

Neighbourhood Development Plans

- 2.8 Full details on the 54 neighbourhood development plans (NDP) in various stages of development across the National Park are set out in chapter seven of this report. It is important that they progress in a timely fashion so that there are no policy gaps in the development plan for the National Park.

Joint Core Strategies

- 2.9 In order to ensure that up-to-date planning policies were put in place for as much of the National Park as possible, the NPA has worked on Joint Core Strategies with those local authorities with a significant population and/or land area within the National Park or those local authorities which were well-advanced in the preparation of a Core Strategy. The Joint Core Strategies for Winchester and Wealden Districts were adopted in 2013, and the East Hampshire Joint Core Strategy was adopted in 2014.
- 2.10 The Lewes Joint Core Strategy was adopted by the NPA on 23rd June 2016 and by Lewes District Council on 11 May 2016. Following a Judicial Review made by Wealden District Council policies SP1 and SP2 of the Lewes JCS insofar as they apply to the South Downs National Park were quashed at the High Court on 20 March 2017.

Saved Local Plan Policies

- 2.11 There are also a large number of 'saved' Local Plan policies operating within the National Park. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, there was a period of transition from the previous local plan system to the Local Development Framework system, whereby some of the policies in adopted Local Plans were 'saved'. Some have in turn been replaced by Joint Core Strategy policies. In due course they will all be replaced by the South Downs Local Plan on adoption.
- 2.12 The full list of saved local plan and Joint Core Strategy policies are set out in appendix 2 of the Local Plan. They include policies from the following adopted local plans:
- Adur District Local Plan (1996)
 - Arun District Local Plan (2003)
 - Brighton and Hove Local Plan (2005)
 - Chichester District Local Plan First Review (1999)
 - Eastbourne Borough Plan (2003)
 - East Hampshire Joint Core Strategy (2014)
 - East Hampshire Local Plan Second Review (2006)
 - Horsham Core Strategy (2007)
 - Lewes District Local Plan (2003)
 - Lewes Joint Core Strategy (excluding policies SP1 and SP2)
 - Mid Sussex Local Plan (2004)

- Wealden District (Incorporating Part of the South Downs National Park) Core Strategy Local Plan (2013)
- Wealden Local Plan (1998) (non-statutory Wealden Local Plan, 2005)
- Winchester District Joint Core Strategy (2013)
- Winchester District Local Plan Review (2006)
- Worthing Core Strategy (2011)
- Worthing Local Plan (2003)

2.13 It should be noted that several districts and boroughs such as Chichester and Horsham have adopted new development plans for those part of their districts and borough that lie outside the National Park. However, saved local plan policies from the older Local Plans listed above will continue to operate within the National Park until the adoption of the South Downs Local Plan.

Local Plan Policies not being Implemented

2.14 There are four extant local plan allocations as of 1st April 2018 within the National Park which have not yet been fully developed. Three of these are sites allocated for housing, and one is a site allocated for employment uses.

Housing

2.15 Large sites continue to deliver housing numbers with 94 being built out at King Edward Hospital in Midhurst and in the reporting year and 42 at Causeway Farm, Petersfield

2.16 North Street Quarter in Lewes is due to deliver 416 dwellings and is a strategic site in the Submission version of the Local Plan but has not commenced as yet.

Employment

2.17 Hampers Common, Petworth (Chichester District Local Plan 1999): Please note that this site is allocated for employment uses under policy WS4 of the Petworth NDP that was adopted in July 2018.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

2.18 In April 2017 the National Park Authority introduced the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) to replace the old S106 agreements. As of the end of March 2018, we had collected £197,481.49 from CIL.

A proportion of CIL income is passed directly to the local Parish or Town Council affected by the development – 25 per cent where there is a Neighbourhood Plan and 15 per cent where there is no Neighbourhood Plan.

The parishes received their first payments, totalling £31,425.22 in April 2018.

We are currently creating the Infrastructure Business Plan (IBP), a list of agreed infrastructure projects to be funded through the CIL.

Minerals and Waste

2.19 The SDNPA is responsible for planning for the future management of waste and production of minerals within the South Downs National Park. We are working in partnership with the three County Councils (East Sussex, Hampshire, and West Sussex) and Brighton & Hove City Council, and have adopted the following joint local plans:

- [East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Plan \(2013\)](#)
- [Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan \(2013\)](#)
- [West Sussex Waste Plan \(2014\)](#)
- [West Sussex Joint Minerals Plan \(2018\)](#)
- [Joint South Downs National Park Authority, East Sussex County Council and Brighton & Hove City Council Waste and Minerals Sites Plan](#)

2.20 The SDNPA is also working in partnership with East Sussex County Council and Brighton & Hove City Council on a the East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Local Plan Review. A Regulation 18 consultation on this plan took place in autumn 2017. The milestones for this plan are set out in appendix 1.

2.21 The JMLP was submitted to the Secretary of State in June 2017. The public examination hearing sessions were held in Chichester between Tuesday 19 September and Thursday 28 September 2017 in line with the SDNPA Local Development Scheme. Subsequent to the hearing sessions, the Inspector proposed a number of modifications to the JMLP and those were consulted upon in early 2018. This consultation was approved by a National Park Authority meeting in December 2017.

2.22 Following the consultation, the modifications and the representations received on them were submitted to the Inspector for his consideration. On 30 May 2018, the Inspector issued his final report on the West Sussex and South Downs Joint Minerals Plan. It confirms the Plan is sound and legally compliant subject to a number of modifications (see link below for the report and Modifications) including the requirement to produce a single issue review of Soft Sand policies. In July 2018, both the National Park Authority and West Sussex County Council considered and adopted the JMLP. The JMLP replaces the WSCC Minerals Plan (2003), forms part of the statutory development plan for the Plan Area and provides a set of modern, NPPF compliant policies.

In accordance with the adoption of the JMLP, work has now commenced on the Single Issue Review for Soft Sand. It is anticipated that Regulation 18 Consultation will take place in early 2019 in accordance with the LDS. The Single Issue Review is scheduled for adoption in 2020.

<https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/about-the-council/policies-and-reports/environment-planning-and-waste-policy-and-reports/minerals-and-waste-policy/joint-minerals-local-plan/>

<https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/about-the-council/policies-and-reports/environment-planning-and-waste-policy-and-reports/minerals-and-waste-policy/single-issue-soft-sand-review/>

2.23 Progress on joint minerals and waste local plans since April 2014 and monitoring of already adopted plans will be reported in the Monitoring Reports produced by Hampshire County Council, East Sussex County Council and West Sussex County Council. For further information please see the most recent reports:

- <https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/planning/development/mineralsandwaste/amr1>
- <http://www3.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/planning-policy-home.htm>
- <https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-plans-and-policies/environment-planning-and-waste-plans-and-policies/minerals-and-waste-policy/monitoring-reports/>

3. Duty to Cooperate

- 3.1 National park authorities are responsible for planning policy and development management within their respective national parks. However, the districts, boroughs, city and county councils are responsible for other statutory functions including housing, transport and education. Partnership working and cooperation is therefore fundamental to the successful operation of the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) given the responsibilities of these different organisations, the size of the National Park and the number of districts and boroughs it covers. The Duty to Cooperate is a fundamental part of cross-boundary planning, and the local planning authority's monitoring report must give details of what action they have taken during the period covered by the AMR.
- 3.2 In support of the South Downs Local Plan a series of key cross boundary strategic issues have been identified as:
- Conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the area
 - Conserving and enhancing the region's biodiversity (including green infrastructure issues)
 - The delivery of new homes, including affordable homes and pitches for Gypsies and Travellers.
 - The promotion of sustainable tourism
 - Development of the rural economy
 - Improving the efficiency of transport networks by enhancing the proportion of travel by sustainable modes and promoting policies which reduce the need to travel.
- 3.3 These key issues have been shared with representatives of many local authorities, county councils, statutory agencies and local groups within and adjoining the National Park. They are used as the basis for making representations on local plan consultations outside the National Park and identifying key areas of work.

Local Plan and the Duty to Cooperate Statement

- 3.4 The SDNPA published a Duty to Cooperate Statement in April 2018 as part of the evidence base for the Submission South Downs Local Plan. This statement provides full details of cross-boundary working and duty to cooperate activities up until April 2018.
- 3.5 Most duty to cooperate activity took place in the period up to 27 April 2018, in conjunction with the preparation of the submission Local Plan. Nevertheless, the duty to cooperate is ongoing. The highlights of this cross boundary working that took place within this monitoring year are set out below.

Partner local authorities and other key bodies

- 3.6 The SDNPA has a strong culture of working with its 15 partner local authorities which overlap geographically with the National Park boundary. For seven of these authorities the National Park deals directly with all planning questions, advice and applications. The other five authorities deal with the majority of these applications within their respective administrative areas on behalf of the National Park through hosted arrangements. This way of working requires considerable cross-authority understanding of the issues, and coordination is managed through regular meetings and working groups of officers (including Heads of Service) across the National Park. The SDNPA is also the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority for the National Park area, and works closely with its County Council partners to coordinate joint plan-making across the area. The SDNPA also works closely with Natural England in particular, with respect to upholding purpose 1 of the National Park.

Ashdown Forest

- 3.7 A major part of the Authority's Duty to Cooperate work this year has focused on Ashdown Forest and issues of air quality and nitrogen deposition. This has arisen from the challenge by Wealden District Council in the High Court, which resulted in the quashing of policies SPI and SP2 of the Lewes Joint Core Strategy, insofar as they apply to the administrative areas of the SDNPA in March 2017. The SDNPA set up, and now chair and service an officer group on Ashdown Forest in order to move forward on the issues raised by the High Court decision. The purposes of the group are to work collaboratively on Ashdown Forest and share information arising from our HRA work. The group is made up of 12 local planning authorities including Wealden and Lewes District Councils plus Natural England and two county councils.
- 3.8 A Statement of Common Ground (SCG) has been prepared and signed by 11 authorities and Natural England. Wealden District Council did not sign the SCG. The SCG is published as part of the core document library and further details are set out in the Duty to Cooperate Statement. The working group has continued to meet on a regular basis with the aim of working collaboratively and sharing information.

Cross-boundary organisations

- 3.9 The SDNPA is involved in the work of a number of cross boundary organisations, the largest and most significant of which to the National Park is the Coastal West Sussex and Greater Brighton Strategic Planning Board. This is made up of a number of local planning authorities namely Adur, Arun, Brighton & Hove, Chichester, Horsham, Lewes, Mid Sussex, the South Downs National Park Authority, West Sussex County Council and Worthing. The National Park covers a large swathe of land running the full length of the sub-region.
- 3.10 The West Sussex and Greater Brighton Strategic Planning Board has been progressing the objectives of the Local Strategic Statement 2 (LSS2). This sets out strategic objectives and spatial priorities for the sub-region. This document forms an interim position for the sub-region in advance of the preparation of LSS3.
- 3.11 The Board commissioned and published an evidence based study by GL Hearn "Defining the HMA and FEMA" in February 2017, which will inform the geographical extent of future evidence gathering and strategic planning activities undertaken on a sub-regional basis. Following on from that work Crawley Borough Council were asked to join the group.
- 3.12 The Board has decided to commence a full review of the LSS to be accompanied by an up to date strategic evidence base. The Board met on 04 September 2017 and agreed to:
- robustly and creatively explore options for meeting the unmet needs across the Board area, starting by leaving 'no stone unturned' within the respective administrative boundary for the period up to 2030 and for these options to inform Local Plan reviews
 - prepare a Local Strategic Statement 3 covering the period 2030 to 2050
 - to provide an evidence base for the preparation of a Local Strategic Statement 3
- Full details of the Board's work and the September report are set out in the Duty to Cooperate Statement.
- 3.13 Collaborative working among planning policy officers across East Sussex has been long-established through the Planning Liaison Group (chief planning officers) and the East Sussex Local Plan Managers Group. In addition, the East Sussex Strategic Planning Members Group (ESSPMG) was set up in 2013 to enhance and endorse cooperation at the political level. The

group consists of the portfolio holders for planning assisted by officers from all local authorities in East Sussex, including SDNPA.

3.14 There has also been regular attendance at officer liaison meetings as follows:

- ✓ West Sussex Chief Planning Officers Group (CPOG)
- ✓ West Sussex Planning Policy Officers Group (PPOG)
- ✓ East Sussex Local Plan Managers Group
- ✓ Hampshire & Isle of Wight Planning Officers Group (HIPOG)
- ✓ Development Plans Group (DPG) (sub group of HIPOG)
- ✓ Planning Research Liaison Group (PRLG) – (sub group of HIPOG)
- ✓ Hampshire Alliance for Rural Affordable Housing (HARAH).

3.15 The following key actions have taken place in relation to the duty to cooperate during the monitoring period:

- Statements of Common Ground have been signed with the following local authorities:
 - ✓ Ashdown Forest Working Group (11 authorities, excludes Wealden District Council)
 - ✓ Adur and Worthing Councils
 - ✓ Arun District Council
 - ✓ Brighton and Hove City Council
 - ✓ Chichester District Council
 - ✓ East Hampshire District Council
 - ✓ Horsham District Council
 - ✓ Lewes District Council
 - ✓ Mid Sussex District Council
 - ✓ Wealden District Council
 - ✓ Winchester District Council
 - ✓ West Sussex County Council
 - ✓ East Sussex County Council
 - ✓ Hampshire County Council
 - ✓ Environment Agency (Position Statement)
- A programme of joint studies to provide an evidence base for Brighton & West Sussex Local Strategic Statement 3 was agreed by the Strategic Planning Board in January 2018.
- The West Sussex Minerals and Waste Local Plan underwent examination with a joint SDNPA and West Sussex team providing evidence to the examination. The Plan was adopted in July 2018.
- East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Local Plan Review Regulation 18 consultation jointly undertaken in Autumn 2017.

Further joint working

- 3.16 Work has progressed on the Heathlands Reunited project. The project is now in its third year. Throughout last winter from September 2017-March 2018 partners continued with their practical management works funded by the project. Works are funded on 34 heathland sites across the project area. The project partners have completed work to restore, recreate and reconnect heathland.
- 3.17 The Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy has been agreed by the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership, which consists of some 19 interested organisations (mostly local authorities). Work is ongoing to seek mitigation through financial contribution to the strategic measures set out in the strategy.
- 3.18 Joint working with Natural England and East Hampshire District Council (EHDC) in the Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA to ensure a consistent approach is applied in relation to development within the 400m and 5km buffer zones surrounding the SPA. A joint SPD was adopted by SDNPA and EHDC and the two authorities continue to work together, with Waverley District Council, to maintain this consistent approach.
- 3.19 Joint working with Brighton & Hove City Council has progressed on an updated Gypsy Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Assessment to cover the whole of Brighton and Hove including the National Park part of the unitary area.
- 3.20 The SDNPA has continued to work with the three relevant Local Enterprise Partnerships namely South East, Enterprise M3 and Coast to Capital. Our input has focused on the green infrastructure role played by the National Park, and strategically important transport lines and improvements to them.

4. List of indicators

- 4.1 Figure 10.2 of the Submission South Downs Local Plan sets out the monitoring and implementation framework for the plan. All the indicators that are currently monitored are included in this AMR along with a target, output and commentary. It should be noted that there are a number of indicators in Figure 10.2 that cannot be currently monitored. Work is underway to ensure that all indicators contained in the adoption version of the Local Plan will be monitored.
- 4.2 All the indicators in this AMR have a prefix which denotes their source:
- Those set out in the Submission Local Plan, have the prefix SDLP.
 - Relevant Joint Core Strategies indicators have the prefix JCS.
 - Miscellaneous national indicators have the prefix NAT.

5. A Thriving, Living Landscape

Indicator SDLP2: Increase in multiple provision of ecosystem services

Policy monitored: Core Policy SD2: Ecosystems Services

Target:

- 5.1 Ensure that all development has a net positive impact on the ability of the natural environment to deliver ecosystem services.

Output:

Original score	Multifunctionality	Area (Ha)	% of Park
0	Unmet	34539.15	20.90
0.01 - 0.4	Low	15493.00	9.37
0.4 - 0.6	Medium	61556.70	37.25
0.6 - 1	High	36873.22	22.31
1+	Exceeding	14580.75	8.82
	Total	163042.81	--
	Undefined	2225.12	1.35

Table 5.1: Levels of ecosystem service multifunctionality in the National Park, by area covered.

Commentary:

- 5.2 Ecosystem services are the goods and services we get from nature. The table shows the percentage of land area within the National Park that has the potential to deliver multiple ecosystem services. These are categorised as ‘unmet’, ‘low’, ‘medium’, ‘high’ and ‘exceeding’ in terms of their ability to meet societal demand for ecosystem services as assessed by the EcoServ model. In areas where there is significant demand, but capacity to meet this demand is lacking across a range of services – this is categorised as unmet. Areas where demand and capacity is being met for some services, but where significant demand may still remain, are categorised as low or medium. Those areas where both demand and capacity is being met across a range of services are categorised as ‘high’ or ‘exceeding’. These are generally the areas that are being managed well in terms of their Ecosystem Services.

Through the effective delivery of our planning policies, we would also expect that the area of the National Park that has the capacity to deliver enhanced Ecosystem Services and fully meet societal demands will increase. We would want to see an increase in the percentage area of the National Park that falls within the ‘high’ and ‘exceeding’ categories over time. The table has not been updated and remains a baseline indicator.

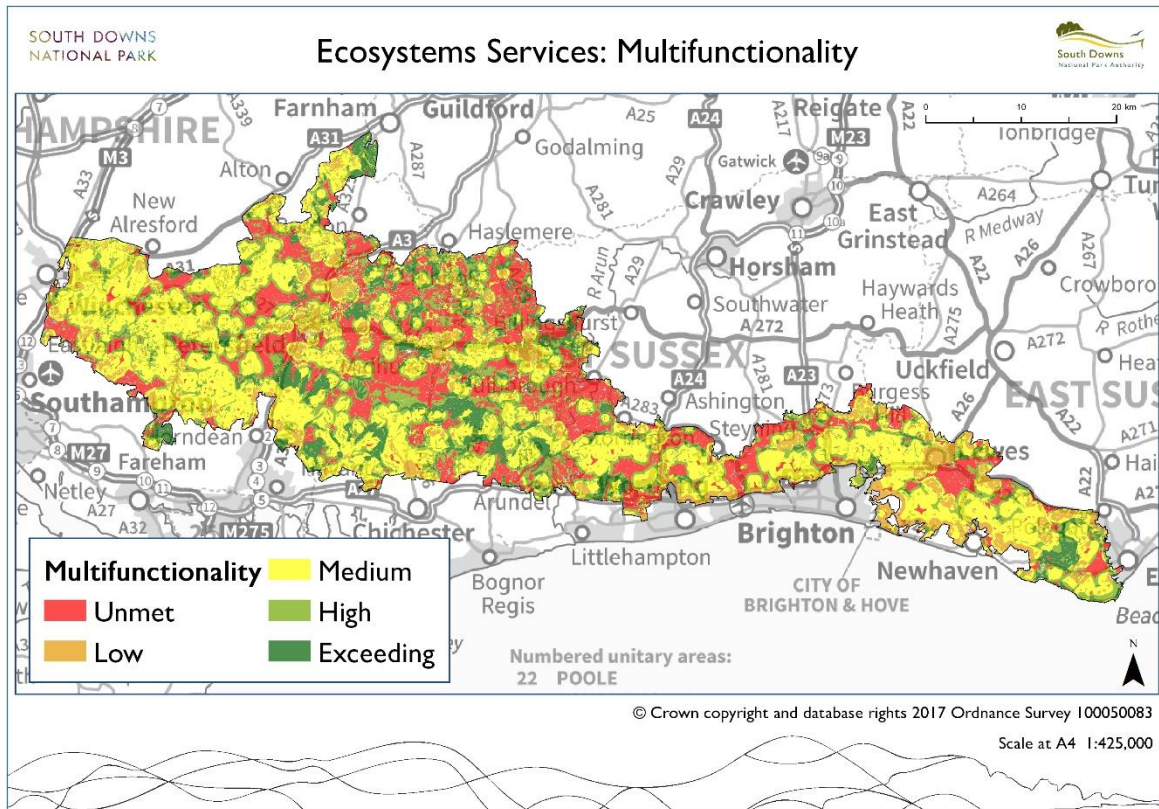


Figure 5.1: Levels of ecosystem service multifunctionality in the National Park

Indicator SDLP3: The value of key Natural Capital assets is maintained or enhanced

Policy monitored: Strategic Policy SD2:

Target:

5.3 Ensure that all development has a net positive impact on the ability of the natural environment to deliver ecosystem services.

Output: (see below)

Commentary:

5.4 South Downs National Park Authority undertook a pilot earlier this year to test the use of Satellite Imagery (direct earth observation) to monitor these factors. The pilot showed that it would be possible to do this, but it needed more work to develop this into a reliable method of annual reporting. We hope to bring this into a method of reporting that meets the needs of the AMR in the near future and other key project work.

We also have the baseline set of accounts which will be refined as we find more accurate ways to value our Natural Capital assets, and the flows associated with them.

Indicator SDLP5: change in land use

Policy monitored: Strategic Policy SD4 Landscape Character

Target:

5.5 Landscape Character conserved and enhance. Restoration of lost or degraded landscape features

Output: (See below)

Commentary:

5.6 South Downs National Park Authority undertook a pilot earlier this year to test the use of Satellite Imagery (direct earth observation) to monitor these factors. The pilot showed that it would be possible to do this, but it needed more work to develop this into a reliable method of annual reporting. We hope to bring this into a method of reporting that meets the needs of the AMR in the near future and other key project work.

Indicator SDLP7: Number of Local Landscape Character Assessments prepared

Policy monitored: Strategic Policy SD4: Landscape Character

Target:

5.7 Landscape character conserved and enhanced

Output:

5.8 During the reporting year there have been no further Local Landscape Character Assessments prepared in the South Downs National Park.

Commentary:

5.9 The SDNPA have not endorsed any Local Landscape Character Assessments (LLCAs) which have been produced in the National Park. We're working with a number of communities across the National Park that are producing LLCAs to ensure these documents are prepared appropriately. The production of these documents is heavily reliant on local volunteers, so predicting the production of LLCA is difficult, we will continue to support communities preparing LLCA and update the SDNPA as and when LLCA are endorsed

5.10 The SDNPA are currently updating the community led planning toolkit to encourage communities to incorporate landscape character assessments into Village Design Statements, this follows the landscape led approach to design which is set out in the South Downs Local Plan. This new toolkit will encourage communities to take a landscape led approach to design and ensure the critical matter of landscape is considered by communities when preparing Village Design Statements or Local Landscape Character Assessments

Indicator SDLP9: Number of Village Design Statements adopted

Policy monitored: Strategic Policy SD5: Design

Target:

5.11 There is no target relating to Village Design Statements.

Output:

5.12 To date the SDNPA have adopted 5 VDS prepared by the following villages:

- Liss VDS (July 2014)
- Worldham VDS (September 2015)
- East Dean and Friston VDS (April 2016)
- Lodsworth VDS (October 2016)
- Buriton VDS (August 2017)

Commentary:

5.13 A Village Design Statement describes the distinctive character of the village and the surrounding countryside. It draws up design principles based on the distinctive local character which helps planners and developers to understand local issues. The SDNPA can adopt VDS as Supplementary Planning Documents and those already adopted are listed above. Although there are no additional Village design Statements in the reporting year, the following are due to come forward in the next six months:

- Selborne VDS
- Hambledon VDS
- West Meon VDS

We are also starting work on landscape led VDS with Jevington and Easebourne. There is also work being carried out on a new toolkit to support communities in preparing the landscape led Village Design Statement

Indicator SDLP12: Percentage of the National Park that is relatively tranquil for its area

Policy monitored: Strategic Policy SD7: Relative Tranquillity

Target:

5.14 Conservation and enhancement of relative tranquillity

Output:

Relative Tranquillity	Area (Ha)	% of Nat. Park
Low	23,585.94	14.27
Vulnerable	66,597.68	40.30
Intermediate	36,595.19	22.14
High	38,239.02	23.14
Total	165,017.83	
Undefined	250.10	0.15

Table 5.2: Levels of tranquillity in the National Park, by area covered

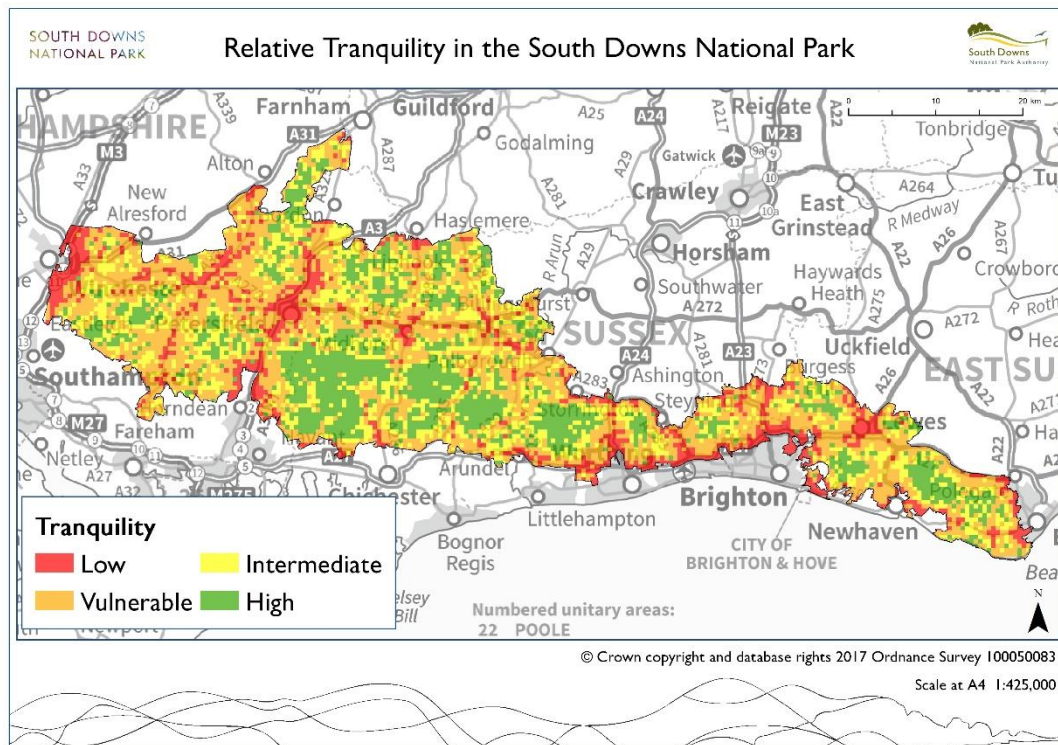


Figure 5.2: Levels of tranquillity in the National Park

Commentary:

5.15 The table shows the percentage of land area within the National Park that falls within a range of scores for each category of ‘relative tranquillity’. This is expressed as a range from low, vulnerable, intermediate and high. For monitoring purposes, the category described as ‘medium’ in the Local Plan is subdivided into ‘vulnerable’ and ‘intermediate’. In terms of future monitoring the focus will be on those areas that fall within the vulnerable category. These form the most significant part of the National Park, and are also those areas that are most susceptible to change or impacts. Through the effective delivery of our planning policies, we would also expect that the relative tranquillity of these areas would be improved or enhanced. We would want to see an increase in the percentage area of the National Park that falls within the intermediate and high categories over time. This is data carried forward from last year’s AMR. We will not be doing a repeat survey every year. The aim will be to do a repeat survey at some stage during the next 3-4 years – dependent on being granted the necessary resources. We are investigating the possibility of the next survey being a citizen science project, much like we have done with the Dark Night Skies,

Indicator SDLP13: Percentage of the National Park considered to have a dark night sky

Policy monitored: Strategic Policy SD8: Dark Night Skies

Target:

5.16 To be considered a dark sky of sufficient quality by the International Dark-Sky Association, values of 20 magnitudes per arc second must be achieved. Sky brightness is measured in magnitudes per arc second. Skies with values of between 20 and 20.99 are rated as having

'bronze' level darkness, values of 21 or more represent 'silver' level darkness; there are no 'gold' level dark skies in the National Park. The target is to maintain the percentage of the National Park with skies of bronze level darkness, and increase the percentage with skies of silver level darkness.

Output:

5.17 Currently approximately 66% of the total SDNPA area has skies of Bronze darkness level or higher, and 3% has skies of Silver darkness level. See figure 5.3 below.

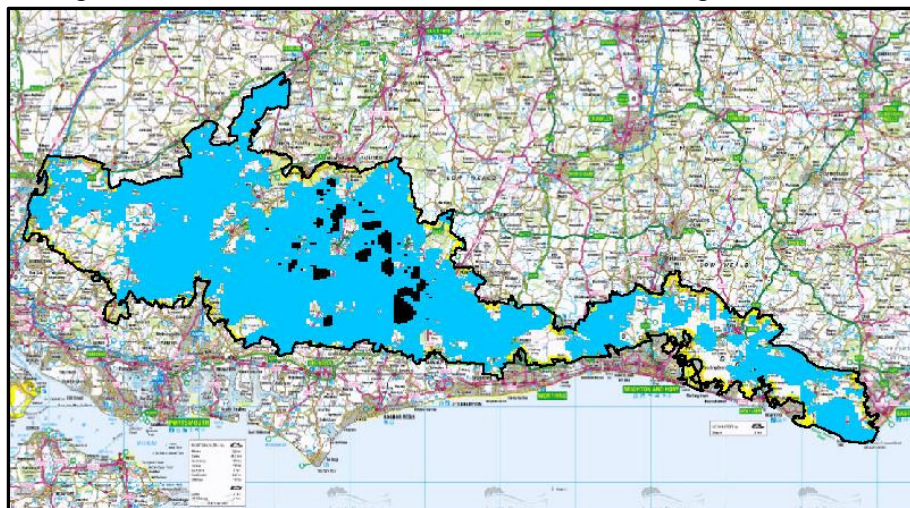


Figure 5.3: Areas of the National Park considered to have a dark night sky.

(Note: Areas with “Bronze level” dark skies are coloured blue and those with “Silver level” skies are coloured black.)

Commentary:

5.18 In 2016, the whole South Downs National Park was designated an International Dark Skies Reserve. Within this, an area of 418km² was designated a ‘core’ area and a further, peripheral boundary was drawn around that, enclosing an area of 1,104km², equivalent to the area with bronze level skies. Recent changes in street lighting have produced a measured improvement in sky quality, around the 0.3 to 0.4 difference, and the aim is to further increase the value with sympathetic lighting and general behavioural change. In general, large scale development around and in the National Park poses the greatest threat to dark skies as this is the most noticeable source of light pollution. It has been estimated that 94% of the current threats to the dark skies lie outside the boundary of the Bronze level areas, and around 85% outside the National Park boundary. This data is from 2016/17 Annual Monitoring Report as there is no update, however there are plans to carry out further local mapping later this year for the next Report in 2019.

Indicator SDLPI4*³: Area, condition and connectivity of target priority habitats

Policies monitored: Strategic Policy SD9: Biodiversity and Geodiversity; Development Management Policy SD11: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows

Target:

³ * Asterisks next to indicators denote those that are also monitored within the Partnership Management Plan (PMP).

5.19 A well-managed and better connected network of habitats in the National Park

Output:

Habitat	Area (ha)	Area in a favourable condition (ha)	% in a favourable condition (2017)	% in a favourable condition (2016)
Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland	2,975	2,388	81%	80%
Calcareous grassland	3,105	1,313	42%	42%
Lowland heath	1,492	136	10%	9%
Neutral grassland	1419	457	32%	32%

Table 5.3: Percentage of target priority habitats in a favourable condition (from AMR 2017)

Commentary:

5.20 There has been little to no change in the area and condition of priority habitats in SSSIs. Following the production of our calcareous grassland assessment in 2016 the South Downs National Park Authority have been working with the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre and Local Authority partners to design a sustainable and robust way forward in the regular monitoring of our Local Wildlife Sites. The hope is that we will then be able to report on the condition of these habitats on a rotational five year cycle. The Habitat Connectivity Study has been completed and will be useful to inform development proposals and projects in the National Park. We are just now finishing the development of the connectivity tool which will enable us to monitor this indicator more accurately in the future.

Indicator SDLPI5 (PMP9): Population and distribution of priority species

Policy monitored: Strategic Policy SD9: Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Target:

5.21 Increased populations and distributions of priority species

Output:

	Species % survey square occupancy within the National Park, by year			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Lapwing	11%	10%	10%	9%
Corn bunting	14%	14%	10%	13%
Grey partridge	3%	5%	4%	4%
Skylark	82%	82%	74%	78%
Yellowhammer	67%	58%	59%	64%
Linnet	66%	59%	61%	54%
Red kite	10%	13%	18%	19%
Buzzard	65%	73%	75%	65%

Table 5.4: Population and distribution of target species (Taken from AMR 2017)

Commentary:

- 5.22 There is extensive monitoring work logging the presence and absence of farmland birds. The South Downs Farmland Bird Initiative (SDFBI) is led by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB), with support from SDNPA, Game and Wildlife Conservation Trust (GWCT), British Trust of Ornithology (BTO), South Downs Land Managers and Natural England. In 2014 the SDFBI launched a farmland bird monitoring project with the BTO, Sussex and Hampshire Ornithological Societies (SOS and HOS) to try and find out if farmland birds on the South Downs are following national trends for continued declines in species such as skylark, yellowhammer and lapwing. The survey is carried out by volunteers using Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) methodology in at least 100 representative grid squares across the National Park.
- 5.23 Populations are remaining relatively stable with annual fluctuations continuing. Linnet are beginning to present a regular downwards drift, however, this may reflect a more generic national trend with sightings reducing in the South East counterbalanced by increases in the North and West with Linnet numbers increasing in Scotland and Northern Ireland. We will continue to monitor this trend over the coming years. There is a continuing increase in the presence of Red Kite within the National Park.
- 5.24 We usually report on the annual South Downs Farmland Bird Initiative, but struggle with additional species. The Landscape and Biodiversity leads are currently working out what their indicator species are, following this we may have further species being monitored in a systematic way.

Indicator SDLP18: Developments granted planning permission within designated wildlife sites or ancient woodland or overlapping veteran trees

Policy monitored: Strategic Policy SD9: Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Target:

- 5.25 Any developments within designated wildlife sites, to conform with policies SD9 Biodiversity and Geodiversity and/or SD10 International Sites.

Output:

Type of designated site	Number of permissions
International sites	5*
SSSI	13*
Local Wildlife Site	20*
Local Nature Reserve	1*
Ancient Woodland**	32*

Table 5.6: Planning permissions granted in designated wildlife site or ancient woodland, 2017/18

*A number of planning permissions have been analysed as points rather than polygons. In these cases, the permissions will only be considered to be within a constraint if the point falls entirely within it. Additionally for that reason, the permission site may not fall within the designated site, but adjacent. We are working towards the polygon system as a default to overcome this inaccuracy.

**Applications overlapping veteran trees were not monitored in the reporting year due to data constraints.

Commentary:

- 5.26 Thirteen full or householder applications were granted with centre points within, adjacent or intersecting SSSIs in the reporting year, including the use of field as occasional car park, use of woodland and structures/benches for education adjacent to a SSSI and, change of use of land, erection of twelve holiday lodges and a reception lodge, construction of internal access paths and parking for guests adjacent to a SSSI.
- 5.27 20 applications were granted within, adjacent or intersecting Local Wildlife Sites, Local Nature Reserves and there were 32 within, adjacent or intersecting Ancient Woodland. All of these uses were considered appropriate to their sensitive location and none of these applications were granted contrary to the advice of Natural England or ecology officers.

Indicator SDLP19: Number of dwellings completed within zones of proximity to internationally designated wildlife sites that are identified in the Local Plan as requiring such monitoring

Policy monitored: Strategic Policy SD10: International Sites

Target:

- 5.28 There is no specific target for this indicator. Internationally designated sites support populations of species that are particularly vulnerable to disturbance, or loss of habitat in the surrounding area where they may travel to feed. Under the Habitats Regulations, the Authority is required to demonstrate that proposals for new development avoid or adequately mitigate against impacts on these sites. In addition to the criteria set out in draft Local Plan Policy SD9 (Biodiversity and Geodiversity), Local Plan Policy SD10 (International Sites) includes specific requirements for development in buffer zones around various internationally protected nature sites. These are set out in Table 5.7 below.

Protected site	Depth of buffer zone	Relevant type of site/development	Action required by Policy SD10
The Mens SAC	9km	Greenfield sites and sites containing or close to suitable habitat	Surveys, retention of key features and buffers for Barbastelle and Bechstein bats
Ebernoe Common SAC	7km	Greenfield sites and sites containing or close to suitable habitat	Surveys, retention of key features and buffers for Barbastelle and Bechstein bats
Arun Valley SPA	5km	Greenfield sites and sites containing or close to suitable habitat	Appraise suitability for wintering Bewick swan, if so take further specified actions.
Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA	400m	Net increase in residential units	Project specific HRA. [No more than 43 additional units in total to be permitted, from date of JCS adoption, in combination with East Hants equivalent zone.]
	5km	Net increase in residential units	HRA screening with potential further action required
Solent Coast SPAs	5.6km	Net increase in residential units	Financial contribution to mitigating recreation effects, or potential appropriate assessment.

Table 5.7 Buffer zones around international sites and their treatment in the South Downs Local Plan

Output:

Site around which buffer is drawn	Depth of buffer zone from edge of designated site	Net dwellings receiving planning permission within buffer zone, in National Park			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
The Mens SAC and Ebernoe Common SAC	7km (The Mens) 5km (Ebernoe Common)	-	-	11	4
Arun Valley SPA	5km	-	-	6	-2
Wealden Heaths Phase 2 SPA	5km	n/a	24	41	10
	400m	2	2	1	0
Solent Coast SPAs	5.6km	n/a	5	-1	0

Table 5.8: Net dwelling permissions in buffer zones around internationally designated wildlife sites

Total net dwellings receiving planning permission within 400m buffer zone of Wealden Heaths Phase 2 SPA, in National Park*/ East Hants [†] / Waverley				
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Wealden Heaths Phase 2 SPA 400m buffer	2*/11 [†] /6	2*/9 [†] /2	1*/4 [†] /10	2*/3 [†] /12

Table 5.9 showing net dwellings within 400m of the buffer zone of Wealden Heaths Phase 2 SPA (* denotes SDNPA and [†]denotes East Hants figures within the buffer zone).

Commentary:

- 5.29 There were 4 new additional dwellings permitted within the buffer zones around the Mens and Ebernoe Common SACs. Within these zones, Strategic Policy SD10 of the SDLP will require development proposals on greenfield sites and sites near foraging habitat to survey for Barbastelle and Bechstein bats, retaining any key features and buffers around those features.
- 5.30 There was a net loss of two dwellings permitted in the buffer zone around Arun Valley SPA where the demolition of four homes to make way for one dwelling in Washington and a separate and erection of single three bedroom bungalow along with a single dwelling in Storrington were permitted. This is where policy SD10 will require greenfield developments to appraise whether the site is suitable for wintering Bewick Swan.
- 5.31 Table 5.9 shows the number of dwellings built in all three local planning authorities that cover the 400m buffer zone around the Wealden Heaths Phase 2 SPA.
- 5.32 A total of seven dwellings have had permission since 1 April 2014 within the National Park. In total, 34* dwellings have been granted planning permission in the SDNP and East Hants parts of the buffer zone since the adoption of the East Hampshire District Joint Core Strategy. There has been a rapid progress of planning permissions within the zone towards the limit of

43 net additional dwellings. In addition, Allocation Policy SD73 of the SDLP allocates four additional dwellings in this zone.

- 5.33 It should be noted that Wealden Heaths Phase II Special Protection Area Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was adopted by the South Downs National Park Authority on 12th July 2018 and East Hampshire District Council on 31st July 2018 following public consultation in November 2017. The SPD addresses the issue of new dwellings in the 400m buffer zone around the SPA, proposing net additional dwellings in this zone be restricted to Gypsy and Traveller sites and affordable housing, and to the limit of 43 dwellings (as assessed by the report 'Potential for altering the number of new dwellings allowed within 400m of the Wealden Heaths Phase 2 SPA', EHDC, 2015) unless very demanding conditions can be met.
- 5.34 This year's AMR reports on housing permissions within the buffer zones set in the Preferred Options Local Plan. The Submission Local Plan amended these buffers in the Main Modifications Document. If revised buffers are approved by the inspector and included in the adoption version of the Local Plan, they will be reported on in next year's AMR.
- 5.35 The Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Report for the emerging South Downs Local Plan assessed potential air quality impacts arising from traffic generated by new development proposed. The HRA Report concluded that no adverse effects on the integrity of any European designated sites are expected, alone or in combination with other plans and projects. Although mitigation is not required, it was recommended that the SDNPA Local Plan includes monitoring requirements. The SDNPA will explore the possibilities of working with partner authorities.

Indicator SDLP23*: Percentage of farmland and of woodland area that is managed under agreement to deliver environmental scheme options

Policies monitored: Development Management Policy SD11: Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows;
Development Management Policy SD39: Agriculture and Forestry

Target:

5.36 Increase in percentage of woodland in active management. Adaptation of woodlands to climate change.

Output:

Land use	Percentage in Environmental Grant Schemes with Annual Payments
Farmland	58.6%
Woodland	25.6% of the woodland area

Table 5.9: Area in environmental grant schemes with annual payments

Commentary:

5.37 The table above includes Environmental Stewardship schemes with woodland in them, English Woodland Grant Schemes – Woodland Management Grant and Countryside Stewardship-Woodland Improvement Grant. The Countryside Stewardship data does not include data for schemes starting in 2018. The overall figure is likely to go down as Environmental Stewardship Schemes end.

- 5.38 Countryside Stewardship is the scheme that farmers can enter woodlands into. We are finding there is less of an uptake (particularly with farmers who would have had Environmental Stewardship) because they now have to have approved Forestry Commission Management Plan which was not a requirement before. This is why we may see a progressive drop in schemes but the National Park will be in contact with farmers to help them get their woodlands into schemes.
- 5.39 The percentage of farmland cover has dropped markedly due to the unfavourable transition between agricultural schemes. This is seen across all National Parks. The South Downs currently has the highest HA take up from the new Countryside Stewardship Scheme.

Indicator SDLP26: Percentage of Listed Buildings at risk

Policy monitored: Development Management Policy SD13: Listed Buildings

Target:

- 5.40 A reduced percentage of listed buildings at risk of being lost as a result of neglect, decay or inappropriate development.

Output:

Number of buildings at risk in the National Park as of (date)					% of the National Park's listed buildings at risk, 31.03.2018
31.03.14	31.03.15	31.03.16	31.03.17	31.03.18	
87	84	81	78	74	1.26%

Table 5.10 Number of listed buildings at risk, by year

Commentary:

- 5.41 Using the Buildings at Risk (BaR) Survey, we have 5861 listed buildings (NB this is less than the number of list entries as, in some cases, a List Entry can cover more than one building). Of these 74 are now recorded as being at risk, which gives a percentage of 1.26%. This percentage remains very low by national standards, probably reflecting high property values within the National Park. Opportunities to advance market solutions for threatened buildings are explored by the Historic Building Officers as well as colleagues working for the Districts. Consequently, buildings and structures of limited or no economic value are expected to become ever more prominent among those listed buildings identified as at risk. Imaginative solutions may be required for these structures and some may require recourse to statutory notices.

Indicator SDLP31: % surface water bodies achieving 'good' ecological status

Policy monitored: Strategic Policy SD17: Protection of the Water Environment

Target:

5.42 Quality of ground and surface water protected and enhanced

Output:

Ecological status	High Status	Good Status	Moderate Status	Poor Status	Bad Status	Total Length of River	% Length with 'High' or 'Good' Status
Length of river (km)	0	70	181	60	4	314	22.29%

Table 5.11: Ecological Status of WFD River Water Bodies In the South Downs National Park, 2016

Commentary:

5.43 The ecological status of water bodies is assessed by the Environment Agency in order to report on progress of actions towards the Water Framework directive. There are five classes of Ecological status, High, Good, Moderate, Poor and Bad. To meet the directive a water body should be in good or high status. Ecological status is measured by numeric sampling of indicator species, including fish, invertebrates and plants. There is a need to see a trend so although sampling is regular, water body status tends to only be re-assessed every five years. In the South Downs National Park of the main rivers only the River Itchen has reached good status to date, comprising 22.29% of river water bodies. However this information for this indicator is often delivered to us every two years rather than annually. We will therefore be able to report on this with new figures in the next AMR (2018-19).

Indicator SDLP34: All developments granted planning permission within the Sussex Heritage Coast and 'Undeveloped Coastal Zone'

Policy monitored: Development Management Policy SD18: The Open Coast

Target:

5.44 Character of the undeveloped coast protected

Output:

5.45 Seven full and householder applications were granted in the Heritage Coast and Coastal Zone, including the construction of an open-sided barn and Landscaped Community Garden within the boundary of a Care Home for Veterans, Sports facilities and two sub-stations within a school complex, change of use of agricultural land at Chyngton Farm to a camping pod site with 4 self-contained units, a new toilet block at a conservation facility in Friston and the relocation of the existing staircase at Birling Gap to counter the effects of coastal erosion. Each of these developments were considered carefully in regard to their impact on the landscape and were considered reasonable and the use acceptable.

Indicator SDLP95: Developments granted planning permission contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency in Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3

Policy monitored: Strategic Policy SD49: Flood Risk Management

Target:

5.46 Reduction in the impact and extent of all types of flooding.

Output:

5.47 Of the planning applications for the development of new dwellings approved in 2017/18, eight included Flood Zone 3 within the site boundary. A further eight permissions relating to the loss or gain of dwellings were centred in Flood Zone 2.

Commentary:

5.48 Of the 16 permissions within Flood Zone 2 and , there were three objections raised by the Environment Agency on the sites, which asked for a Flood Risk Assessment to be attached to the permission to demonstrate that the development was safe without risk elsewhere and reducing flood risk overall.

5.49 This year's monitoring captured all applications where part of the site overlapped one of those flood zones. In several of these sites, therefore, the proposed dwellings were located outside the flood zone. However these sites still received comments related to flood risk from the EA or drainage officer, due to, for example, the potential effect of development on flood risk off site.

Indicator SDLP98: Number and status of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)

Policy monitored: Development Management Policy SD54: Pollution and Air Quality

Target:

5.50 Improvements in air quality

Output:

5.51 There is one AQMA within the National Park and it is located in the town of Lewes. However, Midhurst has been identified as a candidate AQMA but there is no further news on this.

Commentary:

5.52 The reports on the Lewes and Newhaven AQMAs, published in June 2018 by Lewes District Council found a number of actions had been taken forward by the District and County Councils in the last year, but that the Air Quality Action Plan required updating. Further work will be undertaken on Midhurst over the next year and this will be reported in the 2019 AMR.

6. People Connected with Places

Indicator SDLP37: Proportion of visits to the National Park by public transport

Policy monitored: Strategic Policy SD19: Transport and Accessibility

Target:

6.1 Increase the proportion of visits to the National Park that are made by public transport.

Outcome:

6.2 This indicator depends on visitor surveys which are completed every three years. The last one was in 2015 and the next one is due during 2018 and will therefore be included in the Annual Monitoring Report of 2018-19.

Commentary:

6.3 This indicator is calculated via the annual visitor survey and using a sample size of 1,000 visitors. Visitors at a number of destinations are asked how they travelled that day to the area where they were surveyed, and the figure used is the percentage of main transport used rather than all transport used. 2014/15 was the baseline year for the purposes of this indicator. A second survey was carried out in 2015/16. Hereafter, surveys will be undertaken every three years with the next planned survey to take place in 2018/19.

Indicator SDLP39: Gross increase in non-motorised multi-user routes (km)

Policy monitored: Strategic Policy SD20: Walking, Cycling and Equestrian Routes

Target:

6.7 A positive outcome would be to see an increase in these routes, in a way that protects the landscape of the National Park. A related target is to increase the proportion of journeys made within the National Park by non-motorised means.

Output:

6.8 There were no new routes in the report period

Commentary

6.9 The proportion of journeys made by non-motorised means is usually measured by our Visitor Survey – but this only takes place every 3 years. The survey has just taken place so we can report on visitor journeys for the 2018 - 19 period in next year's AMR.

6.10 The SDNPA Cycling and Walking Strategy 2017-2024 was approved by the Authority in September 2017. The Strategy sets out the direction for the future development of cycling and walking activities and infrastructure in the National Park and sets out a network map of long distance promoted walking trails and strategic shared use routes.

Indicator SDLP46: Developments granted planning permission for visitor accommodation facilities

Policy monitored: Strategic Policy SD23: Sustainable Tourism

Target:

6.11 The target is to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park by the public. The Partnership Management Plan policy 43 also states: Support the development and maintenance of appropriate recreation and tourism facilities and visitor hubs, in and around the National Park, including a mix of quality accommodation, which responds to market demands and supports a sustainable visitor economy.

Output:

Type of accommodation	Number of permissions granted			Number of rentable units permitted - gross			Number of rentable units permitted - net		
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Campsite /caravan site (1 unit= 1 pitch)	4	5	1	50	56	30	50	56	30
Self-catering accommodation	28	26	30	50	51	101	47	51	101
Hotel/B&B etc. (1 unit= 1 hotel room, etc.)	11	6	7	66	48	88	39	29	88

Figure 6.1: Planning permissions granted for visitor accommodation, by type

Commentary:

6.12 A total of 38 planning permissions were granted for visitor accommodation facilities in the reporting year, the majority of them for self-catering accommodation. Self-catering accommodation included permissions for 22 holiday lodges at Upland Park and 20 log cabins (and 30 tent pitches) at Fourfields Farm, Dumbrells Court Road, and Ditchling. Compared to last year, the net number of hotel/B&B units has risen considerably in large part due to the addition of permission to extend Great Oak (Premier Inn), Winchester Road, Petersfield by 31 bedrooms and the permission to convert Madehurst Lodge from dwellings and outbuildings to Hotel, restaurant and 28 guest bedrooms. Four of the permissions granted were ancillary to public houses, compared to three last year.

6.13 Units means different things for different types of accommodation. For campsites it means pitches, for self-catering accommodation it refers to the number of self-contained units. For hotel/B&B accommodation (including residential retreats) it refers to bedrooms.

Indicator SDLP47*: Developments granted planning permission for community, culture, leisure and recreation facilities

Policies monitored: Strategic Policy SD23: Sustainable Tourism; Development Management Policy SD43: New and Existing Community Facilities; Development Management Policy SD46: Provision and Protection of Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities and Burial Grounds/Cemeteries

Target:

6.14 The Partnership Management Plan policy 43 states: Support the development and maintenance of appropriate recreation and tourism facilities and visitor hubs, in and around the National Park, including a mix of quality accommodation, which responds to market demands and supports a sustainable visitor economy. There is no specific target for this form of development.

Outcome:

Type of development	Number of permissions for gain / extension	Number of permissions for loss
Community sports facilities	7	0
Other community facilities (community halls, village shops, public houses, places of worship, police or healthcare facilities)	12	0
Cultural facilities (museums, art galleries, historic houses etc.)	6	0
Wildlife or countryside based visitor attractions (including. nature reserves, zoos, country parks)	3	0
Other leisure or recreation related developments	9	0

Figure 6.2: Planning permissions granted for community/culture/leisure/recreation facilities, by type

Commentary:

6.15 In the reporting year, permission was granted for seven extensions or improvements to community sports facilities in Petersfield, Lewes and Liss. Permissions granted for other new or extended community facilities include the Installation of a Landscaped Community Garden [previously displayed at the RHS Hampton Court Flower Show in July 2017] into the Inner Garden at BVUK's (Blind Veterans UK) premises in Greenways, Ovingdean, Brighton and a Two storey extension to the west of the existing hospice at Chestnut Tree House, Angmering.

There were three minor permissions for existing cultural, wildlife or countryside based visitor attractions.

6.16 At the Opera House, Glyndebourne, permission was given for the replacement of existing workshops and rehearsal room by a new Production Hub building including workshops, rehearsal room and practice rooms, creating a link between the new building and the existing Messel building. Opened in 1934 The Opera House hosts projects with the local community and schools around Sussex and Kent and reaches around 150,000 people a year with over 120 live opera performances.

- 6.17 Equestrian-related developments are not included under this indicator since the majority of equestrian developments are private facilities not open to the public or community groups. Likewise, educational developments are not covered due to the large proportion of these in the South Downs which occur at private schools.

7. Towards a Sustainable Future

Housing

Introduction

- 7.1 The National Planning Policy Framework requires Local Planning Authorities to boost significantly the supply of housing, but recognises national parks as an area where objectively assessed need does not need to be met.
- 7.2 The South Downs Local Plan Housing Trajectory 2018 forms figure 7.1 of this report and the detailed figures are set out in Appendix 2. It is based on the draft housing provision figure set in draft policy SD26 of the Local Plan: Submission. The Local Plan is landscape led and its housing provision figure is based on the capacity of the National Park to accommodate new homes whilst avoiding harm to its special qualities. It has been arrived at by assessing the need for housing within the National Park and then applying constraints to establish how much of that need can be met without harm to this nationally designated landscape. Within the trajectory there are a number of bars and lines, which represent different elements of the housing supply. The components of the trajectory are the:
- Total past completions bars (2014-18)
 - Total projected completions bars: made up of sites with planning permission, South Downs Local Plan/ Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) allocations, and a windfall allowance
 - 'Plan' line: annualises the housing provision figure
 - 'Manage' line: shows the annual number of completions needed to meet the National Park's housing provision figure taking into account shortfalls and surpluses in delivery in previous years.
- 7.3 Targets and outputs for indicators SDLP52 to JCS3 are extrapolated from the Trajectory.

Indicator SDLP52: Plan period and housing target for Local Plan

- 7.4 Submission version of the Local Plan sets a draft housing provision for the National Park of about 4,750 net additional dwellings over the nineteen year plan period 2014 to 2033. The annualised number is therefore approximately 250 dwellings per annum (d.p.a.).

Indicator SDLP53: Number of dwellings completed (net)

Policy monitored: Strategic Policy SD26: Supply of Homes

Target:

- 7.5 The draft provision figure for approximately 4,750 net additional dwellings between 2014 and 2033 is set out in policy SD26 of Submission version of the Local Plan and equates to an annualised number of approximately 250 net additional d.p.a.

Output:

- 7.6 296 net new homes were completed during the reporting year in the South Downs National Park. This comprised 337 gross dwelling completions and 41 losses of dwellings.

Year	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Net completions	249	262	250	296

Table 7.1 Dwelling completions in the National Park, by year

Commentary:

7.7 The output for 2017/18 was above the annualised provision figure from the draft Local Plan. The table above shows that net dwelling delivery has been remarkably stable for the past three years.

7.8 The largest number of completions came forward at the very large King Edward VII Hospital site where 94 dwellings were completed. The remainder of the completions were spread across a broad range of sites, with the most substantial numbers at Land South of Larcombe Road, Petersfield (42) as predicted in last year’s Authority Monitoring Report.

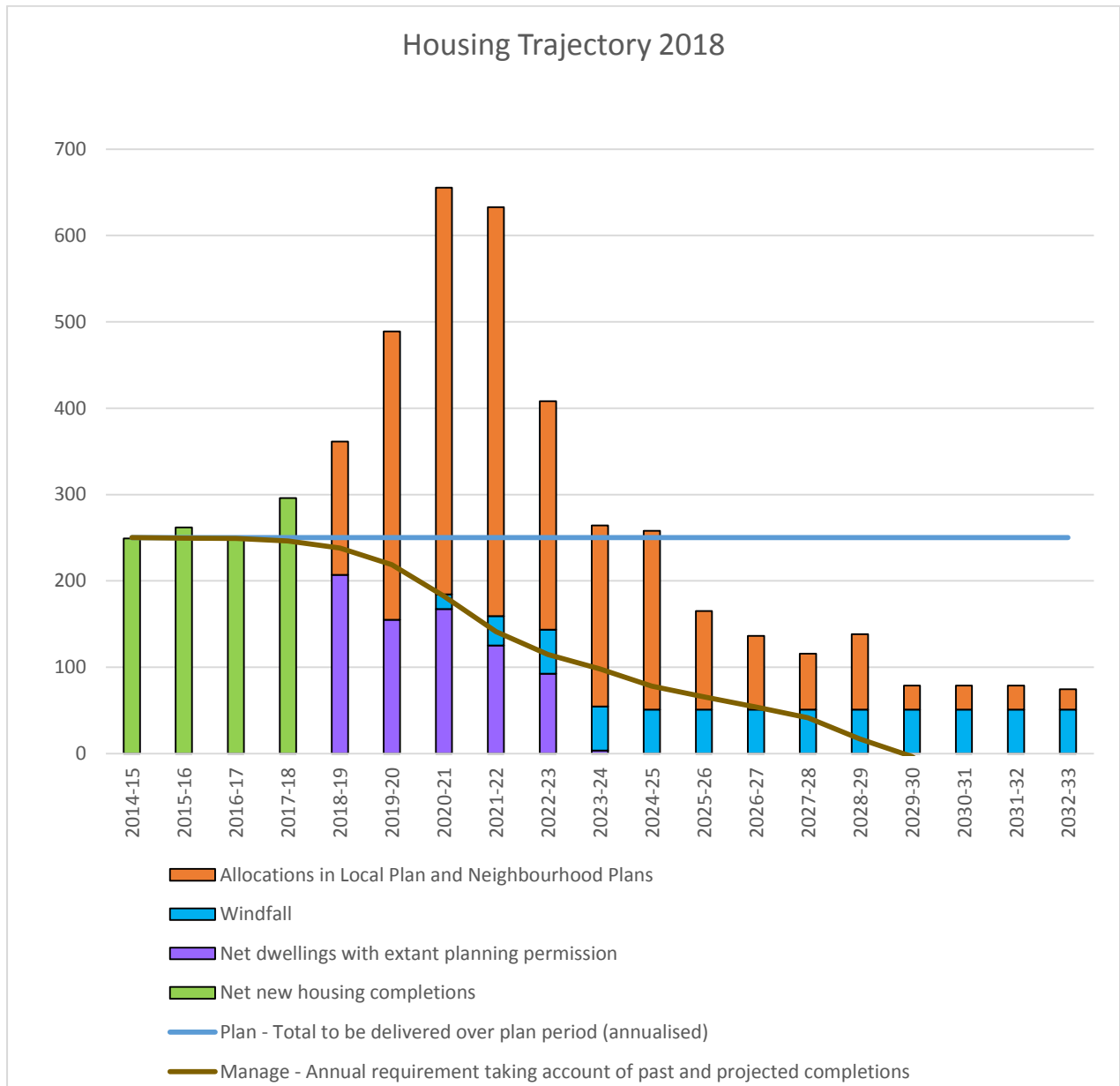


Figure 7.1: SDLP Housing Trajectory

Indicator SDLP54: Dwellings with extant planning permission (net)

Policy monitored: Strategic Policy SD26: Supply of Homes

Target:

- 7.9 There is no specific target for this figure although dwellings with extant planning permission are generally expected to constitute a significant proportion of the five year housing land supply.

Output:

- 7.10 There is extant planning permission for 1,593 net dwellings within the National Park as of 01 April 2018 - a slight decrease of 13% on the equivalent figure one year before.

Commentary:

- 7.11 The number of dwellings with permission remains high as it includes the 416 dwellings granted permission at North Street Quarter in Lewes. Furthermore it includes the 199 dwellings permitted at Causeway Farm and 85 dwellings at Penns Field, both greenfield allocations in the Petersfield NDP.

Indicator SDLP55: Net additional dwellings expected to come forward within the next fifteen years from the date of monitoring

Policy monitored: Strategic Policy SD26: Supply of Homes

Target:

- 7.12 Paragraph 47 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires local planning authorities to identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing against their housing requirements. It also requires a supply of specific developable sites or broad locations for growth sufficient to provide enough housing against their housing requirements for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15. At the same time, other policies in the NPPF indicate that National Park designation will be a restriction on the capacity for housing development
- 7.13 The figures for the first five years are generally referred to as the five year housing land supply. The NPPF goes on to say that an additional buffer of 5% (moved forward from later in the plan period) should be added to this five year supply to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. This will be from 2018-19 to 2022-23 (years 5-9 of the Plan period).
- 7.14 The housing provision figure that will be used is that in the Submission version of the Local Plan. In order to provide a 5% buffer within years 5-9 of the plan period 5% of the total number of dwellings to be delivered within years 5-9 must be added to each of these years.
- 7.15 The Housing Trajectory must also take into account any undersupply within the plan period. As described in indicator SDLP11, 296 dwellings (net) were delivered in the reporting year 2017-18, which is over to the annualised provision figure. The previous three years between them delivered eleven more dwellings than the annualised provision figure. There is therefore no undersupply to take into account

Housing land supply over the next fifteen years against South Downs Local Plan (SDLP) provision							
		2018 -19	2019 -20	2020 -21	2021 -22	2022 -23	Total over yrs 1-5
a	SDLP housing provision	250	250	250	250	250	1250
a(i)	5% buffer	13	13	13	13	13	65
a(ii)	Total SDLP provision inc. buffer	263	263	263	263	263	1315
b	Planning permissions (excluding those on allocated sites)	205	155	168	125	104	757
c	All allocations total	154	334	471	474	265	1697
d	Windfall Total	0	0	17	34	51	102
e	Total annual supply	359	489	655	633	419	2556
g	Surplus/deficit (e-a)	109	239	405	383	169	1306
g(i)	Surplus/deficit with buffer (e-a(ii))	96	226	392	370	156	1241
Cumulative housing supply since 2018		359	848	1504	2137	2556	
		2023 -24	2024 -25	2025 -26	2026 -27	2027 -28	Total over yrs 6-10
a	SDLP housing provision	250	250	250	250	250	1250
b	Planning permissions	4	-	-	-	-	4
c	All allocations total	210	207	114	85	65	681
d	Windfall Total	51	51	51	51	51	255
e	Total annual supply	264	258	165	136	116	940
f	Surplus/deficit (e-a)	14	8	-85	-114	-134	
Cumulative housing supply since 2018		2820	3078	3243	3380	3496	
		2028 -29	2029 -30	2030 -31	2031 -32	2032 -33	Total over yrs 11-15
a	SDLP housing provision	250	250	250	250	250	1250
b	Planning permissions	-	-	-	-	-	-
c	All allocations total	87	28	28	28	23	194
d	Windfall Total	51	51	51	51	51	255
e	Total annual supply	138	79	79	79	74	449
f	Surplus/deficit (e-a)	-112	-171	-171	-171	-176	
Cumulative housing supply since 2018		3634	3713	3792	3871	3945	

Table 7.2: Housing land supply over the next 15 years against South Downs Local Plan (SDLP) provision

Commentary:

- 7.16 The SDNPA has a robust five year land supply of housing principally due to several large sites coming forward for development at the same time. The surplus of delivery over this period translates to a very healthy 10.22 years against the annualised local plan provision figure of 250 dwellings per annum, or 9.72 years against the provision figure plus 5% buffer (263 dwellings per annum).
- Over the next fifteen years as a whole there is expected to be a 5.2% surplus overall (195 dwellings).
 - For the whole Local Plan period, including the years 2014-17 and 2032-33 it is currently anticipated that there will be 5002 net additional homes delivered, against a provision figure of 4,750. This translates to a surplus of 5% (or 252 dwellings). See Figure 7.1 for an illustration of the housing trajectory over the whole plan period.
- 7.17 The largest proportion of the first five years' supply is made up of extant planning permissions, which are due to deliver close to the Local Plan provision figure for the next three years. For many sites there is no specific information on phasing, therefore we have assumed that most planning permissions will see delivery of the total yield spread over the first five year period. This is because it is not possible to accurately predict for each site the exact year-by-year delivery. However there is more certainty over the timing of delivery for some of the larger sites, therefore the phasing for these sites relates to specific years.
- 7.18 For the purpose of monitoring future housing supply, the number of planning permissions is discounted by 10% for large sites and 20% for small sites, to allow for some planning permissions not being implemented. This represents a conservative approach to supply from this source, as in reality the vast majority of small sites will deliver the homes in line with the planning permission. A precautionary approach adds robustness to the supply figures. The approach to discounting will be kept under review in light of any further evidence. All the sites with extant permissions are listed with other deliverable housing sites in Appendix 3 of this report. Sites with planning permission that are also allocated in the Local Plan or made NDPs have been removed from the planning permissions figure, to avoid double counting.
- 7.19 The largest source of expected supply over the next fifteen years as a whole is composed of sites allocated for housing either in the emerging South Downs Local Plan, or in made NDPs. These are sites whose deliverability timescales have been assessed through the SHLAA and site allocations process, and the numbers for these sites have been estimated as taking place in specific years. However, the total numbers for these sites have been discounted by 10% to give a conservative estimate. The most notable among the allocations is North Street Quarter in Lewes, which is allocated in both the adopted Lewes Joint Core Strategy and the Submission South Downs Local Plan and received permission in May 2016. This and other allocated sites which also have planning permission, are treated as allocations rather than planning permissions for the purposes of the trajectory.
- 7.20 A further 670 dwellings (of a total of 800 allocated, 130 have already been delivered) are expected to come forward in the next fifteen years from sites allocated in the Petersfield NDP, most of which now have planning permission, including Land South of Larcombe Road, Causeway Farm, and Penns Field. 575 dwellings on sites allocated in the made Fernhurst, Ringmer, Petworth, Lavant and Liss NDPs are expected in the next five years. A further 50 dwellings are expected to be delivered by the Petworth and Fernhurst NDPs in years 6-10.
- 7.21 A further source of dwellings, currently only expected to deliver in the latter part of the plan period, comprises broad areas (i.e. settlements) where the South Downs Local Plan sets a figure for allocation, but neighbourhood planning groups are still progressing neighbourhood

plan production. The numbers for these 'NDP allocations: sites as yet unidentified' have been distributed across years 9 to 19 of the plan period (i.e. from 2022 onwards). The identification of specific sites is the subject of ongoing work over the coming months, by neighbourhood planning groups in areas where NDPs are being prepared. Most of these NDPs are well advanced in the preparation process.

- 7.22 An allowance for windfall sites (small sites with between one and four net dwellings and excluding residential garden sites, which have yet to receive permission) has been made from year 3 onwards. This is calculated on the basis of the trend for delivery on such sites between April 2006 and March 2018. As there is greater certainty of what planning permissions will be implemented in the near future, there has been no allowance for windfall in the first two years. There is some allowance made for windfall in years 3 and 4, but heavily reduced from the past trend figure, with a 75% discount applied in year 3 and a 50% discount in year 4. Further in the future, when delivery is no longer expected on small sites which currently have planning permission, a higher windfall allowance has been applied (equal to the average past trend figure with a 25% discount applied).

Indicator JCS 1: Number of dwellings completed in areas with housing targets set by adopted Joint Core Strategies (net)

Target:

- 7.23 There is a statutory requirement in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 to monitor the delivery of net additional dwellings in each part of an LPA's area where a policy specifies that a certain number of dwellings must be delivered over a defined period. In the South Downs National Park, there were five adopted Joint Core Strategies (JCS) (Worthing, Winchester, East Hampshire, Lewes and Wealden) as of 1st April 2018. These will be replaced by the South Downs Local Plan when it is adopted in 2019.
- 7.24 As set out in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with EHDC dated June 2015, the SDNPA committed to making provision in its emerging Local Plan to support the delivery of approximately 17% or 1,694 dwellings of the district wide plan figure (10,060). This equates to approximately 100 dwellings per annum over the JCS plan period (2011-28). This number includes, as well as windfalls, a minimum of 950 dwellings to be allocated through the Local and NDPs over the plan period (approximately 56 dwellings per annum). However, it should be noted that on adoption, the South Downs Local Plan, supported by substantial new evidence on housing supply and the availability of housing land, will replace the housing figures in the East Hampshire JCS. Until this time, the SDNPA will continue to monitor delivery against the MoU as set out in Tables 7.4, 7.5 and 7.6.
- 7.25 The Worthing and Winchester JCSs (adopted 2011 and 2013) do not specify any number of dwellings to be delivered within the National Park. The Winchester JCS identifies its section of the South Downs National Park as forming part of a broader area called 'Market Towns and Rural Area', where about 2,500 dwellings are expected to be delivered over the plan period, all of them in the towns and larger villages outside the National Park.
- 7.26 The Lewes JCS did identify an overall housing requirement for the district, as well as housing requirements for Lewes town, Ditchling and the broader rural area. However, the relevant policies insofar as they apply to the administrative area of the SDNPA were quashed at the High Court in March 2017. Therefore, there is no extant housing requirement set for the National Park in the Lewes JCS to be monitored in this AMR.

Output:

Area with housing target	Annualised target (approx.)	Net completions			
		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
East Hampshire total (in NP)	100	61	109	55	115

Table 7.4: Net dwelling completions in East Hants part of the National Park

Commentary:

7.27 The total net number of dwellings delivered in the East Hampshire part of the National Park in 2017/18 was 15% over the average annual delivery benchmark set in the East Hants JCS. This breaks a trend of under-delivery in recent years due to sites allocated in the Petersfield and Liss NDPs continuing to deliver. Construction work is continuing and completions will deliver on these sites for some time.

Indicator JCS2: Net additional dwellings expected to come forward from the beginning of the current monitoring year on 01 April 2017 up to 31 March 2022 on deliverable sites against extant Joint Core Strategy (JCS) delivery benchmarks.

Indicator JCS3: Net additional dwellings expected to come forward between 01 April 2023 and 31 March 2028 on developable sites and broad locations against extant Joint Core Strategy delivery benchmarks.

Target:

7.28 The delivery benchmark per annum for the East Hampshire area of the National Park is identified in Indicator JCS1 above and also set out in Table 7.5 below. A 5% buffer has been added as required by the National Planning Policy Framework. In the case of East Hampshire, from April 2011 to March 2018 net housing completions have totalled 511 homes, representing a shortfall of 189 when compared to the annualised delivery benchmark of 100 dwellings per year (i.e. 700 in total over this same period). This under delivery has been divided equally across the remaining years of the plan period which results in 19 extra dwellings per annum being added up until 2028 to ensure that shortfall is met. This approach to under delivery, known as the 'Liverpool' approach, has been supported by several appeal decisions in the National Park.

There are other areas of the National Park where there is no delivery benchmark for overall dwelling delivery, but there is a requirement to allocate sites with capacity for a certain number of dwellings. The targets and expected delivery specifically on sites being allocated in the SDLP or in NDPs (i.e. other sources of supply, namely sites with planning permission and estimated windfall) in these areas over the next ten years is set out in Table 7.7 below.

Output:

		Total dwellings, years 1-5	Total dwellings, years 6-10	Total dwellings, years 1-10
A	Housing delivery benchmark*	595	595	1190
A(i)	Housing delivery benchmark + 5% buffer**	620	n/a	n/a
B	Planning Permissions (discounted)	247	0	247
C	SDLP / NDP allocations	523	152	675
D	Windfall allowance	36	90	126
E	NDP allocations: sites as yet unidentified	0	17	17
E	Supply	806	259	1065
F	Surplus / shortfall against A	+211	-336	-125
F(i)	Surplus / shortfall against A(i)	+186	n/a	n/a

*Delivery benchmark for the period + compensation for previous undersupply

**Delivery benchmark for the period + 5% + compensation for previous undersupply

Table 7.5: Five year housing land supply in East Hants part of the National Park

Area with housing allocation target													
		Petersfield			Liss			Other Hampshire NP)		East (in	East (Wealden)		Dean
		Years 1-5	Years 6-10	Total Years 1-10	Years 1-5	Years 6-10	Total Years 1-10	Years 1-5	Years 6-10	Total Years 1-10	Years 1-5	Years 6-10	Total Years 1-10
A	Housing allocation target 2018-23	205	205	410	44	44	88	30	30	60	Less than 5	Less than 5	0
B	SDLP / NDP allocation sites	479	171	650	158	0	158	150	0	150	10	0	10
C	NDP allocations: sites as yet unidentified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	Total Allocations	479	171	650	158	0	158	150	0	150	10	0	10
E	Surplus / shortfall against A	+274	-34	+240	+114	-44	+70	+120	-30	+90	--	0	0

7.6 Expected completions on allocated sites over next ten years in areas with JCS housing allocation targets in adopted Local Plans

Commentary:

- 7.29 There is a five year housing land supply against currently adopted delivery benchmarks and allocation targets as of 01 April 2018 in all areas where housing numbers are specified. There is a surplus over the five year supply for the East Hants area as a whole of dwellings or 33.7% over the target. This includes a 5% buffer, as required by the NPPF, to allow for some non-delivery and includes the compensation for previous undersupply in the district and the application of a discount to delivery on permitted and allocated sites. The five year supply in the East Hants area of the National Park is therefore robust, at 6.8 years' worth.
- 7.30 The figure for the East Hampshire part of the National Park is less positive for years 6-10: there is a shortfall of 56.5% over the five years from 2023-2028. When taken together with the substantial surplus against the requirement in the first five years this becomes a small overall deficit of 10.5% (125 dwellings) in the East Hampshire part of the SDNP over the period from 2018 –28, based on the discount rates previously referred to. The calculation of the figure against which this deficit is incurred, includes compensation for previous undersupply.
- 7.31 The source of the total delivery of homes are the same as for indicators SDLP55 and SDLP56 above. Planning permissions and allocations have the same discounts applied to them of 10% for large sites and 20% for small sites to account for planning permissions that are not implemented. The windfall allowance is derived by applying the same formula used for the whole National Park windfall figure, described under Indicator SDLP15, to past completions in the relevant area. It should be noted that an alternative trajectory was included in the Statement of Common Ground with East Hampshire DC prepared in advance of the Local Plan examination (core document SoCG 06) which is in line with the method used by EHDC to monitor their own housing supply against the JCS targets. Against this alternative methodology, the shortfall is negligible.

Indicator SDLP50: Percentage of housing permissions for new homes within and outside settlement boundaries

Policy monitored: Strategic Policy SD25: Development Strategy

Target:

- 7.32 Deliver a medium level of development dispersed across towns and villages of the National Park.

Output:

- 7.33 121 net dwelling permissions in the reporting year took place outside of the settlement boundary.

Commentary:

- 7.34 Of the permissions outside settlement boundaries, 31 were for Annexes and 20 were for a change of use and of them, mainly from agricultural barns to dwellings. The figure excludes accommodation considered ancillary to main dwelling house. We expect the overall proportion of dwellings outside of the settlement boundary to fall as the Local Plan starts to be implemented and we are bringing allocated sites into the settlement boundaries therefore limiting scope for large increases in building footprints outside settlement boundaries.

Indicator SDLP51: Number and percentage of housing completions on previously developed land (net)

Policy monitored: Strategic Policy SD25: Development Strategy

Target:

7.35 Submission version of the Local Plan Strategic Policy SD25: Development Strategy states that development should make the best use of suitable and available previously developed land in settlements. The target is therefore to maximise the proportion of housing completions that take place on previously developed land.

Output:

7.36 189 net dwelling completions in the reporting year took place on previously developed land, which accounts for 64% of the total net completions.

Commentary:

7.37 The majority of housing completions in the reporting year took place on previously developed land although slightly less than last year. Completions continued on the King Edward VII Hospital site on previously developed land keeping the percentage high. However, greenfield sites in Petersfield (Land South of Larcombe Road) and in Liss (a 60 Bed Care Home) are also well underway.

Indicator SDLP57: Carrying out of functions in relation to self-build and custom housebuilding

7.38 A total of 40 people were added to the Self Build Register in the reporting year.

7.39 Of the total number of dwellings granted planning permission in the reporting year we are currently unable to determine which are suitable or available for self-build. As of 1 April 2017, when the Community Infrastructure Levy came into force, applicants for new self-build dwellings had to declare their schemes as self-build in order to benefit from CIL exemptions. More accurate monitoring against this indicator will therefore be possible in the 2018/19 AMR. We currently have 112 pitches available in the Petersfield area for Self Build through their Neighbourhood Plan. We are now looking to find further suitable sites within Neighbourhood plans to meet future demand.

Indicator SDLP58: Number of dwellings completed (net) by number of bedrooms†

Policy monitored: Strategic Policy SD27: Mix of Homes

Target:

7.40 To protect and increase the proportion of small and medium sized dwellings in the dwelling stock.

Output:

	1 bedrm	2 bedrm	3 bedrm	4 bedrm	5 bedrm	Unknown bedrm
Net dwellings completed, 2017/18	88	94	41	57	6	10
Figures above as a %	30	32	14	19	2	3

Table 7.7 Size of dwellings completed in 2017/18

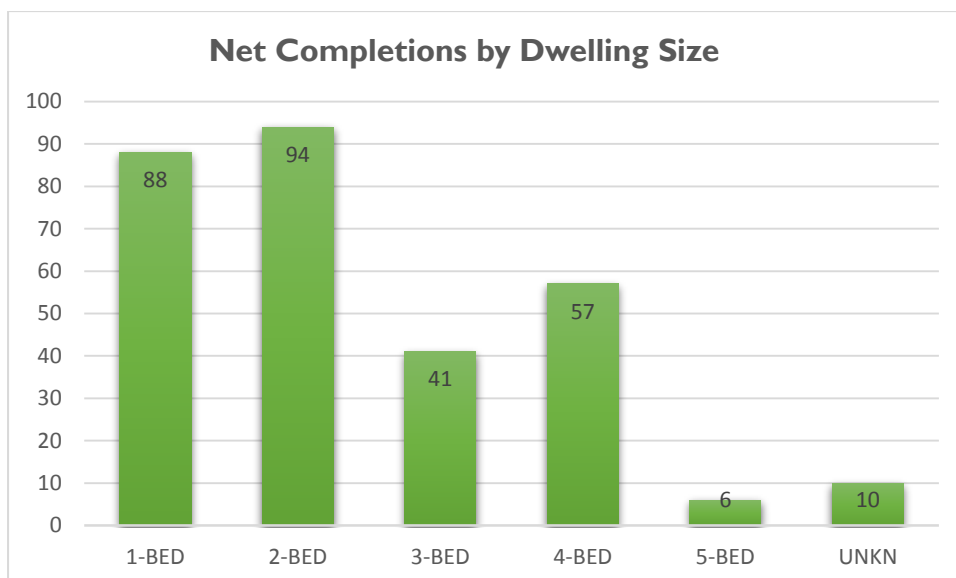


Figure 7.2 Size of dwellings completed in 2017/18

Commentary:

7.41 The largest number of net dwelling completions were of one and two bedroomed dwellings. The proportion of two bedroom dwellings is just under the proportion that will be required on market housing sites by draft Policy SD27, while the proportion of one bedroom and four or more bedroom dwellings is higher. The number of three bedroom dwellings falls well under the target of 40%, but this should be taken in the context of dwellings completed in previous years where the number has been higher.

Indicator SDLP59: Number of affordable dwellings completed (net), broken down by tenure

Policies monitored: Strategic Policy SD28: Affordable Housing and Strategic Policy SD29: Rural Exception Sites

Target:

7.42 The full need for affordable housing in the National Park has been calculated in the Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (2017) as 294 affordable dwellings per annum. Whilst it is not expected that this need can be fully met, due to the limited number of sites suitable for development in this nationally protected landscape, the Government expects that new housing in national parks will be focussed on meeting local affordable housing needs as well as supporting local employment opportunities and key services. Therefore draft policy SD28: Affordable Homes sets a requirement for 50% of new homes on sites of 11 or more dwellings to be affordable and a cascade of affordable housing provision onsite of 3 to 10 new homes. The East Hampshire, Winchester and Lewes Joint Core Strategies require 40% of dwellings on each individual new development over a certain threshold to be affordable homes. The East Hampshire and Lewes JCSs also set an overarching target of 40% of all new dwellings in the district to be provided as affordable housing.

Output:

	Year	Number of dwellings
Net affordable dwellings completed	2014/15	68
	2015/16	35

	2016/17	10
	2017/18	36

Table 7.8 Net affordable dwellings completed, by year

Commentary:

7.43 There was a small rise in the number of affordable completions which took place in the National Park in the reporting year-12.2% of the total completed dwellings. The majority were delivered as part of the development at Larcombe Road Site in Petersfield. Although this is still low, many of the developments that took place were granted permission on the basis of local plans dating back to the mid-2000s or earlier. Developments which have or will receive permission after the adoption of Joint Core Strategies, and subsequently of the South Downs Local Plan, will be expected to deliver a higher proportion of affordable housing. Smaller developments will also be expected to deliver affordable housing on-site than is the case currently in line with the SDLP.

7.44 Among dwellings with extant planning permission, 310 of the 1593 commitments are affordable, or 19%. This is the same proportion as 348 of the 1840 commitments (19%) last year. The largest number of these new affordable permissions are at North Street Quarter in Lewes (165) and on greenfield sites in Petersfield (122). The proportion of affordable dwellings is still lower than it should be, partly as a result of the effect of old policies described above, and partly due to the shortage of affordable housing provision within smaller sites. At King Edward VII Hospital, a large enabling development is continuing with the restoration of several heritage assets, including a Grade II* listed chapel. Although there is no affordable housing provided on-site, a large financial contribution was received towards the future offsite provision of affordable housing.

7.45 The Authority is also progressing work on a package of actions to increase affordable housing delivery. A report was considered by the full Authority membership in July 2018 which noted actions taken to date (which are yet to take full effect), and agreed to the following future actions:

- Supporting the delivery of affordable housing on rural exception sites and through community led housing initiatives (for example CLTs, Community self-build) through the targeted use of Section 106 monies held for the delivery of affordable housing. This is expected to deliver approximately 20 affordable dwellings per year through additional grant funding;
- Explore, with affordable housing providers, opportunities for the submission of joint funding bids to the Government's Community Housing Fund;
- Through Neighbourhood planning and Whole Estate Plan workstreams, together with efforts with other significant landowners such as the public sector, proactively work to identify appropriate sites for affordable housing;
- Publish viability appraisals submitted by developers in support of planning applications. Also publish the (SDNPA commissioned) third party report and assessment of these viability appraisals;
- Secure specialist legal advice on planning applications for strategic sites that incorporate particularly complex or significant affordable housing issues;
- Progress the South Downs Local Plan. Policy SD28 seeks 50% affordable housing on sites of 11 or more, and on-site provision on a sliding scale on sites of 4 or more dwellings. Policy SD29 seeks 100% affordable housing on rural exception sites. The policy as stands is currently being tested at the Local Plan examination.

- Begin preparation on an Affordable Housing SPD, to provide clear guidance on implementation of the Local Plan policies on affordable housing, including on viability matters.
- Investigate private sector investment in affordable housing in National Parks.

Indicator NATI: Completions and commitments occurring through permitted development rights for change of use from employment to residential

Target:

7.46 There is no target for this indicator. Under Schedule 2 Part 3 Class O of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 2015 it is deemed that permission is not required to change the use of office floorspace to residential use.

Output:

7.47 There were three completions that took place in the reporting year on this type of site.

Commentary:

7.48 There was one change of use from (B1) office use to two additional dwellings in Greatham and one change of use from office to a one bed flat in Cheriton. In Lewes, first and second floor offices were converted to four one bedroom apartments. This permitted development right has not been utilised on any sites in East Hampshire, where the right does not apply in those parishes containing the larger settlements, including Petersfield and Liss. The former Syngenta site near Fernhurst previously had prior approval for change of use of the existing building to 213 dwellings, but this has now lapsed.

Indicator SDLP65: Net additional permanent Gypsy or Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots per annum, on allocated and windfall sites

Policy monitored: Strategic Policy SD33: Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

Target:

7.49 As at 1st April 2018 a need has been identified for an additional 23 permanent pitches for Gypsies and Travellers in the National Park within the plan period. This is comprised of a need for:

- 6 pitches in East Sussex
- 13 pitches in Brighton and Hove
- 4 pitches in Hampshire

7.50 In addition, a need has been identified for 9 Travelling Showperson's plots in the Hampshire area of the National Park. A Travelling Showperson's plot is the equivalent of a pitch on a Gypsy and Traveller site, but potentially also incorporating space for storage and additional vehicles.

Output:

7.51 In the period 2017-18 the following permissions were granted, for Gypsy and Traveller units:

- 2 additional permanent pitches at Offham Barns, Offham, East Sussex
- 1 temporary pitch granted on appeal at Three Corner Piece, South Harting, West Sussex

Commentary:

- 7.52 The assessment of need for Gypsy and Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots within the National Park was based upon the guidance within the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, 2012. In August 2015 the Department for Communities and Local Government produced an updated document which altered the definition of who is a 'traveller'. Across the National Park, Local Authorities are currently updating their need assessments and the implications of any changes will be considered as and when this work is complete. One new GTAA has actually been updated during the 2017/18 monitoring period, which is the East Hampshire GTAA published in August 2017. The figures for Hampshire within the National Park have been updated accordingly.
- 7.53 The 2 pitches granted permission at Offham has resulted in the need for pitches in East Sussex falling from 8 to 6 pitches. The temporary permission granted at Three Corner Piece (West Sussex) has not made any difference to the need remaining as it had already been included in the need figures as an unauthorised development in the Coastal West Sussex assessment.
- 7.54 It should be noted that there is a future supply planned for in the SDNP by way of draft site allocations in the South Downs Local Plan totalling 10 new Gypsy and Traveller pitches. This will address unmet needs as currently assessed, with the exception of Brighton and Hove (13 pitches outstanding), Hampshire (9 travelling showpeople plots outstanding) and East Sussex (1 pitch outstanding).

Sustainable Economic Development

Indicator SDLP67: Total net and gross new employment floorspace completed

Policies monitored: Strategic Policy SD34: Sustaining the Local Economy and Strategic Policy SD35: Employment Land

Target:

- 7.55 Draft Policy SD35 of the Local Plan: Submission version sets the requirement for approximately 5.3ha of land for offices or R&D (Use class B1a or B1b), 1.8ha for industry (Use class B1c or B2), and 3.2ha of small scale warehousing (use class B8), to be developed over the plan period 2014-2033.

Output:

- 7.56 2017-18 saw the completion of 7810m² of gross new employment floorspace, although with the loss of 7240m², the net delivery was only 570m² of net floorspace. These figures only comprise those developments with a gain or loss of 200m² or more gross floorspace.

Commentary:

- 7.57 The largest site completions in the reporting year occurred at Bury Hill Farm, Bury, where a gross 2335m² of B1c floorspace was completed; although a smaller amount of floorspace was also lost as part of the redevelopment. Other significant completions included 834m² of B8 storage at Cocking Sawmill with a replacement timber warehouse and loading bay on the site of an existing unit following demolition of existing structure (loss of 534m²), and 1224m² of B8 storage and distribution at Units 2 and 6 of Brockbridge Dairy, Liss as part of the larger redevelopment of the Dairy which is now complete.
- 7.58 The gross loss of employment floorspace was spread evenly across the National Park on smaller sites.

Use class	Gains completed (m2)				Loss completed (m2)				Net completed (m2)			
	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18	2014/ 15	2015/ 16	2016/ 17	2017/ 18
B mixed	2207	4061	2629	375	1734	697	8954	4513	473	3364	7693	-4137
BI Mixed												
B1a Offices	1553	0	566	728	1112	300	0	411	441	-300	566	317
B1b		783	0	0		0	0	0		0		
B1c Light Industry	3097	876	6603	2879	370	375	2,071	1262	2727	501	4532	1617
B2 General Industry		533	481	0		206	0	0		327	481	0
B8 Storage & Distribution	0	3140	1962	3828	0	0	0	1054	0	3140	1962	2774
Total	6857	9393	12241	7810	3216	1578	11025	7240	3641	7815	1216	570

Figure 7.9: Completions on employment sites, 2017/18 by use class

Indicator SDLP68: Total net and gross new employment floorspace extant permissions

Policies monitored: Strategic Policy SD34: Sustaining the Local Economy and Strategic Policy SD35: Employment Land

Target:

7.59 Draft Policy SD35 of the Local Plan: Submission sets the requirement for approximately 5.3ha of land for offices or R&D (Use class B1a or B1b), 1.8ha for industry (Use class B1c or B2), and 3.2ha of small scale warehousing (use class B8), to be developed over the plan period 2014-2033.

Output:

7.60 Extant planning permission now exists for 48,051m² of gross new employment floorspace, or 40,363m² once permitted losses of floorspace are taken into account. These figures only include developments with gross gains or losses of 200m² or more.

Commentary:

7.61 The figures are close to last year's numbers of 46,963m² gross and comfortably above the 29,688m² net permitted floorspace. The largest outstanding permission is still at North Street in Lewes, where a loss of 12,447m² of mixed employment use floorspace is due to be balanced by the construction of 7,548m² of B1 space on site, and 7,040m² of mixed employment uses at land east of Malling Industrial Estate. The latter site is a pre-existing permission which is proposed for allocation in the South Downs Local Plan. Other large permitted employment sites include the redevelopment of the Pilot Clothing site in Chilcomb, Winchester, with 8,270m² (gross) of B1 space; and 5,528m² of B1 space remaining to be built at Buckmore Farm in Petersfield. Both of these sites have now been started. The great majority of employment floorspace with extant planning permission is on sites with mixed BI uses (office, research/development and light industrial). There are also a substantial number of square metres permitted specifically for B1c light industrial uses.

Use class	Gains outstanding (m2)	Loss outstanding (m2)	Net outstanding (m2)
B mixed	9350	0	9350
B1a Offices	17802	0	17802
B1c Light Industry	13614	3086	10528
B2 General Industry	3808	3980	-172
B8 Storage & Distribution	3477	622	2855
Total	48051	7688	40363

Figure 7.10: Outstanding permissions on employment sites as of 01.04.18 by use class

Indicator SDLP69: Total net and gross new retail floorspace completed, by use class

Policy monitored: Strategic Policy SD36: Town and Village Centres

Target:

7.62 There is no target for this indicator. The rate of retail completions will depend on market demand and whether or not proposals that come forward accord with the Development Plan.

Output:

7.63 There were no significant completions of retail space during the monitoring year.

Commentary:

7.64 The indicator only measures activity on sites of more than 200m² floorspace.

Indicator SDLP70: Total net and gross new retail floorspace extant permissions, by use class

Policy monitored: Strategic Policy SD36: Town and Village Centres

Target:

7.65 There is no target for this indicator. The number of retail permissions will depend on market demand and whether or not proposals that come forward accord with the Development Plan.

Output:

7.66 Extant planning permission exists for Change of use of from A1 (Post Office) to class B1a (office) amounting to a net loss of retail floorspace of 499m². North Street Quarter is still extant permission which will provide a net gain of 543m² of floorspace. There is also extant planning permission for 691m² of new retail floorspace at Pulborough Garden Centre which has now commenced.

Commentary:

7.67 The indicator only measures activity on sites of more than 200m² floorspace.

Indicator SDLP71: Developments granted planning permission for loss or expansion of A use space within defined primary shopping frontages

Policy monitored: SD37: Development in Town and Village Centres

Target:

7.68 Protect units in use class A within defined primary shopping frontages. Part A of the Use Class order includes land used for shops, financial and professional services, restaurants and cafes, drinking establishments, and hot food takeaways. Draft policy SD37 proposes that the loss of A class units in primary shopping frontages- the most important shopping areas of the National Park’s five biggest settlements- would not be permitted.

Output:

Type of development	Number of permissions
Loss of A class unit	3
Gain of A class unit	3
Reduction in floorspace of A class unit	0
Expansion of A class unit	0

Figure 7.11: Permissions granted for loss or expansion of A use space in primary shopping frontages, 2017/18

Commentary:

7.69 There were five permissions relating to A class use granted in primary shopping frontages in the reporting year: two in Petersfield (one which accounts for two of the permissions by loss of A2 and gain of A3), one in Midhurst and one in Lewes. One was for a Retrospective change of use from nail salon (Class Use A1) to beauty salon and nail bar (Class Use Sui generis) in Midhurst. In Lewes, one was for change of use of part of ground floor from residential to retail and part of basement floor from shop store to shop office and the loss was for change of use of sub-basement, basement, ground and first floors from class A1 (Post Office) to class B1 (a) (Office) and change of use of second floor from class C4 (Letting rooms- shared facilities) to class B1 (a) (Office), including associated alterations and refurbishment. Petersfield saw Prior Approval for change of use of premises ground floor from Class A2 (Financial and Professional Services) to Class A3 (Restaurants and Cafes) and the demolition of existing single storey rear extension, conversion of existing ground floor offices to three retail units, and conversion and extension of upper floors to provide six residential units.

Indicator SDLP94: Increase or decrease in the risks posed by climate change

Policy monitored: Strategic Policy SD48: Climate Change and Sustainable Use of Resources

Target:

7.70 The Climate Change Act (2008) gave a new directive power to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs. This allows them to ask public authorities, statutory bodies and other organisations performing functions of a public nature, to report on their progress in adapting to climate change. This is known as the Adaptation Reporting Power (ARP). The ARP places a requirement on these bodies to produce a report that sets out how they are responding to the risks and impacts presented by climate change to their core business.

Output:

7.71 To be advised based on the Adaption Plan (below)

Commentary:

7.72 The South Downs National Park Authority and its partners have a key role in meeting the challenges and opportunities it may present. The Adaptation Plan (2017) sets out how we intend to do this. It includes a long-term action plan which we will need to keep under review.

<https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/sdnpa-climate-change-adaptation-plan/>

This included a risk assessment, which will be part of the basis of any subsequent measure. It should be possible to assess which actions have been undertaken and that will indicate whether the overall risk has decreased.

7.73 The South Downs National Park have also been asked by Defra to contribute to the next round of Climate Change reporting (ARP3). It is suggested that we integrate this with our statutory Management Plan process. So in future the Risk Assessment and Action Plan would be integral to the Partnership Management Plan.

7.74 The SEA process of both the Local Plan and the Management Plan could also assess how existing policies and programmes are helping to address climate change impacts.

We will be able to report on this further in the next AMR.

Indicator SDLP97: Number of full planning permissions for renewable energy development

Policy monitored: Development Management Policy SD51: Renewable Energy

Target:

7.75 Delivery of renewable energy installations where compatible with the Special Qualities of the National Park.

Output:

Type of installation	Full permissions granted 2017/18
Solar photovoltaic (PV) panels	1
Micro hydro	0
Biomass	0
Air source heat pump	0
Anaerobic digestion	0

Figure 7.12: Permissions granted for renewable energy development, 2017/18

Commentary:

7.76 The great majority of domestic scale renewable energy installations can be carried out without the need for planning permission and so are not covered by this indicator. New housing or commercial developments where renewable energy infrastructure forms only a minor element of the wider scheme are also not listed above. The developments covered by this indicator therefore fall into categories which tend to be on a larger scale, require more infrastructure or are especially visually prominent.

7.77 The solar PV installation granted full planning was for 20 Solar Panels at Parham House in an Existing Potting shed roof. There were no other permissions in the reporting year.

Indicator SDLP99 Progress of restoration of Shoreham Cement Works

Policy Monitored: Strategic Site Policy SD56: Shoreham Cement Works

Target:

7.78 Restoration of the site in accordance with Strategic Site Policy SD54

Output:

7.79 The SDNPA have started production of the Area Action Plan. This work includes commissioning consultants to undertake initial site survey works on the following topics:

- Biodiversity (Phase I Extended Habitat Survey)
- Flood risk and drainage (inc SuDS)
- Geotechnical
- Ground Contamination and Water Quality
- Building condition (safety and demolition)
- Geodiversity
- Consultation on SEA Screening

The first formal public consultation on the draft Area Action Plan is anticipated in 2019.

Indicator SDLPI00: Progress of redevelopment of North Street Quarter and adjacent Eastgate area

Policy monitored: Strategic Site Policy SD57: North Street Quarter and adjacent Eastgate area, Lewes

Target:

7.80 Redevelopment of the site in accordance with Strategic Site Policy SD55

Output:

7.81 Following grant of planning permission in May 2016 for the redevelopment of North Street Quarter north of Phoenix Causeway (as described above under the headings for housing, employment land and retail developments with planning permission), the first application for discharge of pre-commencement planning conditions was submitted and discharged in November 2016. Further applications for pre-commencement discharge of conditions have been submitted to allow for Phase I to commence in 2019.

8. Neighbourhood Planning

- 8.1 There are currently 54 Neighbourhood Areas designated across the South Downs National Park (see Figure 13). The designated Neighbourhood Areas cover a range of settlement types, from the National Park's market towns such as Petworth and Lewes to small villages of only 200 people such as Clapham.
- 8.2 An important function of this AMR is to monitor progress on Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDPs). It is essential that all of the National Park is planned for and therefore it is necessary for NDPs to proceed in a timely fashion to avoid there being any policy gaps. The Local Plan does not allocate development in designated Neighbourhood Area with the following exceptions:

Strategic Sites within the South Downs Local Plan

- Shoreham Cement Works, Upper Beeding (Policy SD56)
- North Street Quarter and Adjacent Eastgate area, Lewes (Policy SD57)

Strategic Housing allocation within the South Downs Local Plan

- Land at Old Malling Farm, Lewes (Policy SD79)

Neighbourhood Plan made no housing allocations so allocated within the South Downs Local Plan

- Land at Elm Rise, Findon Parish (Policy SD71)
- Land at Soldiers Field House, Findon Parish (Policy SD72)

Neighbourhood Plan area designated after identification of the site through the Local Plan

- Stedham Sawmill, Stedham and Iping Parish (Policy SD92)

- 8.3 It is necessary to consider the progress of NDPs against the five year housing supply discussed in chapter 6 of this report. The only housing sites allocated in NDPs that are included in the five year housing land supply are those within the made Petersfield and Fernhurst NDPs. It should be noted that although Syngenta is allocated in the Fernhurst NDP it is not included within the five year housing supply, but instead has been phased towards the end of the plan period. The same applies to the Travis Perkins builder's yard, allocated for housing in the made Clapham NDP. All other housing planned to be delivered through NDPs is spread across the last eleven years of the plan period, since we cannot therefore say with confidence that they will be delivered in the first part of the plan period. In conclusion however, it is clear that the five year housing land supply of the South Downs National Park is supported by the progress of the NDPs.

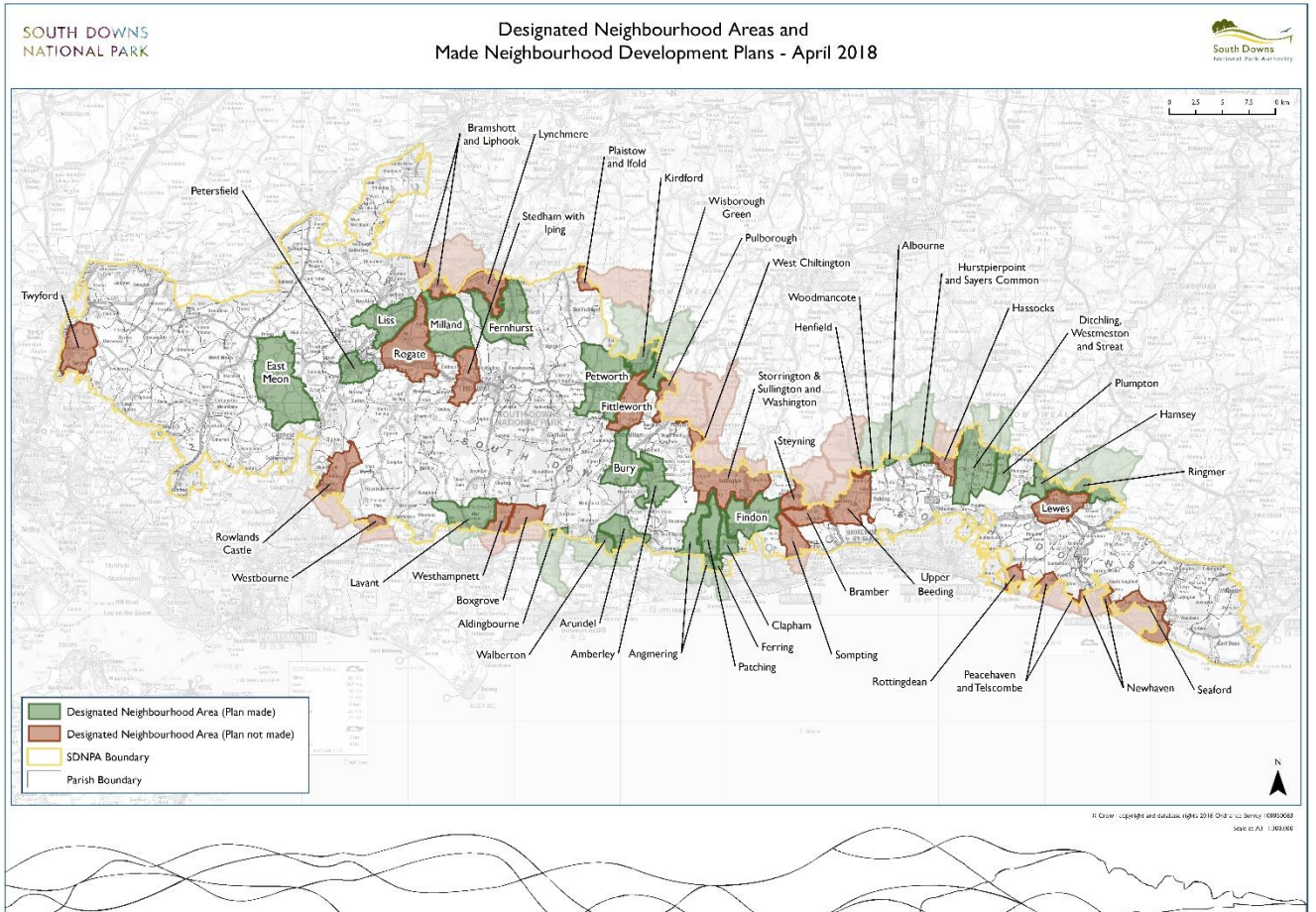


Figure 8.1 Designated Neighbourhood Areas in the National Park. Green indicates made Neighbourhood Plans, brown indicates neighbourhood areas designated but where a neighbourhood plan is not made.

Indicator NAT2: Number of Neighbourhood Development Plans made

Target:

8.4 There is no target for this indicator, since the neighbourhood planning process may not be suitable for all parish councils.

Output:

8.5 26 NDPs have now been made by the SDNPA and are now part of the Development Plan for the National Park. In the 2017-18 monitoring period, new plans made included Amberley, Lavant, Liss, Walberton and Woodmancote. Since April 2018 Bury, Ditchling, Westmeston and Streat, Patching, Petworth and Plumpton have also been made.

Commentary:

8.6 The following NDPs have been made in the period to 1st December 2018.

MADE PLANS	Date made
Albourne	13 Oct 2016
Aldingbourne	8 Dec 2016
Amberley	15 Jun 2017
Angmering	14 Mar 2015
Arundel	12 Jun 2014
Bury	12 April 2018
Clapham	12 May 2016
Ditchling, Westmeston and Streat	12 May 2018
East Meon	14 Dec 2017
Fernhurst	14 Apr 2016
Ferring	12 Mar 2015
Findon (currently being reviewed)	8 Dec 2016
Hamsey	14 Jul 2016
Hurstpierpoint & Sayers Common	14 Mar 2015
Kirdford	12 Jun 2014
Lavant	10 Aug 2017
Liss	14 Dec 2017
Milland	9 Jun 2016
Patching	12 Apr 2018
Petersfield	21 Jan 2016
Petworth	11 Jul 2018
Plumpton	12 Apr 2018
Ringmer	21 Jan 2016
Walberton	9 Mar 2017
Wisborough Green	9 Jun 2016
Woodmancote	15 Jun 2017

Table 1: Made Neighbourhood Development Plans in the National Park

APPENDIX I: LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (LDS) FOR SOUTH DOWNS LOCAL PLAN, WEST SUSSEX JOINT MINERALS LOCAL PLAN, EAST SUSSEX JOINT MINERAL LOCAL PLAN REVIEW, SHOREHAM CEMENT WORKS AREA ACTION PLAN AND SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENTS

	2018												2019												2020																	
	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D									
South Downs LP	S	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	M	M	M	A																													
Shoreham Cement Works AAP															18	18	18											19	19			S				A						
Design SPD														13	13						A																					
Affordable Housing SPD														13	13						A																					
WS Soft Sand SIR										18	18	18					19	19			S	E	E	E	E	E	E			A												
ES LPR	18	18					19	19				S	E	E	E		A																									

Key to Local Development Scheme

Symbol	Stage in document preparation
S	Submission of documents and information to the Secretary of State
E	Independent examination
M	Consultation on proposed modifications
A	Adoption

Symbol	Stage in document preparation
I3	Representations on a supplementary planning document
I8	Representations on the preparation of a local plan
I9	Representations on a local plan

APPENDIX 2: DRAFT SOUTH DOWNS HOUSING TRAJECTORY FIGURES (2018)

Plan Period (Years)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	Total	
Monitoring Year				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
a Total to be delivered over plan period																				4750	
b Total to be delivered over plan period (Annualised)	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	4750
g Net new housing completions	249	262	250	296																	1057
Extant planning permissions on small sites (1-4units)*					71	71	71	71	71												355
Extant planning permissions on large sites (5+units)*					134	84	96	54	33	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	405
h Net dwellings with extant					205	155	168	125	104	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	760

	planning permission																				
i	Windfall					0	0	17	34	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	612
k	Allocations (SDLP)					90	179	178	161	59	60	166	73	44	23	59	0	0	0	0	1093
l	Allocations (NDP)					64	155	293	312	205	126	18	18	18	19	5	5	5	5	0	1247
m	NDP allocations - LOCAL PLAN APPORTIONMENTS (NDP emerging) l					0	0	0	0	0	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	234
n	Total allocations					154	334	471	474	265	210	207	114	85	65	87	28	28	28	23	2573
o	Housing supply (g+h+i+n)	249	262	250	296	361	489	655	633	408	264	258	165	136	116	138	79	79	79	74	5002
p	Cumulative Housing Supply	249	511	761	1057	1416	1905	2561	3194	3613	3877	4135	4300	4437	4553	4691	4770	4849	4929	5002	
q	Provision figure minus supply (o-e)	-1	12	0	46	109	239	405	383	169	14	8	-85	-114	-134	-112	-171	-171	-171	-176	
s	Manage - Annual provision figure taking account of past/projected completions	250	249	249	246	238	219	182	141	114	97	77	64	52	39	15	-7	-49	-178	-252	

APPENDIX 3: DELIVERABLE SITES FOR HOUSING

Planning status	Address	Locality	Planning application / policy reference	Total supply	Total supply in five year period
Planning permission	Masseys Folly, Church Road	Upper Farringdon	15/03809/FUL SDNP	5	5
Planning permission	Liss House, Station Road	Liss	12/02554/FUL SDNP	10	10
Planning permission	Clarendon Yard, Station Road	Petersfield	16/00185/FUL SDNP	7	4
Planning permission	SCU Leydene	East Meon	21514/086/FUL SDNP & 13/03534/FUL SDNP	14	14
Planning permission	Townsend, Northend Lane	Droxford	14/00884/FUL	8	8
Planning permission	Blossoms, Wychwood, Holt Leigh And April Cottage Land To The Rear Of Back Lane	Bucks Horn Oak	13/05902/FUL SDNP	9	9
Planning permission	Pyle Farm, Pyle Lane	Horndean	26901/0111/FUL	7	7
Planning permission	Bell Lane Depot, Lewes	Lewes	SDNP/12/00920/FUL	13	13
Planning permission	Lewes House site, Friars Walk	Lewes	SDNP/14/01199/FUL	25	25
Planning permission	40-42 Friars Walk	Lewes	SDNP/16/04343/PA3O	24	24
Planning permission	Land at South Downs Road	Lewes	SDNP/15/01303/FUL	79	79
Planning permission	Adj 78 Petersfield Road Midhurst	Midhurst	04/04113/FUL	18	2 (left)
Planning permission	Drewitts Farm Church Street	Amberley	SDNP/14/01150/FUL & DC/10/1158	10	6
Planning permission	King Edward VII Hospital Kings Drive	Easebourne	SDNP/12/01392/FUL	300	208 (left)
Planning permission	Land At Laundry Cottage, Woodlea and Grass Mere Horsham Road	Petworth	SDNP/12/02721/FUL	21	21
Planning permission	Land adjoining 10 and 11 Silverdale	Coldwaltham	SDNP/14/04497/FUL	8	8
Planning permission	Coal Yard, School Close	Fittleworth	SDNP/14/02892/FUL	9	9
	Large planning permissions total				450

Planning status	Address	Locality	Planning application / policy reference	Total supply	Total supply in five year period
	Large planning permissions total - 10% discount				405
	Small sites (<5 dwellings) with planning permission				444
	Small planning permissions total - 20% discount				355
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	North Street Quarter	Lewes	SD57	416	250
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Former Allotment Site	Alfriston	SD58	8	0
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Kings Ride Farm	Alfriston	SD59	7	7
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Land at Clements Close	Binsted	SD60	11	11
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Land at Greenway Lane	Buriton	SD62	9	9
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Land South of the A272 at Hinton Marsh	Cheriton	SD63	14	14
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Land South of London Road	Coldwaltham	SD64	28	0
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Land East of Warnford Road	Corhampton / Meonstoke	SD65	18	18
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Land at Park Lane	Droxford	SD66	30	30
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Cowdray Estate Works Yard	Easebourne	SD67	18	9
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Land at Egmont Road, Easebourne	Easebourne	SD68	16	16
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Former Easebourne School	Easebourne	SD69	16	16
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Land behind The Fridays,	East Dean	SD70	11	0 (built)

Planning status	Address	Locality	Planning application / policy reference	Total supply	Total supply in five year period
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Land to the east of Elm Rise	Findon	SD71	18	18
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Soldiers Field House	Findon	SD72	12	12
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Land at Petersfield Road	Greatham	SD73	38	0
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Land at Itchen Abbas House	Itchen Abbas	SD76	9	0
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Castelmer Fruit Farm,	Kingston near Lewes	SD77	11	11
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Land at Old Malling Farm	Lewes	SD79	240	240
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	West Sussex County Council Depot and former Brickworks site, Midhurst	Midhurst	SD81	166	0
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Holmbush Caravan Park	Midhurst	SD82	60	0
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Land at the Fairway	Midhurst	SD83	9	9
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Land at Lamberts Lane	Midhurst	SD84	20	20
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Land at Park Crescent	Midhurst	SD85	10	10
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Land at Church Lane	Pyecombe	SD87	8	8
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Land to the rear of Ketchers Field	Selborne	SD88	7	7
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Land at Pulens Lane	Sheet	SD89	31	31
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Land at Loppers Ash, South Harting	South Harting	SD90	7	7

Planning status	Address	Locality	Planning application / policy reference	Total supply	Total supply in five year period
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Land North of the Forge	South Harting	SD91	6	6
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Stedham Sawmill	Stedham	SD92	18	18
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Land South of Church Road	Steep	SD93	10	10
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Land at Ramsdean Road	Stroud	SD94	30	30
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Land South of Heather Close	West Ashling	SD95	19	19
Proposed Allocation: SDLP	Land at Long Priors	West Meon	SD96	11	11
Allocation: Petersfield Plan (also has planning permission)	Land at Causeway Farm	Petersfield		199	170
Allocation: Petersfield Plan (also has planning permission)	Land North of Buckmore Farm and West of Bell Hill	Petersfield		101	25
Allocation: Petersfield Plan (also has planning permission)	Penns Field	Petersfield		85	85
Allocation: Petersfield Plan (also has planning permission)	Land South of Larcombe Road	Petersfield		79	27
Allocation: Petersfield Plan	Land West of the Causeway	Petersfield		56	56

Planning status	Address	Locality	Planning application / policy reference	Total supply	Total supply in five year period
Allocation: Petersfield Plan	Town Centre Redevelopment Opportunities (mixed use)	Petersfield		58	6
Allocation: Petersfield Plan	Land South of Durford Road	Petersfield		48	48
Allocation: Petersfield Plan	Land North of Reservoir Lane	Petersfield		11	7
Allocation: Petersfield Plan	Land at Bulmer House Site, off Ramshill	Petersfield		40	40
Allocation: Fernhurst NDP	Former Syngenta Site, Midhurst Road (mixed use)	Fernhurst		200	175
Allocation: Fernhurst NDP	Hurstfold Industrial Estate, Surbey Hatch Lane (mixed use)	Fernhurst		10	10
Allocation: Fernhurst NDP	Bridgelands Site, Verdley Place	Fernhurst		10	10
Allocation: Arundel NDP	Former Castle stables	Arundel		12	12
Allocation: Bury NDP	Jolyons and Robin Hill	Bury		6	6
Allocation: Clapham NDP	Travis Perkins Builders Yard	Clapham		30	30
Allocation: Ditchling NDP	Park Barn Farm/Long Park Corner	Ditchling		12	12
Allocation: Ditchling NDP	Lewes Road/ Nye Lane	Ditchling		7	7
Allocation: Ditchling NDP	17 South Street	Ditchling		3	0
Allocation: Liss NDP	Land at Inwood Road	Liss		25	25
Allocation: Liss NDP	Land at Andlers Ash Road Central	Liss		38	38

Planning status	Address	Locality	Planning application / policy reference	Total supply	Total supply in five year period
Allocation: Liss NDP	Land at Andlers Road South	Liss		38	38
Allocation: Liss NDP	Upper Green	Liss		35	35
Allocation: Liss NDP	Land formerly part of the Grange	Liss		7	7
Allocation: Liss NDP	Land next to Brows Farm	Liss		15	15
Allocation: East Meon NDP	Garages site off Hill View	East Meon		2	2
Allocation: East Meon NDP	Land south of Coombe Road opposite Kews Meadows and Coombe Road Terrace	East Meon		11	11
Allocation: East Meon NDP	Land north of Coombe Road between Garston Farm and Garston Farm Cottages	East Meon		4	4
Allocation: Amberley NDP	Land East of Newland Gardens	Amberley		6	6
Allocation: Petworth NDP	Rotherlea	Petworth		23	23
Allocation: Petworth NDP	The Square Field	Petworth		30	30
Allocation: Petworth NDP	Petworth South	Petworth		100	100
Allocation: Petworth NDP	Land South of Rothermead	Petworth		10	10
Allocation: Ringmer NDP	Barn complex, Old House Farm	Ringmer		5	5
Allocation: Lavant NDP	Land adj Pook Lane (LNDP20)	Lavant		15	15
Allocation: Lavant NDP	Eastmead Industrial Estate, Mid Lavant (LNDP22)	Lavant		45	45

APPENDIX 4: DEVELOPABLE SITES AND BROAD LOCATIONS FOR HOUSING

Please note that 'broad locations' are those settlements where a requirement to allocate land for housing is identified in the SDLP Submission version, but Neighbourhood Plans to allocate those dwellings are still in the course of preparation.

Planning status	Address	Locality	Planning application / policy reference	Total supply	Total supply in years 6-16
SDLP Allocation	North Street Quarter, Lewes	Lewes	SD57	416	166
SDLP Allocation	Former Allotment Site	Alfriston	SD58	18	8
SDLP Allocation	Land South of London Road, Coldwaltham	Coldwaltham	SD64	28	0
SDLP Allocation	Land at Itchen Abbas House	Itchen Abbas	SD76	9	9
SDLP Allocation	West Sussex County Council Depot and former Brickworks site, Midhurst	Midhurst	SD81	166	96
SDLP Allocation	Holmbush Caravan Park	Midhurst	SD82	60	60
SDLP Allocation	Land at Pulens Lane	Sheet	SD89	31	31
SDLP Allocation	Stedham Sawmill	Stedham	SD92	38	18
Petersfield Plan allocation	Town Centre Redevelopment Opportunities	Petersfield	H6	65	25
Petersfield Plan allocation	Hampshire County Council Depot off Paddock Way	Petersfield	H9	42	27
Petersfield Plan allocation	Existing Community Centre Site	Petersfield	H10	10	10
Petersfield Plan allocation	Land North of Reservoir Lane	Petersfield	H11	13	4
Petersfield Plan allocation	Land at Bulmer House Site, off Ramshill	Petersfield	H12	60	0
Broad location		Fittleworth		6	6

Planning status	Address	Locality	Planning application / policy reference	Total supply	Total supply in years 6-16
Broad location		Lewes		220	220
Broad location		Rogate		11	11
Broad location		Twyford		20	20