

Chichester District Council



Local Development Framework

Annual Monitoring Report 2009-2010

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Introduction

Purpose of this report

This is Chichester District Council's sixth Annual Monitoring Report, which covers planning-related activity for the period 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010. Significant events that have occurred since March 2010 are noted.

Monitoring and review are crucial to successful delivery of all the Council's planning-related activities, so this report uses a range of indicators to assess the Council's planning performance in key areas. In particular, it monitors the transition of the Council towards its new development plan – the Local Development Framework.

The Annual Monitoring Report is the main mechanism for assessing the performance, implementation and effects of the development plan. This report highlights issues and records patterns of development and change. It also considers whether remedial measures are necessary.

Data and Indicators

We welcome comment upon the readability and effectiveness of this Annual Monitoring Report. The performance indicators have been chosen to meet official requirements and to show comparative annual change in key data. Data collection for some indicators is still in its infancy and work is ongoing to improve our monitoring and collation systems.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank all those who have contributed to this Annual Monitoring Report – especially West Sussex County Council, Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre, the Environment Agency, and the Office for National Statistics.

Executive Summary

This Annual Monitoring Report covers the period 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010. Only the most significant events that have occurred since March 2010 are noted (as a full report for April 2010-March 2011 will be published next year). For the latest information on the Local Development Framework (LDF) please refer to the Council's website.

This Report reflects that the milestone to adopt the Statement of Community Involvement was achieved on 24th November 2009 and that the timetable for consulting the public on the Core Strategy Options was achieved during January/February 2010.

Indicators are included within this report where the data is available. Results for these indicators will be reported on an annual basis. Data collection for some indicators is still in its infancy and additional work will be undertaken to ensure that sufficient monitoring and collation systems are in place.

Awareness of the LDF process continued to be raised both internally and externally with the public and our partners over the last year.

Government Guidance states that LDF should deliver the spatial aspects of Sustainable Community Strategies and other relevant documents, and that Local Planning Authorities should work with key stakeholders, such as the Environment Agency and the Police, to ensure effective integration with the spatial aspects of their strategies and programmes.

The most recent Sustainable Community Strategy for Chichester District, "Chichester District: A very Special Place" was published in April 2009. The LDF will play a key role in delivering many of its key outcomes, and thus the priorities in this AMR are gathered under the same headings as the SCS for ease of use.

THE HEADLINES

The Economy

Chichester's Sustainable Community Strategy includes priorities to assist our businesses during the recession and support the rural economy. Actions to address this during the monitoring year include:

- Increasing employment floorspace by an additional 4,395 (net) sq.m.
- Development of a new Economic Strategy for the next ten years. We have already achieved one of our key aims in providing a highly regarded business support service. In March 2010, the South East Federation of Small Businesses awarded us for being the most business friendly council in the South East of England. Our Business Support Officers enabled a new food related business to access the Council's Small Business Rent Subsidy Scheme at St. James Industrial Estate; and enabled two marine related businesses to expand - Oceanair and Northshore Yachts. Under the LEADER programme, we were awarded £330,472 for 16 projects across the two Local Action Groups within the District (the Sussex Downs LAG and the Three

Harbours and Coastal Plain LAG), of which £86,361 has already been allocated to three completed projects. These include the reinstatement of the Compton Village Shop, with the creation of a tearoom for the community and tourists; and the provision of additional holiday lets in Clifton House. It has also enabled the expansion of Caroline's Dairy Ice Cream based in Sidlesham; and has helped the Woodhorn Group, based at Oving, to identify a local market to sell its products.

- We have visions to help the smaller towns of Midhurst and Selsey. As a result we have secured grant aid to renovate shop fronts and provide business and retail training.

The Environment

Chichester's Sustainable Community Strategy includes priorities to improve our environment. One of the main environmental issues is the significant area of land that is at risk of flooding. To address this the Council has worked in partnership with the Environment Agency on projects to improve flood defences.

Following extensive consultation on the 2008 Pagham to East Head Coastal Defence Strategy, the Environment Agency is progressing the managed realignment scheme at Medmerry, Selsey. This will involve building new defences inland from the coast and allow a new intertidal area to form seaward of the new defences. This will improve flood protection for 348 properties and help to protect the sewage treatment works and the main road in and out of Selsey. It will also maximise habitats that are being lost elsewhere and should result in a net gain for biodiversity. Construction is due to start in Autumn 2011, with completion of the scheme by 2013.

Chichester, Langstone, and Pagham Harbours are designated as Ramsar and Special Areas for Conservation sites, and are afforded protection under European legislation. These sites are of particular importance to birds. These sites suffer from recreational pressure, and the council has a duty to protect them. To address this the Council has worked with the Solent Forum on a Recreational Disturbance and Mitigation Study, the final results of which are expected in 2012. Until these results are known, the Council has taken the precautionary approach, and in September 2010 adopted an interim policy statement on Development and Disturbance of Birds in Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA.

Apuldram Waste Water Treatment Works discharges into the head of Chichester Harbour. Because of the environmental designations, it uses the best available technology for effluent treatment. The limits on the current discharge consent are set at the Harbour's environmental capacity. Despite a substantial upgrading of the works in 2008 which included nutrient stripping, disinfection by UV and increased storm tank capacity (to provide a storage volume of 2,500 m³), data showed that from 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010 it discharged for a total of 4622 hours (192 days). The Environment Agency issued a position statement in August 2010 that advised the District Council to refuse residential development if it results in a significant increase in the net flow to the sewer network until a sustainable solution can be found. Southern Water has commissioned a study (expected to be completed by the end of 2010) to consider feasible solutions. The Environment Agency will review their position in June 2011.

Health and Wellbeing



Chichester's Sustainable Community Strategy includes priorities to improve the Health and Wellbeing of residents. The District has an older population when compared to the South East and England as a whole, with 23.5% of the resident population in Chichester District of 65 years plus. By 2026 the number of people aged between 60-85+ is expected to rise by 15,100. This is in contrast to people aged 20-34, which is only expected to increase by 1,000 and people aged between 35-54 set to decrease by 2,000. This brings its own challenges regarding potential strain on the local economy, workforce and skills and increased pressure on health and housing issues. To address these issues the Council has in partnership with the West Sussex Economic and Skills Enterprise Board:

- Developed a rural health inequalities, disadvantage and isolation action plan 2009-2011 and has £400k allocated to target rural disadvantage and health inequality.
- Developed a Rural Health and Wellbeing Pathfinder - a rolling three-year programme sponsored by the PCT to meet the health needs of different sections of the rural community, with a small number of pilot villages. The initiatives include a community matron and mobile health outreach to young people.

Housing and Neighbourhoods

Chichester's Sustainable Community Strategy includes priorities to improve housing and neighbourhoods. The recession has impacted on both the numbers of people in need, and the numbers of homes being built.

- The number of housing completions in 2009/2010 was 320 net, a fall from the previous year. This is largely due to the recession, and was below our annual average target of 480 dwellings (see below).
- The Sustainable Community Strategy identified provision of affordable housing as a top priority for the Council. 130 new affordable housing units became available for occupation during 2009/2010, attracting grant totalling £4.18 million from the Homes and Communities Agency. Of these, 85 benefitted from discounted land worth £3,102,000 secured through Section 106 agreements. 75 affordable houses were recorded by WSCC as built during 2009/10, which represents 20.2% of all dwellings completed. A further £116,800 was received from developers as commuted sums in lieu of affordable housing.
- 93.3% of new housing was built on previously developed land, well above the national target of 60%.
- Outline planning permission for a large urban extension of Chichester City at Graylingwell, was granted in August 2009 for 750 homes, with a detailed consent on phase 1 of the site for 110 dwellings. Construction work began on

the site in August 2009 and the first homes are due to be occupied in October/November 2010.

- Proposals for redevelopment of the former MOD site at Roussillon Barracks has also been subject to pre-application meetings. This is for approximately 250 dwellings.
- The former Shippams site is undergoing redevelopment, of the 166 homes permitted, 41 were completed in 2009-10, and the development is now almost complete.
- The redevelopment of the former swimming pool and other land adjoining East Walls for 72 homes is also well underway. 41 homes were completed in 2009-10 and work on the remainder is almost complete.

Transport and Access

The Sustainable Community Strategy includes priorities to improve transport and access. Chichester City suffers from traffic congestion. The Council is seeking to address this through promoting modal switch. New housing developments such as Graylingwell, and Roussillon Barracks are expected to encourage this through the construction of cycle lanes, the operation of car clubs, and enabling real-time information about public transport being available in people's homes.

There is uncertainty about the availability of funding and the timing of the Highways Agency's proposals for upgrading the A27 bypass at Chichester. In the meantime, the Council is working with West Sussex County Council as the Highways Authority to encourage modal shift, and to implement small-scale improvements where opportunities arise.

People and Places

Chichester's Sustainable Community Strategy includes priorities to improve outcomes for people and places. There are pockets of deprivation in the District mainly in the east and south of Chichester City and Selsey North. The District Council will seek to address these problems where opportunities arise through new developments and social intervention.



Portrait of the District

The Place

Chichester District is largely rural in character, one of seven districts within West Sussex. It covers almost 800 square kilometres (309 square miles), stretching from Selsey on the south coast, to the southern edge of Haslemere in the north.

Map of Chichester District



South Downs National Park	
Chichester Harbour AONB	

The administrative centre is the historic cathedral city of Chichester (population 25,134 O.N.S. 2008). The north of the District contains the historic market towns of

Midhurst (population 4,823) and Petworth (population 4,622). In the south is the seaside town of Selsey (population 11,011). Most of the population lives within villages and hamlets rather than the towns and City.

The People

The resident population of the District was 112,600 (mid 2009 population estimates). 48% were male and 52% female. 23.5% of the resident population were over 65 compared to 16.9% for the South East. This is a significant variation that has major implications for the future provision of many of the services run by the Council and its partner organisations. Particularly high proportions of elderly people are found in the wards of West Wittering, and Selsey South.

Health and Well-being

Health issues are largely related to those associated with an ageing population such as mobility and dementia, as well as concerns related to adult and childhood obesity related to low activity levels.

Housing and Neighbourhoods

High demand for homes in the District has made it one of the most expensive places to live outside of London, but income levels are below the County and Regional averages. In 2009, the average house price in Chichester District was over 11 times the average salary. This problem is most pronounced in the downland villages in the north of the district.

Transport & Access

The major roads in the southern part of the district are the A27 and A259, which run from east-west connecting the main coastal towns. In the central part of the District, the A272 also runs from east-west, linking the smaller rural towns of Petersfield, Midhurst, Petworth and Billingshurst. These three roads connect to the A3, just outside the western boundary of Chichester District, providing the main south to north route to Guildford and onwards to London via the M25.

The rail corridors link Chichester City to Portsmouth to the west and Brighton to the east. The west, north and north-west of the District is well serviced by the south-north rail corridor, which although outside of the District is close by, connecting Portsmouth to Guildford and London Waterloo. Another south-north rail link directly connects Chichester City to Gatwick airport and London.

The Economy

The District has an economy based mainly on small businesses with 86% employing less than 10 people. Average annual earnings are below both the regional and county average. Combined with the large rural area of the District, there are challenges in terms of providing business support and accessibility.

The Environment

Large parts of the District are of national importance for landscape and/or wildlife. These include the newly created South Downs National Park covering 64% of the district, and the Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) covering 10.5%. In addition, the District contains nine internationally important wildlife sites.

Linkages with other Strategies and Documents

Sustainable Community Strategy & Local Strategic Partnership

The Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) for the Chichester District is an umbrella body bringing together a range of organisations from the public, private, voluntary and community services.

The LSP is named 'Chichester in Partnership' and is a non-statutory partnership, so it does not have a legal basis to directly undertake services. It exists to ensure that these organisations communicate and coordinate their work for the benefit of the local area.

A Sustainable Community Strategy was published in April 2009. The Strategy sets out the vision and objectives to plan for the future of the District from 2008-2026.

The SCS priorities are to improve outcomes for:

- The Economy
- The Environment
- Health and Wellbeing
- Housing and Neighbourhoods
- Transport and Access
- People and Places

This AMR has been set out in the same order of the priorities above, so that they may be cross-referenced.

Based on the evidence and the priorities in the Sustainable Community Strategy, Chichester in Partnership developed 13 priority areas that it wants to deliver within a 5 year period, these are:

1. Access to services - Community transport/ ICT / online services and car clubs. Specifically for families/ younger people and older people
2. Infrastructure - to co ordinate infrastructure and its management.
3. Geographical Hubs – A holistic approach to projects around specific geographical areas in the district.

4. Recession Busting - Linked to the Keep West Sussex Working project, but addressing more local issues and helping to support local businesses and people who are out of work.
5. Improving the cultural offer - working through the Chichester Arts and Heritage Partnership.
6. Delivering better outcomes for Children & Young People - delivering at a local level the West Sussex Children and young persons plan.
7. Coastal Change Pathfinder project - raising the capacity of communities to adapt to Coastal Change.
8. Road Safety
9. Working to improve the student offer - to support a more collegiate and multi agency approach to the needs of our student population
10. Supporting an environment for a thriving third sector
11. Reducing Carbon Footprint - to co-ordinate action across the district to increase energy efficiency, install renewable forms of energy, improve transport and reduce food miles.
12. Community engagement – To develop a consistent approach within West Sussex for meaningful and effective Community Engagement. Partnerships would be encouraged to share information and work together to engage communities, thereby minimising duplication.
13. Neighbourhoods - Creating high quality neighbourhoods including a focus on green spaces, clean neighbourhoods, community cohesion, and strong communities.

In the first year, the LSP is delivering upon Community Engagement, Coastal Change Pathfinder, Road safety and improving the cultural offer. Detailed updates on these projects can be found in the Chichester In Partnership Annual report. (www.chichesterinpartnership.org.uk)

At the County level, the West Sussex Local Area Agreement (LAA) identifies specific priority outcomes and targets, some of which relate directly to LDF objectives and will be partly delivered through Core Strategy policies. The West Sussex Strategic Partnership has set up a Public Service Board to oversee the LAA, including making decisions on the allocation of Government funding streams to achieve LAA outcomes. Most of the funding for achieving LAA outcomes will be provided by the partnership organisations, plus grant funding from central government.

Sustainability Appraisal

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires Local Development Documents to be accompanied by a sustainability appraisal (SA). The main purpose of this is to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of different options, so that decisions will be made in accordance with the objectives of

sustainable development. LDF Documents are also required to be subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – this is focussed primarily on environmental effects whilst the Sustainability Appraisal relates in the main to sustainability related effects.

The effects of LDF policies on the Sustainability Appraisal objectives will be assessed in the Annual Monitoring Report where appropriate – this covers the scope of both the Sustainability Appraisal and the Strategic Environmental Assessment.

Technical Background Documents

Technical background information on the LDF and the various documents that are produced is provided through a number of specialist studies. Background documents commenced, completed or ongoing during 2009-10 are as follows:

- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment
- Employment Land Review
- Infrastructure Position Statements
- Spatial Planning Requirements for Decentralised Renewable and Low Carbon Energy in West Sussex Authorities joint study.

Each of these will provide valuable information that will influence the Core Strategy and later Development Plan Documents.

Equality Impact Assessments

The Council is obliged to undertake Equality Impact Assessments on services or policies & strategies to assess the effects that this may have on people from different diversity groups in the community. Equality Impact Assessments will be undertaken for relevant Local Development Framework documents as the process continues.

Key Issues for the District

The Economy

- There are more than 5,500 businesses in the area, of which around 28 are high profile national and internationally renowned businesses such as the Rolls Royce factory at Goodwood, but the district economy is characterised by having a high number of small businesses (over 86% of local businesses employ less than 10 people). Average annual earnings are below both the regional and County average. Given this and the rural nature of the district, this profile brings many challenges in terms of support and accessibility.
- We need to encourage higher paid employment to help redress the ratio of salaries to house prices, and train and up-skill the local population to meet employers' needs. We need to protect existing employment sites, and make provision for starter units for locally grown businesses and "move on" units to allow for their future expansion. If we fail to do this we risk losing these businesses to the neighbouring South Hampshire strategic growth area.
- The District contains a number of heritage attractions and events, which bring in visitors and generate income in the local economy. The challenge here is to maintain and build on these to encourage a better visitor experience, and to focus on activities that generate a higher visitor spend. It is important that opportunities to generate inward investment arising from the South Downs National Park are realised within the rural towns of Midhurst and Petworth.
- Horticulture is highly significant. The District's glasshouse industry is amongst the largest producer of salad crops in the country. This sector is a major source of local employment and it is therefore important that the future needs of this employment sector are catered for.

The Environment

- As a District with an extensive coastline, the area is likely to experience some of the most severe impacts due to climate change. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment shows that large parts of the District are at risk of flooding from all sources, and this danger will increase with climate change. The LDF must ensure that development is not inappropriately located, and does not exacerbate flood problems. Increased targets for energy, waste and water efficiency will have to be taken on board. Measures to reduce the need to travel by private car will also need to be encouraged.



- The quality of the natural and built environment is very high. This is widely recognised by the local community who want it to be protected and enhanced. There are over 200 scheduled ancient monuments and 3,500 listed buildings. 11% of the district is ancient woodland, and three quarters of the District is covered by the South Downs National Park and the Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The impact on these and other environmentally protected areas need to be carefully assessed when choosing where to locate future development. Of

particular importance is the potential recreational disturbance upon the Chichester and Langstone Harbours, and Pagham Harbour, which are Special Protection Areas and Ramsar sites protected by European legislation.

- A number of Wastewater Treatment Works in the district are limited by capacity and environmental factors, this is a particular issue in the south of the district where development pressures are greatest. The Council is working with the Environment Agency and Water Companies to address these matters.

Health and Wellbeing

- Although Chichester District is a relatively affluent area, there are geographical pockets of deprivation with significant differences in life expectancy and quality of life. Marked differences in causes of premature death also exist between men and women.
- In some of our wards, one in four children live in low income households and this figure is rising. Numbers of low income households are also increasing amongst people over the age of 60.
- Housing can impact upon health with the most extreme examples of poor health amongst the homeless. One in seven older people in Chichester have concerns about keeping warm in winter, which is especially relevant in some wards with high levels of fuel poverty. We need to plan for new housing to be more energy efficient.
- Obesity is also an issue in the District, with activity levels especially amongst children being less than the average for England, this could be due to the shortage of playing pitches. We need to plan an environment where healthy lifestyles are encouraged by providing adequate green infrastructure and safe and attractive pedestrian and cycle routes.

Housing & Neighbourhoods

- The district has some of the most attractive homes and neighbourhoods in the county and the region, which is one of the key reasons for people moving here. Demand for homes from both within the district and further afield has made us one of the most expensive areas to live outside of London, but without the equivalent levels of income and earnings, which results in a huge

affordability issue. Much of the in-migration tends to come from South Hampshire and London. Many of those from London are re-locating due to retirement, other homes are bought as second homes.

- More recently there has been an increase in the number of temporary residents coming to the area either as a result of accessing higher education or seasonal work from migrant workers. These latter groups tend to seek accommodation in the lower cost private rented sector where competition for accommodation is already fierce from existing households and where standards are generally lower. Within Chichester City, both the College and University have identified the shortage of student accommodation as a key issue in their ability to recruit students. We will work with them to find solutions to this issue.

Transport & Access

- Congestion in and around Chichester City and on the A27 is having an impact on business transport costs and the congestion is likely to increase until the proposed improvements to the A27 are completed. In addition, the congestion on the other main roads, especially in the summer months impacts on local people, visitors and businesses. Road capacity and queuing at junctions are amongst the biggest challenges that we face in deciding where to locate new development.
- Planning policy should be aimed at reducing travel by private car and encouraging modal shift to public transport, walking and cycling. This needs to be a key consideration in planning the location and design of new housing, employment, services, and community facilities. Planning policy needs to be combined with an integrated approach to transport planning, seeking to achieve a more balanced transport system by combining improvements to roads and other infrastructure with better traffic management and better integrated public transport service.

People & Places

- A significant issue is the speed at which the population is ageing – much faster than the average for England and Wales. This is compounded by the fact that each year those moving out of the District (about 6,000 p.a.) tend to be younger people, and they are replaced by a much greater number (7,000 p.a.) of older people. The volume of this inflow/migration is also much greater than the national average.
- Both national and local forecasts predict a further rise in the proportion of older people over the next 20 years. There is a need to plan for the consequences of an ageing population, for example by providing supported and extra care housing, and ensuring better access to healthcare and community facilities. At the same time, there is an opportunity to plan for more balanced and integrated communities. To do this, we need to provide the right mix of housing and facilities to cater for people at different stages in their lifecycle, and with different incomes and needs. This will require providing more affordable housing, more family housing, facilities for children and young

people, and a wider range of employment opportunities for people of working age.

- Opportunities for development in the rural areas are restricted by environmental constraints and a desire to retain the character of the smaller settlements and countryside. Focusing new development on the larger and better connected villages can help to support facilities serving a wider local area. Support also needs to be given to schemes to improve accessibility and deliver services in the more remote rural areas, for example through 'rural hubs', and connection to Broadband in order to help minimise the need to travel to access goods and services.

Local Development Scheme Progress

Review of the Local Development Scheme

The Local Development Scheme sets out a programme for the production of the Local Development Documents that will be included in the Chichester District Local Development Framework.

The project plan for the September 2009 Scheme (see Appendix 1) set out that for the Core Strategy there would be evidence gathering & continuous community involvement from August to December 2009, and that a Strategy Options public consultation would take place from January to February 2010. It also stated that for the revised Statement of Community Involvement there would be evidence gathering & continuous community involvement from August to October 2009 with adoption in November 2009. All of the above was achieved according to this timetable.

Statement of Community Involvement

The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) demonstrates how we intend to strengthen community involvement and provide an open and inclusive approach to planning. This will provide the opportunity for more people to have their say and to get involved in influencing how their communities are planned and developed.

Legislation and guidance has moved on since the Council adopted its original SCI in 2006 and the SCI had to be reviewed and revised to reflect these changes. A new SCI was adopted on 24th November 2009, in accordance with the LDS timetable. All LDF documents have been produced in accordance with the SCI and equality monitoring has been conducted during all periods of consultation.

Core Strategy DPD

Since the publication, and Government approval of the December 2008 LDS, there have been changes in circumstances, which resulted in the need to revise the LDS.

Significant new considerations included the need to understand the implications for development of major infrastructure constraints, which arose, notably around transport and the A27; wastewater treatment; and environmental capacity.

Further to the above, there had been changes to Government legislation. In April 2009 the South Downs National Park was designated; and in May 2009 the South East Plan was adopted.

The Council also published its Sustainable Community Strategy in April 2009, the priorities of which, needed to be reflected in the production of the Core Strategy.

These changes resulted in a revised LDS, which was approved in September 2009. This stated that:

gathering & continuous community involvement would take place from August to December 2009 with Strategy Options publication during January to February 2010,

followed by the preparation of a Draft Core Strategy. All of these stages were met in accordance with the LDS timetable.

Specific progress on the Core Strategy

- Informal public consultation took place throughout January 2010 on the “Focus on Strategic Growth Options” document (FOSGO). This considered alternatives for meeting the South East Plan requirement for a sustainable urban extension to Chichester City and, in the wider context, meeting the District’s housing requirements, and associated employment, community facilities and essential infrastructure.
- This consultation resulted in 227 respondents making 968 individual comments. This was the first time the Council used the Limehouse system as a database for making comments. Further consultation was undertaken through the Council’s Citizens Panel.
- “Facebook” was used for the first time as a way of directing younger residents of the District to the LDF consultation this resulted in 75 “friends” registering on the CDC profile and 128 who clicked on the event.
- The main areas of concern raised by local residents were the impact of additional traffic on the area, particularly in relation to the A27 and access to and from the Manhood Peninsula. Other concerns related to access to facilities and the impact of development on the existing infrastructure, particularly wastewater. A number of comments related to the need for the level of housing numbers set by the South East Plan. Of particular concern was the location of development within or near the South Downs National Park.
- Officers continued working with the Environment Agency, Southern Water, and Natural England to understand the potential restrictions relating to the capacity of wastewater treatment works around Chichester. Consultants were commissioned to investigate viable options to ensure the District can accommodate housing and employment growth and best plan for meeting the South East Plan requirements.
- The Strategic Housing Land Availability Study was published on the Council’s website.
- Preparation of the Proposed Submission Core Strategy was started, taking account of the comments received from the FOSGO consultation. Comments from infrastructure providers, in particular, caused concern about the ability of the Council to deliver the Strategy until uncertainties over capacity and delivery of improvements were reduced or resolved.
- On 20th July 2010 the Council decided to put the Core Strategy “on hold” whilst awaiting clarification on local infrastructure provision and because the coalition Government had announced the revocation of Regional Strategies, including the South East Plan (which created uncertainty as the housing requirement for the Core Strategy was based on the figures in the Plan).

- In response to the Government announcement of the revocation of the South East Plan, the Council decided on 21st September 2010 to agree a revised district housing requirement of 430 net dwellings per year as an interim target, until work has been undertaken to update the requirement. This revised target is based on the figure originally included in the draft South East Plan prior to Examination (the “Option 1” target). The Council’s decision to adopt the Option 1 housing target took account of the fact that it was generated through joint work at the sub-regional level and had widespread local support; and that it better reflects the significant infrastructure and environmental constraints affecting housing delivery in the district.
- More recently, on 10th November 2010, the High Court has ruled that the Secretary of State had acted outside his powers in unilaterally revoking Regional Strategies. Therefore, the South East Plan remains part of the Development Plan. However, the Government has clearly stated its intention to abolish Regional Strategies through the Localism Bill, which was introduced in Parliament in December 2010. Following rulings of the High Court and Court of Appeal in February and May 2011, this remains a material consideration in planning decisions.
- The adopted South East Plan forms part of the development plan and the Localism Bill is still at an early stage its progression through Parliament. Therefore, the adopted South East Plan target of 480 net dwellings per year is the basis for assessing housing land supply in the District. This figure will be taken into account in the consideration of planning applications, and as the basis against which to monitor the five year housing land supply.
- On 8th February 2011, the Council’s Executive Board agreed a revised timetable for the preparation, submission and adoption of the Core Strategy and work has now recommenced.

Policy Monitoring

Local Development Documents comprise Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents. The Council is required to report on progress on policies and targets set out in all Local Development Documents and on national and regional targets.

Where policies and targets are not being met, are not on track or are having unintended effects, the Council is to provide reasons for this along with appropriate remedial action to address the matter.

Once the Council adopts its Core Strategy and subsequent LDD, performance will be measured against Local Output Indicators and reported in the Council's AMR. The selection of Local Output Indicators will be guided by the key spatial and sustainability objectives of the LDF.

Significant Effects Indicators

Significant Effects Indicators inform monitoring of the impacts of policies on sustainability. There are no Local Plan policies relating to sustainability that have been saved. Future monitoring will be against the Core Strategy and DPD once these are adopted.

Core Output Indicators

The Council is required to report progress against the Core Output Indicators as set out in Government guidance, particularly "Core Output Indicators – Update 2/2008" published in July 2008. The Core Output Indicators are dealt with here in the order they are listed in that document.

The main purpose of Core Output Indicators is to measure quantifiable activities that are directly related to, and are a consequence of, the implementation of relevant planning policies.

The Council is also required to provide an update of the Housing Trajectory to demonstrate how policies will deliver housing provision.

Core Output Indicators

CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS: BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT & TOWN CENTRES

BD1 Total Amount of additional floorspace – by type
BD2 Total Amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type
BD3 Employment land available – by type
BD4 Total amount of floorspace for ‘town centre uses’.

Indicator BD1: Total Amount of additional floorspace – by type

Historically, monitoring has been against the West Sussex Structure Plan 2001-2016. However, the Structure Plan has been superseded by the adoption of the South East Plan. A target for monitoring of Employment Floorspace is not specified in the South East Plan.

Findings:

The amount of net floorspace for employment use provided in the year to 31st March 2010 is up compared to the previous year. A total of 4,395 sq metres net employment floorspace provided (gross 5,603 sq metres).

The following table provides a breakdown by Use Class.

Employment Type	Floorspace (Gross) (sq.m)	Floorspace (Net) (sq.m)
Previously Developed Land		
B1a: Offices	458	44
B1c: Light Industry	300	0
B2: General Industry	151	60
B8: Storage and Distribution	1,259	856
Completed Floorspace on Previously Developed Land	2,168 (39%)	960 (22%)
B1a: Offices	539	539
B1c: Light Industry	1,088	1,088
B2: General Industry	200	200
B8: Storage and Distribution	1,608	1,608
Completed Floorspace on Land Not Previously Developed	3,435 (61%)	3,435 (78%)
Total Employment Floorspace Completed	5,603	4,395

Indicator BD2: Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type

Findings:

The breakdown by use class is shown in the table above. The gross employment floorspace provided on Previously Developed Land in 2009-10 was 2,169 sq metres (net). The table shows that the percentage of gross completions on previously developed land is 39%.

Indicator BD3: Employment land available – by type

Findings:

The table below indicates that the employment land available is 18.13 hectares.

Employment Type	Gross Floorspace (sq.m)	Net Floorspace (sq.m)	Site Area (Ha)
B1a: Offices	11,298	10,338	1.90
B1c: Light Industry	14,202	14,202	3.30
B1: Mixed Uses	27,008	17,658	5.54
B2: General Industry	10,474	10,474	4.41
B8: Storage & Distribution	24,063	18,767	2.98
Total	87,045	71,439	18.13

Indicator BD4: Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'.

Purpose: To show the amount of completed floorspace (gross and net) for town centre uses within (i) town centre areas and (ii) the local authority area.

Findings:

- (i) The gross amount of completed retail, financial and professional development for town centre uses, within town centre areas, in 2009-10 was 613 sq metres, as indicated in the table below.
- (ii) Completed retail, offices and professional development in the local authority area in 2009-10 was 1,335 sq.m net (2,030 sq metres gross), also indicated in the table below.

Town Centre Uses	Gross Floorspace (sq.m)	Net Floorspace (sq.m)	Site Area (Ha)
Town Centre PDL			
A1: Retailing	468	468	0.05
A2: Financial/professional Services	145	0	0.01
Total for PDL in Town Centre	613	468	0.06
In Built Up Area PDL			
A1: Retailing	112	112	0.05
A2: Financial/professional Services	116	0	0.01
Total for PDL in Built Up Area	228	112	0.06
Outside Built Up Area Land Not Previously Developed			
B1a: Offices	539	539	0.09
Outside Built Up Area PDL			
A1: Retailing	192	192	0.3
B1a: Offices	458	44	0.05
Total for PDL Outside Built Up Area	650	236	0.35
Total for Outside Built Up Area	1,189	775	0.44
Total for Chichester	2,030	1335	0.56

CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS: HOUSING

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

Indicator H1: Plan period and housing targets

Findings:

For the period covered by this AMR the District housing requirement is 9,600 net dwellings for the period 2006-2026 (480 net dwellings per annum), as set out in the adopted South East Plan.

Indicator H2(a): Net additional dwellings – in previous years

Period	Net additional dwellings completed
2005-2006 <i>West Sussex Structure Plan</i>	<i>482 shown for information purposes only</i>
2006-2007	366
2007-2008	439
2008-2009	593
2009-2010	320
Total	1,718

Note: All Monitoring years run from 1st April to 31st March

Findings:

Over the four years since 2006, completions have totalled 1,718 net dwellings. This falls short of the amended housing requirement for the period 2006-2010 of 1,920 net dwellings (480x4).

H2(b): Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year

Findings:

From 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010, a total of 320 net dwellings were provided. This is significant drop from the previous year, and from the annualised target of 480 net dwellings. The most likely explanation for this is the impact of the recession on the building industry.

H2(c): Net additional dwellings – in future years.

Year	Predicted net additional dwellings
2010-11	405
2011-12	450
2012-13	570
2013-14	479
2014-15	485
2015-16	261
Total	2,650

The housing trajectory, set out at the end of this section, covers the period 2006 to 2026. It includes information on past completions between 2006-2010 and indicates the expected level of completions for future years. The projected completions on identified sites comprise:

- Commitments on large sites of 6 or more dwellings with planning permission or allocated in the Local Plan for housing development, which are considered deliverable within the period;
- Projected housing yield over the period from small sites with planning permission (less than 6 dwellings);
- Further large sites with a clear commitment to come forward for housing development; and
- Other sites within Settlement Policy Areas that are identified in the Council's published Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) and meet the PPS3 deliverability criteria.

The identified large sites (6 or more dwellings) have been analysed individually to assess the phasing of completions by year, discounting any sites where development is considered unlikely to occur. For small sites (under 6 dwellings), housing which has already commenced is included, together with a discounted proportion (45%) of housing on sites not yet started. The projected total for housing taken to be deliverable on both large and small identified sites for the period 2010-2016 is 2,650 net dwellings.

Further information on the assessment of identified sites that are considered to have potential to deliver housing over the period to 2016 (in accordance with PPS3) is set out in the Five Year Housing Land Supply document 2011-2016. This is published separately.

National Indicator 159 – Five-Year Supply of Ready to Develop Housing Sites

This indicator assesses the degree to which authorities are maintaining a five-year supply of deliverable sites as required by PPS3, in accordance with DCLG guidance.

The total number of net additional dwellings that are considered deliverable is expressed as a percentage of the planned housing provision (in net additional dwellings) for the five-year period. The calculations relate to the period from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2016.

Taking account of housing completions in the period 2006-2010, the adjusted District housing requirement for the period 2010-2016 is 3,082 net dwellings. The identified supply of deliverable housing for the same period will provide 2,650 net additional dwellings, giving a potential shortfall of 432 net dwellings. This represents 86% of the required housing target for the period (2650 / 3,082 x 100).

H2(d): Managed delivery target

Findings:

The housing trajectory shown below presents annual housing delivery over the period 2006-2026. It compares housing completions since 2006 and projected future housing supply against the district housing requirement of 480 net dwellings per year.

The trajectory shows 1,718 net dwellings completed in the period 2006-2010. Identified housing sites are expected to provide a further 2,921 net dwellings (this comprises the 2,650 net dwellings identified in the five-year supply to 2016, plus a further 271 net dwellings after 2016). Completions and identified sites will together contribute a total of 4,639 net dwellings for the period 2006-2026, leaving an outstanding requirement of 4,961 net dwellings to meet the district target of 9,600 net dwellings for the period.

As shown in the trajectory table, there are insufficient identified housing sites to meet district requirements to 2016, and new housing allocations will be needed beyond this date. Provision for this outstanding housing requirement will be made through the LDF process, which will determine the most suitable sites for allocation in the forthcoming Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD.

H3: New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land (PDL)

Year	Greenfield		Brownfield		Total Gross Completions
	Gross Units	% of total	Gross Units	% of total	
2006-2007	200	44.2%	252	55.8%	452
2007-2008	164	31.7%	354	68.3%	518
2008-2009	119	18.5%	524	81.5%	643
2009-2010	25	6.7%	347	93.3%	372
Total 2006-2010	508	25.6%	1,477	74.4%	1,985

Findings:

In 2009-2010, 93.3% of gross housing completions were on Previously Developed Land (PDL) (brownfield) sites. This compares very favourably with the Government's national target of 60%.

H4: Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller).

Findings:

No planning applications were permitted during the period of 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010 in relation to Gypsy and Traveller pitches. One appeal is pending decision at The Stables, Bracklesham Lane, Bracklesham. This appeal is for the use of land for the stationing of caravans for the residential purposes for 1 no. Gypsy pitches.

H5: Gross affordable housing completions.

Findings:

Gross affordable housing completions (built units) in 2009-10 totalled 75 dwellings. This represents 20.2% of total gross housing completions for the year. This is a reduction in performance compared with earlier years.

The table below shows the level of gross affordable housing completions over the past five years. Data relating to the West Sussex Structure Plan period, prior to 2006-07, is shown for information only. These figures vary to those used by the Housing Investment Team for the Housing Strategy Statistical returns to government and Local Area Action and National Affordable Housing Indicators as the Housing Investment Team's figures are based on completed affordable housing units at the date when they become **available for occupation**, whereas West Sussex County Council (WSSCC) visit all sites during the summer months and approximate the completion dates. Both sets of figures are compared annually so that over the longer term the figures equate.

Year	Social Rented	Intermediate	Rural Exception Sites	All Affordable Housing	Total Housing	Affordable Housing as a % of total
2005-06	126	0	0	126	574	22.0%
2006-07	111	0	15	126	452	27.9%
2007-08	127	0	13	140	518	27.0%
2008-09	205	0	6	211	643	32.8%
2009-10	69	6	0	75	372	20.2%
2006-10	512	6	34	552	1,985	27.8%

Since the 2008-2011 National Affordable Housing Programme bidding round, the impact of the recession on the delivery of affordable housing has been two fold:

- Firstly, as the house building industry has slowed, the delivery of affordable housing through S106 sites has reduced;
- Secondly, Registered Providers of affordable housing have suffered from both the effects of increasing costs of loan funding and greater restrictions on rent increases.

Furthermore, shared ownership sales have been affected by the recession and limited mortgage availability. Over the past 10 years Registered Providers have become increasingly reliant on using the proceeds of shared ownership sales to cross-subsidise social rented housing. Consequently registered providers have become more risk adverse, particularly in terms of their development programme.

Over the last 3 years, the Council and its Registered Provider partners have been very successful in attracting £16,549,216 of investment from the Homes and Community Agency (HCA) to provide 355 units of affordable housing.

Following the change in government and Comprehensive Spending Review, it is clear that the level of funding is to be drastically cut. In December 2008 the Home and Community Agency replaced the Housing Corporation as the government's housing and regeneration agency responsible for financing the delivery of affordable housing. As part of the new arrangements, the local authorities in West Sussex and Brighton and Hove have worked in partnership with the HCA to produce a Local Investment Plan, clearly setting out investment priorities to assist the HCA in ensuring future funding allocations are aligned to local priorities and result in best value.

Discussions have also been taking place with the developers and Registered Providers to explore new models of delivering affordable housing with minimal or no public subsidy to ensure the continued delivery of affordable housing within the constraints of the current economic climate. It is anticipated that the demand for affordable housing, particularly for social rent, will increase as the housing market continues to contract.

H6: Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments.

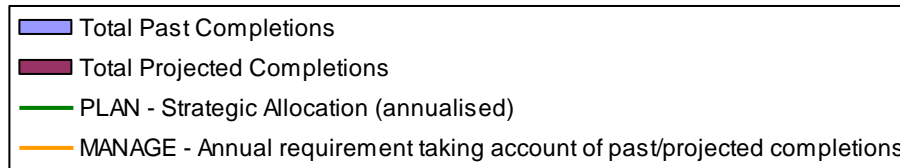
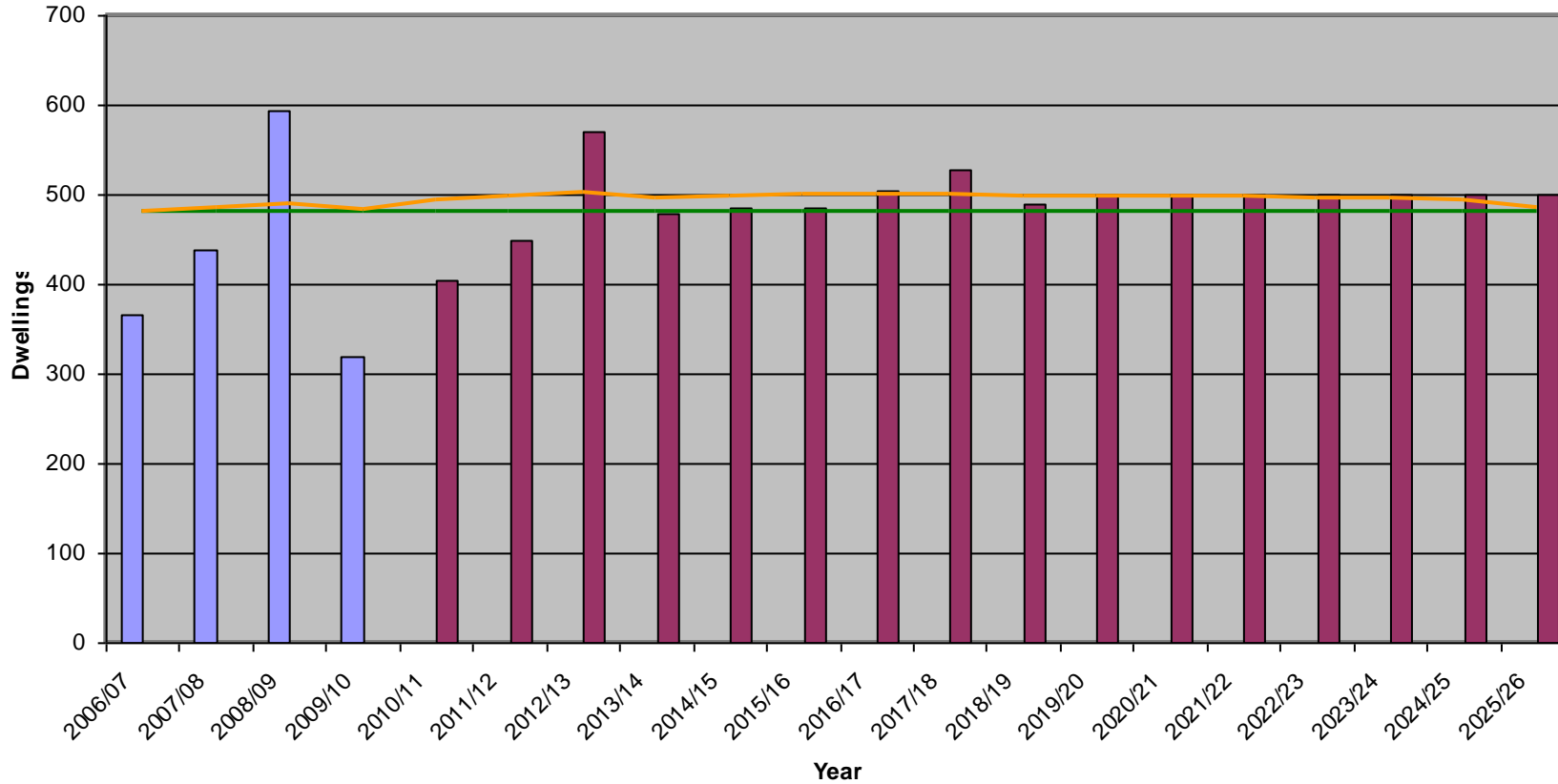
Findings:

No recorded Building for Life assessments were recorded within Chichester District in the year ended 31st March 2010.

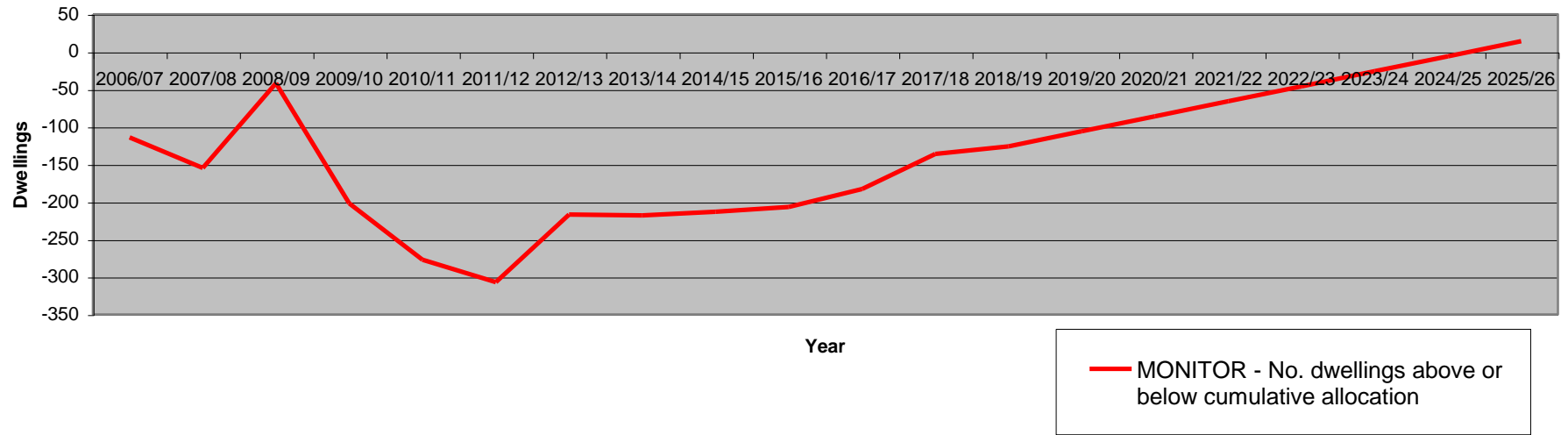
Chichester District Housing Trajectory 2006-2026

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Past Completions - Sites 6 or more units	264	384	480	240																
Past Completions - Sites less than 6 units	102	55	113	80																
Projected Completions - Identified sites 6 + units					268	351	505	466	484	261	154	102	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Projections Completions - Identified sites less than 6 units					137	99	65	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sites to be identified through LDF										225	350	425	475	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Total Past Completions	366	439	593	320																
Total Projected Completions				0	405	450	570	479	485	486	504	527	490	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Cumulative Completions	366	805	1398	1718	2123	2573	3143	3622	4107	4593	5097	5624	6114	6614	7114	7614	8114	8614	9114	9614
PLAN - Strategic Allocation (annualised)	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480
- Cumulative requirement	480	960	1440	1920	2400	2880	3360	3840	4320	4800	5280	5760	6240	6720	7200	7680	8160	8640	9120	9600
MONITOR - No. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation	-114	-155	-42	-202	-277	-307	-217	-218	-213	-207	-183	-136	-126	-106	-86	-66	-46	-26	-6	14
MANAGE - Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions	480	486	489	482	493	498	502	497	498	499	501	500	497	498	498	497	497	495	493	486

Chichester District Housing Trajectory 2006-2026



Projected Housing Supply Position Compared to Housing Requirement



CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS: ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

E1: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds.

E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance.

E3: Renewable energy generation

E1: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds.

Findings:

The Environment Agency has been consulted on all relevant applications throughout the year and the Council has taken full account of all comments received.



Chichester District Council did not grant any planning permissions contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flooding or water quality grounds between 1st April 2009 and 31st March 2010.

E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance.

Findings:

Monitoring of change in areas of biodiversity importance by the Council is supported by the work of the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre. The Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre has prepared a report (see Appendix 3) on biodiversity for the District in relation to planning applications between 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010. This information will continue to be reviewed annually to identify any changes in priority habitats and species, and any change in designated areas.

The pie charts in the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre Report show the condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Units. Each SSSI is broken down into units to enable management and condition assessment in the District.

The Council's policies seek to protect such sites from the harmful effects of development. It is considered that these 'saved policies' adequately protect sites of nature conservation importance from the threat of inappropriate development, but this will continue to be monitored.



Renewable Energy generation

This indicator cannot be reported on. Information relating to large-scale schemes used to be provided by See-stats, who were contracted by SEEPB to collect this information for AMR's. Since SEEPB no longer exists this contract has ceased.

Small scale schemes do not necessarily require planning permission so the Council is unable to accurately monitor renewable energy generation.

Contextual Indicators

The purpose of contextual indicators is to provide a backdrop against which to consider the effects of policies and inform the interpretation of other indicators. This reflects increasing recognition of the importance of taking into account the social, environmental and economic circumstances that exist within a locality. It is important to have regard to context when developing spatial plan policies and assessing their implementation.

Contextual indicators will be drawn from existing related policy area indicator sets – including sustainability appraisal, Place Survey results and the Sustainable Community Strategy. 'Chichester in Partnership' – the Local Strategic Partnership for the Chichester District, is using relevant Local Area Agreement targets, national and local indicators as well as project and partnership action plans to monitor and review their Sustainable Community Strategy.

Demographic Structure: According to the June 2009 population estimates, the resident population of Chichester District was 112,600. Of this, 48% of the residents were male and 52% were female. In 2009, Chichester District also had an older population when compared to the South East & England. 23.5% of the resident population in the Chichester District were over 65 compared to 16.9% for the South East.

Chichester District's population is estimated to have grown by 6,100 from 106,500 in 2001– to 112,600 in 2009. In 2001 the population density of Chichester District averaged 136 people per square kilometre, compared with an average of 421, for the region and 380 people per square kilometre for England overall.

Socio-Cultural Issues: The Indices of Multiple Deprivation combine information relating to income, employment, education, health, skills and training, barriers to housing and services and crime into an overall measure of deprivation. A score is calculated for each area; a low score indicates greater deprivation - the most deprived Lower Super Output Area or Local Authority is indicated by a score of 1. According to the 2007 English Indices of Multiple Deprivation, Chichester District has an overall rank of 259 out of 354 local authorities.

All the West Sussex local authorities (except for Mid Sussex) had lower rankings in 2007 compared to 2004 – meaning in relative terms that they were more deprived when compared to other areas in 2007 than 2004.

Economy: According to Nomis April 2009 – March 2010 statistics, 89% of males in the District were economically active. This compares to 86.1% for the South East and 82.7% Nationally. 75.7% of Females were economically active, this compares to 73.2% for the South East and 70.3% nationally.

Data from Nomis August 2010 reveals that 1253 people in the District were claiming job seekers allowance, of which 67% are male and 33% female. In August 2010 this rate was 1.9% compared to South East at 2.4% and England 3.6%. In comparison to August 2009 the rate was 2.4% for the Chichester District, 2.9% in the South East and 4.0% nationally.

Housing and built environment: In 2001, the average size of households in the District was 2.3 people compared with an average of 2.4 people for England. The average household size for the District is relatively similar to those in the County, with Crawley having the highest (2.5).

District and Borough	Average house prices (£) (Jan – March 2010)
Chichester	£324,988
Horsham	£307,835
Mid Sussex	£287,684
Arun	£240,162
Adur	£220,290
Worthing	£213,359
Crawley	£206,168
National Average	£224,064

Source: Land Registry of England and Wales

The average house price for January - March 2010 for the District is £324,988 (Land Registry of England and Wales). See table above for comparison to other Districts and Boroughs in West Sussex. This is markedly higher than the national average and has significant implications for housing affordability, particularly as the District has low average earnings.

In the 2001 Census, 16.4% of households in the District did not have a car or van, compared to an average of 26.8 % in England and Wales. Households with access to two or more cars or vans accounted for 30.3% of all households in the District, this compared to an England and Wales average of 23.5 % (the rural nature of the District could account for the higher level of car ownership).

Significant Effects Indicators

Significant effects indicators are linked to the sustainability appraisal objectives and indicators. Monitoring significant effects should enable a comparison to be made between the predicted effects and the actual effects measured during implementation of the policies.

Significant effects indicators will reflect the local characteristics of the area. A selection of such indicators is detailed below:

Ratio of average local house prices to average local earnings:

Property prices are high and out of proportion to average earnings. As a result, many people in the District are unable to afford to buy a home at full market value. This is a recurring problem for the District's economy in terms of attracting and retaining key workers and younger people.

The average house price for Chichester January - March 2010 was £324,988 (Land Registry of England and Wales). The full time average annual salary for 2009 was £28,207 (Annual Survey for Hours and Earnings – Office For National Statistics) compared to £30,088 in West Sussex, £33,723 for the South East, and £31,916 nationally.

Therefore the ratio for 2009/10 is: **£324,988 to £28,207 = 11.5/1**

This ratio compares to the 2008/09 figures where the average house price was £313,224 (Local Knowledge) to £26,732 of 11.7/1 with property prices remaining high and out of proportion to average earnings.

Waste and Recycling

Landfill availability and capacity for waste disposal is running out within West Sussex. Whilst the amount of waste that is being sent to landfill is decreasing as a proportion of the amount generated, due to an increase in recycling and composting, almost all residual waste is currently disposed of via landfill. The County Council in 2010 entered into a 25 year contract with Biffa to provide for the alternative treatment of municipal residual waste. This will result in waste being diverted away from landfill and into anaerobic digestion and thermal treatments that will recover materials and energy from the waste. These alternative treatments are expected to be operational from 2012.



It is essential for communities to continue to maximise waste minimisation, recycling and composting to ensure residual waste is minimised.

Chichester District Council Household Waste collected per head (BVPI 84)

Year	Kg Household Waste Collected per head
2006-2007	377.8Kg
2007-2008	392.3Kg

In 2008/9 this performance indicator was changed to Residual Household Waste per Household

Year	Kg Household Residual Waste Collected per head
2008-2009	500Kg
2009-2010	485Kg

Household Recycling and Composting Rate (BVPI 82a and b)

Year	Percentage of Waste Recycled
2006-2007	33.8%
2007-2008	37.55%
2008-2009	37.78%
2009-2010	39.24%

Note: All figures are audited unless otherwise stated.

The introduction of twin wheeled bin waste and recycling services, completed district wide in October 2005, resulted in a substantial diversion of waste into recycling. The addition of a voluntary chargeable green waste service to households from September 2006 has further increased recycling, meeting and exceeding the Government's 30% recycling and composting target set for 2006.

It is expected that the District annual recycling and composting rate will increase by an annual rate of 1% from 2011 when the Council starts to accept glass bottles and jars in its domestic recycling bins.

Average domestic water consumption (litres per day)

Data by Water Company – in litres per day:

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2008/09	2009/10
Portsmouth Water	159	157	161	159	160	161	153	161
South East Water	165	166	178	173	166	154	160	171
Southern Water	164	162	166	162	153	146	163	145

Source: OFWAT

The decrease in water consumption for Southern Water is due to a public relations campaign to make people more aware of water use, along with a reduction in leakage levels with repairs to mains etc. The OFWAT target is 120 litres per day. South East water has minimal coverage in the district, however, the increase in consumption for 2003/4 is due to the hot, dry year – where an increase is often seen, whilst the fall in consumption in 2005/6 is related to hose pipe restrictions. Average water consumption per capita in the region is stable although higher than the industry average across other regions, which in 2009 was 146 litres per day. There is a concern that future development, and in particular the trend towards low occupancy households will cause an upturn in demand in future years.

Carbon Dioxide Emissions for Chichester District

The Department for Energy and Climate Change issued the 2008 CO₂ data on 18th September 2010. As part of that statistical release they also revised the 2005, 2006 and 2007 data so all the figures are different from the previous AMR.

All data from the Department for Energy and Climate Change (NI 186 methodology)

Summary of Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Chichester District 2005-08 (x1000 tonnes)	2005	2006	2007	2008
Industrial, Commercial and Agriculture - Electricity	153	160	151	160
Industrial, Commercial and Agriculture - Gas	95	79	83	82
Industry and Commercial – Other	88	79	78	75
Domestic - Electricity	149	152	146	147
Domestic - Gas	113	113	109	112
Domestic - Other, including oil	84	85	77	81
Road Transport – ‘A’ Roads	200	193	195	188
Road Transport – Other roads	158	155	156	147
Total Excluding Land Use	1,039	1,015	996	991
Land Use change:	-57	-42	-38	-44
Total emissions	984	974	959	948
Population Count (thousands)	109.1	109.9	110.6	111.8
Emissions per capita excluding land use (tonnes)	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.9
Per capita reduction in CO₂ Emissions from 2005 levels (excluding land use – NI 186)	0	3.2%	5.3%	6.3%
Industrial Emissions per capita (tonnes)	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8
Domestic Emissions per capita (tonnes)	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0
Transport Emissions per capita (tonnes)	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0

Performance up to 2008 on the LAA target of a 9.5% reduction in West Sussex's emissions between 2005 and 2011

Area	Per capita emissions 2005	Per capita emissions 2006	Per capita emissions 2007	Per capita emissions 2008	% reduction 2008, compared to 2005
Adur	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.4	8.5%
Arun	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.5	6.8%
Chichester	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.9	6.3%
Crawley	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.5	2.6%
Horsham	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.6	8.4%
Mid-Sussex	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.8%
Worthing	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.2	7.1%
West Sussex	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.9%

This shows that the District still has a long way to go to meet the 9.5% target reduction by 2011.

The Department of Energy and Climate Change produces data on electricity and gas consumption. To date, figures are available for 2008 and these are summarised below. It should be noted that this information includes both domestic and commercial consumption, but does not include oil, coal and LPG used for space heating. This table has been edited from previous AMR, it no longer includes information on average consumption, which is considered to be misleading. *(Note: The no. of customers = the number of households/businesses that consume electricity + the number of households/businesses that consume gas).*

Sales 2005 (GWh)	Sales 2006 (GWh)	Sales 2007 (GWh)	Sales 2008 (GWh)	No of Customers 2005	No of Customers 2006	No of Customers 2007	No of Customers 2008
1,728	1,628	1,626	1,586	93,800	95,100	93,800	97,300

This shows that whilst customers grew during 2008, the amount of electricity and gas consumed was less than in previous years. It is hard to determine whether this was due to greater energy efficiencies, or simply that it was a warmer winter.

Saved Local Plan Policies

Saved Policies

The Secretary of State granted consent for the Local Plan policies in the schedule at Appendix 2 to be saved as of 27th September 2007. It is important to note that policies will be saved until such time as they are replaced by new policies in an adopted DPD document or are no longer compliant with national planning policy.

In some instances, in particular the emergence of new national policy and also new evidence, there has been a need for the Council to produce 'interim' policy statements to replace or supplement existing policies. To date three interim policy statements have been produced covering:

- Affordable Housing
- Climate Change
- Development and Disturbance of Birds in Chichester and Langstone Harbours Special Protection Area

Based on anecdotal evidence from Development Management officers, most 'saved' policies are working well. Some, although useful could be improved by rewording, and others have largely been superseded by more up to date national guidance. These policies will be replaced as new Development Plan Documents become adopted.

Policies that have largely been superseded by national guidance	
RE4	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty – Chichester Harbour and Sussex Downs: Protection of Landscape Character
BE4	Buildings of Architectural or Historic Merit
BE5	Alterations to Listed Buildings
BE6	Conservation Areas
TR8	Catering for Cyclists and Pedestrians
TR9	Public Transport
TR13	Roadside Facilities
H3	Polluted Sites
R4	Public Rights of Way and Other Paths
T6	Occupancy periods for Holiday Accommodation
Policies that have largely been overtaken by Interim Policy Statements	
BE16	Energy Conservation
Policies that could be improved by some rewording	
RE14	Conversions in the Rural Area
BE2	Loss of Community Facilities
BE13	Town Cramming
H10	Loss of Dwellings
B5	Rural Area – new Build and Extension
T3	Provision in Rural Area

Planning Obligations

Planning obligations seek to ensure that development is not permitted unless the infrastructure or facilities made necessary by the development are available, or will be provided at the appropriate time. Infrastructure is typically delivered through planning obligations secured via Section 106 (S106) agreements.

Between 1st April 2009 and 31st March 2010, twenty-three new Section 106 agreements were signed. The table below shows the financial payments that will be made.

To Chichester District Council	Payments due
CCTV	£0
Public Art	£25,000
Recycling	£45,247
Leisure	£447,600
Community Facilities	£242,875
Affordable Housing	£504,400
Public Open Space	£679,435
Total	£2,267,057
To West Sussex County Council	Payments due
Sustainable Transport	£15,000
Highways	£321,420
TAD	£310,880
Education	£281,182
Libraries	£65,667
Total	£994,149

Planning appeals

The outcome of appeals against refusals of planning permission decided between 1st April 2009 and 31st March 2010 was analysed to provide information on the support given by Planning Inspectors to policies in the current Local Plan.

A total of 78 appeals were decided of which 58% were dismissed, 32% were allowed, and 3% part allowed/dismissed. 5% were withdrawn. (all % figures rounded)

Of the 25 allowed appeals, few had significant implications for planning policy. The majority of appeals related to relatively minor matters such as minor domestic applications, variations of conditions, and erection of agricultural buildings.

Of the more significant applications, one related to residential development comprising the erection of 9 cottages. The Inspector accepted the main issues surrounding this appeal were whether there were any material considerations which would justify the proposed development beyond the settlement boundary, and thus

contrary to policies RE1 and BE1. He concluded that other material considerations outweighed the policies and therefore allowed the appeal.

Other appeals of particular interest include a retrospective application for the erection of a building for agricultural purposes. The Inspector considered that the main issues were the agricultural need for the building, which had already been constructed, and its effect on the character and appearance of the surrounding AONB. Local Plan Policy RE4 was discussed in some detail and it was felt that it has little emphasis on social and economic well-being considerations that have risen to greater prominence in the sustainability agenda since the policy was adopted. The Inspector concluded that PPS7 was more up to date and should outweigh the considerations of RE4.

Involvement and Availability of Report

The Annual Monitoring Report will meet the minimum standards set out in the Statement of Community Involvement for involving the community.

It will be placed on the Chichester District Council website, with copies made available to local communities and service providers.

Future Annual Monitoring Reports

Monitoring will be reviewed regularly in light of good practice guidance issued from central government or other local authorities.

Future Annual Monitoring Reports will include further indicators, in light of work being carried out both within Chichester District Council and West Sussex County Council and local government as a whole.

Abbreviations and Glossary

Affordable Housing

Affordable Housing is any housing made available to rent or purchase at a value that is less than the current market price.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)

The AMR provides information on the implementation of the Local Development Framework.

Brown Field Sites

See Previously Developed Land (PDL).

Core Output Indicators

These are variables which indicate performance against targets as specified in guidance published by the Department for Communities and Local Government.

Core Strategy

The Core Strategy is the principal Development Plan Document and sets out the long-term spatial vision for Chichester district.

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG)

A UK Government Department.

Development Plan (DP)

The Council's Development Plan comprises saved Local Plan Policies of the Local Development Framework.

Development Plan Document (DPD)

Development Plan Documents together comprise the Local Development Framework.

The Environment Agency (EA)

An Executive Non-departmental Public Body responsible to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and an Assembly Sponsored Public Body responsible to the National Assembly for Wales.

Housing Trajectory

A housing trajectory is a planning tool to facilitate monitoring and management of housing delivery by providing information on past and anticipated completions across a period of time.

Local Development Document (LDD)

Local Development Documents make up the Local Development Framework and include Development Plan Documents, the Statement of Community Involvement and Supplementary Planning Documents.

Local Development Framework (LDF)

The Local Development Framework is the folder of documents which collectively provide the spatial planning policies for Chichester district.

Local Development Scheme (LDS)

The Local Development Scheme sets out the timetable covering a rolling three year period for the preparation of Local Development Documents.

Local Plan

This now comprises the saved policies of the Chichester District Local Plan First Review 1999. These policies are in force until they are replaced by new policies in Development Plan Documents.

Local Output Indicators

These are variables against which performance is measured as specified in guidance published by the Department for Communities and Local Government.

Local Planning Authority (LPA)

The Council is the Local Planning Authority for Chichester District

National Indicator (NI)

These are variables that indicate performance against targets as specified in guidance published by the Department for Communities and Local Government.

Previously Developed Land (PDL)

Land, which is or was occupied by a permanent structure.

Planning Policy Guidance (PPG)

Documents that set out the Government's and the Council's planning policy and will be replaced by Planning Policy Statements (PPS) as work on the Local Development Framework progresses.

Planning Policy Statement (PPS)

Documents that set out Government and the Council's planning policy as part of the Local Development Framework.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)

The Regional Spatial Strategy (formerly South East Plan), published by the Government Office for the South East (GOSE), informs the preparation of Local Development Documents.

Settlement Policy Area

This is the boundary around areas that are defined as built up in Chichester District Council's Local Plan First Review 1999.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

A conservation designation denoting a protected area in the United Kingdom.

South East Partnership Board (formerly South East England Development Agency) (SEEPDB/SEEDA)

A Government funded agency responsible for commissioning and approving a Regional Spatial Strategy.

South East England Regional Assembly (SEERA)

A partnership representing the interests of the South East of England funded partly by member subscriptions and contributions from Government.

South East Plan

The South East Plan was is the Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East region.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

A report on the likely significant environmental effects of planning policies before a planning policy is adopted.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)

The SHLAA is a key component of the evidence base to support the delivery of sufficient land by Local Planning Authorities for housing to meet the community's need for more homes.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

Chichester District Council's formal policy to identify how and when local communities and stakeholders will be involved in the preparation of the documents to be included in the Chichester District Local Development Framework.

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

Documents that provide detail to support policy in higher level Development Plan Documents (DPD) or saved Local Plan policies.

Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)

Documents that provide detail to support policy in higher level Development Plan Documents (DPD) or saved Local Plan policies.

Sustainable Community Strategy

A vision for Chichester district based on opportunities and challenges.

Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development is development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations.

West Sussex Structure Plan

A strategic planning document which used to set out West Sussex County Council's planning framework.

APPENDIX 1

Local Development Scheme Timeline

APPENDIX C. LDF DOCUMENT PRODUCTION TIMETABLE

		2009																				
		Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec																
Core Strategy Revised Statement of Community Involvement		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█

		2010																				
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec									
Core Strategy Chichester Coast and Rural Development Plan Document		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█

		2011																				
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec									
Core Strategy Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Document Chichester Coast and Rural Development Plan Document Chichester City Area Action Plan				█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█

		2012																				
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec									
Infrastructure Supplementary Planning Document Chichester Coast and Rural Development Plan Document Chichester City Area Action Plan Climate Change Supplementary Planning Document			█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█

		2013																				
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec									
Chichester City Area Action Plan Climate Change Supplementary Planning Document			█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█

- Evidence Gathering/Community Involvement
- Develop Document Content
- Options Public Consultation Document
- Publication of Proposed Submission Document/
Consultation on SPD
- Submission
- Pre-Examination Meeting
- Examination Hearing
- Inspector's Report
- Adoption
- CS - bring forward
Pub.of Sub. if General
Election permits

NB. The timetable is dependent upon the Adoption of the Core Strategy

APPENDIX 2

Schedule of Saved Local Plan Policies

Schedule of Saved Local Plan Policies

POLICIES CONTAINED IN THE CHICHESTER DISTRICT COUNCIL LOCAL PLAN FIRST REVIEW 1999

Policy Number	Policy Title/Purpose
RE1	Development in the Rural Area generally
RE4	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty – Chichester Harbour and Sussex Downs: Protection of Landscape Character
RE5	North-Eastern Part of District
RE6	Strategic Gaps
RE7	Nature Conservation- Designated Sites
RE8	Nature Conservation- Non-designated Sites
RE11 A	Horticultural Development: Areas for Horticultural Development
RE11B	Horticultural Development Elsewhere
RE12	Rural Diversification
RE14	Conversions in the Rural Area
RE15	Major Institutions
RE17	Community Facilities in the Rural Area
RE19	Removal of Agricultural Workers' Dwelling Conditions
RE21	Safeguarding Existing Travelling Showpeople's Sites
RE23	Safeguarding Existing Gypsy Sites
RE28	Historic Parks and Gardens
RE29	Telecommunications Development
C1	Waterside Management
C2	Intertidal Structures
C3	Managed Realignment
C4	Reclamation and Dredging
C5	Resident Fleet
C6	Moorings to Deep Water/Dry Berth Transfers
C7	Boatyards and Marinas

Policy Number	Policy Title/Purpose
C8	Thorney Island
C9	Sea Defence and Coast Protection Works
C10	Access for Coast Protection and Sea Defence Works
C11	Harsh Marine Environment Setback Line
C12	Coastal Path
BE1	Settlement Policy Areas
BE2	Loss of Community Facilities
BE3	Archaeology
BE4	Buildings of Architectural or Historic Merit
BE5	Alterations to Listed Buildings
BE6	Conservation Areas
BE9	Advertisements
BE11	New Development
BE12	Alterations, Extensions and Conversions
BE13	Town Cramming
BE14	Wildlife Habitat, Trees, Hedges and Other Landscape Features
BE16	Energy Conservation
TR3	Existing Car Parks – Chichester Conservation Area
TR4	Park and Ride
TR5	Other Existing Car Parks
TR6	Highway Safety
TR8	Catering for Cyclists and Pedestrians
TR9	Public Transport
TR10	Highway Safeguarding
TR12	Chichester to Midhurst Disused Railway Line
TR13	Roadside Facilities
H1	Dwelling Requirement
H3	Polluted Sites

Policy Number	Policy Title/Purpose
H4	Size and Density of Dwellings
H5	Open Space Requirements
H6	Maintenance of Open Space
H8	Social and Low Cost Housing in Settlement Policy Areas
H9	Social Housing in the Rural Area
H10	Loss of Dwellings
H11	Residential Caravans
H12	Replacement Dwellings and Extensions in the Rural Area
B1	Floorspace Provision
B5	Rural Area – New Build and Extension
B6	Redevelopment of Authorised Uses
B8	Safeguarding Business Floorspace
B9	Airport Related Development
S1	Chichester Shopping Centre – Additional Retail Floorspace
S2	Chichester- Primary Shopping Frontage
S3	Chichester – Secondary Shopping Frontage
S4	Out-of-centre sites - Chichester
S6	East Wittering, Midhurst, Petworth and Selsey Shopping Centres
R2	Provision of Facilities in Rural Area
R3	Existing and Allocated Open Space
R4	Public Rights of Way and Other Paths
R5	Chichester Canal and Wey & Arun Canal
R6	Equestrian Facilities
R8	Noisy Sports
T1	Accommodation and Facilities
T3	Provision in Rural Areas
T4	Provision in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
T6	Occupancy Periods for Holiday Accommodation

Policy Number	Policy Title/Purpose
T7	Touring Caravans and Tented Camping
T9	Change of Use from Touring to Static Holiday Caravan Sites
T10	Winter Storage of Touring Units

APPENDIX 3

Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre Report

Chichester District area (ha)	81406.93
West Sussex area (ha)	203023.85
Area of planning applications with code of commencement 2009/2010 (ha)	13.27 (116 sites)
% of Chichester infringed by planning applications	0.02

Designated sites and reserves		Area of designation / reserve in West Sussex (ha)	% of West Sussex	Area of designation / reserve in Chichester (ha)	% of Chichester	Area of designation / reserve in Chichester infringed by planning	% of designation / reserve in Chichester infringed by planning	Number of planning applications within designation /
Inter-national	Ramsar	3767.61	1.84	3107.31	3.82	0	0.00	0
	Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	3210.68	1.58	3210.13	3.94	0	0.00	0
	Special Protection Area (SPA)	3789.21	1.87	3139.79	3.84	0	0.00	0
National	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	25985.04	12.80	5984.48	7.35	1.43	0.01	8
	Chichester Harbour AONB	5984.69	2.95	5984.68	7.35	1.43	0.01	8
	High Weald AONB	19998.34	9.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
	National Nature Reserve (NNR)	221.75	0.11	221.75	0.27	0	0.00	0
	National Park	81267.93	69.02	54413.78	67.09	4.44	0.01	44
	Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	6451.91	4.14	5821.35	7.15	0.01	0.01	1
Local	Country Park	330.51	0.14	88.65	0.11	0	0.00	0
	Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	2028.67	1.00	1530.23	1.87	0	0.00	0
	Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS)	1435.34	0.81	937.65	1.15	0	0.00	0
	Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI)	9942.74	4.90	6859.34	8.43	0	0.00	0
Private Property	Environmental Stewardship Agreements*	54754.77	27.94	25833.57	31.73	0.01	0.01	3
	National Trust	5054.39	2.49	2354.47	2.89	0.01	0.01	1
	RSPB Reserve	559.84	0.28	85.58	0.11	0	0.00	0
	Sussex Wildlife Trust Reserve	768.57	0.37	403.20	0.49	0	0.00	0
	Woodland Trust	47.93	0.03	15.03	0.02	0	0.00	0

* This only applies to 'Tier 1' Environmental Stewardship Agreements. Environmental Stewardship Agreements include - Entry Level Stewardship, Entry Level plus Higher Level Stewardship, Higher Level Stewardship, Organic Entry Level plus Higher Level Stewardship and Organic Entry Level Stewardship.

All statistics are based on information held at the Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre as at 30/09/10. Note that designated sites may overlap therefore the totals shown in the designated site table do not necessarily reflect the total percentage of the district covered by designated sites. Please inform us if you believe the data shown to be inaccurate. For all enquiries of the different wildlife site designations please email: info@sussexbrc.org.uk

Chichester District area (ha)	81,208.93
West Sussex area (ha)	203,023.86
Area of planning applications with code of commencement 2009/2010 (ha)	13.27 (116 sites)
% of Chichester intruded by planning applications	0.03

Habitat *	Area of habitat in West Sussex (ha)	% of West Sussex	Area of habitat in Chichester (ha)	% of Chichester	Area of habitat in Chichester intruded by planning	% of habitat in Chichester intruded by planning	Number of planning applications within habitat
Ancient woodland **	21391.25	10.54	10555.54	12.97	0.03	0.01	3
Chalk grassland	3140.21	1.54	1032.84	1.27	0.00	0.00	0
Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh	4388.76	2.14	1366.18	1.65	0.01	0.01	1
Deciduous woodland	21692.13	10.68	10990.45	13.50	0.60	0.01	6
Ghyll woodland	1992.83	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Lowland dry acid grassland	13.94	0.01	13.94	0.03	0.00	0.00	0
Lowland heathland	1569.84	0.77	1091.14	1.34	0.00	0.00	0
Lowland meadow	34.18	0.03	7.50	0.01	0.00	0.00	0
Notable road verge	135.71	0.07	77.75	0.10	0.00	0.00	0
Reedbed/fen	80.19	0.04	43.74	0.05	0.00	0.00	0
Traditional orchard	182.27	0.09	78.37	0.10	0.00	0.00	0
Vegetated chingle	76.84	0.04	34.34	0.03	0.00	0.00	0

Other	Number of records in West Sussex	Number of records in Chichester	Number of records within a 500m buffer of planning applications
Protected species [†]	4581	2594	153
Rare species [†]	22165	11767	919
Biodiversity Action Plan species [†]	27131	15667	833
Bats [‡]	7928	3337	387
Invasive alien species [†]	4519	1699	163
Black poplar	13	8	1
Ancient/veteran trees	1047	507	60
Saline lagoon	10	7	0
Marine SNCI	13	4	0

* Changes in habitat at one year on year may well be a reflection of improved databases and should not be assumed to be habitat at present or contraction.

Many habitat datasets overlap with one another, e.g. lowland meadow may be classed as grazing marsh and recorded in both inventories.

** Includes data from Revised Ancient Woodland Inventory (RAWI) for West Sussex, Lower Districts and Brighton & Hove. RAWI data for rest of East Sussex not yet available.

† Protected species does not include bat, bird, badger or otter records. Rare and BAP species does not include bat, bird or otter records.

‡ Species records are labelled so that only one record per species per grid reference gets flagged up. This will usually be the most up to date record.

Chichester District SSSI Unit Condition

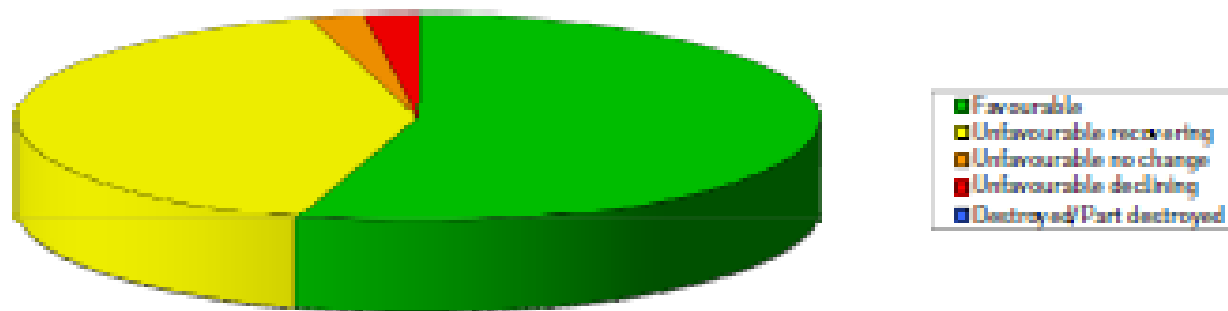
SSSI Units in Chichester District = 226

Condition	No of Units	% of Units
Favourable	128	56.63
Unfavourable recovering	92	40.71
Unfavourable no change	5	2.21
Unfavourable declining	5	2.21
Destroyed/Part destroyed	0	0.00



*Based on information derived from the Natural England SSSI GIS dataset
Prepared on 01/10/2010

Chichester District SSSI Unit Condition



West Sussex SSSI Unit Condition

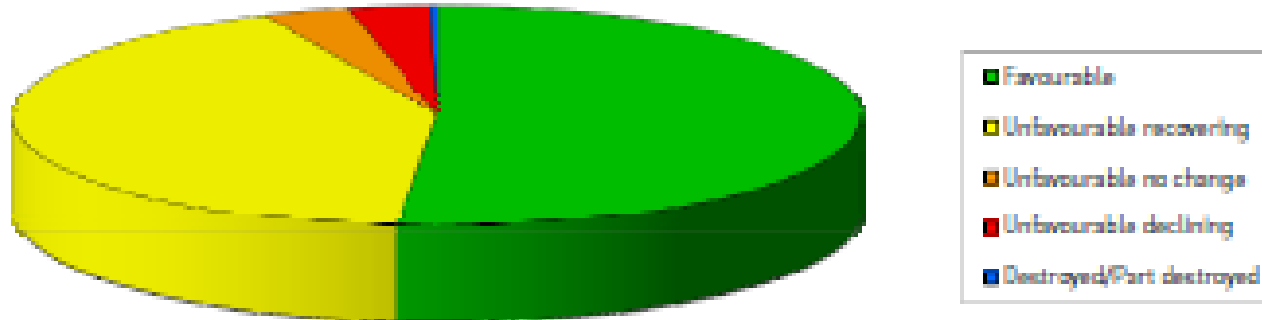
SSSI Units in West Sussex = 367

Condition	No of Units	% of Units
Favourable	189	51.50
Unfavourable recovering	153	41.68
Unfavourable no change	13	3.57
Unfavourable declining	12	3.27
Destroyed/Part destroyed	1	0.27



*Based on information derived from the Natural England SSSI GIS dataset
Prepared on 01/10/2010

West Sussex SSSI Unit Condition



South East Region SSSI Unit Condition

SSSI Units in South East = 4699

Condition	No of Units	% of Units
Favourable	2188	46.56
Unfavourable recovering	1954	41.58
Unfavourable no change	227	4.83
Unfavourable declining	310	6.60
Destroyed/Part destroyed	20	0.43



*Based on information derived from the Natural England SSSI GIS dataset
Prepared on 01/10/2010

South East Region SSSI Unit Condition

