



Horsham
District
Council

Horsham District Council Authority Monitoring Report

1st April 2023 - 31st March 2024

CHAPTER 5: Policy Monitoring

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Introduction

- 5.1 The requirement for a local authority to produce Authority Monitoring Reports is set out in Section 113 of the Localism Act 2011. The Town and Country Planning Act Regulations 2012 require that Councils publish any up to date information that the District has collected for monitoring purposes. In addition, Under Part 8 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012 (as amended) if a local planning authority are not implementing a policy in a local plan, the AMR should identify that policy, and include reasoning as to why a local planning authority are not implementing that policy and any steps it intends to address that policy issue.
- 5.2 This chapter sets out the results of the monitoring of HDPF policies with the exception of the monitoring of housing delivery, affordable housing and progress in delivering land for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation, which is set out in Chapter 3.
- 5.3 The monitoring of the Local Plan policies is undertaken in accordance with the 'Monitoring Framework' so far as this has proven to be practicable.

HDPF Chapter 4 - Policies for Growth & Change

- 5.4 As set out in the HDPF Monitoring Framework, policies 1 and 2 of the HDPF are not monitored given their overarching nature.

Policy 3 – Strategic Policy: Development Hierarchy

Policy 4 – Strategic Policy: Settlement Expansion

- 5.5 The indicator for Policy 3 is the number of planning permissions allowed outside the Built-Up Area Boundary (BUAB). In general terms it would be expected that most development is focussed in built-up area boundaries, unless sites come forward as allocations in Neighbourhood Plans or as Allocations in the HDPF, as detailed in Policy 4 of the plan which seeks to resist speculative development. The detailed list of planning permissions set out in Appendix 1 of Chapter 3 confirms the spread of committed development that has emerged.
- 5.6 It is possible to monitor the number of dwellings that have been allowed on appeal. This does not provide a context for the appeal decisions or their location, and recent appeals have been lost due to Water Neutrality considerations, so it is not an accurate measure of progress against policy 3 of the HDPF. Nevertheless, the number of homes granted permission at appeal, may provide some indication whether speculative development is being allowed. **Table 1** shows there were 224 dwelling units granted on appeal in the 2023/24 monitoring year. The HDPF is over 5 years of age, and is therefore not considered to be 'up to date'. In addition, the Council does not have a 5-year land housing land supply. In such instances, paragraph 11 of the NPPF is engaged. The number of homes permitted at appeal has risen since 2020/21 when the HDPF was up to date and a five year

supply could be demonstrated. This is indicative of the age of the plan, together with the fact that increasing numbers of appeals can demonstrate that their proposals are water neutral.

Table 1 Total number of Dwelling Units Allowed on Appeal

Year	Appeals Allowed – Total Units		Total Units
	On Sites with fewer than 6 units	On Sites with more than 6 units	
2023/24 AMR (HDPF)	13	211	224
2022/23 AMR (HDPF)	0	92	92
2021/22 AMR (HDPF)	14	274	288
2020/21 AMR (HDPF)	10	14	24
2019/20 AMR (HDPF)	10	6	16
2018/19 AMR (HDPF)	0	0	0
2017/18 AMR (HDPF)	8	7	15
2016/17 AMR (HDPF)	12	80	92
2015/16 AMR	18	269	287
(Part HDPF)			
2014/15 AMR (Pre HDPF adoption)	15	235	250

Policy 5 – Strategic Policy: Horsham Town

- 5.7 Policy 5 of the HDPF relates to Horsham Town Centre and seeks to promote the prosperity of Horsham town by maintaining and strengthening its role as the primary economic and cultural centre in the district and wider economic area. From data provided by West Sussex County Council (WSCC) in **Table 2**, it is noted that there has been a small growth in retail floorspace due to the redevelopment of Bishops Weald House Albion Way Horsham.
- 5.8 *Note these figures are for the 2022/23 Monitoring period. The 2023/24 figures were unavailable at time of publication.*

Table 2 Retail and Town Centre Uses Completed within Horsham Town Centre in 2022/23 Monitoring Period

Horsham Town Centre 2022/23	Gross Floorspace (m ²)	Net Floorspace (m ²)
Land not Previously Developed		
n/a	0	0
Summary for Land not Previously Developed	0	0
Previously Developed Land		
A1: Retailing	4,488	12
Summary for Previously Developed Land	4,488	12
Summary for Town Centre	4,488	12

Policy 6 – Strategic Policy: Broadbridge Heath Quadrant

5.9 Policy 6 of the HDPF relates to the Broadbridge Heath Quadrant. This area is identified as an ‘Opportunity Area’ where redevelopment will reinforce its role as a successful ‘out of town’ retail location. The policy provides general guidelines as to the design and appearance of new development within this part of Broadbridge Heath and criteria relating to the scale and type of new retail (and other town centre) development permissible within the Broadbridge Heath Quadrant.

HDPF Chapter 5 - Economic Development

Policies 7 and 9 – Economic Growth and Employment Sites

5.10 Policies 7 and 9 of the HDPF relate to economic growth within the District including the retention of Key Employment Areas (KEAs). West Sussex County Council (WSSCC) provides comprehensive data on land developed for employment uses during the monitoring period. This is presented in **Table 3** overleaf.

5.11 The gross amount of employment floorspace completed on Previously Developed Land (PDL) in 2023/24 was 6,221 square metres, representing 47% of the total floorspace completed in the monitoring year. This is similar to the 2022/23 monitoring period where 45% of the total

floorspace completed for employment uses was on PDL. See **Table 4** for comparison over the last five years.

- 5.12 In total, the gross employment floorspace developed within the District for the 2023/24 monitoring period was 13,221 square metres (the net figure is 12,004 square metres). This is a considerable increase than that last recorded for the 2023/24 monitoring year, which was 7,435 square metres, and the highest since the 2019/20 monitoring year (24,803 sq. m.). This is most likely due to a rebound in economic activity since the Covid-19 pandemic. Around 33% of new employment floorspace developed in the monitoring year was for B8 use (Storage & Distribution). There is no discernible trend from these figures, however the overall increase, particularly for non-storage uses, still reflects the desirable nature of Horsham District as a location for businesses.

Table 3 Land Developed for Employment by Type (m²) in the 2023/24 Monitoring Period

AMR 2023/24*	Gross	Loss	Net	Percentage of Gross
Previously Developed Land				
B1a: Offices	994	200	794	8%
B1b: Research and Development	0	0	0	0%
B1c: Light Industry	360	107	253	3%
B1 Mixed uses	0	0	0	0%
B2: General Industry	0	0	0	0%
B8: Storage and Distribution	2229	910	1319	17%
E:	1878	0	1878	14%
E(g)(i): Office	400	0	400	3%
E(g)(iii): Industrial Processes	360	0	360	3%
Completed Floorspace	6221	1217	5004	47%
Land Not Previously Developed				
B1a: Offices	0	0	0	0%
B1b: Research and Development	0	0	0	0%
B1c: Light Industry	400	0	400	3%
B1: Mixed Uses	0	0	0	0%
B2: General Industry	620	0	620	5%

B8: Storage and Distribution	2095	0	2095	16%
E:	0	0	0	0%
E(g)(i): Office	0	0	0	0%
E(g)(iii): Industrial Processes	3885	0	3885	29%
Completed Floorspace	7000	0	7000	53%
Total Employment Floorspace Completed in Horsham District 2023/24	13221	1217	12004	100%

Note: AMR 2023/24 figures are provisional

Table 4 Land Developed for Employment by Type (m²)

Gross Employment Floorspace Completed in Horsham District					
Year	PDL	%	Not PDL	%	TOTAL
AMR 2023/24*	6,221	47%	7,000	53%	13,221
AMR 2022/23	3,362	45%	4,074	55%	7,435
AMR 2021/22	3,594	54%	3,011	46%	6,605
AMR 2020/21	6,398	33%	13,216	67%	19,614
AMR 2019/20	3,881	16%	20,922	84%	24,803
AMR 2018/19	12,911	81%	3,025	19%	15,936
AMR 2017/18	8,596	34%	16,474	66%	25,070
AMR 2016/17	12,694	66%	6,657	34%	19,352
AMR 2015/16	6,394	50%	6,487	50%	12,882
AMR 2014/15	3,602	54%	3,065	46%	6,667

Note: AMR 2023/24 figures are provisional

- 5.13 WSCC, with assistance from HDC, also monitors the quantum and type of employment land available for development in the district. This land includes sites allocated for employment uses in Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and sites for which planning permission has been granted for employment uses (excluding allocated sites to avoid double counting).

5.14 Note these figures are for the 2022/23 Monitoring period. The 2023/24 figures were unavailable at time of publication.

Table 5 Land Available for Employment Use by Type (m²)

Type of Employment	Gross Floorspace m ²	Net Floorspace m ²	Site Area ha	Net Percent
B1a: Offices	12,508.4	10,436.4	12.3	6.6%
B1b: Research and Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
B1c: Light Industry	4,352.0	2,696.0	1.3	1.7%
B1: Mixed Use	96,810.0	84,161.0	281.1	53.5%
B2: General Industry	33,499.0	33,499.0	8.2	21.3%
B8: Storage and Distribution	27,048.2	26,420.2	24.1	16.8%
E(g)(iii): Industrial Processes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Total 2022/23	174217.6	157212.6	326.9	100.0%

Table 6 Historic Net Floor space Availability (m²)

Type of Employment	Net Floor space (m ²) availability							
	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
B1a: Offices	831	-252	672	1,837	1,933	13,117	10,194	10,436
B1b: Research and Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B1c: Light Industry	3,639	4,438	4,456	6,622	3,120	3,560	2,629	2,696
B1: Mixed Use	11,203	1,887	15,176	87,329	123,333	57,841	45,435	84,161
B2: General Industry	32,071	31,678	27,089	29,549	44,089	36,167	35,661	33,499
B8: Storage and Distribution	28,771	32,951	14,692	29,751	22,478	25,298	26,672	26,420

E(g)(iii): Industrial Processes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	76,516	70,702	62,084	155,088	194,953	135,982	120,590	157,213

5.15 **Table 6** illustrates that the largest amount of net floorspace available for development in the district at present is for B1 mixed use. There is also significant land available for B2 (general Industry) and B8 (storage and distribution) uses. It is also notable that there has been quantum increase in office floorspace available since the end of the 2019/20 monitoring period. This is mostly due to office space being vacated at Broadlands Business Campus (10,915 square metres).

Policy 8 – Strategic Allocation: University Quarter Mixed Use Development

- 5.16 Policy 8 of the HDPF relates to a Strategic Allocation for a University Quarter Mixed Use Development at a former pharmaceutical research development and manufacturing site in Horsham, ‘the Novartis site’, which is bounded by Wimblehurst Road, Parsonage Road and the railway lines. Policy 8 envisaged that the site would be developed for a higher education facility that included complementary employment uses and associated infrastructure. However, the university previously considering purchase of the Novartis site confirmed that they were no longer looking to develop a higher education facility on the site.
- 5.17 In December 2016, WSCC confirmed that it had completed the purchase of the 18.6 acre Novartis site and wished to transform the site into a quality employment and residential space to provide a boost for small and innovative start-up businesses with the aim of attracting businesses from the health and life science sector.
- 5.18 An outline planning application (DC/18/2687) for up to 300 dwellings, up to 25,000sqm of employment (B1) floorspace and provision of 618sqm of flexible commercial/community space was submitted on 17 December 2018 and was granted planning permission on 11 February 2020 following a resolution to grant at Full Council on 4th September 2019. However, the covid pandemic and associated lockdowns from March 2020, along with the issue of Water Neutrality, has significantly impacted on the delivery of the approved development, with reserved matters applications for the housing on hold pending a water neutrality solution and the outline planning permission for the employment floorspace element of the development having now expired. The developers are understood to have undertaken public consultation ahead of new applications for housing on all of the site, with formal submission anticipated in Spring 2025.

Policy 10 – Rural Economic Development

- 5.19 This policy relates to sustainable rural economic development and enterprise within the District. The policy sets out the criteria for when employment development within a countryside location is acceptable.
- 5.20 The proposed indicator for the policy offset out within the HDPF monitoring framework was to monitor the number of business uses granted planning permission outside of the BUAB. To date, such data has been difficult to obtain to ensure it can be reliably monitored and no data is therefore available to monitor the effectiveness of this policy.

Policy 11 – Tourism and Cultural Facilities

- 5.21 Policy 11 of the HDPF sets out the criteria where support from the Council will be given for development proposals for tourism and cultural facilities. The HDPF monitoring framework (see Appendix 1) indicated that the number of C1 (Hotels), D1 (Non-Residential Institutions) and D2 (Assembly and Leisure) uses granted planning permission in the monitoring year would be presented as a means to measure this policy. To date, relevant data has been difficult to obtain to ensure it can be reliably monitored.
- 5.22 In addition to the monitoring of policies set out above, the attendance rates at the Horsham Museum, the Capitol and leisure centres were also identified as a measure for this policy. The Council has recorded leisure centre attendance figures for the 2023/24 monitoring year. This is discussed later within this report under Policy 43.

Policies 12, 13 and 14 – Town Centre Uses

- 5.23 WSCC monitors the total amount of floorspace which has come forward for ‘town centre uses.’ This is illustrated in **Table 7**. This table splits the sites into four key areas; town centres, sites outside town centres but within built-up area boundaries, sites peripheral to built-up area boundaries, and sites outside built-up area boundaries. Within these four categories, the table provides a breakdown between previously developed land and not previously developed land and a summary of each in each category.
- 5.24 *Note these figures are for the 2022/23 Monitoring period. The 2023/24 figures were unavailable at time of publication.*

Table 7 Total Amount of Completed Floorspace for 'Town Centre Uses'

Location 2022/23	Gross Floorspace (m2)	Net Floorspace (m2)	Site Area (Ha)	Net %
Inside Town Centres				
Previously Developed Land				
A1: Retail (Bishops Weald, Horsham)	4,488	12	0.59	
Total in Town Centres	4,488	12	0.59	2.7%
Inside Built up Area (outside town centres)				
Previously Developed Land				
D2: Leisure	89	0	0.01	
Total in Built up Area outside town centres	89	0	0.01	0.0%
Outside Built up Area				
Land Not Previously Developed				
A1: Retailing (Highwood Horsham)	92	92	0.09	
Previously Developed Land				
B1a: Offices	348	348	0.04	
Total for 'Outside Built up Area'	440	440	0.13	97.3%
Overall Horsham District Total	5,017	452	0.73	100.0%

HDPF Chapter 6 - Housing

5.25 The monitoring of overall housing completions, affordable housing completions, the 5 Year Housing Land Supply Position (5YHLS) and Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople (GTTS) provision (i.e. policies 15, 16, 21, 22 and 23 of the HDPF) are dealt with in Chapter 3 of the AMR.

Policy 17 – Exceptions Housing Schemes

5.26 Policy 17 of the HDPF relates to land that would not be released for general market housing but may come forward for the development of affordable homes providing that the criteria within this policy are met. The HDPF monitoring framework states that the number of dwellings granted planning permission on 'exceptions sites' in accordance with Policy 17 of the HDPF would be monitored. There were no rural exceptions site permissions granted in the current monitoring year.

Policy 18 – Retirement Housing and Specialist Care

5.27 Policy 18 of the HDPF sets out criteria for when proposals for retirement housing and specialist care would be supported. The HDPF monitoring framework states that the number of retirement dwellings/care homes approved would be monitored on an annual basis. This is set out in the table below.

Table 8 Retirement Housing Permissions and Applications

AMR Year	Planning Ref	Site	Beds	Date Permitted
2023/24	DC/22/0096	Roundstone Park Worthing Road Southwater	42	20/02/2024
2021/22	DC/20/2578	The Cobblers Hayes Lane Slinfold	12	14/03/2022
2021/22	DC/19/1897	Land at Wellcross Farm Broadbridge Heath	141	27/05/2021
2019/20	DC/19/0529	Riverside Court Station Road Pulborough	1	07/02/2020
2018/19	DC/18/2131	Vehicle Garage Dukes Square Horsham	7	08/03/2019
2016/17	DC/16/1329	Halebourne Development Site Old Guildford Road Broadbridge Heath	70	24/02/2017
2016/17	DC/16/1860	The Anchorage Coombelands Lane Pulborough	40	21/12/2016
2014/15	DC/14/0590	Berkeley Homes Development Site Worthing Road Southwater	54	25/06/2015

Policy 19 - Park Homes and Residential Caravans

5.28 Policy 19 of the HDPF relates to park homes and residential caravan sites and outlines where proposals for such development would be supported. The HDPF monitoring framework confirms that the number of approved park homes and residential caravans would be monitored on an annual basis. There were no park home or residential caravan site permissions granted in the current monitoring year.

Policy 20 – Rural Workers’ Accommodation

5.29 Policy 20 of the HDPF relates to the development of rural worker accommodation outside of the built-up area boundaries and outlines the criteria for where such development would be supported. It has been possible to be more specific and measure the number of permissions granted for Rural workers. This is set out in **Table 9** below.

Table 9 Rural Workers Dwelling Permissions

AMR Year	Planning Ref	Site	Dwellings	Date Permitted
2023/24	DC/22/1977	Slaughterford Farm Chapel Road Barns Green	1	21/07/2023
2023/24	DC/22/2322	Moralee Farm Haglands Lane West Chiltington	1	18/07/2023
2023/24	DC/23/1188	Woodhouse Farm New Road Billingshurst	1	22/09/2023
2022/23	DC/21/1230	Stakers Gill Stud Stakers Lane Southwater	1	4/11/2022
2020/21	DC/20/1765	Millstones Stane Street Slinfold	1	19/03/2021
2020/21	DC/20/1008	Keepers Cottage Coltstaple Lane Horsham	1	09/10/2020
2020/21	DC/20/0937	Winterfold Farm Wimland Road Rusper	1	09/10/2020
2019/20	DC/19/1791	Aglands Farm Picts Lane Cowfold	1	29/10/2019
2019/20	DC/19/0610	The Meadows Fryern Road Storrington	1	17/07/2020
2018/19	DC/18/2733	Furnace Lake Stable Guildford Road Slinfold	1	13/03/2019
2018/19	DC/18/1326	Perrets Smithers Hill Lane Shipley	1	20/09/2018
2018/19	DC/18/0466	High Copse Farm Broadford Bridge Road West Chiltington	1	23/05/2018
2017/18	DC/17/1452	Moralee Farm Haglands Lane West Chiltington	1	04/01/2018

HDPF Chapter 7 - Strategic Allocations

Policy SD1 to SD9 – Strategic Policy: Land North of Horsham

Policy SD10 – Strategic Policy: Southwater Strategic Site

Policy SD11 – Strategic Policy: Land South of Billingshurst

- 5.30 Policy SD1 to SD9 of the HDPF relates to the Land North of Horsham allocation, comprising an area north of the A264, between Langhurstwood Road and Wimlands Road.
- 5.31 Policy SD10 of the HDPF relates to the Land West of Southwater site, which comprises the area to the west of Worthing Road and to the south of Church Lane.
- 5.32 Policy SD11 of the HDPF is a strategic policy in relation to the Land South of Billingshurst allocation.
- 5.33 Details of these applications and projected build-out rates are provided in Chapter 3 of the AMR.

HDPF Chapter 8 – Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation

- 5.34 Information on the monitoring of accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers is set out in chapter three of the AMR.

HDPF Chapter 9 - Conserving and Enhancing the Natural and Built Environment

Policy 24 – Strategic Policy: Environmental Protection

- 5.35 Policy 24 of the HDPF relates to environmental protection and states that developments will be expected to minimise exposure to and the emission of pollutants including noise, odour, air and light pollution, and moreover, to address land contamination issues.
- 5.36 Within the district, there are declared Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) at Cowfold and Storrington; the main reason for these designations comes from road transport emissions. The air pollutant of most concern is nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). The Council's Environmental Health Department provides an Annual Status Report¹ for the two AQMAs. The most recent report was published in June 2024 for the previous year and is summarised in the following paragraphs.
- 5.37 Urban background and roadside nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) pollution has shown an improvement in the last five years. A decrease in NO₂ concentrations was observed across most sites in 2023 averaging -17% (urban) and -9% (roadside) relative to 2022 levels. All sites across the district

¹ HDC Annual Status Report AQ 2024 - <https://www.horsham.gov.uk/environmental-health/air-quality/what-is-an-air-quality-management-area>

have shown a continuing overall downward trend over the monitoring period, indicative of a gradual improvement in fleet emissions and traffic management related measures.

- 5.38 Horsham is taking part in Defra's Particulate Matter research study to monitor PM10 and PM 2.5 levels in two sites in the district, Horsham Parkway, and Storrington Automatic Urban & Rural Network (AURN).
- 5.39 Automatic monitoring at the Horsham Parkway and Storrington AURN sites indicates that both the annual mean and 24-hour UK objective were complied with in 2023 and all the previous years of monitoring.
- 5.40 The World Health Organisation (WHO) recommended that the air quality guideline annual mean level for PM2.5 and PM10 is 5µg/m³ and 15µg/m³ respectively. Horsham Parkway was above WHO guidelines in 2023 for PM2.5 and PM10 particulate matter. Storrington AURN meets the level for PM10 but is above the level for PM2.5.
- 5.41 Detail of the actions the Council is taking to improve air quality in the district can be found in the HDC Air Quality Annual Status report 2024².

Policy 25 and Policy 31 – Strategic Policy: The Natural Environment and District Character; and Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity

- 5.42 Policy 25 of the HDPF relates to the natural environment and landscape character of the District and aims to protect landscapes and habitats against inappropriate development. Policy 31 of the HDPF relates to green infrastructure and biodiversity which states that particular consideration will be given to the hierarchy of sites and habitats in the district that includes Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), National Nature Reserves (NNRs), Local Wildlife Sites (formally known as Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs)), Local Nature Reserves (LNR) and any areas of Ancient Woodland.
- 5.43 The Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre (SxBRC) monitors the condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) throughout Sussex. SSSIs are one of the most important national environmental designations, covering sites of geological as well as wildlife importance. The results are illustrated in the following table. For Horsham District 46.6% of sites are considered to be in a favourable condition. This is an increase of four sites from last year. However, a key site of concern is the Arun Valley habitat which remains in unfavourable condition, and concerns over

² HDC Annual Status Report AQ 2024 - <https://www.horsham.gov.uk/environmental-health/air-quality/what-is-an-air-quality-management-area>

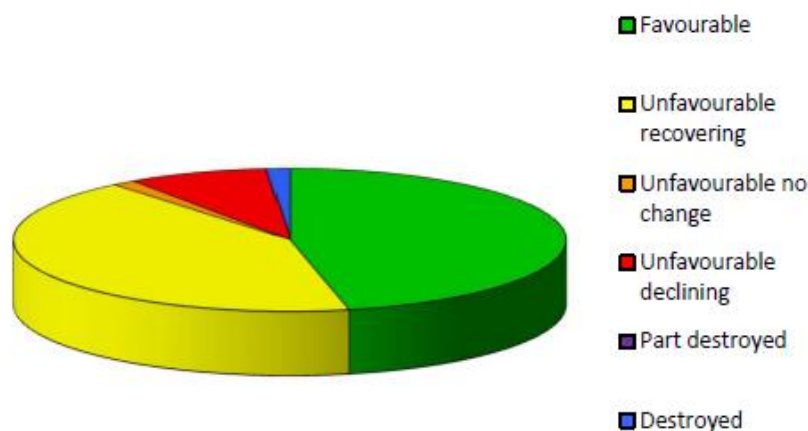
which led to the publication of the Natural England Position Statement in relation to Water Neutrality.

Table 10: Horsham District Sites Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Site Condition

SSSI Units in Horsham District										
Date of Study	17/11/2020		26/10/2021		25/10/2022		01/11/2023		30/10/2024	
Condition	No of Sites	% of Sites	No of Sites	% of Sites	No of Sites	% of Sites	No of Sites	% of Sites	No of Sites	% of Sites
Favourable	31	42.5	30	41.1	30	41.1	30	41.1	34	46.6
Unfavourable Recovering	36	49.3	36	49.3	35	47.9	35	47.9	31	42.5
Unfavourable no change	2	2.7	2	2.7	2	2.7	1	1.4	1	1.4
Unfavourable declining	4	5.5	5	6.8	6	8.2	6	8.2	6	8.2
Part destroyed	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Destroyed	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	1	1.4
Total No. of Units	73		73		73		73		73	

5.44 The remaining 45.6% of sites in Horsham are considered unfavourable, 42.5% are recovering through careful management but one site has been destroyed. Opportunities to maintain and enhance SSSI condition as a consequence of nearby development will continue to be offered through the planning system to continue the recovery process.

Figure 1 Horsham District SSSI Site Condition (2023/24)



Policy 26 – Strategic Policy: Countryside Protection

5.45 Policy 26 of the HDPF seeks to protect the countryside from inappropriate development and seeks to limit development in these areas to that which is essential to its countryside location and either supports the needs of agriculture or forestry; enables the extraction of minerals or the disposal of waste; provides a quiet informal recreational use; or enables the sustainable development of rural areas.

5.46 The HDPF monitoring framework stated that the number of planning applications approved outside the Built-up Area Boundary could be monitored in order to indicate whether the policy was being complied with. The monitoring of this policy to date is set out earlier in this chapter in relation to Policy 3 in paragraphs 5.5 and 5.6.

Policy 27 – Strategic Policy: Settlement Coalescence

5.47 Policy 27 of the HDPF relates to settlement coalescence and states that development between settlements will be resisted unless it meets the four criteria listed. This includes whether there is no significant reduction in openness and that any proposed development does not generate urbanising effects within the settlement gap.

5.48 The HDPF monitoring framework states that the Council will monitor planning decisions to note where ‘settlement coalescence’ has been considered as an issue in the determination of a planning application/appeal. No significant outline planning applications were refused in 2023/24 on settlement coalescence grounds. However, planning application DC/23/1178 from Horsham Golf & Fitness was refused by the Council in May 2024 partly on the grounds of coalescence between the settlements of Southwater, Tower Hill and Horsham contrary to Policy 27. Monitoring of these policies will continue in the next monitoring period.

Policy 28 – Replacement Dwellings and House Extensions in the Countryside

5.49 Policy 28 of the HDPF relates to both replacement dwellings and house extensions within the countryside (i.e., outside the Built-Up Area Boundary) and outlines the criteria where such development would be supported.

5.50 The HDPF monitoring framework states that the number of new planning permissions for replacement dwellings and/or extensions to dwellings within the countryside could be monitored; however, given that no target has been set with regards to replacement dwellings in the countryside (i.e., it is enabling policy), it is considered that an indicator is unnecessary.

Policy 29 – Equestrian Development

5.51 Policy 29 of the HDPF is an enabling policy relating to equestrian development and outlines the criteria where such development would be supported; namely that the proposal would be appropriate in scale and level of activity and be in keeping with its location and surroundings.

5.52 The HDPF monitoring framework states that the number of new equestrian developments could be monitored; however, given that no target has been set with regards to new equestrian development, it is considered that an indicator is unnecessary.

Policy 30 – Protected Landscapes

5.53 Policy 30 of the HDPF seeks to ensure that nationally protected landscapes within and adjoining the district are protected. These are the High Weald National Landscape (formerly Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty or AONB) within the northeast portion of the district, and the South Downs National Park (SDNP). The SDNP is a separate planning authority area although the land remains in Horsham District for other purposes.

5.54 The High Weald AONB unit has completed a number of High Weald Joint Advisory Committee (JAC) Annual Reviews, with the latest review published for the 2020 to 2022 period³. The document identifies that the High Weald AONB responded to 269 planning application consultations received from local authorities across the AONB during the 2020 to 2022 period. The number of applications per year in the Horsham District which were submitted for comment by the High Weald AONB unit is given in **Table 11**.

Table 11 High Weald AONB Planning Application Responses

Consulted										
AMR YEAR	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
AONB	1	3	4	3	8	1	7	6	4	6
Responded										
AMR YEAR	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
AONB	1	1	1	1	0	1	4	5	2	0

5.55 The review confirms that the High Weald AONB unit were not engaged in any Horsham District neighbourhood plans in the 2020 to 2022 period. Colgate Parish, the main parish most covered by the AONB, is not designated as a Neighbourhood Planning Area while other relevant parishes are at the early stages of plan preparation.

5.56 The new High Weald AONB Management Plan⁴ 2024-2029 was approved by the JAC in March 2024 and adopted by Horsham District Council in June 2024.

Policies 32 and 33 - The Quality of New Development and Development Principles

5.57 Policies 32 and 33 of the HDPF relate to good design and require all development to include high quality and inclusive design based on a clear understanding of the local, physical, social,

³ The High Weald Joint Advisory Committee Biennial Review 2020-2022
<http://www.highweald.org/about-the-high-weald-unit/annual-reviews/>

⁴ The High Weald AONB Management Plan 2019-2024
<http://www.highweald.org/high-weald-aonb-management-plan.html>

economic, environmental and policy context for development. Policy 33 (1) aims to make efficient use of land and prioritise the use of previously developed land and buildings. The number and percentages of new and converted dwellings on Greenfield and on previously developed, 'Brownfield' land (PDL) has already been reported on in Chapter 3.

- 5.58 The Crime & Disorder Act 1998 heightens the importance of taking crime prevention into account when planning decisions are made. Section 17 of the Act places a clear duty on both police and local authorities to exercise their various functions with due regard to the likely effect on the prevention of crime and disorder.
- 5.59 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2024 paragraph 96) demonstrates the government's commitment to creating safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion. Design and access statements for outline and detailed applications should therefore demonstrate how crime prevention measures have been considered in the design of the proposal and how the design reflects the attributes of safe, sustainable places set out in design and layout of the development.
- 5.60 Policy 33 (9) of the HDPF relates to the incorporation of measures for new development to reduce any actual or perceived opportunities for crime or antisocial behaviour on the site and in the surrounding area. Sussex Police are a planning consultee and regularly comment on design and access matters for new developments. Due weight is accorded to the advice offered to demonstrate authority's commitment to work in partnership and comply with the spirit of The Crime & Disorder Act. The number of consultations per year is given in **Table 12**.

Table 12 Sussex Police Planning Application Responses

Consulted										
AMR YEAR	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
POLICE	47	37	31	7	12	13	7	19	22	20
Responded										
AMR YEAR	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024
POLICE	36	35	27	7	12	12	7	17	19	19

Policy 34 - Cultural and Heritage Assets

- 5.61 Policy 34 of the HDPF relates to cultural and heritage assets and this policy states that the Council will look to sustain and enhance its historic environment through positive management of development affecting heritage assets. The policy outlines a number of requirements for developments affecting cultural and heritage assets to satisfy.

5.62 Historic England holds a 'Heritage at Risk' register⁵ for the southeast region that is updated annually. To be considered for inclusion on the Register in Horsham District, buildings or structures must be:

- designated and included on the National Heritage List for England;
- a grade I or II* listed building;
- a structural scheduled monument with upstanding remains; or
- in secular (non-worship) use.

In addition, the risk assessment includes places of worship, conservation areas and historic park and gardens. In 2024 For Horsham District there have been two new additions to the register, The Church of St Botolph, Coldwaltham, and the Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene, Rusper. There are now ten entries on the risk register. Full details of the Risk Register are provided in the table below.

5.63 The priority categories are defined by Historic England in their report, with Category A being the worst case and Category F being the best-case scenario. Category C that is defined as 'slow decay, no solution agreed'; and Category F that is defined as 'repair scheme in progress'. These heritage assets will be reviewed in 2025 by Historic England. It is however considered that most of the sites at risk are in need of repair. Some have received funding for these repairs to be completed.

Table 13 Historic England Heritage at Risk 2024 Register Horsham

Entry Name	Heritage Category	Condition	Trend	Priority Category
Billingshurst	Conservation Area	Poor	Deteriorating	
Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene, High Street, Rusper	Listed Building grade I	Poor		C - Slow decay; no solution agreed
Church of St Peter, Upper Beeding	Listed Building grade II*	Poor		C - Slow decay; no solution agreed

⁵ Historic England Heritage at Risk 2024 Registers <https://historicengland.org.uk/whats-new/news/heritage-at-risk-2024/>

Church of St Botolph, London Road, Coldwaltham, Horsham	Listed Building grade I	Poor		C - Slow decay; no solution agreed
Church of All Saints, Steyning Road, Bunton, Wiston	Listed Building grade I	Poor		C - Slow decay; no solution agreed
Church of St Peter, Station Road, Cowfold	Listed Building grade I	Poor		C - Slow decay; no solution agreed
Alfoldean Roman site, Slinfold	Scheduled Monument	Extensive significant problems	Declining	
Bowl barrow on Black Hill, Colgate	Scheduled Monument	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems	Declining	
Ruins of Sedgwick Castle, Moated site, Nuthurst	Scheduled Monument	Poor		C - Slow decay; no solution agreed
King's Windmill, Shipley	Listed Building grade II*	Poor		C - Slow decay; no solution agreed

HDPF Chapter 9 -Climate Change

Policies 35, 36 and 37 - Strategic Policy: Climate Change

- 5.64 The Council is committed towards tackling climate change. In terms of land use policies within the HDPF, that includes measures to improve the energy efficiency of new developments, the promotion of decentralised, renewable and low carbon energy supply systems (Policy 35 – Strategic Policy: Climate Change), the promotion of District Heating and Cooling Systems (Policy 36 – Strategic Policy: Appropriate Energy Use) and the sustainable construction and design of new development (Policy 37: Sustainable Construction).

- 5.65 Horsham District Council sources its carbon emissions data from the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy⁶ (DBEIS) and this information is considered to be a key indicator pertaining to the above policies. However, there is a two-year time delay in acquiring the information and such data is considered an 'estimate' and is revised each year; the latest data was produced in June 2024 for the 2022 calendar year. For an eighth consecutive year the figures have also retrospectively changed compared to previous AMRs. This year's release also includes all greenhouse gas emissions in kilotonnes of CO₂ equivalent (ktCO₂e) and figures for waste disposal.
- 5.66 The figures in **Table 14** are from a data subset which only includes CO₂ emissions estimates within the scope of influence of the Local Authority, and excludes large industrial sites, railways, motorways and land-use apart from agriculture.
- 5.67 Per capita carbon emissions have been reduced significantly since 2005 from 7.7 kilotonnes per capita to 3.8 kilotonnes per capita. The domestic sector has seen the biggest reduction from a high in 2006 of 347.4 kilotonnes of CO₂ to 195.2 kilotonnes of CO₂ in 2022.

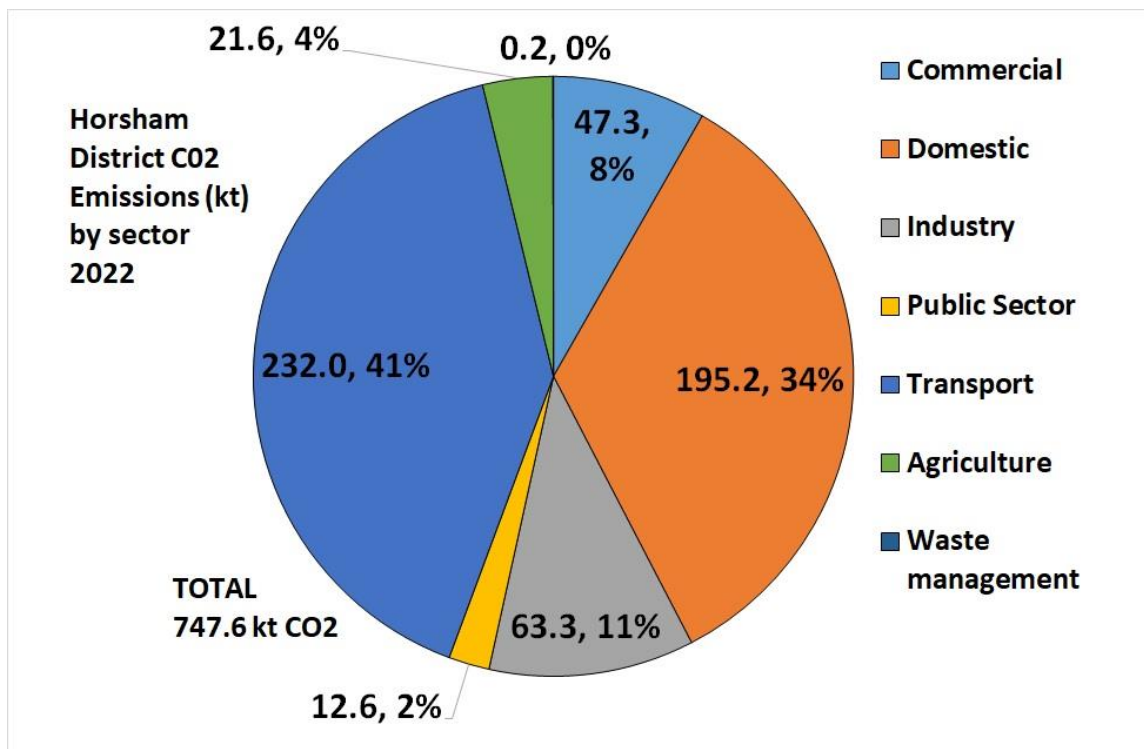


Figure 2 Horsham District CO2 emissions 2022

⁶ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-greenhouse-gas-emissions-national-statistics>

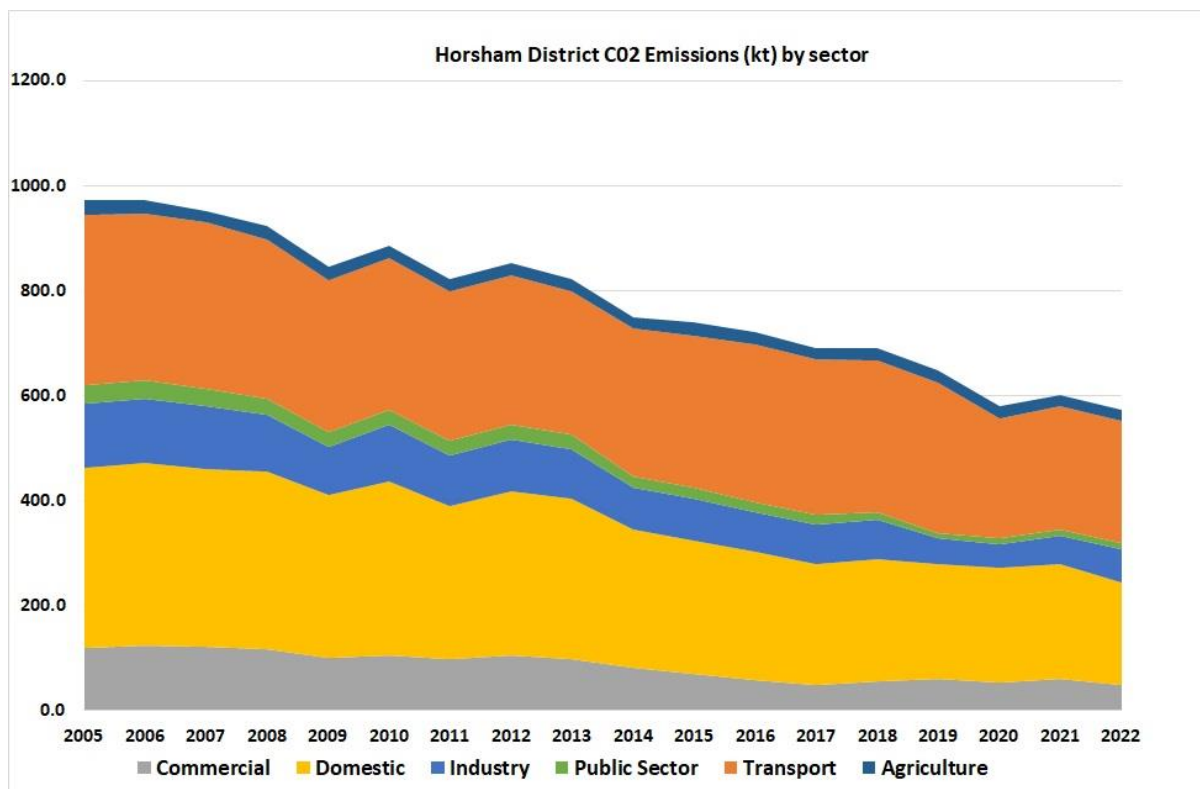


Figure 3 Horsham District CO2 emissions 2005-2022

Table 14 Horsham District CO2 emissions 2005-2022

Year	Commercial	Domestic	Industry	Public Sector	Transport	Agriculture	Waste	Grand Total (kt)	Mid-year Population (thousands)	Per Capita Emissions	Emissions per km ²
2005	119.3	342.9	122.7	34.6	325.4	26.3	0.2	971.5	125.9	7.7	1.8
2006	123.9	347.4	121.8	34.9	317.3	27.0	0.2	972.5	127.2	7.6	1.8
2007	120.3	338.8	119.3	34.0	318.4	20.5	0.2	951.3	128.3	7.4	1.8
2008	116.5	339.3	106.7	31.1	302.4	27.8	0.2	924.0	129.1	7.2	1.7
2009	99.3	310.0	93.0	26.8	291.1	25.7	0.2	846.1	129.8	6.5	1.6
2010	103.4	333.0	107.6	29.4	288.3	24.5	0.2	886.3	130.9	6.8	1.7
2011	98.4	291.6	96.4	27.4	284.0	23.4	0.2	821.4	131.5	6.2	1.5
2012	104.6	312.9	98.5	28.6	282.9	25.1	0.2	852.8	132.3	6.4	1.6

2013	96.4	307.0	93.8	27.1	274.7	22.8	0.2	821.9	133.0	6.2	1.5
2014	79.8	264.4	79.2	21.8	281.8	21.9	0.2	749.1	134.2	5.6	1.4
2015	68.8	255.0	79.6	20.4	289.7	24.7	0.2	738.4	136.0	5.4	1.4
2016	57.9	244.2	75.7	17.5	301.2	23.5	0.2	720.2	138.8	5.2	1.4
2017	48.6	229.3	76.1	17.3	296.9	22.7	0.2	691.1	140.6	4.9	1.3
2018	55.7	231.6	74.7	16.4	288.9	21.9	0.2	689.3	142.3	4.8	1.3
2019	58.6	219.9	50.3	9.1	286.6	23.1	0.2	647.8	144.0	4.5	1.2
2020	53.3	217.2	45.6	11.7	228.9	23.7	0.2	580.5	145.9	4.0	1.1
2021	59.4	218.8	54.7	10.2	236.4	21.4	0.2	601.2	147.5	4.1	1.1
2022	47.3	195.2	63.3	12.6	232.0	21.6	0.2	572.2	148.7	3.8	1.1

Units are in Kilotonnes of Carbon Dioxide.

5.68 Policy 37 of the HDPF seeks to achieve satisfactory arrangements for all new development for the storage of refuse and recyclable materials as an integral part of the design, and moreover, seeks to minimise construction and demolition waste and to utilise recycled and low impact materials.

5.69 In terms of recycling, Horsham district is performing well. For the 2023/24 monitoring period, a total of 28,078 tonnes of household waste was recycled or composted. This represents 52.0% of total household waste (53,503 tonnes) generated in the district. The amount total of waste collected since 2016/17 has remained fairly constant. The total amount recycled has increased by 10% over the same period.

Table 15 Horsham District Waste and Recycling 2023/24

AMR Year	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24*
Domestic Waste (t)	26,929	26,280	23,647	24,016	26,626	26,590	25,555	25,762
Domestic Mixed Dry Recycling (t)	12,967	13,242	13,870	13,643	16,006	14,682	13,577	13,475
Garden Waste (t)	12,647	12,614	12,893	13,432	14,371	15,012	12,997	14,266
TOTAL (t)	52,543	52,136	50,410	51,091	57,003	56,284	52,129	53,503

Other recycled (t)				156	280	399	312	338
Total Recycled (t)	25,614	25,865	26,763	27,231	30,657	30,093	26,886	28,079
Recycling Rate (%)	48.7%	49.6%	53.1%	53.3%	53.8%	53.5%	51.4%	52.0%
Total per Household (kg)	416	410	372	463	392	412	350	387

Note: 2023/24 figures are provisional

Policy 38 – Strategic Policy: Flooding

5.70 During the 2023/24 monitoring year, there were two objections to a planning application from the Environment Agency⁷ on flooding grounds and there were no objections on water quality grounds. **Table 16** shows Horsham District Council in comparison to other local planning authorities within West Sussex.

Table 16 Environment Agency Objections (Flooding and Water Quality)

Environment Agency	2023/24	
LPA Name	Number of objections (Flood)	Number of objections (Water Quality)
Adur & Worthing Councils	9	0
Arun District Council	22	0
Brighton & Hove City Council	0	0
Chichester District Council	16	0
Crawley Borough Council	0	0
Horsham District Council	2	0
Lewes District Council	0	0
Mid Sussex District Council	0	0
Mole Valley District Council	3	0

⁷ Environment Agency objections to planning on the basis of flood risk
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environment-agency-objections-to-planning-on-the-basis-of-flood-risk>

- 5.71 Of the two objections in the Horsham area, DC/23/1004 was dismissed on appeal and DC/23/1918 was refused partly on flood risk grounds.

HDPF Chapter 10 - Infrastructure, Transport and Healthy Communities

Policy 39 – Strategic Policy: Infrastructure Provision

- 5.72 Policy 39 of the HDPF relates to infrastructure and confirms that arrangements for new or improved infrastructure provision, will be secured by planning obligations (S106 agreements), the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and in some circumstances, through planning conditions attached to a planning permission.
- 5.73 The Council publishes a separate Infrastructure Funding Statement⁸ on S106 and CIL contributions. West Sussex County Council will produce its own Infrastructure Funding Statement, and this should be referred to for the most up to date information in respect of the allocation of West Sussex Council Contributions⁹.

Policy 40 – Sustainable Transport

- 5.74 Policy 40 of the HDPF relates to sustainable transport and confirms that in order to manage the anticipated growth in demand for travel, development proposals which promote an improved and integrated transport network, with a re-balancing in favour of non-car modes as a means of access to jobs, homes, services, and facilities will be encouraged and supported.
- 5.75 Census data from 2021 is now available and can be compared with Census 2011 information on both the distance travelled to work by residents in Horsham district, together with the mode of transport used to travel to work. There has been a significant increase in those choosing to work from home and a corresponding decrease in the number of miles travelled to work overall. This is most likely due to the change in working patterns and the rapid adoption of remote working technologies brought about by the Covid-19 pandemic. Until new research is published only time will tell if this is a short to medium term phenomenon or a permanent cultural shift in working patterns.

⁸ Community Infrastructure Levy Report

<https://www.horsham.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/community-infrastructure-levy/cil-annual-report>

⁹ https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/media/cdcnsyll/ifs_20232024.pdf

Table 17 Distance Travelled to Work (Census 2021)

Code	Distance Travelled	Working Population	Percentage of working population
1	Less than 2km	5,713	7.9%
2	2km to less than 5km	4,658	6.5%
3	5km to less than 10km	5,170	7.2%
4	10km to less than 20km	8,890	12.3%
5	20km to less than 30km	4,201	5.8%
6	30km to less than 40km	1,708	2.4%
7	40km to less than 60km	1,564	2.2%
8	60km and over	671	0.9%
9	Work mainly at or from home	29,417	40.8%
10	Works mainly at an offshore installation, in no fixed place, or outside the UK	10,172	14.1%
-1	Other	Not Recorded	Not Recorded
-8	Does not apply	74,611	
	All working categories	72,164	100.0%
	Total Population	146,775	

Table 18 Distance Travelled to Work (Census 2011)

Code	Distance Travelled	Working Population	Percentage of working population
1	Less than 2km	9,117	13.80%
2	2km to less than 5km	6,810	10.30%
3	5km to less than 10km	6,815	10.30%
4	10km to less than 20km	12,849	19.40%
5	20km to less than 30km	6,075	9.20%
6	30km to less than 40km	2,779	4.20%
7	40km to less than 60km	4,281	6.50%

8	60km and over	2,107	3.20%
9	Work mainly at or from home	9,683	14.60%
10	Works mainly at an offshore installation, in no fixed place, or outside the UK	Not Recorded	Not Recorded
-1	Other	5,783	8.70%
-8	Does not apply	Not Recorded	Not Recorded
	All working categories	66,299	100%
	Total Population	131,300	

5.76 The tables above illustrate that the distance most travelled to reach employment of those who travel is still 10 – 20km, but there has been a threefold increase in those working from home.

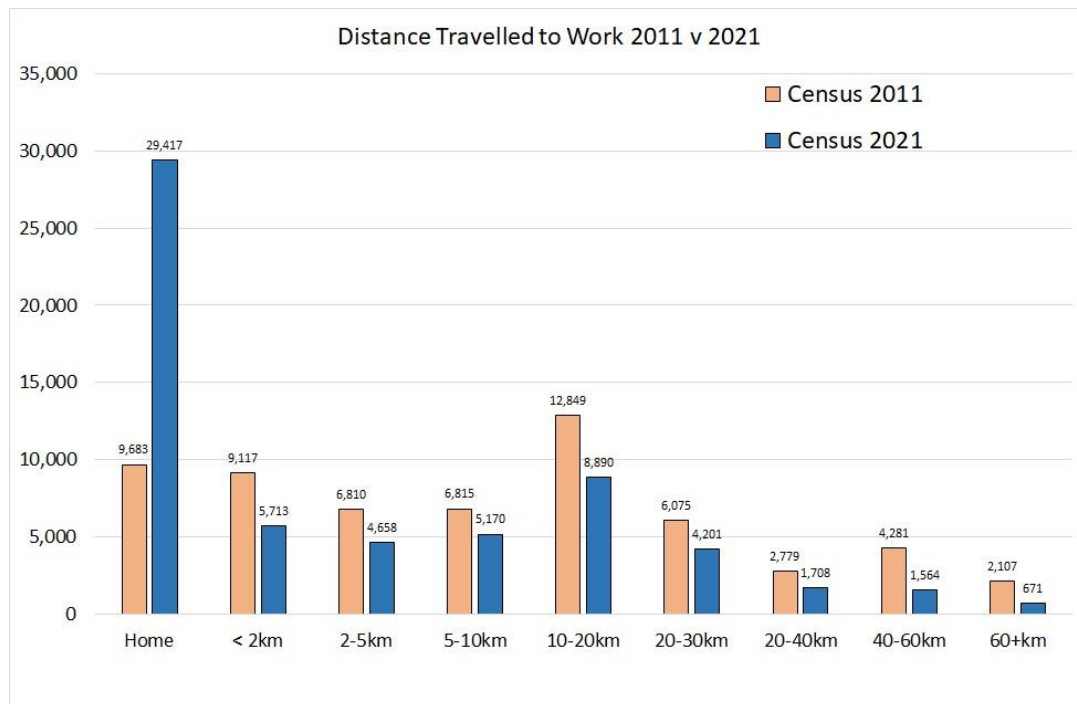


Figure 4 Distance Travelled to Work (Census 2011 vs 2021)

5.2 The Census data also provides information on the modes of travel used to get to their work destination. **Table 19** and **Table 20** illustrate which travel modes were the most used in the district.

Table 19 Method of Travel to Work (Census 2021)

Code	Method of Travel to Work	Working Population	Percentage of working population
1	Work mainly at or from home	29,417	40.8%
2	Underground, metro, light rail, tram	54	0.1%
3	Train	1,235	1.7%
4	Bus, minibus or coach	624	0.9%
5	Taxi	100	0.1%
6	Motorcycle, scooter or moped	261	0.4%
7	Driving a car or van	32,645	45.2%
8	Passenger in a car or van	2,053	4.3%
9	Bicycle	702	1.0%
10	On foot	4,474	6.2%
11	Other method of travel to work	604	0.8%
12	Not in employment or aged 15 years and under	74,611	
	All working categories	72,169	100.0%
	Total Population	146,780	

Table 20 Method of Travel to Work (Census 2011)

Code	Method of Travel to Work	Working Population	Percentage of working population
1	Work mainly at or from home	409	0.6%
2	Underground, metro, light rail, tram	102	0.2%
3	Train	4,719	7.1%
4	Bus, minibus or coach	1,161	1.8%
5	Taxi	77	0.1%
6	Motorcycle, scooter or moped	Not recorded	Not recorded
7	Driving a car or van	43,221	65.3%

8	Passenger in a car or van	2,817	4.3%
9	Bicycle	1,121	1.7%
10	On foot	6,607	10.0%
11	Other method of travel to work	370	0.6%
12	Not in employment or aged 15 years and under	Not recorded	Not recorded
	All working categories	66,229	100%
	Total Population	131,300	

5.77 As illustrated in the tables above, the main mode of transport used within Horsham district to travel to work is still the private motor vehicle, at 45.2% of the working population. There has been a marked decrease in the number who use the train, walk or cycle in the last ten years. The overall results, in particularly the reliance upon the private motor vehicle, is not surprising given the rural nature of the district, and due to the uptake in hybrid and home working due to the Covid-19 pandemic, fewer people are travelling long distances to work.

Policy 41 – Parking

5.78 Horsham District Council operates several pay car parks in Horsham for which usage data can be obtained. The data and indicator summarised below can also be used as a proxy for the vitality and viability of Horsham Town Centre (see policies 12 and 13 of the HDPF) more generally. **Table 21** shows car parking ticket sales per annum and compares that with previous years.

Table 21 Car Parking Figures (Horsham Town) since 2007/08

Year	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Total number of ticket sales	1,514,301	1,435,283	1,346,466	1,338,266	1,349,298	1,356,836
Year	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Total number of ticket sales	1,559,618	1,460,473	1,499,788	1,677,872	1,620,838	1,408,000
Year	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	

Total number of ticket sales	1,387,000	750,000	1,102,565	1,731,951	1,880,668
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5.79 The figures have recovered from the low in 2020/21 due to the impact of the lockdowns as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and have now reached a record high representing a 29% increase over the pre-pandemic average. Both the maintenance and refurbishment of existing car parks can impact the number of car parking tickets sold each year; however, the indicator is considered to be robust given the length of time over which monitoring has taken place.

Policy 42 – Strategic Policy: Inclusive Communities

5.80 Policy 42 of the HDPF aims to aid inclusive communities and to provide positive measures which help create a socially inclusive and adaptable environment where the needs of specific groups are met, such as Gypsies and Travellers, faith groups etc.

5.81 The Index of Deprivation¹⁰ produced by the Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) provides a useful indication of the overall level of deprivation in a district by scoring a set of 38 indicators across seven distinct domains; income, employment, health, education, housing, living environment and crime. To allow districts to be compared, the Index combines all topics to produce a ranking system containing all 326 local authorities within England. The ranking system is presented on a scale of 1 (most deprived) to 326 (least deprived).

5.82 As the indices is a ranking system, it is important to remember that it is a comparison against other local authorities; therefore, a high ranking does not necessarily mean there is no deprivation within the district, it just means there is less deprivation compared to that of other areas. The local authority level result also combines scores from numerous smaller areas within that location, meaning that a high score could in some circumstances, mask the fact that there are very localised pockets of severe deprivation hidden within the district.

5.83 The Indices of Deprivation, 2019, is the latest year for figures to have been produced by the MHCLG and shows overall deprivation within the Horsham District to be relatively low with only 36 local authorities in the rest of the UK considered to be less deprived. However, this is a reduction to that reported in the 2015 Indices where only 31 authorities were considered to be less deprived.

¹⁰ English indices of deprivation
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation>

5.84 **Table 22** below compares 2019 County and local authority levels of deprivation against the previous 2015 and 2010 results. Whilst the study only measures deprivation in relative terms, all local authorities in West Sussex have declined in rankings from 2015-2019 with the exception of Adur & Worthing which improved.

Table 22 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2010 - 2019)

County Level (ranking out of 152 upper tier authorities)				
	Rank 2019	Rank 2015	Rank 2010	Change 2015-2019
West Sussex	125	130	130	-5
East Sussex	93	99	90	-6
Hampshire	136	141	141	-5
Brighton & Hove	89	76	53	13
Surrey	147	150	150	-3
Local Authority (ranking out of 317)				
	Published Rank 2019	Published Rank 2015	Published Rank 2010	Change 2015-2019
Adur	169	150	145	19
Arun	156	174	154	-18
Chichester	225	231	222	-6
Crawley	149	151	170	-2
Horsham	290	295	304	-5
Mid Sussex	311	321	315	-10
Worthing	175	172	160	3

5.85 In 2019, Horsham was ranked 290 out of 317 authorities, meaning approximately 91% of all local authorities within the UK experienced higher levels of deprivation than can be found in Horsham District. It should be noted that this is an average; therefore, a range of deprivation scores are present within the smaller area of Horsham district.

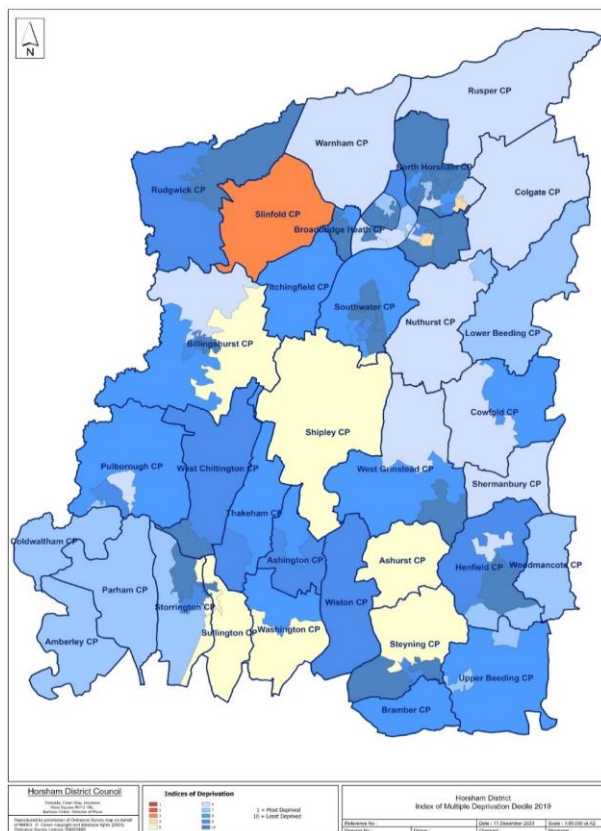


Figure 5 Indices of Multiple Deprivation within Horsham District (2019)

Policy 43 – Community Facilities, Leisure and Recreation

- 5.86 Policy 43 of the HDPF relates to community facilities, leisure and recreation and outlines where the provision of new and improved community facilities or services will be supported, particularly where developments of this nature would be in accordance with the Development Hierarchy (Policy 3 of the HDPF) or Strategic Development locations.
- 5.87 Horsham District Council monitors the throughput for the district’s leisure centres each year. Due to lockdowns and other measures imposed as a response to the Covid-19 pandemic, usage of the sports and leisure centres was restricted for most of the 2020/21 period. However, since then the number of visitors has increased steadily to a record 1,135,263 in the 2023/24 period. This shows that sport centre usage is back to pre-pandemic levels of over one million per year. **Table 23** below shows the total throughput for HDC Leisure Centres per annum since 2011/12.

Table 23 Horsham District Council Leisure Centres Attendance since 2011/12

HDC Sport Centres		
Monitoring Year	Total throughput	Per cent change
2023/24	1,135,263	4.5%

2022/23	1,086,176	20.5%
2021/22	901,483	127.4%
2020/21	396,420	-65.1%
2019/20	1,134,600	4.3%
2018/19	1,087,307	2.8%
2017/18	1,057,591	6.5%
2016/17	993,335	-2.9%
2015/16	1,023,524	-2.7%
2014/15	1,052,102	-1.7%
2013/14	1,069,978	10.2%
2012/13	970,771	-2.3%
2011/12	993,697	

5.88 There was one leisure development in the monitoring period with a gross floor space of 89 sq. m. as detailed in **Table 24**. *Note these figures are for the 2022/23 Monitoring period. The 2023/24 figures were unavailable at time of publication.*

Table 24 Horsham Leisure Development Completions 2022/23

Location	Gross Floorspace (m2)	Net Floorspace (m2)	Site Area (Ha)
In Built up Area			
D2: Leisure Unit 1 110 High Street Henfield	89	0	0.01
Overall Horsham District Total	89	0	0.01