Rother District Council

Local Plan Monitoring Report

2019/20

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Contents

1. Introduction

1.1. This Local Plan Monitoring Report (LPMR) identifies progress in preparing and implementing planning policies, as required by Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. It covers the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020.

1.2. This report is comprised of six parts:

- Local Development Scheme (LDS) implementation
- Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)
- Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)
- Policy implementation
- Summary of Actions
- Monitoring Tables

1.3. The Council's LDS is the programme document for the preparation of development plan documents. It is updated periodically to ensure that it provides the latest information. The current LDS is available to view on the Council's website at www.rother.gov.uk/LDS.

1.4. The SCI provides information on how the community can become involved with the preparation of Planning Policy documents and the determination of planning applications. The Council made temporary amendments to the SCI through an addendum published in August 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. More information is available at www.rother.gov.uk/LDS.

1.5. The Council's CIL is the main mechanism for collecting developer contributions towards strategic infrastructure, however the Section 106 agreement process will still remain for affordable housing contributions on liable developments. More information is available at www.rother.gov.uk/CIL.

1.6. The performance of policies draws on relevant indicators set out in the Monitoring Schedule of the adopted Rother Local Plan Core Strategy[1]. These are used to assess how effective the policies are in addressing the issues they are aimed at, and hence to give an indication of whether they need to be reviewed. The Council is in the process of preparing a new Local Plan, which will be supported by a Sustainability appraisal with a new suite of indicators.

[1] https://www.rother.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Adopted_Core_Strategy_September_2014.pdf

1.7. Insofar as the Local Plan's aims and objectives have been developed to reflect sustainability principles, the existing monitoring framework embraces sustainability indicators and, hence, also fulfils the Council's obligation to monitor the significant environmental effects of implementing the Local Plan under Regulation 17 of the Environmental Assessment Regulations 2004. The intention is to identify any unanticipated adverse effects at an early stage, to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action.

2. Local Development Scheme implementation

Local Development Scheme

2.1. The LDS sets out the Council's timetable for the preparation of planning policy documents over a three-year period. It identifies each of the stages of their preparation and the respective timescales for their completion.

2.2. The Core Strategy (adopted 29 September 2014) is the Council's principal planning policy document and is effectively part 1 of the Local Plan for the District. The Core Strategy is available at www.rother.gov.uk/CoreStrategy.

2.3. Part 2 of the Local Plan for the district, the Development and Site Allocations (DaSA) Local Plan, was adopted in December 2019 and sets out both detailed policies on several topics and the site allocations necessary to deliver the development strategy set out in the Core Strategy. These allocations have superseded the saved allocations from the Rother District Local Plan (2006), except in Neighbourhood Areas where Plans have not been made.

2.4. The LDS[2] (published in July 2019) focused on the production of:

- The Development and Site Allocations (DaSA) Local Plan
- Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document
- North Bexhill Supplementary Planning Document
- Annual update of the Brownfield Land Register
- The Local Plan update

2.5. An updated LDS will be prepared in the coming months and will focus on the timescales for the development of the Local Plan Update.

[2] https://www.rother.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Final_LDS_2019_July.pdf

Local Plan Update

2.6. Local Plans should be reviewed every five years. The current Core Strategy was adopted in September 2014 and covers the period 2011 to 2028. With only 8 years remaining in the plan period, it was necessary to undertake a Local Plan Review to ensure planning policies remain current and to maintain an up-to-date Local Plan with a sufficiently forward-looking timescale.

2.7. To this end the Council is preparing for a prolonged stage of targeted early engagement on the Local Plan Update before the anticipated Regulation 18 consultation tentatively programmed for later in 2021. A revised Local Development Scheme will be published in due course.

2.8. The Council has completed a consultation on the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)/Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Scoping Report with statutory consultees and additional specific consultees including neighbouring planning authorities.

2.9. The Council has also prepared a Project Initiation Document (PID) which has been developed into a tool for targeted early engagement, as well as a Duty to Cooperate Action Plan. Internal engagement with Members has commenced and a series of Duty to Cooperate meetings and discussions on strategic planning issues with neighbouring planning authorities and other statutory and non-statutory organisations have taken place.

2.10. In terms of key evidence base documents, several studies have been commenced to support the Local Plan Update, including:

- A joint **Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA)** with Hastings Borough Council which will assess future housing needs, the scale of future economic growth and the quantity of land and floorspace required for economic development.
- Individual studies which will look at settlement form and constraints are underway. These will consider the role/function of different areas within the District, provide an overview of their existing level of sustainability and analyse the physical and environmental constraints that may affect potential settlement capacity. These studies will help inform the HELAA process.

- A **Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA)** which includes a **Call for Sites** and will help to identify a future supply of land in the District which is suitable, available and achievable for housing and economic development.
- Consideration of windfall through a **Windfall Assessment** which will provide justification for the likely contribution that windfall sites can make to the Districts housing supply over the course of the new plan period.
- A **Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA)** which will inform the Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan Update and will provide the basis from which to apply the Sequential Test and Exception Test in the development allocation and development control process.

Duty to Co-operate

2.11. The Council has continued to co-operate[3] with other local planning authorities (LPAs), statutory consultees and other bodies[4] on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly in relation to strategic matters. This has been important during the early stages of the development of the Rother Local Plan, for which early engagement is continuing to take place in the lead in to formal public consultation later in 2021.

2.12. The Council is committed to its duties in relation to the Duty to Cooperate, and in summer 2020 prepared a Duty to Cooperate Action Plan which outlines how and at what stage it intends to engage and consult with organisations on the development of the Local Plan. This document was issued jointly with an Early Engagement Document on the Local Plan to seek early views through targeted informal engagement with neighbouring local authorities and other key organisations and consultees. Feedback received at this early stage will help shape the development of the Local Plan.

2.13. The Council also maintains effective communication with neighbouring local authorities on strategic planning matters at the East Sussex Local Plan Managers Group.

[3] The 'duty to cooperate' is defined in Section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, is contained in the NPPF at para 178, with guidance from DCLG in its 'Duty to Co-operate' Planning Practice Guide
[4] See Part 2 of the Town & Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations, 2012

2.14. Rother District Council and Hastings Borough Council have recently worked together in commissioning and finalising a joint Housing and Economic Development Need Assessment (HEDNA) study to assess future development needs for housing (both market and affordable) and employment across Rother and Hastings in order to inform the preparation of the Councils respective Local Plan updates.

2.15. In addition, both Council's jointly prepared a Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report which underwent consultation in the summer 2020. This has resulted in a joint approach to the SA Framework that will be used to assess the development of planning policies in respective Local Plans. As Hastings Borough Council are more advanced in the preparation of the Local Plan, the Council's will move forward with separate final Sustainability Appraisal Reports.

2.16. Statements of Common Ground (SoCG) have previously been produced between Rother District Council and Folkstone & Hythe District Council, and Ashford Borough Council to support their respective Local Plans. Most recently, in November 2020, the Council has finalised a draft SoCG with Tunbridge Wells Borough Council to support their emerging Local Plan. It has been agreed through recent early engagement on Rother's Local Plan that all neighbouring planning authorities are committed to preparing Statements of Intent or more formal SoCG on strategic planning matters, to support future formal consultation stages of the Rother Local Plan.

2.17. The Council will continue to focus its attention on the Duty to Co-operate elements of the Local Plan and contribute to consultation undertaken by neighbouring local authorities. The Council are committed to maintaining effective engagement on the cross-boundary strategic planning issues identified in Rother's Duty to Cooperate Action Plan.

3. Statement of Community Involvement

3.1. The Statement of Community Involvement[5] (SCI) provides information on how the community can become involved with the preparation of planning policy documents and the determination of planning applications. It also set out how and when the Council will support local communities in preparing Neighbourhood Plans.

3.2. It details which plans require public involvement and how and at what stage there are opportunities to be involved. It also sets out how we will notify and consult all interested groups and ensure equality, including engaging with "hard to reach" groups.

3.3. The SCI was adopted by the Council on 18 December 2018. This latest version updates and supersedes the previous SCI which was adopted on 15 December 2015.

3.4. In compliance with current Government advice in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Council produced a Coronavirus Addendum to its adopted Statement Community of Involvement (SCI) in August 2020. The Coronavirus Addendum identifies methods of community engagement in the SCI that may no longer be possible or effective due to the current public health arrangements made necessary by COVID-19. Where methods of engagement have been identified as problematic, temporary methods have been outlined to ensure that the Council's Strategy and Planning Service can safely continue to carry out its various functions for which it is responsible.

[5] https://www.rother.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Statement_of_Community_Involvement_2018_Dec_2018.pdf

4. Community Infrastructure Levy

4.1. The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) allows local authorities in England and Wales to raise funds from developers undertaking new building projects in their area to fund a wide range of infrastructure that is needed to support new development. This includes transport schemes, schools, flood defences, hospitals and other health and social care facilities, parks, green spaces, leisure centres and other community and cultural facilities. As almost all development has some impact on the need for infrastructure, services and amenities, this tariff-based approach is seen as an effective, quicker and fairer framework to fund new infrastructure to support growth.

4.2. Rother District Council approved the implementation of its CIL from 4 April 2016 and applies to all liable development[6] after this date.

4.3. The CIL Charging Schedule[7] sets out the relevant charges per square metre that will apply to each category of development that is liable. The Council has adopted a differential approach, whereby different zones have different charging rates.

4.4. The CIL is intended to be used to help provide infrastructure to support the development of an area, rather than making an individual planning application acceptable in planning terms (which is the purpose of Section 106 Agreements). CIL does not replace Section 106 Agreements, but works alongside it in order to deliver infrastructure in support of development.

4.5. The provision of affordable housing lies outside of the remit of CIL and continues to be secured through Section 106 Agreements.

4.6. The amendment to the CIL Regulations[8] in September 2019 has deleted the requirement for a Regulation 123 List, so the Council has instead identified the types of infrastructure that will be funded through CIL and S106 within the Infrastructure Funding Statement[9].

4.7. The Infrastructure Funding Statement also meets the annual CIL monitoring requirements.

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[6] Information on what kind of development is liable for CIL can be found at: http://www.rother.gov.uk/CIL
[7] https://www.rother.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Adopted_CIL_Charging_Schedule.pdf
[8] http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/1103/contents/made
[9] https://www.rother.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/community-infrastructure-levy-cil/

5. Policy implementation

5.1. Current development plan policies that the Council has adopted and is implementing are:

- All policies in the adopted DaSA Local Plan.
- All policies in the adopted Local Plan Core Strategy, except those superseded by the DaSA Local Plan (as set out in Appendix 1 of the DaSA Local Plan).
- The remaining 'saved' policies in the Rother District Local Plan 2006[10] (those not superseded by the Local Plan Core Strategy, DaSA Local Plan or 'made' Neighbourhood Plans).
- All policies in the 'made' Crowhurst, Rye, Salehurst & Robertsbridge, Sedlescombe and Ticehurst Neighbourhood Plans[11], except those superseded by the DaSA Local Plan (as set out in Appendix 2 of the DaSA Local Plan).

5.2. Each of the policies within the Core Strategy is related to objectives, for which targets and indicators are identified. However, information is not currently available for several indicators and, in such situations, alternative indicators have been selected to reduce data gaps where possible. The most current information relating to the performance of indicators has been used. However, it does mean that timeframes vary due to different publication dates.

5.3. Implementation of the extant, 'saved' Rother District Local Plan (2006) policies is reviewed against its aims, for internal consistency, drawing on relevant indicators in the Core Strategy Monitoring Framework where appropriate.

5.4. The performance of objectives during the monitoring period has been classified by the performance against targets as well as the year-on-year trends. See section 7.

5.5. It is appreciated that indicators will be influenced by several factors and that fluctuations are almost inevitable. Hence, a judgement has been applied in interpreting the findings, drawing on an understanding of the data and its context in terms of other relevant information, general economic conditions and wider trends.

[10] http://www.rother.gov.uk/rotherdistrictlocalplan2006
[11] https://www.rother.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/neighbourhood-plans/

5.6. The approach taken focuses on the performance of policies related to the overall development strategy and on situations where both ‘performance against targets’ and ‘year-on-year trends’ are poor/deteriorating.

5.7. Subject to this qualification, overall, the policies of the Core Strategy appear to be supporting the Plan’s stated objectives, with only a few indicators performing poorly.

5.8. Performance of indicators most centrally relating to the development strategy for the District (as set out in Core Strategy policy OSS1), as well as others where indicators are below target or show a downward trend are highlighted below.

Core Strategy

Development strategy

5.9. The Core Strategy set a target for the delivery of at least 5,700 new homes between 2011 and 2028, which gave an annualised target of 335 new dwellings per annum, and a target of 100,000 sqm of additional employment floorspace between 2011 and 2028, equivalent to 5,882 sqm per annum.

5.10. The Core Strategy was adopted in September 2014 and, now that it is more than five years old, in accordance with the NPPF published in February 2019, the Council will measure its five-year housing land supply position against its minimum local housing need (LHN). This is defined using the new standard method calculation, until such time as a new target is established through the Plan-Making process.

5.11. As at 1 April 2020, the LHN figure for Rother is 736 dwellings per annum.

5.12. Net housing delivery within the District totalled 247 dwellings in 2019/20 and due to the considerable uplift in the housing figure, the Council is only able to identify 2.87 years of housing supply. A more detailed analysis of housing completions and housing trajectory can be found in the Council’s 2020 Housing Land Supply position statement[12].

[12] https://www.rother.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Housing-Land-Supply_2020_April_Final.pdf

5.13. It is therefore concluded that there is currently an insufficient supply of deliverable housing sites to meet the five-year housing land supply requirement in accordance with paragraph 73, or a three-year housing land supply in accordance with paragraph 14c of the NPPF. The general presumption in favour of sustainable development becomes a critical reference point when determining planning applications across the district. Significant weight should generally be given to the benefits that additional housing supply would bring, although this will depend to some extent on local circumstances, including the impact on the High Weald AONB.

5.14. Over the same period, gross employment floorspace completions totalled 6,603 sqm. This is largely due to a site in Northiam (Gardenscape Yard), where 4,800 sqm of open-air storage (use class B8) has been implemented. A more detailed analysis of employment completions and commitments can be found in the Council's 2020 Employment Land Supply position statement[13].

Housing Delivery Test Action Plan

5.15. The Housing Delivery Test (HDT) has been introduced by the Government as a monitoring tool to demonstrate whether Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) are building enough homes to meet their housing need. The HDT compares the number of new homes delivered over the previous three years with the authority's housing requirement. The result of the HDT is used to determine the buffer to apply in housing land supply position statements and whether the presumption in favour of sustainable development should apply.

5.16. In February 2020 the Government published the first HDT results for the 2019 Measurement. Against a requirement of 1,006 dwellings over the last three years, Rother delivered 706 net dwellings with a result of 70%. Consequently the Council was required to produce an Action Plan[14], as well as include a 20% buffer in its housing land supply position statement.

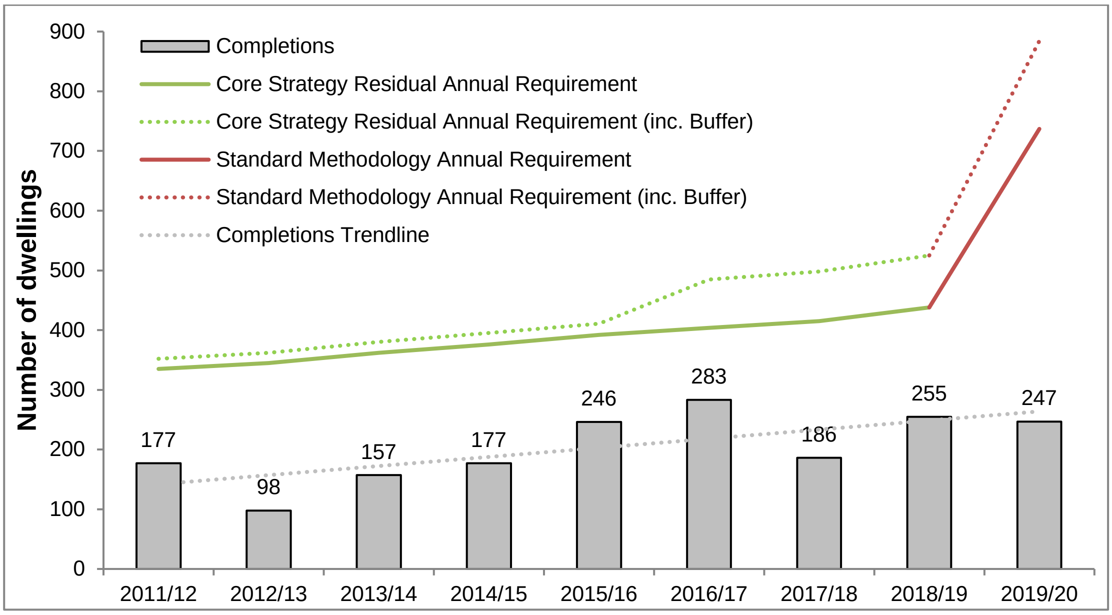
5.17. The Action Plan provides an analysis of the key reasons for the historic under-performance against the district's housing requirement and identifies the measures the Council intends to undertake to increase the delivery of new housing in Rother district.

[13] https://www.rother.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Employment-Land-Supply_2020_April_Final.pdf
[14] https://www.rother.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/RDC_2019_HDT-Action-Plan_FINAL.pdf

Housing land supply

5.18. As shown in Figure 1, housing completions since 2011 have been below the annualised average level. This was anticipated due to the delay in the construction of the Link Road and the consequent delay in the strategic land releases at North East Bexhill that were contingent upon it.

***Figure 1:** Net dwellings completed and residual requirements in Rother 2011/12-2019/20*



5.19. It is a feature of the development strategy that the major releases in North East Bexhill will give a significant boost to housing (and business space) delivery. The development at Worsham Farm will increase supply by some 1,050 dwellings over the next 8 years.

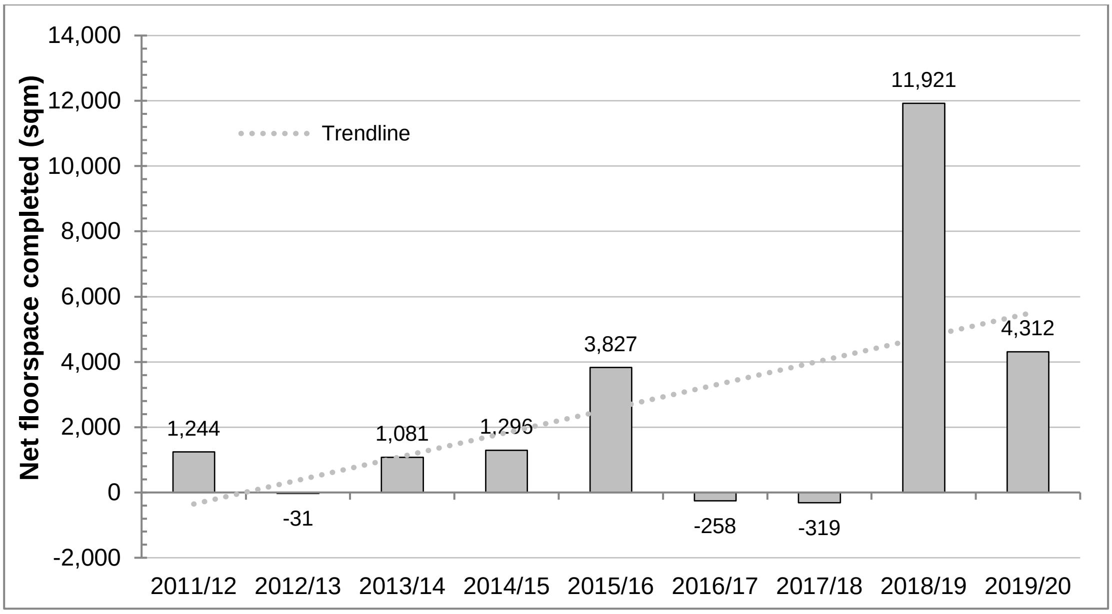
5.20. The [2020 Housing Land Supply position statement][15] shows that by the end of the plan period in 2028, there is forecast to be some 6,430 dwellings built within the district, exceeding the Core Strategy target of 5,700 by some 730 dwellings. This figure has been calculated by taking all completions to date, along with current commitments, DaSA allocations, made Neighbourhood Plan allocations and the outstanding housing requirements for Neighbourhood Areas yet to reach the Regulation 16 stage, as well as a small site windfall and exception site allowance.

[15] https://www.rother.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Housing-Land-Supply_2020_April_Final.pdf

Employment land supply

5.21. Net employment floorspace completions since the start of the plan period, shown in Figure 2, have been relatively low, except during the past two years when relatively large amounts of B8 open-air storage has been completed. Since 2011 there has been a total of 23,073 sqm completed, equating to an average of some 2,564 sqm per year.

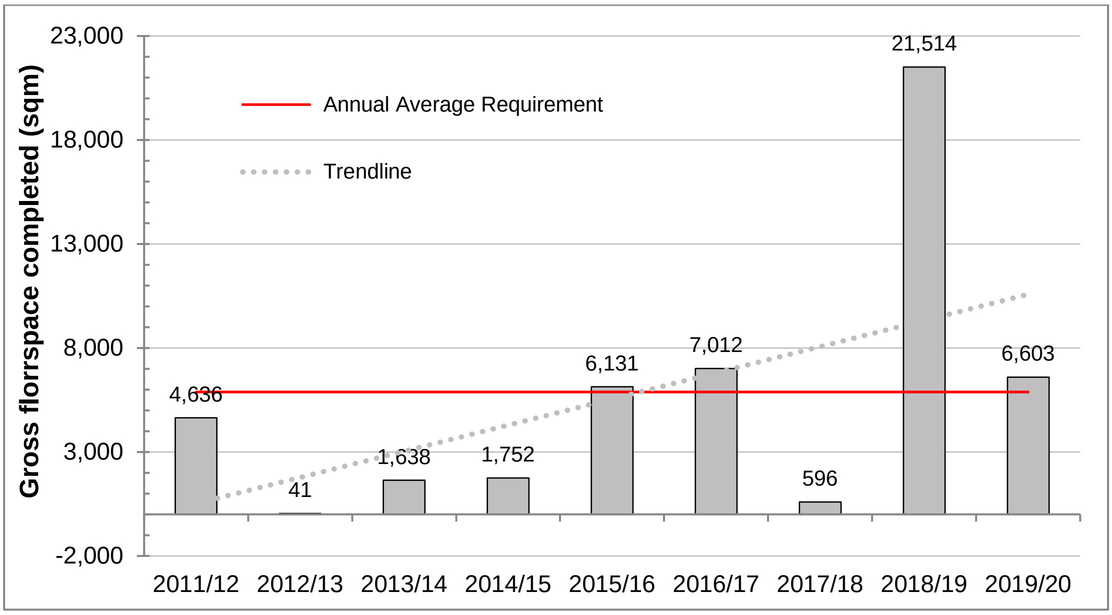
Figure 2: *Net employment floorspace completed in Rother 2011/12-2019/20*



5.22. Figure 3 shows that gross employment floorspace completions since 2011 have been somewhat more positive, showing a total of 49,923 sqm completed to date, which equates to an average some 5,547 sqm per year and not far off the annualised average level of 5,882 sqm required in the Core Strategy.

5.23. Despite the relatively slow growth in employment floorspace to date, the outlook is expected to improve in the coming years as several of the larger employment sites have commenced construction. In fact, the amount of net additional employment floorspace currently under construction equates to some 38,502 sqm. In addition, there is 6,875 sqm of net employment floorspace on sites with full planning permission and a further 47,781 sqm on sites with outline permission.

***Figure 3:** Gross employment floorspace completed in Rother 2011/12-2019/20*



5.24. It can be seen therefore that, overall, the district is on track to meet the development target of at least 100,000 sqm additional employment floorspace, as set out in the Core Strategy, and no actions are currently considered necessary.

5.25. Recent changes to the Planning Use Class Order will have consequences for the way employment floorspace is monitored in the future. These changes are detailed in Appendix 1 but essentially Use Classes B1a (Offices), B1b (Research and development) and B1c (Light industrial processes) have been subsumed into a new Use Class E (Commercial, business and service). This, along with increased Permitted Development rights means that monitoring changes of use within Use Class E may be not be possible in all cases.

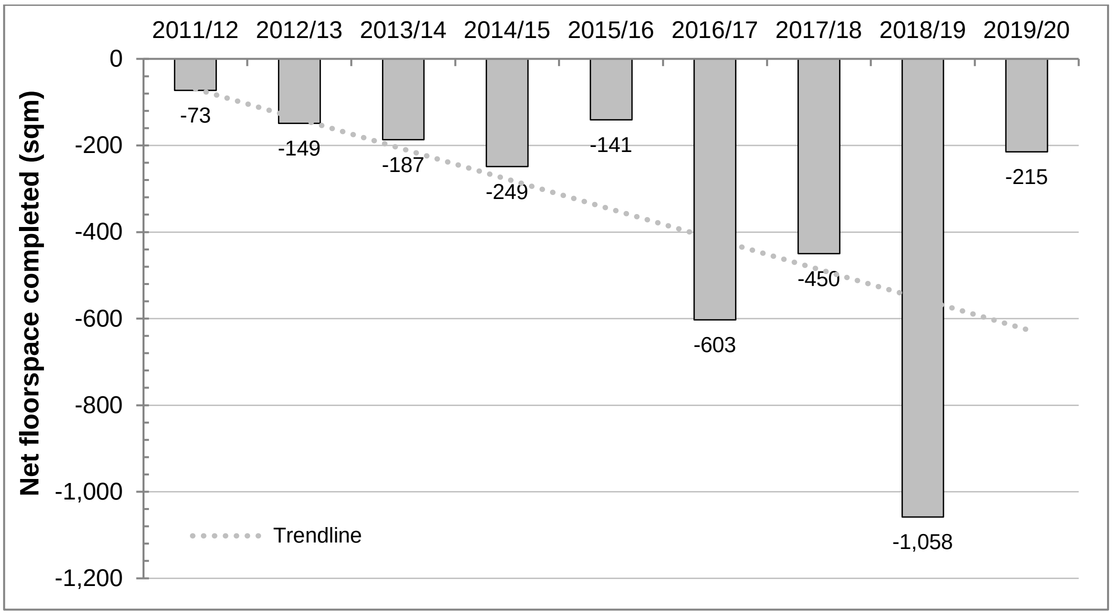
Town centre floorspace

5.26. Net additional floorspace completions for town centre uses[16] have been monitored and show a net loss of 215 sqm in 2019/20. This follows a loss of 1,058 sqm in 2018/19.

5.27. Figure 4 shows that there hasn't been a net gain of floorspace, in any year, since the start of the Plan period, with considerably more losses in the three years following the introduction of permitted development rights allowing the change of use of B1a offices to residential.

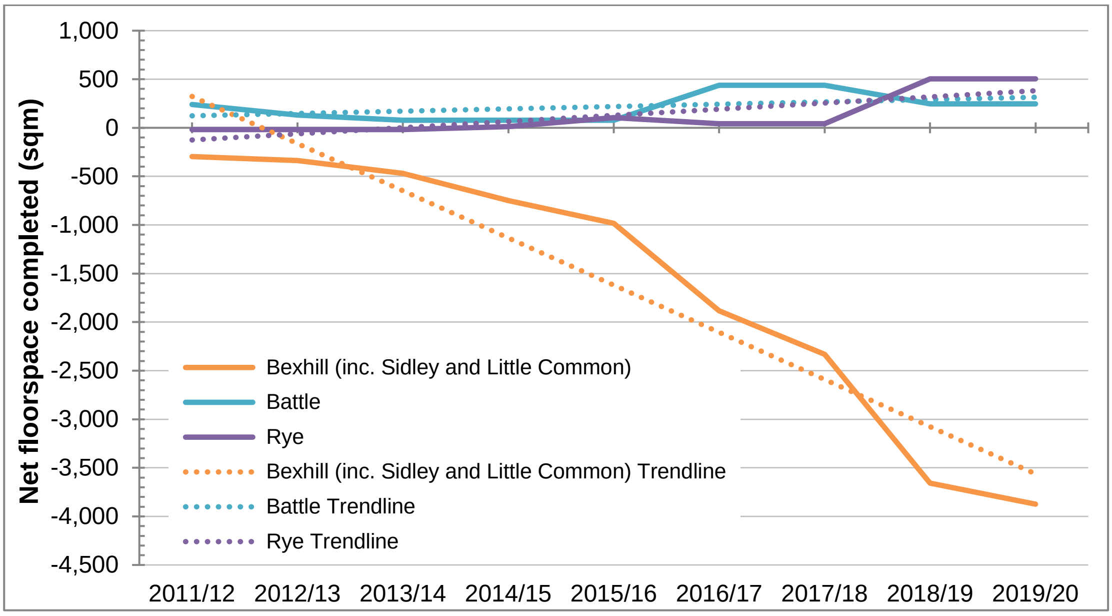
[16] This does not include all town centre uses, only A1, A2, B1a and D2 are used for this indicator.

__Figure 4:__ Net floorspace completed for town centre uses in Rother 2011/12-2019/20



5.28. Figure 5 shows that town centre use losses in Bexhill are the main factor in the downward trend, wiping out the small net gains made in Battle and Rye. It should be noted however that most of the Bexhill losses, some 72%, have come from permitted developments (1,406 sqm) and a scheme completed in 2018/19 for the change of use of a retail site to a public house (1,371 sqm).

__Figure 5:__ Cumulative net floorspace completed for town centre uses (area) 2011/12-2019/20



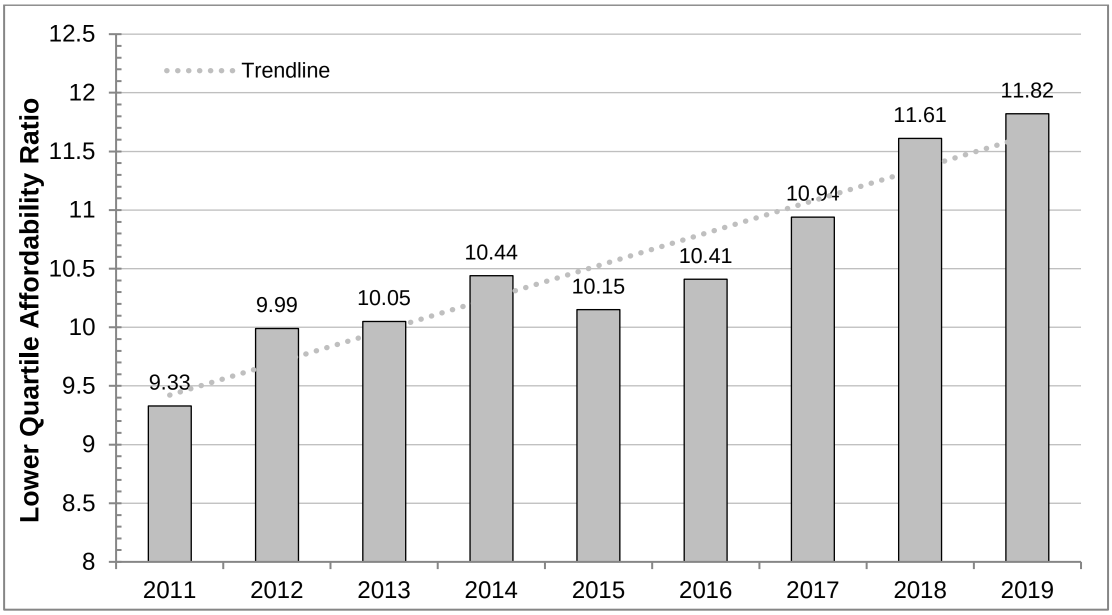
5.29. The downward trend in Bexhill is likely to be exacerbated by the changes to the Planning Use Class Order and Permitted Development rights, as explained in paragraphs 5.25 above and 5.29 below.

5.30. As of 1 September 2020, Use Classes A1, A2, B1a and D2 have been subsumed into the new Use Class E. This means that the way this indicator is monitored in the future Local Plan Monitoring Reports will need to be amended, as Use Class E also contains several other uses that were not previously included within the Town Centre Uses indicator.

Lower quartile (workplace-based) affordability ratio

5.31. Figure 6 shows that the affordability ratio in Rother has steadily increased from 9.33 in 2011 to 11.82 in 2019, an increase of some 26.7%.

Figure 6: *Lower quartile (workplace-based) affordability ratio in Rother 2011-2019*



5.32. This is problematic as it demonstrates that house price growth is outstripping wage growth, ultimately making housing more unaffordable for those who live and work within the district and potentially pricing out future buyers.

5.33. This is clear when looking at the lower quartile (workplace-based) gross annual earnings data in Figure 7, which shows that wage growth has risen by some £1,841 (11.4%) between 2011 and 2019.

5.34. Meanwhile Figure 8 shows that lower quartile house prices in the Rother have increased by 35.8% from £151,000 in 2011 to £205,000 in 2019.

Figure 7: *Lower quartile (workplace-based) gross annual earnings in Rother 2011-2019*

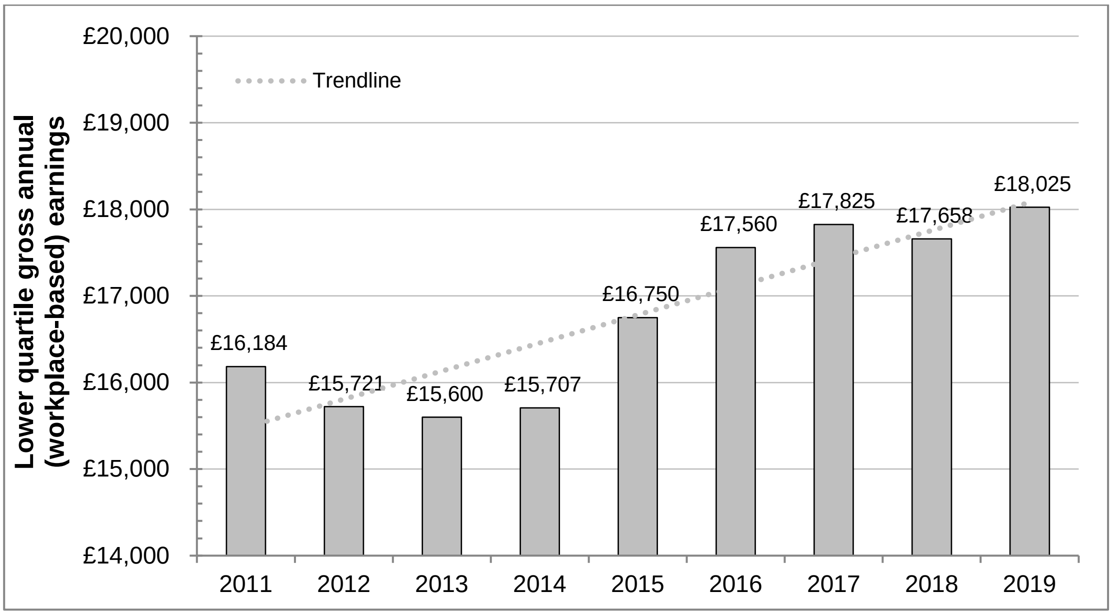
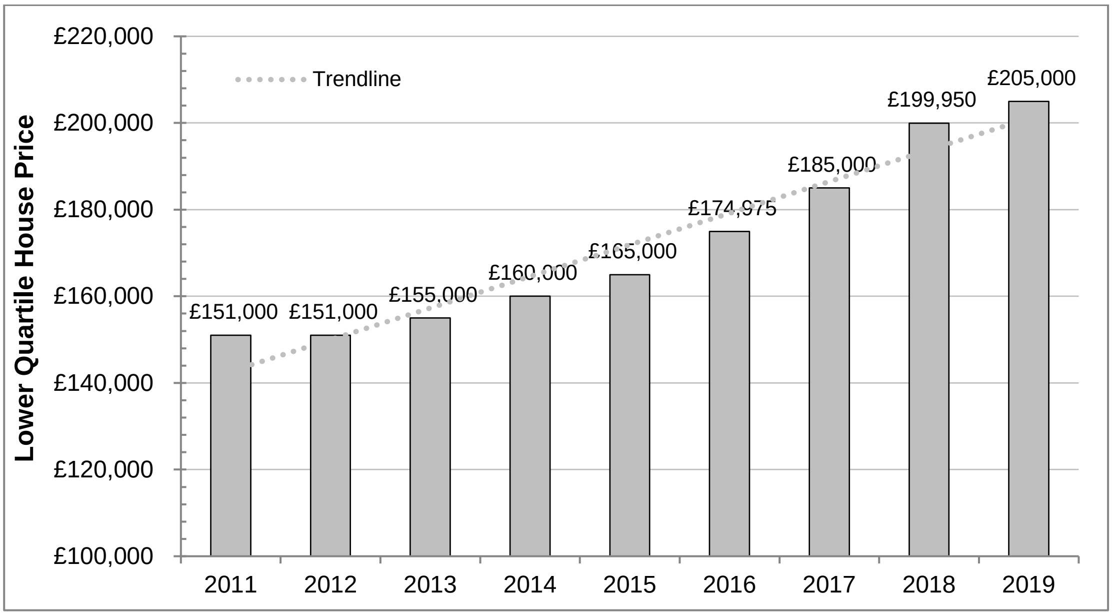


Figure 8: *Lower quartile house prices in Rother 2011-2019*



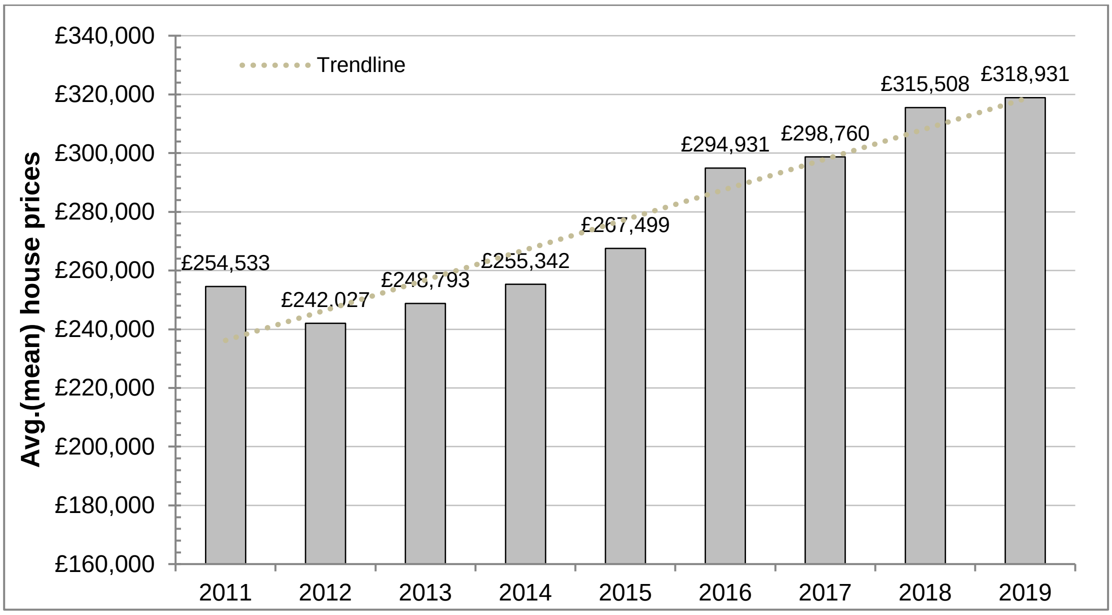
5.35. In order to improve the affordability ratio in Rother, both aspects of it would need to be addressed. This would involve increasing gross annual earnings significantly more than the minimal growth seen in the last few years, as well as reducing the growth in lower quartile house prices. Both of these aspects are difficult to manage from a planning perspective, however there may be some limited potential for providing more housing at the lower end of the market. This is being considered through the Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA) which will support the Local Plan update.

Average (mean) house prices

5.36. Similarly to the affordability ratio discussed above, Figure 9 shows that average house prices in the Rother have increased by 25% from £254,533 in 2011 to £318,931 in 2019.

5.37. Addressing this issue will again require a similar response to that for the affordability ratio above, by making more houses available at the lower end of the market, and so slowing the growth in average house prices.

***Figure 9:** Average (mean) house prices in Rother 2011-2019*



Recorded crime rates

5.38. Crime rates within the district have steadily increased, rising 30.6% from 42.1 in 2011/12 to 55.0 in 2018/19, with a particularly worrying increase in violent crime. This rise can, in part, be explained by changes to recording practices. For example, from 2016, Stalking and harassment and Causing death or serious injury by dangerous driving, have been reclassified as Violence against the person offences, whereas they had previously been included in other measures prior to this date.

5.39. When looking at recorded crime rates for all offences over a wider area it becomes clear that the trend in Rother reflects a general upward trend within the country, as shown in Figure 10. Crime in Rother is still notably lower than other areas, and approximately half the levels seen in neighbouring Hastings.

***Figure 9:** Recorded crime rates in Rother by offence 2011/12-2018/19*

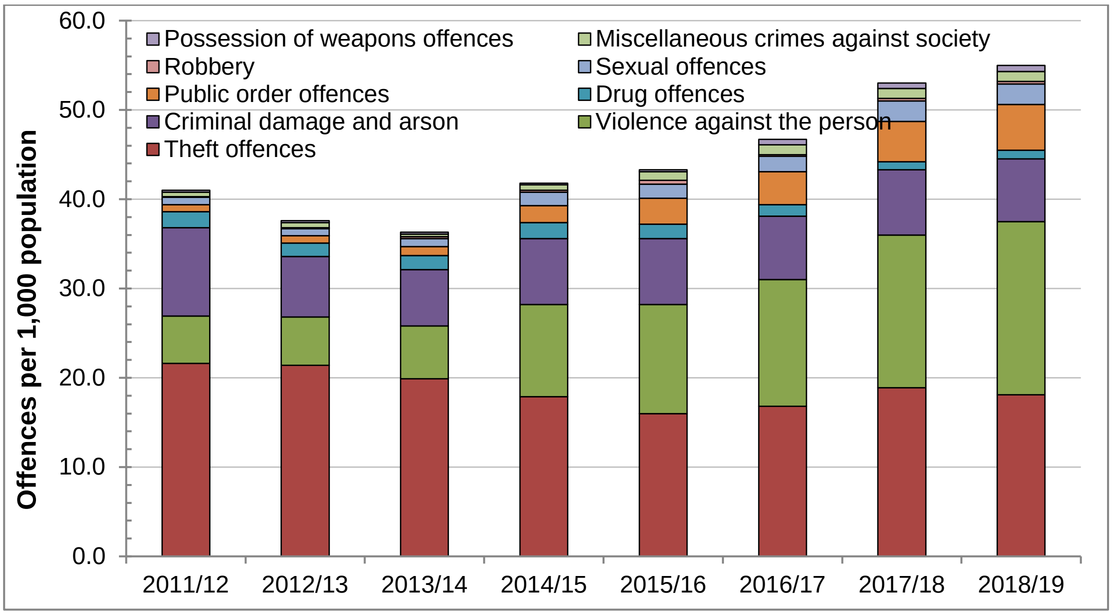
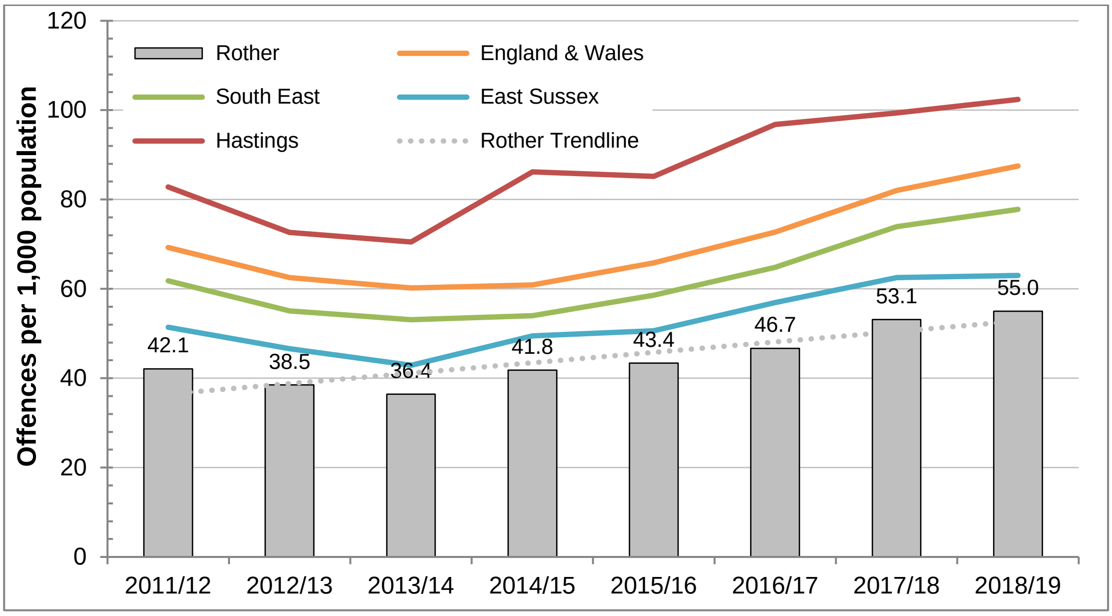


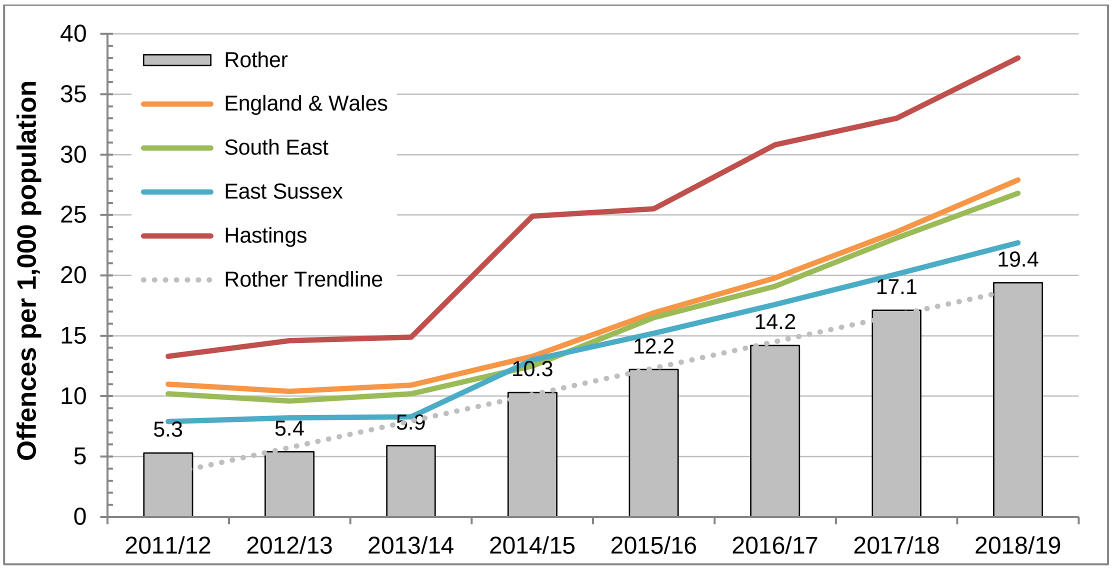
***Figure 10:** Recorded crime rates for all offences over the wider area 2011/12-2018/19*



5.40. A similar pattern emerges when looking at levels of violent crime within Rother and the wider area, shown in Figure 11, where the levels in Rother are, again, notably lower than the wider areas and approximately half that in Hastings.

5.41. It should be noted that a rise or fall in recorded crime does not necessarily mean the level of crime in Rother has changed, but it does provide a good measure of crime-related demand on the police. Changes in policing activity, recording practices and victim's willingness to report can all affect recorded crime rates.

***Figure 11:** Recorded crime rates for violent crime over the wider area 2011/12-2018/19*

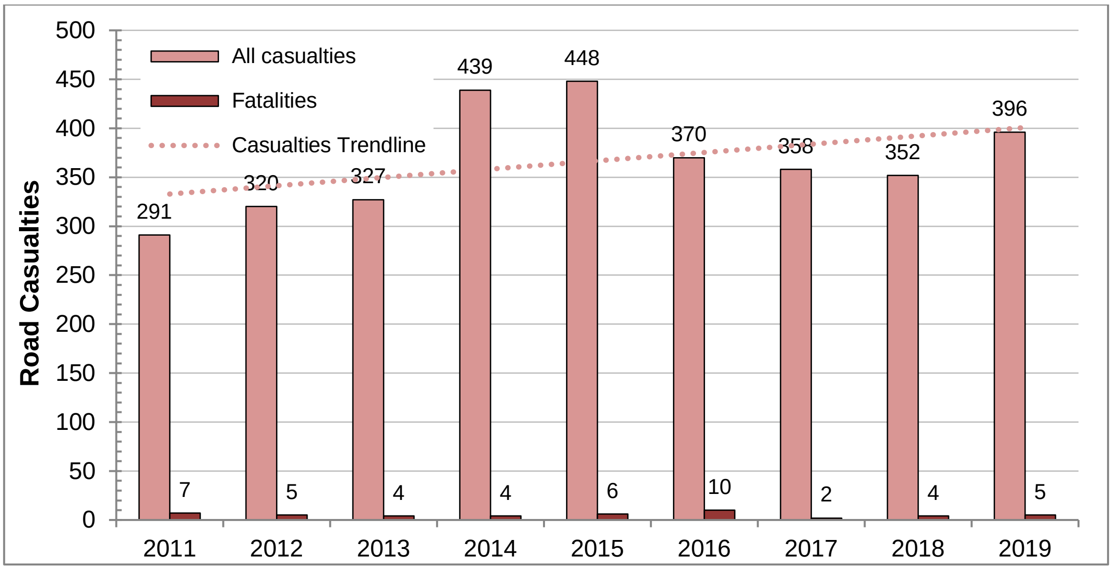


5.42. With crime rates in Rother being notably lower than the wider area, as well as the recent rises reflecting more general trends, it is not considered necessary to take any immediate actions, though this should be kept under review in future Local Plan Monitoring Reports to ensure that any deviations away from the general trend can be explained and action taken if necessary.

Road safety

5.43. Figure 12 shows that road casualties have increased by 44 (12.5%), from 352 in 2018 to 396 in 2019. Despite this the short-term trend is still relatively static. Since 2011 however the trend has been upward, with casualties in 2019 being some 36.1% higher than in 2011.

***Figure 12:** Recorded road casualties in Rother 2011-2019*



5.44. The long-term increase in road casualties is broadly in line with wider trends and an increase in the use of vehicles on the road, suggesting that no actions are necessary other than to keep this indicator under review in the next Local Plan Monitoring Report.

Rother District Local Plan (2006)

5.45. Following the adoption of the both the Local Plan Core Strategy and the Development and Site Allocations (DaSA) Local Plan, as well as the Crowhurst, Rye, Salehurst and Robertsbridge, Sedlescombe and Ticehurst Neighbourhood Plans, the majority of the saved 2006 Local Plan policies have now been superseded, with only policies DS3 (in the parishes of Battle, Burwash, Etchingham and Hurst Green only), BT2, BT3 and VL1 remaining extant.

5.46. The indicators for these policies are already being monitored as part of the Core Strategy monitoring framework and, therefore, they have now been included in the relevant sections of the Core Strategy monitoring tables.

Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Framework for the emerging Local Plan

5.47. Sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment are tools used at the plan-making stage to assess the likely effects of the plan when judged against reasonable alternatives.

5.48. The significant environmental effects of implementing a plan which has been subject to sustainability appraisal should be monitored (as required by regulation 17 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004). This will enable any unforeseen adverse effects to be identified at an early stage and to enable appropriate remedial actions.

5.49. Therefore, the baseline information which makes up the monitoring framework for the Sustainability Appraisal of the emerging Local Plan has been included in the monitoring tables section below and will be reported on in future Local Plan Monitoring Reports.

6. Summary of Actions

6.1. The following table summarises the actions considered necessary in response to poorly performing indicators.

Indicators	Actions
Housing Land Supply	Progress Local Plan update including HELAA.
Employment floorspace	No actions considered necessary as longer term trends indicate that targets will be met.
Floorspace for Town Centre uses	Amend indicator in next LPMR to account for changes to the Planning Use Class Order.
Lower Quartile Affordability Ratio	Review the potential for providing more housing at the lower end of market through evidence work supporting the Local Plan Review through the forthcoming HEDNA.
Average (mean) House Prices	Review the potential for providing more housing at the lower end of market through evidence work supporting the Local Plan Review through the forthcoming HEDNA.
Crime rates	Keep under review to ensure any deviation away from wider trends can be accounted for.
Road Casualties	Keep under review in next LPMR.

7. Monitoring Tables

7.1. The following tables show the Core Strategy objectives and the districts performance against them.

Performance against targets		Year-on-year trends	
✓	Performing well against target	↑	Improvement on previous monitoring year
◆	Performing adequately against target	↓	Deterioration on previous year
✗	Performing poorly against target	○	No change / no comparison to previous year
?	Performance against target unknown		

Core Strategy Policy Monitoring

Overall Spatial Strategy								
Strategic Objective (Aim)	**Core Strategy Objective**	**Core Strategy Policy**	**Target**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Comments**	**Performance**	**Trend**
'To achieve a pattern of activity and development that contributes to the Sustainable Community Strategy and the 'Spatial Vision' and responds to local circumstances and environmental resources.'	To guide sustainable development and help build more sustainable communities, with a balance between homes and jobs;	OSS1 (i-iii)	Maintain a rolling five year housing land supply against Core Strategy targets.	Number of years housing supply.	2020 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	As at 1 April 2020, Rother has 2.87 years of housing supply. This is down 0.86 years from 3.73 years at 1 April 2019. The notable decrease is due to the requirement to use the standard method for assessing Local Housing Need figure rather than the adopted Core Strategy target.	✗	↓
			Provide employment floorspace in accordance with Core Strategy policies.	Net employment floorspace completed in Rother.	2020 Employment Land Supply position statement [RDC]	In 2019/20 there was a net gain of 4,312 sqm of employment floorspace in Rother. This is down from 11,921 sqm in 2018/19 however it is still a considerable amount of floorspace. Since 2011 there has been a total net gain of 23,073 sqm of floorspace in Rother.	✗	↑
	To maintain and enhance the character of settlements, the relationship between them and with their landscape settings;	OSS2 (i-viii) including RDLP Policy DS3	No development within Strategic Gaps.	Development within Strategic Gaps.	Not currently recorded.	This indicator is not currently recorded and will be looked at in future Local Plan Monitoring Reports.	?	○
	To give particular attention to promoting economic regeneration and growth for the Hastings/ Bexhill area;	OSS1 (iii)	Provide at least 60,000 sqm of employment floorspace in Bexhill between 2011 and 2028.	Net employment floorspace completed in Bexhill.	2020 Employment Land Supply position statement [RDC]	In 2019/20 there was a net loss of 1,963 sqm of employment floorspace in Bexhill. This is worse than the net loss 545 sqm in 2018/19. Since 2011 there has been a net loss of 869 sqm of employment floorspace in Bexhill, however including all commitments, Bexhill is estimated to deliver some 1,030 sqm above target by 2028.	✗	↓
				Employment growth in Rother, by sector.	Employment by industry UK SIC(2007), 2015-2019 [ESiF]	In 2019 there were approximately 30,600 people employed in Rother. This is up from 30,150 in 2018. Areas of employment growth were 'Agriculture, fishing, mining and utilities', 'Manufacturing', 'Construction' and 'Other service activities' which each grew by approximately 250. Areas of employment decline were 'Transportation and storage', 'Information and communication' and 'Arts, entertainment and recreation', which decreased by approximately 200, 100 and 200 respectively.	✓	↑
	To give particular attention to supporting the 'market town' roles and environmental qualities and settings of Battle and Rye;	OSS1 (iii)	Deliver housing and employment targets set for Rye and Battle.	Net housing completions in Battle and Rye.	2020 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	In 2019/20 there were 5 net housing completions in Battle and none in Rye. This is up from 4 in Battle and down from 5 in Rye in 2018/19. Since 2011 there have been 39 net housing completions in Battle and 232 in Rye.	✗	↓
				Net employment floorspace completed in Battle and Rye.	2020 Employment Land Supply position statement [RDC]	In 2019/20 there was no employment floorspace completed in Battle and a net gain of 206 sqm in Rye & Rye Harbour. Since 2011 there has been a net loss of 34 sqm in Battle and a net gain of 13,296 sqm in Rye & Rye Harbour.	◆	↑
	To promote vital, mixed communities in the rural areas, whilst also giving particular attention to the distinctive characteristics of the High Weald AONB and the intrinsic value of the wider countryside	OSS1 (iv) OSS3	Provide affordable housing in accordance with Policy LHN2.	Net housing completions in rural areas.	2020 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	In 2019/20 there were 80 net housing completions in the Rural Areas. This is up from 63 in 2018/19. Since 2011 there have been 618 net housing completions in the Rural Areas.	◆	↑
				Gross affordable housing completions in rural areas.	RDC	In 2019/20 there were 15 gross affordable housing completions in the Rural Areas. This is down from 36 in 2018/19. Since 2011 there have been 186 affordable housing completions in the Rural Areas.	✓	↓
				Population demographics mix in rural areas.	Small area population estimates, 2015-2019 - Rural Areas [ESiF]	Since 2011 the demographic mix in the Rural Areas has changed as follows. The 0-15 age group has fallen by 1.2%, the 16-29 age group has fallen by 0.1%, the 30-44 age group has fallen by 2.5%, the 45-64 age group has fallen by 1.6% and the 65+ age group has risen by 4.7%.	◆	↓
	To improve the level of community and sports/ recreation facilities.	BX1 (ii)	Delivery of sport and recreation facilities in accordance with shortfalls identified by Open Space, Sports and Recreation Study and Leisure Facilities Strategy.	Net additional D2 floorspace completed in Rother.	RDC	In 2019/20 there was a net gain of 626 sqm of D2 floorspace in Rother. This is up from a net loss of 499 sqm in 2018/19.Since 2011 there has been a net loss of 1,964 sqm of D2 floorspace in Rother.	✗	↑

Bexhill								
Strategic Objective (Aim)	**Core Strategy Objective**	**Core Strategy Policy**	**Target**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Comments**	**Performance**	**Trend**
'To strengthen the identity of Bexhill and for it to become one of the most attractive places to live on the south coast, attractive to families, the young and elderly alike, within an integrated approach to securing a more prosperous future for the Bexhill and Hastings area.'	To increase the number and range of local job opportunities, within an integrated approach across the Bexhill and Hastings area;	BX1 (i-vii)	Provide at least 60,000 sqm of employment floorspace in Bexhill between 2011 and 2028.	Net employment floorspace completed in Bexhill.	2020 Employment Land Supply position statement [RDC]	In 2019/20 there was a net loss of 1,963 sqm of employment floorspace in Bexhill. This is worse than the net loss 545 sqm in 2018/19. Since 2011 there has been a net loss of 869 sqm of employment floorspace in Bexhill, however including all commitments, Bexhill is estimated to deliver some 1,030 sqm above target by 2028.	✗	↓
	To make the town more attractive to younger people and families and thereby foster a more balanced demographic profile;	BX1 (v-ii)	Provide suitable housing for families.	Distribution of housing development in Bexhill by ward and number of bedrooms.	RDC	In 2019/20, there were net completions in the following Bexhill Wards: Central (5), Collington (5), Kewhurst (21), Old Town (3), Sackville (1), Sidley (1), St Marks (74), St Michaels (34) and St Stephens (0). Number of bedrooms is not currently monitored but alternative methods of providing this data is being investigated.	✓	↑
		BX3	Increase the % of people in the 16-29 age group in Bexhill.	% of people in the 16-29 age group in Bexhill.	Small area population estimates, 2015-2019 - Bexhill [ESiF]	In 2019 in Bexhill, the percentage of people in the 16-29 age group was 12.0%. This is down from 12.2% in 2018 and down from 12.5% in 2011.	◆	↓
	To improve the quality and character of the built environment, promote its heritage and a clean, safe image for the town;	BX1	Reduce actual crime rates.	Recorded crime rates in Rother.	Recorded crime by key offences, 2011-2019 - Rother [ESiF]	In 2018/19 the crime rate in Rother, per 1,000 people and for all recorded offences, was 55.0. This is up from 52.8 in 2017/18 and up from 42.1 in 2011. Data only available at District level.	✗	↓
		BX2	Reduce fear of crime.	% of residents that feel fairly or very safe.	Feel safe outside during the day and after dark, 2008/09 [ESiF]	In 2008/09, 92.1% of residents felt fairly or very safe during the day. 59% of residents felt fairly safe or very safe after dark. Data only available at District level. No updated data for 2019/20.	?	○
	To secure investment in improved community infrastructure, particularly that which promotes active lifestyles;	BX1 (ii)	Increase % participation in sport within Rother.	Participation in sport within Rother.	Active Lives Survey [Sport England]	As at November 2018/19, 79.2% of Rother adults (16+) participated in sport at least twice in the last 28 days. This is up from 76.4% in November 2017/18.	✓	↑
	To strengthen the retail, commercial as well as cultural role of the town centre as the heart of the town;	BX1 (i, ii)	Reduce the number of empty shops within Bexhill town centre.	Level of vacancies in the Bexhill Town Centre.	Bexhill Town Team	Vacancy Rate: 2014 - 19.2%, 2015 - 16.2%, 2016 - 9.9%, 2017 - 11.3%, 2018 - 9.8%, 2019 - 10.7%	✓	○
		BX2 (i-v)	Retain and increase the amount of floorspace for town centre uses within Bexhill.	Net additional floorspace completed for town centre uses (A1, A2, B1a & D2) in Bexhill.	RDC	In 2019/20 there was a net loss of 215 sqm of floorspace for town centre uses (A1, A2, B1a & D2) in Bexhill, compared to a net loss of 1,327 sqm in 2018/19. It should be noted that this year's loss was on a single site under permitted development rights.	✗	↓
	To focus on meeting socio-economic needs within more deprived areas of the town;	BX1 (iv)	Increase median earnings in Bexhill.	Median gross annual workplace-based earnings in Rother	Median gross annual workplace-based earnings - Rother [ONS]	Median gross annual workplace-based earnings in Rother in 2019 were £23,516. This is up from £22,371 in 2018 and up from £21,393 in 2011. Data only available at District level.	◆	↑
			Reduce indices of deprivation in the most vulnerable wards.	Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	ID 2015, Index of Multiple Deprivation [ESiF] ID 2010, Index of Multiple Deprivation [ESiF]	Since 2010 Rother has performed well, with all indices improving apart from 'Income' and 'Education, skills & training'.	✓	↑
	To promote a scale and nature of housing consistent with other objectives, especially economic growth, and infrastructure capacity.	BX1 (vii)	Provide 3,100 dwellings in Bexhill between 2011 and 2028.	Net housing completions in Bexhill since 2011.	2020 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	In 2019/20 there were 145 net housing completions in Bexhill. This is down from 174 in 2018/19. Since 2011 there have been 852 net housing completions in Bexhill.	✗	↓
		BX3 (i-iv)	Ensure distribution of housing is ably supported by infrastructure, transport and employment opportunities.	Housing Land Supply Figure 6.	Housing Land Supply (Apr 2019) [RDC]		◆	↑

Area	Planned	at 2018	at 2019
Bexhill	54.4%	44.8%	46.7%
Battle	8.3%	2.2%	2.1%
Rye	6.2%	14.7%	12.7%
Rural Villages	29.3%	34.1%	33.8%
Hastings Fringes	1.8%	4.3%	4.7%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Hastings Fringes

Strategic Objective (Aim)	Core Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Target	Indicator	Source	Comments	Performance	Trend
'To provide attractive and accessible fringes of Hastings, consistent with environmental designations'.	To contribute to the setting of Hastings and, where appropriate, Bexhill;	HF1 (iii)	Define strategic gaps and areas for urban fringe management through the Development and Site Allocations Local Plan.	Progress on Development and Site Allocations Local Plan.	RDC	The DaSA was adopted in December 2019.		
	To provide accessible green space in line with identified needs and opportunities;	HF1 (i)	Delivery of Combe Valley Countryside Park.	Recorded milestones in the delivery of Combe Valley Countryside Park.	RDC	The Combe Valley Countryside Park Community Interest Company was formed in May 2015. This provides governance for the future of the Park with the initial aim to build support from local individuals, groups and organisations. The first project, a Discovery Centre – a café, information and event space – on the Bulverhythe playing fields was completed in spring 2016. Future projects will be subject to securing funding through s106 contributions and from other sources.		
	To ensure that any development in Rother District is well integrated with Hastings.	HF1 (ii)(iii)(v)	Provide 100 dwellings in the Hastings Fringes between 2011 and 2028.	Net housing completions in the Hastings Fringes.	[2020 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]]	In 2019/20 there were 17 net housing completions in the Hastings Fringes. This is up from 9 in 2018/19. Since 2011 there have been 85 net housing completions in the Hastings Fringes.		
			Provide at least 3,000 sqm of employment floorspace in the Hastings Fringes between 2011 and 2028.	Net employment floorspace completed in the Hastings Fringes.	[2020 Employment Land Supply position statement [RDC]]	Since 2011 there has been no net additional employment floorspace completed in the Hastings Fringes. However, a development for 4,601 sqm off Burgess Road is expected to come forward in the near future.		

Rye & Rye Harbour								
Strategic Objective (Aim)	**Core Strategy Objective**	**Core Strategy Policy**	**Target**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Comments**	**Performance**	**Trend**
'To improve the economic and social well-being of Rye, including in relation to its market town role, tourism and the Port of Rye, whilst fully respecting and sensitively managing its historic character, vulnerability to flooding and ecologically important setting'.	To work with stakeholders to improve traffic management, tackle congestion and promote sustainable transport measures;	RY1 (i)	Targets in LTP3 Delivery Programme and Rye LATS implementation.	Delivery of relevant Transport schemes to timescales set out in LTP3 and Rye LATS.	ESCC	The Local Transport Plan (LTP) Implementation Plan 2016/17 to 2020/21 was approved in March 2016 and came into effect in April 2016.	◆	○
				% of people in Rye with reasonable access (within 15 mins) to a town centre by public transport/walking.	Access to town centres, 2014-2017 - Rye [ESiF]	In 2017, 100% of people in Rye had reasonable access (within 15 mins) to a town centre by public transport/walking. This is the same as in 2016. More recent data not yet available.	✓	○
	To work with agencies to support and promote strategic transport links from Rye to the wider locality;	RY1 (ii)	Increase the number of rail passenger journeys taken year on year.	Commuting Flow.	Commuting flows by method of travel to work in 2011 [ESiF]	In 2011, there were 672 total in-commuters to the District and 2,288 total out-commuters who used the train. Data only available at District level. Updated data not expected until next census.	✓	○
					Estimates of station usage [ORR]	In 2019/20, Rye Station entries and exits totalled 474,036. This is down from 480,322 in 2018/19.	✓	↓
				Travel to work mode.	Commuting flows by method of travel to work in 2011 [ESiF]	In 2011, 58.2% of all employed people within Rother commuted via a car or van. Data only available at District level. Updated data not expected until next census.	◆	○
	To improve access to high quality education, employment and housing;	RY1 (ix)	Provide at least 10,000 sqm of employment floorspace in Rye between 2011 and 2028.	Net employment floorspace completed in Rye.	2020 Employment Land Supply position statement [RDC]	In 2019/20 there was a net gain of 206 sqm of employment floorspace in Rye & Rye Harbour. Since 2011 there has been a net gain of 13,296 sqm in Rye & Rye Harbour.	✓	↑
			Provide 355 dwellings in Rye between 2011 and 2028.	Net housing completions in Rye.	2020 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	In 2019/20 there were 0 net housing completions in Rye. This is down from 5 in 2018/19. Since 2011 there have been 232 net housing completions in Rye.	✓	↓
	To enhance sustainable tourism and leisure;	RY1 (viii)	Increase the number of tourist accommodation establishments that are accredited nationally to raise the standard of accommodation on offer across Rye.	Number of hotels, B&B's and other tourist accommodation which have national quality accreditation.	AA listings for Rye [AA]	There are currently 4 B&Bs, 3 Pubs, 2 Hotels and 2 Restaurants that have AA accreditation in Rye.	◆	○
	To improve the availability of day to day goods and services;	RY1 (iv)	Provide at least 1,650 sqm of convenience floorspace in Rye.	Net additional A1 floorspace completed in Rye.	RDC	In 2019/20 there was no net additional A1 floorspace completed in Rye, this is down from 462 sqm in 2018/19. Since 2011 there has been a net gain of 367 sqm of A1 floorspace in Rye.	◆	○
	To secure investment in community facilities and in new and/or improved pedestrian and cycle routes linking residents to their facilities;	RY1 (i-ii)	Increase D1 and D2 floorspace in Rye.	Net additional D1 and D2 floorspace completed in Rye.	RDC	In 2019/20 there was 29 sqm of D1 or D2 net additional floorspace completed in Rye. This is up from no D1 or D2 net additional floorspace completed in 2018/19. Since 2011 there has been 682 sqm of D1 and D2 net additional floorspace completed in Rye.	✓	○
	To conserve and enhance the unique built character and quality of the Citadel and its distinctive landscape setting;	RY1 (iii)	100%	Support of Policy EN3: Design Quality at appeal.	RDC	In 2019/20, support of Policy EN3: Design Quality at appeal has been moderately good, with approximately 62% of appeals where Policy EN3: Design Quality was a major concern, being dismissed. This is down from approximately 88% in 2018/19.	✓	↓
	To protect and sensitively manage the high quality ecological and landscape resources;	RY1 (iii)	All SSSIs in Rye to reach favourable condition.	Condition of designated SSSIs in Rother.	Condition of SSSI Units in East Sussex [Natural England]	50% of all SSSIs, either wholly or partly within Rother, are in a favourable condition. This is the same as the previous year however, 96.5% of SSSIs are in a favourable or recovering condition.	✓	○
	To continue to manage, and protect the community from, the risk of flooding.	RY1 (vi)	Reduce the number planning permissions contrary to EA advice.	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice.	Environment Agency objections to planning on the basis of flood risk [GOV]	In 2019/20 there were no permissions granted contrary to EA advice.	✓	○
			Reduce the number of properties at risk from flooding.	Number of properties at risk from flooding.	RDC	In September 2016 there were 8,301 residential properties at risk of flooding (in flood zones 2 or 3) in Rother. Data only available at District level.	◆	○

Battle								
Strategic Objective (Aim)	**Core Strategy Objective**	**Core Strategy Policy**	**Target**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Comments**	**Performance**	**Trend**
'To support the market town and tourist centre role and character of Battle and conserve its historic core and setting'.	To reduce congestion and improve accessibility, especially by non-car modes	BA1 (ii) (vii)	Increase the % of people in Battles with reasonable access to town centres by public transport/walking.	% of people in Battle with reasonable access (within 15 mins) to a town centre by public transport/walking.	Access to town centres, 2014-2017 - Battle [ESiF]	In 2017, 78.7% of people in Battle Town had reasonable access (within 15 mins) to a town centre by public transport/walking. This is the same as in 2016. More recent data not yet available.	✓	○
	To enhance the commercial and tourism attractiveness of the town centre;	BA1 (I, ii, iv, v)	Increase the number of business start-ups in Battle.	Number of business start-ups in Battle.	New business registration rate, 2011-2019 - Rother [ESiF]	In 2019 the new business registration rate for Rother was 47.8. This is up from 47.3 in 2018 and up from 47.1 in 2011. Data only available only at District level.	◆	↑
			Retain and increase the amount of floorspace for town centre uses within Battle.	Net additional floorspace completed for town centre uses (A1, A2, B1a & D2) in Battle.	RDC	In 2019/20 there was no net additional floorspace for town centre uses (A1, A2, B1a & D2) completed in Battle. This is up from a net loss of 193 sqm in 2018/19. Since 2011 there has been 245 sqm of net additional floorspace for town centre uses (A1, A2, B1a & D2) completed in Battle.	◆	○
	To conserve the key characteristics of the town and setting that contribute to the AONB;	BA1 (i) (iii)	Reduce the number of Listed Buildings at risk.	Number of listed buildings at risk.	Heritage at Risk Register Search [Historic England]	At present there are no listed buildings at risk in Battle.	✓	○
	To provide increased opportunities for employment locally;	BA1 (iv) (vi)	Provide at least 10,000 sqm of employment floorspace in Battle between 2011 and 2028.	Net additional employment floorspace completed in Battle.	2020 Employment Land Supply position statement [RDC]	In 2019/20 there was no employment floorspace completed in Battle. Since 2011 there has been a net loss of 34 sqm employment floorspace.	✗	○
	To improve the level of community and sports/recreation facilities.	BA1 (vii) (viii)	Delivery of sport and recreation facilities in accordance with shortfalls identified by Open Space, Sports and Recreation Study and Leisure Facilities Strategy.	Net additional D2 floorspace completed in Battle.	RDC	In 2019/20 there was no net additional D2 floorspace completed in Battle. This is the same as the previous year. Since 2011 there has been a loss of 169 sqm of net additional D2 floorspace in Battle.	◆	○
	To preserve and enhance the historic character of the Abbey and Battlefield and maintain the town's physical identity.	BA1 (i, vi)	100%	Support of Policy EN3: Design Quality at appeal.	RDC	In 2019/20, support of Policy EN3: Design Quality at appeal has been moderately good, with approximately 62% of appeals where Policy EN3: Design Quality was a major concern, being dismissed. This is down from approximately 88% in 2018/19.	✓	↓
	To make an appropriate contribution towards meeting local housing needs	BA1 (iii), including RDLP Policies BT2 and BT3	Provide at least 35% affordable housing on sites of 10 or more dwellings.	Net housing completions in Battle.	2020 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	In 2019/20 there were 5 net housing completions in Battle. This is up from 4 in 2018/19. Since 2011 there have been 39 net housing completions in Battle.	✗	↑
				Gross affordable housing completions in Battle.	2020 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	In 2019/20 there were no affordable housing completions in Battle, however there were also no housing completions on sites of over 10 dwellings. Since 2011 there have been 15 affordable housing completions.	◆	○
			Reduce the number of households on the Housing Register.	Number of households on the Housing Register.	RDC	At April 2020, the number of households on the Councils housing waiting list was 1,738. This is up from 1,592 at April 2019. Data only available only at District level.	◆	↓

Rural Areas								
Strategic Objective (Aim)	**Core Strategy Objective**	**Core Strategy Policy**	**Target**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Comments**	**Performance**	**Trend**
'To meet local needs and support vibrant and viable mixed communities in the rural areas, whilst giving particular attention to the social, economic, ecological and intrinsic value of the countryside'.	To emphasise the significant contribution of both villages and countryside to the character and culture of Rother;	RA1 RA2 RA3 RA4 including RDLP Policies DS3 and VL1	To be in line with Core Strategy.	Proportion of housing development in villages.	2020 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	Currently, 33.8% of all completions since 2011 have been in the Rural Areas, down from 34.1% in 2018/19. This is some 4.5% more than the target figure of 29.3% as set out in the Core Strategy.	◆	↑
			Provide 1,670 dwellings in rural areas between 2011 and 2028.	Net housing completions in rural areas.	2020 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	In 2019/20 there were 80 net housing completions in the Rural Areas. This is up from 63 in 2018/19. Since 2011 there have been 618 net housing completions in the Rural Areas.	✗	↑
	To recognise the individual distinctiveness of villages and to retain and enhance their rich cultural heritage;	RA1 (i), (iii) (vi)	100%	Support of Policy EN3: Design Quality at appeal.	RDC	In 2019/20, support of Policy EN3: Design Quality at appeal has been moderately good, with approximately 62% of appeals where Policy EN3: Design Quality was a major concern, being dismissed. This is down from approximately 88% in 2018/19.	✓	↓
	To support sustainable local employment opportunities and the economic viability of rural communities;	RA1 (ii) RA2 (ii) RA3	Increase % of residents with internet connection.	Number of business starts ups in rural areas.	New business registration rate, 2011-2019 - Rother [ESiF]	In 2019 the new business registration rate for Rother was 47.8. This is up from 47.3 in 2018 and up from 47.1 in 2011. Data only available only at District level.	◆	↑
				Number of people in East Sussex, aged 16+, who have used the internet within the last 3 months.	Internet users [ONS]	As at April 2019, 93.7% of people in East Sussex, aged 16 and over, used the internet within the last 3 months. This is up 6.8% from 86.9% in April 2018 and by 13.4% from 80.3% in April 2013. Data only available at County level. 202 data not yet available.	✓	↑
	To promote thriving rural communities with a high quality of life, a strong sense of place and broad active civic participation;	RA1 RA2 (i, ii)	Increase public participation in planning.	Number of Neighbourhood Plans underway.	RDC	There are currently 10 designated Neighbourhood Areas in Rother. These are the parishes of Battle, Burwash, Crowhurst, Etchingham, Fairlight, Hurst Green, Rye, Salehurst and Robertsbridge, Sedlescombe and Ticehurst. At the time of publication the Crowhurst, Rye, Salehurst & Robertsbridge, Sedlescombe and Ticehurst Neighbourhood Plans have all been made. The Battle, Burwash, Etchingham, Hurst Green Plans are still in preparation. The Fairlight Neighbourhood Plan was abandoned on 27 February 2018.	✓	↑
	To be demographically balanced and socially inclusive, particularly in terms of access to housing;	RA1 (v) including RDLP Policy VL1	Provide at least 40% affordable housing on all schemes of 5 or more dwellings in rural areas.	Gross affordable housing completions in rural areas.	RDC	The full policy requirement of 40% affordable housing on sites of 6 or more dwellings in the Rural Areas has not been met 3 times. Once in Etchingham due to viability, another in Etchingham where affordable housing was not sought due to the scheme being permitted development and once in Flimwell where financial contributions were instead agreed because of viability.	◆	○
	To reduce both the need to travel and reliance on the private car, by promoting the use of public transport and supporting viable and accessible services and facilities within villages; To ensure rural communities have access to necessary infrastructure;	RA1 (ii), (iv), (vi) RA1 (vi, vi)	Increase % of new development within 30 minutes public transport time by public transport to GP services, primary and secondary school, employment and a major retail centre.	% out-commuting by modes in rural areas.	Commuting flows by method of travel to work in 2011 [ESiF]	In 2011, 16.9% of out-commuters used public transport. Data only available only at District level. Updated data not expected until next census.	◆	○
				% of people in rural areas within 30 mins public transport time of: Hospital	Journey times to key services by lower super output area [GOV]	In 2017, 52.6% of people in Rother were within 30 minutes public transport time of a hospital. This is up from 49.7% in 2016. Data only available at Local Authority level. More recent data not yet available.	◆	↑
				Food store		In 2017, 96.8% of people in Rother were within 30 minutes public transport time of a food store. This is the same as in 2016. Data only available at Local Authority level. More recent data not yet available.	✓	○
				GP		In 2017, 95.3% of people in Rother were within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP. This is down from 97.0% in 2016. Data only available at Local Authority level. More recent data not yet available.	✓	○
				FE college		In 2017, 62.9% of people in Rother were within 30 minutes public transport time of a further education college. This is down from 65.1% in 2016. Data only available at Local Authority level. More recent data not yet available.	◆	↓
				Secondary school		In 2017, 87.0% of people in Rother were within 30 minutes public transport time of a secondary school. This is up from 86.1% in 2016. Data only available at Local Authority level. More recent data not yet available.	✓	○
				Primary school		In 2017, 97.4% of people in Rother were within 30 minutes public transport time of a primary school. This is down from 97.5% in 2016. Data only available at Local Authority level. More recent data not yet available.	✓	○
				Town centre		In 2017, 80.2% of people in Rother were within 30 minutes public transport time of a town centre. This is down from 80.6% in 2016. Data only available at Local Authority level. More recent data not yet available.	✓	○
				Employment centre.		In 2017, 94.6% of people in Rother were within 30 minutes public transport time of an employment centre. This is up from 76.9% in 2016. Data only available at Local Authority level. More recent data not yet available.	◆	↑

Rural Areas								
Strategic Objective (Aim)	**Core Strategy Objective**	**Core Strategy Policy**	**Target**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Comments**	**Performance**	**Trend**
	To protect the open countryside and retain its intrinsic rural character for the benefit of residents and visitors	RA1 (i) RA2 (ii, viii) RA3 RA4 including RDLP Policy DS3	100%	Support of countryside policies at appeal.	RDC	In 2019/20, support of countryside policies (RA2 & RA3) at appeal has been good, with approximately 83% of appeals where countryside policies (RA2 & RA3) were a major concern, being dismissed. This is down slightly from 85% in 2018/19. This is an encouraging result as the Council is unable to demonstrate a 5-year supply but has still been able to defend against appeals on these grounds.	✓	○
	To respect and conserve the historic landscape mosaic, particularly in the High Weald AONB;	RA1 (i) RA2 RA3 RA4	100%	Support of Policy EN1: Landscape Stewardship (AONB) at appeal.	RDC	In 2019/20, support of Policy EN1: Landscape Stewardship (AONB) at appeal has been good, with approximately 78% of appeals where Policy EN1: Landscape Stewardship (AONB) was a major concern, being dismissed. This is down slightly from 80% in 2018/19. This is an encouraging result as the Council is unable to demonstrate a 5-year supply but has still been able to defend against appeals on these grounds.	✓	○
	To support agriculture and foster other land-based industries;	RA2 RA3 RA4	Maintain or increase the % of people employed in farming or land based industries in rural areas.	% of people employed in farming or land-based industries in rural areas.	Employment by industry UK SIC(2007), 2015-2019 - Rother [ESiF]	In 2019, employment in the 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' industry was 4.9% within Rother. This is up from 4.6% in 2018 and up from 4.6% in 2015. Data only available only at District level.	◆	⇧
			Provide affordable housing in accordance with Policy LHN2.	Gross affordable housing completions in rural areas.	RDC	In 2019/20 there were 15 gross affordable housing completions in the Rural Areas. This is down from 36 in 2018/19. Since 2011 there have been 186 affordable housing completions in the Rural Areas.	◆	⇩
	To promote environmentally sensitive land management in a way that supports the diversity of natural habitats;	RA2 (I, ii, viii) RA3 (v) RA4 (ii) (iv)	All SSSIs to achieve favourable condition.	Condition of designated SSSIs in Rother.	Condition of SSSI Units in East Sussex [Natural England]	50% of all SSSIs, either wholly or partly within Rother, are in a favourable condition. This is the same as the previous year however, 96.5% of SSSIs are in a favourable or recovering condition.	◆	○
			Maintain or increase.	Uptake of Countryside & Environmental Stewardship schemes.	Natural England	Approximately half of the rural area of Rother is covered by Countryside & Environmental Stewardship schemes. A map showing Countryside and Environmental Stewardships is available in the Green Infrastructure study (Map 16). In 2016, the Environmental Stewardship (Higher Level Stewardship and Entry Level Stewardship) scheme was replaced by the new agri-environment Countryside Stewardship scheme.	◆	○
	To support sustainable tourism and recreation, including improved access to the countryside.	RA2 (iii), (vi), (vii) RA3 (ii) RA4(b)	Increase access to woodland.	Area of Ancient Woodland in Rother.	RDC	In January 2015, there was some 8,114 ha of Ancient Woodland in Rother. This is approximately 15.7% of the total area of Rother.	✓	○

Sustainable Development								
Strategic Objective (Aim)	**Core Strategy Objective**	**Core Strategy Policy**	**Target**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Comments**	**Performance**	**Trend**
'To mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts and to use natural resources efficiently'.	To reduce carbon emissions and move towards a low carbon future;	SRM1 (i-vii)	Reduce CO2 emissions in Rother.	Per capita CO2 emissions in Rother.	UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics: 2005 to 2018 [GOV]	In 2018, carbon dioxide emissions per capita for Rother was 4.3 tonnes. This is down from 4.4 tonnes in 2017 and from 5.4 tonnes in 2011.	✓	⇧
	To maintain an adequate, safe water supply, use water resources efficiently, and avoid their pollution.	SRM2 (i)		Daily domestic water use per person in Rother.	Indicator no longer available.	This indicator is no longer available. A suitable alternative will be looked at in future Local Plan Monitoring Reports.	?	○
			Increase the length of rivers and canals which are of high quality and good quality in Rother.	Length of rivers and canals which are of high quality and good quality in Rother.	Indicator no longer available.	This indicator is no longer available. A suitable alternative will be looked at in future Local Plan Monitoring Reports.	?	○
			Improve bathing water quality at beaches in Rother.	Bathing water quality at beaches in Rother.	Bathing water quality, 2016-2019 [Environment Agency]	In 2019, 3 out of 4 bathing water areas in Rother were rated as Good or Excellent quality. Bexhill was rated as sufficient, Norman`s Bay was rated as Good, and Camber and Winchelsea rated as Excellent. Updated data not yet available.	✓	○

Communities

Strategic Objective (Aim)	Core Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Target	Indicator	Source	Comments	Performance	Trend
'To continue to support, and further develop, vibrant, safe, balanced and inclusive communities'.	To develop inclusive community life including support networks;	CO1, CO2, CO3,	Increase C2, D1 & D2 floorspace in Rother.	Net additional C2, D1 & D2 completed in Rother.	RDC	In 2019/20 there was 5,700 sqm of net additional C2, D1 and D2 floorspace completed in Rother. This is up from a net loss of 1,412 sqm in 2018/19. Since 2011 there has been 8,631 sqm of net additional C2, D1 and D2 floorspace completed within Rother.	✓	↑
	To promote healthy, active lifestyles;	CO1, CO2, CO3	Delivery of sport and recreation facilities in accordance with shortfalls identified set by Open Space, Sports Recreation Study and Leisure Facilities Strategy.	Participation in sport within Rother.	Active Lives Survey [Sport England]	As at November 2018/19, 79.2% of Rother adults (16+) participated in sport at least twice in the last 28 days. This is up from 76.4% in November 2017/18.	✓	↑
	To support older people, particularly to live independently;	CO1, CO2, CO3, CO5	Increase C2 floorspace in Rother.	Net additional C2 floorspace completed in Rother.	RDC	In 2018/19 there was 3,361 sqm of net additional C2 floorspace completed in Rother. This is up from a net loss of 1,691 sqm in 2017/18. Since 2011 there has been 3,942 sqm of net additional C2 floorspace completed within Rother.	✓	↑
				% of people in Rother with reasonable access (within 15 mins) to a town centre by public transport/walking.	Access to town centres, 2014-2017 - Rother [ESiF]	In 2017, 29.3% of people in Rother had reasonable access (within 15 mins) to a town centre by public transport/walking. This is up from 28.4% in 2016. More recent data not yet available.	◆	↑
	To be more attractive to young people as a place to live;	CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4	Provide affordable housing in accordance with Policy LHN2.	Net housing completions in Rother.	2020 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	In 2019/20 there were 247 net housing completions in Rother. This is down from 255 in 2018/19. Since 2011 there have been 1,826 net housing completions in Rother.	✗	↓
				Net employment floorspace completed in Rother.	2020 Employment Land Supply position statement [RDC]	In 2019/20 there was a net gain of 4,312 sqm of employment floorspace in Rother. This is down from 11,921 sqm in 2018/19 however it is still a considerable amount of floorspace. Since 2011 there has been a total net gain of 23,073 sqm of floorspace in Rother.	✗	↓
				Net additional floorspace completed for town centre uses (A1, A2, B1a & D2) in Rother.	RDC	In 2019/20 there was a net loss of 215 sqm of floorspace for town centre uses (A1, A2, B1a & D2) in Rother, compared to a net loss of 1,058 sqm in 2018/19. It should be noted that this year's loss was on a single site under permitted development rights.	✗	↓
				% 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET).	ESCC RPA Dashboard	As at March 2019, 90.8% of 16- & 17-year olds were 'Meeting RPA Duty'. This is down from 91.5% in March 2018. Meeting RPA duty includes those who are in education or training and also those who are working towards that.	✓	○
	To maintain low crime levels and improve the feeling of safety.	CO6	Reduce actual crime rates.	Recorded crime rates in Rother.	Recorded crime by key offences, 2011-2019 - Rother [ESiF]	In 2018/19 the crime rate in Rother, per 1,000 people and for all recorded offences, was 55.0. This is up from 52.8 in 2017/18 and up from 42.1 in 2011. Data only available at District level.	✗	↓
			Reduce fear of crime.	% of residents that feel fairly or very safe.	Feel safe outside during the day and after dark, 2008/09 [ESiF]	In 2008/09, 92.1% of residents felt fairly or very safe during the day. 59% of residents felt fairly safe or very safe after dark. Data only available at District level. No updated data for 2019/20.	?	○

Housing								
Strategic Objective (Aim)	**Core Strategy Objective**	**Core Strategy Policy**	**Target**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Comments**	**Performance**	**Trend**
'To provide housing in a way that supports local priorities and provides choice, including for affordable housing'.	To provide and maintain a housing stock that supports sustainable, inclusive, communities in both towns and rural areas;	LHN1 (i-vii) LHN5 LHN6	Achieve housing targets set by Core Strategy.	Net housing completions in Rother.	2020 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	In 2019/20 there were 247 net housing completions in Rother. This is down from 255 in 2018/19. Since 2011 there have been 1,826 net housing completions in Rother.	✗	↓
				Net additional dwellings in previous years, for the reporting year and in future years.	2020 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	Details of past completions and future projections are available in the appendices of the 2020 Housing Land Supply position statement.	◆	↓
				Additional pitches (Gypsy & Traveller) since 2011.	RDC	Since 2011 there have been 5 pitches granted permission.	◆	○
	To respond to the changing mix and needs of households, including more older person households;	LHN1 (I, vii)	To provide a proportion of residential schemes suitable for elderly occupants conforming to Lifetime Homes standard.	Achieving independence for older people through rehab/intermediate care.	ESCC	In 2019/20 the percentage of older people achieving independence through rehab/intermediate care was 90.5%. This is down from 92.8% in 2018/19 and up from 89.8% in 2011/12.	✓	↓
				Net housing completions in Rother.	2020 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	In 2019/20 there were 247 net housing completions in Rother. This is down from 255 in 2018/19. Since 2011 there have been 1,826 net housing completions in Rother.	✗	↓
	To increase the availability of affordable housing;	LHN1 (v) LHN (i-iv) LHN4	Provide 850 affordable dwellings in Rother between 2011 and 2028.	Gross affordable housing completions in Rother.	2020 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	In 2019/20 there were 103 gross affordable housing completions in Rother. This is up from 80 in 2018/19. Since 2011 there have been 681 gross affordable housing completions.	✓	↑
				Lower quartile property price to earnings ratio in Rother.	Lower quartile affordability ratios, 2011-2019 - Rother [ESiF]	In 2019 the lower quartile affordability ratio (property price to earnings) in Rother was 11.82. This is up from 11.61 in 2018. Since 2011 the lower quartile affordability ratio in Rother has increased by 26.7% from 9.33.	✗	↓
	To provide housing choices that encourage young people to live locally;	LHN1 (i) LHN3	Contribute to an overall balance of 65% social rented and 35% intermediate affordable housing.	Average house prices in Rother.	Average (mean) house prices, 2011-2019 - Rother [ESiF]	At April 2019, the average price of a property in Rother (including flats/maisonettes) was £318,931. This is up 1.1% from an average of £315,508 at April 2018. Since 2011 the average price of a property in Rother (including flats/maisonettes) has increased by 26.3% from £252,533. No updated data for 2020.	✗	↓
				Gross affordable housing completions in Rother, by type.	2020 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	Since 2011 there have been 681 gross affordable housing completions in Rother, composed of 484 (71.1%) rented and 197 (28.9%) intermediate/shared housing.	✓	↑
	To make effective use of existing housing stock, including bringing empty homes back into use.		Reduce the number of long term (6 months+) empty homes in Rother.	Number of long term empty homes in Rother.	Table 615: Vacant dwellings by local authority [GOV]	In 2019 there were 456 long term empty homes in Rother. This is up slightly from 451 in 2018 and down from 512 in 2011.	✓	↓

Economy								
Strategic Objective (Aim)	**Core Strategy Objective**	**Core Strategy Policy**	**Target**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Comments**	**Performance**	**Trend**
'To secure sustainable economic growth for existing and future residents and provide greater prosperity and employment opportunities for all'.	To raise aspirations and improve educational attainment, where needed;	EC1 (i)	Increase the % of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs, including English & Maths, at grades A*-C.	% of pupils achieving a good level of development across Early Years Foundation Stage.	Early years foundation stage profile [GOV]	In 2018, 76.0% of pupils achieved a good level of development across Early Years Foundation Stage in East Sussex. This is down 0.5% from 76.5% in 2018 and up 24.0% from 52.0% in 2011. Data only available at County level. The early years foundation stage profile results in England: 2019 to 2020 publication has been cancelled due to coronavirus (COVID-19).	✓	⬇
				% of pupils achieving the English Baccalaureate.	GCSEs (key stage 4) [GOV]	In 2018/19, 23.3% of pupils in East Sussex achieved all components of the English Baccalaureate. This is up 5.0% from 18.3% in 2016/17 and up 7.9% from 15.4% in 2011. Data only available at County level. Updated data not available due to coronavirus (COVID-19).	✓	⬆
	To increase skill levels;	EC1 (I, ii, iii, viii) EC5	Increase the % of students aged 16+ in full time education.	Participation of 17 year olds in education or training.	ESCC RPA Dashboard	As at March 2019, 90.8% of 16- & 17-year olds were 'Meeting RPA Duty'. This is down from 91.5% in March 2018. Meeting RPA duty includes those who are in education or training and also those who are working towards that.	✓	○
			Reduce the % of working age people with no qualifications.	% of working age people with no qualifications.	Qualifications of working age population, 2011-2019 - Rother [ESiF]	In 2019, 3.0% of working age people had no qualifications. This is down from 19.0% in 2018 and down from 11.0% in 2011. It should be noted that sample sizes for this measurement are extremely small and should not be considered accurate.	✓	⬆
				% of people employed in knowledge-based industries.	Employment by industry UK SIC(2007), 2015-2019 - Rother [ESiF]	In 2019, 5.3% of people were employed in 'Manufacturing', 1.6% in 'Information and communication' and 6.1% in 'Professional, scientific and technical activities' in Rother. This is up 0.3%, down by 0.2% and down by 0.1% respectively from 2018. Since 2011 the percentage of people employed in 'Manufacturing', 'Information and communication' and 'Professional, scientific and technical activities' combined has increased by 0.4%.	◆	○
	To increase the business base and overall productivity;	EC1 (i-vii) EC2 (i-v) EC4 EC5	Increase employment floorspace.	Net employment floorspace completed in Rother, by type.	2020 Employment Land Supply position statement [RDC]	In 2019/20 there was 888 sqm of B1a, -99 sqm of B1c, 264 sqm of B1, 206 sqm of B2 and 3,053 sqm of B8 net additional employment floorspace completed in Rother. Further details are available in the 2020 Employment Land Supply position statement.	✗	⬇
			Reduce the long term unemployment rate in Rother.	Unemployment rate in Rother.	Unemployment estimates, 2011-2020 - Rother [ESiF]	In 2019/20 unemployment in Rother was 3.6%. This is up from 3.4% in 2018/19 and down from 7.9% in 2011/12.	✓	⬇
	To increase the supply and range of job opportunities across the district as part of achieving a more sustainable pattern of development and activity;	EC1 (v) EC3	Deliver employment floorspace in accordance with Core Strategy targets.	Net employment floorspace completed in Rother.	2020 Employment Land Supply position statement [RDC]	In 2019/20 there was a net gain of 4,312 sqm of employment floorspace in Rother. This is down from 11,921 sqm in 2018/19 however it is still a considerable amount of floorspace. Since 2011 there has been a total net gain of 23,073 sqm of floorspace in Rother.	✗	⬇
	To increase local earnings, relative to living costs;	EC1-EC6	Increase household income over the plan period.	Residence-based average (median) gross weekly earnings in Rother.	Median earnings, residence-based, 2011-2020 - Rother [ESiF]	In 2020, full time, residence based, average (median) gross weekly earnings in Rother was £523. This is up from £522 in 2019 and from £470 in 2011. Data only available at District level.	✓	⬆
	To develop key existing sectors, including tourism;	EC5 EC6	Increase proportion of employment in growth sectors.	Employment growth in Rother, by sector.	Employment by industry UK SIC(2007), 2015-2019 [ESiF]	In 2019 there were approximately 30,600 people employed in Rother. This is up from 30,150 in 2018. Areas of employment growth were 'Agriculture, fishing, mining and utilities', 'Manufacturing', 'Construction' and 'Other service activities' which each grew by approximately 250. Areas of employment decline were 'Transportation and storage', 'Information and communication' and 'Arts, entertainment and recreation', which decreased by approximately 200, 100 and 200 respectively.	✓	⬆
	To realise economic opportunities and mitigate against locational disadvantages.	EC5	Increase average earnings.	Number of people in East Sussex, aged 16 and over, who have used the internet within the last 3 months.	Internet users [ONS]	As at April 2019, 93.7% of people in East Sussex, aged 16 and over, used the internet within the last 3 months. This is up 6.8% from 86.9% in April 2018 and by 13.4% from 80.3% in April 2013. Data only available at County level. 202 data not yet available.	✓	⬆
				Median gross annual workplace-based earnings in Rother	Median gross annual workplace-based earnings - Rother [ONS]	Median gross annual workplace-based earnings in Rother in 2019 were £23,516. This is up from £22,371 in 2018 and up from £21,393 in 2011. Data only available at District level.	✓	⬆

Environment								
Strategic Objective (Aim)	**Core Strategy Objective**	**Core Strategy Policy**	**Target**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Comments**	**Performance**	**Trend**
'To maintain the high quality and improve the long-term stewardship of the natural and built environment, with full regard to potential future consequences of climate change'	To conserve, manage and, where appropriate enhance, the high quality landscape resources, including the High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the historic built environment;	EN1 EN2 EN4 EN5	All SSSIs to achieve favourable condition.	Condition of designated SSSIs in Rother.	Condition of SSSI Units in East Sussex [Natural England]	50% of all SSSIs, either wholly or partly within Rother, are in a favourable condition. This is the same as the previous year however, 96.5% of SSSIs are in a favourable or recovering condition.	◆	⬆
			Increase access to woodland.	Area of Ancient Woodland in Rother.	Revision of the Ancient Woodland Inventory for Rother [RDC]	As of the revision of the Ancient Woodland Inventory in 2010, there is some 8,055 ha of Ancient Woodland in Rother, approximately 15.5% of its total area.	✓	○
			Ensure that the quality of the historic built environment is conserved.	Number of listed buildings at risk in Rother.	Heritage at Risk, South East Register [Historic England]	In 2020 there were 5 Scheduled Monuments (4 of which are also Listed Buildings) and 1 Listed Place of Worship at risk in Rother. This is the same as 2019.	✓	○
			100%	Support of Policy EN1: Landscape Stewardship (AONB) at appeal.	RDC	In 2019/20, support of Policy EN1: Landscape Stewardship (AONB) at appeal has been good, with approximately 78% of appeals where Policy EN1: Landscape Stewardship (AONB) was a major concern, being dismissed. This is down slightly from 80% in 2018/19. This is an encouraging result as the Council is unable to demonstrate a 5-year supply but has still been able to defend against appeals on these grounds.	✓	⬆
	To protect important ecological resources in Rother, and, where appropriate, enhance these as part of a wider approach to 'green space';	EN1 EN5	All SSSIs to achieve favourable condition.	Condition of designated SSSIs in Rother.	Condition of SSSI Units in East Sussex [Natural England]	50% of all SSSIs, either wholly or partly within Rother, are in a favourable condition. This is the same as the previous year however, 96.5% of SSSIs are in a favourable or recovering condition.	◆	⬆
	To place strong emphasis on design quality in all development;	EN2 EN3 EN4	100%	Support of Policy EN3: Design Quality at appeal.	RDC	In 2019/20, support of Policy EN3: Design Quality at appeal has been moderately good, with approximately 62% of appeals where Policy EN3: Design Quality was a major concern, being dismissed. This is down from approximately 88% in 2018/19.	✓	⬇
	To protect communities from flooding and effectively manage risk.	EN6 (i-iv) EN7 (i-iv)	Reduce the number planning permissions contrary to EA advice.	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice.	Environment Agency objections to planning on the basis of flood risk [GOV]	In 2019/20 there were no permissions granted contrary to EA advice.	✓	○
			Reduce the number of properties at risk from flooding.	Number of properties at risk from flooding.	RDC	In September 2016 there were 8,301 residential properties at risk of flooding (in flood zones 2 or 3) in Rother. Data only available at District level.	◆	○

Transport								
Strategic Objective (Aim)	**Core Strategy Objective**	**Core Strategy Policy**	**Target**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Comments**	**Performance**	**Trend**
'To provide a higher level of access to jobs and services for all ages in both urban and rural areas, and improve connectivity with the rest of the region'.	Improve connectivity between Rother and the wider South East region, both along the coast and towards London;	TR1 (i-iv)	Delivery of Link Road.	Bexhill to Hastings Link Road key dates and targets.	RDC	The Bexhill Hastings Link Road opened in December 2015.	✓	○
	Achieve a re-balancing of the transport system in favour of sustainable modes as a means of access to employment, health services, recreation and community facilities;	TR2 (i-vi) TR3 (i-ii)	Increase the % of new developments within 30 minutes public transport time by public transport to GP services, primary and secondary school, employment and a major retail centre.	% of people in rural areas within 30 mins public transport time of: Hospital	Access to hospitals, 2014-2017 - Rother, 30 mins [ESiF]	In 2017, 52.6% of people in Rother were within 30 minutes public transport time of a hospital. This is up from 49.7% in 2016. More recent data not yet available.	◆	↑
				Food store	Access to food stores, 2014-2017 - Rother, 30 mins [ESiF]	In 2017, 96.8% of people in Rother were within 30 minutes public transport time of a food store. This is the same as in 2016. More recent data not yet available.	✓	○
				GP	Access to GPs, 2014-2017 - Rother, 30 mins [ESiF]	In 2017, 95.3% of people in Rother were within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP. This is down from 97.0% in 2016. More recent data not yet available.	✓	○
				Further Education college	Access to Further Education colleges, 2014-2017 - Rother, 30 mins [ESiF]	In 2017, 62.9% of people in Rother were within 30 minutes public transport time of a further education college. This is down from 65.1% in 2016. More recent data not yet available.	◆	↓
				Secondary school	Access to secondary schools, 2014-2017 - Rother, 30 mins [ESiF]	In 2017, 87.0% of people in Rother were within 30 minutes public transport time of a secondary school. This is up from 86.1% in 2016. More recent data not yet available.	✓	○
				Primary school	Access to primary schools, 2014-2017 - Rother, 30 mins [ESiF]	In 2017, 97.4% of people in Rother were within 30 minutes public transport time of a primary school. This is down from 97.5% in 2016. More recent data not yet available.	✓	○
				Town centre	Access to town centres, 2014-2017 - Rother, 30 mins [ESiF]	In 2017, 80.2% of people in Rother were within 30 minutes public transport time of a town centre. This is down from 80.6% in 2016. More recent data not yet available.	✓	○
				Employment centre.	Access to employment centres, 2014-2017 - Rother, 30 mins [ESiF]	In 2017, 94.6% of people in Rother were within 30 minutes public transport time of an employment centre. This is up from 76.9% in 2016. More recent data not yet available.	◆	↑
			Increase the % of children travelling to school by walking/ cycling.	Mode of travel to school, % walking/cycling.	Usual mode of travel to school [GOV]	In 2019, 40.8% of travel to school was by walking and 2.7% by bicycle. This compares to 44.3% and 3.4% respectively in 2018 and 45.1% and 2.4% respectively in 2011. Data only available at National level.	◆	↓
	Maximise transport choice and otherwise provide for efficient and safe movement, in both urban and rural areas;	TR1 (iii – iv) TR3 (ii)	Targets in LTP3 Delivery Programme and Rye LATS implementation.	LTP3 targets and Implementation programme	ESCC	The Local Transport Plan (LTP) Implementation Plan 2016/17 to 2020/21 was approved in March 2016 and came into effect in April 2016.	◆	○
			Improve road safety record in Rother.	Recorded road casualties in Rother.	Recorded road casualties, 2011-2019 - Rother [ESiF]	In 2019, 396 road casualties were recorded in Rother, 5 of which were fatal. This is up from 352 casualties and up from 4 fatalities in 2018 and up from 291 casualties and down from 7 fatalities in 2011.	✗	↓
			Increase the % of people in Rother with reasonable access to town centres by public transport/walking.	% of people in Rother with reasonable access (within 15 mins) to a town centre by public transport/walking.	Access to town centres, 2014-2017 - Rother [ESiF]	In 2017, 29.3% of people in Rother had reasonable access (within 15 mins) to a town centre by public transport/walking. This is up from 28.4% in 2016. More recent data not yet available.	◆	↑

Implementation and Monitoring								
Strategic Objective (Aim)	**Core Strategy Objective**	**Core Strategy Policy**	**Target**	**Indicator**	**Source**	**Comments**	**Performance**	**Trend**
A framework to ensure that the Core strategy is robust in terms of ensuring the effective and timely delivery of development and infrastructure'	N/A	IMP2	Delivery of infrastructure to support development growth.	Review of Infrastructure Delivery Plan.	RDC Infrastructure Funding Statement	More details are provided in the 2020 Infrastructure Funding Statement[17].	◆	○

[17] https://www.rother.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/community-infrastructure-levy-cil/

Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Framework for the emerging Local Plan

The following indicators have been prepared as part of the SA/SEA Scoping Report to support the development of the merging Local Plan Update and should not be used to consider the effectiveness of the current Local Plan. However, the data provided does help create a baseline assessment which will be monitored in future years as the Local Plan develops through to adoption.

(1) Air			
Indicator	**Result**	**Commentary**	**Trend**
N02 levels (µg/m3) in AQMA meeting air quality objective standards (2019) Source: Rother Air Quality Report 2019 – Table B.1 (Average across all sites)	23.7 ug/m3	Increase from 22.7 ug/m3 in 2018, therefore declining	
PM10 levels (µg/m3) in AQMA meeting air quality objective standards (2019) Source: Rother Air Quality Report 2019 – Table A.5	21.4 ug/m3	No change.	

(2) Biodiversity				
Indicator		**Result**	**Commentary**	**Trends**
Condition summary of SSSI units Source: Biodiversity AMR Rother District 2020	Favourable	63.3%	No change from 2019.	
	Unfavourable recovering	32.5%	No change from 2019.	
	Unfavourable no change	1.7%	No change from 2019.	
	Unfavourable declining	1.7%	No change from 2019.	
	Part destroyed	0.8%	No change from 2019.	
Areas infringed by planning applications Source: Biodiversity AMR Rother District 2020	Ramsars	0.25 ha	Slight increase from 0.20 ha in 2018/19, therefore declining	
	Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	0.02 ha	Decrease from 0.09 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	
	Special Protection Areas (SPA)	0.24 ha	Increase from 0.11 ha in 2018/19, therefore declining	
	Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	416.70 ha	Decrease from 580.76 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	
	National Nature Reserves (NNR)	0.00 ha	No change	
	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	1.27 ha	Decrease from 4.92 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	
	Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)	1.27 ha	Decrease from 35.26 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	
Woodland access (2017) Source: Woodland Trust	% of population with access to a 2ha+ wood within 500m	22.50%	The percentage has increased by 0.4% since 2015 (22.1%). No significant change.	
	% of population with access to a 20ha+ wood within 4km	87.60%	The percentage has increased by 0.1% since 2015 (87.5%). No significant change.	
	% extra population with access to a 2ha+ wood within 500m if existing woods opened	45.60%	The percentage has decreased by 0.3% since 2015 (45.9%). No significant change.	
	% extra population with access to a 20ha+ wood within 4km if existing woods opened	9.10%	The percentage has increased by 0.8% since 2015 (9.9%). No significant change.	
	% of population requiring new woodland to be able to access a 2ha+ wood within 500m	31.90%	The percentage has decreased by 0.1% since 2015 (32.0%). No significant change.	

(2) Biodiversity				
Indicator		Result	Commentary	Trends
	% of population requiring new woodland to be able to access a 20ha+ wood within 4km	3.30%	The percentage has increased by 0.8% since 2015 (2.5%). No significant change.	
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), % of local authority in AONB: Source: High Weald Management Plan		82.60%	No change	
Biodiversity Action Plans – Infringement on habitats by planning applications Source: Biodiversity AMR Rother District 2020	Ancient woodland	26.65 ha	Decrease from 47.02 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	
	Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh	0.39 ha	Decrease from 3.57 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	
	Coastal saltmarsh	0.00 ha	Decrease from 0.04 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	
	Coastal sand dunes	0.00 ha	No change	
	Coastal vegetated shingle	0.00 ha	Decrease from 1.52 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	
	Deciduous woodland	50.96 ha	Decrease from 91.20 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	
	Ghyll woodland	5.65 ha	Decrease from 21.69 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	
	Intertidal chalk	0.00 ha	No change	
	Intertidal mudflat	0.00 ha	No change	
	Lowland calcareous grassland	0.00 ha	No change	
	Lowland fen	0.00 ha	No change	
	Lowland heathland	0.00 ha	No change	
	Lowland meadow	0.00 ha	Decrease from 0.11 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	
	Maritime cliff and slope	0.00 ha	No change	
	Reedbed	0.00 ha	Decrease from 0.01 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	
	Saline lagoon	0.00 ha	No change	
	Traditional orchard	3.62 ha	Increase from 0.37 ha in 2018/19, therefore declining	
	Wood-pasture & parkland	54.14 ha	Decrease from 61.27 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	

(3) Energy and Water Consumption				
Indicator		**Result**	**Commentary**	**Trends**
Carbon Dioxide Emissions (Kt) (all sectors) (2018) Source: ESiF		413	Decrease in emissions from 420 Kt in 2017, therefore improving.	
Domestic consumption, (2018) Source: ESiF	Electricity (gWh)	189	Decrease in consumption from 195 gWh in 2017, therefore improving.	
	Gas (gWh)	473	Decrease in consumption from 474 gWh in 2017, therefore improving.	
Industrial and commercial consumption, (2018) Source: ESiF	Electricity (gWh)	168	Increase in consumption from 166 gWh in 2017, therefore declining.	
	Gas (gWh)	359	Decrease in consumption from 370 gWh in 2017, therefore improving.	
The proportion of people who travel to work by car (2011 Census) Source: ESiF		63.6%	Over a period of 10 years, the car as a mode of travel to work has decreased by 1%, from 64.6% in 2001.	
Renewable energy generation (2019) Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy	Photovoltaics (MWh)	11.2	Rother's total renewable energy generation increased by (2.8%) from 10.9MWh in 2018. All of Rother's renewable energy generation is from photovoltaics.	
Daily domestic water use – litres a day per capita Source: The South East Water WRMP		150l per day (2017/18)	In contrast with the current average of 150 litres per person per day, the South East Water WRMP (2020-80) states that in the figure was 172 litres per person per day as of 2011/12.	
Water company stress classification (2013) Source: Defra & EA		Water stress area	South East Water is classified as being a water stress area in all current and future scenarios. More recent data is not available; however, it is not considered likely that classifications will change.	

(4) Flooding and Coastal Erosion				
Indicator		**Result**	**Commentary**	**Trends**
Properties at risk from flooding (2014) Source: Environment Agency		8,301	Rother DC will explore how often this statistic can be updated.	
Planning permissions granted contrary to advice by the EA (2019/20) Source: EA		0	In 2019/20 there were no permissions granted contrary to EA advice.	
Properties at risk from tidal flooding Source: https://se-coastalgroup.org.uk/	Redoubt Gardens to Cooden (2003)	14,000	These are baseline figures until new Coastal Defence Strategies are published. This indicator reflects the number of properties at risk from coastal flooding, if hypothetically the existing coastal defences, as they presently function, were not in place. Data has been sourced from the latest relevant coastal defence strategies which span from 2003 to 2015. The areas that two of these strategies measure include stretches of coastline outside of the District. The stated number of properties at risk therefore includes properties outside of the Rother District boundary.	
	Cooden to Cliff End (2004)	4,300		
	Folkestone to Cliff End (2015)	20,000		
	TOTAL	38,300		

(5) Health and Wellbeing				
Indicator		**Result**	**Commentary**	**Trends**
Life expectancy at birth (2017-2019) Source: ESiF	Males	80.6	Decrease in life expectancy at birth from 81.0 in 2016-2018, therefore declining.	
	Females	84.0	Increase in life expectancy at birth from 83.7 in 2016-2018, therefore improving.	
Standardised Mortality Ratio (2019) Source: ESiF		92	Increase in mortality ratio from 86 in 2018, therefore declining. The longer term shows fluctuations but no overall trend. The Standardised Mortality Ratio is defined by the number of observed deaths as percentage of expected deaths. The number of expected deaths is based on the average observed number of deaths for England and Wales. A number higher or lower than 100 indicates a mortality ratio higher or lower than the national average.	
Residents with long term illness (2020) Source: ESiF		22,465	Increase in projected number of people with limiting long-term illness from 22,165 in 2019, therefore declining. Long term picture shows very gradual but consistent increase. This is a long-term health problem or disability that limits a person's day-to-day activities, and has lasted, or is expected to last, at least 12 months.	
Children Aged 4-5 classified as overweight or obese (2014-16) Source: ESiF		22.0%	The latest figure for 2014/16 is an 8.4% increase since the figure for 2013/15. Long term picture shows gradual increase.	
Children Aged 10-11 classified as overweight or obese (2014-16) Source: ESiF		31.0%	The latest figure for 2014/16 is a 5.2% decrease since the figure for 2013/15. Long term picture shows no trend.	

(5) Health and Wellbeing					
Indicator			Result	Commentary	Trends
Levels of activity and inactivity, 16+ (Nov 2018/19) Source: Sport England	Active (150+ minutes a week)		57.4%	Decrease in activity from 58.4% in Nov 2017/18, therefore declining.	
	Fairly Active (30-149 minutes a week)		18.3%	Increase in activity from 11.3% in Nov 2017/18, therefore improving.	
	Inactive (<30 minutes a week)		24.3%	Decrease in inactivity from 30.2% in Nov 2017/18, therefore improving.	
Median and lower quartile affordability ratios, Workplace-based (2019) Source: ESiF	Median affordability ratio		12.42	Decrease in median affordability ratio from 12.74 in 2018, therefore improving.	
	Lower Quartile affordability ratio		11.82	Increase in lower quartile affordability ratio from 11.61 in 2018, therefore declining.	
Dwelling stock by tenure (2019) Source: ESiF	Housing associations		4,401	Increase in housing association dwelling stock from 4,300 in 2018, therefore improving.	
	Private sector housing		41,200	Increase in private sector dwelling stock from 41,050 in 2018, therefore improving.	
Households on waiting list (2020)			1,738	At April 2020, the number of households on the Councils housing waiting list was 1,738. This is up from 1,592 at April 2019.	
Homeless households number and rate, (2017/18) Source: ESiF			122 (2.83 per 1,000 households)	The number of homeless households is 10.9% higher than 2016/17, and a 190% increase since 2011/12.	
Access to services within 30 minutes of public transport / walking (2017)	Working age people within 30 minutes access by public transport/walking to employment centres Source: ESiF		63,106 (94.6%)	The 2017 figure is a substantial 23% increase in the proportion of the total number of working age people from the 2016 figure of 76.9%. (50,004).	
	Households within 30 minutes access by public transport/walking to food stores Source: ESiF		41,590 (96.8%)	The 2017 figure is a 0% change in the proportion of the total number of households from the 2016 figure of 41.493.	
	Households within 30 minutes access by public transport/walking to a GP Source: ESiF		40,952 (95.3%)	The 2017 figure represents 1.6% decrease in the proportion of the total number of households from the 2016 figure of 97% (41,596).	
	Households within 30 minutes access by public transport/walking to a Hospital Source: ESiF		22,593 (52.6%)	The 2017 figure represents 5.8% increase in the proportion of the total number of households from the 2016 figure of 49.7% (21,301).	
	Children within 30 minutes access by public transport/walking to a Primary School Source: ESiF		5,648 (97.4%)	The 2017 figure is a 0.1% decrease in the proportion of the total number of primary aged children from the 2016 figure of 97.5% (5,377).	
	Children within 30 minutes access by public transport/walking to a Secondary School Source: ESiF		3,904 (87.0%)	The 2017 figure is a 1% increase in the proportion of the total number of secondary aged children from the 2016 figure of 86.1% (20,880).	
	Households within 30 minutes access by public transport/walking to a town centre Source: ESiF		34,478 (80.2%)	The 2017 figure is a 0.5% decrease in the proportion of the total number of households from the 2016 figure of 80.6% (34,561).	
Access to services within 15 minutes of public transport / walking – urban areas (2017)	Working age people within 15 minutes access by public transport/walking to employment centres Source: ESiF	Rother	48,179 (72.2%)	28.9% increase in the proportion of working age people from the 2016 figure of 56% (36,429)	
		Bexhill	30,567 (98.8%)	9.5% increase in the proportion of working age people from the 2016 figure of 90.2% (26,796)	
		Battle	1,903 (48.8%)	95.2% increase in the proportion of working age people from the 2016 figure of 25% (937)	
		Rye	759 (22.5%)	22.5% increase in the proportion of working age people from the 2016 figure of 0% (0)	
		Rother	24,573 (57.2%)	27% decrease in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 79% (33,893)	

(5) Health and Wellbeing					
Indicator			Result	Commentary	Trends
	Households within 15 minutes access by public transport/walking to a GP Source: ESiF	Bexhill	15,624 (64.1%)	21% decrease in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 90.3% (21,156)	↓
		Battle	2,135 (86.5%)	9.9% increase in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 78.7% (1,939)	↑
		Rye	2,159 (100.0%)	0% change in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 100% (2,154)	○
	Children within 15 minutes access by public transport/walking to a Primary School Source: ESiF	Rother	4,164 (71.8%)	1.4% increase in the proportion of children from the 2016 figure of 70.8%) 3,904	↑
		Bexhill	2,249 (76.0%)	2.2% increase in the proportion of children from the 2016 figure of 74.3% (2,105)	↑
		Battle	218 (48.5%)	10.7% increase in the proportion of children from the 2016 figure of 43.8% (180)	↑
		Rye	69 (21.1%)	0.5% increase in the proportion of children from the 2016 figure of 21% (60)	↑
	Children within 15 minutes access by public transport/walking to a Secondary School Source: ESiF	Rother	842 (18.8%)	9.3% increase in the proportion of children from the 2016 figure of 17.2% (776)	↑
		Bexhill	439 (23.8%)	10.5% increase in the proportion of children from the 2016 figure of 21.57% (377)	↑
		Battle	211 (54.1%)	4.9% increase in the proportion of children from the 2016 figure of 51.6% (178)	↑
		Rye	53 (0.0%)	7.6% decrease in the proportion of children from the 2016 figure of 28.8% (62)	↓
	Households within 15 minutes access by public transport/walking to food stores Source: ESiF	Rother	29,849 (69.5%)	5.3% decrease in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 73.4% (31,474)	↓
		Bexhill	17,411 (79.8%)	9.2% decrease in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 87.9% (19,118)	↓
		Battle	2.135 (86.5%)	0% change in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 86.5% (2,130)	○
		Rye	2,055 (0.0%)	0% change in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 95.2% (2,050)	○
	Households within 15 minutes access by public transport/walking to hospitals Source: ESiF	Rother	5,933 (13.8%)	4.3% increase in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 13.2% (5,648)	↑
		Bexhill	5,701 (26.9%)	3.6% increase in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 26% (5,416)	↑
		Battle	0 (0.0%)	0% change in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 0% (0)	○
		Rye	0 (0.0%)	0% change in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 0% (0)	○
Police recorded crime (2017/18) Source: ESiF	Total offences		55.0	Increase in all recorded offences from 52.8 in 2017/18, therefore declining.	↓
	Offenses of violence against the person.		19.4	Increase in violent offences from 17.0 in 2017/18, therefore declining.	↓

(6) Heritage			
Indicator	**Result**	**Commentary**	**Trends**
Number of Conservation Areas Source: RDC	10	No change.	
Number of Listed Buildings (2018/19) Source: Local Authority Profiles - Historic England	2,140	Slight increase from 2,138 in 2017/18.	
Number of Scheduled Monuments (2018/19) Source: Local Authority Profiles - Historic England	43	Slight decrease from 46 in 2017/18.	
Registered Parks and Gardens (2018/19) Source: Local Authority Profiles - Historic England	7	No change	
Registered Battlefields (2018/19) Source: Local Authority Profiles - Historic England	1	No change	
Heritage at Risk Registers - Rother (2018/19) Source: Local Authority Profiles - Historic England	6	No change. In 2018/19 there were 5 Scheduled Monuments (4 of which are also Listed Buildings) and 1 Listed Place of Worship at risk in Rother.	
Archaeological notification areas. Source: RDC	115	No change.	

(7) Land and Water Quality				
Indicator		**Result**	**Commentary**	**Trends**
Household waste breakdown, in tonnes and as a percentage of total household waste. 2018/19 Source: ESiF	Recycled	10,159 t (28.7%)	Slight decrease in recycled household waste from 10,340 tonnes in 2017/18. No change in percentage of total waste.	
	Composted	7,866 t (21.6%)	Slight decrease in composted household waste from 7,866 tonnes in 2017/18. Slight decrease in percentage of total waste from 21.8% in 2017/18.	
	Energy recovery	17,366 t (49.0%)	Slight increase in energy recovery household waste from 17,343 tonnes in 2017/18. Slight increase in percentage of total waste from 48.1% in 2017/18.	
	Incineration	0 t (0%)	No change from 2017/18.	
	Disposal to landfill	289 t (0.8%)	Significant decrease in landfill household waste from 479 tonnes in 2017/18. Slight decrease in percentage of total waste from 1.3% in 2017/18.	
Household waste collected per head of population, (2018/19) Source: ESiF		371 kg	Decrease in household waste collected per head of population from 379 kg in 2017/18.	
Breakdown of total household waste per capita (kg), 2018/19	Recycled	106.5 kg	Slight decrease in recycled household waste per capita from 108.8 kg in 2017/18.	
	Composted	79.0 kg	Slight decrease in composted household waste per capita from 82.6 kg in 2017/18.	
	Energy recovery	181.8 kg	Slight decrease in energy recovery household waste per capita from 182.3 kg in 2017/18.	
	Incineration	0.0 kg	No change from 2016/17 (0kg)	
	Disposal to landfill	3.0 kg	Slight decrease in landfill household waste per capita from 4.9 kg in 2017/18.	
Local Authority Collected Waste tonnes and proportion (%) of total, for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove, (2017/18) Source: East Sussex Waste and Minerals Monitoring Report 2018/19 – Table 6	Recycled	84,790 (23%)	Decrease in recycled collected waste from 86,461 tonnes in 2017/18.	
	Reuse	12,224 (3%)	Decrease in reuse of collected waste from 13,531 tonnes in 2017/18.	
	Composted	47,423 (13%)	Increase in composting of collected waste from 45,596 tonnes in 2017/18.	

(7) Land and Water Quality				
Indicator		**Result**	**Commentary**	**Trends**
	Energy recovery	207,022 (57%)	Decrease in energy recovery of collected waste from 208,651 tonnes in 2017/18.	
	Landfill	14,447 (4%)	Decrease in landfill of collected waste from 17,826 tonnes in 2017/18.	
Proportion of Solid Waste Arising in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove 2018/19 Source: East Sussex Waste and Minerals Monitoring Report 2018/19 – Figure 1	Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste	51%	No change.	
	Commercial & Industrial Waste	27%	Decrease in Commercial & Industrial Waste from 28% in 2017/18.	
	Municipal Solid Waste	21%	No change.	
	Hazardous Waste	1%	No change.	
Bathing water classification (2019) Source: Environment Agency	Bexhill	1/3 sufficient	No change from 2018 (1/3 – sufficient)	
	Camber	3/3 excellent	No change from 2018 (3/3 – excellent)	
	Norman's Bay	2/3 good	No change from 2018 (2/3 – good)	
	Winchelsea	3/3 excellent	No change from 2018 (3/3 – excellent)	

(8) Natural Landscape				
Indicator		**Result**	**Commentary**	**Trends**
Access to open and green space, (2019) Source: OS OpenData	An accessible natural greenspace, of at least 2 ha in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes' walk) from home	33% of total households	There is no previous data for this indicator.	
	At least one accessible 20 ha site within 2 km of home	53% of total households	There is no previous data for this indicator.	
	At least one accessible 100 ha site within 5 km of home	13% of total households	There is no previous data for this indicator.	
	At least one accessible 500 ha site within 10 km of home	0% of total households	There is no previous data for this indicator.	
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)		42,810 ha (83.1%)	No change	

(9) Skills, Employment and Economic Development				
Indicator		**Result**	**Commentary**	**Trends**
Business enterprises by size of business, (2020) Source: ESiF	0-9	3,795	Increase from 3,785 in 2019.	
	10-49	310	Decrease from 325 in 2019.	
	50-249	50	Decrease from 55 in 2019.	
	250+	10	No change.	
UK Business Counts, (2020) Source: NOMIS	Enterprises	4,165	Decrease from 4,170 in 2019. No significant trend.	
	Local Units	4,635	No change.	
Business Survival rates, (2018) Source: ESiF	1-year rate	90.9%	Decrease from 92.2% in 2017. No significant trend.	
	5-year rate	46.0%	Increase from 43.8% in 2017.	
GVA (£ million) (2018) Source: ESiF		1,229	The 2018 figure represents a 4.3% decline from the 2017 figure of 1,284. Deteriorating trend.	
Rother Tourism business turnover (£) (2017) Source: Rother Tourism Stats		329,178,000	The 2017 figure is a reduction in total business turnover of 4.7% from 2016 (345,242,000). Deteriorating trend.	
Rother Tourism visitor numbers (2017) Source: Rother Tourism Stats		6,285,000	2017 saw a 1.9% reduction in visitor numbers compared with 2016 (6,406,316). A slight deteriorating Trend.	
Unemployment rates (2018/19) Source: ESiF		3.6%	Increase from 3.4% in 2017.	
Claimant counts (combining JSA and UC) (Apr 2020) Source: ESiF		5.2%	Significant increase from 2.5% in Apr 2019. Likely due to Covid-19.	
Population that is economically active, (2019/20) Source: NOMIS		45,200	Increase from 44,600 in 2018/19.	
Percentage of children living in poverty (2016) Source: ESiF		16.80%	2016 saw a 1% increase in the number of children living in poverty in Rother from 2015 (15.8%). Slight deteriorating trend.	
Number and percentage of households in Fuel poverty, (2018) Source: ESiF		4,650 (10.6%)	Increase from 4,265 (8.3%) in 2017.	
Completed apprenticeships (2019) Source: ESiF		240	Decrease from 330 in 2018.	

(10) Transport				
Indicator		**Result**	**Commentary**	**Trends**
Licensed Vehicles (total), 2019 Source: ESiF		66,002	Increase from 65,423 in 2018.	
Residents by mode of travel to work, by number and percentage (2011 – Will be updated in 2021 Census) Source: ESiF	Private vehicle	25,844 (68.8%)	No previous data available. 2011 represents the baseline.	
	Walking and Cycling	4,550 (12.1%)	No previous data available. 2011 represents the baseline.	
	Public Transport	3,350 (8.9%)	No previous data available. 2011 represents the baseline.	
	Work from Home	3,593 (9.6%)	No previous data available. 2011 represents the baseline.	
	Other	246 (0.7%)	No previous data available. 2011 represents the baseline.	
Residents by distance travelled to work, by number and percentage (2011 – Will be updated in 2021 Census) Source: ESiF	Work mainly at or from home	6,541 (17.2%)	A 38.4% increase from the number in 2001 (4,725). Deteriorating trend.	
	<2km	5,826 (15.3%)	A 16.8% decrease from the number in 2001 (7,006). Improving trend.	
	2-5km	3,730 (9.8%)	A 0.3% decrease from the number in 2001 (3,741). No significant trend.	
	5-10km	5,398 (14.2%)	An 8.3% increase from the number in 2001 (4,983). Deteriorating trend.	
	10-30km (2011), 10-20km (2001)	7,281 (19.1%)	The 2001 figure was 4,620 (19.1%). The indicator is the same distance measurement as 2011, and therefore no comparison is made.	
	30+km (2011), 20+km (2001)	4,938 (13.0%)	The 2001 figure was 5,822 (17.4%). The indicator is the same distance measurement as 2011, and therefore no comparison is made.	
Cycling at least 3 x per week (percentage of adults aged over 16) (2017/18) Source: ESiF		4.1%	Decrease from 5.0% in 2016/17.	
Walking at least 3 x per week for at least 10 minutes (percentage of adults aged over 16) (2017/18) Source: ESiF		38.7%	No change.	

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Appendix 1

Changes to the Use Class Order

The following table summarises the actions considered necessary in response to poorly performing indicators.
Changes to the Use Class Order

The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2020 (SI 2020 No.757) were introduced by the government on 20 July and take effect on 1 September 2020.

The new Regulations introduce three new use classes:

- Class E: Commercial, business and service
- This includes retail, restaurant, office, financial/professional services, indoor sports, medical and nursery uses along with "any other services which it is appropriate to provide in a commercial, business or service locality".
- Class F1: Learning and non-residential institutions
- This includes non-residential educational uses, and use as a museum, art gallery, library, public hall, religious institution or law court.
- Class F2: Local community
- This includes use as a shop of no more than 280 sqm mostly selling essential goods, including food and at least 1km from another similar shop, and use as a community hall, area for outdoor sport, swimming pool or skating rink.

Parts A and D of the original Schedule to the Use Classes Order have been entirely deleted, with Use Classes A1, A2, A3, B1, parts of D1 and D2 being subsumed into the new Use Class E.

Therefore, for future Employment Land Supply position statements, completions and commitments within Use Class E will now also be monitored, but only where they would have previously fallen under Use Class B1.

It should be noted that it may not be possible to monitor changes of use within this new Use Class E, as changes of use within a single Use Class do not constitute development.

Figure 13 below shows all the changes to the Use Class Order.

Figure 13: *Changes to the Use Class Order*

Use	Use Classes	
	Up to 31/08/2020	**From 01/09/2020**
Shops under 280 sqm mostly selling essential goods, including food and at least 1km from another similar shop	A1	F2
Shops	A1	E
Financial and professional services (not medical)	A2	E
Cafés or restaurants	A3	E
Pubs or drinking establishments	A4	Sui generis
Takeaways	A5	Sui generis
Offices other than a use within Class A2	B1a	E
Research and development of products or processes	B1b	E
For any industrial processes (which can be carried out in any residential area without causing detriment to the amenity of the area)	B1c	E
Industrial	B2	B2[18]
Storage or distribution	B8	B8
Hotels, boarding and guest houses	C1	C1
Residential institutions	C2	C2
Secure residential institutions	C2a	C2a
Dwelling houses	C3	C3
Use of a dwelling house by 3-6 residents as a 'house in multiple occupation'	C4	C4
Clinics, health centres, creches, day nurseries, day centre	D1	E
Schools, non-residential education and training centres, museums, public libraries, public halls, exhibition halls, places of worship, law courts	D1	F1
Cinemas, concert halls, bingo halls and dance halls	D2	Sui generis
Gymnasiums, indoor recreations not involving motorised vehicles or firearms	D2	E
Hall or meeting place for the principal use of the local community	D2	F2
Indoor or outdoor swimming baths, skating rinks and outdoor sports or recreations not involving motorised vehicles or firearms	D2	F2

[18] Unless the use falls within Schedule 2, Part A, Class E(g) – i.e. it is an industrial use that can be carried out in any residential area without detriment to the amenity of that area by reason of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, soot, ash, dust or grit. If this is the case, the use will fall within the new Class E.