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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 2020 to 31 March 2021.
- 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 (published in March 2021) 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. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Council has made temporary amendments to the SCI through addendums published in August 2020 and February 2021. See 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 legal 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 development policies and the site allocations necessary to deliver the development spatial 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 current [LDS](#)² (published in March 2021) is focused on:
- Preparation of a new Local Plan
 - Review of the CIL Charging Levy
 - Update to the Statement of Community Involvement
 - Annual update to the Brownfield Land Register
 - Producing monitoring reports comprising this Local Plan Monitoring Report, the Employment and Housing Land Supply Position Statements, and the Infrastructure Funding Statement.
 - Supporting Neighbourhood Plan preparation.

² https://www.rother.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Local-Development-Scheme_2021_Final-.pdf

Rother District Local Plan - 2039

- 2.5. 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 is 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.
- 2.6. To this end the Council has undertaken comprehensive early engagement and is currently preparing the background evidence and drafting the Regulation 18 consultation version of the new Local Plan, programmed for spring 2022. The expectation is that the new Local Plan will cover the period 2019-2039.
- 2.7. The Council completed consultation on the Sustainability Appraisal (SA)/Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Scoping Report with statutory consultees and additional specific consultees including neighbouring planning authorities in Summer 2020.
- 2.8. Internal engagement with Members has been ongoing and Duty to Cooperate meetings and discussions on strategic planning issues with neighbouring planning authorities and other statutory and non-statutory organisations are taking place to help shape the Local Plan.
- 2.9. In terms of key evidence base documents, several studies are being undertaken 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.
 - A **Settlement Review** which will look at settlement forms and constraints is underway. This 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.
 - 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.
- A county-wide **Transport Assessment** to provide evidence of the transport infrastructure and interventions required to support the Local Plan.
- A **Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment**, to assess the housing needs of gypsy and travellers within the District.

Duty to Co-operate

2.10. The Council has continued to co-operate³ with other local planning authorities (LPAs), statutory consultees and other bodies⁴ 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 new Rother Local Plan, for which engagement is continuing to take place in the lead into formal public consultation.

2.11. The Council is committed to its duties in relation to the Duty to Co-operate, and in summer 2020 prepared a Duty to Co-operate 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 helped to shape the Council's Engagement Strategy and progress of the Local Plan. The Council has continued with its duties and its starting to implement Memorandums of Understanding and Statements of Common Ground with its partners to formalise strategic planning issues, agreements and working practices to support the preparation of the Local Plan.

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

- 2.12. The Council also maintains effective communication with neighbouring local authorities on strategic planning matters at the East Sussex Local Plan Managers Group, as well as having a representative on a number of other working groups.
- 2.13. Rother District Council and Hastings Borough Council have worked together in commissioning 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.
- 2.14. In addition, both Councils 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 Councils will move forward with separate final Sustainability Appraisal Reports. The Councils continue to work closely together to discuss synergies in our Local Plans and share findings of our evidence base.
- 2.15. 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. More recently, in November 2020, the Council finalised a 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 Memorandums of Understanding (MoU) or more formal SoCG on strategic planning matters, to support future formal consultation stages of the Rother Local Plan. Other prescribed bodies and infrastructure providers have also shown their support to signing up to MoUs in support of the Rother Local Plan and these are being developed in the lead up to the Council's next consultation in Spring 2022.
- 2.16. 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 Engagement Strategy.

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 sets 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 current 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 and then again in February 2021. 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.
- 3.5. An updated SCI is due to be adopted in late 2021/early 2022.

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 it applies to all liable development⁶ after this date. 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.
- 4.3. 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.
- 4.4. The provision of affordable housing lies outside of the remit of CIL and continues to be secured through Section 106 Agreements.
- 4.5. The [amendment to the CIL Regulations](#)⁸ in September 2019 introduced the requirement for authorities to publish an annual [Infrastructure Funding Statement](#)⁹.
- 4.6. The Infrastructure Funding Statement meets the annual CIL monitoring requirements, reports on planning obligations and identifies the types of infrastructure that will be funded through CIL, advising that the existing Infrastructure Delivery Plan (2019) will be used as a basis for making decisions relating to key infrastructure.

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/ukxi/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'¹¹ Crowhurst, Rye, Salehurst & Robertsbridge, Sedlescombe and Ticehurst [Neighbourhood Plans](#)¹², 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 Note that at the time of publishing this report, the Battle CP Neighbourhood Plan has also been 'made'.

¹² <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. 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 and show a downward trend are highlighted below.

Core Strategy

Development strategy

- 5.8. 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.
- 5.9. 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.
- 5.10. As of 1 April 2021, the LHN figure for Rother is 740 dwellings per annum.
- 5.11. Net housing delivery within the District totalled 175 dwellings in 2020/21. This is significantly lower than previous years and is predominantly due to the COVID-19 pandemic. When combined with the considerable uplift to the housing figure, it means the Council is only able to identify 2.89 years of housing supply. Detailed analysis of housing completions and trajectory can be found in the Council’s [2021 Housing Land Supply position statement](#)¹³.

¹³ https://www.rother.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Housing-Land-Supply_2021_Final_Web.pdf

- 5.12. 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 74, 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.
- 5.13. Over the same period, gross employment floorspace completions totalled 1,723 sqm. This is again lower than recent years and, while the pandemic may have had an effect here, there were large amounts of open-air storage (use class B8) implemented over the past two years. A more detailed analysis of employment completions and commitments can be found in the Council's [2021 Employment Land Supply position statement](#)¹⁴.

Housing Delivery Test Action Plan

- 5.14. 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.
- 5.15. In January 2021 the Government published the HDT results for the 2020 Measurement. Against a requirement of 1,035 dwellings over the last three years, Rother delivered 670 net dwellings with a result of 65%. Consequently the Council was required to produce an [Action Plan](#)¹⁵, as well as include a 20% buffer in its housing land supply position statement.
- 5.16. 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.

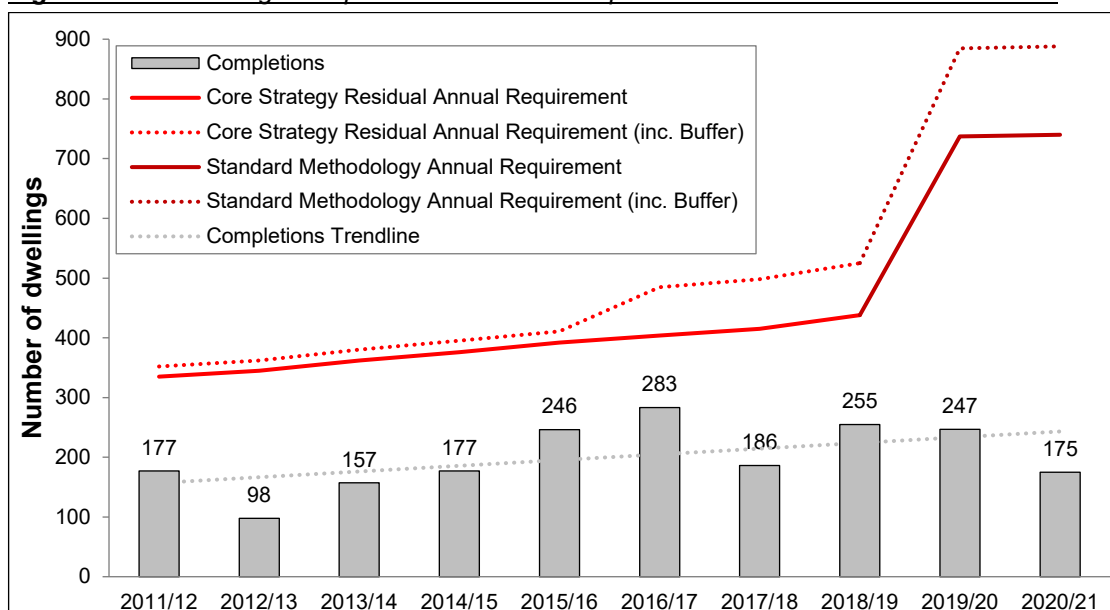
¹⁴ https://www.rother.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Employment-Land-Supply_2021_Final_Web.pdf

¹⁵ https://www.rother.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/RDC_2020_HDT-Action-Plan_FINAL_Web.pdf

Housing land supply

- 5.17. 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 2011/12-2020/21



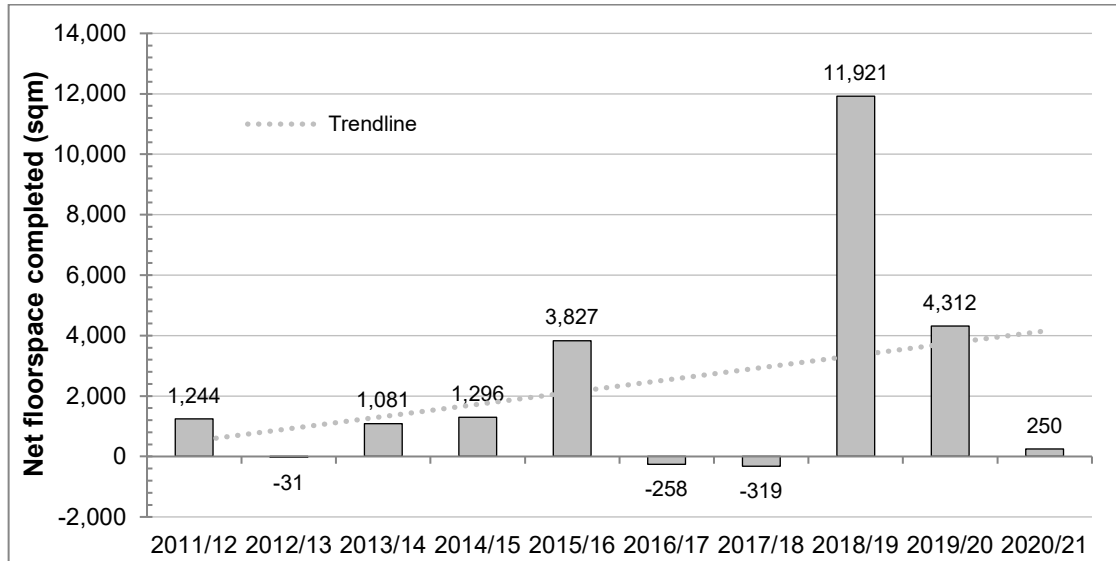
- 5.18. It is a feature of the development strategy that the major releases in North East Bexhill will give a significant boost to housing (and business space) delivery. The development at Worsham Farm, of which phase 1 is under construction, is anticipated to increase supply by some 1,050 dwellings over the next 8 years.
- 5.19. The [2021 Housing Land Supply position statement](#)¹⁶ shows that by the end of the plan period in 2028, there is forecast to be some 6,407 dwellings built within the district, exceeding the Core Strategy target of 5,700 by some 707 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.

¹⁶ https://www.rother.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/Housing-Land-Supply_2021_Final_Web.pdf

Employment land supply

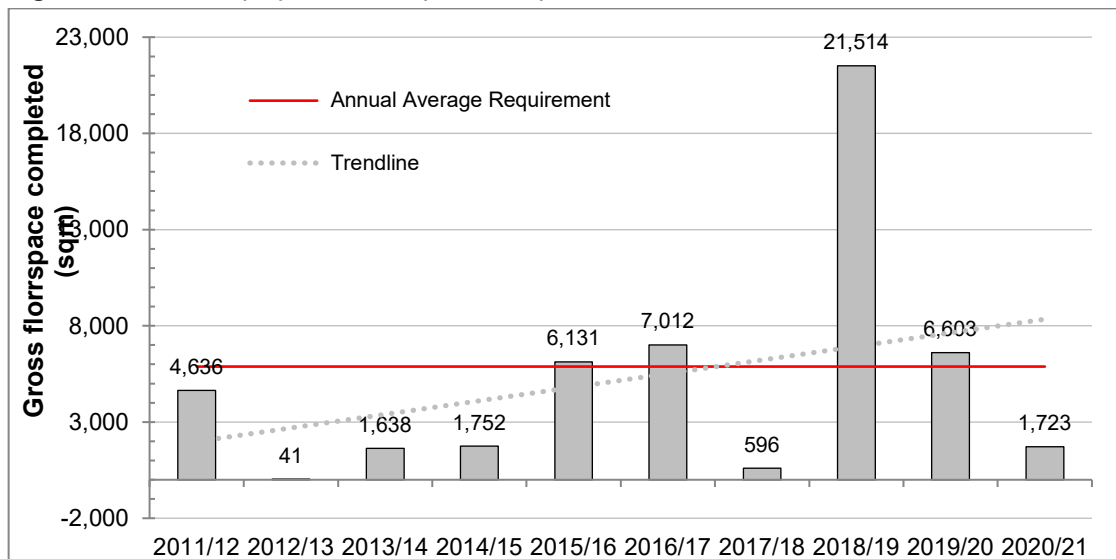
- 5.20. Net employment floorspace completions since the start of the plan period, shown in Figure 2, have been relatively low, except during the last two years when relatively large amounts of B8 open-air storage has been completed. Since 2011 there has been a total of 23,323 sqm completed, equating to an average of some 2,332 sqm per year.

Figure 2: Net employment floorspace completed in Rother 2011/12-2020/21



- 5.21. Figure 3 shows that gross employment floorspace completions since 2011 have been somewhat more positive, showing a total of 51,646 sqm completed to date, which equates to an average some 5,165 sqm per year and not far off the annualised average level of 5,882 sqm required in the Core Strategy.

Figure 3: Gross employment floorspace completed in Rother 2011/12-2020/21



- 5.22. 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. The amount of net additional employment floorspace currently under construction equates to some 11,830 sqm¹⁷. In addition, there is 22,577 sqm of net employment floorspace on sites with full planning permission and a further 47,506 sqm on sites with outline permission.
- 5.23. The outline permissions (RR/2013/2166/P & RR/2014/2733/P) at Bexhill Enterprise Park have now expired and those parts without Reserved Matters approval, equating to some 14,932 sqm, are still expected to come forward as they remain in Sea Change Sussex's ownership and are being actively marketed for employment development.
- 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 not be possible in all cases.

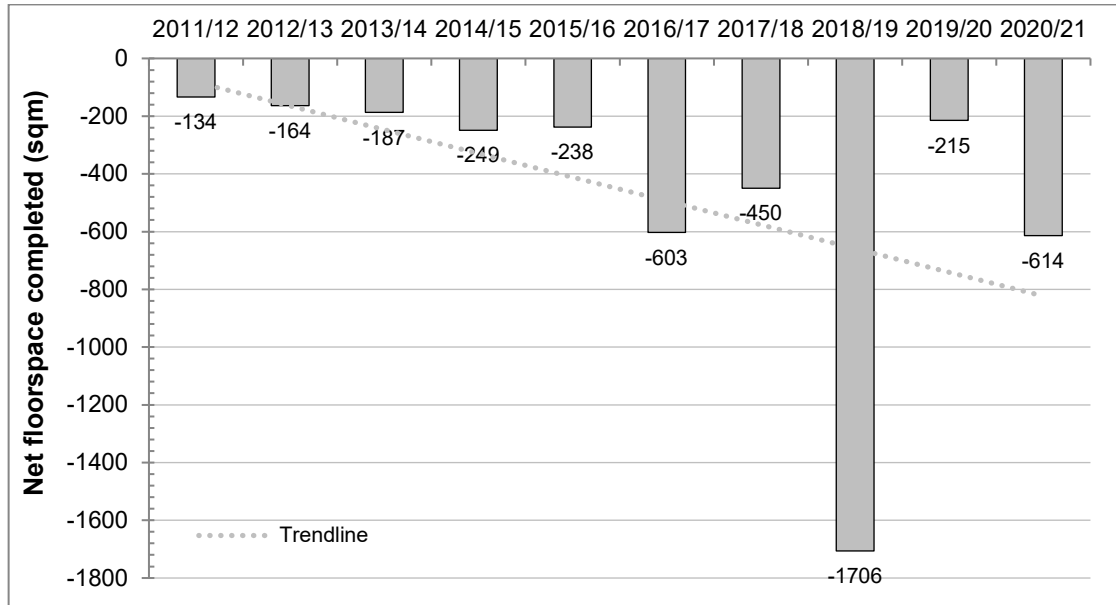
Town centre floorspace

- 5.26. Net additional floorspace completions for town centre uses¹⁸ have been monitored and show a net loss of 614 sqm in 2020/21. This follows a loss of 215 sqm in 2019/20.
- 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.

¹⁷ The amount of floorspace currently under construction has dipped from the previous year due to the way that the outline permission (RR/2013/1538/P - Saltings, Rye Harbour) has been recorded. It was recorded as a single site under construction but has now been split into several smaller sites to reflect new separate full permissions.

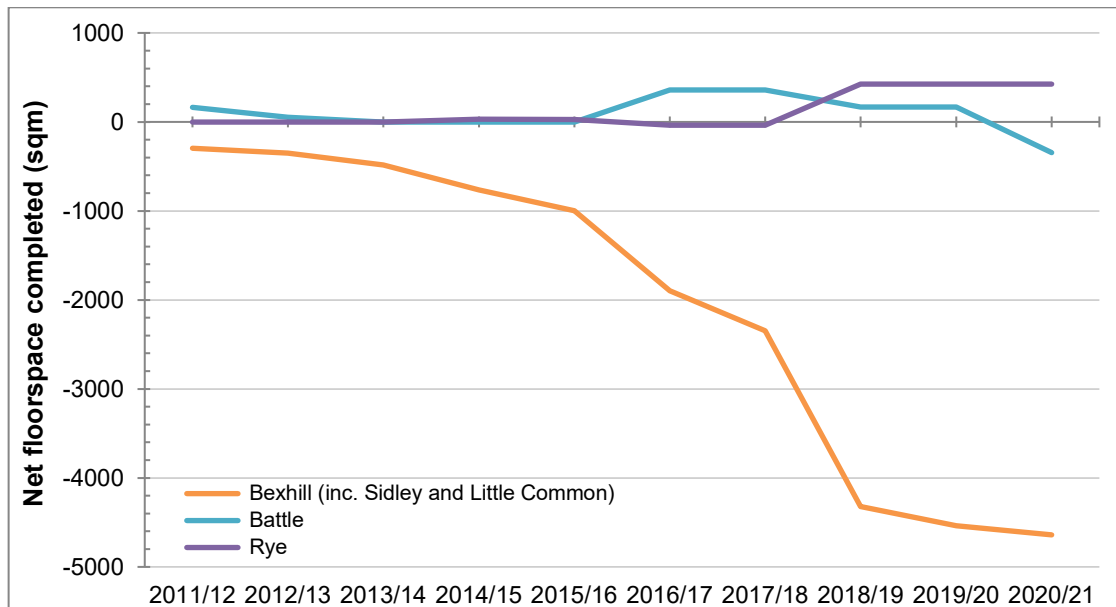
¹⁸ This does not include all town centre uses, only A1, A2, B1a and D2 are used for this indicator.

Figure 4: Net floorspace completed for town centre uses in Rother 2011/12-2020/21



5.28. Figure 5 shows that town centre use losses in Bexhill are the main factor in the downward trend. It should be noted however that most of the Bexhill losses, some 60%, 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) 2011/12-2020/21



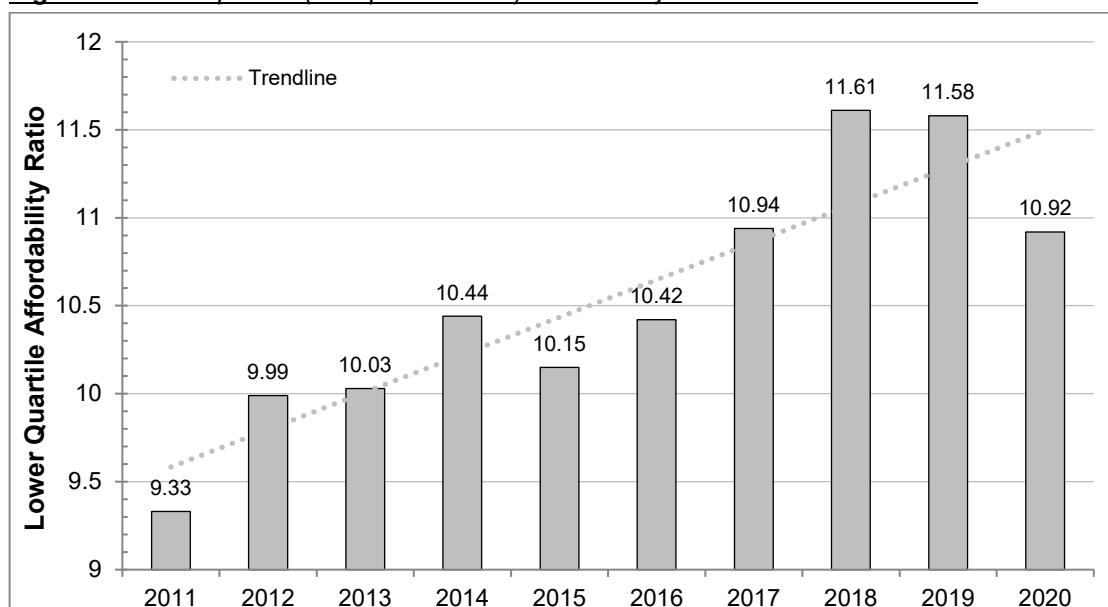
5.29. The downward trend in Bexhill is likely to be exacerbated by the changes to the Planning Use Class Order and Permitted Development rights, as explained in paragraphs 5.25 above and 5.30 below.

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 a high of 11.61 in 2018, before falling back slightly to 10.92 in the current monitoring year.

Figure 6: Lower quartile (workplace-based) affordability ratio in Rother 2011-2020



5.32. The upward trend shown above 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 £4,419 (27.3%) between 2011 and 2020. Meanwhile Figure 8 shows that lower quartile house prices in the Rother have increased by 49.0% from £151,000 in 2011 to £225,000 in 2020.

5.34. It should be noted that the relatively large jump in lower quartile (workplace-based) gross annual earnings is a positive result which will hopefully continue.

Figure 7: Lower quartile (workplace-based) gross annual earnings in Rother 2011-2020

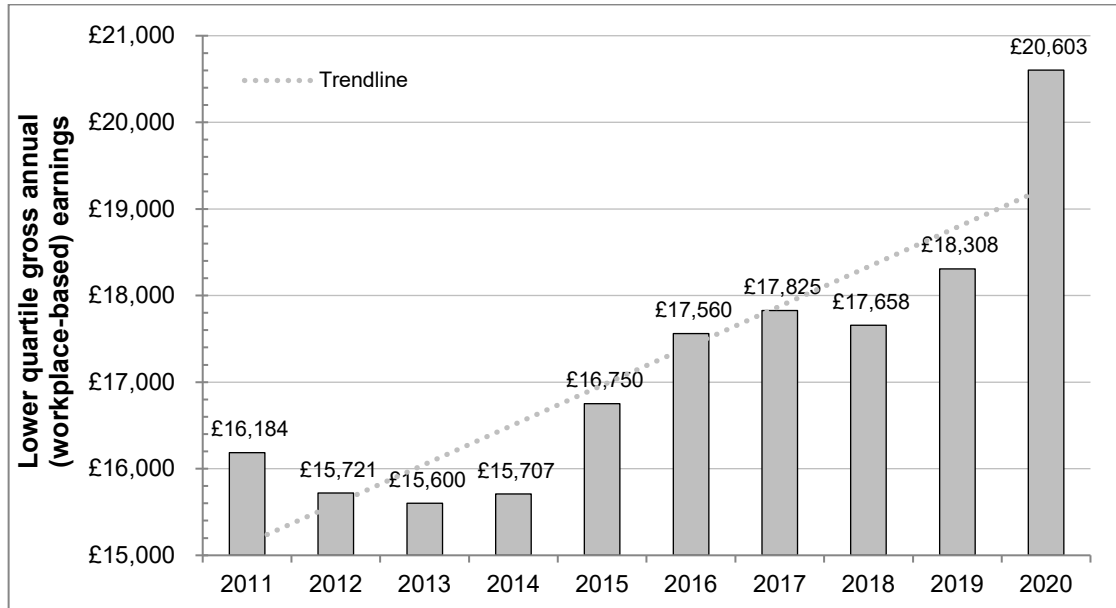
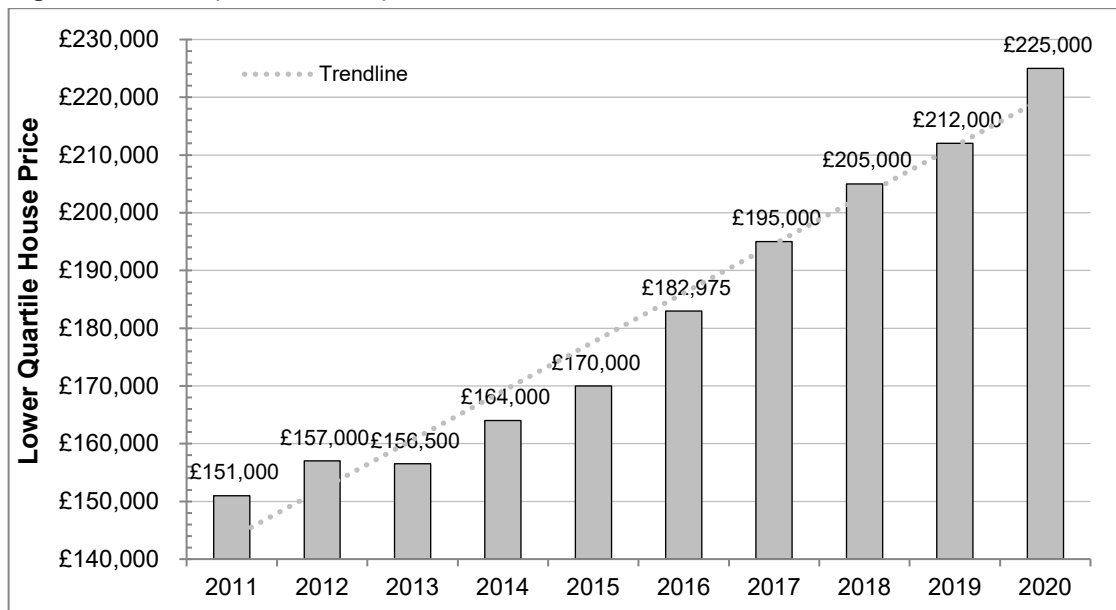


Figure 8: Lower quartile house prices in Rother 2011-2020

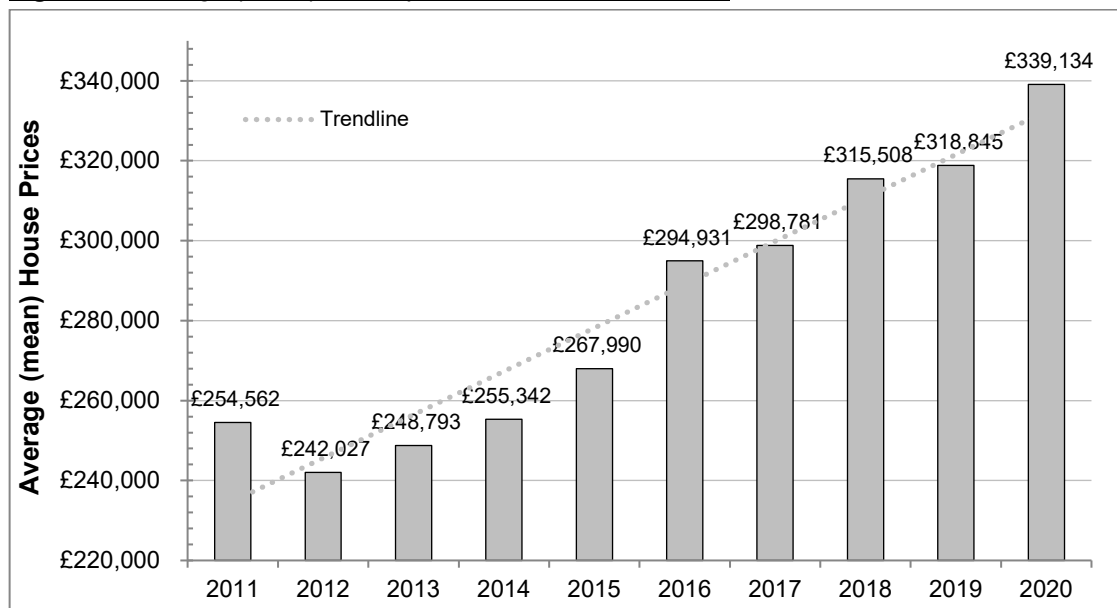


5.35. In order to improve the affordability ratio in Rother, both aspects of it would need to be addressed. This would involve increasing gross annual earnings significantly more than the growth in lower quartile house prices. Both of these aspects are difficult to manage from a planning perspective, 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. Similar to the affordability ratio discussed above, Figure 9 shows that average house prices in the Rother have increased by 33.2% from £254,562 in 2011 to £339,134 in 2020.
- 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 2011-2020



Recorded crime rates

- 5.38. Crime rates within the district have steadily increased, rising from 42.1 (offences per 1,000 population) in 2011/12 to a high of 63.3 in 2019/20, followed by a relatively large drop this year to 52.8. The fall in crime this year is most likely due to the pandemic. The rise in violent crime since 2011 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 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 the general trend within the country, as shown in Figure 10 (2020/21 data for the South East is not yet available). Crime in Rother is still notably lower than other areas.

Figure 9: Recorded crime rates in Rother by offence 2011/12-2020/21

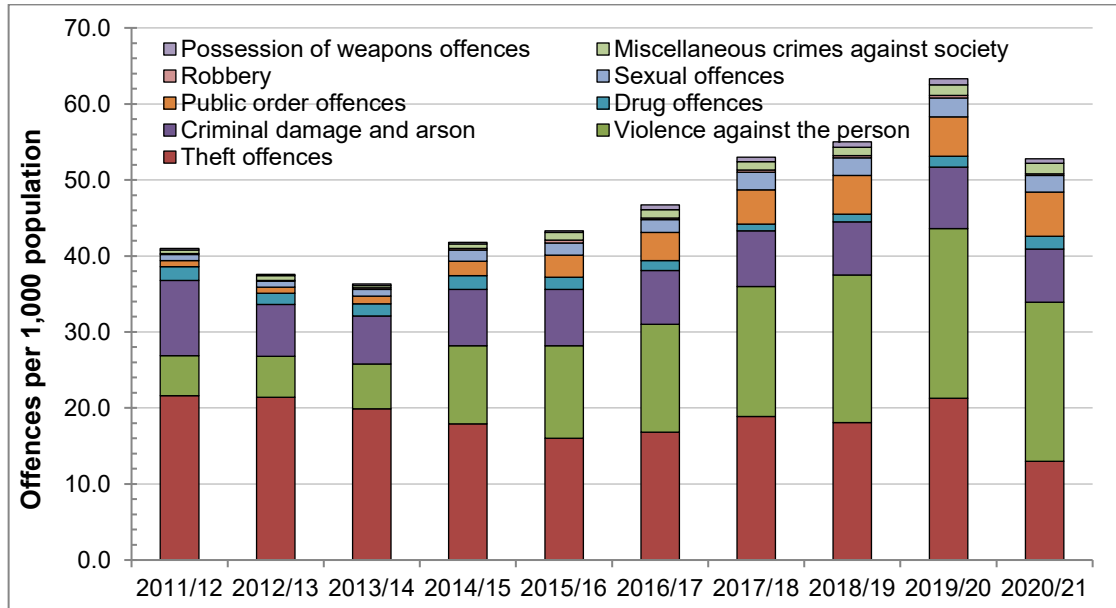
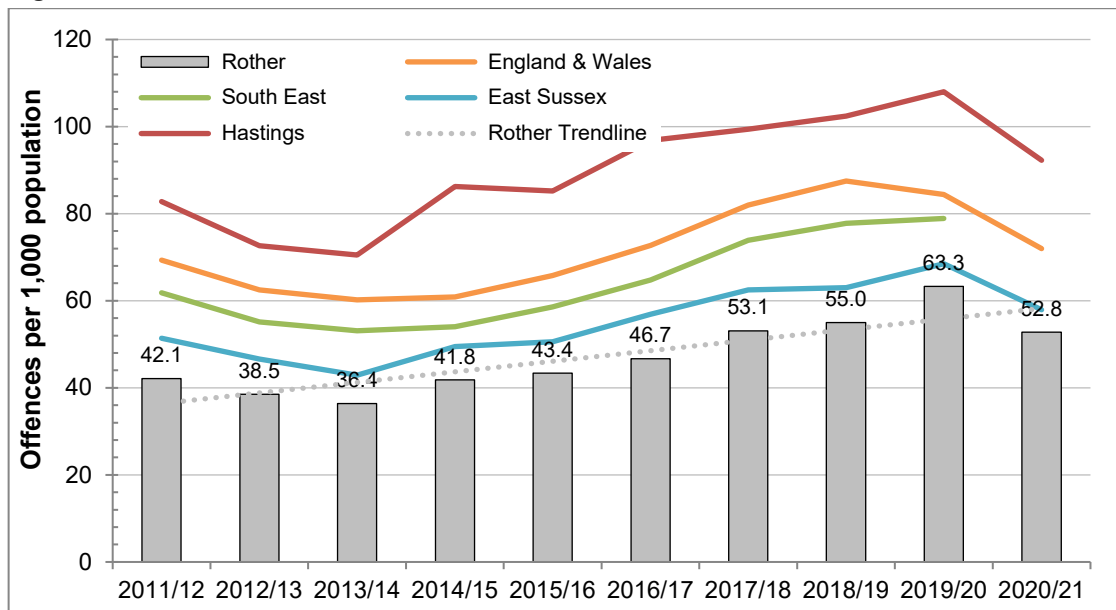


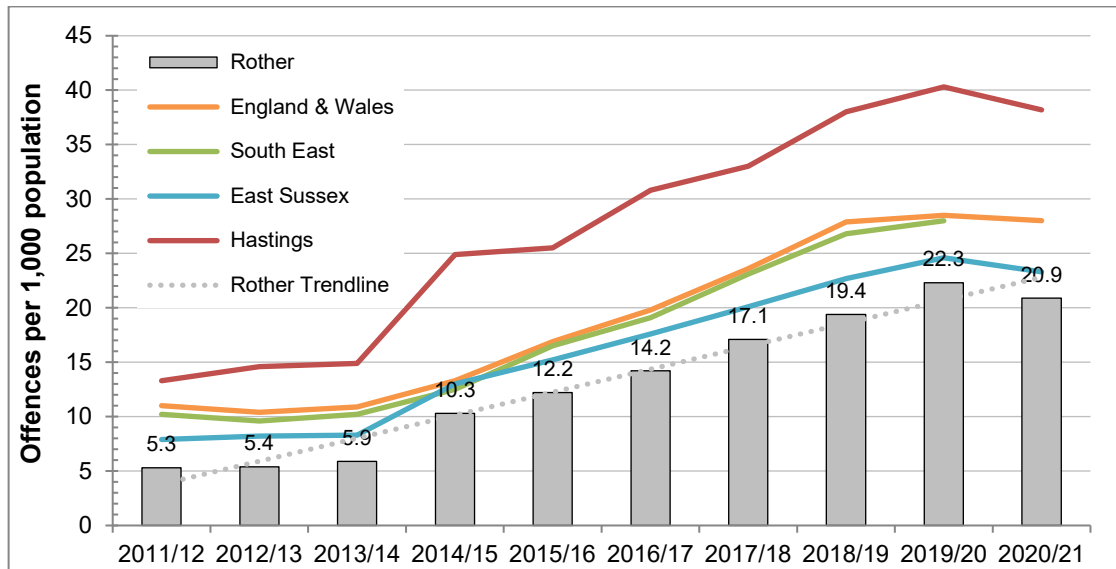
Figure 10: Recorded crime rates for all offences over the wider area 2011/12-2020/21



5.40. A similar pattern emerges when looking at levels of violent crime within Rother and the wider area, shown in Figure 11 (2020/21 data for the South East is not yet available), where the levels in Rother are, again, notably lower than the wider areas.

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 2011/12-2020/21

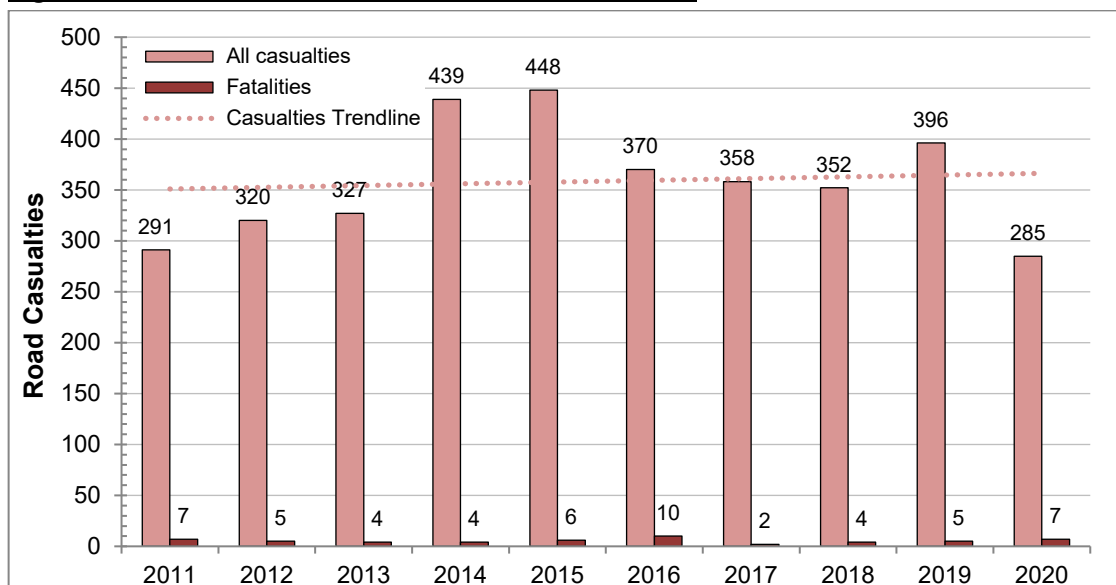


5.42. With crime rates in Rother being notably lower than the wider area, as well as the recent rises reflecting more general trends, it is not considered necessary to take any immediate actions, though this should be kept under review in future Local Plan Monitoring Reports to ensure that any deviations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

Road safety

5.43. Figure 12 shows that road casualties have decreased by 111 (31.5%), from 396 in 2019 to 285 in 2020, likely a result of people taking fewer journeys due to the pandemic. Since 2011 the trend has been slightly upward.

Figure 12: Recorded road casualties in Rother 2011-2020

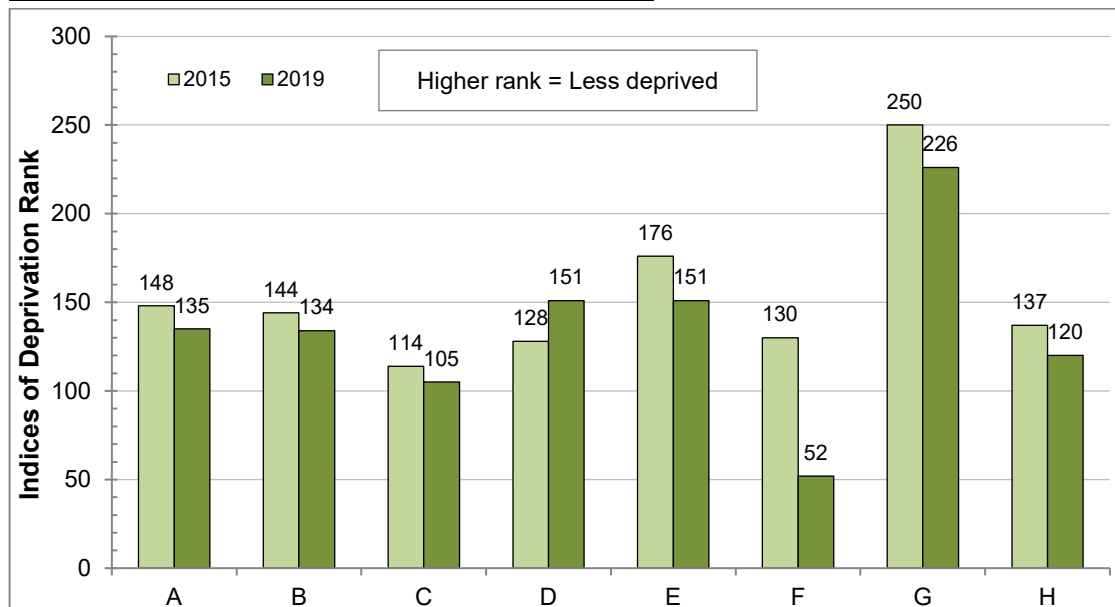


5.44. The slight long-term increase in road casualties is broadly in line with wider trends and an increase in the use of vehicles on the road, suggesting that no actions are necessary other than to keep this indicator under review in the next Local Plan Monitoring Report.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

5.45. As shown in Figure 13, the district has dropped by 13 ranks (out of 317) in the Index of Multiple Deprivation (A). Furthermore, it shows that the district has slipped in rank in each of the separate ‘domains’ of the IMD, except for ‘Education, Skill and Training’.

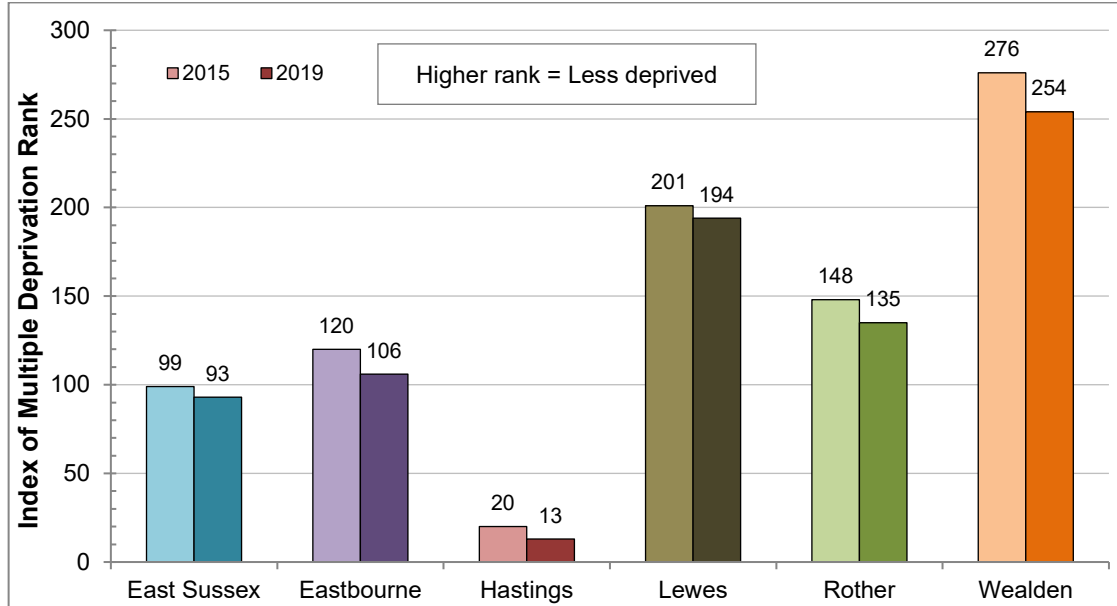
Figure 13: Indices of Deprivation Rankings 2015-2019



- A:** Index of Multiple Deprivation
- B:** Income
- C:** Employment
- D:** Education, skills & training
- E:** Health deprivation & disability
- F:** Crime
- G:** Barriers to housing & services
- H:** Living Environment

5.46. Again, when looking at the wider area, Figure 14 shows that the drop in rank in Rother reflects a more general drop within East Sussex as a whole, with all Local Authorities dropping in rank to some degree.

Figure 14: Index of Multiple Deprivation Rankings in East Sussex 2015-2019



5.47. As the trend in Rother reflects the wider trend within the county and addressing the drop in rank for most of the domains within the IMD can be linked to the underperforming indicators discussed earlier in this section - particularly housing, employment and crime - it is not considered necessary to take any immediate actions, other than to progress the new Local Plan. 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.

Access to Services by Public Transport/Walking

5.48. The 2019 data update for Access to Services by Public Transport/Walking shows notably large and unexpected drops in Access to Further Education and Access to Hospitals. The levels of service and public transport provision have not significantly changed between 2017 and 2019 and so these results are considered to be an error in the original Department for Transport (DfT) dataset.

5.49. The error in the Access to Hospitals data is likely due to the DfT changing their source definitions from the Care Quality Commission (CQC) in 2017 to NHS Digital in 2019.

5.50. The error in the Access to Further Education data is likely due further merging of Further Education colleges, with the Sussex Downs and Sussex Coast college's being merged to form the East Sussex College Group (ESCG) in 2018. The DfT are using just the one address at Eastbourne for this college in the destination dataset so it appears that there are no ESCG sites in Lewes or Hastings.

5.51. These errors are expected to be corrected in the next data release.

Rother District Local Plan (2006)

5.52. 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 Plans¹⁹, the majority of the saved 2006 Local Plan policies have now been superseded, with only policies DS3 (in the parishes of Burwash, Etchingam and Hurst Green only), EM3 (in Battle) and VL1 remaining extant.

5.53. 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

5.54. 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.

5.55. 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.

5.56. Therefore, the baseline information which makes up the monitoring framework for the Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan has been included in the monitoring tables section below.

¹⁹ Note that at the time of publishing this report, the Battle CP Neighbourhood Plan has also been 'made'.








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.
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)	Progress Local Plan update and keep under review.

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	Data/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.	2021 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	Housing Land Supply	2020	2021	Change		✘	↑		
								Yearly	Since 2011					
				Provide employment floorspace in accordance with Core Strategy policies.	Net employment floorspace completed in Rother.	2021 Employment Land Supply position statement [RDC]	Employment Floorspace	2019/20	2020/21	Change		✘	↓	
									Yearly	Since 2011				
	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.		2021 Employment Land Supply position statement [RDC]	Employment Floorspace	2019/20	2020/21	Change		✘	↑	
											Yearly			Since 2011
					Employment growth in Rother, by sector.		Employment by industry UK SIC(2007), 2015-2020 [ESiF]	Employment Industries	2019	2020	Change		◇	↓
											Yearly	Since 2011		
								Agri, fishing, mining, utilities	1,750	1,750	0	250		
								Manufacturing	1,750	1,500	-250	0		
							Construction	2,000	2,250	250	500			
							Wholesale, retail trade, vehicle	4,500	4,000	-500	-500			
							Transport and storage	700	700	0	-100			
							Accommodation, food service	4,000	3,500	-500	-500			
						Information, communications	500	500	0	0				
						Finance, insurance, property	2,500	3,000	500	500				
						Professional, science, tech	2,000	1,750	-250	0				
						Administrative and support	1,500	1,500	0	250				
						Public admin, edu, health	8,000	8,000	0	0				
						Arts, entertainment, recreation	500	600	100	0				
						Other service activities	900	800	-100	-100				
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.		2021 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	Dwelling Completions	2019/20	2020/21	Change		✘	↑		
										Yearly			Since 2011	
			Net employment floorspace completed in Battle and Rye.		2021 Employment Land Supply position statement [RDC]	Employment Floorspace	2019/20	2020/21	Change		◇	↑		
									Yearly	Since 2011				
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)	Provide affordable housing in accordance with Policy LHN2.	Net housing completions in rural areas.		2021 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	Dwelling Completions	2019/20	2020/21	Change		◇	↓		
										Yearly			Since 2011	
		OSS3		Gross affordable housing completions in rural areas.		2021 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	Affordable Housing (Gross)	2019/20	2020/21	Change		✓	↑	
										Yearly	Since 2011			
			Population demographics mix in rural areas.		Small area population estimates, 2015-2020 - Rural Areas [ESiF]	Demographics	2019	2020	Change		◇	↓		
									Yearly	Since 2011				
						0-15	15.3%	15.2%	-0.2%	-1.3%				
						16-29	11.5%	11.6%	0.1%	0.0%				
						30-44	11.9%	11.9%	0.1%	-2.5%				
						45-64	30.8%	30.5%	-0.3%	-1.9%				
						65+	30.5%	29.4%	-1.1%	4.3%				
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	D2 Floorspace	2019/20	2020/21	Change		✘	↓		
									Yearly	Since 2011				
						Rother	626	-488	-1,114	-2,452				

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.	2021 Employment Land Supply position statement [RDC]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Employment Floorspace</th> <th rowspan="2">2019/20</th> <th rowspan="2">2020/21</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bexhill</td> <td>-1,963</td> <td>114</td> <td>2,077</td> <td>-755</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Employment Floorspace	2019/20	2020/21	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Bexhill	-1,963	114	2,077	-755	x	↑																																													
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				Yearly	Since 2011																																																												
	Bexhill	-1,963	114	2,077	-755																																																												
	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	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Wards</th> <th rowspan="2">2019/20</th> <th rowspan="2">2020/21</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Central</td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>-1</td><td>153</td></tr> <tr><td>Collington</td><td>5</td><td>1</td><td>-4</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>Kewhurst</td><td>21</td><td>0</td><td>-21</td><td>66</td></tr> <tr><td>Old Town</td><td>3</td><td>2</td><td>-1</td><td>51</td></tr> <tr><td>Sackville</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>93</td></tr> <tr><td>Sidley</td><td>1</td><td>20</td><td>19</td><td>125</td></tr> <tr><td>St Marks</td><td>74</td><td>38</td><td>-36</td><td>218</td></tr> <tr><td>St Michaels</td><td>34</td><td>25</td><td>-9</td><td>206</td></tr> <tr><td>St Stephens</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>Total</td><td>144</td><td>95</td><td>-49</td><td>946</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Wards	2019/20	2020/21	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Central	5	4	-1	153	Collington	5	1	-4	24	Kewhurst	21	0	-21	66	Old Town	3	2	-1	51	Sackville	1	4	3	93	Sidley	1	20	19	125	St Marks	74	38	-36	218	St Michaels	34	25	-9	206	St Stephens	0	1	1	10	Total	144	95	-49	946	✓	↓
	Wards	2019/20	2020/21	Change																																																													
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	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, 2015-2020 - Bexhill [ESiF]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Demographics</th> <th rowspan="2">2019</th> <th rowspan="2">2020</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>16-29</td> <td>12.04%</td> <td>11.98%</td> <td>-0.06%</td> <td>-0.49%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Demographics	2019	2020	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	16-29	12.04%	11.98%	-0.06%	-0.49%	♦	↓																																														
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To improve the quality and character of the built environment, promote its heritage and a clean, safe image for the town;	BX1	Reduce crime rates.	Recorded crime rates in Rother.	Police recorded crime and outcomes open data tables [GOV]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Crime (Offences/1,000 Pop.)</th> <th rowspan="2">2019/20</th> <th rowspan="2">2020/21</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rother</td> <td>63.4</td> <td>52.8</td> <td>-16.7%</td> <td>25.5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Crime (Offences/1,000 Pop.)	2019/20	2020/21	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Rother	63.4	52.8	-16.7%	25.5%	x	↑																																														
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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]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Participation in Sport</th> <th rowspan="2">2018/19</th> <th rowspan="2">2019/20</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2013</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Adults (16+)</td> <td>79.2%</td> <td>76.0%</td> <td>-3.2%</td> <td>-1.5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Participation in Sport	2018/19	2019/20	Change		Yearly	Since 2013	Adults (16+)	79.2%	76.0%	-3.2%	-1.5%	x	↓																																														
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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	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Vacant Shops</th> <th rowspan="2">2019</th> <th rowspan="2">2021</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bexhill Town Centre</td> <td>10.7%</td> <td>7.4%</td> <td>-3.3%</td> <td>-11.8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Vacant Shops	2019	2021	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Bexhill Town Centre	10.7%	7.4%	-3.3%	-11.8%	✓	↑																																														
Vacant Shops	2019	2021	Change																																																														
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	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	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Town Centre Uses</th> <th rowspan="2">2019/20</th> <th rowspan="2">2020/21</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bexhill</td> <td>-215</td> <td>-103</td> <td>112</td> <td>-4,640</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Town Centre Uses	2019/20	2020/21	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Bexhill	-215	-103	112	-4,640	x	↑																																														
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Bexhill	-215	-103	112	-4,640																																																													
	BX1 (iv)	Increase median earnings in Bexhill.	Median gross annual workplace-based earnings in Rother	Median gross annual workplace-based earnings - Rother [ONS]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Median Earnings</th> <th rowspan="2">2019</th> <th rowspan="2">2020</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Annual</td> <td>£23,567</td> <td>£24,306</td> <td>3.1%</td> <td>13.6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Median Earnings	2019	2020	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Annual	£23,567	£24,306	3.1%	13.6%	✓	↑																																														
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To focus on meeting socio-economic needs within more deprived areas of the town;		Reduce indices of deprivation in the most vulnerable wards.	Indices of Multiple Deprivation.	ID 2019, Index of Multiple Deprivation - Summary measures [ESiF] ID 2015, Index of Multiple Deprivation - Summary measures [ESiF]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Indexes of Multiple Deprivation</th> <th rowspan="2">2015</th> <th rowspan="2">2019</th> <th rowspan="2">Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>IMD</td><td>18.55</td><td>19.77</td><td>1.22</td></tr> <tr><td>Income</td><td>0.13</td><td>0.11</td><td>-0.02</td></tr> <tr><td>Employment</td><td>0.12</td><td>0.10</td><td>-0.02</td></tr> <tr><td>Education, skills and training</td><td>21.87</td><td>19.53</td><td>-2.34</td></tr> <tr><td>Health deprivation and disability</td><td>-0.25</td><td>-0.08</td><td>0.17</td></tr> <tr><td>Barriers to housing and services</td><td>23.08</td><td>26.62</td><td>3.54</td></tr> <tr><td>Crime</td><td>-0.51</td><td>-0.42</td><td>0.09</td></tr> <tr><td>Living environment</td><td>20.75</td><td>22.97</td><td>2.22</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Indexes of Multiple Deprivation	2015	2019	Change	IMD	18.55	19.77	1.22	Income	0.13	0.11	-0.02	Employment	0.12	0.10	-0.02	Education, skills and training	21.87	19.53	-2.34	Health deprivation and disability	-0.25	-0.08	0.17	Barriers to housing and services	23.08	26.62	3.54	Crime	-0.51	-0.42	0.09	Living environment	20.75	22.97	2.22	x	↓																						
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Living environment	20.75	22.97	2.22																																																														
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.	2021 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Dwelling Completions</th> <th rowspan="2">2019/20</th> <th rowspan="2">2020/21</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bexhill</td> <td>144</td> <td>95</td> <td>-49</td> <td>946</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Dwelling Completions	2019/20	2020/21	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Bexhill	144	95	-49	946	x	↓																																														
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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.	2021 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Dwelling Completions</th> <th rowspan="2">2019/20</th> <th rowspan="2">2020/21</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hastings Fringes</td> <td>17</td> <td>0</td> <td>-17</td> <td>85</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Dwelling Completions	2019/20	2020/21	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Hastings Fringes	17	0	-17	85		
			Dwelling Completions	2019/20	2020/21	Change														
Yearly	Since 2011																			
Hastings Fringes	17	0	-17	85																
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.	2021 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]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Access to Town Centres</th> <th rowspan="2">2017</th> <th rowspan="2">2019</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2014</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rye</td> <td>100.0%</td> <td>92.6%</td> <td>-7.4%</td> <td>-7.4%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Access to Town Centres	2017	2019	Change		Yearly	Since 2014	Rye	100.0%	92.6%	-7.4%	-7.4%	
	Access to Town Centres	2017	2019	Change															
				Yearly	Since 2014														
	Rye	100.0%	92.6%	-7.4%	-7.4%														
	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.													
				Travel to work mode.	Estimates of station usage [ORR]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Station Usage</th> <th rowspan="2">2019/20</th> <th rowspan="2">2020/21</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2013</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rye</td> <td>474,036</td> <td>152,844</td> <td>-68.2%</td> <td>-64.2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Station Usage	2019/20	2020/21	Change		Yearly	Since 2013	Rye	474,036	152,844	-68.2%	-64.2%	
	Station Usage	2019/20	2020/21	Change															
Yearly				Since 2013															
Rye	474,036	152,844	-68.2%	-64.2%															
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.	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.														
		Provide 355 dwellings in Rye between 2011 and 2028.	Net housing completions in Rye.	2021 Employment Land Supply position statement [RDC]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Employment Floorspace</th> <th rowspan="2">2019/20</th> <th rowspan="2">2020/21</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rye</td> <td>206</td> <td>580</td> <td>374</td> <td>13,876</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Employment Floorspace	2019/20	2020/21	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Rye	206	580	374	13,876		
Employment Floorspace	2019/20	2020/21	Change																
			Yearly	Since 2011															
Rye	206	580	374	13,876															
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 housing completions in Rye.	2021 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Dwelling Completions</th> <th rowspan="2">2019/20</th> <th rowspan="2">2020/21</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rye</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>233</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Dwelling Completions	2019/20	2020/21	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Rye	0	1	1	233		
Dwelling Completions	2019/20	2020/21	Change																
			Yearly	Since 2011															
Rye	0	1	1	233															
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	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">A1 Completions</th> <th rowspan="2">2019/20</th> <th rowspan="2">2020/21</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rye</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>367</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	A1 Completions	2019/20	2020/21	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Rye	0	0	0	367		
A1 Completions	2019/20	2020/21	Change																
			Yearly	Since 2011															
Rye	0	0	0	367															
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	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">D1/D2 Completions</th> <th rowspan="2">2019/20</th> <th rowspan="2">2020/21</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rye</td> <td>29</td> <td>502</td> <td>473</td> <td>1,184</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	D1/D2 Completions	2019/20	2020/21	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Rye	29	502	473	1,184		
D1/D2 Completions	2019/20	2020/21	Change																
			Yearly	Since 2011															
Rye	29	502	473	1,184															

Rye & Rye Harbour																															
Strategic Objective (Aim)	Core Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Target	Indicator	Source	Comments	Performance	Trend																							
	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	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Policy Success at Appeal</th> <th colspan="2">2019/20</th> <th colspan="2">2020/21</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Allowed</th> <th>Success</th> <th>Allowed</th> <th>Success</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EN3</td> <td>11</td> <td>62.1%</td> <td>4</td> <td>50.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Policy Success at Appeal	2019/20		2020/21		Allowed	Success	Allowed	Success	EN3	11	62.1%	4	50.0%	✓	↓									
	Policy Success at Appeal	2019/20		2020/21																											
		Allowed	Success	Allowed	Success																										
EN3	11	62.1%	4	50.0%																											
To protect and sensitively manage the high quality ecological and landscape resources;	RY1 (iii)	All SSSIs to reach favourable condition.	Condition of designated SSSIs in Rother.	Condition of SSSI Units in East Sussex [Natural England]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">SSSI Unit Condition</th> <th>2020</th> <th>2021</th> <th>Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Favourable</td> <td>63.3%</td> <td>54.2%</td> <td>-9.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfavourable recovering</td> <td>32.5%</td> <td>29.2%</td> <td>-3.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfavourable no change</td> <td>1.7%</td> <td>2.5%</td> <td>0.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfavourable declining</td> <td>1.7%</td> <td>13.3%</td> <td>11.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Part destroyed</td> <td>0.8%</td> <td>0.8%</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SSSI Unit Condition	2020	2021	Change	Favourable	63.3%	54.2%	-9.1%	Unfavourable recovering	32.5%	29.2%	-3.3%	Unfavourable no change	1.7%	2.5%	0.8%	Unfavourable declining	1.7%	13.3%	11.6%	Part destroyed	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	✗	↓
SSSI Unit Condition	2020	2021	Change																												
	Favourable	63.3%	54.2%	-9.1%																											
Unfavourable recovering	32.5%	29.2%	-3.3%																												
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Unfavourable declining	1.7%	13.3%	11.6%																												
Part destroyed	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%																												
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 2020/21 there were no permissions granted contrary to EA advice.	✓	○																								

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 Battle 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]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Access to Town Centres</th> <th rowspan="2">2017</th> <th rowspan="2">2019</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2014</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Battle</td> <td>78.7%</td> <td>72.7%</td> <td>-6.1%</td> <td>-6.1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Access to Town Centres	2017	2019	Change		Yearly	Since 2014	Battle	78.7%	72.7%	-6.1%	-6.1%	◇	↓	
	Access to Town Centres	2017	2019	Change																	
				Yearly	Since 2014																
	Battle	78.7%	72.7%	-6.1%	-6.1%																
	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.	New business registration rate, 2011-2020 - Rother [ESiF]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">New Business Reg. Rate</th> <th rowspan="2">2019</th> <th rowspan="2">2020</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rother</td> <td>47.8</td> <td>44.4</td> <td>-3.4</td> <td>-2.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	New Business Reg. Rate	2019	2020	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Rother	47.8	44.4	-3.4	-2.7	◇	↓	
			New Business Reg. Rate	2019	2020	Change															
	Yearly	Since 2011																			
	Rother	47.8	44.4	-3.4	-2.7																
		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	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Town Centre Uses</th> <th rowspan="2">2019/20</th> <th rowspan="2">2020/21</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Battle</td> <td>0</td> <td>-511</td> <td>-511</td> <td>-345</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Town Centre Uses	2019/20	2020/21	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Battle	0	-511	-511	-345	✗	↓		
Town Centre Uses	2019/20	2020/21	Change																		
			Yearly	Since 2011																	
Battle	0	-511	-511	-345																	
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.	2021 Employment Land Supply position statement [RDC]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Employment Floorspace</th> <th rowspan="2">2019/20</th> <th rowspan="2">2020/21</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Battle</td> <td>0</td> <td>-120</td> <td>-120</td> <td>-154</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Employment Floorspace	2019/20	2020/21	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Battle	0	-120	-120	-154	✗	↓		
Employment Floorspace	2019/20	2020/21	Change																		
			Yearly	Since 2011																	
Battle	0	-120	-120	-154																	
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	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">D2 Completions</th> <th rowspan="2">2019/20</th> <th rowspan="2">2020/21</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Battle</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>-169</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	D2 Completions	2019/20	2020/21	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Battle	0	0	0	-169	✗	○		
D2 Completions	2019/20	2020/21	Change																		
			Yearly	Since 2011																	
Battle	0	0	0	-169																	
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	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Policy Success at Appeal</th> <th colspan="2">2019/20</th> <th colspan="2">2020/21</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Allowed</th> <th>Success</th> <th>Allowed</th> <th>Success</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EN3</td> <td>11</td> <td>62.1%</td> <td>4</td> <td>50.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Policy Success at Appeal	2019/20		2020/21		Allowed	Success	Allowed	Success	EN3	11	62.1%	4	50.0%	✓	↓
Policy Success at Appeal	2019/20		2020/21																		
	Allowed	Success	Allowed	Success																	
EN3	11	62.1%	4	50.0%																	
To make an appropriate contribution towards meeting local housing needs	BA1 (iii), including RDLF Policies BT2 and BT3	Provide at least 35% affordable housing on sites of 10 or more dwellings.	Net housing completions in Battle.	2021 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Dwelling Completions</th> <th rowspan="2">2019/20</th> <th rowspan="2">2020/21</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Battle</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> <td>1</td> <td>45</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Dwelling Completions	2019/20	2020/21	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Battle	5	6	1	45	✗	↑		
			Dwelling Completions	2019/20	2020/21				Change												
Yearly	Since 2011																				
Battle	5	6	1	45																	
		Gross affordable housing completions in Battle.	2021 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Affordable Housing (Gross)</th> <th rowspan="2">2019/20</th> <th rowspan="2">2020/21</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Battle</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Affordable Housing (Gross)	2019/20	2020/21	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Battle	0	0	0	15	◇	○			
Affordable Housing (Gross)	2019/20	2020/21	Change																		
			Yearly	Since 2011																	
Battle	0	0	0	15																	

Battle												
Strategic Objective (Aim)	Core Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Target	Indicator	Source	Comments				Performance	Trend	
			Reduce the number of households on the Housing Register.	Number of households on the Housing Register.	RDC	Housing Register	2020	2021	Change		♦	↑
						Rother	1,705	1,821	Yearly	Since 2011		
									116	-91		

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 the proportions set out in the Core Strategy.	Proportion of housing development in villages compared to urban areas.	2021 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	Dwelling Distribution	2019/20	2020/21	Change	Target	Diff.	♦	↓	
			Provide 1,670 dwellings in rural areas between 2011 and 2028.	Net housing completions in rural areas.	2021 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	Dwelling Completions	2019/20	2020/21	Change				✗	↓
							Rural	33.9%	34.6%	0.7%	29.3%	5.3%		
							Rural	81	73	-8	692			
	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	Policy Success at Appeal	2019/20		2020/21			✓	↓	
							EN3	Allowed	Success	Allowed	Success			
								11	62.1%	4	50.0%			
	To support sustainable local employment opportunities and the economic viability of rural communities;	RA1 (ii) RA2 (ii) RA3	Increase the number of business starts ups in rural areas.	Number of business starts ups in rural areas.	New business registration rate, 2011-2020 - Rother [ESiF]	New Business Reg. Rate	2019	2020	Change			♦	↓	
							Rother	47.8	44.4	-3.4	-2.7			
				Increase % of residents with internet connection.	Number of people in East Sussex, aged 16+, who have used the internet within the last 3 months.	Internet users [ONS]	Internet Users	2019	2020	Change		✓	↓	
						Adults (16+)	93.7%	91.8%	-2.0%	14.3%				
	RA1 RA2 (i, ii)	Increase public participation in planning.	Number of Neighbourhood Plans underway.	RDC	Neighbourhood Plans	Stage				✓	↑			
						Battle	Reg. 16							
						Burwash	Reg. 16							
						Crowhurst	Made							
						Etchingham	In Progress							
						Fairlight	Abandoned							
						Hurst Green	In Progress							
						Peasmarsh	In Progress							
						Rye	Made							
						Salehurst and Robertsbridge	Made							
						Sedlescombe	Made							
						Ticehurst	Made							
	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	Affordable Housing (Gross)	2019/20	2020/21	Change			✓	↑		
						Rural	34	40	6	245				
	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 Employment Centres, Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, Further Education, GPs, Hospitals, Food Stores and Town Centres	Journey times to key services by lower super output area [GOV]	Rural Areas	2017	2019	Change			♦	↓
						Employment Centres	87.4%	90.0%	2.6%	3.5%				
						Primary Schools	94.0%	96.4%	2.4%	2.1%				
						Secondary Schools	75.1%	73.8%	-1.3%	4.3%				
						Further Education	43.5%	20.9%	-22.6%	-22.9%				
						GPs	88.0%	87.2%	-0.8%	-5.2%				
						Hospitals	13.7%	12.2%	-1.5%	4.9%				
						Food Stores	91.8%	100.0%	8.2%	8.8%				
						Town Centres	49.6%	53.7%	4.1%	-0.7%				

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	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Policy Success at Appeal</th> <th colspan="2">2019/20</th> <th colspan="2">2020/21</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Allowed</th> <th>Success</th> <th>Allowed</th> <th>Success</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RA2/RA3</td> <td>5</td> <td>83.3%</td> <td>1</td> <td>88.9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Policy Success at Appeal	2019/20		2020/21		Allowed	Success	Allowed	Success	RA2/RA3	5	83.3%	1	88.9%	✓	↑									
	Policy Success at Appeal	2019/20		2020/21																											
		Allowed	Success	Allowed	Success																										
	RA2/RA3	5	83.3%	1	88.9%																										
	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	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Policy Success at Appeal</th> <th colspan="2">2019/20</th> <th colspan="2">2020/21</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Allowed</th> <th>Success</th> <th>Allowed</th> <th>Success</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EN1</td> <td>7</td> <td>78.1%</td> <td>2</td> <td>81.8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Policy Success at Appeal	2019/20		2020/21		Allowed	Success	Allowed	Success	EN1	7	78.1%	2	81.8%	✓	↑									
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To support agriculture and foster other land-based industries;	RA2 RA3 RA4	Maintain or increase the % of people in farming or land-based industries in rural areas.	% of people employed in farming and land-based industries in rural areas.	Employment by industry UK SIC(2007), 2015-2020 [ESiF]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Employment Industry</th> <th rowspan="2">2019</th> <th rowspan="2">2020</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agriculture, etc</td> <td>5.7%</td> <td>5.9%</td> <td>0.1%</td> <td>0.8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Employment Industry	2019	2020	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Agriculture, etc	5.7%	5.9%	0.1%	0.8%	✓	↑												
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Affordable Housing (Gross)	2019/20	2020/21	Change																												
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Rural	34	40	6	245																											
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]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">SSSI Unit Condition</th> <th rowspan="2">2020</th> <th rowspan="2">2021</th> <th rowspan="2">Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Favourable</td> <td>63.3%</td> <td>54.2%</td> <td>-9.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfavourable recovering</td> <td>32.5%</td> <td>29.2%</td> <td>-3.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfavourable no change</td> <td>1.7%</td> <td>2.5%</td> <td>0.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfavourable declining</td> <td>1.7%</td> <td>13.3%</td> <td>11.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Part destroyed</td> <td>0.8%</td> <td>0.8%</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SSSI Unit Condition	2020	2021	Change	Favourable	63.3%	54.2%	-9.1%	Unfavourable recovering	32.5%	29.2%	-3.3%	Unfavourable no change	1.7%	2.5%	0.8%	Unfavourable declining	1.7%	13.3%	11.6%	Part destroyed	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	✗	↓
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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 2019 [GOV]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Emissions</th> <th rowspan="2">2018</th> <th rowspan="2">2019</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Per Capita (t)</td> <td>4.3</td> <td>4.0</td> <td>-0.3</td> <td>-1.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Updated data not yet available.	Emissions	2018	2019	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Per Capita (t)	4.3	4.0	-0.3	-1.4	✓	↑		
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To maintain an adequate, safe water supply, use water resources efficiently, and avoid their pollution.	SRM2 (i)	Increase the length of rivers and canals which are of high quality and good quality in Rother.	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.	?	○														
		Improve bathing water quality at beaches in Rother.	Bathing water quality at beaches in Rother.	Bathing water quality, 2016-2019 [Environment Agency]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Bathing Water Quality</th> <th colspan="2">Classification</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bexhill</td> <td>Sufficient</td> <td>Sufficient</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Camber</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Excellent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Norman's Bay</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Winchelsea</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Excellent</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Bathing Water Quality	Classification		2018	2019	Bexhill	Sufficient	Sufficient	Camber	Excellent	Excellent	Norman's Bay	Good	Good	Winchelsea	Excellent	Excellent
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'To continue to support, and further	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	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">C2, D1 & D2 Floorspace</th> <th rowspan="2">2019/20</th> <th rowspan="2">2020/21</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rother</td> <td>5,700</td> <td>-356</td> <td>-6,056</td> <td>8,275</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	C2, D1 & D2 Floorspace	2019/20	2020/21	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Rother	5,700	-356	-6,056	8,275	✓	↓
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develop, vibrant, safe, balanced and inclusive communities'.	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)	Participation in Sport	2018/19	2019/20	Change		✗	↓			
						Adults (16+)	79.2%	76.0%	Yearly	Since 2013					
	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	C2, D1 & D2 Floorspace	2019/20	2020/21	Change		✓	↓			
				% 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)	Access to Town Centres	2017	2019	Change		♦	↓			
						Rother			Yearly	Since 2014					
	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.	2021 Housing Land Supply position statement (RDC)	Dwelling Completions	2019/20	2020/21	Change		✗	↓			
							Net employment floorspace completed in Rother.	2021 Employment Land Supply position statement (RDC)	Employment Floorspace	2019/20	2020/21	Change		✗	↓
							Net additional floorspace completed for town centre uses (A1, A2, B1a & D2) in Rother.	RDC	Town Centre Uses	2019/20	2020/21	Change		✗	↓
						Rother			Yearly	Since 2011					
				% 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET).	ESCC RPA Dashboard	16yrs & 17yrs NEET	Mar 2020	Mar 2021	Change		✓	↑			
						Rother			Yearly	Since 2013					
	To maintain low crime levels and improve the feeling of safety.	CO6	Reduce crime rates.	Recorded crime rates in Rother.	Police recorded crime and outcomes open data tables (GOV)	Crime (Offences/1,000 Pop.)	2019/20	2020/21	Change		✗	↑			
						Rother			Yearly	Since 2011					

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.	2021 Housing Land Supply position statement (RDC)	Dwelling Completions	2019/20	2020/21	Change		✗	↓	
					Net additional dwellings in previous years, for the reporting year and in future years.	2021 Housing Land Supply position statement (RDC)	Details of past completions and future projections are available in the appendices of the 2021 Housing Land Supply position statement.						✗
				Additional pitches (Gypsy & Traveller) since 2011.	RDC	G&T Pitches Approved		2020/21	Since 2011		✓	↑	
						Rother			6	12			
	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	Older people achieving independence	2019/20	2020/21	Change		✓	↑	
						East Sussex			88.4%	89.2%	0.8%	-0.6%	
				Net housing completions in Rother.	2021 Housing Land Supply position statement (RDC)	Dwelling Completions	2019/20	2020/21	Change		✗	↓	
						Rother							

Housing															
Strategic Objective (Aim)	Core Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Target	Indicator	Source	Comments				Performance	Trend				
	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.	2021 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	Affordable Housing (Gross)	2019/20	2020/21	Change		✓	↓			
								Yearly	Since 2011						
	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.	Lower quartile property price to earnings ratio in Rother.	Lower quartile affordability ratios, 2011-2020 - Rother [ESiF]	Lower Quartile Affordable Ratio (Workplace-based)	2019/20	2020/21	Change		✗	↑			
								Yearly	Since 2011						
	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.	Average house prices in Rother.	Average (mean) house prices, 2011-2020 - Rother [ESiF]	Mean House Prices	2019/20	2020/21	Change		✗	↓			
								Yearly	Since 2011						
				Gross affordable housing completions in Rother, by type.	2021 Housing Land Supply position statement [RDC]	Affordable Housing (Gross)	2019/20	2020/21	Change		✓	↓			
								Yearly	Since 2011						
				Number of long term empty homes in Rother.	Table 615: Vacant dwellings by local authority [GOV]	Long-term Vacant Dwellings	2019	2020	Change		✓	↑			
								Yearly	Since 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]	Pupils achieving the English Baccalaureate	2019/20	2020/21	Change		✓	↑		
	To increase skill levels;	EC1 (i, ii, iii, viii) EC5	Increase the % of students aged 16+ in full time education.	% 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET).	ESCC RPA Dashboard	16yrs & 17yrs NEET	Mar 2020	Mar 2021	Change		✓	↑		
										Yearly	Since 2013			
				Reduce the % of working age people with no qualifications.	% of working age people with no qualifications.	Qualifications of working age population, 2011-2020 - Rother [ESiF]	Working Age Population	2019	2020	Change		✓	↓	
											Yearly	Since 2011		
			Increase employment floorspace.	% of people employed in knowledge-based industries.	Employment by industry UK SIC(2007), 2015-2020 - Rother [ESiF]	Employment Industry	2019	2020	Change		✖	↓		
										Yearly	Since 2011			
			Reduce the long term unemployment rate in Rother.	Net employment floorspace completed in Rother, by type.	2021 Employment Land Supply position statement [RDC]	Employment Floorspace	2019/20	2020/21	Change		✗	↓		
										Yearly	Since 2011			
				Unemployment rate in Rother.	Unemployment estimates, 2011-2021 - Rother [ESiF]	Unemployment Estimate	2019/20	2020/21	Change		✓	↓		

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	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.	2021 Employment Land Supply position statement [RDC]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Employment Floorspace</th> <th rowspan="2">2019/20</th> <th rowspan="2">2020/21</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rother</td> <td>4,312</td> <td>250</td> <td>-4,062</td> <td>23,323</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Employment Floorspace	2019/20	2020/21	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Rother	4,312	250	-4,062	23,323	✗	⬇️																																																											
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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, 2011-2021 - Rother [ESiF]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Median Earnings</th> <th rowspan="2">2020</th> <th rowspan="2">2021</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Weekly</td> <td>£526</td> <td>£580</td> <td>10.3%</td> <td>23.4%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Median Earnings	2020	2021	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Weekly	£526	£580	10.3%	23.4%	✓	⬆️																																																												
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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), 2015-2020 [ESiF]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Employment Industry</th> <th rowspan="2">2019</th> <th rowspan="2">2020</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Agri, fishing, mining, utilities</td><td>1,750</td><td>1,750</td><td>0</td><td>250</td></tr> <tr><td>Manufacturing</td><td>1,750</td><td>1,500</td><td>-250</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Construction</td><td>2,000</td><td>2,250</td><td>250</td><td>500</td></tr> <tr><td>Wholesale, retail trade, vehicle</td><td>4,500</td><td>4,000</td><td>-500</td><td>-500</td></tr> <tr><td>Transport and storage</td><td>700</td><td>700</td><td>0</td><td>-100</td></tr> <tr><td>Accommodation, food service</td><td>4,000</td><td>3,500</td><td>-500</td><td>-500</td></tr> <tr><td>Information, communications</td><td>500</td><td>500</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Finance, insurance, property</td><td>2,500</td><td>3,000</td><td>500</td><td>500</td></tr> <tr><td>Professional, science, tech</td><td>2,000</td><td>1,750</td><td>-250</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Administrative and support</td><td>1,500</td><td>1,500</td><td>0</td><td>250</td></tr> <tr><td>Public admin, edu, health</td><td>8,000</td><td>8,000</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Arts, entertainment, recreation</td><td>500</td><td>600</td><td>100</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Other service activities</td><td>900</td><td>800</td><td>-100</td><td>-100</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Employment Industry	2019	2020	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Agri, fishing, mining, utilities	1,750	1,750	0	250	Manufacturing	1,750	1,500	-250	0	Construction	2,000	2,250	250	500	Wholesale, retail trade, vehicle	4,500	4,000	-500	-500	Transport and storage	700	700	0	-100	Accommodation, food service	4,000	3,500	-500	-500	Information, communications	500	500	0	0	Finance, insurance, property	2,500	3,000	500	500	Professional, science, tech	2,000	1,750	-250	0	Administrative and support	1,500	1,500	0	250	Public admin, edu, health	8,000	8,000	0	0	Arts, entertainment, recreation	500	600	100	0	Other service activities	900	800	-100	-100	⬜	⬇️
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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]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Internet Users</th> <th rowspan="2">2019</th> <th rowspan="2">2020</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2013</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Adults (16+)</td> <td>93.7%</td> <td>91.8%</td> <td>-2.0%</td> <td>14.3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Internet Users	2019	2020	Change		Yearly	Since 2013	Adults (16+)	93.7%	91.8%	-2.0%	14.3%	✓	⬇️																																																												
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'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]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">SSSI Unit Condition</th> <th rowspan="2">2020</th> <th rowspan="2">2021</th> <th rowspan="2">Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Favourable</td> <td>63.3%</td> <td>54.2%</td> <td>-9.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfavourable recovering</td> <td>32.5%</td> <td>29.2%</td> <td>-3.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfavourable no change</td> <td>1.7%</td> <td>2.5%</td> <td>0.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unfavourable declining</td> <td>1.7%</td> <td>13.3%</td> <td>11.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Part destroyed</td> <td>0.8%</td> <td>0.8%</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SSSI Unit Condition	2020	2021	Change	Favourable	63.3%	54.2%	-9.1%	Unfavourable recovering	32.5%	29.2%	-3.3%	Unfavourable no change	1.7%	2.5%	0.8%	Unfavourable declining	1.7%	13.3%	11.6%	Part destroyed	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	✗	⬇️
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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 2021 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 2020.	✓	⬆️																											
100%	Support of Policy EN1: Landscape Stewardship (AONB) at appeal.	RDC	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Policy Success at Appeal</th> <th colspan="2">2019/20</th> <th colspan="2">2020/21</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Allowed</th> <th>Success</th> <th>Allowed</th> <th>Success</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EN1</td> <td>7</td> <td>78.1%</td> <td>2</td> <td>81.8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Policy Success at Appeal	2019/20		2020/21		Allowed	Success	Allowed	Success	EN1	7	78.1%	2	81.8%	✓	⬆️													
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	To place strong emphasis on design quality in all development;	EN2 EN3 EN4	100%	Support of Policy EN3: Design Quality at appeal.	RDC	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Policy Success at Appeal</th> <th colspan="2">2019/20</th> <th colspan="2">2020/21</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Allowed</th> <th>Success</th> <th>Allowed</th> <th>Success</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EN3</td> <td>11</td> <td>62.1%</td> <td>4</td> <td>50.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Policy Success at Appeal	2019/20		2020/21		Allowed	Success	Allowed	Success	EN3	11	62.1%	4	50.0%	✓	⬇️
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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 2020/21 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 Employment Centres, Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, Further Education, GPs, Hospitals, Food Stores and Town Centres	Journey times to key services by lower super output area [GOV]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Rother</th> <th rowspan="2">2017</th> <th rowspan="2">2019</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2014</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Employment Centres</td> <td>94.6%</td> <td>95.8%</td> <td>1.1%</td> <td>1.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>97.4%</td> <td>98.5%</td> <td>1.1%</td> <td>1.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary Schools</td> <td>87.0%</td> <td>85.8%</td> <td>-1.2%</td> <td>0.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Further Education</td> <td>62.9%</td> <td>46.3%</td> <td>-16.6%</td> <td>-18.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GPs</td> <td>95.3%</td> <td>95.0%</td> <td>-0.3%</td> <td>-2.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hospitals</td> <td>52.6%</td> <td>8.4%</td> <td>-44.2%</td> <td>-42.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food Stores</td> <td>96.8%</td> <td>100.0%</td> <td>3.2%</td> <td>3.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Town Centres</td> <td>80.2%</td> <td>81.8%</td> <td>1.6%</td> <td>-0.3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Rother	2017	2019	Change		Yearly	Since 2014	Employment Centres	94.6%	95.8%	1.1%	1.6%	Primary Schools	97.4%	98.5%	1.1%	1.1%	Secondary Schools	87.0%	85.8%	-1.2%	0.8%	Further Education	62.9%	46.3%	-16.6%	-18.5%	GPs	95.3%	95.0%	-0.3%	-2.0%	Hospitals	52.6%	8.4%	-44.2%	-42.6%	Food Stores	96.8%	100.0%	3.2%	3.5%	Town Centres	80.2%	81.8%	1.6%	-0.3%	⬇️	⬇️
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		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.	⬇️	⦿																																																
Maximise transport choice and otherwise provide for efficient and safe movement, in both urban and rural areas;	TR1 (iii – iv) TR3 (ii)	Improve road safety record in Rother.	Recorded road casualties in Rother.	Recorded road casualties, 2011-2020 - Rother [ESiF]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Road Casualties</th> <th rowspan="2">2019</th> <th rowspan="2">2020</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>396</td> <td>285</td> <td>-28.0%</td> <td>-2.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fatal</td> <td>5</td> <td>7</td> <td>40.0%</td> <td>0.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Serious</td> <td>84</td> <td>65</td> <td>-22.6%</td> <td>6.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Slight</td> <td>307</td> <td>213</td> <td>-30.6%</td> <td>-4.5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Road Casualties	2019	2020	Change		Yearly	Since 2011	Total	396	285	-28.0%	-2.1%	Fatal	5	7	40.0%	0.0%	Serious	84	65	-22.6%	6.6%	Slight	307	213	-30.6%	-4.5%	⬇️	⬆️																					
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		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.	Journey times to key services by lower super output area [GOV]	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Rother</th> <th rowspan="2">2017</th> <th rowspan="2">2019</th> <th colspan="2">Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yearly</th> <th>Since 2014</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Town Centres</td> <td>29.3%</td> <td>27.3%</td> <td>-2.0%</td> <td>-3.3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Rother	2017	2019	Change		Yearly	Since 2014	Town Centres	29.3%	27.3%	-2.0%	-3.3%	⬇️	⬇️																																				
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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	Details are provided in the Infrastructure Funding Statement ²⁰ .	⬇️	⦿	

²⁰ <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	Data/Commentary			Trend
NO2 levels (µg/m3) in AQMA meeting air quality objective standards (2020) Source: Rother Air Quality Report 2020 – Table B.1 (Average across all sites)	Improving	NO2 Mean Concentrations	2019	2020	Change
		Rother	23.7	20.5	-3.2
PM10 levels (µg/m3) in AQMA meeting air quality objective standards (2019) Source: Rother Air Quality Report 2020 – Table A.5	Improving	PM10 Mean Concentrations	2018	2019	Change
		Rother	21.4	20.5	-0.9

(2) Biodiversity						
Indicator	Result	Data/Commentary			Trends	
Condition summary of SSSI units Source: Biodiversity AMR Rother District 2021	Improve % of SSSI Units in Favourable or Recovering conditions	Declining	SSSI Unit Condition	2020	2021	Change
			Favourable	63.3%	54.2%	-9.1%
			Unfavourable recovering	32.5%	29.2%	-3.3%
			Unfavourable no change	1.7%	2.5%	0.8%
			Unfavourable declining	1.7%	13.3%	11.6%
Areas infringed by planning applications Source: Biodiversity AMR Rother District 2021	Minimise areas infringed by planning applications	Improving	Areas infringed by Planning Permissions	2019/20	2020/21	Change
			Ramsars	0.25	1.08	0.83
			Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	0.02	0.01	-0.01
			Special Protection Areas (SPA)	0.24	1.07	0.83
			Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	416.70	280.55	-136.15
			National Nature Reserves (NNR)	0.00	0.00	0.00
			Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	1.27	1.13	-0.14
Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)	1.27	2.90	1.63			
Woodland access (2017) Source: Woodland Trust	Accessible woods	No significant change	Accessible woods	2015	2017	Change
			% of population with access to a 2ha+ wood within 500m	22.1%	22.5%	0.4%
	Inaccessible woods	No significant change	Inaccessible woods	2015	2017	Change
			% extra population with access to a 2ha+ wood within 500m if existing woods opened	45.9%	45.6%	-0.3%
	Woodland creation	No significant change	Woodland creation	2015	2017	Change
			% of population requiring new woodland to be able to access a 2ha+ wood within 500m	32.0%	31.9%	-0.1%
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), % of local authority in AONB: Source: High Weald Management Plan	No change	82.60%	% of population requiring new woodland to be able to access a 20ha+ wood within 4km	2.5%	3.3%	0.8%

(2) Biodiversity							
Indicator	Result	Data/Commentary			Trends		
Biodiversity Action Plans – Infringement on habitats by planning applications Source: Biodiversity AMR Rother District 2021	Minimise habitats infringed by planning applications	Improving	Habitats infringed by Planning Applications			↑	
			Ancient woodland	26.65	55.52		28.87
			Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh	0.39	1.64		1.25
			Coastal saltmarsh	0.00	0.00		0.00
			Coastal sand dunes	0.00	0.08		0.08
			Coastal vegetated shingle	0.00	0.00		0.00
			Deciduous woodland	50.96	50.08		-0.88
			Ghyll woodland	5.65	9.74		4.09
			Intertidal chalk	0.00	0.00		0.00
			Intertidal mudflat	0.00	0.00		0.00
			Lowland calcareous grassland	0.00	0.00		0.00
			Lowland fen	0.00	0.00		0.00
			Lowland heathland	0.00	0.00		0.00
			Lowland meadow	0.00	0.00		0.00
			Maritime cliff and slope	0.00	0.00		0.00
			Reedbed	0.00	0.00		0.00
			Saline lagoon	0.00	0.00		0.00
Traditional orchard	3.62	0.13	-3.49				
Wood-pasture & parkland	54.14	10.26	-43.88				
Total	141.41	127.45	-13.96				

(3) Energy and Water Consumption																	
Indicator	Result	Data/Commentary			Trends												
Carbon Dioxide Emissions (Kt) (all sectors) (2019) Source: ESiF	Improving	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>CO2 Emissions</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rother</td> <td>409</td> <td>381</td> <td>-28</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			CO2 Emissions	2018	2019	Change	Rother	409	381	-28	↑				
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Domestic consumption, (2019) Source: ESiF	Declining	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Domestic Consumption (GWh)</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Electricity</td> <td>189.83</td> <td>189.90</td> <td>0.07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gas</td> <td>474.15</td> <td>478.31</td> <td>4.15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Domestic Consumption (GWh)	2018	2019	Change	Electricity	189.83	189.90	0.07	Gas	474.15	478.31	4.15	↓
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Industrial and commercial consumption, (2019) Source: ESiF	Improving	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Industrial and commercial consumption (GWh)</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Electricity</td> <td>167</td> <td>162</td> <td>-5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gas</td> <td>358</td> <td>277</td> <td>-81</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Industrial and commercial consumption (GWh)	2018	2019	Change	Electricity	167	162	-5	Gas	358	277	-81	↑
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The proportion of people who travel to work by car (2011 Census) Source: ESiF	Improving	Over a period of 10 years, the car as a mode of travel to work has decreased by 1% to 63.6%, from 64.6% in 2001.			↑												
Renewable energy generation (2020) Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy	Improving	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Renewable energy generation (MWh)</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> <th>Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Photovoltaics</td> <td>10,813.1</td> <td>11,538.5</td> <td>725.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Onshore Wind</td> <td>10.9</td> <td>13.6</td> <td>2.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Renewable energy generation (MWh)	2019	2020	Change	Photovoltaics	10,813.1	11,538.5	725.4	Onshore Wind	10.9	13.6	2.7	↑
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Daily domestic water use – litres a day per capita Source: The South East Water WRMP	Improving	In contrast with the current average of 150 litres per person per day, the South East Water WRMP (2020-80) states that the average was 172 litres per person per day as of 2011/12. More recent data not available.			↑												
Water company stress classification (2013) Source: Defra & EA	No change	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	Data/Commentary			Trends
Properties at risk from flooding (2014) Source: Environment Agency	8,301	In 2014 there were 8,301 at risk from flooding. Rother DC will explore how often this statistic can be updated.			○
Planning permissions granted contrary to advice by the EA (2020/21) Source: EA	0	In 2020/21 there were no permissions granted contrary to EA advice.			○
Redoubt Gardens to Cooden (2003)	14,000				

Properties at risk from tidal flooding Source: https://se-coastalgroup.org.uk/	Cooden to Cliff End (2004)	4,300	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.	
	Folkestone to Cliff End (2015)	20,000		
	TOTAL	38,300		




(5) Health and Wellbeing																																								
Indicator	Result	Data/Commentary			Trends																																			
Life expectancy at birth (2011-2020) Source: ESiF	No significant change	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Life expectancy at birth</th> <th>2017/19</th> <th>2018/20</th> <th>Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Females</td> <td>84.0</td> <td>84.3</td> <td>0.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Males</td> <td>80.6</td> <td>80.4</td> <td>-0.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td>82.30</td> <td>82.35</td> <td>0.05</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Life expectancy at birth	2017/19	2018/20	Change	Females	84.0	84.3	0.3	Males	80.6	80.4	-0.2	Average	82.30	82.35	0.05																						
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Average	82.30	82.35	0.05																																					
Standardised Mortality Ratio (2019) Source: ESiF	Declining	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Standardised mortality ratio</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rother</td> <td>86</td> <td>92</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>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.</p>	Standardised mortality ratio	2018	2019	Change	Rother	86	92	6																														
Standardised mortality ratio	2018	2019	Change																																					
Rother	86	92	6																																					
Residents with long term illness (2021) Source: ESiF	Declining	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Limiting long-term illness projections (dwelling-led)</th> <th>2021</th> <th>2022</th> <th>2023</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rother</td> <td>23.6</td> <td>23.8</td> <td>24.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Rate per 100 people. 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.</p>	Limiting long-term illness projections (dwelling-led)	2021	2022	2023	Rother	23.6	23.8	24.0																														
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Children Aged 4-5 classified as overweight or obese (2014-16) Source: ESiF	Declining	The latest figure for 2014/16 is 22.0%, an 8.4% increase from 2013/15. Long term picture shows gradual increase. More recent data not available.																																						
Children Aged 10-11 classified as overweight or obese (2014-16) Source: ESiF	Improving	The latest figure for 2014/16 is 31.0%, a 5.2% decrease from 2013/15. Long term picture shows no trend. More recent data not available.																																						
Levels of activity and inactivity, 16+ (Nov 2019/20) Source: Sport England	Declining	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Levels of activity and inactivity</th> <th>2018/19</th> <th>2019/20</th> <th>Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Active (150+ minutes a week)</td> <td>57.4%</td> <td>57.3%</td> <td>-0.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fairly Active (30-149 minutes a week)</td> <td>18.3%</td> <td>16.4%</td> <td>-1.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inactive (<30 minutes a week)</td> <td>24.3%</td> <td>26.3%</td> <td>2.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Levels of activity and inactivity	2018/19	2019/20	Change	Active (150+ minutes a week)	57.4%	57.3%	-0.1%	Fairly Active (30-149 minutes a week)	18.3%	16.4%	-1.9%	Inactive (<30 minutes a week)	24.3%	26.3%	2.0%																						
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Median and lower quartile affordability ratios, Workplace-based (2019) Source: ESiF	Median affordability ratio	Declining	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Affordability ratios</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> <th>Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Median</td> <td>12.31</td> <td>12.75</td> <td>0.44</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Affordability ratios	2019	2020	Change	Median	12.31	12.75	0.44																													
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Dwelling stock by tenure (2020) Source: ESiF	Improving	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Dwelling Stock</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> <th>Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Private Registered Provider</td> <td>4,401</td> <td>4,477</td> <td>76</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Private sector</td> <td>41,200</td> <td>41,370</td> <td>170</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Dwelling Stock	2019	2020	Change	Private Registered Provider	4,401	4,477	76	Private sector	41,200	41,370	170																										
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Access to services within 30 minutes of public transport / walking (2019)	Declining	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Rother</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2019</th> <th>Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Employment Centres</td> <td>94.6%</td> <td>95.8%</td> <td>1.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary Schools</td> <td>97.4%</td> <td>98.5%</td> <td>1.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary Schools</td> <td>87.0%</td> <td>85.8%</td> <td>-1.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Further Education</td> <td>62.9%</td> <td>46.3%</td> <td>-16.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GPs</td> <td>95.3%</td> <td>95.0%</td> <td>-0.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hospitals</td> <td>52.6%</td> <td>8.4%</td> <td>-44.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food Stores</td> <td>96.8%</td> <td>100.0%</td> <td>3.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Town Centres</td> <td>80.2%</td> <td>81.8%</td> <td>1.6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Rother	2017	2019	Change	Employment Centres	94.6%	95.8%	1.1%	Primary Schools	97.4%	98.5%	1.1%	Secondary Schools	87.0%	85.8%	-1.2%	Further Education	62.9%	46.3%	-16.6%	GPs	95.3%	95.0%	-0.3%	Hospitals	52.6%	8.4%	-44.2%	Food Stores	96.8%	100.0%	3.2%	Town Centres	80.2%	81.8%	1.6%		
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Police recorded crime (2019/20) Source: ESiF	Declining	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Crime (per 1,000 pop)</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> <th>Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All recorded offences</td> <td>55.0</td> <td>63.3</td> <td>8.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Violence against the person</td> <td>19.4</td> <td>22.3</td> <td>2.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Crime (per 1,000 pop)	2019	2020	Change	All recorded offences	55.0	63.3	8.3	Violence against the person	19.4	22.3	2.9																										
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(6) Heritage																											
Indicator	Result	Data/Commentary				Trends																					
Number of Conservation Areas Source: RDC	No change	10.																									
Heritage counts (2020) Source: Local Authority Profiles - Historic England	No significant change	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Heritage counts</th> <th>2019/20</th> <th>2020/21</th> <th>Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Listed Buildings</td> <td>2,140</td> <td>2,142</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scheduled Monuments</td> <td>43</td> <td>43</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Registered Parks and Gardens</td> <td>7</td> <td>7</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Registered Battlefields</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Heritage at Risk</td> <td>6</td> <td>6</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Heritage counts	2019/20	2020/21	Change	Listed Buildings	2,140	2,142	2	Scheduled Monuments	43	43	0	Registered Parks and Gardens	7	7	0	Registered Battlefields	1	1	0	Heritage at Risk	6	6	0	
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Household waste collected per head of population, (2019/20) Source: ESiF		371 kg	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Household waste (Per Person)</th> <th>2018/19</th> <th>2019/20</th> <th>Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rother</td> <td>371</td> <td>376</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Household waste (Per Person)	2018/19	2019/20	Change	Rother	371	376	5		↓																
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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		No change	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Bathing Water Quality</th> <th colspan="2">Classification</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bexhill</td> <td>Sufficient</td> <td>Sufficient</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Camber</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Excellent</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Norman's Bay</td> <td>Good</td> <td>Good</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Winchelsea</td> <td>Excellent</td> <td>Excellent</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Updated data not yet available.</p>	Bathing Water Quality	Classification		2018	2019	Bexhill	Sufficient	Sufficient	Camber	Excellent	Excellent	Norman's Bay	Good	Good	Winchelsea	Excellent	Excellent		○							
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Norman's Bay	Good	Good																											
Winchelsea	Excellent	Excellent																											

(8) Natural Landscape				
Indicator		Result	Data/Commentary	Trends
Access to open and green space, (2021) RDC	An accessible natural greenspace, of at least 2 ha in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes' walk) from home	No change	33% of total households	○
	At least one accessible 20 ha site within 2 km of home	No change	53% of total households	○

	At least one accessible 100 ha site within 5 km of home	No change	14% of total households	
	At least one accessible 500 ha site within 10 km of home	No change	0% of total households	
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)		No change	42,810 ha (83.1%)	

(9) Skills, Employment and Economic Development

Indicator	Result	Data/Commentary				Trends
Business enterprises by size of business, (2021) Source: ESiF	Declining	Business size (no of employees)	2020	2021	Change	
		Micro (0 to 9)	3,795	3,725	-70	
		Small (10 to 49)	310	305	-5	
		Medium-sized (50 to 249)	50	50	0	
		Large (250+)	10	10	0	
UK Business Counts, (2021) Source: NOMIS	Declining	Business Counts	2020	2021	Change	
		Enterprises	4,165	4,090	-75	
		Local Units	4,635	4,565	-70	
Business Survival rates, (2019) Source: ESiF	Declining	Business survival rates	2018	2019	Change	
		1 year	90.9%	89.7%	-1.2%	
		2 years	76.6%	74.0%	-2.6%	
		3 years	61.8%	63.6%	1.8%	
		4 years	53.6%	50.6%	-3.0%	
		5 years	46.0%	45.2%	-0.8%	
GVA (£ million) (2019) Source: ESiF	Improving	Gross value added (£millions)	2018	2019	Change	
		Rother	£1,257	£1,326	£69	
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. More recent data not available.				
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. More recent data not available.				
Unemployment rates (2020/21) Source: ESiF	Declining	Unemployment estimates	2019/20	2020/21	Change	
		Rother	3.4%	3.9%	0.5%	
Claimant counts (combining JSA and UC) (Apr 2020) Source: ESiF	Declining	The Claimant Rate for 2020/21, averaged over the whole year, was 5.68%. The large increase from the 2019/20 average of 2.65% is due to the effects of the Covid pandemic.				
Population that is economically active, (2019/20) Source: NOMIS	Improving	Economically active people	2019/20	2020/21	Change	
		Rother	46,700	47,200	500	
Percentage of children living in poverty (2016) Source: ESiF	Declining	Increase in the number of children living in poverty in Rother from 15.8% in 2015 to 16.8% in 2016. Slight deteriorating trend. More recent data not available.				
Number and percentage of households in Fuel poverty, (2018) Source: ESiF	4,650 (10.6%)	Increase from 4,265 (8.3%) in 2017. More recent data not available.				
Completed apprenticeships (2019) Source: ESiF	240	Decrease from 330 in 2018. More recent data not available.				

(10) Transport																	
Indicator	Result	Data/Commentary			Trends												
Licensed Vehicles (total), 2020 Source: ESiF	Declining	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Licensed vehicles</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> <th>Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rother</td> <td>66,002</td> <td>66,217</td> <td>215</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Licensed vehicles	2019	2020	Change	Rother	66,002	66,217	215					
Licensed vehicles	2019	2020	Change														
Rother	66,002	66,217	215														
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) (2019/20) Source: ESiF	Declining	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Mode of travel</th> <th>2020</th> <th>2021</th> <th>Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cycle</td> <td>4.8%</td> <td>3.5%</td> <td>-1.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Walk (at least 10 minutes)</td> <td>48.0%</td> <td>45.9%</td> <td>-2.1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Mode of travel	2020	2021	Change	Cycle	4.8%	3.5%	-1.3%	Walk (at least 10 minutes)	48.0%	45.9%	-2.1%	
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Appendix 1

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 2020 and took 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.

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 15 below shows all the changes to the Use Class Order.

Figure 15: 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 ²¹
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

²¹ 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.