

Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report

In support of the:

Rother District Council and Hastings Borough Council

Local Plan Updates (2019-2039)

Appendix C: Baseline Indicators Summary Table

January 2021
















Key:

 Indicator not improving

 No major change to indicator

 Indicator improving

(1) Air						
Indicator	Rother	Hastings	Trends		Commentary	
			Rother	Hastings	Rother	Hastings
N02 levels (µg/m3) in AQMA meeting air quality objective standards (2019) Source: Rother Air Quality Report 2019 – Table B.1 (Average across all sites)	23.7 ug/m3	28.4			Increase from 22.7 ug/m3 in 2018, therefore declining	Increase from 27.6 µg/m3 in 2018, therefore declining.
PM10 levels (µg/m3) in AQMA meeting air quality objective standards (2019) Source: Rother Air Quality Report 2019 – Table A.5	21.4 ug/m3	22.9			No change.	Increase from 22 µg/m3 in 2018, therefore declining.

(2) Biodiversity						
Indicator	Rother	Hastings	Trends		Commentary	
			Rother	Hastings	Rother	Hastings
Condition summary of total SSSIs (January 2020) Source: Sussex Biodiversity Record Centre	Favourable	63.3%			No change from 2019.	
	Unfavourable recovering	32.5%			No change from 2019.	
	Unfavourable no change	1.7%			No change from 2019.	
	Unfavourable declining	1.7%			No change from 2019.	
	Part destroyed	0.8%			No change from 2019.	
Areas infringed by planning applications (07/04/19 – 31/03/20) Source: Biodiversity AMR Rother District 2019	Ramsar	0.25ha			Slight increase from 0.20 ha in 2018/19, therefore declining	
	SAC	0.02ha			Decrease from 0.09 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	
	SPA	0.24ha			Increase from 0.11 ha in 2018/19, therefore declining	
	AONB	416.7ha			Decrease from 580.76 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	

(2) Biodiversity							
Indicator		Rother	Hastings	Trends		Commentary	
				Rother	Hastings	Rother	Hastings
	NNR	0.00ha		○		No change	
	SSSI	1.27ha		↑		Decrease from 4.92 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	
	LWS	1.27ha		↑		Decrease from 35.26 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	
Woodland access (2017) Source: Woodland Trust	% of population with access to a 2ha+ wood within 500m	22.5%	29.3%	○	↑	The percentage has increased by 0.4% since 2015 (22.1%). No significant change.	The percentage has increased by 8.5% since 2015 (20.8%). Improved trend
	% of population with access to a 20ha+ wood within 4km	87.6%	100%	○	○	The percentage has increased by 0.1% since 2015 (87.5%). No significant change.	No change since 2015 (100%)
	% extra population with access to a 2ha+ wood within 500m if existing woods opened	45.6%	49.8%	○	○	The percentage has decreased by 0.3% since 2015 (45.9%) No significant change.	The percentage has decreased by 0.1% since 2015 (58.3%) No significant change.
	% extra population with access to a 20ha+ wood within 4km if existing woods opened	9.1%	0.0%	○	○	The percentage has increased by 0.8% since 2015 (9.9%) No significant change.	No change since 2015 (0.0%)
	% of population requiring new woodland to be able to access a 2ha+ wood within 500m	31.9%	20.9%	○	○	The percentage has decreased by 0.1% since 2015 (32.0%). No significant change.	No change since 2015 (20.9%)
	% of population requiring new woodland to be able to access a 20ha+ wood within 4km	3.3%	0.0%	○	○	The percentage has increased by 0.8% since 2015 (2.5%). No significant change.	No change since 2015 (0.0%)
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), % of local authority in AONB: Source: High Weald Management Plan		82.60%	17.63%	○	○	No change	No change
Biodiversity Action Plans – Infringement on habitats by planning applications (07/04/19 – 31/03/20) Source: Biodiversity AMR Rother District 2020	Ancient woodland	Area (ha): 26.65		↑		Decrease from 47.02 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	
	Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh	Area (ha): 0.39		↑		Decrease from 3.57 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving.	
	Coastal saltmarsh	Area (ha): 0.00		↑		Decrease from 0.04 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	
	Coastal sand dunes	Area (ha): 0.00		○		No change	

(2) Biodiversity

Indicator	Rother	Hastings	Trends		Commentary	
			Rother	Hastings	Rother	Hastings
Coastal vegetated shingle	Area (ha): 0.00		↑		Decrease from 1.52 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	
Deciduous woodland	Area (ha): 50.96		↑		Decrease from 91.20 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	
Ghyll woodland	Area (ha): 5.65		↑		Decrease from 21.69 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	
Intertidal chalk	Area (ha): 0.00		○		No change	
Intertidal mudflat	Area (ha): 0.00		○		No change	
Lowland calcareous grassland	Area (ha): 0.00		○		No change	
Lowland fen	Area (ha): 0.00		○		No change	
Lowland heathland	Area (ha): 0.00		○		No change	
Lowland meadow	Area (ha): 0.11		↑		Decrease from 0.11 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	
Maritime cliff and slope	Area (ha): 0.00		○		No change	
Reedbed	Area (ha): 0.01		↑		Decrease from 0.01 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	
Saline lagoon	Area (ha): 0.00		○		No change	
Traditional orchard	Area (ha): 3.62		↓		Increase from 0.37 ha in 2018/19, therefore declining	
Wood-pasture & parkland	Area (ha): 54.14		↑		Decrease from 61.27 ha in 2018/19, therefore improving	

(3) Energy and Water Consumption							
Indicator	Rother	Hastings	Trends		Commentary		
			Rother	Hastings	Rother	Hastings	
Carbon Dioxide Emissions (Kt) (all sectors) (2018) Source: ESiF	413	242	↑	↑	Decrease in emissions from 420 Kt in 2017, therefore improving.	Decrease in emissions from 247 Kt in 2017, therefore improving.	
Domestic consumption, (2018) Source: ESiF	Gas (gWh) (2018)	473	440	↑	↑	Decrease in consumption from 474 gWh in 2017, therefore improving.	Decrease in consumption from 445 gWh in 2017, therefore improving.
	Domestic consumption of electricity (gWh) (2018)	189	147	↑	↑	Decrease in consumption from 195 gWh in 2017, therefore improving.	Decrease in consumption from 147 gWh in 2017, therefore improving.
Industrial and commercial consumption, (2018) Source: ESiF	Gas (gWh)	359	93	↑	↓	Decrease in consumption from 370 gWh in 2017, therefore improving.	Increase in consumption from 88 gWh in 2017, therefore declining.
	Electricity (gWh)	168	146	↓	↑	Increase in consumption from 166 gWh in 2017, therefore declining.	Decrease in consumption from 147 gWh in 2017, therefore improving.
The proportion of people who travel to work by car (2011 Census) Source: ESiF	63.6%	59.2%	↑	↑	Over a period of 10 years, the car as a mode of travel to work has decreased by 1%, from 64.6% in 2001.	Over a period of 10 years, the car as a mode of travel to work has decreased by 4.8%, from 64.0% in 2001.	
Renewable energy generation (MW) (2019) Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy	11.2 (Photovoltaics)	3.8 (Photovoltaics) 0.8 (Sewage Gas) 3.1 (Landfill Gas)	↑	↑	Rother's total renewable energy generation increased by (2.8%) from 10.9MWh in 2018. All of Rother's renewable energy generation is from photovoltaics.	Hastings' total renewable energy generation increased by (0.2%) from 7.5MWh in 2018.	
Daily domestic water use – litres a day per capita Source: The South East Water WRMP Source: The Southern Water WRMP	South East Water: The South East Water WRMP (2020-80) states that the average person uses 150 litres of water per day, as of 2017/18.	Southern Water: The Southern Water WRMP (2020-70) states that Hastings uses 123 litres per person per day if metered and 169 litres (pppd) for unmetered.	↑	○	In contrast with the current average of 150 litres per person per day, the South East Water WRMP (2020-80) states that in the figure was 172 litres per person per day as of 2011/12.	The previous Southern Water WRMP (2015-40) states that Hastings used 146.7 litres per person per day if metered and 158.5 litres (pppd) for unmetered.	
Water company stress classification (2013) Source: Defra & EA	Both Southern Water and South East Water are 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 water stress classifications for Southern Water and South East Water are likely to change.		

(4) Flooding and Coastal Erosion

Indicator	Rother	Hastings	Trends		Commentary	
			Rother	Hastings	Rother	Hastings
Properties at risk from flooding (2014) Source: Rother Local Plan Monitoring Report 2018/19	8,301				Rother DC will explore how often this statistic can be updated.	
Planning permissions granted contrary to advice by the EA (2019/20) Source: EA	0	0			In 2018/19 there were no permissions granted contrary to EA advice.	In 2018/19 there were no permissions granted contrary to EA advice.
Properties at risk from tidal flooding 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. Source: https://se-coastalgroup.org.uk/	Redoubt Gardens to Cooden: 14,000 properties. (2003) Cooden to Cliff End: 4,300 properties protected by defences. (2004) Folkestone to Cliff End: 20,000 residential properties. (2015) TOTAL: 38,300 properties are at risk from coastal flooding.				These are baseline figures until new Coastal Defence Strategies are published.	
















(5) Health and Wellbeing							
Indicator	Rother	Hastings	Trends		Commentary		
			Rother	Hastings	Rother	Hastings	
Life expectancy at birth (2017-2019) Source: ESiF	Males	80.6	78.0			Decrease in life expectancy at birth from 81.0 in 2016-2018, therefore declining.	Increase in life expectancy at birth from 77.1 in 2016-2018, therefore declining.
	Females	84.0	81.8			Increase in life expectancy at birth from 83.7 in 2016-2018, therefore improving.	Increase in life expectancy at birth from 81.6 in 2016-2018, therefore improving.
Standardised Mortality Ratio (2019) Source: ESiF 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.	92	108			Increase in mortality ratio from 86 in 2018, therefore declining. The longer term shows fluctuations but no overall trend	The figure for 2019 is the same as the 2018 figure. The longer term shows fluctuations but no overall trend	
Residents with long term illness (2020) Source: ESiF 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.	22,465	21,440			Increase in projected number of people with limiting long-term illness from 22,165 in 2019, therefore declining. Long term picture shows very gradual but consistent increase.	Increase in projected number of people with limiting long-term illness from 21,211 in 2019, therefore declining. Long term picture shows very gradual but consistent increase.	
Children classified as overweight or obese (2014-16) Source: ESiF Aged 4-5	22.0%	25.0%			The latest figure for 2014/16 is an 8.4% increase since the figure for 2013/15. Long term picture shows gradual increase.	The latest figure for 2014/16 is a 3.3% increase since the figure for 2013/15. Long term picture shows gradual increase.	

(5) Health and Wellbeing							
Indicator	Rother	Hastings	Trends		Commentary		
			Rother	Hastings	Rother	Hastings	
Children classified as overweight or obese (2014-16) Aged 10-11	31.0%	33.0%			The latest figure for 2014/16 is a 5.2% decrease since the figure for 2013/15. Long term picture shows no trend.	The latest figure for 2014/16 is a 0.3% increase since the figure for 2013/15. Long term picture shows no trend.	
Levels of activity and inactivity, 16+ (May 2018/19) Source: Sport England	Active (150+ minutes a week)	57.4%	60.0%			Decrease in activity from 58.4% in Nov 2017/18, therefore declining.	Decrease in activity from 62.2% in Nov 2017/18, therefore declining.
	Fairly Active (30-149 minutes a week)	18.3%	13.9%			Increase in activity from 11.3% in Nov 2017/18, therefore improving.	Decrease in activity from 14.6% in Nov 2017/18, therefore declining.
	Inactive (<30 minutes a week)	24.3%	26.1%			Decrease in inactivity from 30.2% in Nov 2017/18, therefore improving.	Increase in activity from 23.2% in Nov 2017/18, therefore improving.
Median and lower quartile affordability ratios, Workplace-based (2019) Source: ESiF	Median affordability ratio	12.42	9.48			Decrease in median affordability ratio from 12.74 in 2018, therefore improving.	Increase in median affordability ratio from 9.33 in 2018, therefore declining.
	Lower Quartile affordability ratio	11.82	8.57			Increase in lower quartile affordability ratio from 11.61 in 2018, therefore declining.	Increase in lower quartile affordability ratio from 8.53 in 2018, therefore declining.
Dwelling stock by tenure (2019) Source: ESiF	Housing associations	4,401	6,148			Increase in housing association dwelling stock from 4,300 in 2018, therefore improving.	Increase in housing association dwelling stock from 6,100 in 2018, therefore improving.
	Private sector housing	41,200	38,255			Increase in private sector dwelling stock from 41,050 in 2018, therefore improving.	Increase in private sector dwelling stock from 38,120 in 2018, therefore improving.
Households on waiting list (2020)	1,738				At April 2020, the number of households on the Councils housing waiting list was 1,738. This is up from 1,592 at April 2019.	No data available for Hastings at the time of publication.	
Homeless households number and rate, (2017/18) Source: ESiF	122 (2.83 per 1,000 households)	260 (6.10 per 1,000 households)			The number of homeless households is 10.9% higher than 2016/17, and a 190% increase since 2011/12.	The number of homeless households is 13% higher than 2016/17, and a 300% increase since 2011/12.	
Access to services within 30 minutes of public transport / walking (2017)	Working age people within 30 minutes access by public transport/walking to employment centres (number and percentage), (2017) Source: ESiF	63,106 (94.6%)	67,768 (100%)			The 2017 figure is a substantial 23% increase in the proportion of the total number of working age people from the 2016 figure of 76.9%. (50,004).	The 2017 figure is a 3.1% increase in the proportion of the total number of working age people from the 2016 figure of 96.9% (64,745).
	Households within 30 minutes access by public transport/walking to food stores (number and percentage), (2017) Source: ESiF	41,590 (96.8%)	42,243 (100%)			The 2017 figure is a 0% change in the proportion of the total number of households from the 2016 figure of 41.493.	The 2017 figure represents 0% change in the proportion of the total number of households from the 2016 figure of 100% (41,594).

(5) Health and Wellbeing

Indicator	Rother	Hastings	Trends		Commentary	
			Rother	Hastings	Rother	Hastings
Households within 30 minutes access by public transport/walking to a GP (number and percentage), (2017) Source: ESiF	40,952 (95.3%)	42,243 (100%)			The 2017 figure represents 1.6% decrease in the proportion of the total number of households from the 2016 figure of 97% (41,596).	The 2017 figure represents 0% change in the proportion of the total number of households from the 2016 figure of 100% (41,594).
Households within 30 minutes access by public transport/walking to a Hospital (number and percentage), (2017) Source: ESiF	22,593 (52.6%)	36,018 (85.3%)			The 2017 figure represents 5.8% increase in the proportion of the total number of households from the 2016 figure of 49.7% (21,301).	The 2017 figure represents 3.9% increase in the proportion of the total number of households from the 2016 figure of 83.4% (34,675).
Children within 30 minutes access by public transport/walking to a Primary School (number and percentage), (2017) Source: ESiF	5,648 (97.4%)	6,681 (100%)			The 2017 figure is a 0.1% decrease in the proportion of the total number of primary aged children from the 2016 figure of 97.5% (5,377).	The 2017 figure is a 0% change in the proportion of the total number of primary aged children from the 2016 figure of 100% (6,417).
Children within 30 minutes access by public transport/walking to a Secondary School (number and percentage), (2017) Source: ESiF	3,904 (87%)	4,967 (100%)			The 2017 figure is a 1% increase in the proportion of the total number of secondary aged children from the 2016 figure of 86.1% (20,880).	The 2017 figure is a 0% change in the proportion of the total number of secondary aged children from the 2016 figure of 100% (4,889).
Households within 30 minutes access by public transport/walking to a town centre (number and percentage), (2017) Source: ESiF	34,478 (80.2)	41,866 (99.1)			The 2017 figure is a 0.5% decrease in the proportion of the total number of households from the 2016 figure of 80.6% (34,561).	The 2017 figure is a 0.3% increase in the proportion of the total number of households from the 2016 figure of 99.1% (41,341).
Access to services within 15 minutes of public transport / walking – urban areas (2017)	Rother 48,179 (72.2) Bexhill 30,567 (98.8) Battle 1,903 (48.8) Rye 759 (0)	63,284 (93.3)	 		Rother – 28.9% increase in the proportion of working age people from the 2016 figure of 56% (36,429) Bexhill – 9.5% increase in the proportion of working age people from the 2016 figure of 90.2% (26,796) Battle – 95.2% increase in the proportion of working age people from the 2016 figure of 25% (937) Rye – 22.5% increase in the proportion of	Hastings – 3.7% increase in the proportion of working age people from the 2016 figure of 90.1% (60,183)

(5) Health and Wellbeing

Indicator	Rother	Hastings	Trends		Commentary		
			Rother	Hastings	Rother	Hastings	
						working age people from the 2016 figure of 0% (0)	
Households within 15 minutes access by public transport/walking to a GP (number and percentage), (2017) Source: ESiF	Rother 24,573 (57.2) Bexhill 15,624 (64.1) Battle 2,135 (86.5) Rye 2,159 (100)	29,921 (70.8)	   		Rother – 27% decrease in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 79% (33,893) Bexhill – 21% decrease in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 90.3% (21,156) Battle – 9.9% increase in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 78.7% (1,939) Rye – 0% change in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 100% (2,154)	Hastings – 21.4% decrease in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 90.1% (37,463)	
Children within 15 minutes access by public transport/walking to a Primary School (number and percentage), (2017) Source: ESiF	Rother 4,164 (71.8) Bexhill 2,249 (76) Battle 218 (48.5) Rye 69 (21.1)	6,184 (92.6)	   		Rother – 1.4% increase in the proportion of children from the 2016 figure of 70.8% (3,904) Bexhill – 2.2% increase in the proportion of children from the 2016 figure of 74.3% (2,105) Battle – 10.7% increase in the proportion of children from the 2016 figure of 43.8% (180) Rye – .5% increase in the proportion of children from the 2016 figure of 21% (60)	Hastings – 2% increase in the proportion of children from the 2016 figure of 90.8% (5,828)	
Children within 15 minutes access by public transport/walking to a Secondary School (number and percentage), (2017) Source: ESiF	Rother 842 (18.8) Bexhill 439 (23.84) Battle 211 (54.1) Rye 53 (0)	1,273 (25.6)	   		Rother – 9.3% increase in the proportion of children from the 2016 figure of 17.2% (776) Bexhill – 10.5% increase in the proportion of children from the 2016 figure of 21.57% (377) Battle – 4.9% increase in the proportion of children from the 2016 figure of 51.6% (178) Rye – 7.6% decrease in the proportion of children from the 2016 figure of 28.8% (62)	Hastings – 3.8% decrease in the proportion of children from the 2016 figure of 26.6% (1,300)	

(5) Health and Wellbeing							
Indicator	Rother	Hastings	Trends		Commentary		
			Rother	Hastings	Rother		Hastings
Households within 15 minutes access by public transport/walking to food stores (number and percentage), (2017) Source: ESiF	Rother 29,849 (69.5) Bexhill 17,411 (79.8) Battle 2,135 (86.5) Rye 2,055 (0)	40,614 (96.1)			Rother – 5.3% decrease in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 73.4% (31,474) Bexhill – 9.2% decrease in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 87.9% (19,118) Battle – 0% change in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 86.5% (2,130) Rye – 0% change in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 95.2% (2,050)		Hastings – 0.7% increase in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 95.4% (39,660)
Households within 15 minutes access by public transport/walking to hospitals (number and percentage), (2017) Source: ESiF	Rother 5,933 (13.8) Bexhill 5,701 (26.9) Battle 0 (0) Rye 0 (0)	2,697 (6.4)			Rother – 4.3% increase in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 13.2% (5,648) Bexhill – 3.6% increase in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 26% (5,416) Battle – 0% change in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 0% (0) Rye – 0% change in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 0% (0)		Hastings – a 15.8% decrease in the proportion of households from the 2016 figure of 7.6% (3,179)
Police recorded crime, (2019/20) Source: ESiF	Total offences	55.0	102.4			Increase in all recorded offences from 52.8 in 2017/18, therefore declining.	Increase in all recorded offences from 99.4 in 2017/18, therefore declining.
	Offences of violence against the person.	19.4	38.0			Increase in violent offences from 17.0 in 2017/18, therefore declining.	Increase in violent offences from 33.0 in 2017/18, therefore declining.

(6) Heritage							
Indicator	Rother	Hastings	Trends		Commentary		
			Rother	Hastings	Rother		Hastings
Number of Conservation Areas Source: RDC & HBC	10	18			No change		No change
Number of Listed Buildings (2018/19) Source: Local Authority Profiles - Historic England	2,140	568			Slight increase from 2,138 in 2017/18.		No previous data

(6) Heritage						
Indicator	Rother	Hastings	Trends		Commentary	
			Rother	Hastings	Rother	Hastings
Number of Scheduled Monuments (2018/19) Source: Local Authority Profiles - Historic England	43	6			Slight decrease from 46 in 2017/18.	No previous data
Registered Parks and Gardens (2018/19) Source: Local Authority Profiles - Historic England	7	2			No change	No previous data
Registered Battlefields (2018/19) Source: Local Authority Profiles - Historic England	1	0			No change	No previous data
Heritage at Risk Registers - Rother (2018/19) Source: Local Authority Profiles - Historic England	6	9			No change. In 2018/19 there were 5 Scheduled Monuments (4 of which are also Listed Buildings) and 1 Listed Place of Worship at risk in Rother.	No previous data
Archaeological notification areas. Source: ESCC Archaeology	115	32			No previous data.	

(7) Land and Water Quality							
Indicator	Rother	Hastings	Trends		Commentary		
			Rother	Hastings	Rother	Hastings	
Household waste breakdown, in tonnes and as a percentage of total household waste. 2018/19 Source: ESiF	Recycled	10,159 (28.7%)	7,224 (23.8%)			Slight decrease in recycled household waste from 10,340 tonnes in 2017/18. No change in percentage of total waste.	Slight increase in recycled household waste from 7,140 in 2017/18. Slight increase in percentage of total waste from 23.6% in 2017/18.
	Composted	7,866 (21.6%)	1,832 (6.0%)			Slight decrease in composted household waste from 7,866 tonnes in 2017/18. Slight decrease in percentage of total waste from 21.8% in 2017/18.	Slight increase in composted household waste from 1,793 in 2017/18. Slight increase in percentage of total waste from 5.9% in 2017/18.
	Energy recovery	17,366 (49.0%)	20,727 (68.3%)			Slight increase in energy recovery household waste from 17,343 tonnes in 2017/18. Slight increase in percentage of total waste from 48.1% in 2017/18.	Slight increase in energy recovery household waste from 20,303 tonnes in 2017/18. Slight increase in percentage of total waste from 67.1% in 2017/18.
	Incineration	0 (0%)	0 (0%)			No change from 2017/18.	No change from 2017/18.
	Disposal to landfill	289 (1.3%)	586 (1.9%)			Significant decrease in landfill household waste from 479 tonnes in 2017/18. Slight decrease in percentage of total waste from 1.3% in 2017/18.	Significant decrease in landfill household waste from 1,001 tonnes in 2017/18. Decrease in percentage of total waste from 3.3% in 2017/18.
Household waste collected per head of population, (2018/19) Source: ESiF	371 kg	327kg			Decrease in household waste collected per head of population from 379 kg in 2017/18.	Slight increase in household waste collected per capita from from 326 kg in 2017/18.	

(7) Land and Water Quality							
Indicator	Rother	Hastings	Trends		Commentary		
			Rother	Hastings	Rother	Hastings	
Breakdown of total household waste per capita (kg), 2018/19 Source: ESiF	Recycled	106.5 kg	77.8	○	○	Slight decrease in recycled household waste per capita from 108.8 kg in 2017/18.	A slight decrease in recycled household waste per capita from 79.9kg in 2017/18.
	Composted	79.0 kg	19.7	○	○	Slight decrease in composted household waste per capita from 82.6 kg in 2017/18.	Slight increase in composted household waste collected per capita from 19.2kg in 2017/18.
	Energy recovery	181.8 kg	223.2	○	○	Slight decrease in energy recovery household waste per capita from 182.3 kg in 2017/18.	Slight increase in energy recovery household waste collected per capita from 218.7kg in 2017/18.
	Incineration	0.0 kg	0	○	○	No change from 2016/17 (0kg)	No change from 2017/18 (0kg)
	Disposal to landfill	3.0 kg	6.3	↑	↑	Slight decrease in landfill household waste per capita from 4.9 kg in 2017/18.	A slight decrease in landfill household waste per capita from 10.8kg from 2017/18.
Local Authority Collected Waste tonnes and proportion (%) of total, for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove, (2017/18) Source: East Sussex Waste and Minerals Monitoring Report 2018/19 – Table 6	Recycled	84,790 (23%)		○		Decrease in recycled collected waste from 86,461 tonnes in 2017/18.	
	Reuse	12,224 (3%)		○		Decrease in reuse of collected waste from 13,531 tonnes in 2017/18.	
	Composted	47,423 (13%)		↑		Increase in composting of collected waste from 45,596 tonnes in 2017/18.	
	Energy recovery	207,022 (57%)		○		Decrease in energy recovery of collected waste from 208,651 tonnes in 2017/18.	
	Landfill	14,447 (4%)		↑		Decrease in landfill of collected waste from 17,826 tonnes in 2017/18.	
Proportion of Solid Waste Arising in East Sussex and Brighton & Hove 2018/19 Source: East Sussex Waste and Minerals Monitoring Report 2018/19 – Figure 1	Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste	51%		○		No change.	
	Commercial & Industrial Waste	27%		○		Decrease in Commercial & Industrial Waste from 28% in 2017/18.	
	Municipal Solid Waste	21%		○		No change.	
	Hazardous Waste	1%		○		No change.	
Bathing water classification (2019) Source: Environment Agency	Bexhill	1/3 - sufficient	N/A	○	N/A	No change from 2018 (1/3 – sufficient)	N/A
	Camber	3/3 - excellent	N/A	○	N/A	No change from 2018 (3/3 – excellent)	N/A
	Norman's Bay	2/3 - good	N/A	○	N/A	No change from 2018 (2/3 – good)	N/A

(7) Land and Water Quality							
Indicator		Rother	Hastings	Trends		Commentary	
				Rother	Hastings	Rother	Hastings
	Winchelsea	3/3 - excellent	N/A	○	N/A	No change from 2018 (3/3 – excellent)	N/A
	Hastings Pelham Beach	N/A	1/3 - sufficient	N/A	○	N/A	No change from 2018 (1/3 – sufficient)
	St Leonards	N/A	3/3 - excellent	N/A	○	N/A	No change from 2018 (3/3 – excellent)

(8) Natural Landscape							
Indicator		Rother	Hastings	Trends		Commentary	
				Rother	Hastings	Rother	Hastings
Access to open and green space, (2019) Source: OS OpenData	An accessible natural greenspace, of at least 2 ha in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes' walk) from home	33% of total households					
	At least one accessible 20 ha site within 2 km of home	53% of total households					
	At least one accessible 100 ha site within 5 km of home	13% of total households					
	At least one accessible 500 ha site within 10 km of home	0% of total households					
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)		42,810 ha 83.1% of Rother	543 ha 18% of Hastings			No change	No change

(9) Skills, Employment and Economic Development							
Indicator		Rother	Hastings	Trends		Commentary	
				Rother	Hastings	Rother	Hastings
Business Enterprises by number of people employed, (2020) Source: ESiF	<u>0-9</u>	3,795	2,520			Increase from 3,785 in 2019.	Increase from 2,450 in 2019.
	<u>10-49</u>	310	270			Decrease from 325 in 2019.	Increase from 265 in 2019.
	<u>50-249</u>	50	40			Decrease from 55 in 2019.	Decrease from 45 in 2019.
	<u>250+</u>	10	0			No change.	Decrease from 5 in 2019.
UK Business Counts, (2020) Source: NOMIS	Enterprises	4,165	2,830			Decrease from 4,170 in 2019. No significant trend.	Increase from 2,765 in 2019.
	Local Units	4,635	3,405			No change.	Increase from 3,345 in 2019.
Business Survival rates, (2018) Source: ESiF	1-year rate	90.9%	86.6%			Decrease from 92.2% in 2017. No significant trend.	Decrease from 91.8% in 2017.
	5-year rate	46.0%	43.7%			Increase from 43.8% in 2017.	Increase from 45.8% in 2017.

(9) Skills, Employment and Economic Development						
Indicator	Rother	Hastings	Trends		Commentary	
			Rother	Hastings	Rother	Hastings
GVA (£ million) (2018) Source: ESiF	1,229	1,522			The 2018 figure represents a 4.3% decline from the 2017 figure of 1,284. Deteriorating trend.	The 2018 figure represents a 4.8% increase over the 2017 figure of 1,481. Improving trend
Rother Tourism business turnover (£) (2017) Source: Rother Tourism Stats Hastings Tourism business turnover (£) (2018) Source: The Economic Impact of Tourism on Hastings Borough (2018)	329,178,000	357,800,000			The 2017 figure is a reduction in total business turnover of 4.7% from 2016 (345,242,000). Deteriorating trend.	The 2018 figure is a 3% increase compared to 2017 representing an improving trend
Rother Tourism visitor numbers (2017) Source: Rother Tourism Stats Hastings Tourism visitor numbers (2018) Source: The Economic Impact of Tourism on Hastings Borough (2018)	6,285,000	3,920,000			2017 saw a 1.9% reduction in visitor numbers compared with 2016 (6,406,316). A slight deteriorating Trend.	The 2018 figure is a 7% increase compared to 2017 representing an improving trend
Unemployment rates (2018/19) Source: ESiF	3.6%	4.3			Increase from 3.4% in 2017.	Decrease from 6.0% in 2017.
Claimant counts (combining JSA and UC) (Apr 2020) Source: ESiF	5.2%	7.8%			Significant increase from 2.5% in Apr 2019. Likely due to Covid-19.	Significant increase from 4.8% in Apr 2019. Likely due to Covid-19.
Population that is economically active, (2019/20) Source: NOMIS	45,200	50,700			Increase from 44,600 in 2018/19.	Increase from 48,700 in 2018/19.
Percentage of children living in poverty (2016) Source: ESiF	16.80%	25.7%			2016 saw a 1% increase in the number of children living in poverty in Rother from 2015 (15.8%). Slight deteriorating trend.	2016 saw a 1.1% increase in the number of children living in poverty in Hastings from 2015 (24.6%). Slight deteriorating trend.
Number and percentage of households in Fuel poverty, (2018) Source: ESiF	4,650 (10.6%)	5,051 (11.5%)			Increase from 4,265 (8.3%) in 2017.	Decrease from 5,828 (13.3%) in 2017.
Completed apprenticeships (2019) Source: ESiF	240	270			Decrease from 330 in 2018.	Decrease from 450 in 2018.

(10) Transport							
Indicator	Rother	Hastings	Trends		Commentary		
			Rother	Hastings	Rother	Hastings	
Licensed Vehicles (total), 2019 Source: ESiF	66,002	47,242			Increase from 65,423 in 2018.	Increase from 46,845 in 2018.	
Residents by mode of travel to work, by number and	Private vehicle	25,844 (68.8%)	26,035 (64.0%)			No previous data available. 2011 represents the baseline.	No previous data available. 2011 represents the baseline.

(10) Transport

Indicator		Rother	Hastings	Trends		Commentary	
				Rother	Hastings	Rother	Hastings
percentage (2011 – most recent census) Source: ESiF	Walking and Cycling	4,550 (12.1%)	7,048 (17.3%)	○	○	No previous data available. 2011 represents the baseline.	No previous data available. 2011 represents the baseline.
	Public Transport	3,350 (8.9%)	4,909 (12.1%)	○	○	No previous data available. 2011 represents the baseline.	No previous data available. 2011 represents the baseline.
	Work from Home	3,593 (9.6%)	2,380 (5.9%)	○	○	No previous data available. 2011 represents the baseline.	No previous data available. 2011 represents the baseline.
	Other	246 (0.7%)	299 (0.7%)	○	○	No previous data available. 2011 represents the baseline.	No previous data available. 2011 represents the baseline.
Residents by distance travelled to work, by number and percentage (2011 – most recent census) Source: ESiF	Work mainly at or from home	6,541 (17.2%)	4,462 (10.9%)	↓	↓	A 38.4% increase from the number in 2001 (4,725). Deteriorating trend.	A 40.1% increase from the number in 2001 (3,075). Deteriorating trend.
	<2km	5,826 (15.3%)	9,818 (24.0%)	↑	↑	A 16.8% decrease from the number in 2001 (7,006). Improving trend.	A 3.7% decrease from the number in 2001 (10,197). Improving trend.
	2-5km	3,730 (9.8%)	10,941 (26.7%)	○	↓	A 0.3% decrease from the number in 2001 (3,741). No significant trend.	A 7.0% increase from the number in 2001 (10,228). Deteriorating trend.
	5-10km	5,398 (14.2%)	3,443 (8.4%)	↓	↓	An 8.3% increase from the number in 2001 (4,983). Deteriorating trend.	A 17.8% increase from the number in 2001 (2,923). Deteriorating trend.
	10-30km (2011), 10-20km (2001)	7,281 (19.1%)	3,563 (8.7%)	○	○	The 2001 figure was 4,620 (19.1%). The indicator is the same distance measurement as 2011, and therefore no comparison is made.	The 2001 figure was 1,364 (3.8%). 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%)	4,336 (10.6%)	○	○	The 2001 figure was 5,822 (17.4%). The indicator is the same distance measurement as 2011, and therefore no comparison is made.	The 2001 figure was 5,262 (14.8%). The indicator is the same distance measurement as 2011, and therefore no comparison is made.
Cycling at least 3 x per week (percentage of adults aged over 16) (2017/18) Source: ESiF	4.1%	3.3%	↓	↓	Decrease from 5.0% in 2016/17.	Decrease from 3.7% in 2016/17.	
Walking at least 3 x per week for at least 10 minutes (percentage of adults aged over 16) (2017/18) Source: ESiF	38.7%	42.2%	○	○	No change.	No change.	