

Rother District Council

Authority Monitoring Report 2022



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Please telephone **01424 787668** or email **planning.strategy@rother.gov.uk**

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. The Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) details Rother District Council's progress in developing, adopting and implementing local planning policies within Rother district, as well as housing delivery, CIL figures and duty to cooperate actions.
- 1.2. It is required, under national planning regulations¹, to be published on an 'at least annual' basis.
- 1.3. This AMR relates to the monitoring period from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 although, in some cases, commentary may be provided for the period between 31 March 2022 and the publication of this document, where relevant.
- 1.4. This AMR includes the following sections and information:
 - **The Development Plan**
Documents and policies that currently form the Development Plan for Rother District Council.
 - **Local Development Scheme (LDS) Implementation**
Progress made on the preparation of planning documents detailed in the LDS.
 - **Neighbourhood Planning**
Progress made on Neighbourhood Plans within the district.
 - **Duty to Cooperate**
Details of cooperation undertaken with neighbouring local authorities, East Sussex County Council and other statutory bodies during the monitoring period.
 - **Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Monitoring**
CIL income and expenditure.
 - **Local Plan Policy Monitoring**
The progress of Local Plan policies against key policy indicators, as well as the Council's five-year housing land supply position, delivery of housing during the monitoring period and Gypsy and Traveller pitch supply.

¹ [The Town and Country Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) Regulations 2012 - Regulation 24](#)

2. The Development Plan

- 2.1. The development plan for Rother District is currently comprised of the following planning policy documents.
- 2.2. Rother District Local Plan (RDLP) documents:
- RDLP 2011-2028 Part 1: Local Plan Core Strategy (2014)²
 - RDLP 2011-2028 Part 2: Development and Site Allocations (DaSA) Local Plan (2019)³
 - RDLP 2006-2011 (2006) saved policies only
- 2.3. Rother District Neighbourhood Plan (NP) documents:
- Battle Civil Parish NP 2019-2028 (2021)⁴
 - Burwash NP 2020-2028 (2022)⁵
 - Crowhurst NP 2018-2028 (2019)⁶
 - Rye NP 2016-2028 (2019)⁷
 - Salehurst and Robertsbridge NP 2016-2028 (2018)⁸
 - Sedlescombe NP 2016-2028 (2018)⁹
 - Ticehurst NP 2018-2028 (2019)¹⁰
- 2.4. East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Local Plan documents:
- Waste and Minerals Sites Plan (2017)¹¹
 - Waste and Minerals Plan (2013)¹¹
- 2.5. See Appendix 1 for a full list of planning policies within the district and their current status.

² [Core Strategy – Rother District Council](#)

³ [Development and Site Allocations \(DaSA\) Local Plan – Rother District Council](#)

⁴ [Battle Civil Parish Neighbourhood Plan – Rother District Council](#)

⁵ [Burwash Neighbourhood Plan – Rother District Council](#)

⁶ [Crowhurst Neighbourhood Plan – Rother District Council](#)

⁷ [Rye Neighbourhood Plan – Rother District Council](#)

⁸ [Salehurst and Robertsbridge Neighbourhood Plan – Rother District Council](#)

⁹ [Sedlescombe Neighbourhood Plan – Rother District Council](#)

¹⁰ [Ticehurst Neighbourhood Plan – Rother District Council](#)

¹¹ [Waste and minerals plans and monitoring reports | East Sussex County Council](#)

Rother District Local Plans

- 2.6. The Core Strategy (adopted 29 September 2014) is the Council's principal planning policy document and is effectively Part 1 of the current Local Plan for the District.
- 2.7. Part 2 of the Local Plan for the district, the DaSA (adopted 16 December 2019) 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 site allocations from the RDLP (2006), except in Neighbourhood Areas where Plans have not been made.
- 2.8. Most of the policies of the RDLP 2006-2011 have been superseded in the RDLP 2011-2028 Core Strategy and DaSA, as well as the made Neighbourhood Plans, however there are two policies that continue to be saved.
- 2.9. RDLP 2006-2011 policy **DS3: Proposals within development boundaries** remains saved in the parishes of Etchingham and Hurst Green until their respective Neighbourhood Plans have been made.
- 2.10. RDLP 2006-2011 policy **VL1: Land South of Strand Meadow, Burwash** remains saved until the planning permission on the site is implemented.

Rother District Neighbourhood Plans

- 2.11. The status of the district's Neighbourhood Plans, as well as progress made during the monitoring year, is discussed in detail in Section 4: [Neighbourhood Planning](#).
- 2.12. All of the policies in the made Neighbourhood Plans remain extant, except for;
- Part (ii) of the Salehurst and Robertsbridge NP policy **EC3: Employment retention** which has been superseded by the RDLP 2011-2028 DaSA policy **DCO1: Retention of Sites of Social or Economic Value**; and
 - Part (i) of the Ticehurst NP policy **H4: Affordable Housing** which has been superseded by the RDLP 2011-2028 DaSA policy **DHG1: Affordable Housing**.

East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Local Plan

- 2.13. The East Sussex, South Downs and Brighton & Hove Waste and Minerals Local Plan is composed of two main documents; the Waste and Minerals Plan (WMP) and the Waste and Minerals Sites Plan (WMSP).
- 2.14. The WMP sets out the strategic policy decisions for waste and minerals in the East Sussex, part of the South Downs and Brighton & Hove. It was formally adopted on 19 February 2013 and replaced the majority of the policies that were contained in the Waste Local Plan (2006) and Minerals Local Plan (1999).
- 2.15. The WMSP provides the spatial details for the requirements contained within the WMP which was adopted in February 2013. The Sites Plan identifies potential locations for future waste facilities and safeguards existing waste and minerals resources. The Plan provides communities and the waste and minerals industry with greater certainty about where waste and minerals development can take place.
- 2.16. The Waste and Minerals Local Plan is in the process of being reviewed, with a focus on:
- the Provision of Aggregates
 - Mineral Resources and Infrastructure Safeguarding
 - The review will also seek to improve the effectiveness of certain policies within the Plan.
- 2.17. Public consultations on the proposed alterations to the Waste and Mineral Local Plan were held during 2020 and 2021. On 13 May 2022, East Sussex County Council, the South Downs National Park Authority, and Brighton & Hove City Council submitted the Waste and Minerals Local Plan - Revised Policies to the Secretary of State so that it may be the subject of a Public Examination. Hearing dates are provisionally scheduled for Tuesday 8 to Thursday 10 November 2022.

3. Local Development Scheme Implementation

- 3.1. The LDS is the Council's programme document for the preparation of development plan documents. It sets out the Council's timetable for the preparation of planning policy documents over a three-year period and identifies each of the stages of their preparation and the respective timescales for their completion.
- 3.2. The current LDS¹², published in March 2021, is focused on:
- Preparation of the emerging RDLP 2019-2039
 - Review of the CIL Charging Schedule
 - Update to the Statement of Community Involvement¹³ (SCI)
 - Annual updates to the Council's monitoring documents including the Brownfield Land Register, Authority Monitoring Report, Housing Land Supply Position Statement, Employment Land Supply Position Statement and Infrastructure Funding Statement.

Preparation of the emerging RDLP 2019-2039

- 3.3. Rother District Council's current Core Strategy Local Plan is now more than 5 years old, having been adopted on 29 September 2014. In line with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), the Council must review Local Plans at least once every five years to ensure that policies remain relevant.
- 3.4. The delivery of the new Local Plan is a key priority for Rother District Council as it will set out our policy response to the climate emergency and biodiversity crisis as well as plan for sustainable development up to 2039. The two key themes running through the plan will be 'green to the core' and 'age friendly communities/health and well-being'. Given the significance of these challenges, the evidence gathering stage must be as thorough as possible and therefore the Council has undertaken a significant amount of early engagement.

¹² [Local Development Scheme \(LDS\) and Getting Involved – Rother District Council](#)

¹³ [Statement of Community Involvement \(rother.gov.uk\)](#)

- 3.5. The Council wishes to ensure that its public consultation (known as regulation 18) is based on a well-developed Local Plan document. It had been anticipated that we would undertake this consultation in Spring 2022, however, the detailed evidence base progressed to date highlights that further work is required to support the Plan. The Council is now planning to undertake public consultation in Summer 2023.
- 3.6. The Council is currently prioritising:
- The completion of a **Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment** (HELAA), which includes a Call for Sites. This will help to identify a future supply of land in the District which is suitable, available and achievable for housing and economic development. The Call for Sites remains open via the Call for Sites page.
 - The delivery of an evidence base that responds to the Council's key objectives in relation to the climate emergency and biodiversity crisis, where national policy and guidance continues to develop.
 - The production and delivery of a Local Plan for public consultation that is formatted as a draft plan, which will provide proposed policies under which planning applications will be determined.
- 3.7. In terms of key evidence base documents, several studies have been prepared to support the Local Plan Update, though they may be subject to further review and potential refresh:
- A joint **Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment**¹⁴ (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 **Strategic Flood Risk Assessment**¹⁵ (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 **Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment**¹⁶ to assess the housing needs of gypsy and travellers within the District.

¹⁴ [HEDNA \(rother.gov.uk\)](https://rother.gov.uk)

¹⁵ [Strategic Flood Risk Assessment \(SFRA\) 2021 – Rother District Council](#)

¹⁶ [East Sussex Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Needs Assessment \(rother.gov.uk\)](https://rother.gov.uk)

3.8. Further key evidence base documents that are also in preparation include:

- The **HELAA**, as discussed in paragraph 3.7 above.
- 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 county-wide **Transport Assessment** to provide evidence of the transport infrastructure and interventions required to support the Local Plan.
- 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 **Playing Pitch Strategy and Facilities Strategy**, jointly with Hastings BC, to assess the current provision of indoor and outdoor sports facilities and establish needs, issues and priorities.
- A **Retail, Town Centre and Leisure Study** to assess the needs for retail and leisure space, and the extent of designated retail areas within the District.
- An **Affordable Housing and CIL Viability Assessment** to justify an appropriate and viable policy for affordable housing for the new Local Plan, and to ensure this is not affected by CIL requirements.
- A **Net Zero Carbon Evidence Base Study** to provide justification for policy approaches within the New Local Plan to respond to the Climate emergency and ensure that the Plan is 'green to the core'.

Review of the CIL Charging Schedule

3.9. 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. The CIL Charging Schedule sets out the rates applicable to certain types of development that are liable to pay the levy.

- 3.10. When deciding the levy rates, it is important that the viability of developments is not affected. Therefore, it is important that the review of the existing CIL charging schedule takes place alongside the production of the new Local Plan. This will ensure that infrastructure planning and the Charging Schedule are consistent and will ensure that key infrastructure priorities are delivered to facilitate growth and the delivery of planned development.
- 3.11. As the timetable for the production of the emerging Local Plan has shifted, and new evidence is currently being prepared, there has not been significant progress made with regard to the Review of the CIL Charging Schedule.
- 3.12. The Council will update its LDS to reflect the updated timeframe for the delivery of the emerging Local Plan and the Review of the CIL Charging Schedule in due course.

Update to the SCI

- 3.13. Following a six week consultation, the SCI was adopted by the Council on 31 January 2022. It updates and supersedes the previous SCI which was adopted on 18 December 2018.
- 3.14. The updated SCI sets out how the Council will involve the community during the production of the emerging RDLP 2019-2039.
- 3.15. In addition to identifying the Council's statutory consultation requirements, the updated SCI provides a higher level of detail in respect of how early engagement will be undertaken, as well where the Council will carry out informal engagement.
- 3.16. The SCI also has regard to the increased scope of engagement that has recently become available through new online platforms and includes updated information about the incorporation of the changes made since 2018 to the public speaking processes at Planning Committee.

4. Neighbourhood Planning

- 4.1. Neighbourhood planning was introduced through the Localism Act 2011 and gives communities the power to develop a shared vision for their area. They can shape, direct and help to deliver sustainable development, by influencing local planning decisions as part of the statutory development plan.
- 4.2. The Council has encouraged and supported the production of Neighbourhood Plans by offering support and advice through a dedicated Neighbourhood Planning Officer.

Neighbourhood Planning Status

- 4.3. There are currently 11 designated neighbourhood areas within the district that include the parishes of Battle, Burwash, Crowhurst, Etchingham, Fairlight, Hurst Green, Peasmarch, Rye, Salehurst and Robertsbridge, Sedlescombe and Ticehurst.
- 4.4. As of the publication of this AMR, the Battle, Burwash, Crowhurst, Rye, Salehurst and Robertsbridge, Sedlescombe and Ticehurst Neighbourhood Plans have all been 'made'.
- 4.5. While not within the monitoring period, it should be noted that Hurst Green are now preparing for the Hurst Green NP submission consultation (Regulation 16), having completed the pre-submission consultation (Regulation 14) which ran from 27 July to 17 September 2022 and Peasmarch undertook consultation under Regulation 14 up to 12 December 2022. Work on Etchingham's plan has paused.
- 4.6. Figure 1 provides a brief overview of the current status of neighbourhood planning within the district.

Figure 1: Neighbourhood Planning status

Plan	Designated (Reg. 7)	Current status	Made (Reg. 19)
Battle Civil Parish NP	13/04/2015	Made	03/11/2021
Burwash NP	07/06/2016	Made	04/07/2022
Crowhurst NP	24/11/2015	Made	08/07/2019
Etchingham NP	15/07/2016	Preparation for Regulation 14 pre-submission consultation has paused.	
Fairlight NP	09/11/2015	Plan abandoned, 27/02/2018.	
Hurst Green NP	08/06/2017	Preparing for Regulation 16 consultation.	
Peasmarsh NP	25/03/2021	Undertaking Regulation 14 pre-submission consultation (November/December 2022).	
Rye NP	04/11/2013	Made	08/07/2019
Salehurst and Robertsbridge NP	13/04/2015	Made	09/07/2018
Sedlescombe NP	01/07/2013	Made	23/04/2018
Ticehurst NP	02/11/2015	Made	08/07/2019

Neighbourhood Planning progress during the monitoring period

Battle Civil Parish NP

- 4.7. Over the monitoring period there has been significant progress made with regard to the Battle Civil Parish NP, culminating with it being 'made' on 3 November 2021.

- **Publication of the Examiner's Report (Regulation 18, 1)**

At the conclusion of the Examination into the Battle Civil Parish NP, on 28 May 2021, the Examiner's Report was published in which modifications were recommended that would enable the Plan to proceed to Referendum.

- **Decision to go to Referendum (Regulation 18, 2)**

On 2 July 2021, Rother District Council decided to take the Battle Civil Parish NP to referendum. The referendum was held on 16 September 2021 and the residents of Battle Parish voted 1,127 to 138 (89%) in favour of adopting the modified Plan.

- **Adoption of the Battle Civil Parish NP (Regulation 19)**

On 3 November 2021, the Battle Civil Parish NP was made by Rother District Council at Full Council.

Burwash NP

- 4.8. There has also been notable progress with regard to the Burwash NP which, despite being subjected to Judicial Review, was 'made' on 4 July 2022, albeit outside of the monitoring period.

- **Publication of the Examiner's Report (Regulation 18, 1)**

At the conclusion of the Examination into the Burwash NP, on 13 May 2021, the Examiner's Report was published in which modifications were recommended that would enable the Plan to proceed to Referendum.

- **Decision to go to Referendum (Regulation 18, 2)**

On 9 July 2021, Rother District Council decided to take the Burwash NP to referendum.

- **Judicial Review**

A Judicial Review was allowed by the High Court after a challenge to the adoption of the NP by a local developer. The review concluded that the Burwash Neighbourhood Plan met the legislated basic conditions and that the Council had followed due procedure in the plan process. The claim was dismissed.

- **Referendum on the adoption of the Burwash NP**

On 16 June 2022, the residents of Burwash Parish voted 755 to 28 (96%) in favour of adopting the modified Plan.

- **Adoption of the Burwash NP (Regulation 19)**

On 4 July 2022, the Burwash NP was made by Rother District Council at Full Council.

Neighbourhood Plan allocated housing sites

- 4.9. Figure 2 shows that allocated housing sites in the made Neighbourhood Plans make a significant contribution towards the district's housing supply, with a minimum allocated supply of 700 dwellings, as of 1 April 2022.
- 4.10. The sites highlighted in green have planning permissions in place or resolutions to grant permission (subject to completion of a Section 106 agreement) equating to 373 dwellings.

- 4.11. It should be noted that the Blackfriars site in Battle has outline planning permission for up to 200 dwellings, which is some 20 less than the allocation. This is somewhat offset, however, by the planning permission for the Mill site in Robertsbridge, where up to 96 dwellings have been permitted.

Figure 2: Neighbourhood Plan allocated housing sites

Plan ¹⁷	Policy	Site	Dwellings
BCPNP	HD2(i)	Land at White House Poultry Farm, Netherfield	23
BCPNP	HD2(ii)	Land at Swallow Barn, Netherfield	10
BCPNP	HD2(iii)	Land at Glengorse, Battle	15
BCPNP	HD2(iv)	Land at Caldbec House, Battle	5
BCPNP	HD2(v)	Land at Blackfriars, Battle	220
CNP	CH1	Land at Station Road and Forewood Lane, Crowhurst	12
CNP	CH2	Land south of Forewood Rise, Crowhurst	12
CNP	CH3	Land adjacent to the Station Car Park, Crowhurst	6
RNP	H3	Former Tilling Green School, Rye	20
RNP	H4	Rock Channel, Rye	30
RNP	H5	Winchelsea Road East, Rye	10
RNP	H6	Winchelsea Road West, Rye	20
RNP	H7	Former Freda Gardham School, Rye	30
RNP	H8	Former Lower School, Rye	50
SRNP	HO2(i)	Mill Site, Robertsbridge	85
SRNP	HO2(ii)	Heathfield Gardens, Robertsbridge	35
SRNP	HO2(iii)	Vicarage Land, Robertsbridge	6
SRNP	HO2(iv)	Grove Farm, Robertsbridge	30
SNP	2	Land at Sunningdale, Sedlescombe	6
SNP	3	Land at Pestalozzi, Sedlescombe	6
SNP	4	Land North of Village Hall, Sedlescombe	10
SNP	5	Land at Sedlescombe Sawmills, Sedlescombe	6
SNP	6	Land adjacent to St John the Baptist Church, Sedlescombe	8
SNP	7	Land at Gate Cottage, Sedlescombe	8
SNP	8	Land at Church Hill Farm, Sedlescombe	10
SNP	9	Land at Pump House Yard, Sedlescombe	2
TNP	H2(i)	Land at Orchard Farm, Ticehurst	6
TNP	H2(ii)	Land at Singehurst, Ticehurst	10
TNP	H2(iii)	Land at Wardsdown House, Flimwell	9
Total			700

¹⁷ Neighbourhood Plans are abbreviated as follows: Battle Civil Parish NP (BCPNP), Crowhurst NP (CNP), Rye NP (RNP), Salehurst and Robertsbridge NP (SRNP), Sedlescombe NP (SNP), Ticehurst NP (TNP).

5. Duty to Cooperate

- 5.1. The Council has undertaken a significant amount of early engagement on the new Rother Local Plan throughout the monitoring year and continuing to the current time. The Council has continued to cooperate¹⁸ with other local planning authorities (LPAs), statutory consultees and other bodies¹⁹ 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 in 2023.
- 5.2. 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 and complete 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. This will continue to take place in the lead up to public consultation on the Local Plan.
- 5.3. The Council also maintains effective communication with neighbouring local authorities on strategic planning matters at the East Sussex Local Plan Managers Group, as well have having a representative on a number of other working groups.

¹⁸ 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

¹⁹ See Part 2 of the Town & Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations, 2012

- 5.4. Rother District Council and Hastings Borough Council have a Memorandum of Understanding in place and 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 Council's respective Local Plan updates. This study is currently being refreshed in order to take account of revised national planning policy guidance and to confirm overall housing and employment needs.
- 5.5. In addition, both Councils jointly prepared a Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report which underwent consultation in the summer of 2020. This has resulted in a joint approach to the SA Framework that will be used to assess the development of planning policies and proposed development allocations in respective Local Plans. As Hastings Borough Council are more advanced in the preparation of their 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.
- 5.6. Statements of Common Ground (SoCG) have previously been produced between Rother District Council and Folkstone & Hythe District Council, Ashford Borough Council, and Tunbridge Wells Borough Council to support their respective Local Plans. 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 to be published alongside the Rother Local Plan.
- 5.7. 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.

6. Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Monitoring

- 6.1. The Community Infrastructure Levy 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.
- 6.2. Rother District Council approved the implementation of its CIL from 4 April 2016 and it applies to all liable development²⁰ after this date. The CIL Charging Schedule²¹ 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.
- 6.3. The CIL is 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. It should be noted that the provision of affordable housing lies outside of the remit of CIL and continues to be secured through Section 106 Agreements.
- 6.4. The amendment to the CIL Regulations²² in September 2019 introduced the requirement for authorities to publish an annual Infrastructure Funding Statement²³.
- 6.5. The Infrastructure Funding Statement provides information on the monetary (and non-monetary) contributions sought and received from developers for the provision of infrastructure to support development within the district and the subsequent use of those contributions by the Council.

²⁰ Information on what kind of development is CIL liable can be found at: <http://www.rother.gov.uk/CIL>

²¹ [CIL Charging Schedule](#)

²² [The Community Infrastructure Levy \(Amendment\) \(England\) \(No. 2\) Regulations 2019](#)

²³ [Monitoring – Rother District Council](#)

Headline CIL Figures

- 6.6. The Infrastructure Funding Statement presents a detailed analysis of CIL activity over the monitoring year and meets the annual CIL monitoring requirements, however, headline figures for the monitoring period are also presented in Figure 4 below.

Figure 3: Headline CIL figures

CIL Activity	Amount (£)
CIL invoiced (set out in Demand Notices ²⁴) in 2021/22	£2,004,227.80
CIL receipts ²⁵ received in 2021/22 (collected within the funding year)	£2,192,589.46
CIL receipts that CIL regulations 59E and 59F applied to ²⁶	£0
CIL expenditure ²⁷ in 2021/22	£491,834.97
CIL retained ²⁸ at end of 2021/22 (4 April 2016 to 31 March 2022)	£5,234,041.89

²⁴ Includes any late payment or other surcharges, and interest, included in Demand Notices.

²⁵ Total CIL receipts during reported year which includes any land and infrastructure “payments” received as “In-Kind” CIL payments; any CIL receipts subsequently set aside for CIL administration and ‘Local CIL’ purposes; any CIL surcharges/interest received, and CIL received for any other reason other than CIL collected on behalf of another CIL charging authority.

²⁶ The total amount of CIL that was relevant to **CIL regulation 59E** (CIL previously paid to a parish or town council under CIL Regulation 59A or 59B which has subsequently been recovered from that parish Council) and **CIL regulation 59F** (a proportion of CIL that may be set aside to spend in the locality of a CIL liable development, which would otherwise have been paid to a parish or town council if such a council existed in the area where the CIL charge was incurred).

²⁷ Actual CIL expenditure during the reported year, regardless of when received, including ‘Local CIL’ allocations both where spent by the charging authority under CIL regulation 59E and 59F, and where passed to parish/town councils under regulation 59A or 59B), whether subsequently spent or not. Also includes CIL passed to external organisations under regulation 59(4) whether subsequently spent or not; CIL spent on administration of CIL; CIL “expenditure” in regard to any land and infrastructure payment received as “In-Kind” CIL payments from the point any development on the land is commenced or completed, and CIL refunded due to overpayments.

²⁸ Total CIL retained – whenever received and including CIL retained to which regulation 59E and 59F applied (note: ‘Total CIL retained’ is not a regulatory reporting requirement in itself, but suggested it is included for greater clarity - the combined (regulatory) reporting requirements in items 2.4(f) to 2.4(i) in this report also cover the total amount retained).

7. Local Plan Monitoring

- 7.1. Each of the policies within the Core Strategy are 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.
- 7.2. The performance of objectives during the monitoring period has been measured against targets as well as the year-on-year trends. Indicator data for each of the targets measured is available in Appendix 2: Local Plan Monitoring Data Tables.
- 7.3. It is appreciated that indicators will be influenced by several factors and that fluctuations are 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.
- 7.4. 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 performing poorly and show a downward trend are highlighted below.

Core Strategy

- 7.5. The Core Strategy set district wide targets 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 100,000 sqm of additional employment floorspace between 2011 and 2028, equivalent to 5,882 sqm per annum.
- 7.6. The district wide targets are broken down into separate targets for each of the five core spatial areas. These are Bexhill, Battle, Rye, The Rural Areas and The Hastings Fringes, as shown in Figure 5 below.

Figure 4: Spatial area targets

Spatial Area	Dwellings	Employment Floorspace (sqm)
Bexhill	3,100	60,000
Battle	475	10,000
Rye	355	10,000
The Rural Areas	1,670	10,000
The Hastings Fringes	100	3,000
District Total	5,700	100,000

Housing Land Supply

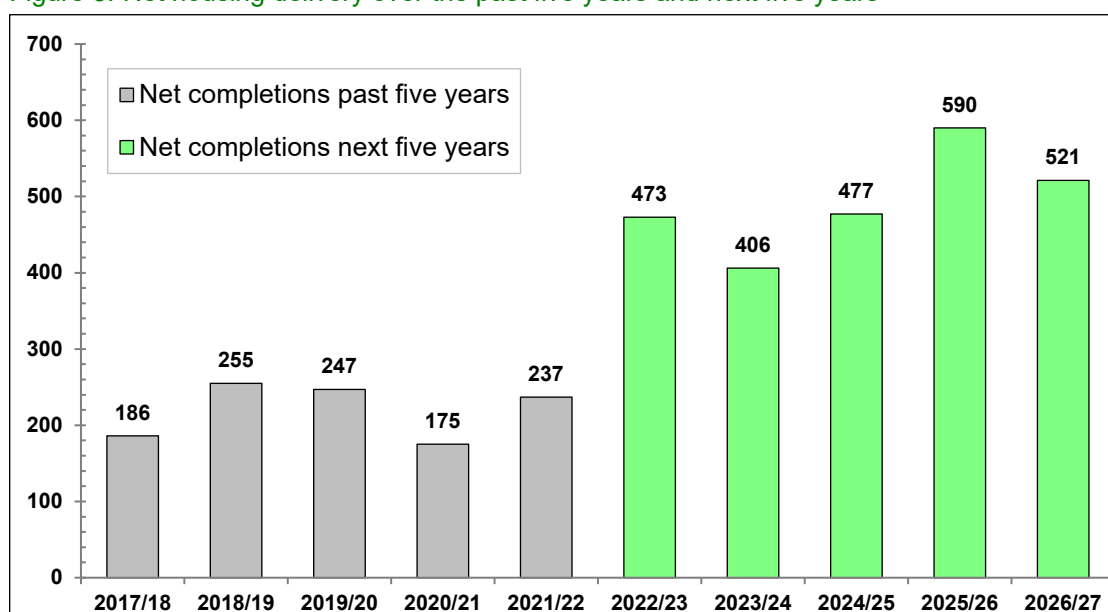
- 7.7. As the Local Plan Core Strategy was adopted in September 2014, it is now more than five years old and in accordance with the NPPF the Council measures its five-year housing land supply position against its minimum local housing need (LHN) figure, defined using the standard method calculation, until such time as a new target is established through the Plan-Making process.
- 7.8. As of 1 April 2022, the LHN figure for Rother is 737 dwellings per annum. This is in sharp contrast to the annualised Core Strategy target of 335 dwellings per annum and, due to the considerable uplift in the housing figure, the Council is only able to identify 2.79 years of housing supply.
- 7.9. Therefore, it is 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.
- 7.10. The general presumption in favour of sustainable development is currently 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.
- 7.11. It should be noted that it is a feature of the development strategy that the major housing sites in North Bexhill and 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 960 dwellings over the next 8 years for example.

- 7.12. In terms of addressing the District's limited housing land supply position, the adoption of a significantly lower and more reasonable housing requirement in the new Local Plan will be key. Therefore, progressing the new Local Plan through to adoption, as soon as possible, should be prioritised.

Housing Delivery

- 7.13. Over the monitoring year there were 237 net additional dwellings built within the district. This is moderately higher than the 175 dwellings completed the previous year and slightly higher than the annual average of 203 dwelling completions since the start of the Plan period.
- 7.14. As shown in Figure 3 below, housing delivery over the past five years has been low and has remained relatively even, excluding the noticeable drop in 2020/21 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 5: Net housing delivery over the past five years and next five years



- 7.15. In total, over the past five years, there have been 1,100 dwellings completed, equating to 220 dwellings per year.
- 7.16. The next five years, however, are projected to deliver significantly more housing, due to several of the larger housing sites having commenced and housing completions starting to be delivered on them.

- 7.17. Based on information received directly from developers, agents and landowners, over the next five years, there are projected to be approximately 2,467 dwellings completed, equating to some 493 dwellings per year and over double what has been delivered in the preceding five years.
- 7.18. While projected housing delivery over the next five years has been based on information received from developers, agents and landowners and may be subject to change, the data suggests that the district is entering a phase of higher housing growth.
- 7.19. Battle is the only spatial area where the number of houses built shows slow progress towards the Core Strategy target, however there are a large number of dwellings on sites with planning permission which are expected to be delivered over the next five years, equating to some 345 dwellings.

Gypsy and Traveller pitch supply

- 7.20. The Government's overarching aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for Gypsies and Travellers in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life while respecting the interests of the settled community. Its Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS) sets out the approach which Local Authorities should follow, firstly determining the level of need within the local area and then planning to meet that need. At paragraph 10 (a), the PPTS sets out the requirement for Local planning authorities, in producing their Local Plan, to identify and update annually, a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of sites against their locally set targets.
- 7.21. The locally set target is detailed in the Core Strategy, which sets out the need for pitches over the plan period (2011-2028) through Policy LHN5: Sites for the needs of Gypsies and Travellers, which states:

"Provision will be made for five permanent pitches within Rother for Gypsies and Travellers over the period 2011-2016, and a further six pitches between 2016 and 2028. Sites will be allocated in the Development and Site Allocations (DaSA) Plan, considering any sites granted permission in the interim. Site selection will consider the Strategy objectives, the future needs of occupiers and the likely availability of sites for its intended occupiers. Sites should meet the criteria set in Policy LHN6".

- 7.22. Between 2011- 2016, five pitches were granted permanent planning permission, leaving a remaining requirement of six pitches up to 2028. Just as for “bricks and mortar” housing, the Council is required to demonstrate how it will meet the targets for the provision of sites for Gypsies and Travellers. The DaSA Local Plan allocates two sites to meet the outstanding need of six pitches (as at 1 April 2018, the base date of the Plan):
- Land adjacent to High Views, Loose Farm Lane, Battle (one pitch); and
 - Land at North Bexhill (five pitches).
- 7.23. To date, none of these allocated pitches have been delivered, although two of the pitches at North Bexhill are subject to an outline planning permission (RR/2020/1672/P).
- 7.24. In addition, since 2018 (the base date of the DaSA), a further six pitches have been granted permanent consent:
- RR/2020/1181/P - Bramble Farm (four pitches) in October 2020; and
 - RR/2019/1565/P - High Views (two pitches) in December 2021.
- 7.25. A further pitch at Kingwood Hill received a temporary three-year planning permission in November 2022 (RR/2020/1613/P).
- 7.26. Therefore, the sites which have received permanent planning permission since 2018 are, alone, sufficient to provide five years’ worth of sites against the Core Strategy requirement, that is, the adopted locally set target. An appeal decision in 2021 (RR/2019/1565/P) cast doubt over the deliverability of the four allocated pitches without planning permission, however, this analysis shows that the Council has a five-year supply, even without these allocated sites.
- 7.27. The same appeal decision found that while the Council did have a five-year supply of sites, the evidence underpinning the Council’s pitch target is out of date, meaning that the actual accommodation need may be higher than the six pitches (to 2028) which was identified through the Core Strategy and DaSA. While this point is noted, it remains the case that the Council does have a five year supply of specific, deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years’ worth of sites against their locally set target, as required by the PPTS.

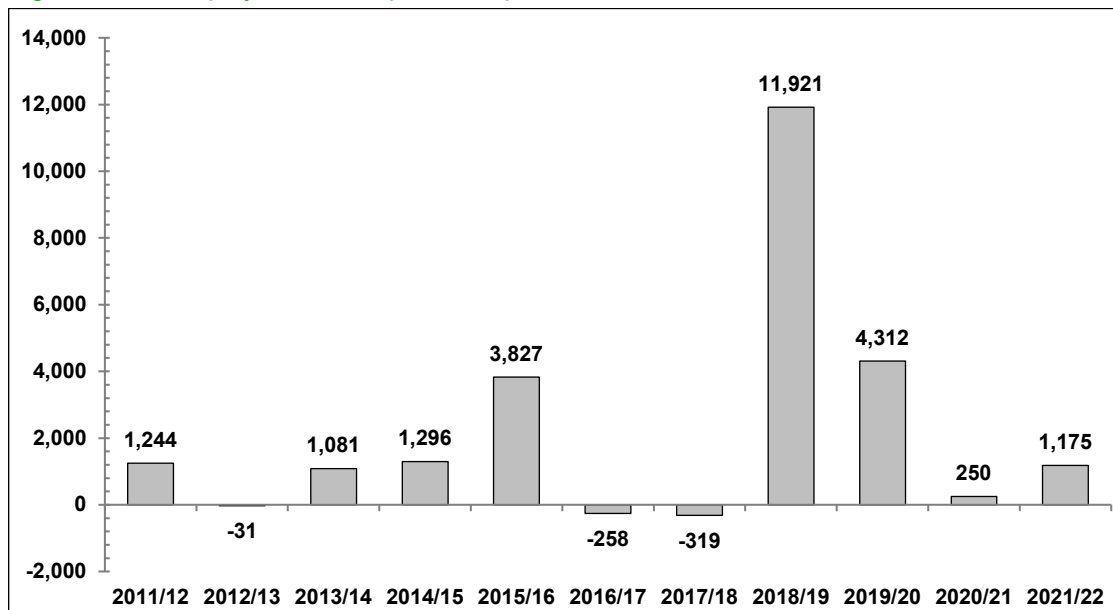
- 7.28. However, the Council is committed to updating its evidence base and since that appeal decision, Rother has worked alongside all of the East Sussex local authorities and the South Downs National Park Authority to commission a joint Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTAA) for East Sussex for the study period between 2021 and 2040. This study was published in May 2022.
- 7.29. The GTAA (2022) finds that there is a need for 16 pitches in Rother up to 2040, including four pitches between 2021-2026, and three pitches between 2026-2031. This assumes that the two allocated pitches with outline consent are delivered before 2026 but does not assume that the remaining four allocated pitches will come forward. These figures do not include the two pitches granted permanent planning permission in December 2021 at High Views (RR/2019/1565/P).
- 7.30. Therefore, based on up to date evidence, and assuming the two pitches with outline consent (RR/2020/1672/P) are delivered, there is an identified need of 4.6 pitches for the five years from 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2027²⁹.
- 7.31. Taking the two pitches with planning permission at High Views (RR/2019/1565/P), along with the four pitches on the outstanding DaSA allocations, this means that Council is able to demonstrate a current supply of six pitches.
- 7.32. In conclusion, there are sufficient planning permissions and Local Plan allocations in place to meet the five-year supply requirement for Gypsy and Traveller pitches.

Employment land supply

- 7.33. Net employment floorspace completions since the start of the plan period, shown in Figure 6, have been relatively low. The notable exception was in 2018/19 where a large amount of B8 open-air storage was completed. Since 2011 there has been a total of 24,953 sqm completed, equating to an average of some 2,268 sqm per year.

²⁹ It should be noted that while these figures will be used to inform the adoption of new targets in the new Local Plan, which will identify sites to meet those new targets in accordance with the PPTS, the new Local Plan has not yet been adopted and therefore, the locally set target for pitches remains that as adopted in the Core Strategy and DaSA Local Plan.

Figure 6: Net employment floorspace completed in Rother 2011/12-2021/22



- 7.34. 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.
- 7.35. The amount of net additional employment floorspace currently under construction equates to some 21,291 sqm. In addition, there is 14,423 sqm of net employment floorspace on sites with detailed planning permission (full or reserved matters), 14,146 sqm on sites with outline permission and a further 4,800 sqm on allocated sites.
- 7.36. The outline permissions at Buckholt Lane, Bexhill (RR/2017/2181/P) and Bexhill Enterprise Park (RR/2013/2166/P & RR/2014/2733/P) have expired, however those parts without Reserved Matters approval, equating to some 41,732 sqm, are still expected to come forward as they remain in Sea Change Sussex's ownership and are being actively marketed for development.
- 7.37. It can be seen therefore that, overall, the district has permissions and allocations in place to meet the development target of at least 100,000 sqm additional employment floorspace, as set out in the Core Strategy.
- 7.38. Employment completions in Bexhill have been well under target to date, partly due to permitted development rights, which allow the change of use of offices without planning permission, and partly due to the longer timeframes involved in delivering the larger employment sites in North and North East Bexhill. As discussed above, these sites are still expected to come forward.

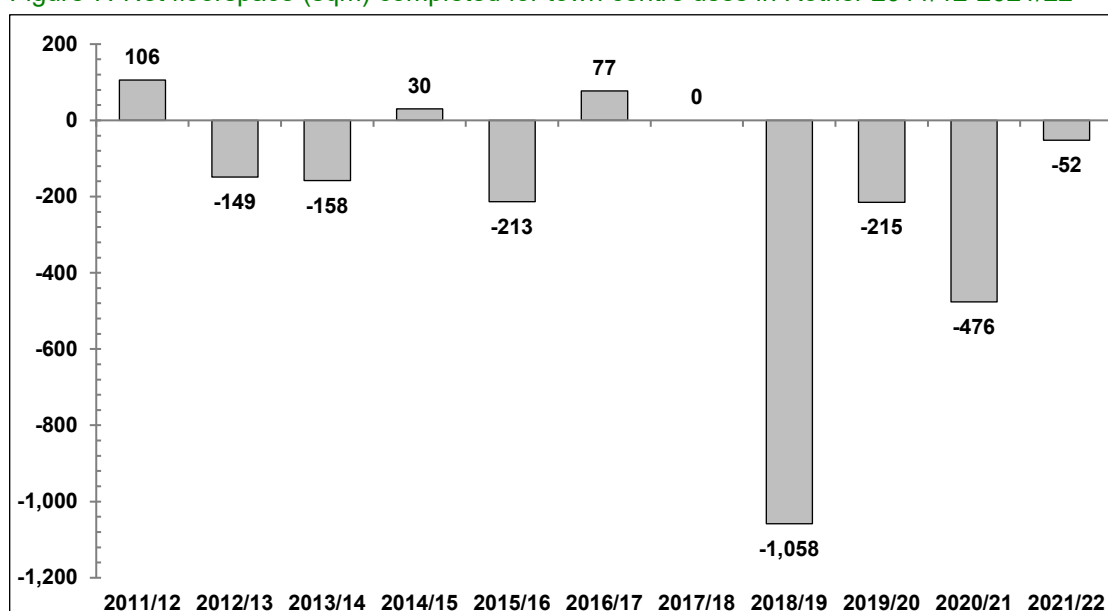
7.39. Employment targets in the Hastings Fringes are also not being achieved, with no completions to date. Like Bexhill however, there are permissions and allocations in place, which are expected to deliver some 6,401 sqm of employment floorspace.

7.40. Employment in Battle is a little more problematic however, as there has been limited progress towards its employment targets to date and there are not currently enough permissions in place to meet the Core Strategy targets. Furthermore, there have been no employment sites allocated in the Battle Neighbourhood Plan. It is suggested to review employment requirements for Battle in the emerging Local Plan.

Town centre floorspace

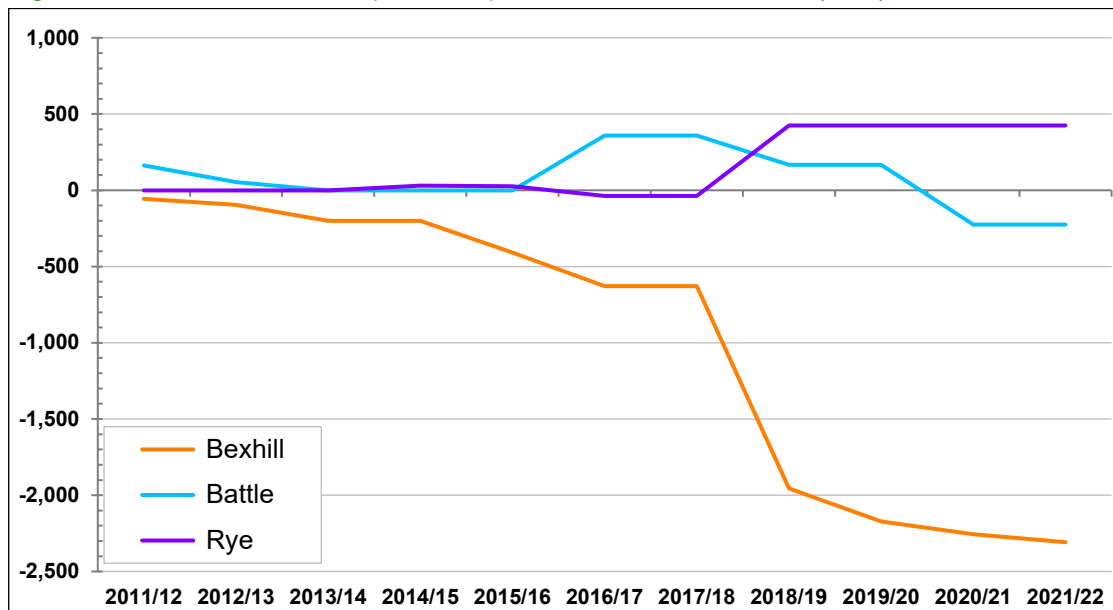
7.41. Net floorspace completions for town centre uses show a net loss of 52 sqm in 2021/22. This follows a loss of 476 sqm in 2020/21. Figure 7 shows that there has only been a net gain of floorspace in three years since the start of the Plan period, with larger losses occurring in the three years following the introduction of permitted development rights which allow the change of use of offices to residential without planning permission.

Figure 7: Net floorspace (sqm) completed for town centre uses in Rother 2011/12-2021/22



7.42. Figure 8 shows that town centre use losses in Bexhill are the main factor in the downward trend.

Figure 8: Cumulative net floorspace completed for town centre uses (area) 2011/12-2020/21

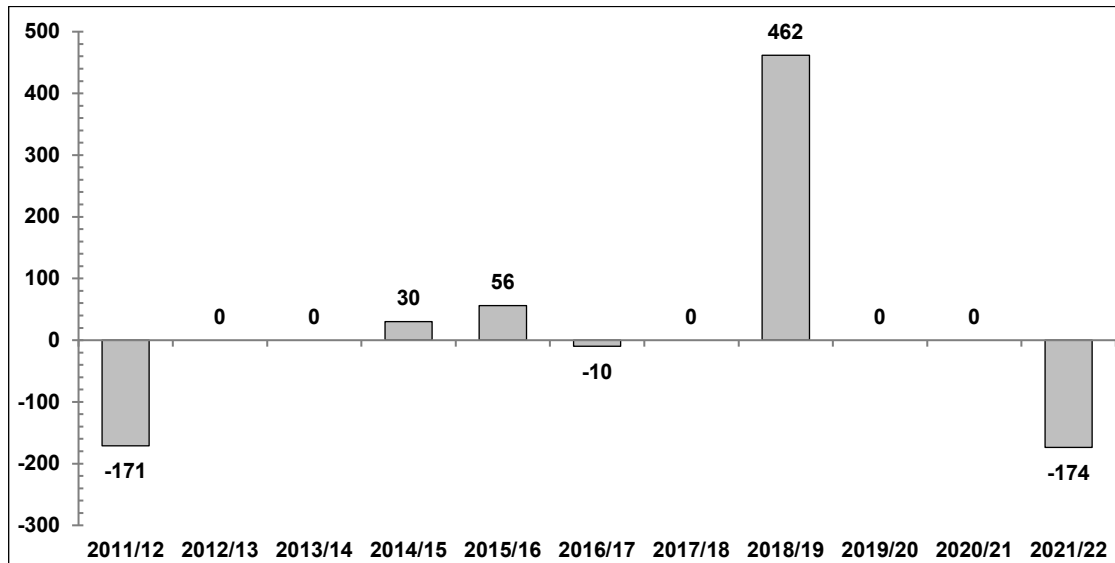


- 7.43. The downward trend in Bexhill is likely to be exacerbated by the changes to the Planning Use Class Order which were brought into effect on 1 September 2020. In many cases however, these losses will not be monitorable as Use Classes A1, A2, B1a and D2 have now been subsumed into a single new Use Class E. This means that changes of use within Use Class E are permitted development and do not require planning permission, or notification to the local planning authority.

Convenience floorspace in Rye

- 7.44. Since 2011, there has been a net gain of only 193 sqm of additional convenience floorspace in Rye, against a Core Strategy target of 1,650 sqm. This equates to some 18.1% when compared to the annualised average requirement for this point in the Plan period (1,068 sqm).
- 7.45. Furthermore, there are a number of planning permissions in place which would result in the net loss of 255 sqm of convenience floorspace.

Figure 9: Net additional convenience floorspace completed in Rye 2011/12-2021/22

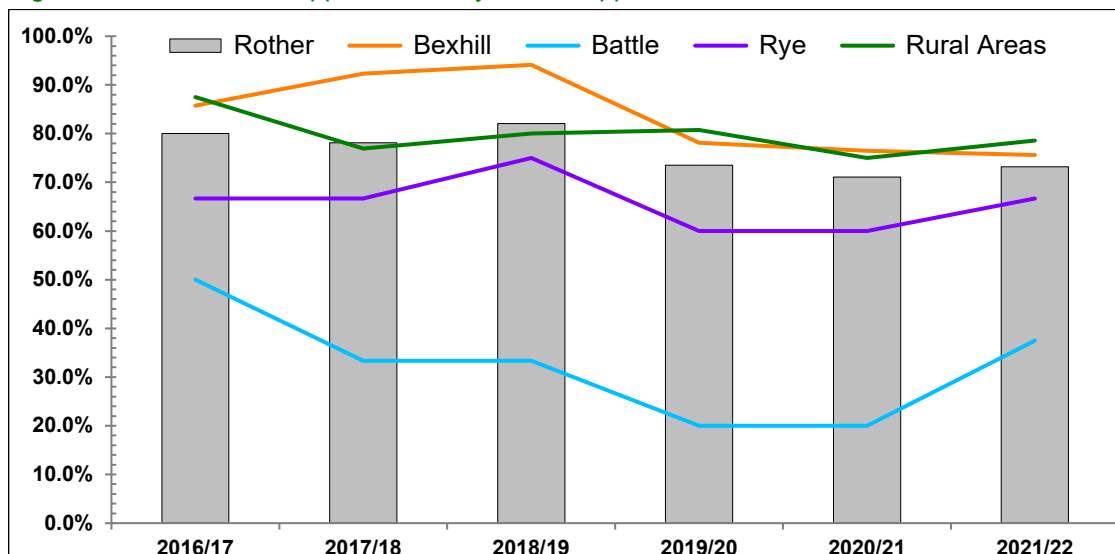


- 7.46. The Rye Neighbourhood Plan policy B3 allocates part of the former Freda Gardham School site for convenience use and could provide up to 500 sqm of additional convenience floorspace. This goes some way to addressing the shortfall in required convenience floorspace, however additional planning permissions are needed to fully plug the gap.

Support of Policy EN3: Design Quality at appeal

- 7.47. Since more detailed monitoring of Policy EN3: Design Quality at appeal began in 2016/17, support for the policy has remained relatively consistent across the district. Figure 10 shows that, as of 1 April 2022, 73.2% of all appeals where policy EN3 was a main issue, have been dismissed since 1 April 2016.

Figure 10: Cumulative support for Policy EN3 at appeal 2016/17-2021/22

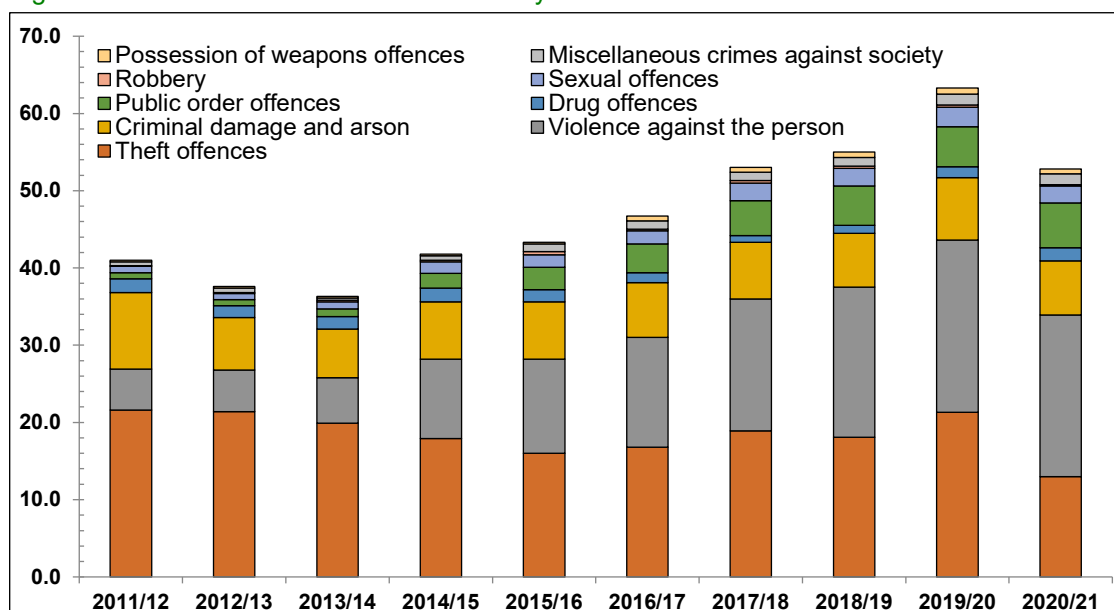


- 7.48. Looking at the core spatial areas individually shows similar levels of support for the policy at appeal, except for in Battle which has remained consistently below the levels of support seen for the other spatial areas.

Recorded crime rates

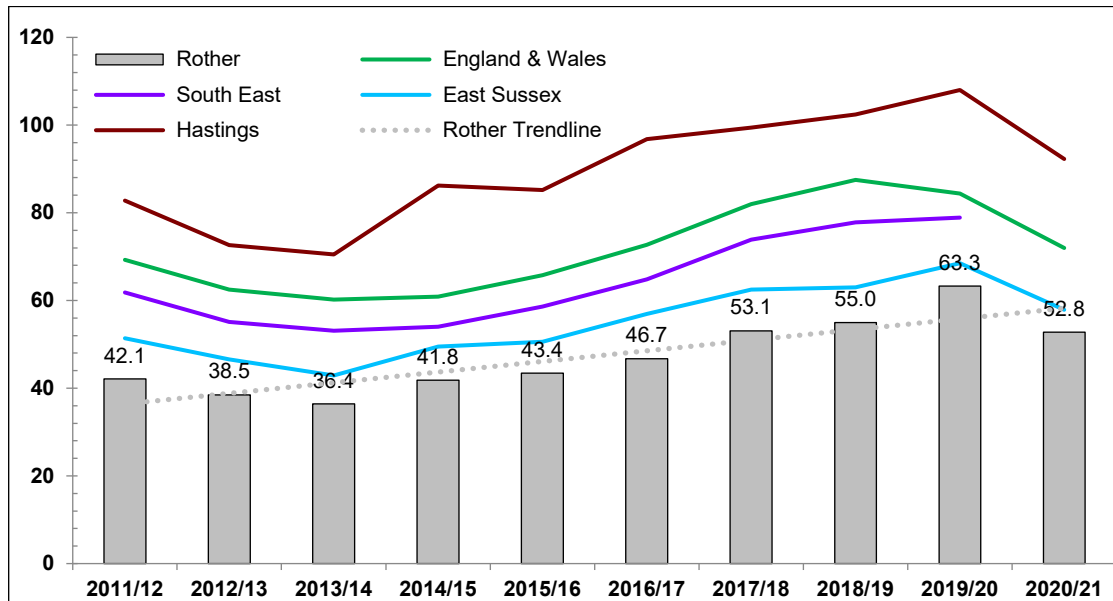
- 7.49. Crime rates within the district have steadily increased, rising from 42.1 (offences per 1,000 population) in 2011/12 to a high of 63.3 in 2019/20, followed by a relatively large drop in 2020/21 to 52.8. The fall in crime in 2020/21 is most likely due to the pandemic. Data for 2021/22 is not yet available at the time of publishing.
- 7.50. The rise in violent crime since 2011, shown in Figure 11 below, 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.

Figure 11: Recorded crime rates in Rother by offence 2011/12-2020/21



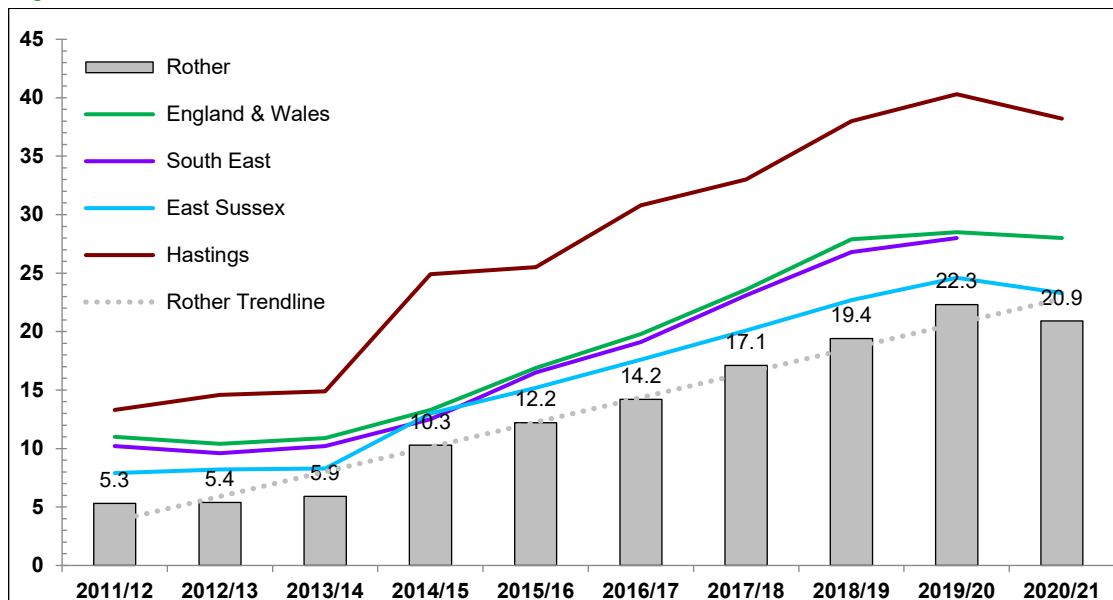
- 7.51. When looking at recorded crime rates for all offences over a wider area it becomes clear that the trend in Rother reflects the general trend within the country, as shown in Figure 12 (2020/21 data for the South East is not yet available). Crime in Rother is still notably lower than other areas.

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



7.52. A similar pattern emerges when looking at levels of violent crime within Rother and the wider area, shown in Figure 13 (2020/21 data for the South East is not yet available), where the levels in Rother are, again, notably lower than the wider areas.

Figure 13: Recorded crime rates for violent crime over the wider area 2011/12-2020/21

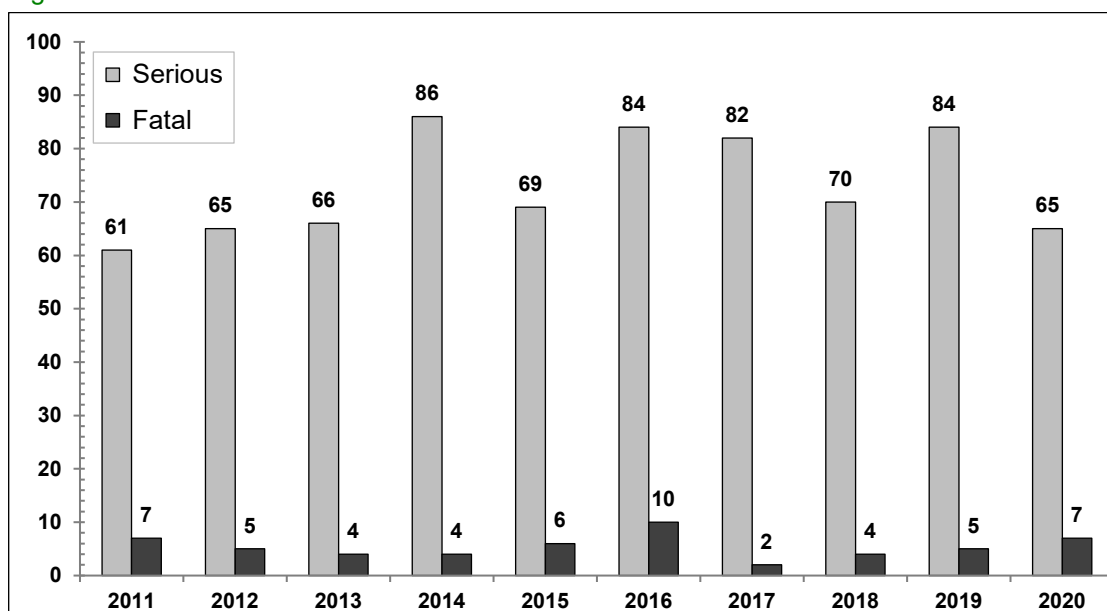


7.53. It should be noted that a rise or fall in recorded crime does not necessarily mean the level of crime in Rother has changed, but it does provide a good measure of crime-related demand on the police. Changes in policing activity, recording practices and victim's willingness to report can all affect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

Road safety

- 7.54. Figure 14 shows that serious and fatal road casualties have decreased to 72 in 2020, from 89 in 2019, possibly a result of people taking fewer journeys due during the pandemic.

Figure 14: Serious and fatal road casualties in Rother 2011-2020



- 7.55. Since 2011, the average number of serious and fatal road casualties equates to 78.6, which is some 15.6% higher than the 2011 baseline figure 68. The long-term increase in the average number of serious and fatal road casualties is broadly in line with wider trends and an increase in the use of vehicles on the road.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

- 7.56. As shown in Figure 15 below, the percentage of SSSI units within Rother that are in a favourable or recovering condition shows a noticeable drop in 2021 and 2022. The reasons for this drop are not the results of planning applications, as shown in Figure 16, which notes the sites that have dropped from a Favourable or Recovering condition in 2020 to a Declining condition in 2022, along with the primary adverse conditions.
- 7.57. It is a matter for Natural England and the landowner to agree on and implement a management scheme in order to improve the condition of SSSI's. Therefore, rectifying the decline is largely outside of the control of the Council.

Figure 15: Percentage of SSSI units in Favourable or Recovering condition

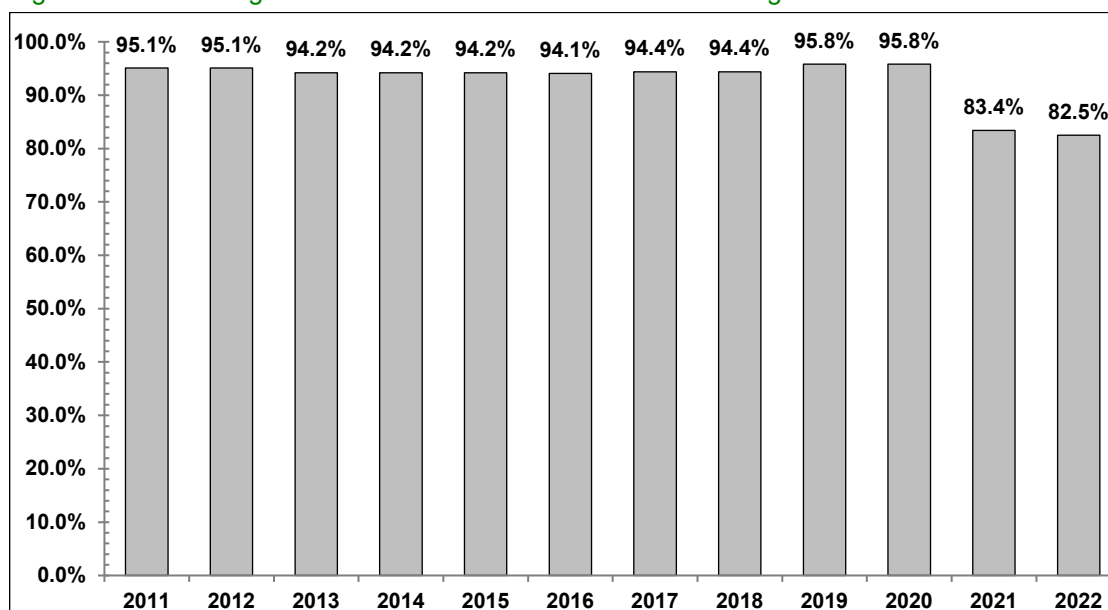


Figure 16: SSSI units in decline since 2020

SSSI	Unit(s)	Primary Adverse Conditions
Ashburnham Park	001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006	Deer grazing, woodland management, invasive species
Blackhorse Quarry	001	Earth science feature obstructed
Brede Pit and Cutting	001	Earth science feature obstructed
Combe Haven	001, 002, 003, 005, 008	Woodland management
Dallington Forest	001	Deer grazing
Dungeness, Romney Marsh and Rye Bay	161	Invasive species
Hastings Cliffs to Pett Beach	001, 002, 006, 007	Natural coastal processes limited by rock revetments
Houghton Green Cliff	001	Overgrown vegetation
Northiam	001	Earth science feature obstructed

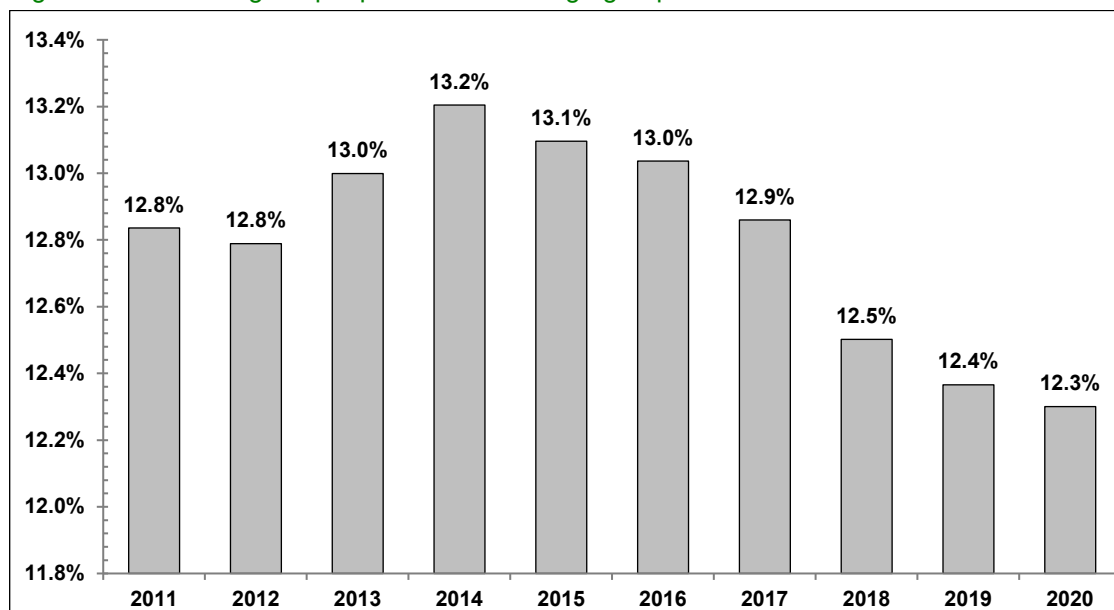
7.58. Detailed comments for each SSSI unit are available by clicking the links in Figure 16 and selecting 'View condition of SSSI units' on the proceeding Natural England website.

Percentage of people in the 16-29 age group in Bexhill

7.59. In 2020, 12.3% of people in Bexhill were aged 16 to 29. This is down from 12.4% in 2019.

7.60. As shown in Figure 17, the percentage of people in the 16 to 29 age group has consistently declined, year on year, since a high of 13.2% in 2014.

Figure 17: Percentage of people in the 16-29 age group in Bexhill



- 7.61. Given the Core Strategy's aspiration to '*make the town more attractive to younger people and families and thereby foster a more balanced demographic profile*', the steady decline in the percentage of people in the 16 to 29 age group in Bexhill is disappointing.
- 7.62. It should be noted however, that in terms of raw numbers, the number of people in the 16 to 29 age group in Bexhill in 2020 is both higher than in 2019, and higher than in 2011.

Access to Services by Public Transport/Walking

- 7.63. The 2019 data update for Access to Services by Public Transport/Walking shows a decline in the District from the previous measurement made in 2017. The levels of service and public transport provision have not significantly changed between 2017 and 2019 and so these results are considered to be either an error in the original Department for Transport (DfT) dataset or a change in the way it is measured.
- 7.64. Due to DfT changing their source definitions from the Care Quality Commission (CQC) in 2017 to NHS Digital in 2019, Access to Hospital data is not included in the monitoring tables, as the indicator no longer provides a useful way to compare and monitor progress. This will be kept under review in the next AMR.

- 7.65. Access to Further Education has dropped from 62.9% in 2017 to 46.3% in 2019. This is likely an error in the data and is probably due to the further merging of Further Education colleges. The Sussex Downs and Sussex Coast colleges were 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, resulting in the perceived drop in access. This error is expected to be corrected in the next data release.

SA Monitoring Framework for the emerging Local Plan

- 7.66. 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.
- 7.67. 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.
- 7.68. 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.

Core Strategy Monitoring Tables

- 7.69. The following tables show the Core Strategy objectives and the District's performance against them.

Figure 18: Core Strategy Monitoring Table Key

Score		Trend	
5	Target achieved or exceeded	▲	Improvement on previous monitoring year
4	Excellent progress towards target	—	No change / no comparison to previous year
3	Good progress towards target	▼	Deterioration on previous year
2	Fair progress towards target		
1	Poor progress towards target		
0	Not achieving progress towards target		

Overall Spatial Strategy						
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.						
Core Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Target	Indicator	Monitoring Data Table	Score	Trend
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.	Net additional dwellings provided in Rother	OSS1	0.6	▼
		Deliver employment targets set for Rother.	Net employment floorspace completed in Rother	OSS2	1.9	▲
To maintain and enhance the character of settlements, the relationship between them and with their landscape settings	OSS2 (i-viii)	All SSSI's in Rother to achieve favourable condition.	Condition of SSSI Units in Rother	OSS3	0.5	▼
To give particular attention to promoting economic regeneration and growth for the Hastings/ Bexhill area	OSS1 (iii) (a)	Deliver housing targets set for Bexhill.	Net additional dwellings provided in Bexhill	OSS4	2.8	▲
		Deliver employment targets set for Bexhill.	Net employment floorspace completed in Bexhill	OSS5	0.0	▲
		Deliver housing targets set for the Hastings Fringes.	Net additional dwellings provided in the Hastings Fringes	OSS6	5.0	—
		Deliver employment targets set for the Hastings Fringes.	Net employment floorspace completed in the Hastings Fringes	OSS7	0.0	—
To give particular attention to supporting the 'market town' roles and environmental qualities and settings of Battle and Rye	OSS1 (iii) (b)	Deliver housing targets set for Battle.	Net additional dwellings provided in Battle	OSS8	1.0	▲
		Deliver employment targets set for Battle.	Net employment floorspace completed in Battle	OSS9	0.0	▲
		Deliver housing targets set for Rye.	Net additional dwellings provided in Rye	OSS10	5.0	▲
		Deliver employment targets set for Rye.	Net employment floorspace completed in Rye	OSS11	5.0	▼
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 (iii) (c, d, e)	Deliver housing targets set for the Rural Areas.	Net additional dwellings provided in the Rural Areas	OSS12	3.4	▼
		Provide affordable housing in accordance with Policy LHN2.	Percentage of sites (5+) in the Rural Areas delivering 40% AH	OSS13	2.6	▼
		Deliver employment targets set for the Rural Areas.	Net employment floorspace completed in the Rural Areas	OSS14	5.0	▲

Bexhill						
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.						
Core Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Target	Indicator	Monitoring Data Table	Score	Trend
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.	Net employment floorspace completed in Bexhill	BEX1	0.0	▲

Bexhill						
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.						
Core Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Target	Indicator	Monitoring Data Table	Score	Trend
To make the town more attractive to younger people and families and thereby foster a more balanced demographic profile;	BX3	Increase the percentage of people in the 16-29 age group in Bexhill.	Small area population estimates, 2011-2020 - Bexhill	BEX2	1.3	▼
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 in Bexhill.	Recorded crime by key offences, 2011-2021 (data only available at district level)	BEX3	0.0	▲
To secure investment in improved community infrastructure, particularly that which promotes active lifestyles;	BX1 (ii)	Increase participation in sport in Bexhill.	Participation in sport in the last 28 days (data only available at district level)	BEX4	2.5	▲
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.	Percentage of shops vacant in Bexhill town centre	BEX5	4.4	▼
	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 Town Centre	BEX6	0.0	▲
To focus on meeting socio-economic needs within more deprived areas of the town;	BX1 (iv)	Increase median earnings in Bexhill.	Median Gross Annual Workplace-based earnings (data only available at district level)	BEX7	3.4	▲
		Reduce indices of deprivation in the most vulnerable wards.	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) rank for Central Ward, Bexhill (2019)	BEX8	3.7	▲
			Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) rank for Sidley, Bexhill (2019)	BEX9	2.1	▼
To promote a scale and nature of housing consistent with other objectives, especially economic growth, and infrastructure capacity.	BX1 (vii)	Provide 3,100 additional dwellings in Bexhill.	Net additional dwellings provided in Bexhill	BEX10	2.8	▲

The Hastings Fringes						
To provide attractive and accessible fringes of Hastings, consistent with environmental designations.						
Core Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Target	Indicator	Monitoring Data Table	Score	Trend
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.	DaSA Local Plan progress	HAF1	5.0	—
To provide accessible green space in line with identified needs and opportunities;	HF1 (i)	Delivery of Combe Valley Countryside Park.	Project milestones in the delivery of CVCP	HAF2	4.5	▲
To ensure that any development in Rother District is well integrated with Hastings.	HF1 (ii)(iii)(v)	Provide at least 100 net additional dwellings in the Hastings Fringes.	Net additional dwellings provided in the Hastings Fringes	HAF3	5.0	—
		Provide at least 3,000 sqm of employment floorspace in the Hastings Fringes.	Net employment floorspace completed in the Hastings Fringes	HAF4	0.0	—

Rye						
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.						
Core Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Target	Indicator	Monitoring Data Table	Score	Trend
To work with stakeholders to improve traffic management, tackle congestion and promote sustainable transport measures; To work with agencies to support and promote strategic transport links from Rye to the wider locality	RY1 (i, ii)	Increase the number of rail passenger journeys taken year on year.	Passenger entries and exits by station (annual), Rye	RYE1	3.6	▲
To improve access to high quality education, employment and housing	RY1 (ix)	Provide at least 10,000 sqm of employment floorspace in Rye.	Net employment floorspace completed in Rye	RYE2	5.0	▼
		Provide at least 355 dwellings in Rye.	Net additional dwellings provided in Rye	RYE3	5.0	▲
To enhance sustainable tourism and leisure	RY1 (viii)	Increase tourism and leisure floorspace in Rye.	Net additional C1 and D2 floorspace completed in Rye	RYE4	2.8	▲
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	RYE5	0.9	▼
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	RYE6	3.5	—
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.	Support of Policy EN3: Design Quality at appeal in Rye	RYE7	1.7	—
To protect and sensitively manage the high quality ecological and landscape resources	RY1 (iii)	All SSSIs in Rye to reach favourable condition.	Condition of SSSI Units in East Sussex	RYE8	4.8	—
To continue to manage, and protect the community from, the risk of flooding	RY1 (vi)	No planning permissions granted in Rye contrary to EA advice.	Environment Agency objections to planning applications based on flood risk	RYE9	5.0	—

Battle						
To support the market town and tourist centre role and character of Battle and conserve its historic core and setting.						
Core Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Target	Indicator	Monitoring Data Table	Score	Trend
To reduce congestion and improve accessibility, especially by non-car modes.	BA1 (ii) (vii)	Increase the percentage of people in Battle with reasonable access to town centres by public transport/walking.	JTS0508: Travel time, destination and origin indicators by mode of travel, LSOA	BAT1	1.5	▼
To enhance the commercial and tourism attractiveness of the town centre.	BA1 (I, ii, iv, v)	Retain and increase the amount of floorspace for town centre uses within Battle Town Centre.	Net additional floorspace completed for town centre uses (A1, A2, B1a & D2) in Battle Town Centre	BAT2	0.0	▲
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 in Battle.	Heritage at Risk Register	BAT3	5.0	—
To provide increased opportunities for employment locally.	BA1 (iv) (vi)	Provide at least 10,000 sqm of employment floorspace in Battle.	Net employment floorspace completed in Battle	BAT4	0.0	▲
To improve the level of community and sports/recreation facilities.	BA1 (vii) (viii)	Increase D1 and D2 floorspace in Battle.	Net additional D1 and D2 floorspace completed in Battle	BAT5	0.0	—

Battle						
To support the market town and tourist centre role and character of Battle and conserve its historic core and setting.						
Core Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Target	Indicator	Monitoring Data Table	Score	Trend
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 in Battle.	Support of Policy EN3: Design Quality at appeal in Battle	BAT6	0.0	—
To make an appropriate contribution towards meeting local housing needs.	BA1 (iii)	Provide at least 35% affordable housing on sites of 10 or more dwellings in Battle.	Percentage of affordable housing on sites of 10+ dwellings in Battle	BAT7	5.0	—

The Rural Areas						
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.						
Core Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Target	Indicator	Monitoring Data Table	Score	Trend
To emphasise the significant contribution of both villages and countryside to the character and culture of Rother	RA 1-4, inc. RDLP Policies DS3, VL1	Provide at least 1,670 net additional dwellings in the Rural Areas.	Net additional dwellings provided in the Rural Areas	RAR1	3.4	▼
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 in the Rural Areas.	Support of Policy EN3: Design Quality at appeal in the Rural Areas	RAR2	2.9	▲
To support sustainable local employment opportunities and the economic viability of rural communities	RA1 (ii), RA2 (ii), RA3	Provide at least 10,000 sqm of net additional employment floorspace in the Rural Areas.	Net employment floorspace completed in the Rural Areas	RAR3	5.0	▲
To promote thriving rural communities with a high quality of life, a strong sense of place and broad active civic participation	RA1, RA2 (i, ii)	Increase public participation in planning in the Rural Areas.	Number of 'made' Neighbourhood Plans in the Rural Areas	RAR4	3.5	—
To be demographically balanced and socially inclusive, particularly in terms of access to housing	RA1 (v), inc. RDLP Policy VL1	Provide at least 40% affordable housing on schemes of 5 or more dwellings in the Rural Areas.	Percentage of sites (5+) in the Rural Areas delivering 40% AH	RAR5	2.6	▼
To reduce both the need to travel and reliance on the private car, by promoting the use of public transport and supporting viable and accessible services and facilities within villages; To ensure rural communities have access to necessary infrastructure	RA1 (ii, iv, vi)	Increase the percentage of households within 30 minutes public transport time transport to GP services, primary and secondary school, employment and a town centre in the Rural Areas.	JTS050X: Travel time, destination and origin indicators by mode of travel, LSOA	RAR6	2.9	▲
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, DS3 (RDLP)	100% support of Policies RA2 and RA3 at appeal in the Rural Areas.	Support of Policies RA2 and RA3 at appeal in the Rural Areas	RAR7	3.4	▼
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 in the Rural Areas.	Support of Policy EN1: Landscape Stewardship (AONB) at appeal in the Rural Areas	RAR8	3.1	▲
To support agriculture and foster other land-based industries	RA2, RA3, RA4	Maintain or increase the percentage of people in farming or land based industries in the Rural Areas.	Employment by industry, 2015-2021	RAR9	2.1	▼
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 in the Rural Areas to achieve favourable condition.	Condition of SSSI Units in the Rural Areas	RAR10	1.7	▼

The Rural Areas						
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.						
Core Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Target	Indicator	Monitoring Data Table	Score	Trend
To support sustainable tourism and recreation, including improved access to the countryside	RA2 (iii, vi, vii), RA3 (ii), RA4 (b)	Increase C1 and D2 floorspace in the Rural Areas.	Net additional C1 and D2 floorspace completed in the Rural Areas	RAR11	5.0	▲

Sustainable Development						
To mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts, and to use natural resources efficiently.						
Core Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Target	Indicator	Monitoring Data Table	Score	Trend
To reduce carbon emissions and move towards a low carbon future	SRM1 (i-vii)	Reduce CO2 emissions in Rother.	UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics	SUS1	4.3	▲
To maintain an adequate, safe water supply, use water resources efficiently, and avoid their pollution	SRM2 (i)	Improve bathing water quality at beaches in Rother.	Bathing water quality, 2017-2022	SUS2	3.0	—

Communities						
To continue to support, and further develop, vibrant, safe, balanced and inclusive communities.						
Core Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Target	Indicator	Monitoring Data Table	Score	Trend
To develop inclusive community life including support networks	CO1, CO2, CO3,	Increase C2, D1 & D2 floorspace in Rother.	Net additional C2, D1 & D2 floorspace completed in Rother	COM1	4.7	▲
To promote healthy, active lifestyles	CO1, CO2, CO3	Increase participation in sport in Rother.	Participation in sport in the last 28 days	COM2	2.5	▲
To support older people, particularly to live independently	CO1, CO2, CO3, CO5	Increase independence for older people.	Percentage of older people achieving independence through rehab/intermediate care	COM3	4.0	▲
To be more attractive to young people as a place to live	CO1, CO2, CO3, CO4	Provide 1,647 affordable dwellings in Rother.	Gross affordable dwellings completed in Rother	COM4	3.7	▲
		Increase median earnings in Rother.	Median gross annual workplace-based earnings	COM5	3.4	▲
To maintain low crime levels and improve the feeling of safety	CO6	Reduce crime rates in Rother.	Recorded crime by key offences, 2011-2021	COM6	0.0	▲

Housing						
To provide housing in a way that supports local priorities and provides choice, including for affordable housing.						
Core Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Target	Indicator	Monitoring Data Table	Score	Trend
To provide and maintain a housing stock that supports sustainable, inclusive, communities in both towns and rural areas	LHN1 (i-vii), LHN5, LHN6	Deliver housing targets set for Bexhill.	Net additional dwellings provided in Bexhill	HOU1	2.8	▲
		Deliver housing targets set for Battle.	Net additional dwellings provided in Battle	HOU2	1.0	▲
		Deliver housing targets set for Rye.	Net additional dwellings provided in Rye	HOU3	5.0	▲
		Deliver housing targets set for the Rural Areas.	Net additional dwellings provided in the Rural Areas	HOU4	3.4	▼
		Deliver housing targets set for the Hastings Fringes.	Net additional dwellings provided in the Hastings Fringes	HOU5	5.0	—
		Provide five Gypsy and Traveller pitches between 2011 and 2016 and a further six pitches between 2016 and 2028.	Net additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches provided in Rother	HOU6	5.0	▼
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.	Percentage of older people achieving independence through rehab/intermediate care	HOU7	4.0	▲
To increase the availability of affordable housing	LHN1 (v), LHN (i-iv), LHN4	Provide 1,647 affordable dwellings in Rother.	Gross affordable dwellings completed in Rother	HOU8	3.7	▲
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.	Tenure breakdown of gross affordable housing completions	HOU9	4.1	▲
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.	Table 615: vacant dwellings by local authority district	HOU10	5.0	▲

Economy						
To secure sustainable economic growth for existing and future residents and provide greater prosperity and employment opportunities for all.						
Core Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Target	Indicator	Monitoring Data Table	Score	Trend
To raise aspirations and improve educational attainment, where needed	EC1 (i)	Increase the percentage of pupils achieving the English Baccalaureate.	Key stage 4 performance	ECO1	3.0	▼
To increase skill levels	EC1 (i, ii, iii, viii), EC5	Reduce the number of young people Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET).	Data on Participation and NEET	ECO2	2.8	▼
		Reduce the percentage of working age people with no qualifications.	Qualifications of working age population, 2011-2021	ECO3	3.2	▼
To increase the business base and overall productivity	EC1 (i-vii), EC2 (i-v), EC4, EC5	Reduce the long term unemployment rate in Rother.	Unemployment estimates, 2011-2022	ECO4	4.1	▲

Economy						
To secure sustainable economic growth for existing and future residents and provide greater prosperity and employment opportunities for all.						
Core Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Target	Indicator	Monitoring Data Table	Score	Trend
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 targets.	Net employment floorspace completed in Rother	ECO5	1.9	▲
To increase local earnings, relative to living costs	EC1-EC6	Increase real-terms median gross annual workplace-based earnings in Rother.	Median gross annual workplace-based earnings, Annual consumer price inflation rate, April	ECO6	3.8	▲
To develop key existing sectors, including tourism	EC5, EC6	Increase the proportion of employment in knowledge-based sectors.	Employment by industry, 2015-2021 - Rother	ECO7	2.0	▼
		Increase C1 and D2 floorspace in Rother.	Net C1 and D2 floorspace completed in Rother	ECO8	3.9	▲
To realise economic opportunities and mitigate against locational disadvantages	EC5	Increase median earnings in Rother.	Median gross annual workplace-based earnings	ECO9	3.7	▲



Environment						
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.						
Core Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Target	Indicator	Monitoring Data Table	Score	Trend
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	100% support of Policy EN1: Landscape Stewardship (AONB) at appeal in Rother.	Support of Policy EN1: Landscape Stewardship (AONB) at appeal in Rother	ENV1	2.9	▼
		Reduce the number of Listed Buildings at risk in Rother.	Heritage at Risk Register, Rother	ENV2	3.0	—
To protect important ecological resources in Rother, and, where appropriate, enhance these as part of a wider approach to 'green space'	EN1, EN5	All SSSIs in Rother to achieve favourable condition.	Condition of SSSI Units in Rother	ENV3	0.5	▼
To place strong emphasis on design quality in all development	EN2, EN3, EN4	100% support of Policy EN3: Design Quality at appeal in Rother.	Support of Policy EN3: Design Quality at appeal in Rother	ENV4	2.3	▲
To protect communities from flooding and effectively manage risk	EN6 (i-iv), EN7 (i-iv)	No planning permissions granted in Rother contrary to EA advice.	Environment Agency objections to planning applications based on flood risk	ENV5	5.0	—



Transport						
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.						
Core Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Target	Indicator	Monitoring Data Table	Score	Trend
Improve connectivity between Rother and the wider South East region, both along the coast and towards London	TR1 (i-iv)	Delivery of the Bexhill to Hastings Link Road.	Delivery of the Bexhill to Hastings Link Road	TRA1	5.0	—






Transport						
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.						
Core Strategy Objective	Core Strategy Policy	Target	Indicator	Monitoring Data Table	Score	Trend
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 percentage of households in Rother within 30 minutes public transport time transport to employment, primary and secondary school, further education, GPs, hospitals, food stores and a town centre.	JTS050X: Travel time, destination and origin indicators by mode of travel, LSOA	TRA2	1.5	▼
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 in Rother.	Recorded road casualties, 2011-2020	TRA3	0.9	▲
		Increase the percentage of households in Rother with reasonable access (15m) to a town centre by public transport/walking.	JTS050X: Travel time, destination and origin indicators by mode of travel, LSOA	TRA4	0.8	▼





Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring Tables



The following indicators have been prepared as part of the SA/SEA Scoping Report to support the development of the emerging Local Plan 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)	Slight decline	NO2 Mean Concentrations	2020	2021	Change	
		Rother	17.3	17.4	0.1	
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	2020	2021	Change	
		RY2	14.9	14.0	-0.9	







(2) Biodiversity								
Indicator		Result	Data/Commentary				Trends	
Condition summary of SSSI units Source: Biodiversity AMR Rother District 2022	Improve % of SSSI Units in Favourable or Recovering conditions	Declining						
			SSSI Unit Condition		2020/21	2021/22		Change
			Favourable		54.2%	53.3%		-0.9%
			Unfavourable recovering		29.2%	29.2%		0.0%
			Unfavourable no change		2.5%	2.5%		0.0%
			Unfavourable declining		13.3%	14.2%		0.9%
Part destroyed		0.8%	0.8%	0.0%				
Areas infringed by planning applications Source: Biodiversity AMR Rother District 2022	Minimise areas infringed by planning applications	Declining						
			Areas infringed by Planning Permissions		2020/21	2021/22		Change
			Ramsars		1.08	240.60		240.35
			Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)		0.01	161.18		161.16
			Special Protection Areas (SPA)		1.07	240.41		240.17
			Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)		280.55	539.41		122.71
			National Nature Reserves (NNR)		0.00	0.00		0.00
			Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)		1.13	256.73		255.46
			Local Wildlife Sites (LWS)		2.90	2.06		0.79
The large increase seen in 2021/22 is due to the presence of several planning permissions for flood defence works.								










(2) Biodiversity								
Indicator		Result	Data/Commentary					Trends
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%	
			% of population with access to a 20ha+ wood within 4km		87.5%	87.6%	0.1%	
	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%	
			% extra population with access to a 20ha+ wood within 4km if existing woods opened		9.9%	9.1%	-0.8%	
	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%	
			% of population requiring new woodland to be able to access a 20ha+ wood within 4km		2.5%	3.3%	0.8%	
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), % of local authority in AONB: Source: High Weald Management Plan		No change	82.60%					
Biodiversity Action Plans – Infringement on habitats by planning applications Source: Biodiversity AMR Rother District 2022	Minimise habitats infringed by planning applications	Declining	Habitats infringed by Planning Applications		2020/21	2021/22	Change	
			Ancient woodland		55.52	58.58	3.06	
			Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh		1.64	62.72	61.08	
			Coastal saltmarsh		0.00	20.79	20.79	
			Coastal sand dunes		0.08	1.05	0.97	
			Coastal vegetated shingle		0.00	143.85	143.85	
			Deciduous woodland		50.08	99.35	49.27	
			Ghyll woodland		9.74	22.26	12.52	
			Intertidal chalk		0.00	0.00	0.00	
			Intertidal mudflat		0.00	57.06	57.06	
			Lowland calcareous grassland		0.00	0.00	0.00	
			Lowland fen		0.00	0.00	0.00	
			Lowland heathland		0.00	0.02	0.02	
			Lowland meadow		0.00	0.03	0.03	
			Maritime cliff and slope		0.00	0.01	0.01	
			Reedbed		0.00	0.00	0.00	
			Saline lagoon		0.00	1.08	1.08	
			Traditional orchard		0.13	1.68	1.55	
			Wood-pasture & parkland		10.26	8.81	-1.45	
			Total		127.45	477.29	349.84	
The large increase seen in 2021/22 is due to the presence of several planning permissions for flood defence works.								


(3) Energy and Water Consumption							
Indicator	Result	Data/Commentary					Trends
Carbon Dioxide Emissions (Kt) (all sectors) (2020) Source: ESiF	Improving	CO2 Emissions		2019	2020	Change	
		Rother	384	341	-43		
Domestic consumption, (2020) Source: ESiF	Declining	Domestic Consumption (GWh)		2019	2020	Change	
		Electricity	189.90	202.57	12.66		
		Gas	478.31	485.32	7.01		
Industrial and commercial consumption, (2019) Source: ESiF	Improving	Industrial and commercial consumption (GWh)		2018	2019	Change	
		Electricity	167	162	-5		
		Gas	358	277	-81		
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.					




(3) Energy and Water Consumption						
Indicator	Result	Data/Commentary				Trends
Renewable energy generation (2022) Source: Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy	Declining	Renewable energy generation (MWh)		2020	2021	Change
		Photovoltaics		11,538.5	10,125.4	-1,413.1
		Onshore Wind		13.6	13.6	0.0
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 (2021/22) Source: EA		0	In 2021/22 there were no permissions granted contrary to EA advice.	
Properties at risk from tidal flooding Source: https://se-coastalgroup.org.uk/	Redoubt Gardens to Cooden (2003)	14,000	These are baseline figures until new Coastal Defence Strategies are published. This indicator reflects the number of properties at risk from coastal flooding, if hypothetically the existing coastal defences, as they presently function, were not in place. Data has been sourced from the latest relevant coastal defence strategies which span from 2003 to 2015. The areas that two of these strategies measure include stretches of coastline outside of the District. The stated number of properties at risk therefore includes properties outside of the Rother District boundary.	
	Cooden to Cliff End (2004)	4,300		
	Folkestone to Cliff End (2015)	20,000		
	TOTAL	38,300		






(5) Health and Wellbeing								
Indicator	Result	Data/Commentary				Trends		
Life expectancy at birth (2011-2020) Source: ESiF	No significant change	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		
Standardised Mortality Ratio (2019) Source: ESiF	Declining	Standardised mortality ratio		2018	2019	Change		
		Rother		86	92	6		
Residents with long term illness (2021) Source: ESiF	Declining	Limiting long-term illness projections (dwelling-led)			2022	2023	2024	
		Rother			23.7	23.8	24.0	
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 2020/21) Source: Sport England	Improving	Levels of activity and inactivity		2019/20	2020/21	Change		
		Active (150+ minutes a week)		57.3%	61.6%	4.3%		
		Fairly Active (30-149 minutes a week)		16.4%	11.9%	-4.5%		
		Inactive (<30 minutes a week)		26.3%	26.5%	0.2%		

(5) Health and Wellbeing																																											
Indicator		Result	Data/Commentary				Trends																																				
Median and lower quartile affordability ratios, Workplace-based (2021) Source: ESiF	Median affordability ratio	Declining	<table><tr><th>Affordability ratios</th><th>2020</th><th>2021</th><th>Change</th></tr><tr><td>Median</td><td>12.72</td><td>13.92</td><td>1.20</td></tr></table>	Affordability ratios	2020	2021	Change	Median	12.72	13.92	1.20																																
	Affordability ratios	2020	2021	Change																																							
Median	12.72	13.92	1.20																																								
Lower Quartile affordability ratio	Declining	<table><tr><th>Affordability ratios</th><th>2020</th><th>2021</th><th>Change</th></tr><tr><td>Lower quartile</td><td>10.82</td><td>12.59</td><td>1.77</td></tr></table>	Affordability ratios	2020	2021	Change	Lower quartile	10.82	12.59	1.77																																	
Affordability ratios	2020	2021	Change																																								
Lower quartile	10.82	12.59	1.77																																								
Dwelling stock by tenure (2021) Source: ESiF		Improving	<table><tr><th>Dwelling Stock</th><th>2020</th><th>2021</th><th>Change</th></tr><tr><td>Private Registered Provider</td><td>4,477</td><td>4,498</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td>Private sector</td><td>41,370</td><td>41,512</td><td>142</td></tr></table>	Dwelling Stock	2020	2021	Change	Private Registered Provider	4,477	4,498	21	Private sector	41,370	41,512	142																												
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Households on waiting list (2022) Source: RDC		Declining	<table><tr><th>Housing Register</th><th>Jan-21</th><th>Jan-22</th><th>Change</th></tr><tr><td>Rother</td><td>1,821</td><td>1,868</td><td>47</td></tr></table>	Housing Register	Jan-21	Jan-22	Change	Rother	1,821	1,868	47																																
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Homeless households' number and rate, (2017/18) Source: ESiF		Declining	<table><tr><th>Homeless Households</th><th>2016/17</th><th>2017/18</th><th>Change</th></tr><tr><td>Number</td><td>110</td><td>122</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td>Rate per 1000 households</td><td>2.58</td><td>2.83</td><td>0.25</td></tr></table>	Homeless Households	2016/17	2017/18	Change	Number	110	122	12	Rate per 1000 households	2.58	2.83	0.25																												
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Access to services within 30 minutes of public transport / walking (2019)		Declining	<table><tr><th>30m Access to Services Rother</th><th>2017</th><th>2019</th><th>Change</th></tr><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></table>	30m Access to Services 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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Access to services within 15 minutes of public transport / walking – Urban areas (2019)	Bexhill	Declining	<table><tr><th>15m Access to Services Bexhill</th><th>2017</th><th>2019</th><th>Change</th></tr><tr><td>Employment Centres</td><td>98.8%</td><td>99.6%</td><td>0.8%</td></tr><tr><td>Primary Schools</td><td>86.6%</td><td>90.3%</td><td>3.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Secondary Schools</td><td>24.0%</td><td>22.3%</td><td>-1.7%</td></tr><tr><td>Further Education</td><td>17.1%</td><td>18.8%</td><td>1.8%</td></tr><tr><td>GPs</td><td>72.7%</td><td>75.6%</td><td>3.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Hospitals</td><td>26.5%</td><td>0.0%</td><td>-26.5%</td></tr><tr><td>Food Stores</td><td>81.0%</td><td>100.0%</td><td>19.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Town Centres</td><td>38.1%</td><td>36.6%</td><td>-1.5%</td></tr></table>	15m Access to Services Bexhill	2017	2019	Change	Employment Centres	98.8%	99.6%	0.8%	Primary Schools	86.6%	90.3%	3.7%	Secondary Schools	24.0%	22.3%	-1.7%	Further Education	17.1%	18.8%	1.8%	GPs	72.7%	75.6%	3.0%	Hospitals	26.5%	0.0%	-26.5%	Food Stores	81.0%	100.0%	19.0%	Town Centres	38.1%	36.6%	-1.5%				
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(5) Health and Wellbeing						
Indicator	Result	Data/Commentary				Trends
Police recorded crime (2020/21) Source: ESiF	Improving	Crime (per 1,000 pop)	2019/20	2020/21	Change	
		All recorded offences	63.3	52.8	-10.5	
		Violence against the person	22.3	20.9	-1.4	











(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	Heritage counts	2020/21	2021/22	Change	
		Listed Buildings	2,142	2,143	1	
		Scheduled Monuments	43	43	0	
		Registered Parks and Gardens	7	7	0	
		Registered Battlefields	1	1	0	
		Heritage at Risk	6	6	0	
Archaeological notification areas. Source: RDC	No change	115.				






(7) Land and Water Quality								
Indicator		Result	Data/Commentary				Trends	
Household waste breakdown, 2020/21 Source: ESiF	Tonnes	Improving	Household waste (Rother, tonnes)	2019/20	2020/21	Change		
			Recycled	10,461	11,143	682		
			Composted	7,681	7,603	-78		
			Energy recovery	17,777	20,480	2,703		
			Incineration	0	0	0		
			Disposal to landfill	226	114	-112		
	Percentage of total household waste	Declining	Household waste (Rother, tonnes)	2019/20	2020/21	Change		
			Recycled	28.9%	28.3%	-0.6%		
			Composted	21.3%	19.3%	-2.0%		
			Energy recovery	49.2%	52.1%	2.9%		
			Incineration	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
			Disposal to landfill	0.6%	0.3%	-0.3%		
	Household waste collected per head of population, (2020/21) Source: ESiF		Declining	Household waste (Per Person)	2019/20	2020/21	Change	
	Rother	376	407	31				
Collected Waste for East Sussex and Brighton & Hove, (2018/19) Source: East Sussex Waste and Minerals Monitoring Report 2018/19 – Table 6	Tonnes	No significant change	Household waste (East Sussex, tonnes)	2018/19	2019/20	Change		
			Recycled	86,461	84,790	-1,671		
			Reused	13,531	12,224	-1,307		
			Composted	45,596	47,423	1,827		
			Energy recovery	208,651	207,022	-1,629		
			Disposal to landfill	17,826	14,447	-3,379		
	Percentage of total household waste	No significant change	Household waste (East Sussex, %)	2018/19	2019/20	Change		
			Recycled	23.24%	23.17%	-0.07%		
			Reused	3.64%	3.34%	-0.30%		
			Composted	12.25%	12.96%	0.71%		
			Energy recovery	56.08%	56.58%	0.50%		
			Disposal to landfill	4.79%	3.95%	-0.84%		









(7) Land and Water Quality						
Indicator		Result	Data/Commentary			Trends
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 (2022) Source: Environment Agency		No change	Bathing Water Quality			
			Bexhill			
			Camber			
			Norman's Bay			
			Winchelsea			

(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, (2022) Source: ESiF	Improving		Business size (no of employees)	↑
			Micro (0 to 9)	
			Small (10 to 49)	
			Medium-sized (50 to 249)	
			Large (250+)	
UK Business Counts, (2022) Source: NOMIS	Improving		Business Counts	↑
			Enterprises	
			Local Units	

(9) Skills, Employment and Economic Development							
Indicator	Result	Data/Commentary				Trends	
Business Survival rates, (2020) Source: ESiF	Improving	Business survival rates		2019	2020	Change	
		1 year		95.9%	95.5%	-0.4%	
		2 years		77.0%	80.8%	3.8%	
		3 years		66.2%	60.8%	-5.4%	
		4 years		52.9%	59.5%	6.6%	
		5 years		45.2%	44.8%	-0.4%	
GVA (£ million) (2020) Source: ESiF	Improving	Gross value added (£millions)		2019	2020	Change	
		Rother		£1,320	£1,343	£23	
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 (2021/22) Source: ESiF	Improving	Unemployment estimates		2020/21	2021/22	Change	
		Rother		3.9%	3.6%	-0.3%	
Claimant counts (combining JSA and UC) (Apr 2022) Source: ESiF	Improving	Claimant Rate		2020/21	2021/22	Change	
		Rother		5.7%	4.4%	-1.3%	
Population that is economically active, (2019/20) Source: NOMIS	Declining	Economically active people		2020/21	2021/22	Change	
		Rother		47,400	44,800	-2,600	
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	Improving	Apprenticeship starts and achievements		2019/20	2020/21	Change	
		Rother		150	180	30	

(10) Transport							
Indicator		Result	Data/Commentary				Trends
Licensed Vehicles (total), 2020 Source: ESiF		Declining	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.				

(10) Transport																		
Indicator		Result	Data/Commentary			Trends												
	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) (2020/21) Source: ESiF		Declining	<table><tr><th>Mode of travel</th><th>2019/20</th><th>2020/21</th><th>Change</th></tr><tr><td>Cycle</td><td>3.5%</td><td>1.5%</td><td>-2.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Walk (at least 10 minutes)</td><td>45.9%</td><td>44.1%</td><td>-1.8%</td></tr></table>	Mode of travel	2019/20	2020/21	Change	Cycle	3.5%	1.5%	-2.0%	Walk (at least 10 minutes)	45.9%	44.1%	-1.8%			
Mode of travel	2019/20	2020/21	Change															
Cycle	3.5%	1.5%	-2.0%															
Walk (at least 10 minutes)	45.9%	44.1%	-1.8%															