

Rotherham local plan



Annual Monitoring Report

December 2023

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Introduction

1 The Government's guidance about monitoring states: "it is essential to see what is happening now, what might happen in the future and then to compare these trends against existing planning policies and targets to determine what needs to be done". Monitoring helps the Council understand the wider social, environmental and economic issues affecting Rotherham and how these influence change. Monitoring is an important part of the planning process and is crucial to the effectiveness of the Local Plan.

2 The Local Plan will need to be continually reviewed and revised and successive annual monitoring reports, with their evolving monitoring mechanisms, will be the main way of assessing Local Plan performance and effects. Local Plans are required to promote sustainable development with due regard to environmental, economic, natural resource and social matters. Local Plans are also about the spatial effects of development and how this can be harnessed by the plans and aspirations of stakeholders and communities. However, it should be recognised that it will take considerable time and resources to establish a proficient "sustainable spatial planning" monitoring framework.

3 The separate requirement to undertake Sustainability Appraisal of Local Development Documents (itself incorporating the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive) also requires monitoring of the Local Plan's significant environmental, social and economic effects. For sake of efficiency and to maximise mutual benefits this monitoring should be undertaken together with Local Plan monitoring.

4 This Annual Monitoring Report covers the 2022/23 financial year and the annual process of:

- Reviewing progress in preparing Local Plan documents against their timetables published in the Local Development Scheme.
- Assessing the extent to which Local Plan policies are being implemented.
- Looking at what action needs to be taken when policies are not being implemented.
- Examining whether policies are having their intended effects, particularly in achieving sustainable development.
- Identifying policies needing to be changed or replaced.
- Reporting the findings of Sustainability Appraisal Monitoring.
- Ensuring alignment with corporate priorities.

Local Development Scheme

5 The Local Plan is made up of a portfolio of local development documents. These include Development Plan Documents (DPDs) that are subject to independent examination which, when adopted, form Rotherham's statutory development plan. Others are supporting Supplementary Planning Documents together with the Local Development Scheme (the project plan and programme) and Statement of Community Involvement (the public participation strategy) for the Local Plan process.

6 The Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out the programme and details for the Local Plan. It was last updated and approved in January 2020. This confirms the current programme of DPDs as follows:

- Core Strategy DPD Partial Update

7 Progress in the preparation of the above document during the 2022/23 financial year covered by this report is set out below along with the work which has begun on preparing a series of Supplementary Planning Documents. The latest timetable for future consultation on Local Plan documents is available on our website at www.rotherham.gov.uk/local-plan

Core Strategy DPD Partial Update

8 The Core Strategy was 5 years old in September 2019 and, as required by legislation, a review of the Local Plan Core Strategy was undertaken to assess whether some or all of it may need updating. The review indicated that, although the Core Strategy continues to be broadly up to date and complies with requirements set out in national planning policy, a number of areas require an update. The Local Development Scheme sets out the timescale for, and broad scope of, the partial update of the Core Strategy and this work is underway. Progress has been delayed by the Covid-19 pandemic and ongoing resource constraints.

Supplementary Planning Documents

9 Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) provide additional detail and guidance to support policies in the Local Plan. Once adopted, they are a material consideration which can be taken into account when determining planning applications. Priority has been given to preparing guidance which supports the delivery of new homes and other development, and updating existing guidance regularly used when considering and determining planning applications. The following SPDs were published for consultation in late 2019 and subsequently adopted by the Council in June 2020:

- Householder Design Guide
- Development in the Green Belt
- Equal and Healthy Communities
- Town Centre Uses and Developments
- Air Quality and Emissions
- Shop Front Design Guide

Further Supplementary Planning Documents were consulted on during 2020 and subsequently adopted in June 2021:

- Affordable Housing
- Development Viability
- Community Facilities
- Natural Environment
- Transport Assessments Travel Plans and Parking Standards

Further SPDs were consulted on in late 2022 and subsequently adopted in July 2023:

- Developer Contributions SPD
- Biodiversity Net Gain +10% SPD
- Trees SPD
- Preparing a Soils Strategy SPD
- Development in the Green Belt SPD (revised)

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

10 The Council adopted its CIL in December 2016 with implementation of the CIL Charging Schedule commencing on 3 July 2017. Reporting on CIL income and the proportion passed to parish councils is now contained in the separate Infrastructure Funding Statement, published annually in December and available on the Council's website at www.rotherham.gov.uk/cil

Monitoring framework

11 It is important that targets are specific and grounded in reality and are not vague and aspirational. Indeed, targets should be "SMART" (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound). The AMR needs to consider process targets (progress in achieving the LDS programme), policy targets (thresholds for change to be achieved by policies over a specific period) and sustainability appraisal targets (measuring the contribution of policies to sustainability).

12 Three types of indicator are relevant to the Local Plan

- Contextual indicators – describing the broad social, environmental and economic baseline background of Rotherham and providing a backdrop to develop spatial policies and to inform the interpretation of output and significant effects indicators.
- Output indicators – comprise core and local indicators informing spatial planning policy progress and achievement.
 - Core indicators – Following abolition of the Regional Spatial Strategy the requirement for measuring these 'Core Indicators' has ceased but there remain some indicators which central government requires all authorities to monitor. Some have also been carried forward as they are considered to remain relevant to Rotherham.
 - Local indicators – the choice of these depends on local circumstances and issues. For the purposes of this Annual Monitoring Report the choice of local indicators in the tables has been governed by the current availability and quality of relevant data from established sources and in aligning with the Corporate Plan. Local indicators will be developed incrementally reflecting the evolving monitoring framework as new policies are prepared, practical experience is gained and as improved data capture and management systems are developed.
- Significant effect indicators – informing the impact of policies on sustainability. The selection of indicators is closely linked to those having been developed for the Local Plans Sustainability Appraisal process as set out in the supporting Scoping Report.

13 To reflect the adoption of the Core Strategy which incorporates work carried out on the development of the strategic policies designed to achieve the Plan's objectives, this AMR has grouped the indicators under seven broad themes of:

- Delivering development in sustainable locations
- Creating mixed and attractive places to live
- Supporting a dynamic economy

- Movement and accessibility
- Managing the natural and historic environment
- Creating safe and sustainable communities
- Infrastructure

14 Under each broad aim / heading indicators are further grouped by the particular policy area - in total 34 Core Strategy policies which support the 17 strategic objectives.

15 All indicators will, wherever possible, be updated on an annual basis. However, for some indicators, in particular local indicators, it may not be cost effective or feasible to collect on a yearly basis – e.g. repeating surveys every year. This is in-line with Government advice which confirms that some qualitative indicators can be gathered less frequently, although these should be balanced where possible with indicators more readily monitored on an annual basis.

16 The Council has included within the Core Strategy a monitoring and implementation section which identifies the Annual Monitoring Report as the main mechanism for assessing the Local Plan's performance and effectiveness. Whilst the indicators are based around national guidance on monitoring and include the key Local Plan Core Output Indicators as currently specified by Central Government data requirements, other national indicators have been abolished and / or greatly reduced which has reduced the availability of previously available national datasets.

17 The Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA) prepared to accompany the Core Strategy summarises the IIA and statutory SEA monitoring recommendations specific to the Core Strategy. In addition, section 17.3 (page 111 in volume 3) of the IIA, prepared to accompany the adopted Sites and Policies June 2018, summarises the IIA and statutory SEA monitoring recommendations specific to the Local Plan, including the Sites and Policies Document. The IIA states that "Such monitoring may require a change in the way that planning application and / or building control data is collected and collated to meet this statutory obligation. Monitoring the need to update the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) and the future delivery of infrastructure is essential."

18 Details of the recommended additional indicators and the current position with regards to the ability to monitor these are shown in the table below.

SA Theme	Indicator	Indicator not directly relevant to the delivery of the policy	Indicator (or a similar indicator) is measured in the AMR or other monitoring report prepared by Planning Policy Team.	Data unavailable or no longer monitored	Insufficient resources available to monitor this indicator and to collect relevant data	Monitoring already undertaken by other teams within the Council	Monitoring already undertaken by other organisations external to the Council	Indicator could be measured in future AMRs from 2020 onwards (following adoption of the Local Plan)	Comments
Population and Equality	Number of accessibility and community infrastructure / service / facility complaints pertaining to new developments	•			•				
	Number housing completions and demolitions		•						
	Percentage housing mix by size / tenure		•						
	Affordable housing completions		•						
Health and Well-Being	Community halls / centres with rooms available for public use / hire, and settlement areas having none				•				
	Proportion of households within 30, 60 and 90 minute travel time thresholds of key services and facilities, such as pharmacies, doctor's surgeries and/or hospital				•				
	Capacity of (or waiting times at) doctor's surgeries / health centres				•		•		
	Number of trips per person by transport mode: walking and cycling, private motor vehicles, and public transport and taxis			•					
Accessibility / Community	Proportion of households within 30, 60 and 90 minute travel time thresholds of key services and facilities, such as corner shops, supermarkets, post offices, pharmacies and doctor and/or hospital				•				
	Proportion of people aged 16-74 within 30, 60 and 90 minute travel time thresholds of education / further education facilities by public transport and car				•			•	
Education and Skills	Percentage of schools which are overcapacity				•				
	Location of jobs in proximity to residents				•				
Economy and Employment	Number of vacant businesses in town and local centres		•						
	Number of new retail and other commercial developments approved		•						
Transport and Carbon Emissions	Number new developments approved contrary to highways officer advice				•				
	Number of developments within 1 km of motorway / trunk road junctions				•				
	IMD 'geographical barriers' rating at sites for approved developments				•				
	Number of developments supported by high-quality inter-settlement bus, train or other public transport routes				•				
	Percentage of trips (by journey type) per person by transport mode: walking and cycling, private motor vehicles, and public transport and taxis			•			•		
	Number planning applications for renewable micro-renewables and successful installations			•					
	Number of installed megawatts of renewable energy capacity			•					
	Average Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating of housing			•					
	Developments meeting Code for Sustainable Homes (CSH) and Buildings Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) standards				•				
	Number of new developments built to achieve carbon neutrality				•				
Biodiversity	Number of development schemes which are supported by detailed over-wintering bird analysis in Golden Plover habitat areas				•				
	Area of greenspace and new green infrastructure provided by developments from the Local Plan				•				
	Area of other new habitats provided by developments from the Local Plan				•				
	Number of developments with adverse effects on designated sites			•					
Proportion of development on greenfield sites	Proportion of development on greenfield sites				•				
	Proportion of new development in wildlife corridors				•				

SA Theme	Indicator	Indicator not directly relevant to the delivery of the policy	Indicator (or a similar indicator) is measured in the AMR or other monitoring report prepared by Planning Policy Team.	Data unavailable or no longer monitored	Insufficient resources available to monitor this indicator and to collect relevant data	Monitoring already undertaken by other organisations external to the Council	Indicator could be measured in Future AMRs from 2019 onwards (following adoption of the Local Plan)	Comments
Air Quality	Number of developments within 1 km of motorway / trunk road junctions				•			
	IMD 'geographical barriers' rating at sites for approved developments				•			
	Number of developments supported by high-quality inter-settlement bus, train or other public transport routes				•			
	Number of developments likely to impact on AQMAs (e.g. house to nearest services or employment centre)			•	•			
Water Resources	Percentage developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS)				•			
	Percentage of new houses built on previously developed land per year		•					
	Area of soil lost to impermeable surfaces				•			
	Area of contaminated land remediated				•			
Soils and geology	Area of proposed new development on greenfield sites		•					
	Number of developments approved within or adjacent to RIGS or LGSS				•			
	Percentage of new development permitted in floodplains		•					
	Number of developments built contrary to Environment Agency (EA) advice		•					
Flood Risk	Households registered for flood warnings as a percentage of total number of households at risk of flooding			•	•			
	Number of grey water recycling schemes				•			
	Number of new developments incorporating waste segregation / collection facilities into design			•	•			
	Proportion of aggregates used from secondary and recycled aggregates							
Waste and Mineral Resources	Number of buildings meeting particular CfSH and BREEAM standards			•				
	Number of development schemes accompanied by detailed landscape design and improvements			•				
	Number of developments built contrary to Natural England advice				•			
	Number of developments approved without landscape / townscape conditions				•			
Landscape and Townscape	Number of development schemes accompanied by detailed master plans and public realm design				•			
	Net addition / loss of TPO trees to new development				•			
	Number of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas subject to planning applications		•					
	Number of archaeological sites identified / discovered through planning proposals (Also number adversely affected)					•		
Historic Environment	Number of designated sites adversely affected by planning proposals by type							
	Number of designated sites on the 'buildings at risk' register which are at risk of harm from air pollution			•				

19 In future years therefore, the Council will review the indicators identified in the Core Strategy and the accompanying Local Plan Integrated Impact Assessments to:

- Rationalise the indicators to ensure there is a single over-arching set of monitoring indicators for the Local Plan.
- Determine the indicators that can currently be monitored; the level of detail that can be provided and the time-frame for monitoring the indicators; and provide a clear commentary in the AMR if required.
- Where possible the monitoring of the Local Plan should use established datasets.
- Where there is currently no information monitored or available to enable monitoring of the impact of the policy, consideration should be given to the use of proxy information.
- Where the use of proxy indicators / information is not possible, the indicator should be listed in the AMR table with clear commentary as to the reasons for monitoring not being undertaken.

Housing

20 One of the key Local Plan core output indicators that the Council is required to monitor relates to housing delivery. The NPPF requires local plans to include information on housing policy and performance, particularly in terms of net additional dwellings.

Completions and commitments	
Completions (net) since 2013:	
2013/14	552
2014/15	633
2015/16	585
2016/17	605
2017/18	472
2018/19	422
2019/20	553
2020/21	568
2021/22 * inclusive of small site backlog (428)	1088
2022/23	858
Existing (approx.) commitments at 31 March 2023:	
Under construction	2,870
Full planning permission	429
Outline planning permission	559
Small sites (less than 10 dwellings) with planning permission x 70% (as per SHLAA methodology)	252
Site allocations remaining (excluding allocated sites under construction/with permission)	3991

21 The commitment data pre-dates the annual Housing Land Supply (HLS) reports for 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/2022. In these circumstances there may be a change to the published figures included within this AMR when the data of the HLS report is finalised and published in 2024, to support the review of the local plan. Some data cleansing has taken place to ensure the final reported data is accurate. The Council was aware that the data for small site commitments required cleansing to determine if the site had been completed or was still an extant planning permission. This position was reported in Housing Flow Reconciliation data requests 2022/23 for Central Government monitoring purposes (September 2023).

22 The housing need figure forms part of the Housing Delivery Test (HDT) calculation, which looks at housing delivery as a proportion of the requirement over a 3-year rolling period. From 2018/19 the HDT will use the local housing need figure as part of the need element of the calculation, and household projections alone will cease to form any part of the HDT calculation from November 2021/22. Local housing need is based on two factors – household projections and affordability ratios. The ratio is updated annually, and the 10-year period used to calculate household growth also moves annually. Therefore, the local housing need calculation will continue to change annually even though the same household projections continue to be used.

23 The Housing Delivery Test is a percentage measurement of the number of net homes delivered against the number of homes required over a rolling three-year period. The test measures against the lower of the latest adopted housing requirement or the minimum annual local housing need figure which is based on Office for National Statistics household projections. The 2021 results for all local authorities were released in January 2022. Authorities which do not 'pass' the test – i.e. the percentage of new homes delivered falls below 95% of the homes required, are required to produce and publish an action plan to explain how they will rectify the shortfall. For 2022 Rotherham passed the test:

Number of homes required			Total Required	Number of homes delivered			Total Delivered	HDT: 2022 result	HDT: 2022 consequence
2019/20	2020/21	2021/22		2019/20	2020/21	2021/22			
532	377	554	1463	556	566	1090	2212	151%	None

24 Having passed the test, no further action is required by the Council. Table above populated from the figures published on the gov.uk HDT 2022 webpage.

25 Rotherham's Local Plan Core Strategy was 5 years' old in September 2019 so is no longer 'up to date'. A review of the Local Plan is underway and will reflect the national standard method for determining local housing need.

26 For the purposes of preparing this Annual Monitoring Report 2023, the Council is reporting on progress against the output indicators to 31 March 2023; therefore, this section of the AMR reviews progress against the Housing Delivery Test target, until such time as an updated Core Strategy with a new housing target is adopted by the Council.

Key projects

27 The AMR is a convenient means of pulling out emerging issues on projects which will have a bearing on the Local Plan and the future monitoring framework. There are several key projects which, due to their large scale and potential impact, are mentioned in more detail here:

Waverley

28 Planning permission has been granted for a sustainable mixed use community with significant housing provision at the former open-cast mining site at Waverley (a major previously developed site), and development is now well under way. At the end of March 2023 approximately 1569 dwellings had been completed on the site with a further 153 under construction. The outline planning permission is for 3,890 new dwellings, and it is currently estimated that 720 dwellings will be delivered in the remaining Plan period to 2028.

29 The completions achieved on site and, commitments and allocations remaining, have been assessed against the original signed S106 Planning Obligation and any subsequent variations to that S106 planning obligation. Work continues to further understand the implications of not achieving the full capacity of this site, as originally permitted, and to ensure the consequent amendments to the original signed section 106 planning obligation meet the needs of this newly created and emerging community. In xxx a review of this S106 planning obligation and all subsequent variations, has been conducted and this revised S106 planning obligation has now been signed.

30 Discussions in accordance with the Planning Performance Agreement, continue between the Local Planning Authority and the landowner - Harworth Estates. The Council recognises the anticipated 3,890 dwellings originally permitted, cannot be achieved on site. Planning Permissions are however being sought for residential windfall sites outwith the original outline planning permission for Waverley New Community. Significant improvements to public transport are essential. Measures to mitigate congestion on the Parkway and M1 Junction 33 were completed in November 2022, to sustain the managed release of housing land. Consideration is being given to expanding the primary school provided to serve the incoming residents to this new community, and planning permission has been granted for a new local centre to meet local needs, including for a medical practice.

Rotherham Town Centre

31 The Strategic Development Framework, produced in 2005, set out a masterplan for Rotherham town centre with a broad 25-year vision and 10 key goals. This was refreshed with the adoption in July 2016 of the Rotherham Town Centre Supplementary Planning Document, which reviewed progress to date and set out an up-to-date vision for the town centre and key moves required to achieve this. This was supplemented by a Masterplan (September 2017) which considers how the plans and aspirations for the town centre can be implemented, taking account of the viability and deliverability of proposals, in order to turn the vision and plans into reality.

32 The Council has demonstrated its commitment to proactive regeneration by:

- Securing a development partner (Muse Developments Ltd) to deliver a mixed-use leisure quarter including an 8-screen cinema and a 69-room hotel complemented by restaurants, bars and public spaces on Forge Island and the adjoining former magistrates' court site. Completion of Forge Island is anticipated in summer 2024.
- Planning permissions have been granted for the development of Riverside Garden and Rotherham

Markets. Helping to deliver new housing developments in the town centre and at Westgate.

- Seeking funding opportunities to help deliver public realm and townscape improvements.

The Council monitors Rotherham Town Centre on a quarterly basis, recording the use class of each unit within both the centre and Primary and Secondary Shopping Frontages. The rate of vacant units and floorspace is also recorded and monitored for any changes. In addition to various lockdowns closing businesses temporarily, several businesses went into administration, both factors shrinking the retail sector nationally. In Rotherham, easy access to the Meadowhall Centre in Sheffield and Parkgate Retail Park outside Rotherham Town Centre has caused a long decline in the retail sector. All these factors are reflected in Rotherham's vacancy figures which have not recovered from pre-Covid rates.

In 2023, the vacancy rate in both units (and floorspace) has gradually reduced from 26.5% (24.8% of floorspace) in January to 24.7% (24% of floorspace) in October. This is due to a loss of two units due to a fire at the end of 2022 and an increase in independent businesses within the town centre. These figures remain above the average vacancy rate in UK high streets and regionally in Yorkshire & Humber.

Rotherham Town Centre is currently undergoing significant regeneration, in particular the leisure development nearby at Forge Island, Corporation Street and Eastwood Lane. This raises concern that the vacancy rate recorded does not demonstrate a true picture of the current strength of the retail sector in Rotherham.

The Council records the same data for the other Town and District Centres (as defined in the Local Plan). The vacancy floorspace data for each centre is shown in the table below.

	Floorspace	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<u>Rotherham Town Centre</u>	Total (sqm)	63740	64192	62000	60442	60863	58447
	Vacant (sqm)	12176	13715	15823	14910	17045	14014
	Vacant (%)	19.1	21.4	25.5	26.0	28.0	24.0
<u>Dinnington Town Centre</u>	Total (sqm)	18097	18030	18030	18030	18030	18030
	Vacant (sqm)	1866	1724	2481	2158	3244	3325
	Vacant (%)	10.31	9.56	13.76	11.97	18.0	18.4
<u>Kiveton Park District Centre</u>	Total (sqm)	4962	4942	4942	4942	4942	4942
	Vacant (sqm)	277	204	166	97	97	38
	Vacant (%)	5.58	4.13	3.36	1.96	1.96	0.8
<u>Maltby Town Centre</u>	Total (sqm)	10239	10297	10297	10297	10297	10297
	Vacant (sqm)	580	500	655	945	1559	2009
	Vacant (%)	5.67	4.86	6.36	9.17	15.14	19.5
<u>Parkgate District Centre</u>	Total (sqm)	13404	13404	13404	13404	13404	13239
	Vacant (sqm)	2246	1302	1126	1288	1443	1514
	Vacant (%)	16.76	9.71	8.40	9.61	10.76	11.4
<u>Swallowneast District Centre</u>	Total (sqm)	6361	6361	6361	6361	6361	6361
	Vacant (sqm)	139	186	402	105	105	290
	Vacant (%)	2.19	2.92	6.32	1.65	1.65	4.6
<u>Swinton District Centre</u>	Total (sqm)	6801	6801	6801	6801	6801	6801
	Vacant (sqm)	367	276	247	308	760	827
	Vacant (%)	5.40	4.06	3.63	4.53	11.17	12.2
<u>Wath Town Centre</u>	Total (sqm)	18893	18893	18893	18893	18893	18893
	Vacant (sqm)	902	982	1534	666	671	526

	Vacant (%)	4.77	5.20	8.12	3.53	3.55	2.8
Wickersley District Centre	Total (sqm)	8776	8776	8776	8776	8776	8776
	Vacant (sqm)	612	693	867	727	119	194
	Vacant (%)	6.98	7.90	9.88	8.28	1.35	2.2

Bassingthorpe Farm

33 Bassingthorpe Farm will provide a sustainable urban extension for the wider Rotherham Urban Area in accord with its status as a Strategic Allocation in the adopted Core Strategy (2014). It is anticipated that Bassingthorpe Farm will provide around 2,400 new homes, however delivery of new homes will go beyond this Plan period (up to 2028) into the next. It is anticipated to take twenty years to build out this new community. The strategic allocation also provides for around 10 hectares of employment land together with associated strategic infrastructure, including contributions to local schools and provision of a new primary school on site in the second phase of development.

34 Currently work is underway to prepare a draft Supplementary Planning Document to guide the submission of any forthcoming outline planning application. Consultation on a draft of this SPD is anticipated in late 2024. The Bassingthorpe Farm strategic allocation is shown as an “inset” boundary on the Policies Map that accompanies the Sites and Policies document, and reference should be made to the Core Strategy Policy CS1 for more details regarding the delivery of this strategic allocation. Site Development Guidelines are included within the adopted Sites and Policies Local Plan (2018).

Tables of indicators

Performance Key:

Improving / On Target = ↑ Declining / Not on Target = ↓ No Change / No Update = ↔

Table A : Delivering Development in Sustainable Locations

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
CS1: Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy	Percentage of new development within the Rotherham Urban Area	Encourage development in main urban areas in line with apportionments by settlement type.	Target of 38% within Rotherham Urban area (26% + 12% from Bassingthorpe Farm). Completion percentage above target for RUA (Bassingthorpe yet to start being developed pending further master-planning work)
Current Performance:	Target / apportionment for 2022/23 = 30.2 % of housing within Rotherham Urban Area excluding Bassingthorpe Farm (259 of 858 gross completions). Below target but an increase on the previous year.		↑
CS1: Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy	Percentage of new development within the defined Principal Settlements for Growth	Encourage development in defined settlements - 24% (Dinnington/Anston/Laughton Common + Wath/Brampton/West Melton + Bramley/Wickersley/Ravenfield Common)	Core Strategy target of 24% in these settlements. Below target and fall on previous year.
Current Performance:	For 2022/23, 11.4% of housing within the three defined Principal Settlements for Growth (98 of 858 gross completions, increase on previous year)		↑
CS2: Delivering development on Major Sites	To be decided	To be set	Any monitoring indicator to be determined - master planning work required re bringing

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
			forward strategic allocation at Bassingthorpe Farm, broad locations for growth and other major sites as identified in chapter five of the Sites and Policies Document
Current Performance:	N/a		↔
CS3: Location of new development	Percentage of dwellings on previously developed land	Maximise the amount of new housing which is built on previously developed land.	No actual target as this will become more difficult in future years as available brownfield sites diminish and new sites come forward. However, a very good performance for last year.
Current Performance:	Of the 858 new builds in 2022/23 - 583 or 68% were built on previously developed land.		↑
CS3: Location of new development	Accessibility to a range of places using public transport	Ensure that new housing is within easy reach of services by public transport	Indicator from South Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3)
Current Performance:	Not yet available		↔
CS4: Green Belt	Extent of Green Belt	Maintain general extent of the Green Belt (none to be lost to development)	
Current Performance:	None lost during the year		↔
CS4: Green Belt	Planning permissions granted on Green Belt	No planning permissions to be granted for an inappropriate use.	6 permissions creating 9 new dwellings (2 demolitions and replacement with 5 new builds, 4 conversions).

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
Current Performance:	None granted for inappropriate use during the year		↑
CS5: Safeguarded Land	Planning permissions granted on Safeguarded Land	No planning permissions to be granted for an inappropriate use.	Safeguarded land in adopted DPD for possible longer-term use
Current Performance:	Safeguarded land has been identified in the adopted Sites and Policies Local Plan - no planning permissions granted.		↔

Performance Key:

Improving / On Target = ↑ Declining / Not on Target = ↓ No Change / No Update = ↔

Table B : Creating Mixed and Attractive Places to Live

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
CS6: Meeting the Housing Requirement	Plan Period and housing targets	Housing trajectory - maintain build rate over the plan period.	Government Core output indicator - now based on Housing Delivery Test
Current Performance:	<p>For locally derived target (850pa) 2008/09 to 2013/14 = 5,100, actual = 3,181</p> <p>Plan Period First Year 2013/14 target = 958, actual = 552</p> <p>Second year 2014/15 target 958, actual = 633</p> <p>Third year 2015/16 target 958, actual = 585</p> <p>Fourth year 2016/17 target 958, actual = 599</p> <p>Fifth year 2017/18 target 958, actual = 471</p> <p>Sixth year 2018/19 target 958, actual = 425</p> <p>Seventh year 2019/20 target 579, actual = 553</p> <p>Eighth year 2020/21 target 532, actual = 568</p> <p>Ninth year 2021/22 target 566, actual = 660 (plus 428 backlog= 1088)</p> <p>Tenth year 2022/23 target 554, actual = 858</p>		↑

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
CS6: Meeting the Housing Requirement	Net additional dwellings during the year	<p>To ensure dwellings-built reach 100% of the annual housing requirement.</p> <p>Adopted Core Strategy Local target of 850pa (958 including backlog from 2008/09 to 2012/13)</p> <p>From 2022/23 Local Housing Need Target of 554pa</p>	Government Core output indicator - now based on Housing Delivery Test
Current Performance:	Net additional dwellings in 2022/23 = 858 (858 gross - 0 demolitions)		↑
CS6: Meeting the Housing Requirement	Five year supply of land for housing	Have deliverable land to accommodate at least five times the annual housing requirement	Government Core output indicator - See Housing section on Housing Delivery Test and replacement of Core Strategy target now 5 years old.
Current Performance:	The Core Strategy was 5 years' old September 2019 and therefore a five year supply is worked out using a locally assessed housing need figure based on the national standard methodology.		↑
CS7: Housing Mix and Affordability	Gross affordable housing completions	To increase the number of affordable homes built and meet identified requirement for the year	Government Core output indicator. Good increase in numbers on previous year.
Current Performance:	<p style="text-align: center;">2022/23: gross completions = 362</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(160 in previous year)</p>		↑

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
CS7: Housing Mix and Affordability	Density of completed dwellings. % completed at <30, 30 to 50, >50 dwellings per hectare	Provide a range of housing types to meet identified needs.	Avoiding development of less than 30 dwellings per hectare, although this is unavoidable on some sites. Low density percentage increased slightly on previous year, and higher density has also increased.
Current Performance:	2022/23: <30 = 27%, 30 to 50 = 53.6%, >50 = 19.4%		↔
CS8: Gypsy and traveller accommodation	Net additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches provided	Meet identified needs	Government Core output indicator. A site to meet the needs of the Gypsy and Traveller community.
Current Performance:	Site allocated in the adopted Sites and Policies DPD which meets the identified need. Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment published May 2021.		↔

Performance Key:

Improving / On Target = ↑ Declining / Not on Target = ↓ No Change / No Update = ↔

Table C : Supporting a Dynamic Economy

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
CS9: Transforming Rotherham's economy	New business registration rate	Increase the number of start-up businesses in Rotherham	From ONS business demography dataset. Data released in arrears so relates to previous year / period.
Current Performance:	2022 = 54.04 business births per 10,000 adult population (Up on 2021 53.14, 2020 51.5, slightly down on 2019 55.42, but up from 44.7 in 2017, 57.8 in 2016, 52.5 in 2015).		↑
CS9: Transforming Rotherham's economy	Vacancy rate for industrial and commercial property	Aim for a high occupancy on all industrial areas in the borough but with sufficient vacant units to allow for choice and 'churn' in the marketplace.	RMBC industrial estates survey. Historical rates (8.8% in 2016, 8.1% in 2015, 10.9% in 2014, 10.4% in 2013, 11.8% in 2012 and 13.8% end of 2011).
Current Performance:	Survey at end of 2022 shows vacancy rate at 7.0%, an improvement on the previous year (8.1%) and remains below recent historical rates		↑
CS9: Transforming Rotherham's economy	Overall employment rate in the borough	To close the gap to the regional and national averages	ONS Annual Population Survey data - Rotherham's employment rate has seen a fall over the last year, relative position also worse against regional and national rates over the last 12 months.
Current Performance:	At June 2022 employment rate at 73.9% (down from 76.9 Mar 2021). (Gap to regional and national rates respectively at 0.8 and 1.6 June 2022)		↓
CS9: Transforming Rotherham's economy	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type	Increase employment floorspace and ensure availability of a variety of sites	RMBC Industrial Estates Survey - Continuing increase in overall

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
			floorspace, amount developed has changed significantly on previous year (37,979 sq m)
Current Performance:	2021/22 = 46,735 sq m (B2 = 39,388, plus other commercial of 7,347sq m built on employment land, 0 loss to demolition)		↑
CS9: Transforming Rotherham's economy	Employment land available	To ensure sufficient for long-term development	Minimum of 5 years supply but also sufficient for longer-term. Additional land allocated within the adopted Sites and Policies DPD for the longer term.
Current Performance:	Supply At 31/03/22 = 252.59 ha (5.33 ha developed in the year, a 2% increase due to land allocated at adoption of the Sites and Policies Local Plan)		↑
CS9: Transforming Rotherham's economy	Employment land review undertaken	An ELR to be undertaken every 3 years to ensure requirements and suitability of sites are regularly maintained and reviewed.	Review undertaken in 2010, updated in 2015 jointly with Sheffield
Current Performance:	Revised ELR undertaken in 2015 jointly with Sheffield as part of the evidence base supporting the Publication Sites & Policies DPD. Subsequently a Sheffield City Region employment land study completed. Ongoing work to inform Core Strategy review.		→
CS10: Improving skills and employment opportunities	Percentage of working age population educated to at least NVQ2+, NVQ3+, NVQ4+	Increase the minimum level of qualifications of the local workforce	Taken from ONS Annual Population Survey (December). Note that this is survey based data so subject to some fluctuations (2018 shows a small increase at all levels)

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
Current Performance:	At December 2021: NVQ2+ = 72.9%, NVQ3+ = 54.1%, NVQ4+ = 31.9% (Dec 2020 figures at 78.8%, 57.5%, 34.0%) 2022 data not currently available		➔
CS11: Tourism and the visitor economy	Number of rural diversification schemes	Encourage an increase in rural diversification schemes in the borough.	Change of use measure
Current Performance:	No new schemes in 2021/2022/2023; but COVID-19 pandemic and cost of living has negatively impacted the tourism sector.		↔
CS12: Managing change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres	Vacancy rates in the borough's town and district centres	Reduce the number of empty properties across the main retail / service centres.	RMBC Town Centre Surveys (October 2023)
Current Performance:	Overall vacancy rates (based on units) across all defined town centres in the borough was 13.7 % in 2023, and 14.5 % in 2022. There has been a reduction of 0.8% in the percentage of overall vacancy rates. (Rotherham town centre vacancy rates (based on units) in 2023 was 24.7% down from 27.4% in 2022, a difference of -2.7%). (Town centre vacancy rates (based on units) of all other town centres were 8.8% (2023) down from 8.8% (2022), there has been no change in the percentage.		↓
CS12: Managing change in Rotherham's Retail and Service Centres	Amount of new floorspace in town and district centres	New retail floorspace to be encouraged in town centres, discouraged in out of town locations	RMBC survey
Current Performance:	No significant new retail floorspace in any town centres or out of town during the year.		↔
CS13: Transforming Rotherham Town Centre	Vacancy rate on primary shopping frontages in the town centre	Reduce the number of empty properties within Rotherham town centre	RMBC Town Centre Survey (October 2023)
Current Performance:	Within the primary shopping frontages, the number of vacant units in 2023 was 24.4, down from 25.2% in 2022, floorspace vacancy has reduced to 24%.		↓

Performance Key:

Improving / On Target = ↑ Declining / Not on Target = ↓ No Change / No Update = ↔

Table D : Movement and Accessibility

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
CS14: Accessible places and managing demand for travel	Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards set out in the Council's current parking standards	All developments to be in compliance	Commercial / retail developments assessed
Current Performance:	All developments in compliance during the year		↑
CS14: Accessible places and managing demand for travel	Public transport patronage and modal share	Increase in public transport usage	South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive, LTP3 indicator
Current Performance:	In 2021 public transport share = 8.86%, up from the Covid affected share of 5.16%. Car, LGV and MC share fell to 80.36% from 83.86% No update as cordon counts were not conducted due to budget issues		↑
CS14: Accessible places and managing demand for travel	Walk / cycle modal share	Increase walking and cycling share of journeys made	South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive, LTP3 indicator
Current Performance:	In 2021 walk / cycle modal increased from 6.06% to 6.58%. No update as cordon counts were not conducted due to budget issues		↑
CS14: Accessible places and managing demand for travel	Numbers killed or seriously injured on the borough's roads	Reduce number being killed or seriously injured	South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive, LTP3 indicator

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
Current Performance:	Measured on 5 year average. To 2009 = 99, five year average to 2015 reduced to 92. Change of recording procedures used by SY police in 2016 figure of 101 (new baseline), 2017 increased to 109, 2018 to 118, 2019 to 135 and 2020 to 144 No update available		↓
CS15: Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network	Congestion - vehicle speed during the weekday morning peak	Mitigate the impact of increasing car ownership and usage on congestion on the key routes around Rotherham	South Yorkshire PTE - LTP3.
Current Performance:	Average speed on Local Roads by Local Authority showed a decline in 2022 to 26.3 (CGN0503d) from 27.0 in 2021		↓
CS15: Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network	Public transport punctuality, reliability and journey times	Improve public transport	South Yorkshire PTE - LTP3.
Current Performance:	Bus punctuality (now measured from Real Time bus data) FY 2022/2023 = 79.5% (down from 83.6%) Bus reliability = 97.4% (up from 96.9%)		→
CS16: New roads	No significant increase in capacity expected, but Rotherham-Sheffield Rapid Bus Transit scheme in operation from October 2018. Parkway widening scheme at J33 of M1 completed November 2022.		
Current Performance:	No indicator - measurement suggested (for information)		

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
CS17: Passenger rail connections	Land for local rail projects not to be lost for other development	Support development of rail network by safeguarding land for local rail projects	
Current Performance:	<p>Rotherham Mainline and Waverley - RMBC is actively seeking to purchase the land required for Rotherham Mainline station and have a £10m Towns Fund allocation. Work progressing on the OBC for the station which includes masterplanning and land assembly for both the station and tram-train stop.</p> <p>Waverley station is being taken forward to OBC now, with work led by SYMCA using RMBC CRSTS funding. Land being safeguarded for the station access in negotiations with Harworth, who is the developer of the adjacent housing project</p>		→
CS18: Freight	Amount of goods moved - Department for Transport, Continuing Survey of Road Goods Transport (RFS0123)	To be set	South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive, LTP3 indicator.
Current Performance:	<p>New methodology for 2013. Baseline: Rotherham = 39 million tonne and for South Yorkshire 4,176 million tonne kilometres.</p> <p>SY 2018 = 2,823 million tonne kms (n/a for Rotherham) SY 2019 = 3,503 million tonne kms (n/a for Rotherham) SY 2020 = 2,856 million tonne kms (n/a for Rotherham)</p> <p style="color: red;">Note: 2021 data not published to date</p>		→

Performance Key:

Improving / On Target = ↑ Declining / Not on Target = ↓ No Change / No Update = ↔

Table E: Managing the Natural and Historic Environment

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
CS19: Green Infrastructure	Number of new green infrastructure projects developed	No target set	This indicator to be developed.
Current Performance:	No data		↔
CS19: Green Infrastructure	Number of parks with a Green Flag award	Target of 1 Country Parks / Urban Parks	RMBC Green Spaces. Ulley Country Park, Greasbrough Park and Clifton Park maintained Green Flag status with the addition of Rother Valley Country Park in 2021
Current Performance:	No Change (Target Achieved)		→
CS20: Biodiversity / Geodiversity	Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's) in the borough	Reach national target	National target is to reach 95% favourable (or unfavourable recovering) - Natural England. Target is being met locally.
Current Performance:	Natural England data shows SSSI coverage of 147.9ha, of which 76.5% favourable, 20.8% unfavourable recovering and 2.7% unfavourable declining or no change.		↔
CS20: Biodiversity / Geodiversity	Changes in areas of biodiversity importance	Proportion of sites of importance to biodiversity and geodiversity that are in positive management	Government Core output indicator - Local Wildlife System

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
Current Performance:	In 2020 37 of 120 local sites (30%) are in positive management (increase from 2014 baseline of 26%)		↑
CS21: Landscape	Amount of land covered by woodland	Increase the percentage of area in the borough covered by woodland	South Yorkshire Forest figures (SYF partnership now ended)
Current Performance:	3,053 ha; 10.63% of the borough (no update from previous years provided / available)		↔
CS21: Landscape	Amount of land covered by environment stewardship schemes	Increase the area of land under environmental management	Natural England agri-environment scheme
Current Performance:	Environmental Stewardship schemes covering 5,110.61 ha (as per NE data 2020) - increase from 2017 baseline of 3,379 ha.		↑
CS22: Green Space	Proportion of population living within easy walking distance of green spaces meeting defined quality standards	To be set	Green Spaces Strategy
Current Performance:	Currently not able to measure but is included within the Green Spaces Strategy. May consider replacing with different measure in future.		↔
CS22: Green Space	Net gains / losses in green space provision	To be set	Indicator to be developed
Current Performance:	No data, system required to measure to be put in place		↔
CS23: Valuing the historic environment	Number of designated heritage assets on the Historic England "Heritage at Risk Register"	Reduce number of designated assets on the "Heritage at Risk Register"	Historic England

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
Current Performance:	<p>Of the 16 Grade I and 38 Grade II* listed buildings in Rotherham, 3 have been designated as 'at risk' by Historic England (decrease of 2 from last year).</p> <p>From 2014 all heritage assets now shown - 8 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 3 Conservation Areas are also deemed to be at risk.</p>		→
CS23: Valuing the historic environment	Listed buildings and Ancient Monuments lost to development	None to be lost to development	As per Historic England
Current Performance:	<p>Total of 533. [16 Grade I, 38 Grade II* and 469 Grade II]; 37 Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Increase of 9.</p>		→
CS24: Conserving and enhancing the Water Environment	Number of planning applications granted contrary to advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence or water quality grounds	None to be granted against <u>sustained</u> EA advice	<p>Government Core output indicator (see also policy CS25)</p> <p>No objections on water quality received.</p>
Current Performance:	None granted against sustained EA advice.		→
CS24: Conserving and enhancing the Water Environment	Percentage of river length in Rotherham assessed as being of good quality	Yearly improvement in the percentage of river length of 'good' ecology status	<p>New baseline - 2014 data for the Water Framework Directive = 0% (87% is moderate) as advised by Environment Agency.</p>

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
Current Performance:	2016 figure (2013-15 data) = 16.8% 'good' quality, 74.1% moderate, 9.1% poor. EA advice updated only periodically.		↔
CS25: Dealing with Flood Risk	Number of planning applications granted contrary to advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence or water quality grounds	None to be granted against <u>sustained</u> EA advice	Government Core output indicator (see also policy CS24)
Current Performance:	Performance on this indicator shown under Policy CS24		
CS26: Minerals	Production of primary and secondary / recycled aggregates	Maintain a supply of aggregate minerals to contribute to the regional and sub-regional demand	Government Core output indicator
Current Performance:	Not available for Rotherham alone - commercially confidential data. NPPF requires that a landbank of at least 10 years for crushed rock should be maintained. The 2023 Local Aggregate Assessment (based on 2022 data) showed that the landbank in 2022 remains above this figure, at 20.5 years.		↔

Performance Key:

Improving / On Target = ↑ Declining / Not on Target = ↓ No Change / No Update = ↔

Table F : Creating Safe and Sustainable Communities

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
CS27: Community Health & Safety	Air Quality - harmful emissions measured in the Air Quality Management Areas (AQMs)	Reduce emissions - nitrogen dioxide annual mean.	As reported in Corporate Plan - figure in micrograms per m ³ for 2010 will be used as the baseline figure (34)
Current Performance:	5 AQMs in Rotherham. Based on annual average (mean) of Rotherham's automatic monitoring sites in 2022 = 23 micrograms per m ³ . (2020 = 26 & 2019 = 36 micrograms per m ³). Decrease from 2010 baseline (34) and decrease from previous year's figure (36).		↑
CS27: Community Health & Safety	CO2 emissions	Reduction in CO2 emissions per head - see Policy CS30	Performance shown in CS30
Current Performance:	See Renewable Energy Policy CS30		
CS28: Sustainable Design	Density of completed dwellings - % completed at <30, 30 to 50, >50 dwellings per hectare	Avoid development of less than 30 dph	See also Policy CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability
Current Performance:	2022/23: <30 = 24.5%, 30 to 50 = 55.1%, >50 = 20.4%		↔
CS28: Sustainable Design	Housing Quality - Building for a Healthy Life assessments	Increase proportion of new builds reaching standards against the Building for a Healthy Life Criteria	Government Core output indicator - Assessment of new developments against the standards

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
Current Performance:	BFL20 now discontinued. BFL12 traffic light system introduced purely for pre-app discussions (unable to monitor actual applications).		↔
CS28: Sustainable Design	Percentage of non residential floorspace (schemes including at least 500m2 floorspace) granted planning permission that achieves or exceeds the required levels against BREEAM.	Increase the number of developments that meet the standard	Assessment of new developments against the standards
Current Performance:	Schemes not always assessed / not enforced. Consider removing / replacing this indicator in future reports.		↔
CS29: Community and Social Facilities	Monitoring indicator(s) to be determined. SPD adopted in June 2021. In the future could assess the number of applications submitted and lost to other uses.		
CS30: Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation	Renewable energy generation in the year	Increase renewable energy generation year on year in the borough (36Mw by 2021).	Government Core output indicator
Current Performance:	<p>Large scale: 70Mw already granted (not all in operation but well on target), a large increase due to the new Biomass plant at the former Firth Rixson works Templeborough now in operation (output of 41Mw) No large-scale schemes granted planning permission in 2021/22.</p> <p>Small scale: 5,407 installations of photovoltaic (solar) cells across the borough in period Apr 2010 to Mar 2019 [Source: Dep for BEIS]</p> <p>Following the closure of the Government Feed-in-Tariff scheme in March 2019, data is no longer available.</p>		↔

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
CS30: Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Generation	Carbon Dioxide (CO2) emissions per capita	Reduce overall CO2 emissions per head	Previously NI186 CO2 emissions within the scope of influence of local authorities.
Current Performance:	2021 data: 1048.25 kt CO2, 3.94 t CO2 per capita Worse than revised local authority emissions statistics for 2020: 1015.24 kt CO2 and 3.79 t CO2 per capita, respectively		↓
CS31: Mixed Use Areas	Monitoring indicator(s) to be determined		
Waste Management - Policies in the joint Waste DPD for Rotherham, Barnsley & Doncaster	Capacity of new waste management facilities in the borough	Increase recovery capacity in line with borough needs	Government Core output indicator
Current Performance:	Joint Waste DPD adopted and the construction for new waste management facilities completed in 2015 and now fully operational.		↑
Waste Management	Amount of waste arising and managed by type	Reduce landfill and reduce total municipal waste	Government Core output indicator (household waste former NI192, municipal waste former NI193). Household and municipal waste to landfill have both decreased significantly over the year.
Current Performance:	<p>Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting in 2021/22 = 45.00% [43.39% in 2020/21.] Reduction mainly due to introduction of a chargeable garden waste collection service. Increase due mainly to improved recycling since COVID and improvement in processing sites efficiency</p> <p>(2021/22 Further 38.06% used to recover heat, power & other energy sources; 0.6% of HOUSEHOLD sent to landfill.) (2020/21 was 39.58% used to recover heat, power & other energy sources; 1.32% sent to landfill.)</p> <p>Percentage of municipal waste sent to landfill = 0.6% [1.32%. in 2020/21]</p>		↑

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Performance Key:

Improving / On Target = ↑ Declining / Not on Target = ↓ No Change / No Update = ↔

Table F: Infrastructure and Implementation

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
CS32: Infrastructure Delivery and Developer Contributions	<p>Infrastructure list, CIL and S106 monitoring and reporting now being undertaken in the separate annual Infrastructure Funding Statement available on the Council's website.</p> <p>Infrastructure Delivery Study update published March 2021.</p>		
CS33: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	<p>Monitoring indicator(s) to be determined - refer to SA/IIA indicators.</p>		
CS34: Housing Delivery and On-going Co-operation	<p>To support its Sites and Policies Local Plan the Council along with neighbouring Sheffield City Council, prepared a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for the entire housing market area.</p> <p>2015/16 - Work with Sheffield City Council on the production of a joint SHMA and was completed and formed part of the evidence base for the Sites and Policies DPD examination.</p> <p>2018 - A further SHMA was co-commissioned by Sheffield City Council and Rotherham MBC and the results and final report completed in 2019. Joint SHMA with Sheffield completed.</p> <p>Housing Land Supply Monitoring Report was produced in 2019 and an update to 2022 will be published in 2024 to support local plan review work.</p>		

Glossary

Accessibility: The ability of people to move around areas and reach places and facilities.

(The) Act: The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Affordable housing: Housing accessible to households who cannot afford open market rental or purchase. It includes a range of tenures, i.e. shared ownership, discounted market housing, First Homes, key worker housing, subsidised social renting etc.

Aggregates – the mineral materials, such as sand or stone, used in making concrete.

Air Quality Management Area (AQMA): Air Quality Management Areas have to be declared by Local Authorities for any parts of their areas where air quality is unlikely to meet Government objectives as set out in the Environment Act 1995, and where people are expected to be exposed to the poor air quality.

Allocations – Sites identified in the Local Plan to meet future development needs.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR): Part of the Local Plan, the annual monitoring report will assess the implementation of the local development scheme and the extent to which policies in local development documents are being successfully implemented.

Area Action Plan: A type of Development Plan Document focused upon a specific location or an area subject to conservation or significant change (for example, major regeneration).

Biodiversity: The whole variety of life on earth; all species of plants and animals and the ecosystems of which they are part.

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP): A plan which sets out proposals to protect and improve the places where trees, plants, animals and insects live.

Biomass: Plants and trees when used to create energy.

Broad locations for growth: Indicative areas of major development.

Brownfield (previously developed) land: Land that is or was occupied by a permanent structure.

Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM): This is a tool to measure the sustainability of non-domestic buildings.

Bulky goods: Retail categories that include furniture, white goods, electrical equipment, bedding, lighting, automotive parts, camping and outdoor equipment, tools, building materials and DIY and homemaker products.

Carbon emissions: Gasses, such as carbon dioxide, caused by burning fossil fuels in transport and energy generation which contribute to global warming and climate change.

Combined heat and power: The use of a heat engine or a power station to simultaneously generate both electricity and useful heat.

Community Infrastructure Levy: A form of planning gain tax, where a proportion of the increase in value of land, as a result of planning permission, is used to finance the supporting infrastructure, and strategic infrastructure such as road improvement and schools arising from that development.

Comparison goods: These can be described as goods that consumers buy at infrequent intervals and normally would compare prices before buying eg. TV, fridges, clothes etc.

Conservation Area: An area, usually part of a settlement, designated by a local planning authority for preservation or enhancement because of its special architectural or historic interest under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990.

Contextual indicators: Measure changes in the wider social, economic, and environmental background against which policies operate. They help to relate policy outputs to the local area.

Convenience goods: A consumer item that is widely available, purchased frequently and with minimal effort. Examples of convenience goods include newspapers and sweets.

Core Strategy: Sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area, the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision. The Core Strategy has the status of a development plan document.

Density: The number of buildings in a given area. In the Local Plan it is used mainly in relation to housing, being expressed as dwellings per hectare or 'dph'.

Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (Defra): The government department responsible for environmental protection, food production and standards, agriculture, fisheries and rural communities.

Designations: Areas of land where specific policies apply.

Development Plan: As set out in Section 38 of the Act, an authority's development plan consists of the development plan documents contained within its local plan. It sets out the local planning authority's policies and proposals for the development and use of land and buildings in the authority's area.

Development Plan Documents (DPD): Spatial planning documents that undergo independent examination. They can include a core strategy, site specific allocations of land, generic development control policies, and area action plans (where needed). Proposals are shown on a policies map for the Borough. Individual development plan documents or parts of a document can be reviewed independently from other development plan documents. Each authority must set out the programme for preparing its development plan documents in the local development scheme. A development plan document within the Local Plan is used to make decisions on proposals for development.

Ecosystem: A biological environment consisting of all the organisms living in a particular area, as well as all the physical components of the environment with which the organisms interact, such as air, soil, water and sunlight.

Energy crops: Energy crops are a carbon neutral energy source and when substituted for fossil fuels can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and contribute to renewable energy generation. An example of an energy crop is short rotation coppice (e.g. willow and poplar), which is densely planted and then harvested on a 2 to 5 year cycle.

Equality impact assessment: A process designed to ensure that a policy, project or scheme does not discriminate against any disadvantaged or vulnerable people.

European Landscape Convention: This promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues.

Evidence base: Information gathered by a planning authority to support preparation of local development documents. It includes quantitative and qualitative data.

Front loading: Front loading encourages more active involvement of communities, stakeholders and commercial interests early in the Local Plan process. The aim is to seek agreement on essential issues early in the process. Where agreement is difficult to achieve, front loading allows the maximum opportunity for participants to understand each other's positions and to negotiate a way forward.

Flood alleviation: The avoidance of the possibility of flooding by controlling the flow of water in rivers.

Flood and Water Management Act 2010: The Act aims to improve both flood risk management and the way we manage our water resources.

Geodiversity: The variety of rocks, fossils, minerals, landforms and soils, and all the natural processes that shape the landscape.

Green Belt: An area of open land where strict planning controls apply in order to check the further growth of a large built-up area, prevent neighbouring towns from merging or to preserve the special character of a town.

Greenfield: Land (or a defined site) that has not previously been developed. (Not to be confused with Green Belt.)

Greenhouse gas: components of the atmosphere that contribute to the greenhouse effect (the process by which an atmosphere warms a planet).

Green Space: Breaks in the urban environment formed by open areas such as parks, playing fields, woodlands, allotments and landscaped areas. These spaces may exist as definable linear routeways, forming part of a network linking urban areas to the surrounding countryside.

Green infrastructure: The network of multi-functional green space, both new and existing, both rural and urban, which supports the natural and ecological processes and is integral to the health and quality of life of sustainable communities.

Gross Value Added (GVA): This measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector - the value of outputs (goods or services) less the value of inputs (labour & materials) used.

Habitats and Species of Principle Importance for Biodiversity: The habitats and species in England that have been identified via the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 as requiring action in the England Biodiversity Action Plan and which Local Authorities have a duty to protect and enhance.

Hazardous installations: Installations that use, manufacture or store significant quantities of hazardous substances that have the potential to cause serious harm to people on and surrounding the site.

Health impact assessment: The process by which a policy, program or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population.

Hectare: A metric unit of measurement equivalent to 100 metres x 100 metres or 2.47 acres (i.e. approximately one and a half football fields).

Housing trajectory: A means of showing past and future housing performance by identifying the predicted provision of housing over the lifespan of the Local Plan.

Independent Examination: An independent process where formal objections to a development plan document are considered by a government-appointed planning Inspector. The examination itself is run by the Inspector, not the local planning authority. Many objections will be considered through written comments made by the objector and the council. However, objectors have a right to make their case in person at the examination if they choose.

Infill: Housing development that goes in the gaps between existing buildings.

Infrastructure: Physical services including water, gas, electricity, telecommunications supply and sewerage. It can also refer to community facilities, for example, schools, shops and public transport.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan: This will help direct growth to the most appropriate locations, and ensure that the different economic, social and environmental infrastructure needs of the borough's residents and businesses are met.

Inspector's Report: A report produced by the Inspector following the independent examination of a development plan document. This sets out the Inspector's conclusions on the issues considered at the examination. The report recommends if the document needs to be changed as a result and in what way.

Issues and Options: Produced during the early stage in the preparation of development plan documents.

Key Diagram: The diagrammatic interpretation of the spatial strategy, as set out in a local authority's core strategy.

Landscape Character Area: A unique geographic area with a consistent character and identity, defined by geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use, settlement and field pattern.

Landscape Character Assessment: A way of assessing the appearance and essential characteristics of a landscape in terms of particular combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement.

Listed Building: A building that has been placed on the national Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

Local Development Document (LDD): The collective term in the Act for development plan documents, supplementary planning documents and the statement of community involvement.

Local Development Scheme (LDS): Sets out the programme for preparing local development documents.

Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP): A LEP is based on a relationship between the public and private sector and a strong commitment to work together to ensure the growth of a rebalanced local economy. LEPs are led by the private sector and will contribute significantly to the renewal of the national economy as a whole.

Local Nature Reserve (LNR): A statutory designation made under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, and amended by Schedule 11 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

Local Service Centre: Where there are opportunities for sustainable development these will be pursued, but the settlement and growth strategy is mindful that the social infrastructure in these communities is more limited.

Local Plan: The name for the portfolio of local development documents and related documents. It consists of development plan documents, supplementary planning documents, a statement of community involvement, the local development scheme and annual monitoring reports. It may also include local development orders and simplified planning zone schemes. Together all these documents will provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for a local authority area.

Local Sites: Including Local Wildlife Sites (LWS) and Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS). Non-statutory areas of local importance for nature conservation that complement nationally and internationally designated geological and wildlife sites. Local Sites are protected within the planning framework.

Local Strategic Partnership (LSP): Representatives from the public, voluntary, community and business sectors brought together with the objective of improving people's quality of life.

Localism Act: An act of Parliament (2011) that changes the powers of local government in England. The aim of the act is to facilitate the devolution of decision-making powers from central government control to individuals and communities.

Microgeneration: The production of heat and/or electricity on a small scale from a low carbon source, e.g. solar panels.

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Monitoring: Regular and systematic collection and analysis of information to measure policy implementation.

National Character Areas: Describes how England has been divided up into areas with similar landscape character.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): The National Planning Policy Framework (revised July 2021) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. Local planning authorities must take account of the NPPF when preparing their Local Plans and determining planning applications.

Non-bulky goods: Includes items such as clothes and footwear.

Non-potable water: Water that is not of drinking quality, but which may still be used for many other purposes.

Outcomes: Macro-level (global, national and regional), real world changes which are influenced to some degree by the Local Plan.

Output indicators: Measure the direct effect of a policy. They are used to assess whether policy targets are being achieved in reality using available information.

Outputs: The direct effects of a policy, e.g. number of houses built, amount of employment floorspace developed, etc.

Plan, Monitor and Manage (PMM): Means of measuring and reviewing policy, involving the adjustment of policy through monitoring if necessary.

Planning Act 2008: This legislation was intended to speed up the process for approving the development of major new infrastructure projects such as airports, roads, harbours, energy facilities such as nuclear power and waste facilities. The Localism Act 2011 also makes changes to the regime under the Planning Act.

Planning gain: The benefits and safeguards, often for community benefit and including strategic infrastructure provision, secured by way of a planning obligation as part of a planning approval and usually provided at the developer's expense, e.g. affordable housing, community facilities or mitigation measures.

Planning Inspectorate: A government organisation which makes recommendations about the policies and proposals in development plan documents through a formal independent examination. The inspectorate is a neutral organisation which arbitrates where people and organisations do not agree with a council's draft development plan document. They also check whether a council's proposals are in line with relevant government policy.

Planning obligations and agreements: Also known as S106 agreements. A legal agreement between the Council and a developer which is needed before a development can go ahead. It will usually deal with things that need to happen away from the development site, including improvements to roads and open spaces and the provision of affordable housing.

Policies Map: A plan which shows Local Plan policies and proposals for specific sites and locations. These are shown on an Ordnance Survey map.

Policy implementation: Assessment of the effectiveness of policies in terms of achieving their targets. Measured by use of output and contextual indicators.

Policy directions: These pulled together broad issues that were taken into account in preparing the final policies for the Core Strategy.

Preferred Options document: Produced as part of the preparation of development plan documents for formal public participation.

Principal Settlement: Where there is a full range of social and community infrastructure to meet current needs but the opportunities for growth are limited.

Principal Settlement for Growth: Where new social infrastructure and community services exist, or are able to be provided as part of a major development scheme to support new growth opportunities

Recycling: The reprocessing of waste either into the same product or a different one.

Regional Econometric Model (REM): The Regional Econometric Model is an economic database and model used within the Yorkshire & Humber region to provide historic and projected labour market information on employment, output, and productivity.

Register of Historic Parks & Gardens: The register aims to 'celebrate designed landscapes of note, and encourage appropriate protection', so safeguarding the features and qualities of key landscapes for the future. Each park or garden included is of special historic interest.

(The) Regulations: Legal documents prepared by the Government. They provide detailed information about how acts should be applied, i.e. The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

Renewable energy: Energy obtained from naturally occurring sources that are essentially inexhaustible, unlike fossil fuels, of which there is a finite supply. Renewable sources of energy include wood, wind and solar thermal energy.

Safeguarded land: This is land which is set aside in case it is needed for development in the long term beyond the plan period of the current Local Plan. The need to develop safeguarded land will be considered when the Local Plan is reviewed.

Scheduled Ancient Monument: This is a 'nationally important' archaeological site or historic building, given protection against unauthorised change.

Sequential approach: Considering options for sites for development in a particular order. For example, in terms of new shops, looking first for sites within a shopping centre and then for sites on the edge of the shopping centre before looking at sites outside the centre.

Settlement hierarchy: A way in which towns, villages and hamlets are categorised depending on their size and role. It can help make decisions about the amount and location of new development.

Sheffield City Region: This covers an area spanned by local authorities within South Yorkshire and the northern part of the East Midlands region. Over recent years, the Sheffield City Region Forum has overseen work in the City Region to increase the pace of economic growth through collaboration. Following Government's invitation to come forward with proposals to establish a Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP), a LEP was set up and the Forum stood down in 2010.

Significant effects: Effects which are significant in the context of the plan. Annex II of the SEA Directive [see later definition] gives criteria for determining the likely environmental significance of effects.

Significant effects indicators: An indicator that measures the significant effects of the plan or programme.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): Representative examples of nationally important wildlife and geology. SSSI are notified by Natural England under section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as being of special value for nature conservation and are legally protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.

Sites & Policies Development Plan Document: This shows specific development sites and contains policies to guide the release of land and design of new development.

Social inclusion: Making sure that everyone has access to services and opportunities no matter what their background or income.

Soundness: At the independent examination, the Inspector must assess whether the development plan document is 'sound'. This includes assessing whether the document has been prepared in the right way using the right procedures and if it is broadly in line with national planning policy and guidance.

South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive (SYPTTE): Responsible for the various public transport services in the sub-region.

Spatial planning: Goes beyond traditional land use planning to bring together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes that influence the nature of places and how they function. Spatial planning includes policies that can impact on land use, for example by influencing the demands on, or needs for, development, but that are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the granting or refusal of planning permission.

Spatial planning zone: These are defined by considering various characteristics including housing markets and travel to work factors.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): Sets out the standards that local planning authorities will work to by involving local communities in the preparation of local development documents and development management decisions.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): This term is used internationally to describe the environmental assessment of plans, policies and programmes. This environmental assessment (the SEA Directive) looks at the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: These are a required part of the planning process and are intended to form the basis for preparing appropriate policies for flood risk management at the local level.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment: This provides information on the opportunities that exist to meet housing need within a specified area over the Local Plan period.

Strategic Housing Market Assessment: Housing Market Assessments use primary and secondary data to establish the level of need and demand for housing.

Strategic Road Network: This consists of motorways (such as the M1 & M18) and significant trunk A roads (such as the A57).

Sub-region: An area larger than a single local authority with common characteristics or functional geography. For example, the South Yorkshire sub-region consists of the administrative areas of Rotherham, Barnsley, Doncaster and Sheffield now identified as the MCA or Mayoral Combined Authority.

Submission: This is the stage at which people and organisations have the legal right to make a formal objection that will be considered by a government Inspector. Submission also refers to the point at which a development plan document is formally sent to the Secretary of State.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD): Provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in development plan documents. They do not form part of the development plan and are not subject to independent examination.

Surface Water Management Plan: A framework through which key local partners with a responsibility for surface water and drainage in their area, work together to understand the causes of surface water flooding and agree the most cost effective way of managing that risk.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): Describes the form of assessment that considers social, environmental and economic effects of Local Plan policies and allocations. It includes the requirements of the SEA Directive, referred to above. This must be produced at each main consultation stage when preparing development plan documents.

Sustainable communities: A sustainable community is one in which most of the services and facilities people need, including schools and shops, are easy to get to, preferably without the need to use a car.

Sustainable development: Development that has an acceptable or positive effect on the economy, the environment and social conditions, and which uses natural resources carefully. It is defined as: "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". This concept offers the prospect of reconciling the pressures for growth with the need for conservation.

Sustainable settlements: See Sustainable Communities.

Targets: These are thresholds used to identify the scale of change to be achieved by policies over a specific time period (e.g. number of affordable homes to be built by a set date).

Transport nodes: Areas where transport links are concentrated or cross each other, e.g. bus and train, tram train stations, interchanges.

Tree Preservation Order: These are used to protect specific trees or a particular area, group or woodland from deliberate damage and destruction.

Urban cooling: Cooling and shading provided by green open spaces can help counter the tendency of buildings, structures and hard surfacing to retain heat in urban areas as temperatures increase with climate change.

Urban Extensions: Significant development sites which have the potential to yield more than 500 dwellings.

Urban Potential Study (UPS): Studies undertaken to establish how much additional housing can be accommodated within urban areas.

Waste hierarchy: The principle that there are different levels of dealing with waste, ranging from the higher (more sustainable) levels such as reducing waste, re-using then recycling or composting, to the lower (less sustainable) levels such as burning and finally to landfill.

Wildlife corridor: An area, usually linear, of undeveloped land that links two or more sites or areas of natural or semi-natural habitat providing a safe route for movement of wildlife.

Windfalls: Sites for new housing that are not identified when allocating land in a development plan document but that may come forward for development during the Plan period. For example, the redevelopment of former industrial premises following unanticipated closure or relocation of a business.

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