Rotherham local plan

Annual Monitoring Report

December 2019

Rotherham
Metropolitan
Borough Council

Chapters

Appendices

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. Development Frameworks 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 Plans 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 2018/19 financial year and covers 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 Progress

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 and, when adopted, will form Rotherham's statutory development plan. Others will be 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 first document to be prepared was the Local Development Scheme (LDS) setting out the programme and details of the first round of Local Plan documents. It was last updated and approved in July 2015. This confirms the programme of DPDs as follows:

- Core Strategy DPD (adopted by the Council on 10th September 2014)

- Sites & Policies DPD and Policies Map (adopted by the Council on 27th June 2018)

- Barnsley, Doncaster & Rotherham Joint Waste Core Strategy DPD (this is now complete / adopted)

7   Progress in the preparation of the above documents during the 2018/19 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 and a review of the Core Strategy. The latest timetable for future consultation on Local Plan documents is available on our website at www.rotherham.gov.uk/localplan

Statement of Community Involvement

8   The SCI was formally adopted by the Council on 14 June 2006 - consultation on a revised SCI was carried out alongside the Final Draft Sites and Policies consultation for the period 13th October 2014 to 24th November 2014 and was formally adopted in June 2015. Public consultation on a draft revised SCI was approved by Cabinet on 20 May 2019 and took place between 10th June and 8th July 2019. The revised SCI was adopted by the Council on 30 October 2019.

Core Strategy DPD

9   Following earlier stages of preparation and consultation the Core Strategy and supporting documents were submitted to the Secretary of State on 6 June 2013 for independent examination. An inspector was appointed and the public examination hearing sessions were held over a 3 week period at the end of October / beginning of November 2013, with an additional hearing session in May 2014. The Inspector's final report was issued on 30 June 2014 and found that the Core Strategy could be found sound subject to a number of Main Modifications. The Council subsequently adopted the Core Strategy on 10 September 2014.

10   The Core Strategy will be 5 years old in September 2019 and, as required by legislation, a review of the Local Plan Core Strategy has been undertaken to assess whether some or all of it may need updating. The review indicates 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. A revised Local Development Scheme setting out the timescale for, and broad scope of, the partial update of the Core Strategy is currently being prepared.

Sites and Policies DPD and Policies Map

11   Following earlier stages of preparation and consultation the Council submitted its Local Plan Sites and Policies document to the Secretary of State on 24 March 2016 for examination in public and an independent planning inspector was appointed. Hearing sessions started in July 2016 and continued in intervals until December 2016. The Inspector subsequently wrote (10 March 2017) to the Council setting out the Proposed Main Modifications that he considered necessary to make the Sites and Policies Plan sound. The letter also made it clear that the Inspector considers that there was a need for the Council to identify and consult on additional housing allocations in the Wath-Upon-Dearne, Brampton Bierlow and West Melton settlement grouping. This was the subject of a separate public consultation which took place over a 6 week period starting in July 2017.

12   A hearing on additional housing sites in this settlement grouping was held on the 19 October 2017 and the inspector agreed that the two additional sites proposed by the Council were justified and necessary to make the plan sound. These allocations were included in the Proposed Main Modifications with consultation taking place over a 6 week period from 8 January 2018 to 19 February 2018 and responses being forwarded to the inspector. The Council subsequently received a final report from the inspector dated 4th April 2018 confirming that, subject to inclusion of his recommended modifications, the Rotherham Sites and Policies Plan satisfies the requirements of Section 20(5) of the 2004 Act and meets the criteria for soundness in the National Planning Policy Framework.

13   The Council subsequently adopted the Sites and Policies on 27 June 2018.

Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste DPD

14   The Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste Plan (a collaboration between Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Councils) was subject to an Examination in Public in 2011. It was formally adopted in March 2012 following approval from the secretary of state.

Supplementary Planning Documents

15   Supplementary Planning Documents 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. Whilst a number of draft SPDs are in preparation, the following are the first published for consultation in late 2019:

- 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

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

16   The Council undertook consultation on a preliminary draft CIL charging schedule from 5 August to 7 October 2013. This set out the Council's early thoughts on proposed charging rates for new development, which vary according to development type and location, to collect funds for the delivery of infrastructure. This schedule is based on an evidence base including the CIL (Viability and Infrastructure) Study 2013, a Whole Plan Viability Study (2013) and an Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012). The Council consulted on a revised Draft Charging Schedule from 24 November 2014 to 5 January 2015 which included revised proposed charges and updated evidence base. A draft "Regulation 123 list" of infrastructure that CIL may be used to help fund was made available as part of the consultation.

17   The Council submitted its proposals for introducing a CIL in Rotherham to the Secretary of State on 12th February 2016, following Council resolution to do so at its meeting on 27 January 2016. The Secretary of State subsequently appointed an Examiner to conduct the examination to consider the proposed CIL Draft Charging Schedule and a hearing was held on 28 April 2016.

18   The Council received the Inspector's final report in June 2016 and the examination was closed.

19   CIL was subsequently adopted by Council with implementation of the CIL Charging Schedule commencing on 3 July 2017. Summary Tables below show the CIL income received by the Council to April 2019 and the proportion passed on to Parish Councils.

CIL summary of income for 2018/19:

Year	2017/18	2018/19
Amount Received	£0.00	£229,947.35
Amount Due	£0.00	£0.00
Total For Year	£0.00	£229,947.35
Cumulative Total	£0.00	£229,947.35

Parish/ Town Council	April 2018	October 2018	April 2019
Anston	=	=	£981.00
Aston cum Aughton	=	£319.50	£319.50
Catcliffe	=	=	£29,151.00
Dinnington	=	=	£92.25
Thrybergh	=	=	£607.48
Wickersley	=	=	£2,751.38
Total	**£0.00**	**£319.50**	**£33,902.59**

A monitoring framework

20   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).

21   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. One of the key core indicators relates to housing policy and performance - a housing trajectory showing past and estimating future performance in housing delivery is covered in the next section.

  - 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.

22   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

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.

23   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.

24   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. 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 in order to meet this statutory obligation. Monitoring the need to update the Infrastructure Delivery Study (2012) and the future delivery of infrastructure is essential."

25   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 2019 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 of housing completions and demolitions		•						
	Percentage housing mix by size / tenure		•						
	Affordable housing completions		•						
	Community halls / centres with rooms available for public use / hire, and settlement areas having none				•				
Health and Well-Being	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			•	•				
Education and Skills	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			•	•				
	Percentage of schools which are overcapacity					•		•	
Economy and Employment	Location of jobs in proximity to residents			•	•				
	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 (CfSH) 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 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 teams within the Council	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)				•				
Soils and geology	Percentage of new houses built on previously developed land per year		•						
	Area of soil lost to impermeable surfaces				•				
	Area of contaminated land remediated				•				
	Area of proposed new development on greenfield sites		•						
	Number of developments approved within or adjacent to RIGS or LGSs				•				
Flood Risk	Percentage of new development permitted in floodplains		•						
	Number of developments built contrary to Environment Agency (EA) advice		•						
	Households registered for flood warnings as a percentage of total number of households at risk of flooding			•	•				
Waste and Mineral Resources	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				•				
	Number of buildings meeting particular CfSH and BREEAM standards			•	•				
Landscape and Townscape	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				•				
	Number of development schemes accompanied by detailed master plans and public realm design				•				
	Net addition / loss of TPO trees to new development				•				
Historic Environment	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)				•				
	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			•					

26   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 trajectory

27   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. Housing trajectories support the Plan Monitor and Manage approach to housing delivery by showing past and estimated future performance. The housing trajectory considers past rates of housing completions and conversions and projected to the end of the plan period.

28   Included here and with the trajectory are tables showing past performance (since 2008) and the distribution of the housing requirement through the plan period. The first 5 years requirement includes a 20% increase, brought forward from later in the plan period. This is applied due to consistent historic under-performance against targets, as required by the NPPF.

Backlog Against Local Target 2008 - 2013	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Totals
Local Target	850	850	850	850	850	4,250
Net Additions	606	339	485	688	511	2,629
Difference	**244**	**511**	**365**	**162**	**339**	**1,621**

5 Year Target	
5 Year Housing Requirement 850 x 5	4,250
Backlog = 1,621	
5 Year Element of Backlog (1621/3)	540
Sub-Total	4,790
Plus 20%	958
5 Year Target*	**5,748**

Remaining Requirement	
Total Core Strategy Requirement including Backlog (850 x 15 plus 1621)	14,371
Requirement 2013/14 to 2018/19	5,100
Core Strategy Remaining Requirement	**9,271**

Distribution of Target Throughout the Plan	
5 Year Target	5,748
Annual Requirement in 5 year period	**1,150**
Requirement Final 4 years	3,523
Annual Requirement in final 4 years of Plan Period	**881**

29   The Housing Trajectory shows:

1.   Past dwelling completions for 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18 and 2018/19;

2.   Projected completion rates until the end of the Local Plan period, based on contributions of the various components of housing supply that will make up the total allocation. This includes existing allocated sites, existing commitments as well the assumption that future allocations in the emerging Local Plan will be managed to meet future requirements;

3.   The annual requirement adjusted to take account of front loading of plus 20% for the first five years and

4.   the average annual target at any given year, taking into account previous completion rates (known or assumed, as appropriate). This figure is calculated by taking the total number of dwellings in the remaining requirement, divided by the number of years remaining.

30   The trajectory reflects analysis of the various components that will make up future housing supply and the delivery timescales, using evidence provided by the Joint Sheffield / Rotherham Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA).

31   *Whilst the trajectory and 5 year target shown takes into account a 20% 'uplift' due to past under performance and pre-2013 backlog it does not include any allowance for any 'new backlog' i.e. the shortfall on completions since the start of the plan period to date (2013-2018) which amounts to an additional 2,480 units. Whilst acknowledging that this would form part of the 5 year target it would result in a wholly unrealistic requirement / target of 1,745 homes per year over the next five years, then dropping close to 100 in the last four years of the plan. Given the recent adoption and release of new sites which should see a rapid rise in permissions, it will nevertheless take some time for these to feed through into completions. The trajectory therefore tries to paint a more realistic picture of likely delivery if the Core Strategy target was to be met in full within the plan period and with a more realistic 'front' loading.

Total Supply Position against Core Strategy Target

32   The table below shows the latest supply position as at March 2019, taking into account completions since the beginning of the Plan Period i.e. accounting for the completions over the last six years. This gives a requirement of 11,101 dwellings over the remaining 9 years. After taking off

existing commitments the remaining requirement is 7,353 dwellings. This is met by new site allocations (In the Sites and Policies Document adopted June 2018), with an estimated capacity of 7,444 dwellings; a significant number of these formerly within the Green Belt. This is further supplemented by an allowance for windfalls that could reasonably be expected to come forward on both small and large sites, as accepted by the Inspector at the independent examination.

Housing requirement	
Core Strategy requirement (Core Strategy Policy CS6 ' Meeting the Housing Requirement')	14,371 homes (comprising the requirement of 12,750 homes from 2013/14 to 2027/28 plus 1,621 homes backlog against the local target from 2008/09 to 2012/13
Less completions since 2013:	
2013/14	552
2014/15	633
2015/16	585
2016/17	599
2017/18	472
2018/19	425
Sub-total	**11,101**
Less existing commitments at 31st March 2019:	
Under construction	2,563
Full planning permission	280
Outline planning permission	143
Small sites (less than 10 dwellings) with planning permission x 70% (as per SHLAA methodology)	762
Remaining requirement 2019-2028	**7,353**
Site allocations (excluding allocated sites under construction / with permission)	7,444
Small windfall sites (2022/23 to 2027/28 at average rate of 92dpa)	552
Large windfall sites (2022/23 to 2027/28 at average rate of 128dpa)	768
Supply sub-total	**8,764**
Excess over remaining requirement =	**1,411**

33   Factoring in expected numbers from windfall sites (large and small) gives an overall excess against the requirement of 1,411 dwellings.

34   It is important to note that the trajectory, the 5 year target and requirement / distribution is currently shown here based on meeting the full Local Plan Core Strategy target within the plan period ending in 2028. See the following section which considers the recently introduced changes to calculating local housing need and a 5 year housing supply position based on the new national methodology.

New Housing Delivery Test and 5 year land supply

35   Currently the 2014-based household projections provide the demographic baseline for the assessment, rather than the more recent 2016-based projections (ordinarily the most recent data would be used).

36   The Government is proposing that the formula for calculating local housing need will be reviewed in the medium term in time for use with issue of the next (2018-based) projections to be released in autumn 2020. All aspects of the calculation remain the same as previously set out in planning practice guidance and will continue to apply for the purpose of calculating the 5-year housing land requirement / supply for authorities where adopted plans are more than 5 years old.

37   The figure forms part of the Housing Delivery Test (HDT) calculation; this 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 – the 2014-based household projections as discussed above, and the affordability ratio. 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.

38   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.

 Housing Delivery Test (%) = Total net homes delivered over three year period / Total number of homes required over three year period

39   The Housing Delivery 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 2018 results for all local authorities were released on 19th February 2019. 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 2018 Rotherham 'failed' the test, falling just under the 95% threshold as shown below:

Number of Homes Required			Total Required	Number of Homes Delivered			Total delivered	HDT
2015/16	2016/17	2017/18		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18		2018 Result
639	629	546	1,815	585	605	472	1,662	92%

40   Rotherham's Local Plan Core Strategy was 5 years old in September 2019 so will no longer be 'up to date' for the purposes of the Housing Delivery Test. As required every five years, work on a review of the Local Plan will start this year and will reflect the new national methodology for determining local housing need. However the lower figure of any new target and the household growth requirement figure will continue to be used in the calculation.

41   It is important to note that for the purposes of preparing this Annual Monitoring Report 2019, the Council is reporting on progress against the output indicators to 31 March 2019; therefore this section of the AMR reviews progress against the Core Strategy target for housing delivery and the new Housing Delivery Test target. In future Monitoring Reports progress on housing delivery will be reported against the Housing Delivery Test and not the Core Strategy target until such time as an updated Core Strategy is adopted by the Council.

42   Using the standard method for assessing the minimum local housing need, the calculation as it would apply to Rotherham is outlined below:

Step 1:

Household projections (2014 based), 10 consecutive years, from 2019, average household growth = 535 pa

Step 2 - Affordability adjustment:

Most recent (2018) median workplace-based affordability ratio =5.38

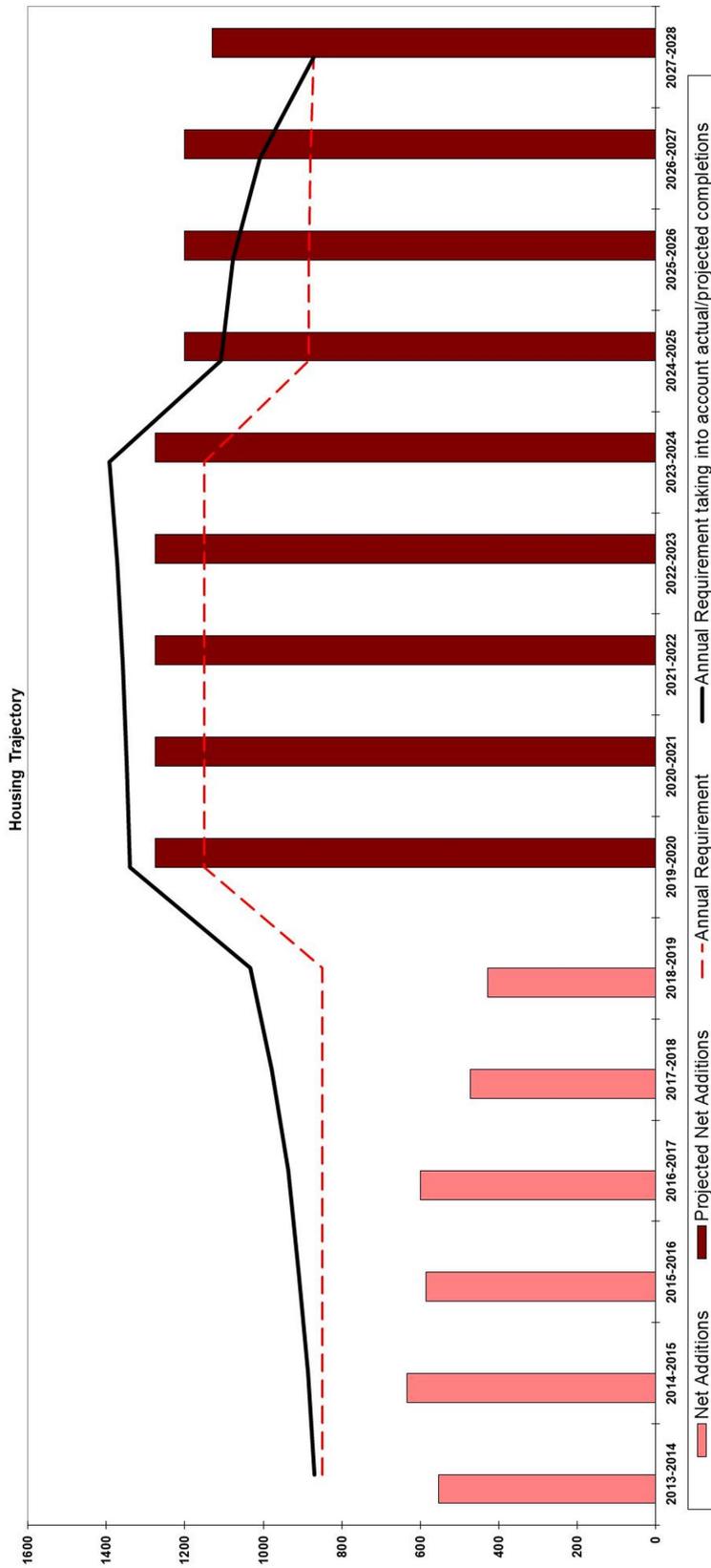Adjustment factor = [(local affordability ratio - 4) / 4] x 0.25

or 1.38 / 4 = 0.345 x 0.25 = 0.08625

Resulting figure 1.08625 x 535 = **581**

43   The Inspector examining the Sites and Policies DPD was satisfied that Rotherham could demonstrate a five year supply of deliverable sites at adoption (June 2018) based on meeting the Core Strategy target. Rotherhams adopted local plan will be five years old (in September 2019) and under current proposals the 5 year housing land supply position would be calculated using the new local housing need figure.

44   The figure calculated using the standard method for the housing need is 581 pa. The supply figure from the latest SHLAA. is 7,101. Therefore the number of years' supply of housing land in Rotherham is **12.2 years.**

45 As required Rotherham has produced a Housing Delivery Test Action Plan (August 2019) which sets out the steps that have already been taken and future actions which will attempt to rectify the shortfall / under delivery in meeting the housing requirement. This is published on the Council's website.

Housing Trajectory

Legend: Net Additions | Projected Net Additions | — — Annual Requirement | —— Annual Requirement taking into account actual/projected completions

	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28
Net Additions	552	633	585	599	472	425									
Projected Net Additions							1275	1275	1275	1275	1275	1200	1200	1200	1130
Annual Requirement	850	850	850	850	850	850	1150	1150	1150	1150	1150	885	885	880	871
Annual Requirement taking into account actual / projected completions	870	887	910	936	978	1033	1340	1348	1358	1372	1391	1108	1077	1009	871

Summary of findings

46   A full listing of the indicators monitored over the last year is shown in the next section along with details of current performance, progress towards targets and general comments / explanations for variance. Performance of all the indicators is shown in the tables in the following section but a brief overview of the key changes and any progress over the last year is given here:

Local Plan Core Strategy
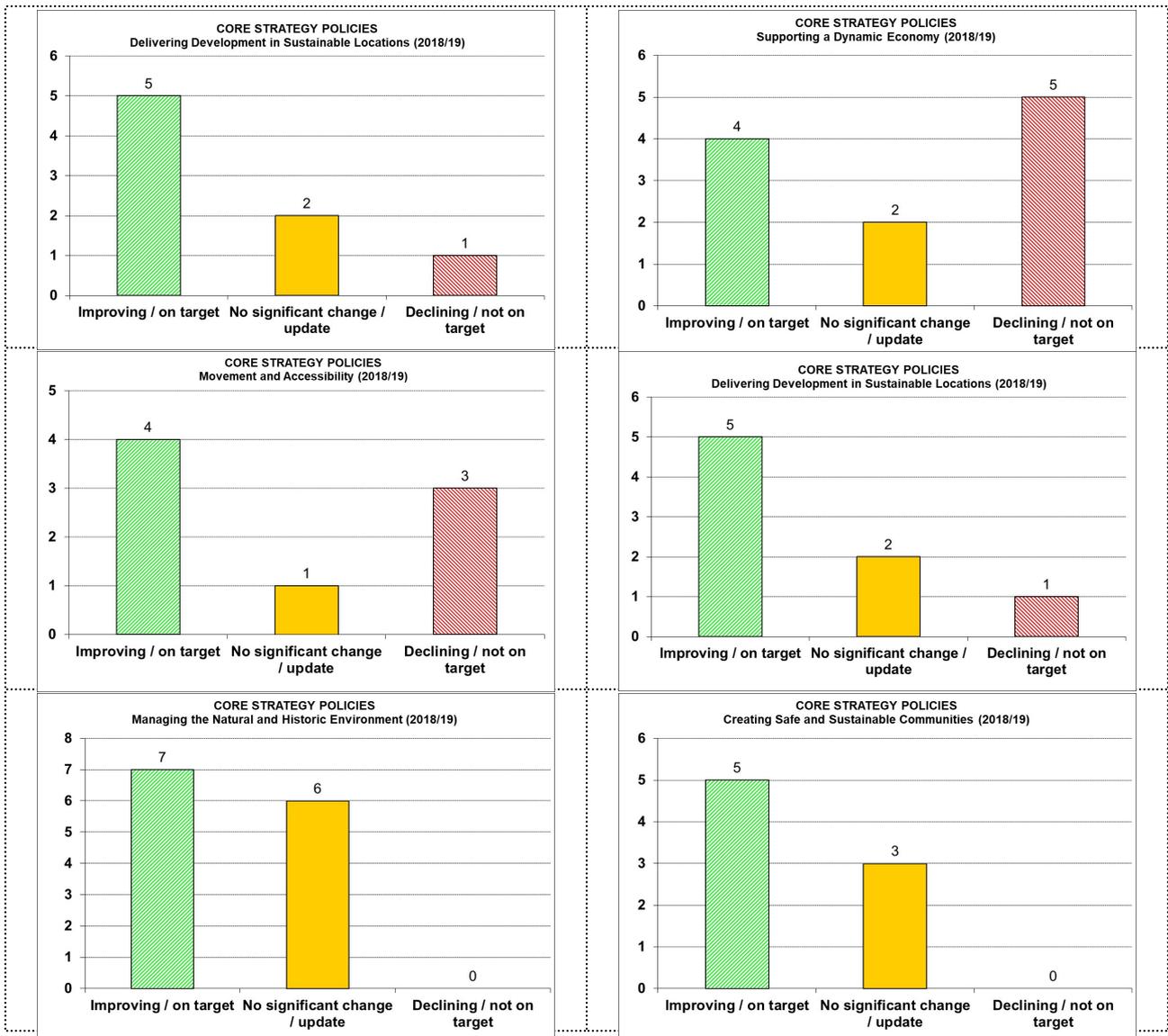## Monitoring Indicators Performance 2018/19
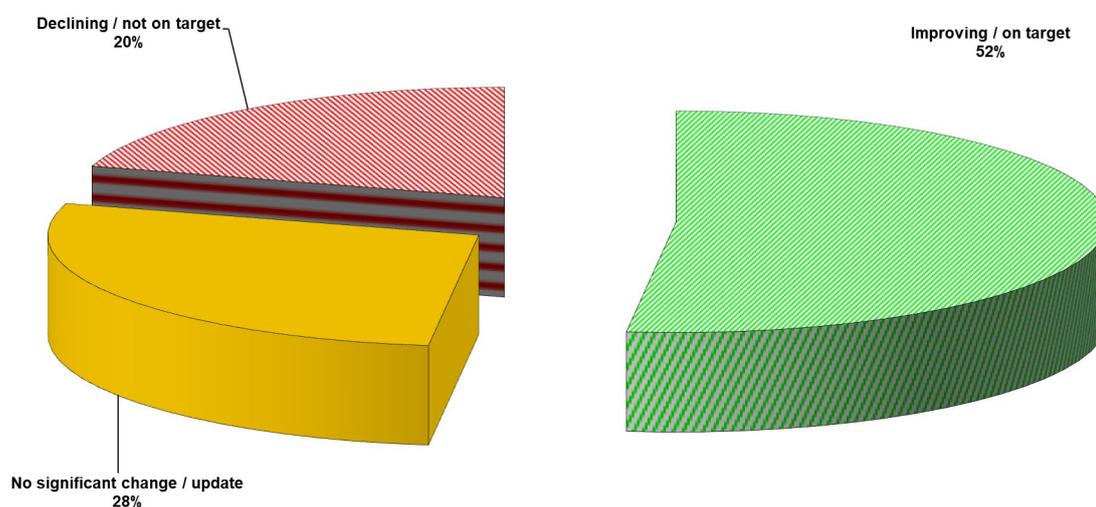
47   For all the indicators measuring the strategic themes / policies contained in the adopted Core Strategy the performance over the year showed:

- 28 indicators have improved
- 15 indicators have shown no significant change from the baseline or updated data is unavailable
- 11 indicators have declined or are not on target

48   The relatively high number of indicators which are showing no change partly reflects a number of measurement changes from previous AMRs resulting in new baseline positions due to Local Plan adoption and/or unavailability of data updates.

49   A breakdown of performance by the six broad themes / headings (excluding infrastructure for which monitoring indicators will be determined as part of the infrastructure delivery plan) is shown below:

CORE STRATEGY POLICIES
Delivering Development in Sustainable Locations (2018/19)

Category	Value
Improving / on target	5
No significant change / update	2
Declining / not on target	1

CORE STRATEGY POLICIES
Supporting a Dynamic Economy (2018/19)

Category	Value
Improving / on target	4
No significant change / update	2
Declining / not on target	5

CORE STRATEGY POLICIES
Movement and Accessibility (2018/19)

Category	Value
Improving / on target	4
No significant change / update	1
Declining / not on target	3

CORE STRATEGY POLICIES
Delivering Development in Sustainable Locations (2018/19)

Category	Value
Improving / on target	5
No significant change / update	2
Declining / not on target	1

CORE STRATEGY POLICIES
Managing the Natural and Historic Environment (2018/19)

Category	Value
Improving / on target	7
No significant change / update	6
Declining / not on target	0

CORE STRATEGY POLICIES
Creating Safe and Sustainable Communities (2018/19)

Category	Value
Improving / on target	5
No significant change / update	3
Declining / not on target	0

50   Good performance / improvements have been seen in -

○   Over 90% of completed new builds were on previously developed land.
○   Increase in the amount of affordable housing completions.
○   Industrial estates vacancy rate remains historically low and close to target.
○   Household and municipal waste being sent to landfill continues to fall
○   Air quality improvements during the year.
○   The amount of available development land, both for residential and employment, has increased significantly due to Local Plan Sites and Policies Document adoption.

51   Poor performance / decline has been seen in -

○   Number of dwellings built continues to be below target despite a continuing high level of planning permissions.

- Industrial floorspace developed in the year has fallen and remains historically low.
- Vacancy rate on the primary shopping streets in Rotherham town centre remains high.
- Overall retail vacancies have risen across the borough.
- Public transport use has declined with increase in car journeys.

52   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 a number of key projects which, due to their large scale and potential impact, are mentioned in more detail here:

Waverley

53   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 2019 approximately 769 dwellings had been completed on the site with a further 178 under construction. The planning permission is for 3,890 new dwellings, and it is currently estimated that a further 1,500 dwellings will be delivered in the remaining Plan period to 2028. Major housing provision will be required at this location in the long term to ensure continuity of housing supply in the Rotherham / Sheffield market area. Significant improvements to public transport and mitigation of congestion on the Parkway and M1 Junction 33 will be required to enable the managed release of housing land so as not to prejudice public sector interventions within other Sheffield and Rotherham housing areas and to manage the impact of new residential development on the surrounding communities.

Rotherham Town Centre

54   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 (which includes delivery of a new stadium, new civic offices and library, and new public open space) and set out an up to date vision for the town centre and key moves required to achieve this. These include development of Forge Island as a mixed use leisure hub, improved gateways and pedestrian routes, opening up the riverside and delivering more housing. 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 in to reality.

55   The Council demonstrated its commitment to proactive regeneration with the purchase of Forge Island and the adjoining former magistrates' court site. Muse Developments Ltd. have been selected as the development partner to deliver a new leisure destination here. The Council is also proactively seeking opportunities and funding to help deliver new housing developments in the town centre.

Bassingthorpe Farm

56   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 Core Strategy (adopted 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.

57   Further studies will be prepared to guide the submission of any forthcoming outline planning application. 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 Sites and Policies Local Plan adopted June 2018. A masterplan for the proposed development is currently in preparation and will be used in the competitive tendering process to seek a strategic developer or promoter partner in due course.

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 apportionment's 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 master-planning work)
Current Performance:	Target / apportionment for 2018/19 = 29% of housing within Rotherham Urban Area excluding Bassingthorpe Farm (124 of 427 gross completions). Above target and increase from 16.3% in previous year.		↑
CS1: Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy	Percentage of new development within the defined Principle Settlements for Growth	Encourage development in defined settlements - 24%(Dinnington/Anston/Laughton Common + Wath/Brampton/West Melton + Bramley/Wickersley/Ravenfield)	Core Strategy target of 24% in these settlements. Below target and fall on previous year.
Current Performance:	For 2018/19, 11.2% of housing within the three defined Principle Settlements for Growth (48 of 427 gross completions, below suggested target and fall from 16.6% in 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
	N/a		forward strategic allocation at Bassingthorpe and broad locations for growth
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 .	↕
Current Performance:	Of the 427 new builds in 2018/19 - 404 or 94.6% were 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.
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	←
Current Performance:	Not yet available		Indicator from South Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3)
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		5 planning permissions in year for 7 dwellings, 1 mobile home replacement and 6 from barn conversions, existing buildings within a GB village so no overall loss.
CS4: Green Belt	Planning permissions granted on Green Belt	No planning permissions to be granted for an inappropriate use.	←

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 publication 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 locally derived target. Completions remain well below target which is to be expected given adoption of only June 2018. Now new sites have been released a significant uplift should be achieved in the next few years.
	Current Performance:	For locally derived target (850pa) 2008/09 to 2013/14 = 5,100, actual = 3,181 Plan Period First Year 2013/14 target = 958, actual = 552 Second year 2014/15 target 958, actual = 633 Third year 2015/16 target 958, actual = 585 Fourth year 2016/17 target 958, actual = 599 Fifth year 2017/18 target 958, actual = 471 Sixth year 2018/19 target 958, actual = 425	→

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
CS6: Meeting the Housing Requirement	Net additional dwellings during the year	To ensure dwellings built reach 100% of the annual housing requirement. Local target of 850pa (958 including backlog from 2008/09 to 2012/13)	Government Core output indicator - now based on locally derived target of 850 pa (958 including backlog from 2008/09 to 2012/13). Not reached and decrease on previous year - outstanding permissions remain high and newly allocated sites released on adoption should result in improvement over the coming years
Current Performance:	Net additional dwellings in 2018/19 = 425 (427 Gross - 2 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 plus an additional 20% until it can be demonstrated that the housing target is being met (when an additional 5% will be included)	Government Core output indicator - now based on locally derived target. See AMR section on housing delivery test, 5 year supply calculation, and replacement of CS target now 5 years old.
Current Performance:	The Core Strategy is 5 year old September 2019 and therefore a five year supply is worked out using a locally assessed housing need figure based on a national methodology (see section for details). Using a supply figure from the latest SHLAA Rotherham can clearly demonstrate a 5yr housing land supply (12.2 years).		←
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:	2018/19: Gross completions = 107 (77 in previous year)		←

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 per hectare, although this is unavoidable on some sites. Low density percentage increased slightly on previous year, and higher density has decreased.
Current Performance:		2018/19 : <30 = 25.8%, 30 to 50 = 60.4%, >50 = 13.8% (number/percentage built at <30 dph shows slight increase, >50 decreased from 14.4% in previous year)	↕
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:		New site allocated on adoption of Sites DPD which meets the identified need.	←

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:		2017 = 44.7 business births per 10,000 adult population (down from 57.8 in 2016, 52.5 in 2015, 46.9 in 2014, 46.6 in 2013, 35.2 in 2012, 33.3 in 2011 and 30.6 in 2010). After several years of increases this reflects falls seen across the UK.	↓
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 market place.	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 2018 shows vacancy rate at 8.1%, a small decrease on previous year (8.5%) and remains well 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 March 2019 employment rate at 71.8% (from 75.3% at Mar 18). Gap to regional and national rates respectively at -1.9 and -3.6 (+1.6 and +0.9 at March 2018)	↓
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
	2018/19 = 23,126 sq m (B2 = 23,001, plus other commercial of 125 sq m built on employment land)		floorspace, amount developed has not changed significantly on previous year (25,483 sq m) with amount being developed remaining below the long term average.
Current Performance:			→
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 newly adopted Sites & Policies DPD for the longer term.
Current Performance:	At 31/03/18 = 274.4 ha (2.076 ha developed in the year, but significant increase due to newly allocated at adoption)		←
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 and currently contributing to SCR employment land study.
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 being undertaken along with work to inform Core Startegy 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 2018: NVQ2+ = 68.3%, NVQ3+ = 46.2%, NVQ4+ = 25.9% (Dec 17 figures at 64.8%, 45.5%, 25.1%)		←
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:	2 new diversification schemes in year approved (same number as previous year - 1 energy storage, 1 caravan park)		↔
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 (September 2018) now using newly adopted boundaries and definitions so will act as new baseline.
Current Performance:	Overall vacancy rates (based on units) across all defined town centres in the borough 13.9% in 2019, up from 13.4%. [Rotherham town centre 24.0% up from 22.1%, all other town centres 16.5%, up from 9.4%].		→
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 (September 2018) now using newly adopted boundary and definitions so will act as new baseline.
Current Performance:	Within the primary shopping frontages the number of vacant units in 2019 = 24 (18%), up from 16% in 2018, floorspace vacancy remains at 16%.		→

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 2018/19 public transport share = 12.8% down slightly from 13.8%). Car journeys up slightly from 79.8% to 81.9%.		↓
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:	Walk / cycle modal share increased slightly from 1.7% to 2.0%.		↑
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.		→
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:	May 2011 = 28.8mph, May 2012 = 28.1mph, May 2013 = 26.6 mph, May 2014 = 26.8, May 2015 = 26.5 - for 2016 the DfT have stopped providing this information.		↔
CS15: Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network	Public transport punctuality, reliability and journey times	Improve public transport	South Yorkshire PTE - LTP3. Punctuality showing improvement but reliability showing slight decline over the year.
Current Performance:	Bus punctuality (now measured from Real Time bus data) 2018/19 = 81.2% (down from 84.9%) Bus reliability = 97.3% (down from 98.0%)		→
CS16: New roads	M1 J32 south improvements completed; M1 J32-J35 improvements also now completed; Rotherham-Sheffield Rapid Bus Transit scheme in operation from October 2018.	No significant increase in capacity expected, but -	
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:	None lost		←
CS18: Freight	Amount of goods carried - Department for Transport, Continuing Survey of Road Goods Transport	To be set	South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive, LTP3 indicator.
Current Performance:	New methodology for 2013. Baseline: Rotherham = 39 million tonne and for South Yorkshire 4,176 million tonne kilometres. SY 2016 = 3501 million tonne kms (n/a for Rotherham)		←

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. Due to cost only 1 put forward for award but achieved.
Current Performance:	Achieved 1 this year (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 latest data for 2018 shows SSSI's of 148.8ha of which 76.0% favourable, 21.3% unfavourable recovering and 2.7% unfavourable declining or no change. (no change from previous year)		↑
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 2019 36 of 120 local sites (58%) 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 5,159 ha (as per NE data 2018) - increase from 2017 baseline of 3,379ha.		←
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 English Heritage "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:		Of the 16 Grade i and 36 Grade ii* listed buildings in Rotherham 6 have been designated as 'at risk' by Historic England in 2018 (decrease of 1). From 2014 all heritage assets now shown - 7 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs, no change) and 3 Conservation Areas are also deemed to be at risk.	←
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:		Total of 519 in 2018. [16 Grade i, 36 Grade ii* and 467 Grade ii]; 37 Scheduled Ancient Monuments. No change from previous year.	←
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 sustained EA advice	Government Core output indicator (see also policy CS25) No objections on water quality received. 2 initial objections on flood risk grounds / requesting FRA/FCA.
Current Performance:		None granted against sustained EA advice in 2018/19.	←
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	New baseline - 2014 data for the Water Framework Directive = 0% (87% is moderate) as advised by Environment Agency.

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 every three years, next update due 2019.		↕
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 sustained 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		↕

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 (AQMAs)	Reduce emissions - nitrogen dioxide annual mean.	As reported in Corporate Plan - figure in micrograms per m3 for 2010 will be used as the baseline figure (34)
Current Performance:	5 AQMA's in Rotherham. Based on annual average (mean) of Rotherhams automatic monitoring sites in 2019 = 35 micrograms per m3. Increase from 2010 baseline (34) but a fall from previous years' figure (38).		↑
CS27: Community Health & Safety	CO_2 emissions	Reduction in CO_2 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:	2018/19 : <30 = 25.8%, 30 to 50 = 60.4%, >50 = 13.8% (little overall change from previous year)		↔
CS28: Sustainable Design	Housing Quality - Building for Life assessments	Increase proportion of new builds reaching standards against the Building for 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. Interim Guidance / Briefing Note prepared. 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:	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) Small scale: 5,407 installations of photovoltaic (solar) across the borough in period Apr 2010 to Mar 2019, up from 3,767 to September 2014. [Source: Dep for BEIS]		←

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:	2017 data = 1,190.3 kt CO2, 4.5 tonnes per capita (down from revised 2016 figure of 4.6)		←
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:	Percentage of **household** waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting in 2018/19 = 46.02% [46.16% in 2017/18] (further 35.37% used to recover heat, power & other energy sources; 3.38% sent to landfill) Percentage of **municipal** waste sent to landfill = 3.49%. [4.09% in 2017/18]		←

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	Any monitoring indicator(s) to be decided as part of Infrastructure Delivery Plan. CIL (and S106) monitoring and reporting now being undertaken.		
CS33: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Monitoring indicator(s) to be determined - refer to SA/IIA indicators.		
CS34: Housing Delivery and On-going Co-operation	The Council has committed to co-operate with neighbouring local authorities, especially Sheffield City Council, to produce jointly a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for the entire housing market area, and undertake an immediate review of the Core Strategy should the updated Strategic Housing Market Assessment demonstrate a need for additional housing provision to that provided for in Policy CS6. 2015/2016 - 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. 2018 - A further SHMA was co-commissioned by SCC and RMBC and the results and final report completed in 2019 - Joint SHMA with Sheffield completed.		

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, 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 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: Gases, 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.

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 examples of an energy crop is short rotation coppice (e.g. willow and poplar), which is densely planted and then harvested on a 2-5 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 DPD made at Submission stage are considered by a government inspector. The examination itself is run by the Inspector, not the local planning authority. Many objections to DPDs 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 (from the Planning Inspectorate) 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 DPD 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.

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG): formerly the Department for Communities and Local Government

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 February 2019) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. Council's must take account of the NPPF when preparing their Local Plans.

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 DPDs 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: 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 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, for example, the 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. It is not available for development in the short term because it is not needed. 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, we would first look for sites within a shopping centre and then for sites on the edge of the shopping centre before looking at sites outside the centre. The same approach is applied to finding land for housing.

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 DPD is 'sound'. This includes assessing whether the DPD has been prepared in the right way using the right procedures and if it is broadly in line with national planning guidance.

South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive (SYPTE): 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 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: The administrative areas of Rotherham, Barnsley, Doncaster and Sheffield.

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 DPD is formally sent to the Secretary of State – which happens at the start of the submission consultation.

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 the proposed policy directions. It includes the requirements of the SEA Directive, referred to above. This has to be produced at each main consultation stage when preparing these 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 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.