CABINET MEMBER FOR SAFE AND ATTRACTIVE NEIGHBOURHOODS

Venue: **Town Hall, Moorgate Street, Rotherham. S60 2TH**

Date: **Monday, 8th December, 2014**

Time: **10.00 a.m.**

A G E N D A

1. To determine if the following matters are to be considered under the categories suggested, in accordance with the Local Government Act 1972 (as amended March 2006).

2. To determine any item which the Chairman is of the opinion should be considered later in the agenda as a matter of urgency.

3. Apologies for absence

4. Local Plan - Annual Monitoring Report 2014 (Pages 1 - 62)

5. Exclusion of the Press and Public
   The following item is likely to be considered in the absence of the press and public as being exempt under Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A to the Local Government Act 1972 (Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person, including the local authority)

6. Council Housing - Damp-proofing works (Pages 63 - 65)

7. District Heating - upgrading of pipework and installation of new radiators (Pages 66 - 84)

8. Date and time of next meeting - Monday 12 January 2015 at 10.00 a.m.

Agenda Item 4

ROTHERHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL – REPORT TO MEMBERS

1.	**Meeting:**	**Cabinet Member and Advisers for Safe and Attractive Neighbourhoods**
2.	**Date:**	**Monday 8 December 2014**
3.	**Title:**	**Annual Monitoring Report 2014**
4.	**Programme Area:**	**Environment and Development Services**

5. Summary

The Council is required to produce a publicly available Annual Monitoring Report for the Local Plan. Submission to Government is no longer required but the draft 2014 Annual Monitoring Report is now ready for general publication.

6. Recommendations

1. **That Cabinet Member approves the publication of the 2014 Annual Monitoring Report.**

7. Proposals and Details

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the Council to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to be published by the end of each December. This is intended to cover progress in achieving the programme published in the Local Development Scheme together with the monitoring of performance in implementing the policies supporting Rotherham's strategy for spatial development as well as the findings of Sustainability Appraisal monitoring.

Annual Monitoring Reports are required to cover the financial year preceding December publication - this tenth AMR covers the period 1st April 2013 to 31st March 2014. It sets out a monitoring framework which is evolving incrementally as the first round of planning documents and policies are prepared and additional ones are brought forward in the future. Accordingly, this tenth AMR builds on some of the initial broad principles to guide the monitoring of the developing Local Plan as well as a selection of performance indicators based on data that is most readily available.

There have been some significant changes from earlier years AMRs as the requirement of reporting on regional and national indicators have been changed or scrapped completely (although a few core indicators do remain). The indicators are now aligned with local priorities and the core policies of the Core Strategy under the 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' and ‘Infrastructure’. The indicators reflect the 17 broad objectives and the 34 core policies within the Core Strategy that underpin these aims. This selection of indicators will continue to be supplemented as the Local Plan monitoring framework evolves.

For all the indicators measuring the strategic themes and policies contained in the Core Strategy the performance over the year showed:

- 22 indicators have improved
- 19 indicators have shown no significant change from the baseline or updated data is unavailable
- 13 indicators have declined or are not on target

A breakdown of performance by the six broad themes and headings (excluding infrastructure for which monitoring indicators will be determined as part of the infrastructure delivery plan) is shown within the report.

Good performance / improvements have been seen in:

- A third of completed new builds were on previously developed land.
- Increase in the number of affordable housing units (191 homes).
- Vacancy rates on industrial and commercial property located on the main industrial parks of Rotherham have decreased for the third consecutive year.
- New business registration rate increases for the second consecutive year.
- Public transport usage increase on previous year.
- Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's) improving.

- Number / capacity of renewable energy generation schemes granted approval increased again.

Poor performance / decline in:

- Slight increase on 2012/13 but number of dwellings built continues to be below target despite a continuing high level of permissions.
- Percentage built within the Rotherham Urban area below Core Strategy target.
- Vacancy rate on the primary shopping streets in Rotherham town centre has increased (by 3 'units' to 15.5%).
- One additional listed building now 'at risk' according to English Heritage.
- Household waste recycling rates have fallen for the second consecutive year.

There are a number of key projects which, due to their large scale and potential impact, are mentioned in more detail within the report.

Waverley

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 has begun on phase 1 of the scheme. The planning permission includes 3,890 new dwellings, of which it is estimated that 2,500 will be delivered in the Plan period to 2028. To date around 200 new dwellings have been completed on site.

Rotherham Town Centre

The vacant sites resulting from the relocation of Council offices will present future redevelopment opportunities. Construction is complete of a new Tesco store which has seen the operator relocate from their previous site at Forge Island to the Council's former civic area at Walker Place. The new store began trading in November 2014. Phase 1 of the Rotherham Renaissance Flood Alleviation Scheme has been completed, including a new wetland area at Centenary Riverside in Templeborough, with Phase 2 expected to be delivered incrementally as development comes forward and funding from other sources becomes available.

Bassingthorpe Farm

The Bassingthorpe Farm urban extension was identified as a broad location for growth in the submission Core Strategy. At the Examination of the Core Strategy the Inspector was satisfied that the detailed evidence supporting the future development of Bassingthorpe Farm was sufficient that the site could be formalised as a strategic allocation. This is what he subsequently recommended in his final report.

Following the Inspector’s decision, Bassingthorpe Farm can come forward before other sites in the Sites & Policies document, providing a sustainable urban extension for the wider Rotherham Urban Area. In total, the development will provide around 2,400 new homes with 1,700 homes being delivered in this Plan period (up to 2028). The development will also provide around 11 hectares of land for employment together with associated infrastructure requirements.

The draft 2014 Annual Monitoring Report will be made available electronically prior to the meeting.

8. Finance

There are no direct implications arising from this report. The AMR is published electronically with hard copies provided at reasonable cost if requested.

9. Risks and Uncertainties

There are no direct implications arising from this report.

10. Policy and Performance Agenda Implications

There are no direct implications arising from this report.

11. Background Papers and Consultation

Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report (Dec 2014)

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Rotherham local plan

Annual Monitoring Report

December 2014

www.rotherham.gov.uk

Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council
Where Everyone Matters

Foreword

Significant progress as been made on Rotherham's new Local Plan during the last year. 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.

Following a review of the responses received to the draft Sites and Policies in 2013 a Final Draft Sites and Policies DPD October 2014 and an updated Policies Map has been prepared and is currently out for public consultation during the period 13th October 2014 to 24th November 2014. The Council also intends to start consultation on a revised Draft Charging Schedule from 24th November 2014 to 5th January 2015 which includes revised proposed charges and updated evidence base

The new National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) continues the requirement for the Council to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to be published by the end of December. This is intended to cover progress in achieving the programme of Local Plan documents published in the Local Development Scheme together with the monitoring of performance in implementing the policies supporting Rotherham's strategy for spatial development as well as the findings of Sustainability Appraisal monitoring.

Annual Monitoring Reports are required to cover the financial year preceding December publication - this tenth AMR covers the period 1st April 2013 to 31st March 2014 and builds on some of the initial broad principles to guide the monitoring of the developing Local Plan as well as a selection of performance indicators based on data that is most readily available. Indicators are aligned with the thirty-four strategic policy areas included within the adopted Core Strategy which are designed to achieve the Plan’s objectives.

In recognising the importance of engaging interested parties in the new Local Plan process, the Council would welcome any views you may have about the content of this tenth AMR and how it might continue to evolve in subsequent years. Finally, if you require any further information or advice about Rotherham's new Local Plan you can visit the website or contact the Council's Planning Policy Team, who will be pleased to help.

I look forward to your continuing participation in preparing Rotherham's new Local Plan.

Councillor Maggie Godfrey - Cabinet Member for Safe and Attractive Neighbourhoods, Chair of the Local Plan Steering Group

Content

1 Introduction 3
2 The Local Development Scheme 5
3 Developing a monitoring framework 7
4 Housing trajectory 13
5 Summary of findings 16
6 Tables of indicators 21

Appendices

1 Indicative Local Development Scheme timetable 42
2 Glossary 43

1 Introduction

1.1 The Government's guidance about monitoring states that 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 will help the Council understand the wider social, environmental and economic issues affecting Rotherham and how these will influence change. Monitoring is an important part of the planning process and will be crucial to the effectiveness of the new Local Plan.

1.2 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, including those within the Community Strategy. However, it should be recognised that it will take considerable time and resources to establish a proficient "sustainable spatial planning" monitoring framework.

1.3 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.

1.4 This tenth Annual Monitoring Report covers the 2013/14 financial year and represents the next step in development of a Local Plan monitoring framework and the annual process of:

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

1.5 The Government recognises that Annual Monitoring Reports will not be able to cover all the aspirations contained in its monitoring guidance. The abolition of the Regional Spatial Strategy lessens the rigidity of reporting to a regional level and allows for greater scope in local target setting and the monitoring of areas of performance more in line with local priorities and concerns. It needs to be

recognised that the AMR format and monitoring framework will evolve incrementally – for example this latest AMR reflects the just adopted Core Strategy position in respect of the 34 key strategic policy areas. There is often a lack of consistent and relevant information and currently the Council does not have access to all the information and resources required to undertake comprehensive monitoring.

1.6 Emphasis is therefore placed on the following practical principles to be adopted in establishing and developing the Local Plan monitoring framework and related data management:

1.7 Short term

- Draw from existing indicators and data sources where readily available and relevant to Local Plan requirements - e.g. this may include some of the former national indicators and regional indicators
- Identify current gaps in data and how these might be rectified - e.g. locally developed indicators
- Joint monitoring arrangements - continue working with other Sheffield City Region Planning Authorities and other agencies on cross-border measures / indicators

1.8 Longer term

- Devise new systems to capture appropriate data from planning application forms and decision notices
- Develop streamlined and co-ordinated internal corporate monitoring arrangements for the Local Plan
- Integrate appropriate indicators and co-ordinate monitoring arrangements with the Local Transport Plan Secretariat, the Local Strategic Partnership and other key stakeholders.

2 The Local Development Scheme

2.1 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.

2.2 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 September 2014. 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
- Barnsley, Doncaster & Rotherham Joint Waste Core Strategy DPD (this is now complete / adopted)

2.3 Progress in the preparation of the above documents during the 2013/14 financial year covered by this report is set out below. 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

2.4 The SCI was formally adopted by the Council on 14 June 2006 and is currently under review - a consultation on a revised SCI is currently out for public consultation, running alongside the Final Draft Sites and Policies consultation for the period 13th October 2014 to 24th November 2014.

Core Strategy DPD

2.5 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.

Sites and Policies DPD and Policies Map

2.6 Potential development sites have been processed through the Sheffield/Rotherham Strategic Housing Land Assessment and an updated Employment Land Review. This has assisted in the refinement of the eventual spatial option for the Publication Core Strategy and in turn provided the basis for identifying supporting site allocations. A Strategic Green Belt Review has been completed (2012) to inform progress on the Core Strategy and the Sites and Policies DPDs.

2.7 The Sites and Policies Issues and Options consultation stage was run in parallel with consultation on the pre-publication draft Core Strategy (4 July to 16 September 2011). Further consultation on a draft Sites and Policies DPD, which included consultation within individual settlements to pinpoint specific site allocations, was carried out between 20th May and 29th July 2013. The document also

included draft development management policies and a first draft of a Policies Map to reflect these policies and site allocations.

2.8 Following a review of the responses received to the draft Sites and Policies in 2013 a Final Draft Sites and Policies DPD October 2014 and an updated Policies Map has been prepared and is currently out for public consultation during the period 13th October 2014 to 24th November 2014.

Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham Joint Waste DPD

2.9 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.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

2.10 As of October 2014, the Council has undertaken consultation (05.08.13 to 07.10.13) on a preliminary draft CIL charging schedule. This sets 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 intends to start consultation on a revised Draft Charging Schedule in November 2014 (24.11.14 to 05.01.15) which includes revised proposed charges and updated evidence base. A draft "Regs 123 list" of infrastructure that CIL may be used to help paid for will also be issued. Subject to submission and successful examination in Spring / Summer 2015 it is likely CIL will be adopted by early Autumn 2015.

3 Developing a monitoring framework

3.1 Indicators and targets can often be driven by the easy availability of a wide range of information which is not really relevant to the performance of the spatial planning policies of the Local Plan. It is preferable to adopt an objectives - targets - indicators approach to Local Plan monitoring.

3.2 Example of the objectives-targets-indicators framework:

Local development framework policy objective	Target	Output indicator
Decrease traffic congestion by reducing car parking provision for major non-residential development in locations with good access by non car modes	70% or more of new non-residential development complies with local development framework car parking standards	% on new non-residential development complying with local development framework car parking standards

3.3 This involves establishing clear and specific objectives to guide the selection and measurement of meaningful indicators and targets. Once objectives have been identified and related policies developed, it is possible to select relevant output indicators and set appropriate targets against which movement towards or away from policy objectives can be measured over time.

3.4 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).

3.5 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 – comprising 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' will cease but there remain some indicators which central government require 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 tenth 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 Community Strategy and 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 Scoping Report.

3.6 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 tenth 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.

3.7 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 CLG 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.

Monitoring Indicators

3.8 The Council has included within Section 6 of 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 effect. 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 are currently in the process of being abolished and /or greatly reduced which may also reduce the availability of national datasets (paragraph 6.04 of the Core Strategy refers). Within the Integrated Impact Assessment prepared to accompany the Core

Strategy section 21.3 summarises the IIA and statutory SEA monitoring recommendations specific to the Core Strategy. In addition table 20.3 of the IIA, prepared to accompany the Sites and Policies Final Draft September 2014, 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."

3.9 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.

3.10 It will be essential to establish procedures and protocols to ensure this monitoring process is undertaken.

3.11 Maintaining a research and intelligence capability and managing an effective evidence base is critical to the preparation of local development documents and testing their soundness at independent examination. The Community Strategy was prepared in advance of the preliminary work in preparing the Local Plan. During Local Plan preparation a new draft Community Strategy has been developed. The integration between both documents is assisted by emphasis on the linkages between the Community Strategy priorities and the Local Plan vision and strategic objectives set out in the Publication Core Strategy.

3.12 The Community Strategy, new Corporate Plan and the Local Plan share certain performance indicators wherever possible or meaningful. Some of these Local Plan indicators are likely to be substituted by more pertinent local indicators as policies in the Sites and Policies DPD and subsequent supporting DPDs are finalised.

3.13 We will continue to use evidence from the plans, strategies and initiatives of other stakeholders (e.g. the Rotherham Community Strategy, Local Transport Plan) and internal corporate sources (e.g. RMBC Corporate Plan, Housing Strategy, Housing Market Assessment, Economic Plan, Cultural Strategy).

3.14 We have also completed or collaborated on the following technical studies to underpin the Local Plan:

- Rotherham Urban Potential Study, RMBC, 2004
- Rotherham Borough Retail and Leisure Study, White Young Green, 2004
- South Yorkshire Settlement Study, Jacobs Babtie, 2005
- Sustainability Appraisal General Scoping Report, ARUP, 2005
- Transform South Yorkshire 2nd Prospectus, TSY, 2005
- Rotherham Strategic Development Framework, RMBC and Yorkshire Forward, 2005
- Green Spaces Audit, Scott Wilson, 2005
- Joint Sheffield/Rotherham Economy Report, CURS, 2007
- Employment land Review, RMBC, 2007
- Strategic Housing Market Assessment, Fordham consultants, 2007
- Rotherham Local Wildlife Site System Part 1: Framework for Rotherham (2007, updated 2010 and 2014)
- Rotherham Local Wildlife Site System Part 2: Site Selection Guidelines for Rotherham (2007, updated 2010)
- Serviced Accommodation Needs to 2012, MPA, 2007
- Affordable Housing Viability Study, UWE at Bristol, 2007
- Rotherham Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Level 1), Jacobs, 2008
- Rotherham Town Centre Residential Strategy, Knight Frank, 2008
- Joint Rotherham and Sheffield Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment - Rotherham results, RMBC, 2009
- Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy Revised Options, WSP, 2009
- Spatial Options Report, Jacobs, 2009
- Rotherham Landscape Character Assessment and Landscape Capacity Study, 2010
- Rotherham Town Centre Retail and Leisure Study, Colliers CRE & The Retail Group, 2010

- Greenspace Strategy, RMBC, 2010
- Employment Land Review Update, RMBC, 2010
- Strategic Housing Market Assessment, Fordham consultants, 2010
- Local Economic Assessment, RMBC, 2010
- Regionally Important Geological Sites selection and boundary update, RMBC, 2010

- South Yorkshire Green Infrastructure Strategy, 2011
- South Yorkshire Residential Design Guide, 2011
- Rotherham Retail and Leisure Study, Colliers International, 2011
- Sustainability Appraisal General Scoping Report, Jacobs, 2011
- Integrated Impact Assessment of the Draft Core Strategy, Jacobs, 2011
- Rotherham Town Centre Flood Risk Toolkit (including a Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for the town centre), Jacobs, 2011

- Rotherham Low Carbon and Renewable Energy Study, Wardell Armstrong, 2011
- Infrastructure Delivery Study, Roger Tym & Partners, 2012
- Update of the Joint Rotherham and Sheffield Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment - Rotherham results, 2012
- Affordable Housing Viability Study, Professor Stephen Walker, 2012
- Rotherham Local Brownfield Strategy: Market Assessments, GVA, 2011
- Rotherham Strategic Green Belt Review, RMBC, 2012
- Archaeology Scoping Study of Site Allocations, Wessex Archaeology, 2012
- Integrated Impact Assessment Addendum 1: IIA of Proposed Changes, Jacobs, 2012
- Integrated Impact Assessment of the Submission Core Strategy, Jacobs, 2013

- Whole Plan Viability Assessment, Peter Brett Associates, 2013
- Forecasts of Population and Households for the Sheffield City Region, Sheffield CC and others, 2013

- Transport Impact Assessment, MVA, 2013
- Bassingthorpe Farm Concept Framework, Signet Planning, RMBC and ATLAS, 2013
- CIL Viability Study, Peter Brett Associates, 2013
- Draft Joint Doncaster and Rotherham Local Aggregate Assessment, DMBC and RMBC, 2013
- Integrated Impact Assessment General Scoping Report (post consultation update), Jacobs, 2013
- Archaeology Scoping Study of Additional Potential Site Allocations, Wessex Archaeology, 2014
- Rotherham Local Wildlife Site System: Part 1 & 2 Framework for Rotherham: 2014 update, RMBC, 2014
- Rotherham Detailed Green Belt Review, RMBC, 2014
- Heritage Impact Assessment, RMBC, 2014
- Landscape Capacity Assessment, RMBC, 2014
- Flood Risk Sequential Test Background Paper, RMBC 2014
- Integrated Impact Assessment of the Sites & Policies DPD, Jacobs, 2014

4 Housing trajectory

4.1 One of the key Local Plan core output indicators that the Council is required to monitor relates to housing delivery. Paragraph 47 of the NPPF requires local development frameworks 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 framework period.

4.2 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 form later in the plan period. This is applied due to consistent historic under-performance against targets, as required by Paragraph 47 of 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**

Requirement Including Backlog	
Backlog Against Local Target 2008/09 to 2012/13	1,621
Core Strategy Requirement 2013/14 to 2027/28	12,750
Total Requirement	**14,371**

Distribution of Local Target and Backlog Throughout the Plan	
5 Year Requirement + Backlog + 20%	5,747
Annual Requirement in first 5 years	**1,150**
Requirement Final 10 years	8,624
Annual Requirement in final 10 years	**862**

4.3 The Housing Trajectory shows:

1. Past dwelling completions for 2013/14;

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

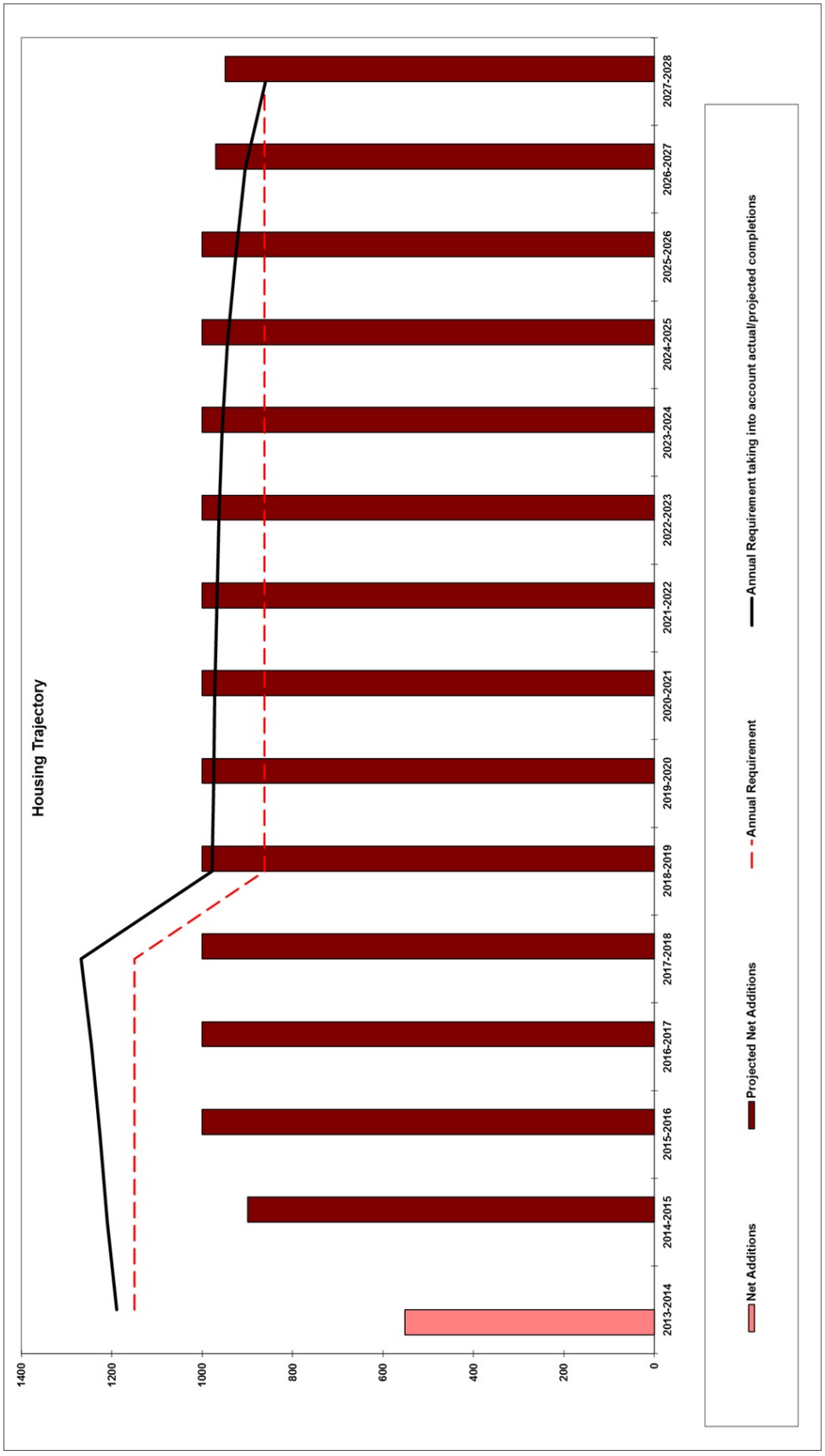
allocated sites, existing commitments as well the assumption that future allocations in the emerging Local Plan will be managed to meet future requirements;

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.

4.4 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). Adjusted to take into account the effect of the allocation of new sites in the planned adoption of the Sites and Policies DPD. The figures relating to the proposed allocations are only estimates as the final allocations will not be yet known. However the figures do give an indication of the likely effect of the propose allocations on the housing land supply.

4.5 The trajectory also takes into account the re-distribution of small sites and the assumed yield from small windfall sites shown in Paragraphs 80 to 82 of the Rotherham Core Strategy: Housing and Economic Growth Background Paper (August 2013).



	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														
Projected Net Additions		900	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	970	950
Annual Requirement	1150	1150	1150	1150	1150	862	862	862	862	862	862	862	862	862	862
Annual Requirement taking into account actual / projected completions	1190	1211	1227	1246	1268	978	976	973	969	963	956	945	927	905	860

5 Summary of findings

5.1 The Council is required to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report as part of the new Local Development Framework (Local Plan). These Reports are required to be published every December and will cover the preceding financial year. Reports are advised to contain a summary of findings as follows:-

5.2 *Purpose of Monitoring*
Monitoring will be crucial to the effectiveness of the Local Plan which will need to be continually reviewed. Annual monitoring reports will be the main way of assessing Local Plan performance and effects. It should be recognised that it will take considerable time and resources to establish suitable monitoring arrangements. This tenth Annual Monitoring Report is to be regarded as the next step forward from previous years AMR's.

5.3 *Practical considerations*
It needs to be recognised that the AMR format and monitoring framework will evolve incrementally as Local Plan documents and policies are prepared and eventually implemented. Currently the Council does not have access to all the information and resources required to undertake comprehensive monitoring. As in previous AMR's the emphasis of this report is drawing from readily available and relevant indicators and data sources and identifying current gaps in data and how these might be rectified. There have been significant changes from previous years in the indicators measured due to the revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategy and scrapping of the National Indicator Set.

5.4 *Objectives*
It is intended to adopt an objectives – indicators – targets approach to Local Plan monitoring. Once objectives have been identified and related policies developed, it is possible to select relevant output indicators and set appropriate targets against which movement towards or away from policy objectives can be measured over time.

5.5 *Indicators*
To reflect the objectives in the adopted Core Strategy the updated selection of indicators and targets set out in the tables have been grouped under the 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' and 'Infrastructure'. The indicators reflect the 17 broad objectives and the 34 core policies within the Core Strategy that underpin these aims. This selection of indicators will continue to be supplemented as the Local Plan monitoring framework evolves.

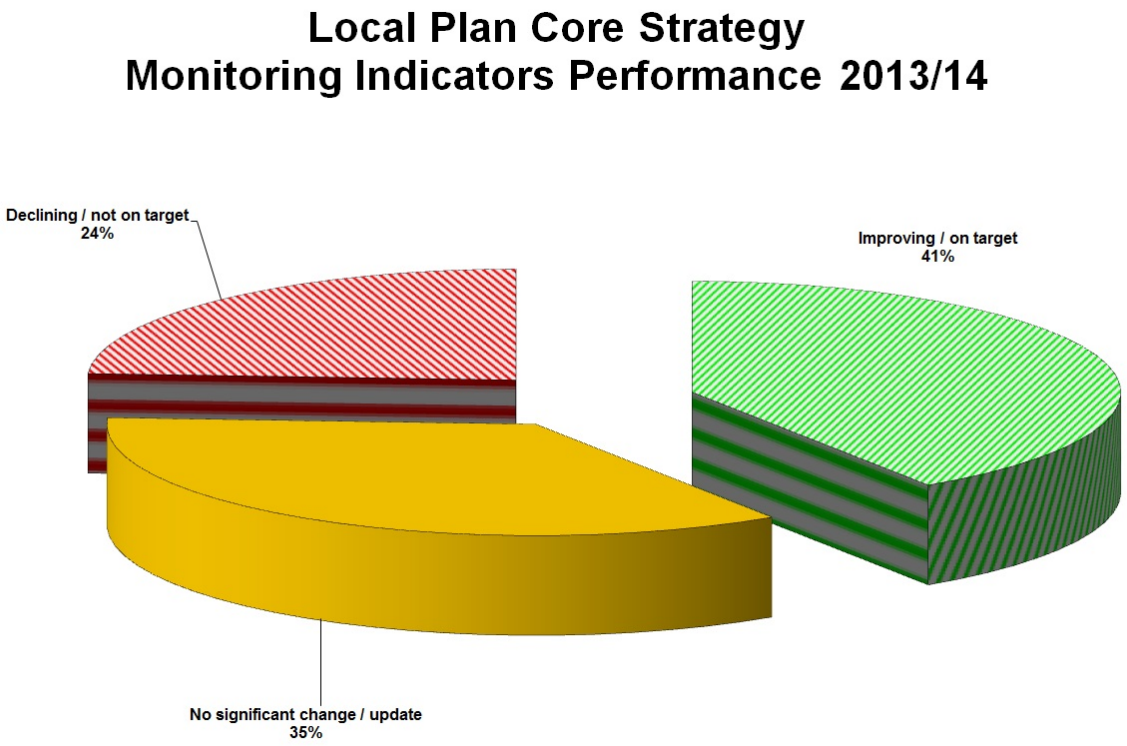
5.6 A full listing of the indicators monitored over the last year is shown in the next section along with details of current performance, progress towards targets and general comments / explanations for variance.

5.7 *Changes to indicators*
As outlined in the first AMR the suitability of indicators which are monitored will be continually checked for alignment with changes that occur within national monitoring requirements and major Council policies / strategies such as the Community Strategy and Corporate Plan. Many of the 'Core Output' indicators and the "Single Set of National Indicators" produced by the CLG have been scrapped so there have been significant changes to the indicators measured in previous AMR's.

5.8 This AMR reports on the year to 31st March 2014 and although a number of the former indicators remain relevant to Rotherham and have been retained there are also a significant number of new indicators to align with the broad aims and objectives specified in the Core Strategy and reflected in the 34 strategic policies.

5.9 For the 2013/2014 reporting period we have tried to incorporate indicators covering all 34 strategic policy areas within the adopted Core Strategy document, although in some circumstances monitoring indicators and data sources are limited and historic data may not be available for comparison. In a few cases monitoring indicators have yet to be decided.

5.10 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:

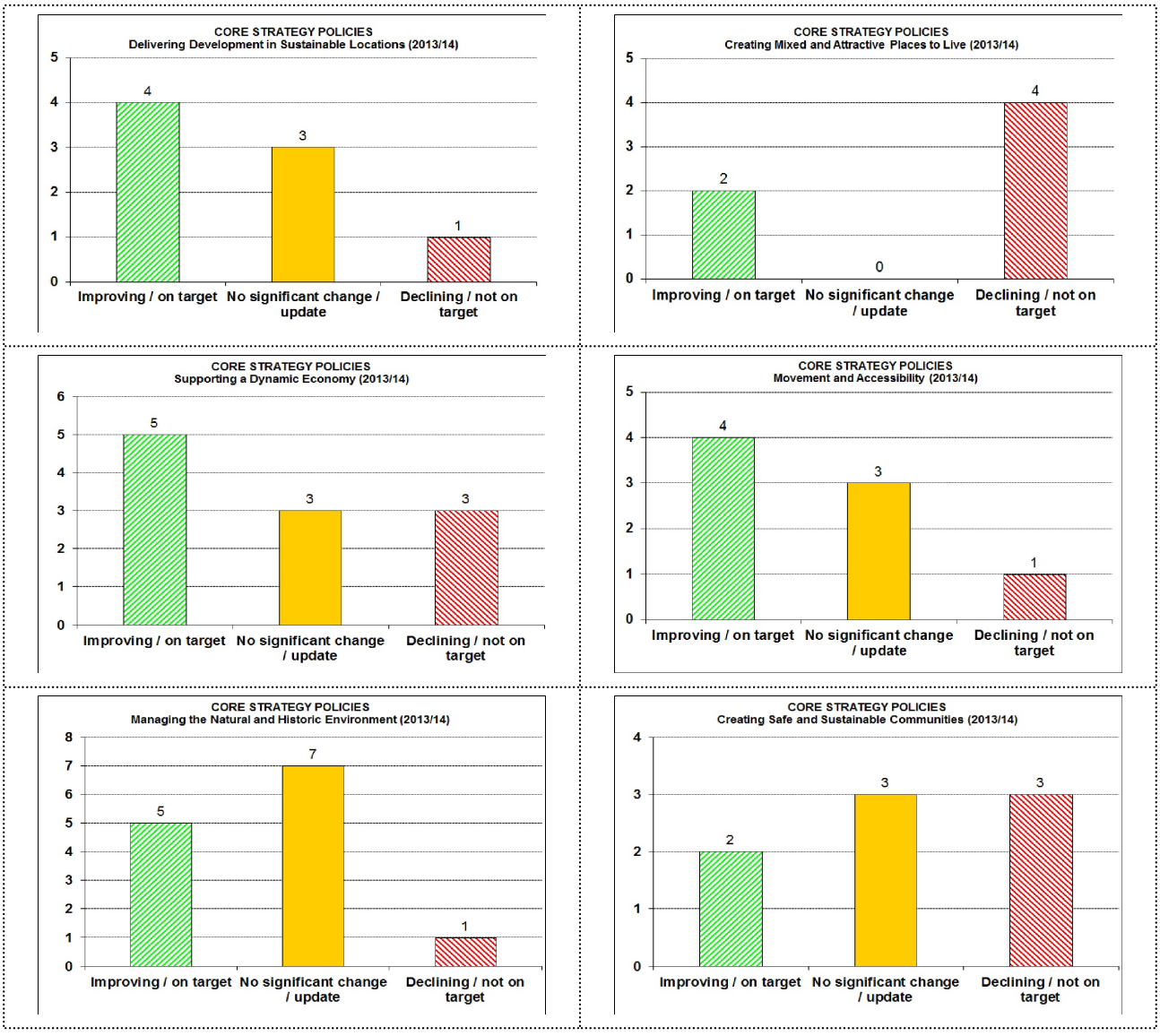


5.11 For all the indicators measuring the strategic themes / policies contained in the adopted Core Strategy the performance over the year showed:

- 22 indicators have improved
- 19 indicators have shown no significant change from the baseline or updated data is unavailable
- 13 indicators have declined or are not on target

5.12 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 and/or unavailability of data updates.

5.13 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:



5.14 Good performance / improvements have been seen in -

- A third of completed new builds were on previously developed land.
- Increase in the number of affordable housing units (191 homes).
- Vacancy rates on industrial and commercial property located on the main industrial parks of Rotherham have decreased for the third consecutive year.
- New business registration rate increases for the second consecutive year.
- Public transport usage increase on previous year.
- Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's) improving.
- Number / capacity of renewable energy generation schemes granted approval increased again.

5.15 Poor performance / decline has been seen in -

- Slight increase on 2012/13 but number of dwellings built continues to be below target despite a continuing high level of permissions.
- Percentage built within the Rotherham Urban area below Core Strategy target.
- Vacancy rates on the primary shopping streets in Rotherham town centre has increased (by 3 'units' to 15.5%).
- One additional listed building now 'at risk' according to English Heritage.
- Household waste recycling rates have fallen for the second consecutive year.

5.16 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

5.17 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 on phase 1 of the scheme. At the end of March 2014 152 dwellings had been completed on the site. The planning permission includes 3,890 new dwellings, of which it is estimated that 2,500 will be delivered in the 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. This will be subject to the achievement of significant improvements to public transport and mitigation of congestion on the Parkway and M1 Junction 33 and 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

5.18 The town centre has suffered over recent years due in part to the close proximity of Meadowhall and other out of town shopping centres. The Strategic Development Framework (SDF), produced as part of Yorkshire Forward's Renaissance Towns initiative, set out a masterplan for Rotherham town centre building on a broad 25 year vision and the 10 goals identified by the Town Team. This has informed the preparation of the Core Strategy and Sites and Policies DPDs. The 2010 Rotherham Town Centre Retail and Leisure Study (Colliers CRE and The Retail Group), and 2011 borough-wide Retail and Leisure Study (Colliers International) have also been taken into account as part of the Local Plan evidence base.

5.19 The Rotherham Renaissance initiative should help to attract more specialist shops and more visitors to the town centre and encourage town centre living. Whilst the current financial situation has impacted on a number of planned schemes progress on transforming the town centre continues. The Westgate Demonstrator project has delivered new housing and retail units at Domine Lane and Market Street. Imperial Buildings have also been refurbished with upper floors successfully converted to residential units and a number of the new commercial units now trading. Work is complete on the new railway station and RCAT have begun redeveloping their campus to provide modern learning facilities. The former Guest and Chrimes site has been transformed with the construction and occupation of new civic office and library accommodation at Riverside House and New York Stadium

which has brought Rotherham United close to the heart of the town. The site of the former All Saints Building has been redeveloped as a pocket park and the vacant sites resulting from the relocation of Council offices will present future redevelopment opportunities. Construction is underway of a new Tesco store which will see the operator relocate from their present site at Forge Island to the Council's former civic area at Walker Place. Phase 1 of the Rotherham Renaissance Flood Alleviation Scheme has been completed, including a new wetland area at Centenary Riverside in Templeborough, with Phase 2 expected to be delivered incrementally as development comes forward and funding from other sources becomes available.

Bassingthorpe Farm

5.20 The Bassingthorpe Farm urban extension was identified as a broad location for growth in the submission Core Strategy. At the Examination of the Core Strategy the Inspector was satisfied that the detailed evidence supporting the future development of Bassingthorpe Farm was sufficient that the site could be formalised as a strategic allocation. This is what he subsequently recommended in his final report.

5.21 Following the Inspector's decision, Bassingthorpe Farm can come forward before other sites in the Sites & Policies document, providing a sustainable urban extension for the wider Rotherham Urban Area. In total, the development will provide around 2,400 new homes with 1,700 homes being delivered in this Plan period (up to 2028). The development will also provide around 11 hectares of land for employment together with associated infrastructure requirements. The Bassingthorpe Farm strategic allocation is shown as an "inset" boundary on the Policies Map that accompanies the Sites and Policies document. Please refer to the Core Strategy for more details of this strategic allocation. A masterplan for the development will be finalised before pursuing an outline planning application for the site.

6 Tables of indicators

Performance Key:

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

Table A : Delivering Development in Sustainable Locations

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
CS1: Delivering Rotherham's Spatial Strategy	Percentage of new development within the Rotherham Urban Area	Encourage development in main urban areas in line with apportionments by settlement type.	Target of 38% within Rotherham Urban area (26% + 12% from Bassingthorpe Farm). Completion percentage slightly below for RUA (Bassingthorpe yet to start being developed pending master-planning work)
Current Performance:	Target / apportionment for 2013/14 = 23.4% of housing within Rotherham Urban Area excluding Bassingthorpe Farm (129 of 552 gross completions)		↓
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/WestMelton + Bramley/Wickersley/Ravenfield)	Core Strategy target of 24% in these settlements. Target met.
Current Performance:	For 2013/14 25.5% of housing within the three defined Principle Settlements for Growth (141 of 552 gross completions, below suggested target)		↑

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
CS2: Delivering development on Major Sites	To be decided	To be set	Any monitoring indicator to be determined - master planning work required re bringing forward strategic allocation at Bassingthorpe and broad locations for growth
Current Performance:	N/a		↔
CS3: Location of new development	Percentage of dwellings on previously developed land	Maximise the amount of new housing which is built on previously developed land .	No actual target as this will become more difficult in future years as available brownfield sites diminish. Two-thirds built on pdl considered a very good performance.
Current Performance:	Of the 552 new builds in 2013/14 - 366 or 66.3% were built on previously developed land.		↑
CS3: Location of new development	Accessibility to a range of places using public transport	Ensure that new housing is within easy reach of services by public transport	Indicator from South Yorkshire Local Transport Plan (LTP3)
Current Performance:	Not yet available		↔
CS4: Green Belt	Extent of Green Belt	Maintain general extent of the Green Belt (none to be lost to development)	Just 2 permissions but all within curtilage of Green Belt Villages

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
Current Performance:	None lost during the year		↑
CS4: Green Belt	Planning permissions granted on Green Belt	No planning permissions to be granted for an inappropriate use.	
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 to be finalised / identified
Current Performance:	Safeguarded land has been identified in final draft sites and policies DPD - subject to consultation.		↔

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.	DCLG Core output indicator - now based on locally derived target
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		↓
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)	DCLG Core output indicator - now based on locally derived target of 850 pa (958 including backlog from 2008/09 to 2012/13). Not reached but slight increase on previous year - partly a reflection of continuing current housing market conditions as outstanding permissions remain high.
Current Performance:	Net additional dwellings in 2013/14 = 552 (552 Gross - 0 demolitions)		↓

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
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)	DCLG Core output indicator - now based on locally derived target. Latest SHLAA shows close to 5 year supply but not when factoring in the shortfall from 2008 plus the additional 20%.
Current Performance:	Requirement including additional to account for backlog/under-supply since 2008 = 935pa; 5 year supply therefore = 4,790 plus 20% = 5,748 Latest SHLAA showing 5 year supply of 3,882 (based on estimate using new permissions, completions and lapsed permissions since the latest SHLAA)		↓
CS7: Housing Mix and Affordability	Gross affordable housing completions	To increase the number of affordable homes built and meet identified requirement for the year	DCLG Core output indicator. Increase on figure for previous year
Current Performance:	2013/14: Gross completions = 191 (107 in previous year)		↑
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 on previous year.

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
Current Performance:	2013/14 : <30 = 33.9%, 30 to 50 = 60.3%, >50 = 5.8% (number/percentage built at <30 dph increased on previous year)		↓
CS8: Gypsy and traveller accommodation	Net additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches provided	Meet identified needs - to be set	DCLG Core output indicator. To be identified as part of the Local Plan process
Current Performance:	5 new pitches provided in the year 2013/14		↑

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:	2012 = 35.2 business births per 10,000 adult population (up from 33.3 in 2011 and 30.6 in 2010, reflecting signs of recovery from recession)		↑
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
Current Performance:	Survey at end of 2013 shows vacancy rate at 10.4%, improvement on previous years (11.8% in 2012 and 13.8% end of 2011).		↑
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 shown little change but relative position worse against regional and national rates over the last 12 months.

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
Current Performance:	At March 2014 employment rate at 66.9% (from 67.0% at Mar13). Gap to regional and national rates respectively at 3.2 and 4.8 (2.7 and 3.9 at March 2013)		↓
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 floorspace. Amount developed has increased on previous year but amount being developed remains below the longer term average.
Current Performance:	2013/14 = 42,102 sq m (B1a = 0, B1b = 22,600, B1c = 3,271, B2 = 13,768, B8 = 232 plus other commercial of 2,231 sq m built on employment land,)		↑
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. Currently considered sufficient with additional land to be identified within the Sites & Policies DPD for the longer term.
Current Performance:	At 31/03/14 = 195.8 ha (10.5 ha developed in the year, small increase on previous year)		↑
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, next was due 2013/14 and employment land reviewed as part of work on Sites & Policies DPD.

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
Current Performance:	Work done on employment as part of Sites & Policies work but full ELR to be completed..		↔
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 (2013 shows improvement at NVQ2 and 3, fall at NVQ4))
Current Performance:	At December 2013: NVQ2+ = 65.7%, NVQ3+ = 47.3%, NVQ4+ = 21.6% (Dec 12 figures at 64.7%, 45.1%, 22.9%)		↔
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:	3 diversification schemes for 3 units approved		↑
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 2014)
Current Performance:	Overall vacancy rates (based on units) across all defined town centres in the borough has fallen slightly to 13.3%, down from 13.6% in 2013 [All Rotherham town centre increased slightly from 20.1% to 22.6%, all other town centres fell from 10.2% to 7.6%]. On balance little overall change.		↔

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
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 town centre during the year, small units built at Manvers Lakeside (approx 911 sq m out of town)		↓
CS13: Transforming Rotherham Town Centre	Vacancy rate on primary shopping area in the town centre	Reduce the number of empty properties within Rotherham town centre	RMBC Town Centre Surveys (September 2013)
Current Performance:	Within the primary shopping areas the number of vacant units increased from 20 (13.7%) in 2013 to 23 (15.5%) in 2014.		↓

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 2013 public transport share = 17.0% (up from 16.2%). Car journeys down from 79.3% to 78.1%.		↑
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 remains at 1.7% (no change).		↔
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 2013 reduced to 87.		↑
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. - average speed decreased in the year.		↓
CS15: Key Routes and the Strategic Road Network	Public transport punctuality, reliability and journey times	Improve public transport	South Yorkshire PTE - LTP3.
Current Performance:	Bus punctuality 2013/14 = 92.0% (up from 90.5%) Bus reliability = 99.1% (up from 98.3%)		↑
CS16: New roads	No significant increase in capacity expected, but - A57 road improvements compete; M1 J32-J35 improvements on-going; Rotherham-Sheffield Rapid Bus Transit scheme go-ahead/start		
Current Performance:	No indicator - measurement suggested (for information)		
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		↑

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
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. No update available currently.
Current Performance:	In 2010 for South Yorkshire = 34 Million tonnes, 3,059 million tonne kilometres (up from 25 and 2,354 in 2009)		↔

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. Increase recorded on previous year.
Current Performance:	Natural England latest data at July 2014 shows SSSI's of 147.9ha of which 76.4% favourable, 20.8% unfavourable recovering and 2.8% unfavourable declining or no change. (increase in favourable / reduction in declining 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	DCLG Core output indicator - Local Wildlife System

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
Current Performance:	In 2014 26% of sites are in positive management (to act as baseline)		↔
CS21: Landscape	Amount of land covered by woodland	Increase the percentage of area in the borough covered by woodland	South Yorkshire Forest figures
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 9,668 ha (as per NE data July 2014) - small increase on 2013 figure of 9,359ha.		↑
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		↔

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
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"	English Heritage
Current Performance:	Of the 16 Grade i and 36 Grade ii* listed buildings in Rotherham 7 have been designated as 'at risk' by English Heritage in 2014 (increase of 1). From 2014 all heritage assets now shown - 9 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) 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 English Heritage
Current Performance:	Total of 519 in 2014. [16 Grade i, 36 Grade ii* and 467 Grade ii]; 37 Scheduled Ancient Monuments. One additional Grade ii from previous year / none lost to development.		↑
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	DCLG Core output indicator (see also policy CS25) No objections on water quality received. 7 initial objections on flood risk grounds - 1 refused, 2 not yet determined, 4 revised/approved SFRA received before granting.
Current Performance:	None granted against sustained EA advice in 2013/14.		↑

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
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	Environment Agency
Current Performance:	New baseline - 2009 for the Water Framework Directive = 4.68% as advised by Environment Agency. (2015 will be next update)		↔
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	DCLG Core output indicator (see also policy CS24)
Current Performance:	Performance on this indicator shown under Policy CS24		
CS26: Minerals	Production pf primary and secondary / recycled aggregates	Maintain a supply of aggregate minerals to contribute to the regional and sub-regional demand	DCLG 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:	4 AQMA's in Rotherham. Based on annual average (mean) of Rotherhams automatic monitoring sites in 2013 = 34 micrograms per m3. No change from 2010 baseline or 2012 figure.		↔
CS27: Community Health & Safety	CO2 emissions	Reduction in CO2 emissions per head - see Policy CS30	Performance shown in CS30
Current Performance:	See Renewable Energy Policy CS30		
CS28: Sustainable Design	Density of completed dwellings - % completed at <30, 30 to 50, >50 dwellings per hectare	Avoid development of less than 30 dph	See also Policy CS7 Housing Mix and Affordability
Current Performance:	2013/14 : <30 = 33.5%, 30 to 50 = 60.5%, >50 = 6.0% (number/percentage built at <30 dph higher than previous year)		↓
CS28: Sustainable Design	Housing Quality - Building for Life assessments	Increase proportion of new builds reaching standards against the Building for Life Criteria	DCLG 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 assessed / not enforced. Consider removing / replacing this indicator in future reports.		↔
CS29: Community and Social Facilities	Monitoring indicator(s) to be determined		
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).	DCLG Core output indicator
Current Performance:	Large scale: 29Mw already granted (not all in operation but well on target) + new Biomass plant at Firth Rixson works Templeborough approved @ 20Mw + Hydro at Thrybergh Lock, Kilnhurst for 230kw Small scale: 11,882 kw photovoltaic (solar) installed across the borough in period Apr 2010 to June 2014 [Source:DECC]		↑
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:	2012 data = 1,594.2 kt CO2, 6.2 tonnes per capita (up from 6.0 in 2011)		↓

POLICY AREA	INDICATOR	TARGET / AIM	COMMENTS
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	DCLG Core output indicator
Current Performance:	Joint waste DPD now adopted and application for new waste management facilities approved. (construction started / nearing completion).		↑
Waste Management	Amount of waste arising and managed by type	Reduce landfill and reduce total municipal waste	DCLG Core output indicator (household waste former NI192, municipal waste former NI193). Waste to landfill has increased over the year.
Current Performance:	Percentage of **household** waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting in 2013/14 = 39.35% [41.48% in 2012/13] (further 19.81% used to recover heat, power & other energy sources; 40.85% sent to landfill) Percentage of **municipal** waste sent to landfill = 39.02%.		↓

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		
CS33: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Monitoring indicator(s) to be determined		
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, to be completed in December 2014: 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. **Update:** Work has started with Sheffield City Council on the production of a joint SHMA with a target completion date of December 2014		

1 Indicative Local Development Scheme timetable

1.1 The Local Development Scheme sets out a programme for preparing the documents that will make up the Local Plan and was last updated and approved in September 2014. For the latest position please refer to our web page: www.rotherham.gov.uk/localplan

2 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 the 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

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).

Area of High Landscape Value: A local landscape designation used to identify land of particularly high landscape quality.

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.

Chain of Conformity: It is important that we make sure the inter-relationships between different Local Plan documents are clear and that the Local Plan as a whole is consistent with national policy. This consistency is commonly referred to as the 'chain of conformity'.

Code for Sustainable Homes: Provides a set of national standards for the design and construction of new homes to reduce carbon emissions.

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 on land as a result of planning permission is used to finance the supporting infrastructure, such as schools and will 'unlock housing growth'

Community Strategy: Local authorities are required by the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 to prepare these, with aim of improving the social, environmental and economic well being of their areas. Through the Community Strategy, authorities are expected to co-ordinate the actions of local public, private, voluntary and community sectors. Responsibility for producing Community Strategies may be passed to Local Strategic Partnerships, which include local authority representatives.

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 will have 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 Communities & Local Government (DLCG): Established in 2006 as the successor to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, DCLG is the Government department for communities and local government and has policy responsibility for (amongst others) planning, urban regeneration and building regulations.

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 relevant regional spatial strategy (for Yorkshire and the Humber Region) and the development plan documents contained within its local development framework. 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 will all be shown on a proposals 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 earlier in the Local Plan process than under the previous planning system. 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 others' 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).

Greenspace: Breaks in the urban environment formed by open areas such as parks, playing fields, woodlands 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 Market Renewal (HMR): There are some areas of the borough where houses are unpopular, sometimes because of the design of the houses or the housing estate. This can result in houses becoming so unpopular that no-one wants to live in them. This is known as housing-market failure. Housing-market renewal is when we or the Government takes action to solve this problem. This can involve refurbishing existing houses, replacing existing houses with new ones or improving the local environment to make it more attractive to live in.

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 will be run by a government inspector. 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. This sets out the inspector's conclusions on the issues considered at the Examination. The report will recommend to us 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 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 Framework (LDF): 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. Now called the **Local Plan**.

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

Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP): The 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. The LEP will be 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: See Local Development Framework.

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 Bill: A proposed act of Parliament (2010-11) to change the powers of local government in England.

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

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.

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. 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 major new infrastructure projects such as airports, roads, harbours, energy facilities such as nuclear power and waste facilities. The Localism Bill (2010-11) will make changes to the regime under the Planning Act.

Planning gain: The benefits and safeguards, often for community benefit, 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 the Council. They also check whether our 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.

Planning Policy Statement (PPS)/Planning Policy Guidance (PPG): National statements of planning policy prepared by the Government and which councils are expected to take into account when preparing Local Plans.

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

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

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

Regional Development Agency (RDA): Government-funded organisations in England that aim to 'spread economic prosperity and opportunity'. This mission is delivered through a number of

initiatives, including events, advice services and funding. The RDA's are being replaced by Local Enterprise Partnerships.

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.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS): Sets out the region's policies in relation to the development and use of land and forms part of the development plan. Prepared by the Regional Planning Body. Planning Policy Statement 11, 'Regional Spatial Strategies' provides detailed guidance on the function and preparation of regional spatial strategies. On 6 July 2010, the Government announced the revocation of the Regional Spatial Strategy, with the intention to abolish it completely through the Localism Bill. At that point, the RSS will legally cease to be part of the Development Plan.

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 Development) (England) Regulations 2004, and the Town and Country Planning (Transitional Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2004.

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.

Rotherham Renaissance: A project aimed at creating a vibrant Rotherham town centre which includes proposals for apartments, shops, outdoor cafés, and enhanced public spaces.

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.

Saved policies or plans: Existing adopted development plans are saved for a time period agreed with Government. The local development scheme should explain the authority's approach to saved policies.

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 will show specific development sites and contain 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 control 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 LandAvailability Assessment: This provides information on the opportunities that exist to meet housing need within a specified area over the Local Plan period. The information from the assessment will inform the Local Plan but will not actually allocate land for housing.

Strategic Housing Market Assessment: Housing Market Assessments establish the level of need and demand for housing examining issues such as the particular accommodation requirements of specific groups, for example Gypsies and Travellers.

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 the 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. 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.

Unitary Development Plan (UDP): A document which is used to make decisions on proposals for development. The Rotherham UDP covers all the borough. Under the Act, the UDP will be replaced by DPDs.

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.

Yorkshire and Humber Plan: See Regional Spatial Strategy

Yorkshire Forward: See Regional Development Agency

If you or someone you know needs help to understand or read this document, please contact us:

☎: 01709 823869 💻: planning.policy@rotherham.gov.uk Minicom: 01709 823536

Ak vy alebo niekto koho poznáte potrebuje pomoc pri pochopení alebo čítaní tohto dokumentu, prosím kontaktujte nás na vyššie uvedenom čísle alebo nám pošlite e-mail.

ئەگەر تۆ یان کەسێک کە تۆ دەیناسی پێویستی بەیارمەتی هەیێت بۆ ئەوەی لەم بەڵگەنامە یە تێبگات یان بیخوێنێتەوە، تکایە پەیوەندیمان پێوە بکە لەسەر ئەو ژمارەیەی سەرەوەدا یان بەو ئیمەیڵە.

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اگرآپ یا آپ کے جاننے والے کسی شخص کو اس دستاویز کو سمجھنے یا پڑھنے کیلئے مدد کی ضرورت ھے تو برائے مہربانی مندرجہ بالا نمبر پر ھم سے رابطہ کریں یا ھمیں ای میل کریں۔

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