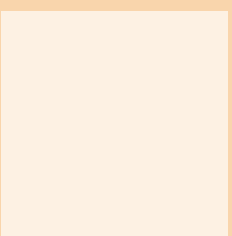


annual monitoring report 2010





Monitoring Report 2010	
Introduction	2
The Annual Monitoring Report 2010	2
The Area in Context	4
Local Development Framework Implementation	10
Introduction	10
The Local Development Scheme	14
Documents Published in 2009-10	16
Documents under development 2010 onwards	16
Consultation and Engagement	19
Partnerships and Compacts	21
Indicators and context	22
Housing	24
Sustainability	29
Community and Culture	31
Employment	32
Retail and Town Centres	34
The Way Forward	35
Appendices	
Appendix 1 - Indicator Summary	37
Appendix 2 - Saved and Deleted Policies	45
Appendix 3 - Spatial Distribution of Development 2010	46
Appendix 4 - Access to services	58
Appendix 5 - Housing Trajectory	60
Jargon Buster	66

Introduction

The Annual Monitoring Report 2010

- 1 Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires every local planning authority to make an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to the Secretary of State (by 31st December each year).
- 2 This is the sixth AMR to be produced by Basildon Borough Council. It covers the monitoring period of 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010.
- 3 The AMR reports on a number of performance monitoring statistics, including progress made towards the LDF. The publication of the AMR enables the Council to publish a comprehensive set of data about the Borough that is easily and publicly accessible, to meet a wide range of data requests that Planning Services receives.
- 4 One of the purposes of the document is to provide contextual information to support the Local Development Framework (LDF). The indicators used in this AMR have been included to set the scene for future LDF work.

AMR Objectives

- 5 The current system of plan making is designed to be a continuous process, with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) regularly preparing, adopting and reviewing Local Development Documents (LDDs), to take account of changing national and local circumstances. Keeping plans up-to-date is assessed by the AMR, the principal objectives of which are to:
 - Provide contextual information on Basildon Borough.
 - Identify the extent to which the Council meets the milestones and targets set out in the approved Local Development Scheme (LDS). In the event of any LDS targets not being achieved, the reasons why.
 - Assess whether aims and objectives of LDDs are being achieved.
 - Determine whether any additional LDDs or policies need to be prepared and why.
 - Determine whether any LDDs or policies need revising or withdrawing.
 - Determine whether national, regional or local policies impact on the LDDs.
 - Prepare a housing trajectory, forecasting future housing supply against strategic housing requirements.
 - Provide comparable information on a selection of Core Indicators monitoring critical issues relating to planning activities, including Development Control and Planning Policy.

The Monitoring Period

- 6 The AMR reports on the monitoring period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010. As a variation from the methodology of previous years, changes or events occurring between 31st March 2010 and mid December 2010 will not be covered within this document, unless they are highly significant.

Inclusion of Contextual Evidence

- 7** In previous years, the contextual baseline has been a separate document published alongside the AMR. This was to provide as wide a base as possible to develop the Local Development Framework (LDF). Good practice studies have shown that AMRs work best when delivered with a clear understanding of the local issues. As a result of this, a reasonable level of information on the area has been provided, reducing the need to focus on a separate contextual document.

Local Development Scheme (LDS)

- 8** This AMR reports on the progress the Borough Council has made in producing the Local Development Framework during the period April 1st 2009 and March 31st 2010.
- 9** In the period between publication for the AMR 2009 and the 31st March 2010, discussions on a revised LDS were not concluded. It is recognised that the LDS is now considerably out of date. Depending on possible changes to the LDF system, a timetable for the LDF may be published on the Council's website in 2011.

Policy Review

- 10** Documents which have been adopted within the LDF will be reviewed within this document for their impact on Planning Policy. Part of that review will relate to any changes in policy which future revisions to LDDs will have to account for.

Housing Trajectory

- 11** The Housing Trajectory shows the anticipated future housing delivery by both private developers and registered social landlords (e.g. Housing Associations). The Housing Trajectory follows the format provided in the AMR 2009.
- 12** A revised approach to the trajectory has taken place this year, accounting for the change from using the Regional housing targets to those within the Local Area Assessment (LAA).

Indicators

- 13** In response to a good practice review of the AMR, the document has attempted to utilise local publications (such as the Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS)) to provide a draft framework for the discussion of indicators. Whilst the LDF is in development, this indicator framework is draft and will be subject to change.
- 14** Since the AMR2010 was drafted, the Government have announced their intention to change the national indicator set from April 2011. Future monitoring will accord with national guidance.

Guidance

- 15** The preparation of AMR10 has accounted for current advice from both national and regional guidance, namely:
- LDF Monitoring – A Good Practice Guide (ODPM, 2005)
 - Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) – FAQs and Seminar Feedback on Emerging Best Practice 2004/ 2005 (ODPM, 2005)
 - Local Development Framework Indicators - Update 1/2005 (ODPM 2005)
 - Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators - Update 2/ 2008 (CLG, 2008)
 - Land Supply Assessment Checks - (CLG 2009)

- 16 The document has also been reviewed in response to the information needs of key partners and users.

The Area in Context

- 17 Contextual evidence is an important way in which users of this document can see the relationships of policy development, indicators used, and local need. This chapter outlines the spatial and demographic elements which the AMR covers.
- 18 The LDF relates to the local authority area of Basildon Borough Council which covers approximately 42.5 square miles, and has a population of 174,100.
- 19 Basildon Borough lies 25.6 miles (41 km) east of central London and 11 miles (18 km) south of the county town of Chelmsford. The Borough is comprised of the three towns Basildon, Billericay and Wickford, separated by Green Belt. Around 70% of the Borough is rural, much of this is open farmland.
- 20 The Borough lies at the heart of the Thames Gateway Essex area. It is a key employment, retail, and commuter hub within South Essex. As such, the LDF could have implications beyond the authorities area, reflecting Basildon Borough's role within the Thames Gateway, Essex and the Region.
- 21 To the east it borders the District of Rochford, to the west it borders the Borough of Brentwood, to the south is a boundary with the Unitary Borough of Thurrock and in the south east it borders the Borough of Castle Point and to the north it borders the Borough of Chelmsford.

Basildon

- 22 Basildon was designated a 'New Town' following the New Towns Act of 1946. This was officially confirmed in 1949 and a Government appointed Basildon Development Corporation was formed and given the task of transforming the designated area into a modern town. The pre-existing settlements of Laindon, Pitsea and Vange, together with Lee Chapel and parts of Dunton, Langdon Hills and Nevendon were absorbed into the new town. Up until development began Basildon had been little more than a small rural village with a scattered population of just 1,159 in 1931.
- 23 The town has continued to grow with many new additions in recent years, such as the Festival Leisure Park, The Icon apartment block, and the new Sporting Village currently under construction in Gloucester Park.

Billericay

- 24 Billericay is a semi-rural town, combining the historic with the modern. It retains some of its old world charm, yet has a thriving industrial estate and modern shopping facilities and services. Development at Billericay is carefully planned to match the character of the area. This is to protect the many green spaces and historical sites within the town's environs.

Wickford

- 25 Wickford has expanded rapidly in recent years with thousands of new homes built in the Wick and Shotgate, accounting for a third of homes in the town. Wickford is continuing to make improvements based upon a regeneration plan for the town centre.

Transport

- 26 One of the District's major strengths is that all three towns are well connected to transport networks into London and beyond.

- 27** Only seven miles of major roads separate Basildon from the M25. The Channel ports and tunnel are within easy reach. Stansted airport is 45 minutes drive away and Gatwick airport is just over an hour away.

Rail Services

- 28** Basildon Town is served by the London (Fenchurch Street) to Shoeburyness line. There are train stations at Laindon, Basildon and Pitsea. Pitsea provides a junction for Tilbury and Grays. Services are operated by C2C.
- 29** Billericay and Wickford are served by the London (Liverpool Street) to Southend Victoria line. Wickford provides a junction for access to South Woodham Ferrers and Southminster. Services are operated by National Express East Anglia. The London (Liverpool Street) line also provides access to all of the Eastern Region via Shenfield Station.

Bus Services

- 30** The District is served by a number of different bus operators. These include Eastern National, National Express, Stephenson's, Clintona, Blue Triangle and Wickford based Nelson's Independent Bus Services (Nibs). In terms of service coverage, the District is very well covered by access to public transport.

Retail

- 31** Basildon town centre boasts a large pedestrianised shopping precinct that includes the Eastgate shopping centre. The town centre is well supported with a number of top retail names. The town centre market is varied, and well supported.
- 32** At Pitsea is Tesco Extra, and a selection of local shops. In addition it has a small retail park a short distance from the train station. The area has its own market.
- 33** Billericay has an excellent range of shops and restaurants. It has many side streets and court yards off the main shopping road where small firms and businesses offer professional and financial services.
- 34** Wickford has a wide range of restaurants, and local service shops. It has its own market, Somerfield store, and the Willows shopping centre.
- 35** Details of town centre retailing for 2010 are included in the Retail Study 2010.

Entertainment and Culture

- 36** Located in the north of Basildon is the Festival Leisure Park, which includes a 12 screen cinema, a range of nightclubs and restaurants.
- 37** Restaurants and Cafe culture is also present at Billericay and Wickford Towns.
- 38** The Towngate Theatre located in St. Martin's Square, Basildon, provides a wide range of entertainment that includes theatrical productions and live attractions from popular groups to stand-up comedy.

Business and Development

- 39** Approximately 75,000 people are employed in the Basildon Borough.
- 40** The A127 Corridor, the town centres, the Nethermayne corridor and smaller business areas in Billericay, Wickford and Laindon are the principal employment areas in the District. In the A127 Corridor around 35,000 people work (45% of the Borough's total employment), in over 15 million square feet of commercial floor space covering more than 650 hectares.

- 41** Recent economic success and jobs growth has not been confined to the A127 Corridor. Since 2001, substantial numbers of new jobs have been created with the health and retail sectors. These sectors have grown on the back of new hospital facilities, increased investment into Primary care and in the growing town centres.

Green and Open Spaces

- 42** The Green Belt extends around the District, encapsulating the three towns of Basildon, Billericay, and Wickford.
- 43** There are 667 hectares of parks and open spaces in Basildon Borough.
- 44** The Marshes hold some of the most important wildlife habitats in the UK. Langdon Hills as the highest point in South Essex, and the wooded unspoilt countryside around Wickford and Billericay create a uniquely rural setting in South Essex.
- 45** Investment is and will continue to take place in the South Essex Marshes towards the creation of a regional recreation and environment facility.

People, employment, benefits, and jobs.

- 46** The following contextual figures relate to the most up to date data sources available at mid 2010. This include the ONS mid-year population estimates, the ONS Annual Population Survey, ONS Claimant Count, DWP benefit claimants, ONS jobs density, ONS annual business inquiry employee analysis, ONS annual survey of hours and earning, jobs centre plus vacancies, and BERR - VAT registrations/ deregistrations by industry.
- 47** Whilst the context supplied for 2010 may not be detailed to ward level, it is representative of the 2009-2010 period. Further, more detailed analysis would be able to identify area specific issues .

Table 1 Basildon Borough Population Data

	Basildon Borough	East of England	Great Britain
All People	174,100	5,766,600	60,003,100
Males	84,600	2,841,400	29,495,400
Females	89,500	2,925,200	30,507,700
All people aged 16-64	112,100 (64.4%)	63.8%	65.0%
Males	55,200 (65.2%)	65.2%	64.8%
Females	59,900 (63.6%)	62.9%	64.0%
All People economically active	90,500 (78.4%)	78.9%	76.5%
In employment	81,300 (70.2%)	73.5%	70.3%
Employees	70,900 (61.2)	63.1%	60.9%
Self Employed	9,900 (8.7%)	10.1%	9.0%
Unemployed	7,300 (8.2%)	6.6%	7.9%
Economic Inactivity			
All people Economically inactive	24,400 (21.6%)	21.1%	23.5%
Wanting a job	7,300 (6.4%)	5.2%	5.6%
Not wanting a job	17,200 (15.2%)	15.9%	17.9%
Occupations by residence			
1 Managers and Senior Officials	15,100 (18.6%)	17.5%	15.7%
2 Professional Occupations	6,300 (7.7%)	13.4%	13.7%
3 Associate professional and technical	10,000 (12.3%)	14.5%	14.7%
4 Administrative and Secretarial	12,200 (15.0%)	11.5%	11.2%
5 Skilled trades occupations	12,500 (15.4%)	10.9%	10.4%
6 Personal service occupations	8,800 (10.9%)	8.0%	8.7%
7 Sales and customer service	5,000 (6.2%)	6.8%	7.4%
8 Process plant and machine operatives	3,500 (4.3%)	6.0%	6.6%

	Basildon Borough	East of England	Great Britain
9 Elementary occupations	7,900 (9.8%)	10.9%	11.1%
Education levels			
NVQ4 and above	20,900 (18.5%)	27.3%	29.9%
NVQ3 and above	41,200 (36.4%)	46.9%	49.3%
NVQ2 and above	65,100 (57.6%)	64.2%	65.4%
NVQ1 and above	83,400 (73.8%)	79.9%	78.9%
Other qualification levels	10,500 (9.3%)	8.8%	8.8%
No qualifications	19,100 (16.9%)	11.3%	12.3%
Gross Pay by residence (median)			
Full time workers - weekly	£519.3	£509.4	£491.0
Full time workers - hourly	£12.89	£12.89	£12.47
JSA Claimants			
All People	4,072 (3.6%)	2.9%	3.6%
Age of Claimant 18-24	1,180 (29.0%)	28.2%	28.9%
Age of Claimant 25-49	2,240 (55.0%)	54.5%	55.6%
Age of Claimant 50 +	630 (15.4%)	17.0%	15.2%
Up to sixth months of claim	2,595 (63.8%)	64.0%	63.2%
Between 6 and 12 months	855 (21.0%)	19.1%	19.0%
Over 12 months	620 (15.2%)	16.9%	17.8%
Employee Jobs within District	77,300	-	-
Full time	53,200 (68.8%)	67.2%	68.8%
Part Time	24,100 (31.2%)	32.8%	31.2%
Manufacturing	11,300 (14.6%)	10.3%	10.2%
Construction	4,700 (6.0%)	5.4%	4.8%
Distribution, hotels, and restaurants	20,000 (25.8%)	25.0%	23.4%

	Basildon Borough	East of England	Great Britain
Transport and communications	3,800 (5.1%)	6.0%	5.8%
Finance, IT, and other business	15,000 (19.4)	21.4%	22.0%
Public admin, education, health	18,800 (24.3%)	25.3%	27.0%
Other Services	3,400 (4.4%)	4.8%	5.3%
Tourism	4,300 (5.6%)	7.7%	8.2%
Gross Earnings by workplace (median)			
Full time workers - weekly	£499.6	£479.1	£490.2
Full time workers - hourly	£12.50	£11.89	£12.46
Jobcentre Vacancies (unfilled)	805	26,874	280,216
Unfilled vacancies per 10,000 16-64 yr olds	72	73	72
JSA claimants per unfilled vacancy	5.1	4.0	5.0
Business			
Registrations	560 (10.6%)	9.6%	10.2%
Deregistrations	365 (6.9%)	7.2%	7.3%
Borough Stock	5,270	-	-

Local Development Framework Implementation

Introduction

The Local Development Framework

- 48** The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced new procedures for the preparation and approval of local planning policy. Under these new arrangements, a Local Development Framework (LDF) is to be produced by LPAs. The LDF, together with the Waste and Minerals Development Framework by Essex County Council will form the Development Plan for Basildon Borough.
- 49** An LDF can be best visualised as a portfolio of individual documents, also known as Local Development Documents (LDDs), that address different aspects of local planning and development policy. LDDs can include Development Plan Documents, Area Action Plans and Supplementary Planning Documents.

Local Development Scheme (LDS) 2006

- 50** This is the project plan or programme for the preparation of the LDF. It details the timetable for the production of LDDs, allowing the public to find out what the Council is proposing to do and when, and at what stage they can expect to be involved in the process. This is recognised as being out of date. It may be replaced in the future, depending upon future changes to the LDF system.

Core Strategy Development Plan Document

- 51** Covering the period of about 15 years from when it will be adopted, this is required to set out the guiding principles against which other Local Development Documents (LDDs) will be prepared, linking them with the Sustainable Community Strategy. It addresses the key planning issues facing the Borough, and set out the overall development strategy incorporating "headline"/strategic policies for new development. These include the way in which new housing, business and retail requirements will be met in the Borough.

Site Allocations Development Plan Document in the 2006 LDS

- 52** The Site Allocations DPD would allocate specific parcels of land for development.

Other DPDs in the LDS 2006

- Development Control Policies
- Gypsy and Traveller Site Provision

Proposals Map

- 53** This illustrates, on an OS map base, the extent of policies, proposals and land designations in adopted DPDs.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

- 54** This is now approved (October 2009). It sets out the various ways in which the Borough's residents and other stakeholders will be consulted and engaged with in the preparation of the LDF and planning applications. This is not likely to need revision, unless there are significant changes in how the LPA engages with public and key partners.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)

- 55** This statutory document measures the progress of LDF preparation against the targets and milestones in the LDS, as well as assessing the effectiveness of LDD policies once they are adopted. This is published each December, to meet statutory requirements, and cover the previous monitoring period (April 2009 to March 2010).

The Development Plan

- 56** Under the 2004 Act, the Development Plan will be made up of the Waste and Minerals Development Framework, and the LDF for the Borough.
- 57** The Essex Waste Plan 2001 and Essex Minerals Local Plan 1997 will be superseded by the Essex Minerals & Waste Development Framework being produced by Essex County Council.
- 58** Certain policies within the Basildon District Local Plan 1998 (BDLP98) have been saved, pending production of the LDF. These are contained within the Basildon District Local Plan Saved Policies (2007).

Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) and Documents (SPDs)

- 59** The Council has two approved Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG). It is intended that both these documents will remain active as long as the policies to which they relate to in the Development Plan remain operative. These SPGs are material considerations in the determination of planning applications.
- 60** Development Control Guidelines SPG - Originally adopted in 1993, with alterations in 1997, these guidelines expand upon policy BE12 in the BDLP98. The guidelines are for new residential development, extensions to existing dwellings, shop fronts and advertisements.
- 61** Gardiners Lane South Development Brief SPG - This expands upon policy E1 in the BDLP98 and was approved in 2003. The SPG acts as a guide to inform the physical aspects of new development on the Gardiners Lane South (GLS) Comprehensive Development Area and sets out, in broad terms, the detailed planning principles. However, major development in the area is not expected in the next few years, according to the relevant development agency (the Homes and Communities Agency).

Evidence Base and Background Studies for Local Development Documents

- 62** In preparing the LDD/DPDs, the Council will draw upon a range of background studies, research and monitoring reports. These collectively form the 'evidence base' for LDDs. All reports will be made available for public inspection. The evidence base will include Borough, County / Regional and National level data. It should be kept up to date. When required, further studies may be carried out. The evidence base includes:

Housing

- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) (underway)
- Urban Capacity Study (May 2004) (to be replaced by the SHLAA)
- Housing Needs Survey (May 2003)
- Housing Needs Survey Update (Market Assessment & Needs Study) (Oct 2004)
- EPOA Survey & Assessment of Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation and Related Needs in Essex (Dec 2005)
- Strategic Housing Review (incorporating a Housing Market Assessment) (2007) (revised 2009)

- Residential Land Availability Survey (annual report)
- Thames Gateway South Essex Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (2010)
- TGSE Sub-Regional Housing Strategy (2008)
- Basildon District Housing Strategy 2004-2007 (2005)
- Basildon District Homelessness Strategy 2008-2013 (2008)
- Basildon District Housing Trajectory 2008, 2009, 2010

Employment, Economy and Skills

- Employment Capacity Study (incorporating an Employment Land Review) (2010)
- A127 Corridor Development Framework (2010)
- Industrial Monitoring Report 2003-4 (2004)

Retail, Leisure & Culture

- Basildon District Retail Capacity Study (2007)
- Basildon District Retail Capacity Study update (2008 and 2010)
- Retail and Leisure Monitoring Report (annual)
- Basildon District Cultural Strategy (2006)
- Leisure, Arts, Culture & Tourism Study (2010)

Biodiversity and Environment

- Phase 1 Habitat Survey (Spring 2005)
- A Nature Conservation Reference Guide for Basildon District (December 2005)
- Biodiversity and Habitat Monitoring Report (December 2007/2008/2009)
- PPG17 Open Space - Needs and Opportunities Assessment (2010)
- Thames Gateway South Essex Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (November 2006)(to be reviewed 2010)
- Essex & Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan (2001)
- Basildon District Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2005-2009 (2004)
- Basildon District Playing Pitch Strategy (2004) (being reviewed)
- Basildon District Open Space Strategy (completion expected 2011)
- Conservation Area Appraisals (completion expected 2011)

Transport

- Essex Local Transport Plan 2 - 2006-2011 (July 2006) (being updated)

Other Strategies - Social and Community

- Local Strategic Partnership: Basildon Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033 (2008) (being refreshed)
- Basildon District Social Inclusion Strategy 2006-2011 (2006)
- Basildon District Integrated Youth Strategy (2007)
- Basildon Council Corporate Strategic Improvement Plan (2010)

Planning Monitoring

- LDF Annual Monitoring Reports (such as this one)

Sustainability Appraisal

- 63** All LDDs require a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) to assess their impacts on the environmental, social, natural resource and economic aspects of sustainability. In addition, where a LDD is likely to have a significant effect on the environment, the Sustainability Appraisal must also meet the legal requirements of the European Directive on Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (referred to as the SEA Directive).
- 64** To ensure the full integration of the SA/SEA and the LDF, it is intended that it will be undertaken in-house. For DPDs, the final SA report will be published at the Publication stage and it will be subsequently submitted alongside the Submission version of any DPD.
- 65** For SPDs, if a SA is necessary, the SA report will be published with the consultation draft of the SPD.

Development Plan Saved Policies

- 66** In the LDF, the Core Strategy DPD will deal with the overarching planning issues facing the Borough and replace the major policies in the Local Plan. Site Allocations will replace the Local Plan policies allocating land for housing, employment, retail and recreational uses. The Local Plan policies that control development will be replaced by Development Management and Control Policies.

Other Material Considerations

- 67** A substantial amount of work had been undertaken in relation to the production of the draft Basildon District Replacement Local Plan, published in Redeposit form in July 2005. Elements of this work will be used, where appropriate, to inform the preparation of relevant LDDs. In the interim, the draft Replacement Local Plan Development Control Policies were approved by the Cabinet for use as a material consideration in the consideration of planning applications.

The Local Development Scheme

The Local Development Scheme 2006-2011

- 68** The LDF is largely in the 'evidence gathering' stage. It is critical that this stage is completed effectively to provide an excellent understanding of the areas current needs and future requirements.

Table 2 LDS Monitoring actual performance position at end of 2010 monitoring period.

	Last Stage Reached	Next Stage
Core Strategy	Evidence Gathering	Issues and Preferred Options 2012
Site Allocations	Evidence Gathering	Issues and Options 2012
Development Control Policies	Evidence Gathering	Issues and Preferred Options 2012
Statement on Community Involvement	Adopted - October 2009	Adopted - October 2009
Gypsy and Traveller Sites	Evidence Gathering	Issues and Preferred Options 2011
Infrastructure and Community Contributions	Evidence Gathering	Issues and Preferred Options 2014

- 69** It is recognised that the LDS 2006-2011 is out of date and no longer reflects the likely timetable for the LDF. The revision process is continuing, and it is hoped that a revised timetable for the preparation of the LDF will be published in 2011. It may be affected by anticipated changes to the planning system. Monitoring of LDF preparation shows the variation between the LDS 2006-2011 and the current situation, as follow:

Table 3 LDS 2006-2011 in comparison to actual/ planned delivery of LDF.

	(LDS 2006-2011)	Proposed Timetable
Core Strategy		
Commencement	June-2006	June-2006
Publication of Submission Document (Regulation 27)	November-2007	August-2013
Submission to Secretary of State (Regulation 30)	June-2008	November-2013
Adoption	July-2009	June-2014
Site Allocations		
Commencement	October-2008	June-2007
Publication of Submission Document (Regulation 27)	July-2009	August-2013
Submission to Secretary of State (Regulation 30)	December-2009	November-2013
Adoption	March-2011	June-2014
Development Control Policies		
Commencement	January-2008	November-2010
Publication of Submission Document (Regulation 27)	December-2008	November-2014

Submission to Secretary of State (Regulation 30)	June-2009	February-2015
Adoption	July-2010	June-2015
Statement of Community Involvement	Adopted - October 2009	Adopted - October 2009
Gypsy and Traveller Sites		
Commencement	September-2006	August-2009
Publication of Submission Document (Regulation 27)	October-2007	October-2011
Submission to Secretary of State (Regulation 30)	September-2008	February-2012
Adoption	July-2009	July-2012
Infrastructure and Community Contributions (NEW)		
Commencement	Not described in LDS 2006-2011	November-2010
Publication of Submission Document (Regulation 27)	Not described in LDS 2006-2011	November-2014
Submission to Secretary of State (Regulation 30)	Not described in LDS 2006-2011	February-2015
Adoption	Not described in LDS 2006-2011	June-2015

70 Comparing the LDS 2006-2011 to current work, there is significant variation in time scales and documents.

- The Core Strategy and Site Allocations have been considered to be unwieldy as two separate publications. As a result, the 'planned' approach accounts for the fact that these DPDs will be merged as one publication.
- The Statement of Community Involvement was completed and adopted in October 2009.
- Gypsy and Traveller Sites DPD was delayed by a RSS single issue review. With the expected abolition of the RSS, the need for a separate DPD on this issue needs to be reviewed.
- The Infrastructure and Community Contributions DPD would be a new DPD.

71 It must be recognised that whilst the proposed delivery table varies to the LDS 2006, LDSs of that period were over optimistic and requirements for LDFs have increased since then.

Documents Published in 2009-10

- 72** The following sections represent the documents under development; a brief explanation of content/ purpose, and likely implications. Any discussion about probable impact does not equate to a formal decision/ opinion as to the use of these published documents for the purposes of decision making or future spatial planning.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)

- The SHLAA methodology was published in October 2009. The document guides how the SHLAA evidence base is collected and communicated. The completed SHLAA will be published, and monitored annually.

Statement of Community Involvement DPD

- Published in October 2009, the SCI was developed to meet local needs. It sets out how anyone with an interest in planning can have their say.
- Only minor changes are required to account for the removal of the RSS.

PPG-17 Standards and Recommendations Part 1 (March 2010)

- Part one was published in March 2010.
- The document aims to produce a mechanism to achieve a network of accessible, high quality open spaces across the Borough.
- Part two of this assessment is expected to be published within early 2011.

TGSE Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2008

- This was updated in May 2010, which is just outside the monitoring period. As a result the update will be reported in the AMR 2011.

Basildon District Biodiversity and Habitat Service Level Agreement Report 2009

- This was published in December 2009. It represent the last of a series of reports into the state of the biodiversity and habitats in Basildon Borough.
- Technically, this evidence relates to the AMR2009, but was published within the monitoring period.
- Report recommends that the need for yearly review has eased, and that triennial reviews should take place instead, ie, in 2012-2013.

Basildon District Local Wildlife Sites Register 2009

- Published alongside the Biodiversity and Habitat Report 2009 (December 2009)
- Provides clear information about the Local Wildlife sites of the Borough.

Documents under development 2010 onwards

- 73** Evidence base project work during 2010:

Green Belt and Landscape Study

- Methodology is under preparation.
- Position to be reviewed in AMR 2011.

Managers Attitudes to Basildon

- Initiated in March 2010; in July 2010 this project was put on hold.
- Will be reviewed in the AMR 2011.

South Essex Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Review

- Brief developed in September 2009, and went through a series of discussions with partner agencies before project formally initiated.
- Modelling started by August 2010.
- Position to be reviewed in AMR 2011.

South Essex Water Cycle Study

- Brief developed in November 2009, and went through a series of discussions with partner agencies before project formally initiated.
- Tendering took place in May 2010. Grant provided to continue project in August 2010.
- Position to be reviewed in AMR 2011.

PPG17 Playing Pitch Strategy Technical Report

- Brief initialised during monitoring period 2009-2010.
- Draft document was produced in August 2010, (it was expected for the 2009-2010 period).
- The impact of this will be reviewed within the AMR 2011

PPG17 Indoor Sports & Recreational Facility Study

- Initiated in November 2009.
- Work to develop engagement took place between 2009-2010. Project formally underway from March 2010.
- Surveys of sites ongoing during the 2010-2011 period.
- Position to be reviewed in AMR 2011.

Employment Capacity Study - update

- No activity taken yet. Position to be reviewed in AMR 2011.

Health, Education, Social and Community Infrastructure Study

- Project initiated in May 2010.
- Position to be reviewed in AMR 2011.

Renewable, Low Carbon and Sustainable Energy Study

- Brief initiated in April 2010.
- Position to be reviewed in AMR 2011.

Conservation Area Appraisals & Reviews

- Project was initiated in January 2010.
- Public consultation undertaken for 3 areas (consultations closed October 2010).
- Likely to be completed within the 2010-2011 period.
- Full review for AMR 2011.

PPG17 Open Space Assessment - part II.

- Initiated in August 2010.
- It is aimed that the project should be completed within the 2010-11 period.
- Review on finished products to take place in AMR 2011.

SHLAA

- Project formally initiated in October 2009, as a result of the publication of SHLAA methodology.

- The project is currently behind schedule.
- Estimates in August 2010 suggest completion in 2011.
- Position to be reviewed within AMR 2011.

Retail, Leisure, Arts, Culture, Tourism, Hotels Study

- Project initiated and commissioned in April 2008.
- Due to the long length of the study and intervening recession, significant updates were required during 2010.
- Project finalised in August 2010.
- Subject to review in AMR 2011.

Open Spaces Strategy

- Planning Services are likely to have an advisory role for the Open Space Strategy rather than being the delivery body.
- Position to be reviewed in AMR2011

Transport Study

- Study initiated in July 2009.
- This project has been delayed whilst road widening in the Cranes Farm Corridor is carried out, but the project is still progressing in partnership.
- To be reviewed in AMR2011.

Townscape & Urban Design Study

- Initiated in August 2009. However, this study has been postponed to enable completion of other studies.
- Position to be reviewed in AMR2011.

Consultation and Engagement

- 74** The Council uses specialist computer software that enables all LDF documents to be published electronically in a web-based format for consultation purposes. All stakeholders and the public have the option to view and comment on documents online, view comments made by others, and view comments made with regards to particular sections of the documents.
- 75** Any stakeholder, either individual, agent or organisation can sign-up for a Basildon Borough Council LDF Consultation Portal account and can use it throughout the LDF's preparation. This offers a significant improvement for all of the Council's stakeholders who previously faced paper based consultation techniques, which were time-consuming to administer, less environmentally friendly and not always available online.
- 76** Different methods and techniques are being explored to ensure the Council remains effective in its engagement and consultation activities.
- 77** The Service has considered exploring social networking sites as a support option to expand a new mechanism to communicate LDF content to a wider audience.
- 78** The Council recognises that not everyone has access to the internet, so the Statement of Community Involvement (2009) provides for paper based consultations as well.

Statement of Community Involvement

- 79** The draft SCI was open for a 6 week consultation between May and July 2009. All the consultees and organisations registered on the LDF mailing list (1,000+) received either a notification email or letter letting them know about the consultation.
- 80** Although the consultation was predominantly run on-line, copies of the draft SCI were available at the Basildon Centre, in the main libraries in the Borough, the St George's Community Housing Area Housing Offices and the Tenant Resource Centre in Basildon. In addition, paper copies were available from the Basildon Centre/ Forward Plans Team.
- 81** 24 people / organisations responded, making 224 comments.
- Many helpful suggestions were made for improving consultations and the SCI itself, which have been incorporated into the final SCI.
 - Not all the suggestions/ comments resulted in changes to the SCI. For example, the suggestions made that would make PublicAccess and the on-line consultation system more user friendly have been forwarded to the software providers. Other concerns raised about the level of information about planning on the Council's website and the attachment of section 106 agreements to the planning permission in PublicAccess will be addressed in due course, as resources allow.
 - One statutory consultee commented that: "We found this document to be one of the clearest for procedural explanations and information."
- 82** Following the consultation, the SCI was revised taking into account the comments received and was approved by Council on 22nd October 2009. The SCI and Statement of Consultation have been published on the Council's website.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment

- 83** The consultation followed the approach to engagement with delivery stakeholders, and consultation on technical studies, outlined in the Draft Basildon District Statement of Community Involvement.
- 84** This targeted consultation invited 220 stakeholders, delivery agencies, planning consultancies and housing developers to comment on the draft SHLAA Methodology. The consultation ran for 6 weeks (16 June - 30 July 2009).

- 85** 19 organisations responded, making 178 comments.
- Consultees were generally supportive of the draft methodology;
 - A large number of detailed suggestions were made for improving the SHLAA process;
 - Consultees commented that the consultation document was thorough, clearly set out and easy to read.
- 86** Where appropriate the suggestions made by consultees have been incorporated into the SHLAA methodology. The SHLAA methodology was approved by Cabinet on 15 October 2009. The SHLAA and Statement of Consultation have been published on the Council's website.

Open Space Strategy

- 87** The Open Space Strategy project is tasked with reviewing public and private open space provision in the Borough, in line with the requirements set out in national planning policy (Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG17)) and prepare an open space strategy to coordinate the future provision, management, maintenance, investment and promotion of open spaces in the Borough for local communities. It will inform the Local Development Framework and planning application process.
- 88** In 2007, a postal survey sent to the Basildon District Citizens' Panel canvassed local people about their experiences of using open spaces in the Borough and what their priorities for improvements were. Whilst response rate was satisfactory, of the 341 people who responded, no-one was under the age of 18 or over the age of 60.
- 89** To address these shortfalls, focus groups with the Basildon District Forum for the Elderly, Basildon District Access Forum and the Basildon District Youth Council were held in 2008 and 2009 to explore peoples' issues with, and experiences of using, open spaces in the Borough.
- 90** In Spring 2009, the Open Spaces Survey 2009 was launched, using the Planning Service consultation portal. This asked local people about their experiences of using open space and what their priorities for open space improvements are.
- Local residents on the LDF mailing list received email notification of the survey.
 - In addition, copies of the survey were sent to those residents on the mailing list who prefer post to email.
 - Press releases were issued and the local media ran articles encouraging people to have their say.
 - This campaign was supplemented with posters in Council buildings, where paper copies of the survey form were also available.
 - In the Easter holiday 2009, over 100 survey forms were filled in by young people and their parents visiting the "Play in the Park" events at Lake Meadows, Billericay and Wickford Memorial Park, Wickford.
 - In just the first 3 days of the consultation, 140 on-line surveys had been completed. At the closure of the survey, over 630 completed survey forms had been submitted, of which half were completed on-line.
- 91** The comments received are now being used to inform the preparation of the PPG17 Open Spaces Study and Open Spaces Strategy, ensuring that local views are taken into account in their preparation.

Partnerships and Compacts

Partnership Working

- 92 A Service Level Agreement (SLA) between Essex County Council (ECC) and Basildon Borough Council (BBC) for development monitoring in the District has ensured that local monitoring has met standards.
- 93 ECC has provided constructive feedback on previous Basildon Borough AMRs, helping to refine the document's content and approach.
- 94 Basildon Borough Council is a member of the Essex Monitoring Group, a county-wide Local Authority development monitoring forum which seeks to enhance development monitoring across Essex and share best practise.
- 95 With the removal of the Regions, ECC provided the initial response to the Housing Flow Reconciliation for 2009-2010.

Essex Compact

- 96 Although Basildon Borough Council has not signed the Essex Compact, it has been otherwise expanding its partnership base to ensure future delivery of objectives within the District.

Work to engage with the LSP

- 97 A considerable amount of work to develop contextual evidence sharing took place between 2009-2010.
- 98 Unfortunately, the lack of shared GIS system to run on the LSP website slowed activity, resulting in the postponement of this work in order to focus on other aspects of the LDF.
- 99 Work was initiated to develop Infrastructure studies with the LSP during this period, and this has been used to jump-start additional LDF partnership activity. This activity will be reviewed in the AMR 2011.

Indicators and context

What are Indicators?

- 100** Successful implementation of policies of any plan is a true measure of its effectiveness, and this can only be assessed through intelligent monitoring. This requires that sound systems and mechanisms are put into place. Normally this is achieved by monitoring against a series of Indicators.
- 101** There are three types of Indicators:
- Contextual Indicators: these show the wider social, environmental and economic circumstances that provide the context in which planning policy has been developed and is operational.
 - Core Indicators: These are set by the Government and are measured by all local authorities.
 - Local Indicators monitor issues which are relevant to local circumstances and are not covered by the national core dataset.
- 102** The Council is required to report performance on some National Indicators. Where these are applicable to spatial planning related activity (for example, affordable housing and climate change) some commentary is provided in the AMR. These correlate with some of the Core Output data the AMR must cover, which helps to establish the baseline data which can be taken forward through the LDF.
- 103** The 1998 Basildon District Local Plan did not contain a monitoring framework by which policy performance could be assessed. This has hindered the monitoring some aspects of sustainable development. However steps are being taken to address this through the Local Development Framework process. Monitoring systems are being developed through the National Indicator system and Core Indicators to develop local information.
- 104** The Core Indicators are collected by all local planning authorities across England and allow the Government to make comparisons between authorities. The Council has been able to gather most of this data for this year's Annual Monitoring Report although not all of the indicators currently have data available to measure them against previous years performance.
- 105** Since the AMR10 was drafted, the Government have announced changes to the national indicator set, to be implemented in 2011. Therefore the indicators reported in future AMRs are likely to be changed following the changes to the national indicator set.

How can indicators provide context for the LDF?

- 106** Planning Regulations require local planning authorities and county councils to survey the characteristics of their areas. Contextual indicators should be structured to establish the baseline position of the wider social, environmental and economic circumstances. The choice of contextual indicators should be limited to the key characteristics and issues of the locality. Rather than collecting new data, contextual indicators should be drawn from related policy areas indicator sets, particularly sustainability appraisal, community strategies, national indicators, local transport plans, sustainable communities, quality of life headline indicators and the index of multiple deprivation, etc.
- 107** Previous AMRs have focused on presenting the following contextual information:
- Local indicators: derived from National and Best Value indicators
 - National Core Indicators: All where possible,

108 This AMR also has begun to explore:

- Information about developing spatial analysis capability and infrastructure;
- Improved user awareness of how the AMR will link to the developing LDF through the use of contextual data.

109 Sustainability Appraisal contextual indicators should also start to be included in the AMR, as they are an integral part to considering the sustainability of policies and allocations.

What happens when the LDF is in place?

110 In future years the AMR is likely to assess the following (not exhaustive) list:

- A contextual review to replace the 2008 contextual document, possibly delivered by a service/ corporate partner.
- Whether policies and related targets in local development documents have been met, or progress is being made towards meeting them, or, where they are not being met or not on track to being achieved, the reasons why;
- What impact the policies are having in respect of national targets and any other targets identified in local development documents
- What significant effects implementation of the policies are having on the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainability is defined and whether these effects are as intended;
- Whether the policies in the local development document need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended;

111 In the future, for LDDs the AMR is likely to adopt a maximum of 50 themed indicators to report on, under a series of policy objectives, which could include:

- National core indicators
- Significant effects indicators
- No more than 3 – 4 local output indicators per policy objective
- A small set of highly relevant contextual indicator bundles

112 From the results of the monitoring of these indicators, supported with a range of spatial data, the AMR can review the impacts of the LDF effectively.

113 The general approach of the AMR 2010 has been to review the format in recognition of advice provided by the Planning Advisory Service (PAS), and in light of good practice. It has also accounted for the future development and needs of LDF documents, which may need to be reviewed, monitored, and assessed through future AMRs.

Housing

Core Indicators

- 114** As the regional housing targets are likely to be abolished in the near future, the AMR 2010 is using the LAA housing target as an interim measure of performance, until locally determined housing targets have been agreed. This target has been annualised for the period 2011/12 to 2025/26 to cater for potentially uncertain economic circumstances in the future.
- 115** This section summarises the housing trajectory for this period. Further detail on the Housing Trajectory can be found in the appendices.

Table 4 Core Indicator H1

H1 - To show the planned housing period and provision.	Planned Housing Period	01/04/2008 - 31/03/2026
	Provision required - LAA target	5,251 units

- 116** The next table shows the number of dwellings built in the last two monitoring periods. Data from 2001/02 to 2009/10 can be found in the Housing Trajectory appendix.

Table 5 Core Indicator H2a/ H2b

		2008-2009	2009-10
H2a - To show recent levels of net housing delivery.	Gross	512	492
	Loss	34	24
H2b - To show levels of housing delivery for the reporting year	Net	478	468

117 Indicators H2c and d, show a summary of the 15 year Housing Trajectory (see Housing Trajectory Appendix for more detail) 2011/12 to 2025/26.

Table 6 Core Indicator H2c, H2d

	Yr	Monitoring Period	Net no. Dwellings (estimated delivery)	Target (net no. Dwellings)
H2c - To show likely future levels of housing delivery.		2008-2009	478 (actual)	0
		2009-2010	468 (actual)	0
H2d - To show how likely levels of future housing are expected to come forward, taking account of previous years performance.	0	2010-2011	292	76
	1	2011-2012	542	282
	2	2012-2013	603	282
	3	2013-2014	275	282
	4	2014-2015	255	282
	5	2015-2016	397	282
	6	2016-2017	484	282
	7	2017-2018	297	282
	8	2018-2019	278	282
	9	2019-2020	278	282
	10	2020-2021	180	282
	11	2021-2022	37	282
	12	2022-2023	37	282
	13	2023-2024	37	282
14	2024-2025	37	282	
15	2025-2026	37	281	

- 118** Indicator H3 is an indicator of sustainability. Planning policy encourages the reuse and redevelopment of previously developed land. In 2009/10 almost 85% of the dwellings completed were built on PDL.

Table 7 Core Indicator H3

		2009-10
H3 - To show the number of gross new dwellings being built on previously developed land	Gross	492
	On Greenfield	76
	PDL	416
	% on PDL	84.55%

- 119** Indicator H4 shows the number of new authorised Gypsy/ Traveller pitches developed over the monitoring period.

Table 8 Core Indicator H4

		2009-10
H4 - To show the number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches delivered.	Permanent Pitches	+0
	Transit Pitches	+0
	Total	+0

- 120** Indicator H5 shows provision of affordable housing in the Borough, as a percentage of the total number of homes built.

Table 9 Core Indicator H5

		2009-10
H5 - To show gross affordable housing delivery	All Gross	492
	Private	317
	Affordable	175
	% AFH	35.5%

- 121** The quality assessment for new homes uses the Buildings For Life methodology. This indicator reports on developments which have specifically been built to meet BfL criteria. For 2009-10, data is not available.

Table 10 Core Indicator H6

		2009-10
H6 - To show the quality of new housing development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of housing sites • Number of dwellings on those sites • Number of sites with a BfL assessment of 14-15 • Dwellings on those sites • % of dwellings on BfL 14-15 • Number of sites with a BfL assessment of 10-13 • Dwellings on those sites • % of dwellings on BfL 10-13 • Dwellings on sites with a BfL assessment of less than 10 • Dwellings on those sites • % of dwelling on less than 10 BfL 	Data not available

Table 11 Core Indicator H6 - Supporting data

Reference	Site	Description	Total net dwellings	Score	Potential Standard
06/00843/FULL	Land adj to 58-72 Ravenscourt Drive, Basildon	Demolition of existing housing office (61 and 63 Ravenscourt Drive) and erection of three storey block containing 12 No. x 2bed flats on land adjacent 5 North Crockerford; and erection of four storey block containing 8 flats (7No. x 2bed and 1No. one bed) located between two existing blocks of flats (58-92 evens Ravenscourt Drive); with associated refuse compartments, external landscaping and parking.	20	Data not available	Data not available
06/00940/FULL	Site of 14 & 15 Dundee Court, Craylands	Demolition of 14 & 15 Dundee Court, and erect 2 No. x two storey blocks and 1 No. single storey block providing a total of 14 No. x 1 bed flats with associated car parking.	14	Data not available	Data not available
05/00146/FULL	George Hurd Centre, Fauners	To demolish existing community centre and construct 61 No. flats.	61	Data not available	Data not available
07/00744/FULL	5, 7, and the Forge, Woodlands Road, Wickford	Demolition of existing buildings and construction of four storey building containing 24 flats with two commercial units at ground floor level and associated car parking	24	Data not available	Data not available
07/00515/FULL	Frasiers, 17-25 London	Construction of 5 no. retail units and 36 No. flats	36	Data not available	Data not available

Reference	Site	Description	Total net dwellings	Score	Potential Standard
	Road, Wickford				
07/00299	Plot 20, Jacksons Lane, Billericay	Erection of detached house with attached double garage at plot 20 (amendment to plans approved under planning consent no. 04/00851/FULL)	1	Data not available	Data not available

Significant Effect Indicators:

122 These relate to sustainability appraisal objectives and indicators. None currently defined.

Draft Contextual Indicators:

123 Proving Homes for the Future

- **NI156 Numbers of households living in temporary accommodation:**
 - As of 30/06/2010, there were 221 households within the Borough who were living in temporary accommodation.

LDD Indicators:

124 None currently defined.

Sustainability

Core Indicators

125 The Environmental indicators relate to flood risk, biodiversity and renewable energy. The minerals and waste indicators are reported by Essex County Council.

Table 12 Core Indicator E1

E1 - To show numbers of developments which are potentially located where (i) they would be at risk of flooding or increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and, (ii) adversely affect water quality.	(i) they would be at risk of flooding or increase the risk of flooding elsewhere	3 Cases: 09/00779/OUT - no sequential test, PPS25/ TAN15, Request for a Flood Risk Assessment / Flood Consequences Assessment 10/00001/FULL - unsatisfactory FRA/ FCA submitted. 10/001100/FULL - unsatisfactory FRA/ FCA submitted.
	(ii) adversely affect water quality	1 Case: 10/00143/FULL, insufficient info - Water Quality.

Table 13 Core Indicator E2

E2 To account for losses or additions to biodiversity habitat.	Boundary and Linear Features	To be studied triennially
	Broadleaved Mixed and Yew Woodland	To be studied triennially
	Acid Grassland	To be studied triennially
	Neutral Grassland	To be studied triennially
	Improved Grassland	To be studied triennially
	Fen, Marsh, and Swamp	To be studied triennially
	Inland Rock	To be studied triennially

Table 14 Core Indicator E3

E3 To show the amount of renewable energy generation by installed capacity, and by type.	Onshore Wind	+0.0MW
	Solar photovoltaics	+0.0MW
	Hydro	+0.0MW
	Landfill gas	+0.0MW
	Sewage Sludge Digestion	+0.0MW
	Municipal (and industrial) solid waste combustion	+0.0MW
	Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuels	+0.0MW
	Animal biomass	+0.0MW
	Plant biomass	+0.0MW

Table 15 Core Indicator M1, M2, W1, W2

M1 To show the amount of land won aggregate being produced.	Reported by ECC
M2 To show the amount of (i) secondary and (ii) recycled aggregates being produced in addition to primary won sources in M1.	
W1 To show the capacity and operational throughput of new waste management facilities as applicable.	
W2 To show the amount of municipal waste arising and how that is being managed by type.	

Significant Effects Indicators:

126 These relate to sustainability appraisal objectives and indicators. None currently defined.

Draft Contextual Indicators:

- NI192 Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling, and composting: Around 38.79% of the Borough's waste is sent for reuse, recycling and composting.
- NI194i Emission of NOx: 8,483 Kgs of NOx particles were measured during the monitoring period. However there are concerns that this does not represent a full return for the whole period.
- NI188 Planning to adapt to Climate Change: Level 0 'getting started'. The authority has not sufficiently progressed to 'public commitment and impacts assessment' stage.
- NI176 Working age people with access to employment and public transport (and other specified modes): This NI is not formally collected by the Council. Fortunately, our monitoring partners do study access to a number of issues for newly built houses. See appendices for 'access to services'.

Community and Culture

Core Indicators:

127 There are no specific indicators for Community and Culture. Whilst Planning Policy will influence the development of Community and Culture, it will do so through association.

128 In many ways this means that the indicators listed below are doubly important to consider. Good Planning can be used to reduce crime, transform locations, improve health, promote education, public investment into art and culture, and ensure communities work well together.

Significant Effects Indicators:

129 None currently defined.

Draft Contextual Indicators:

130 Promoting Community Safety

- NI017 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour: 20% of respondents identified a high level of perceived anti-social behaviour.

131 Improving Health and Wellbeing

- NI137 Healthy life expectancy at 65: 29.0 years, meaning average year of death for the Boroughs citizens will be 94.

132 Raising Educational Achievement

- NI091 Participation of 17 year olds in education and training: Comparable evidence not collected at the Council. DfE data for 16-18 yr olds show that Essex has less than 62% of 17 year olds participating Full Time Education.
- NI165 Proportion age 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to be at least Level 4: Again, this evidence is not collected by the Council. The ONS annual population survey shows that 18.5% (20,900 individuals) within Basildon Borough are trained to NVQ4 level or higher.

133 Promoting Inclusive Communities

- NI002 % of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood: 57%
- NI001 % of people who believe people from different backgrounds get on well together: 75%

Employment

Employment Core Indicators:

Table 16 Core Indicator BD1

Description		Gross	Net
BD1 To show the amount and type of completed floorspace (gross and net)	B1a	0 sqm	0 sqm
	B1b	0 sqm	0 sqm
	B1c	0 sqm	-2097 sqm
	B2	0 sqm	-461 sqm
	B8	0 sqm	0 sqm
	B1-8	6738 sqm	1518 sqm

Table 17 Core Indicator BD2

Description		Gross	%
BD2 To show the amount and type of completed employment floorspace (gross) coming forward on previously developed land (PDL)	B1a	0 sqm	0
	B1b	0 sqm	0
	B1c	0 sqm	0
	B2	0 sqm	0
	B8	0 sqm	0
	B1-8	6738 sqm	100%

Table 18 Core Indicator BD3

Description		Net
BD3 To show the amount and type of employment land available.	B1a	-1342 sqm
	B1b	-333 sqm
	B1c	0 sqm
	B2	476 sqm
	B8	-4053 sqm
	B1-8	10317 sqm

Table 19 Core Indicator BD4

Description		Town Centres	LA
BD4 To show the amount of completed floorspace for town centre uses within (i) town centre areas and (ii) the local authority area.	B1a	294 sqm	294 sqm
	B1b	0 sqm	0 sqm
	B1c	0 sqm	0 sqm
	B2	0 sqm	0 sqm
	B8	0 sqm	0 sqm
	B1-8	0 sqm	-2097 sqm

Significant Effects Indicators:

134 These relate to sustainability appraisal objectives and indicators. None currently defined.

Draft Contextual Indicators:

135 Developing a Prosperous Economy

- **NI151 Overall Employment rate:** Not collected locally. NOMIS Annual Population Survey for April 2009 to March 2010 - 79,300 people are employed between the ages of 16-64. This accounts for 70% of this age group.
- **NI152 Working age people on out of work benefits:** JSA Claimant Count - claiming for over six months at August 2010: 1475
- **NI171 New business registration rate:** Not collected locally. ONS Business Demography Statistics do not have statistics which relate to the 2009-10 year.
- **NI166 Median Earnings of Employees in the area:** Not collected locally. NOMIS Earnings by Residence 2009 - places the gross weekly pay of Full Time workers in the Borough as £519.3, higher than the Eastern area (£509.4) and Great Britain (£491.0).

LDD Indicators:

136 None currently defined.

Retail and Town Centres

Core Indicators:

Table 20 Core Indicator BD4

Description		Town Centres	LA
To show the amount of completed floorspace (gross and net) for town centre uses within (i) town centre areas and (ii) the local authority area.	A1	294 sqm	294 sqm
	A2	0 sqm	0 sqm
	B1a	0 sqm	0 sqm
	D2	0 sqm	-735 sqm

Significant Effects Indicators:

137 These relate to sustainability appraisal objectives and indicators. None currently defined.

Draft Contextual Indicators:

- There are no indicators specifically designed for Town Centres and Retail, with much of the related elements already covered in 'Developing a Prosperous Economy'.

LDD Indicators:

138 None are defined.

The Way Forward

Review Annual Monitoring Report 2010

- 139** Whilst the monitoring period scope of the report has been reduced to meet internal deadlines, this has enabled Planning Services to revise the AMR to meet future Planning Policy document requirements.
- This has resulted in the adoption of draft thematic approach;
 - Draft indicator packages, following published sources;
 - Reviews of currently developed evidence and supporting documents;
 - Intensification of general research into appendices of the AMR.
- 140** It must be recognised that the indicator packages and themes are subject to change until these are formally defined following the adoption of relevant DPDs.
- 141** Once significant levels of publication or evidence gathering has taken place, the AMR (under the current system) has to report on the following:
- Whether policies and related targets in local development documents have been met, or progress is being made towards meeting them, or, where they are not being met or not on track to being achieved, the reasons why;
 - What impact the policies are having in respect of national and regional targets and any other targets identified in local development documents;
 - What significant effects implementation of the policies is having on the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainability is defined and whether these effects are as intended;
 - Whether the policies in the local development document need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended;
 - Whether evidence is accurate, appropriate, and meets the needs of the LDF.
 - Produce a 'narrative' of evidence, enabling easy access to the story of the borough.
- 142** The AMR currently does not assess the above, as:
- Official objectives, themes, policies and targets have not yet been defined through an appropriate LDD;
 - Significant Effects indicators have not yet been defined, as the Sustainability Assessment procedure has not been finalised;
- 143** Local development frameworks and associated sustainability appraisals should develop clear targets and indicators as a means of ensuring effective policy implementation, monitoring and review in line with LDF objectives. Policy targets should be used to assess whether the local development framework is performing as required.

Review - What will the AMR do until planning policy adoption.

- 144** Basildon Borough Council is required to maintain (where possible) a collection of indicators, which add value to analysis of the Borough, and provide a baseline to consider policies and targets against.
- 145** The AMR should build on the draft themes presented, review achievement, and make suggestions for amending draft indicators (where appropriate), continue to highlight best practise, and develop ways and mechanisms to promote an effective Development Plan.
- 146** Significant efforts should be made in 2011 to collate seven years of monitoring evidence into a narrative. Isolating trends, highlighting issues, causes and effects. This would provide additional evidence for policy makers and decision bodies.
- 147** The ongoing results of the AMR will be included into the evidence base for future Planning Policy development.

Appendix 1 - Indicator Summary

National Core Indicators

Table 21 National Core Indicators - Summary Table

Reference	Description	Reported	Notes
BD1	To show the amount and type of completed floorspace (gross and net).	Yes	B1a: (gross) 0 (net) 0 B1b: (gross) 0 (net) 0 B1c: (gross) 0 (net) -2097 B2: (gross) 0 (net) -461 B8: (gross) 0 (net) 0 B1-8: (gross) 6738 (net) 1518
BD2	To show the amount and type of completed employment floorspace (gross) coming forward on previously developed land (PDL)	Yes	B1a: (gross) 0 (%) 0 B1b: (gross) 0 (%) 0 B1c: (gross) 0 (%) 0 B2: (gross) 0 (%) 0 B8: (gross) 0 (%) 0 B1-8: (gross) 6738 (%) 100 Total: (gross) 6738 (%) 100
BD3	To show the net amount and type of employment land available	Yes	B1a: -1342 sqm B1b: -333 sqm B1c: 0 sqm

Reference	Description	Reported	Notes
			B2: 476 sqm B8: -4053 sqm B1-B8: 10317 sqm Total: 5065 sqm
BD4	To show the amount of completed floorspace (gross and net) for town centre uses within (i) town centre areas and (ii) the local authority area.	Yes	A1: (i) 294 (ii) 294 A2: (i) 0 (ii) 0 B1a: (i) 0 (ii) 0 D2: (i) 0 (ii) -2832
H1	To show the planned housing period and provision.	Yes	LAA period: 01/04/08 - 31/03/27 Total required in period: 5251
H2a	To show recent levels of net housing delivery.	Yes	31/03/2009: 478 31/03/2010: 468 Total delivered to Date: 946
H2b	To show levels of housing delivery for the reporting year.	Yes	Gross: 492 Loss: 24

Reference	Description	Reported	Notes
H2c	To show likely future levels of housing delivery.	Yes	Net: 468 Est 31/03/2011: 292 Est 31/03/2012: 542 Est 31/03/2013: 603 Est 31/03/2014: 275 Est 31/03/2015: 255 Est 31/03/2016: 397
H2d	To show how likely levels of future housing are expected to come forward, taking into account previous years performance.	Yes	Performance 31/03/2009 Expecting delivery in 5 years: 2072 Target delivery for 5 years: 1410 % delivery within 5 years: 146.9% over target.
H3	To show the number of gross new dwellings being built on previously developed land.	Yes	PDL: 416 Greenfield: 76 All gross delivery: 492 % = 84.55%
H4	To show the number of Gypsy and Traveller Pitches delivered.	Yes	Transit Pitches: 0 Permanent Pitches: 0
H5	To show gross affordable housing delivery.	Yes	All housing delivery for year: 492 Of that:

Reference	Description	Reported	Notes
			Private: 317 RSL: 89 LA: 84 % AF = 35.56%
H6	To show the level of quality in new housing development.	No	Due to time constraints.
E1	To show numbers of developments which are potentially located where (i) the would be at risk of flooding or increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and, (ii) adversely affect water quality.	Yes	Of those - (i) 3 cases Of those - (ii) 1 case
E2	To show losses or additions to biodiversity habitat.	No	The SLA with our research partners came to an end. The last report (2009) suggested that there is only value in studying this triennially.
E3	To show the amount of renewable energy generation by installed capacity, and by type.	Yes	No renewable energy systems were built in year. Two permissions: 09/00690/LDC to assess legality of solar panels. 09/00538/FULL - wind microturbines As such, no variation from previous years evidence.
M1	To show the amount of land won aggregate being produced.	N/A	Essex County Council is Basildon Borough Council's Minerals Authority
M2	To show the amount of (i) secondary and (ii) recycled aggregates being produced in addition to primary won sources in M1.	N/A	Essex County Council is Basildon Borough Council's Minerals Authority

Reference	Description	Reported	Notes
W1	To show the capacity and operational throughput of new waste management facilities as applicable	N/A	Essex County Council is Basildon Borough Council's Minerals Authority
W2	To show the amount of municipal waste arising and how that is being managed by type	N/A	Essex County Council is Basildon Borough Council's Minerals Authority

Draft Contextual Indicator Themes (developed from the Sustainable Community Strategy).

- 148** These themes are derived from the SCS, the indicators are NI's (National Indicators). These are general enough to provide key datasets to judge the development of the Borough alongside the LDF and Core Indicators (above).
- 149** These national indicators are included as a steer for future contextual work within the LDF. Clear methodology exists for these indicators, and these should be reviewed (where possible) on a yearly basis within the context of the AMR.
- 150** The data for some of these indicators is not collected locally, therefore, 'best fit' alternatives been provided within the AMR for 2010. Finding more accessible indicators from contextual sources may be the best mechanism of delivering this data in future years.
- Developing a Prosperous Economy;
 - Provide for business growth and development, supporting regeneration and well paid employment. This will secure high quality, locally distinctive, economic development and sustainable jobs. Improving the borough's economic infrastructure will be key part to supporting this objective.
 - NI151 Overall Employment Rate
 - NI171 New business registration rate
 - NI166 Median earnings of employees in the area
 - Promoting Community Safety;
 - We want to reduce crime and disorder and the fear of crime among local people and engage local communities in the development of crime solutions for their own neighbourhoods. Ensure crime reduction initiatives are sustainable and shape new physical developments within the borough.
 - NI017 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour
 - Providing Homes for the Future;

- Provide sufficient housing to ensure that all residents of the Borough have access to a suitable and affordable home in a range of sustainable locations, tenures and house types. This housing should comprise of high quality, locally distinctive, homes to meet the needs of the local community.
 - NI156 Number of Households living in temporary accommodation.
 - NI 152 Working age people on out of work benefits.
4. Maintaining a Clean & Sustainable Environment ;
 - Achieve the sustainable management of land, soil, air and water, including the emission of greenhouse gases and the management of the borough's natural and cultural heritage. Supporting sustainable development that allows for the recreational use and enjoyment of the Borough's towns, villages, and countryside will be a key consideration. To create a more attractive environment that is safe, clean and tidy as well as being a more healthy and diverse natural environment.
 - NI192 Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling, and composting.
 - NI 194i Emissions of NOx.
 - NI 188 Planning to adapt to Climate Change
 5. Improving Health & Wellbeing;
 - To improve the health, well-being and social care of local people, reduce inequalities and support and encourage people at all stages in their life to enjoy the best possible health. We want to stimulate participation in cultural pursuits by promoting creativity and extending opportunities for people to experience high quality recreational and leisure activities.
 - NI137 Healthy life expectancy at 65
 6. Raising Educational Achievement;
 - To ensure the best opportunities exist in education, learning and training; improving school and college performance; and raising aspirations and standards of achievement for all age groups.
 - NI091 Participation of 17 year olds in education and training.
 - NI165 Proportion aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 4.
 7. Promoting Inclusive Communities;
 - To promote equality, renew disadvantaged neighbourhoods, protect the vulnerable and ensure equal access for all members of the community to services and opportunities.
 - NI002 % of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood
 - NI001 % of people who believe people from different background get on well together.
 8. Develop an effective transport system

- To produce a safe and effective transport system that balances the needs of all users and supports the regeneration of the Borough. Promote the use of public transport and the reduce congestion and pollution on the Borough's roads.
- NI176 Working age people with access to employment by public transport (and other specified modes).

Indicators and Review:

151 The use of the SCS themes, and NI's are an interim measure and may be subject to change in future years. Many indicators are not collected locally through the NI performance system. However, their worth as context may be reconsidered in future years.

Appendix 2 - Saved and Deleted Policies

- 152** The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act September 2004 automatically extended the lifespan of all existing Local, Unitary and Structure Plans by three years from its enactment to 27th September 2007.
- 153** In August 2006, the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) published a Protocol for Councils to follow should they wish to extend the life of their adopted local planning policies beyond 27th September 2007. The Protocol explained how requests to save policies in old style plans would be handled and set out how decisions would be made on whether or not to save policies. Only policies that reflected the principles of Local Development Frameworks (LDF) and were consistent with current national policy could qualify for saving.
- 154** In accordance with the Protocol, Basildon Borough Council applied to the Government to save a number of policies of the Adopted Basildon District Local Plan and its Alterations in March 2007. The Secretary of State accordingly issued a Direction to the Council, dated 20th September 2007 extending the life of policies it prescribed. Only the policies listed in the Direction have the status of adopted local planning policies. The saved policies are published on the Council's website.
- 155** Due to the phased nature of the LDF, these policies will be replaced over a period of time. In the monitoring period, no changes were made to the policies.

Appendix 3 - Spatial Distribution of Development 2010

- 156** The purpose of this chapter is to initiate the study of areas of the Borough that may need infrastructure development in the future. For example, if a ward has had low levels of permissions and developments in the last few years, there is a good chance that that trend will continue. Therefore, future infrastructure investment may need to be focused on reducing deficits in provision, rather than enlarging provision for future population increases.
- 157** Presented are: planning permissions granted tables - which define of the number of permissions in each ward, for a variety of development types over the last seven years.
- Major residential development is where the number of dwellings to be constructed is 10 or more, or the site area is 0.5 hectares or more.
 - For all other uses, a major development is one where the floorspace to be built is 1000 square metres or more, or where the site area is 1 hectare or more.
- 158** In the development completed table:
- Residential permissions completed (fully or partially) are listed as net dwelling units. As a simplified version of the Residential Land Availability Report (these figures are representative).
 - Industrial completions are listed as square metres completed.
- 159** Cases listed alongside each ward have legal agreements attached. These provide an indicator of the shape of development in future years.

Billericay East

Table 22 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Billericay East	03-04	1	15	0	2	0	5
	04-05	1	17	0	0	0	8
	05-06	0	10	0	2	0	2
	06-07	1	13	0	1	0	8
	07-08	0	16	0	3	0	3
	08-09	0	11	0	3	0	1
	09-10	3	7	0	1	0	1

Table 23 Completions by ward in year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Billericay East	07-08	2	-4	0	0	0	0
	08-09	14	20	0	0	0	0
	09-10	4	23	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	36	55	0	0	0	554

- 09/00121/FULL - Resident development comprising 10 no four/ five/ and six bedroom houses.
- 08/01337/FULL - Alterations and extension to existing flats to create an additional 24 units.
- 09/00895/FULL - Demolition of community hall and erection of 70 bed care home

Billericay West**Table 24 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year**

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Billericay West	03-04	0	5	0	2	0	3
	04-05	0	5	1	5	0	6
	05-06	0	7	0	0	0	0
	06-07	0	6	0	3	0	3
	07-08	0	6	0	1	0	2
	08-09	0	7	0	0	0	1
	09-10	0	3	0	0	0	1

Completions by ward in year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Billericay West	07-08	0	3	0	0	0	0
	08-09	0	4	0	0	0	0
	09-10	0	7	-977	0	0	0
	Outstanding	0	9	0	0	0	0

Burstead**Table 25 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year**

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Burstead	03-04	1	12	0	0	0	1
	04-05	1	11	0	1	0	1
	05-06	0	21	0	1	0	1
	06-07	0	26	0	1	0	2
	07-08	0	15	0	0	0	1
	08-09	0	9	1	0	0	0
	09-10	0	11	0	0	0	0

Table 26 Completions in wards by year.

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Burstead	07-08	0	13	0	916	0	0
	08-09	0	17	0	0	0	0
	09-10	0	18	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	51	15	0	0	0	0

Crouch**Table 27 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year**

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Crouch	03-04	1	13	0	1	0	0
	04-05	2	16	0	0	0	3
	05-06	1	10	0	0	0	1
	06-07	0	11	0	0	0	1
	07-08	0	13	0	0	0	0
	08-09	0	9	0	0	0	1
	09-10	1	14	0	0	0	0

Table 28 Completions in wards by year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Crouch	07-08	0	-9	0	0	0	0
	08-09	0	5	0	0	0	0
	09-10	0	13	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	0	28	0	144	0	0

- 09/00732/FULL - Proposed development of 10 dwellings (Appeal Allowed)
- 09/00165/FULL - Rebuild barn for use as a residential annex.

Fryerns**Table 29 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year**

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Fryerns	03-04	2	0	0	5	0	3
	04-05	0	2	1	5	0	5
	05-06	0	0	3	1	0	6
	06-07	2	2	2	4	0	7
	07-08	1	0	0	4	0	1
	08-09	2	2	2	2	0	1
	09-10	1	1	0	3	1	1

Table 30 Completions in ward by year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Fryerns	07-08	0	1	30922	0	0	0
	08-09	41	0	0	0	0	0
	09-10	14	8	-2558	0	0	0
	Outstanding	878	1	11589	0	3294	0

- 10/00130/FULL - Demolition of existing buildings and erection of 16 houses, and 2 three storey flats containing 12 flats.
- 10/00001/FULL - Demolition of existing building and proposed residential development of 164 dwellings, open space, and new access.

- 09/00708/FULL - Installation of mezzanine floor, two storey warehouse, new enclosed marshalling area, lift and lobby.
- 08/00240/OUT - Demolition of South Essex Gymnastics Centre, and construction of 128 residential units.

Laindon Park

Table 31 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Laindon Park	03-04	1	4	1	1	0	1
	04-05	0	3	1	1	0	0
	05-06	0	3	0	2	0	1
	06-07	0	7	0	0	0	0
	07-08	2	5	0	1	0	0
	08-09	3	1	0	1	0	0
	09-10	1	2	0	1	0	0

Table 32 Completions in ward by year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Laindon Park	07-08	0	4	0	541	0	0
	08-09	53	20	0	-219	0	0
	09-10	111	0	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	158	19	0	0	0	0

- 09/00652/FULL - Development of 123 dwellings, access road, car parking.

Langdon Hills**Table 33 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year**

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Langdon Hills	03-04	0	3	0	1	0	0
	04-05	0	13	0	0	0	1
	05-06	0	2	0	0	0	1
	06-07	2	0	0	0	0	0
	07-08	0	7	0	0	0	1
	08-09	0	5	0	1	0	0
	09-10	1	2	0	0	0	2

Table 34 Completions by ward in year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Langdon Hills	07-08	0	-1	0	0	0	0
	08-09	58	4	0	0	0	0
	09-10	0	3	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	0	16	0	0	0	0

- 09/00891/FULL - Erection of 20 houses, road, parking areas (Appeal allowed)

Lee Chapel North**Table 35 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year**

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Lee Chapel North	03-04	1	2	0	0	0	0
	04-05	0	3	0	0	0	0
	05-06	0	4	0	0	0	0
	06-07	5	2	0	0	0	1
	07-08	2	2	0	0	1	0
	08-09	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
	09-10	1	0	0	0	0	0

Table 36 Completions in ward by year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Lee Chapel North	07-08	71	71	0	0	0	0
	08-09	85	3	0	0	0	0
	09-10	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	349	0	0	0	10057	0

- 08/00239/OUT - Demolition of Markhams Chase Leisure Centre and construction of 46 residential units.

Nethermayne**Table 37 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year**

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Nethermayne	03-04	0	2	0	0	0	0
	04-05	1	1	0	0	0	0
	05-06	0	2	0	0	0	1
	06-07	2	4	0	0	0	1
	07-08	0	7	0	0	0	0
	08-09	0	3	0	0	0	0
	09-10	0	2	0	0	0	0

Table 38 Completions in ward by year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Nethermayne	07-08	1	1	0	0	0	0
	08-09	0	2	0	0	0	0
	09-10	94	4	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	392	10	0	0	350	0

Pitsea North West**Table 39 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year**

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Pitsea North West	03-04	1	2	0	2	0	1
	04-05	0	1	0	1	0	2
	05-06	0	1	0	0	0	0
	06-07	0	1	1	0	0	0
	07-08	0	3	1	0	0	0
	08-09	0	3	3	1	0	0
	09-10	0	5	0	3	0	2

Table 40 Completions by ward in year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Pitsea North West	07-08	1	1	0	0	0	0
	08-09	14	0	1139	0	0	0
	09-10	0	4	1518	0	0	0
	Outstanding	0	11	4838	0	0	0

Pitsea South East**Table 41 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year**

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Pitsea South East	03-04	1	2	0	0	0	0
	04-05	1	1	0	0	0	0
	05-06	1	4	0	0	0	4
	06-07	0	8	0	0	1	4
	07-08	0	5	0	0	0	0
	08-09	0	1	0	1	0	1

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
	09-10	0	1	0	0	0	0

Table 42 Completions by ward in year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Pitsea South East	07-08	14	14	0	0	3817	0
	08-09	4	4	0	0	0	276
	09-10	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	38	14	0	0	1224	0

St Martin's**Table 43 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year**

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
St. Martin's	03-04	0	0	0	0	0	6
	04-05	1	1	0	0	1	6
	05-06	1	1	0	0	1	2
	06-07	1	0	0	0	0	8
	07-08	0	0	0	0	0	2
	08-09	1	0	0	1	0	0
	09-10	0	0	0	0	2	2

Table 44 Completions by Ward in Year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
St. Martin's	07-08	121	121	0	0	0	500
	08-09	0	0	0	0	0	0
	09-10	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	99	0	0	0	0	0

- 09/00769/FULL - Erection of four story block containing 70 flats, with commercial units on ground floor.
- 09/00196/FULL - Demolish cinema and replace with 125 bed hotel.

Vange**Table 45 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year**

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Vange	03-04	0	0	0	0	0	0
	04-05	0	0	0	0	0	0
	05-06	0	2	0	0	0	0
	06-07	4	21	0	0	0	0
	07-08	0	7	0	0	0	0
	08-09	0	3	0	0	0	0
	09-10	0	1	0	0	0	0

Table 46 Completions by ward in year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Vange	07-08	10	10	0	0	0	0
	08-09	34	26	0	0	0	0
	09-10	20	33	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	0	23	0	0	0	0

- 09/01029/FULL - Conversion, extension, and alteration of existing buildings to provide 16 new flats for persons with learning difficulties (Refused, but undergoing appeal).

Wickford Castledon**Table 47 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year**

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Wickford Castledon	03-04	0	3	0	1	1	3
	04-05	0	9	0	0	0	1
	05-06	0	3	0	2	0	2
	06-07	0	6	0	1	0	6
	07-08	3	3	0	0	0	4

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
	08-09	0	0	0	2	1	0
	09-10	0	7	0	0	0	1

Table 48 Completions by ward in year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Wickford Castledon	07-08	-3	-3	0	0	0	0
	08-09	24	5	0	0	0	0
	09-10	60	5	0	0	-130	0
	Outstanding	88	10	0	0	0	0

Wickford North**Table 49 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year**

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Wickford North	03-04	1	6	0	0	0	2
	04-05	0	12	0	3	0	2
	05-06	5	9	0	7	0	2
	06-07	2	8	0	4	0	1
	07-08	1	6	0	3	0	0
	08-09	2	7	1	2	0	0
	09-10	0	4	0	0	0	0

Table 50 Completions by ward in year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Wickford North	07-08	69	69	0	0	0	0
	08-09	0	9	0	0	0	0
	09-10	52	13	0	0	-300	0
	Outstanding	417	27	0	0	1450	0

Wickford Park**Table 51 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year**

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Wickford Park	03-04	3	1	0	0	0	0
	04-05	0	3	0	0	0	1
	05-06	1	5	0	0	0	1
	06-07	0	3	0	0	0	0
	07-08	0	2	0	0	0	0
	08-09	0	1	0	2	0	0
	09-10	0	3	0	0	0	0

Table 52 Completions by ward in year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Wickford Park	07-08	24	24	0	0	0	0
	08-09	3	1	0	0	0	0
	09-10	8	1	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	314	3	0	0	0	0

Appendix 4 - Access to services

160 Essex County Council undertakes additional monitoring and spatial analysis, to assess accessibility with regards the number of completed dwellings in the year and whether they are within 30 minutes passenger transport time of a number of key services. The results of the study are important in terms of infrastructure and development of residential property through the monitoring year. The uniformity and high % of results indicate that the development during 2009-2010 were well placed, and supported by easy access public transport routes. This is a strong indicator of sustainable planning practise.

Table 53 Primary Schools within 30 minutes Public Transport Time

Net builds in year	469
Net builds within 30 mins Public Transport Time (PTT) of a Primary School	467
% of completions within 30 mins PPT of a Primary School	99.57%

Table 54 Secondary Schools within 30 minutes Public Transport Time

Net builds in year	469
Net builds within 30 mins PTT of a Secondary School	467
% of completions within 30 mins PPT of a Secondary School	99.57%

Table 55 Post 16 Education Bodies within 30 minutes Public Transport Time

Net builds in year	469
Net builds within 30 mins PTT of Post 16 Education Bodies	467
% of completions within 30 mins PPT of Post 16 Education Bodies	99.57%

Table 56 Major Retail Centres within 30 minutes Public Transport Time

Net builds in year	469
Net builds within 30 mins PTT of a Major Retail Centre	467
% of completions within 30 mins PPT of a Major Retail Centre	99.57%

Table 57 Hospitals within 30 minutes Public Transport Time

Net builds in year	469
Net builds within 30 mins PTT of a Hospital	467
% of completions within 30 mins PPT of a Hospital	99.57%

Table 58 Employment Centres (500+) within 30 minutes Public Transport Time

Net builds in year	469
Net builds within 30 mins PTT of a GP	467
% of completions within 30 mins PPT of a GP	99.57%

Table 59 Dwelling completions (net)

Net builds in year	469
Net builds within 30 mins PTT of an Employment Centre (500+)	467
% of completions within 30 mins PPT of an Employment Centre (500+)	99.57%

- 161** This work has been undertaken jointly with ECC Passenger Transport team using ACCESSION. Passenger Transport Time includes travel by walking, cycling and bus.
- 162** Please note that the 'Employment Area' data set is out of date (at least 3-4 years), so may need to be treated with caution. The other key service data has been updated since 2009/10.

Appendix 5 - Housing Trajectory

Housing Trajectory 5-15 years

Introduction

- 163** Local Planning Authorities are required to prepare an annual housing trajectory. The main purpose of this is to provide a progress report on past performance on housing supply and to anticipate future build rates, to demonstrate that a ready supply of housing land is available for development.
- 164** Trajectories have been prepared for 2010, and it is a requirement to present the summary in the Annual Monitoring Report to support and inform the future development of LDF documents. The full trajectory will be available in a separate document (due to be published in 2011).
- 165** The trajectory is shown over 2 periods: the 5 year trajectory shows whether there is a sufficient supply of housing land to meet the 5 year housing target. The 15 year trajectory shows the estimated long term housing delivery rate.

LAA - Local Area Agreements.

- 166** The regional housing targets were revoked by the Secretary of State on 6th July 2010, a decision which has been successfully challenged in the Courts. However, the Government still intends to abolish Regional Strategies and the housing targets in them. The Secretary of State has advised local authorities to take this into account in their decisions. Previously DCLG had advised local authorities to determine their own local housing targets. The Council is using the LAA housing targets as an interim measure of performance, until locally determined housing targets have been agreed.
- 167** In February 2010, the Essex Partnership (a coalition of several Local Authorities and Essex County Council) presented anticipated out-turns of housing delivery over a three year period. These figures were agreed with GO-East who had produced the final Regional Spatial Strategy with its housing targets). The total for the second year was exceeded, so that in 2010/11 the remainder of the 3 year requirement dropped to 76 units.

Table 60 2008/09-2010/11 Delivery Out-turn and anticipated return - LAA NI154 review

Key Area of Change and Development (KCD)	Data for 2008/2009	Anticipated out turn delivery for 2009/10	Anticipated out turn delivery for 2010/11	3 year total
LAA Year	1	2	3	
Basildon	478	310 ⁽¹⁾	234	1,022
Chelmsford	638	400	350	1,388
Colchester	1,041	800	650	2,491
Harlow	241	200	200	641
Total	2,398	1,710	1,434	5,542

Source: Essex Local Area Agreement 2008-2011, (April 2010 Refresh) pg 20, <http://www.essexpartnershipportal.org>

1 actual = 468 net units

168 As a result of discussions, the Essex Partnership also provided a proposed trajectory to replace the RSS housing targets.

Table 61 Essex Partnership Proposed Trajectory.

KCD	2008/9 to 2010/11	2011/12 to 2016/17	2017/18 to 2026/27	Total
Years	1 - 3	4 - 9	10 - 19	
Basildon	1,022	2,348	1,881 ⁽²⁾	5,251
Chelmsford	1,388	6,499	6,725	14,612
Colchester	2,491	4,676	6,452	13,619
Harlow	641	3,284	2,650	6,575
Total	5,542	16,807	17,708	40,057

Source: Essex Partnership - NI 154 Evidence Target Review, (Key Centres for Development – Basildon, Chelmsford, Colchester and Harlow) submission to Go-East February 2010.

169 These figures for Basildon are the base point for a new proposed interim local housing targets, in view of the Government's proposals. Although with the house building rate averaged out over the period 2011/12 to 2025/26 - to reflect current economic circumstances, particularly for the development industry and given levels of mortgage lending.

170 The Basildon Borough Council local interim housing target intended for 2011/12 onwards, comprise: the averaged annual L:AA target of 282 units per annum; plus housing needed to achieve the regeneration of areas identified by Basildon Borough Council; and other priorities it defines. The 282 element of this has been used in the housing trajectory figures which follow.

Table 62 Assessment of position against averaged LAA targets as at 31 March 2010

	LAA Targets 2008/9 - 2025/6	
	Total target net number of dwellings 2008/09 - 2025/2026	5,251
	Housing targets, number of units 2008/9 - 2010/11	1,022
	Less net actual completions 2008/9	478
	Less net actual completions 2009/10	468
A	Remainder to provide in 2010/2011	76
B	Housing targets, number of units 2011/12 - 2025/26	4,229
	Annualised expected delivery figure for 2011/12 - 2025/26 (rounded to nearest whole number)	282 / annum
	Total	
	Total number of units to deliver 2010/11 - 2025/26 (A+B)	4,305

171 The trajectory is required to show past rates of housing completions. These are shown below from 2001/02 to 2009/10.

Table 63 2001/02 to 2009/10 Housing Completions

	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10
Gross Dwelling Completions	-	-	-	297	533	272	382	512	496
Net Dwelling Completions	221	280	114	135	473	183	315	478	468
Accumulated Completions (net)	221	501	615	750	1,223	1,406	1,721	2,199	2,667

172 The background data for the 5 and 15 year Housing Trajectories is available in the Housing Trajectory 2010 (due to be published in 2011).

- All the figures in the trajectory are net, to account for any potential demolitions of residential property as a result of site redevelopment.
- The 5 year trajectory is predominantly made up of sites with planning permission.
- A 2.5% discount rate has been applied to allow for developments not going ahead. The number of planning permission expiries for the past 5 years were calculated. The highest rate of expiries was rounded up to the nearest 0.5% giving an discount rate of 2.5%.
- No allowance for windfall was included in the 5 year trajectory.

Table 64 5-year trajectory 2011-2015

	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	
Year of trajectory	0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Outstanding contribution from Large Sites	260	444	591	272	247	276	2,090
Outstanding contribution from Small Sites	40	107	25	8	-8	0	172
Sites Allocated within the Local Plan	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
Sites identified as Without Planning Permission in 2010	0	0	0	0	20	32	52
Sites identified in NLUD 2009/10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total after % discount	292	542	603	275	255	397	2,364

Table 65 Five Year Land Supply 2011/12 - 2016/17

	Capacity Source	Dwellings (net)
A	Potential net completions on outstanding planning permissions (between 2011-2016)	2,114
B	Discount rate for non-completion (2.5%)	42
C	Potential net capacity on outstanding planning permissions (A-B)	2,072
D	Five year requirement (282 x 5)	1,410
E	% of Five year requirement - (C/D x100)	146.9%

173 The 15 year housing trajectory includes sites that are likely to be developed in the longer term, such as Local Plan site allocations and sites included in the national Land Use Database (NLUD).

Table 66 15 year trajectory 2011/12 - 2025/26

	Phase 1 - five year					Phase 2 - ten years					Phase 3 - fifteen years					Total	
	11-12	12-13	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		
Year of trajectory	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	-	
Outstanding contribution from Large Sites	444	591	272	247	276	227	30	10	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,374
Outstanding contribution from Small Sites (includes estimated expiry)	107	25	8	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172
Sites Allocated within the Local Plan	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500
Sites identified as Without Planning Permission in 2010	0	0	0	20	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
Outstanding sites identified in NLUD study	0	0	0	0	0	183	183	183	183	183	42	42	42	42	42	42	1,125
Allowance for expiry (discount rate)	-2.5%	-2.5%	-2.5%	-2.5%	-2.5%	-5%	-5%	-5%	-5%	-5%	-10%	-10%	-10%	-10%	-10%	-10%	
Net Trajectory total	542	603	275	255	397	484	297	278	278	180	37	37	37	37	37	37	3,774
LAA averaged trajectory requirements	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	281	281	4,229
Shortfall	+260	+321	-7	-27	+115	+202	+15	-4	-4	-102	-245	-245	-245	-245	-244	-244	-455

174 The following table shows the progress made towards meeting the Basildon Borough component of the LAA housing target from 2008/09 to 2025/26. This shows, that on current estimates, the housing supply is within 5% of the housing target.

Table 67 Progress towards LAA targets, averaged over the whole period

	Actual											Total							
	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	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	
Years left in LAA period	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
LAA annual housing target	478	468	76	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	282	281	5251
Accumulate LAA target	478	788	1022	1304	1586	1868	2150	2432	2714	2996	3278	3560	3842	4124	4406	4688	4970	5251	5251
Net delivery (Accumulate)	478a	946a	1238	1780	2383	2658	2913	3310	3794	4091	4369	4647	4827	4864	4901	4938	4975	5012	5012
Still to deliver	4773a	4305a	4013	3471	2868	2593	2338	1941	1457	1160	882	604	424	387	350	313	276	239	-239
Annualised housing target (3)	280	269	267	247	220	216	212	194	161	145	126	100	84	96	116	156	276	239	

Table note: a = actual;

3 accounting for Housing Trajectory's forecasts

Jargon Buster

Allocation	Land assigned for a particular purpose in the Development Plan, e.g. housing, industry etc.
Basildon	Refers to the area of Basildon New Town (includes Laindon and Pitsea)
Basildon Borough	Refers to the Borough of Basildon (includes Basildon New Town, Billericay and Wickford)
CLG	Government Department for Communities and Local Government. Formerly ODPM.
Development	"The carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, including demolition, or the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land."
Development boundary/ envelope	Shown on a Proposals Map, it is a line around a town or village enclosing the built area and any planned extensions to that settlement. Development beyond the development boundary may be more restricted.
Essex County Council (ECC)	The Local Authority for Essex with joint responsibility for producing the Structure Plan, Waste Local Plan and Minerals Local Plan. It is also the Highways Authority for Basildon Borough.
Greenfield sites	Land that has not been previously developed.
Housing provision	The number of new dwellings that must be provided in the Borough. The most recent Housing Provision requirement stems from the LAA Trajectory as agreed in February 2010.
Infill	Development that takes place between existing uses and buildings within the existing built up area.
Intensification	The process of raising housing densities in urban areas through redevelopment, infill development, conversions or change of an existing land use.
Local Plan	Development Plan for the Borough setting out detailed planning policies, proposals and Proposals Maps for use when determining planning applications and spatially guiding strategic development. Will be replaced by the Local Development Framework.
Local Planning Authority	The local authority responsible for planning matters in its area. Essex County Council and Basildon Borough Council are both Local Planning Authorities for different planning matters in Basildon Borough.
Mixed use	A site that is developed to cater for more than one use, e.g. retail, residential, business, leisure etc.
Outline planning application	Planning application that contains few details beyond the general proposed use of the land. Used to establish the principle of development on a site. Details of the proposal are submitted later as "reserved matters" which must be approved by the Local Planning Authority before development can take place.

<p>Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG)</p> <p>Planning Policy Statements (PPS)</p>	<p>Government guidance on planning policy issues. There are 25 PPGs on different planning topics. PPGs are being replaced by Planning Policy Statements (PPS) under the new planning system.</p>
<p>Sustainable Development</p>	<p>Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK (1999) is based on four broad objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment • Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone • Effective protection of the environment • Prudent use of natural resources
<p>Urban Capacity Study</p>	<p>A survey to identify sources of housing land within existing built up areas.</p>
<p>Urbanisation</p>	<p>To make a rural area more industrialised and urban.</p>

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