

# Basildon Borough Local Development Framework

## Monitoring Report 2011

How we will monitor and review the Local Development Framework

December 2011



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| <b>Planning Monitoring Report 2011</b>                         |           |
| <b>Introduction</b>  | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>Executive Summary</b>                                       | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>The Planning Monitoring Report 2011</b>                     | <b>6</b>  |
| <b>Priorities of Reporting</b>                                 | <b>8</b>  |
| <b>The Area in Context</b>                                     | <b>10</b> |
| <b>Local Development Framework Implementation</b>              | <b>16</b> |
| <b>Introduction</b>  | <b>16</b> |
| <b>The Local Development Scheme</b>                            | <b>21</b> |
| <b>Summary of LDF Project Work</b>                             | <b>22</b> |
| <b>Vibrant Town Centres and Retail</b>                         | <b>27</b> |
| <b>Homes and Estates</b>                                       | <b>29</b> |
| <b>Local Economy and Employment</b>                            | <b>35</b> |
| <b>Sports and Leisure</b>                                      | <b>38</b> |
| <b>Street Scene</b>  | <b>39</b> |
| <b>Sustainability and Green Issues</b>                         | <b>40</b> |
| <b>Community and Culture</b>                                   | <b>42</b> |
| <b>Developing Basildon Borough</b>                             | <b>44</b> |
| <b>Key Service Targets and other indicators.</b>               | <b>45</b> |
| <b>Appendices</b>  |           |
| <b>Appendix 1 - Saved and Deleted Policies</b>                 | <b>48</b> |
| <b>Appendix 2 - Infrastructure - S106 and Legal agreements</b> | <b>49</b> |
| <b>Appendix 3 - Access to services</b>                         | <b>51</b> |
| <b>Appendix 4 - Housing Trajectory</b>                         | <b>54</b> |
| <b>Appendix 5 - Action Tracking</b>                            | <b>59</b> |
| <b>Appendix 6 - Datasets used for Context</b>                  | <b>61</b> |
| <b>Jargon Buster</b>   | <b>68</b> |

## Introduction

### Executive Summary

#### Purpose of the Planning Monitoring Report 2011

- 1 The Basildon Borough Council Planning Monitoring Report is to be submitted to Government in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and its associated Regulations in light of the following events:
  - Issues over the revocation of Regional Planning Bodies and work elements associated to them;
  - Changes within Planning policy, especially the groundwork set in place for the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF);
  - The removal of Core Indicators from the National Indicator set;
  - The revocation of technical guidance for the development of Annual Monitoring Reports by Bob Neill on the 31st March 2011; and
  - Guidance published by the Planning Advisory Service in light of the revocation of technical guidance, and the formal removal of Core Indicators.
- 2 This has resulted in an awareness that local authorities are expected to produce the monitoring reports and associated statistics to 'best fit' their needs / enable their functions. In essence, the changes above have enabled a greater focus on local issues and local delivery - and is a step towards localised LDF monitoring.
- 3 As a result of these changes this document has made substantial changes in its presentation, but at its core remains a successor to the previous Annual Monitoring Reports and covers similar levels of content. The document will continue the Council's LDS and the authority's objectives as outlined by the overarching Corporate and Communities plans, and other documents until further changes to procedures, at the National Level, are implemented.

#### Monitoring Period

- 4 The report studies the Local Planning Authority, its workload, and how it relates to Planning Priorities for the Borough. It specifically relates to the monitoring period of the 1st April 2010 to the 31st March 2011, and as such provides a picture as at April 2011.

#### Overall Priorities of the Planning Monitoring Report 2011

- 5 During the monitoring period, there was no approved Core Strategy in which to derive themes and priorities from. As a result of this, the report has adopted the Corporate Strategic Improvement Plan (CSIP) 2010-2013 as a guide to priorities. Where local needs are required in more detail - these have been derived from the Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) 2007-2030 (Both the SCS and CSIP are currently under going review and indicators used within this document represent the most up to date and appropriate at time of writing).
- 6 Once a Core Strategy and its affiliated Development Plan Documents are approved and in place, the necessary steps to amend the monitoring report to consider the policies and priorities outlined therein will be undertaken.
- 7 The document is set out as defined below:
  1. An introduction to the report, its policy background, and the priorities used;
  2. Contextual information - which defines the context for the Monitoring Report including key characteristics of the Borough, key issues, challenges and opportunities relating to development in Basildon Borough;

3. The Local Development Framework and its implementation, specifically focusing on an assessment of implementation to date of the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS) and the work prepared to deliver the LDF;
4. A chapter by chapter review of priorities and associated indicators.

### **Key findings of the Planning Monitoring Report 2011**

- 8 The key findings of the Planning Monitoring Report 2011 are:
  - Progression of the Local Development Framework was reviewed in early 2011 acknowledging and considering the delays, and in some cases, missed milestones of the underlying project work. Steps can now be taken to try and rectify this through a reviewed project plan and LDS which can be written to reflect the new, and re-prioritised, time scales;
  - Drafting of the Preferred Options stage of the Core Strategy was further progressed from January 2011 and will define themes, objectives, and key issues for future monitoring reports;
  - The current Local Development Scheme is now outdated and does not reflect the reviewed timetable of the LDF. This needs immediate action to deliver a revised scheme. Without an effective LDS in place, stakeholders cannot assess the delivery of the Local Development Framework;
  - As with the majority of the Country, the Council's residential build rate has been unable to match the continued population increases identified within population estimates <sup>(1)</sup>. Housing delivery over 2010-2011 has continued to be effected by the recession, with a number of smaller builds expiring on their permissions. The positive news over the same period is that many more large scale permissions have been granted, boosting the potential housing delivery for the future;
  - Despite the likely revocation of the document, the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) continues to provide a baseline for consideration in housing trajectories. When using this baseline, however, the Council does not currently hold a sufficient 5 year housing requirement. A new baseline is needed, in line with the Councils emerging Core Strategy and associated documents, in order to better reflect the local position;
  - Retail development, locally and nationally, continues to suffer as a result of the credit crunch with only two developments being completed for this monitoring year. The Council will wish to investigate this further through a study into turnover and focus of retail in the form of a wider scoped retail study;

1 It should be noted that the population estimates provided by the Office of National Statistics (ONS) show a steady and consistent growth pattern for the Borough over the last twenty years, which help create current housing pressures. The ONS also predict likely future growth, which when processed by the Department of Communities and Local Government define a probable need for future households. There are issues with both ONS and DCLG figures in that they are linear and do not account for changes in policy at a local level.

- Economic development remains central to the success of the Borough. It is raised as a concern that more monitoring of the position of town centres and industrial estates needs to take place to provide a wider understanding of this issue. One focus, for example, should be the identification of trades present - enabling partners to assess the skill requirements of local employees;
- In the process of developing a sound evidence base, small (yet significant) consultations and engagements took place, laying the groundwork for the larger stakeholder work of the LDF process. These are reported in their affiliated evidence base. Whilst the report cannot cover these in depth, they are now published on the authority's website.

### **Principle Action and Issues highlighted by the Planning Monitoring Report 2011.**

#### **9** The Local Development Scheme (LDS)

- The report highlights the fact that the LDS 2006-2011 has been removed from the authorities website in reflection of its now being out of date;
- The report highlights a vital need for a revised LDS 2011-2014 to communicate the next stages of LDF delivery and provide a structure for future monitoring reviews;
- Clear mechanisms for updating the LDS should be communicated within the document, and it should be communicated via the authority's website accordingly.

#### **10** Housing delivery, and the housing trajectory.

- The report communicates the move from the LAA targets (as used in 2010), to the RSS ones (as used from 2005-2009);
- The report expresses the fact that the RSS targets have always been challenging, and that adoption of RSS targets are a short term measure until the Local Development Framework is able to define a suitable replacement target set.

## The Planning Monitoring Report 2011

- 11 This is the first monitoring report to reflect new changes in legislation direction and guidance that have been published since 2010.
- 12 Whilst it is a successor to the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), it has a number of variations in structure that regular users will need to be aware of and elements may not be directly comparable to previous years.

### Policy Background to the changes in Monitoring Reports:

- 13 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); <sup>(2)</sup>
- 14 The proposed Localism Bill defines the removal of the requirement for local planning authorities to produce an annual monitoring report for Government, while retaining the overall duty to monitor;
- 15 The Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Bob Neill MP, wrote to authorities on 30th March 2011 announcing withdrawal of guidance on local plan monitoring. <sup>(3)</sup> As a result of this authorities can now choose which targets and indicators to include within the report as long as they are in line with relevant UK and EU legislation;
- 16 The purpose of such monitoring is to share the performance and achievements of the planning service with the local community and stakeholder groups.

### Monitoring Report Objectives

- 17 Basildon Borough Council is working towards the LDF plan making system, which is designed to be a continuous process.
- 18 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) regularly prepares, adopts and reviews Local Development Documents (LDDs), to take account of changing national and local circumstances.
- 19 All of the above is open to be assessed by the Monitoring Report, 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 Local Development Documents (LDDs) are being achieved.
  - Determine whether any additional LDDs or policies need to be prepared and why.
  - Determine whether any LDDs or associated policies need revising or withdrawing.
  - Determine what policies impact on the LDDs.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/section/35>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/1876440.pdf>

- Prepare a housing trajectory, forecasting future housing supply against strategic housing requirements.
- Provide comparable information on a selection of indicators monitoring issues relating to planning activities, including Development Control and Planning Policy.

### **The Monitoring Period**

- 20** The Report assesses the monitoring period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011. Changes or events occurring between 31st March 2011 and mid December 2011 will not be covered within this document, unless they are highly significant or change the approach to monitoring in a significant way.

### **Local Development Scheme (LDS)**

- 21** This report highlights the progress the Borough Council has made in producing the Local Development Framework during the period April 1st 2010 and March 31st 2011.
- 22** In the period of study, discussions on a revised LDS were not concluded. As such, the process used to review development of LDD's will follow the project based review presented in the AMR 2010.

### **Policy Review**

- 23** Documents which have been adopted within the LDF should 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.
- 24** At this point of time, there is little to review. Documents produced during the period have been evidential rather than policy based.

### **Housing Trajectory**

- 25** 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 previous monitoring reports.
- 26** The housing trajectory remains as one of the few critical issues which authorities cannot ignore, and must publish details on a yearly basis as to the amount of permissions/ potential housing available.
- 27** The report reviews performance against the targets set by the RSS (for the 2001-2021 period). This has resulted in an expected shortfall of delivery to those targets, and something to be addressed as part of the LDF Core Strategy.

### **Indicators**

- 28** In response to a good practice review of previous AMRs, the report has attempted to utilise local publications (such as the Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS)) to provide a framework of local documents to provide a structure for future monitoring, enabling it to be absorbed organisationally into a wider performance framework if it is felt appropriate.
- 29** Following Planning Advisory Service advice (Monitoring that matters: towards a better AMR) - there has been an attempt to make the Planning MR more useful for the authority in light of this, with identification of priorities, and inclusion of associated indicators.

## Priorities of Reporting

### Priorities

- 30** At the time of development of this report, the Planning Advisory Service (PAS) produced guidelines supporting the future development of annual monitoring. This has, in part, changed the priorities this year.
- 31** PAS guidance highlights specific needs - such as working the thematic issues. At 2011, the LDF had not progressed sufficiently enough to report thematic issues derived from consultation, or isolate specific monitoring needs. As a result of this, the report has had to turn to another source of strategic guidance.
- 32** The Sustainable Communities Strategy was undergoing review, and whilst issues raised in previous SCS documents are unlikely to change it was felt a more secure structure was required.
- 33** The authority has a Strategic Improvement Plan (SIP 2010-13) - which defines the overarching needs of the Borough and how the authority will achieve these. <sup>(4)</sup>
- 34** The SIP 2010-13 highlights the Council's priorities, all of which hold relevance to Planning matters:
- Regeneration;
  - Environment;
  - Community.
- 35** It must be noted that these will be subject to a fundamental review during 2011/12.
- 36** These then define the following as Strategic Improvement Objectives, all of which hold relevance to Planning matters to a greater or lesser extent:
- Build and maintain vibrant town centres;
  - Renew estates and achieve Decent Homes;
  - Support and grow the local economy;
  - Improve sports and leisure infrastructure;
  - Improve street scene;
  - Promote green issues;
  - Empower Communities;
  - Improve and maintain the profile of the Borough.
- 37** For Planning Services - there are also clear Key Service Targets, which directly relate to performance monitoring of the Development Control aspect of the Local Planning Authority.
- We will aim to determine 60% of major applications within 13 weeks.
  - We will aim to determine 85% of minor applications within 8 weeks.
  - We will aim to determine 90% of other applications within 8 weeks
  - We will aim to minimise the number of appeals upheld to less than 20%.
- 38** It was clear that the priorities and the majority of objectives would hold real resonance with any approach taken by the LDF in the future, and these have been used as a guide to the priorities used in the 2011 Planning Monitoring Report.

### Planning Advisory Service Guidance

- 39** PAS advises that critical to the production of effective Monitoring Reports was the focus on local priorities and the following questions:

4 Whilst there are discussions in updating the SIP at time of writing (late 2011), the plan was in place during the monitoring period, and should be used.



- What is happening on the ground?;
- What value is the planning service adding?;
- How is the service contributing to strategic objectives?;
- How is the planning service engaging with the community on the objectives?

**40** This has resulted in some minor changes from the approach presented in previous years. Performance indicators may have been dropped, or changed in their output. Chapters have been completely removed to meet the focus on local priorities.

#### **The Future, what will define our priorities in 2012 and later?**

- 41** Once the Core Strategy and it's associated content is published, the above approach will change to meet the following needs:
- Is there a Planning/ Local Development interpretation of the above Priorities, Objectives, and Targets that neatly ties to overarching Corporate and Community ones?
  - Are there specific elements of the DPD's which need regular monitoring, are they not currently accounted for in the Planning Monitoring Report?
  - Aim to make the monitoring document become more responsive to changes in need.

## The Area in Context

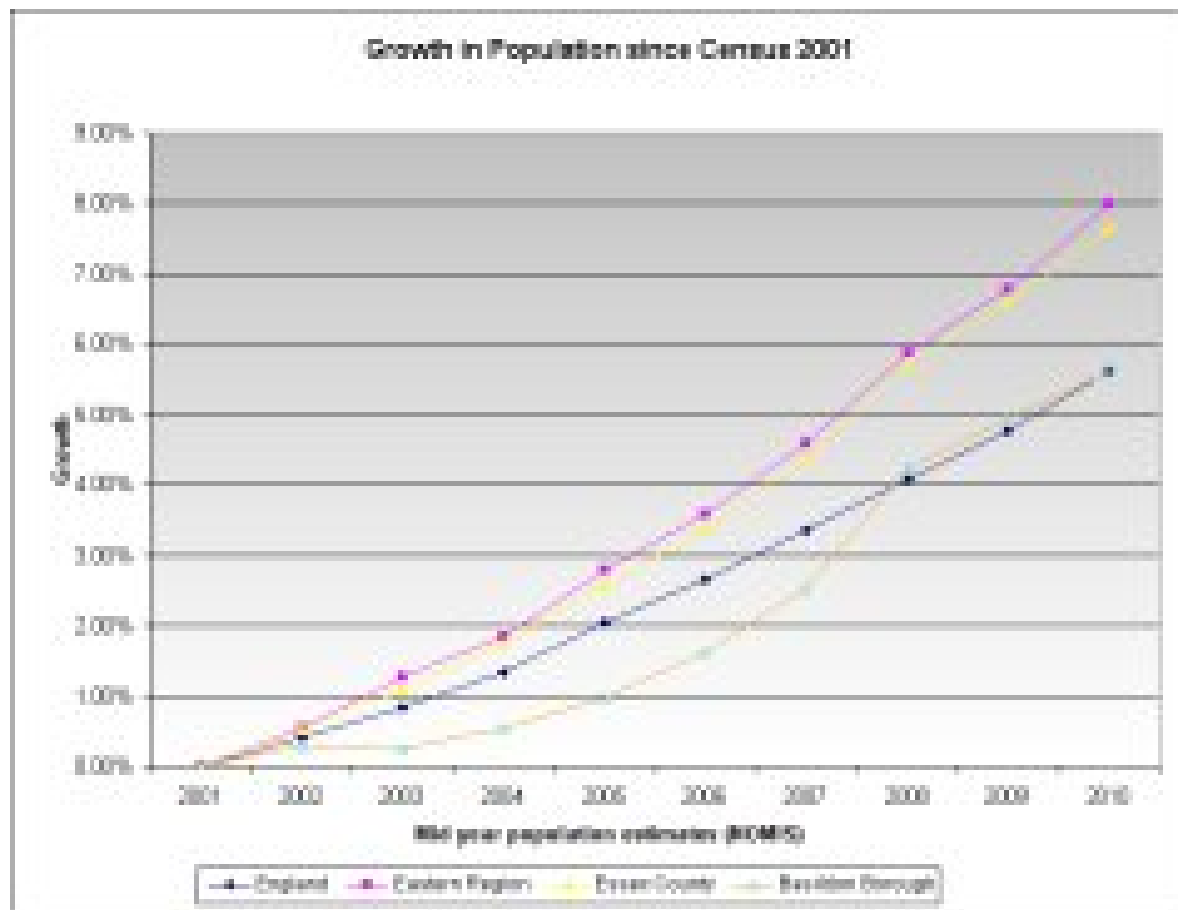
- 42** Contextual evidence is an important way in which users of this document can see the relationships of policy development, indicators used, and local need. This chapter outlines an indication of the spatial and demographic elements which the Report covers.

### Location

- 43** Basildon Borough is situated in South East Essex.
- 44** The areas relative proximity to both the M25 and London provides opportunities for commuting and business which have been capitalised on over many years.

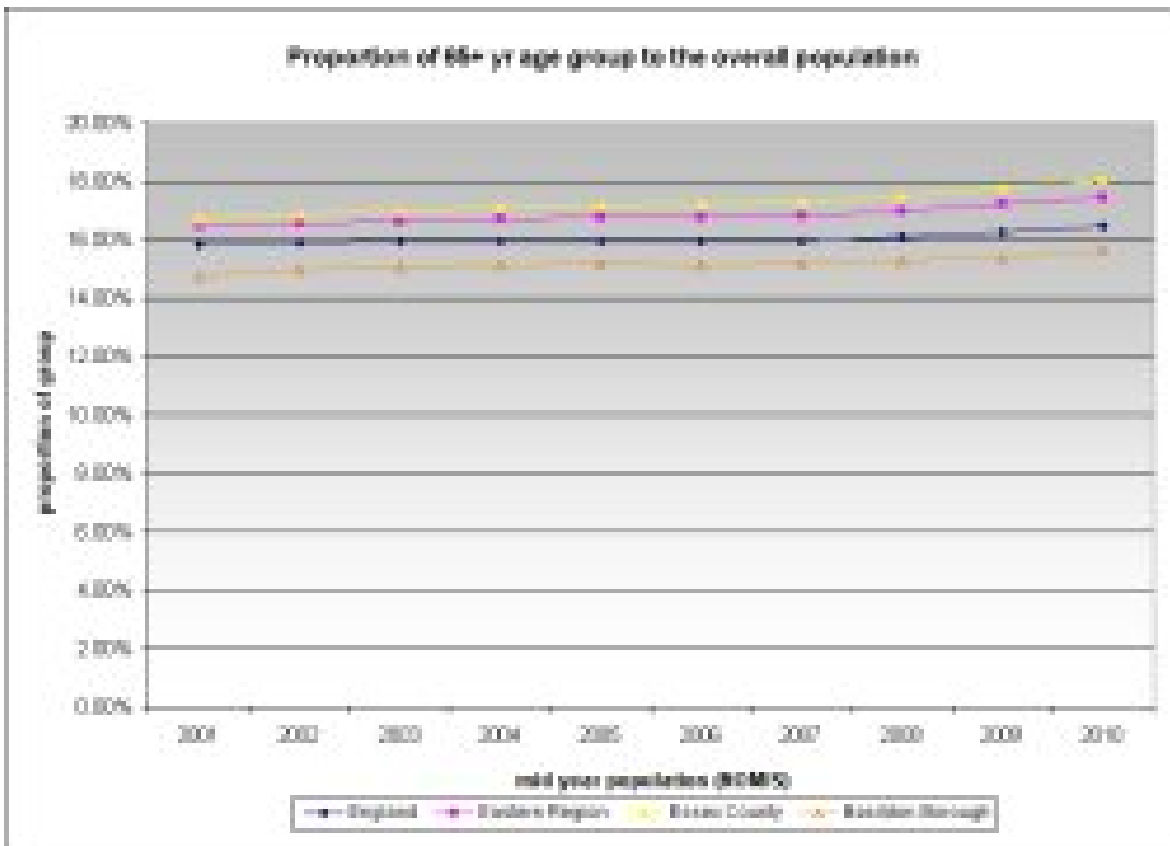
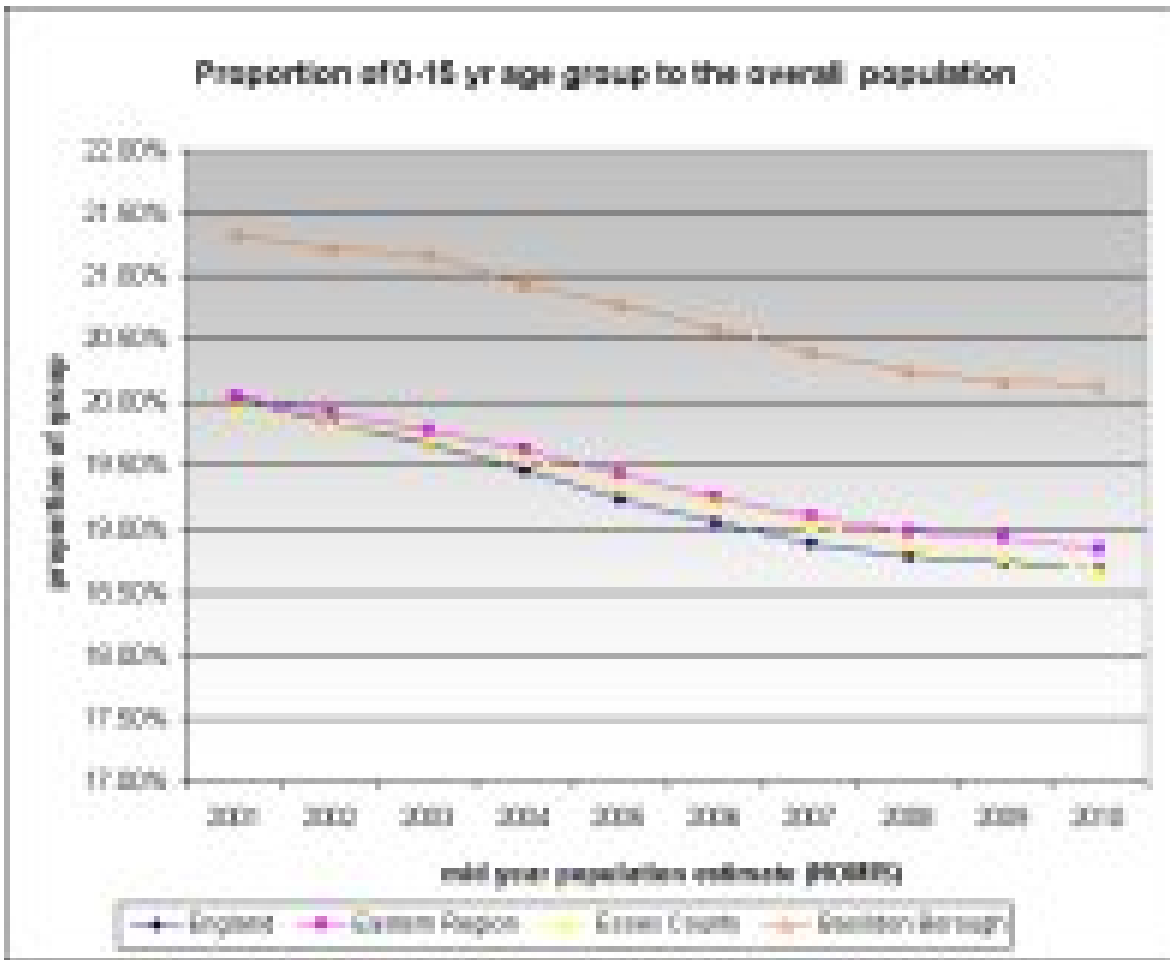
### Population <sup>(5)</sup>.

- 45** According to 2001-2010 mid-year population estimates, Basildon Borough has had subdued population growth in comparison to England, Eastern Region and Essex County - this presented in the following chart.

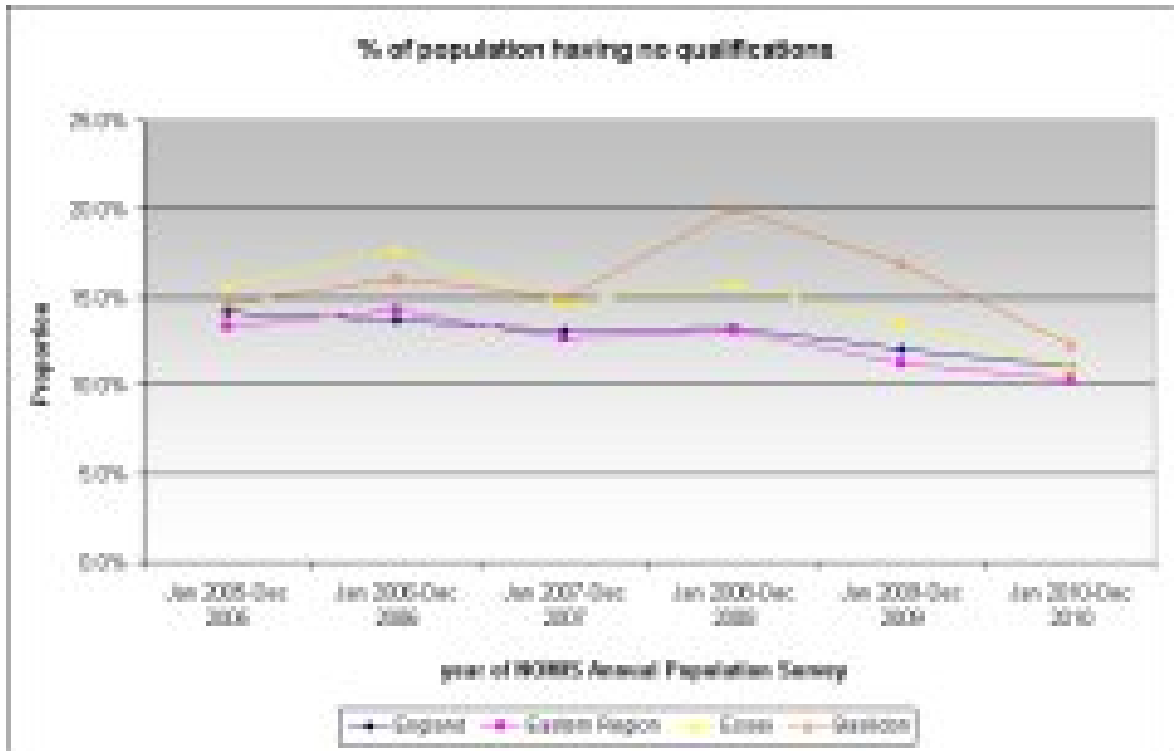


- 46** In terms of population dynamics - the percentage levels of population from NOMIS mid-year population estimates shows that there are proportionally more 0-15 year olds in Basildon Borough than individuals aged 65+. The proportions, however, do show a steadily ageing population (in line with the rest of the country).

5 (derived from NOMIS mid year population and Annual Population Survey)



- 47** It is also clear from the Annual Population Surveys ran by NOMIS that there are a higher rate of people without any NVQ (or equivalent) qualifications within Basildon Borough than there are Regionally or Nationally. In addition, there are substantially fewer NVQ4+ or higher qualified residents of the Borough.



### Households <sup>(6)</sup>

- 48** An average priced 2 bed property costs £139,500, or £149 per week with a standard mortgage. This compares with open market rental (£167), Homebuy at 40% (£106), Intermediate Rent (£134) and renting from a Housing Association (£88).
- 49** In 2011 (YTD) there were 650 property sales in Basildon Borough. This equates to 0.9% of the private housing stock turning over, compared to a regional average of 1.1%.
- Flats: £100k to £125k
  - Terraced houses: £125k to £150k
  - Semi-detached houses: £150k to £175k
  - Detached houses: £225k to £250k
- 50** The resale market shows that properties are currently taking 10.2 weeks to sell, compared with 8.6 weeks 12 months ago. Properties achieve on average 95% of their asking price, compared to 96% 12 months ago.
- 51** 34% of first-time buyer households, and 34% of owner occupiers are priced out of the market for flats.
- 52** 16% of the population are 20-39 year olds, a difference of 1% compared to the region. It is this group that forms the majority of demand for shared ownership. 4% of the population are in private rented accommodation, a difference from the regional figure of -3%.

6 From Hometrack data (October 2011)

### Access and Transport

- 53** Development over the last few years within Basildon Borough has been largely sustainable, with new households largely having less than a 30 min public transport service journey to schools, retail, health services, and employment sites.
- 54** However, with the possibility of additional growth in the Borough, transport infrastructure is being stretched. Future studies will expand our understanding of this issue.

### Economy and Business Development

- 55** In terms of current employment the Borough has work available to a Full-Time to Part-Time work levels similar to that of Great Britain as a whole, however there is a significant focus on the manufacturing and construction industries. People in employment within the Borough are more likely to be Managers, Senior Officials, Administrative, or in Skilled trades. This implies that the local job market is not balanced with working residents.
- Basildon Borough, has slightly better business survival rates than both the Region and Great Britain.
  - Whilst Basildon Borough has higher than Regional average unemployment, the drive to be employed (desiring work/ employment) is higher than Regional or National averages.
  - Household take-home pay is higher (on average) than the pay offered by local employers - this implies that a proportion of residents commute for higher paid jobs outside of the Borough.
- 56** Basildon Borough's unemployment count, whilst similar to Great Britain as a whole, is higher than that of the Region.

### Actions

- 57** The above does not represent the totality of contextual issues for Basildon Borough, these are presented in previous Annual Monitoring Reports, appendices to this report, Context Supplements, and formal reports developed for the Local Development Framework. All of these resources are available from the Basildon Borough website.

## Issues and Challenges to be faced by the developing LDF

- 58** Time and time again, the same issues and challenges are relevant to Basildon Borough. These issues will have to be accounted for as part of Local Development Framework implementation.  
(7)

### Social Exclusion

- Whilst largely affluent, a significant proportion of the population are either dependent on low skilled, low income jobs or are wholly or partly dependent on benefits. This population is largely located in urban estates with poor connections to transport, health, education and other services. This leads to both unsustainable travel patterns for those who have access to a car and isolation for those that do not. This has been coupled to a decline in local services and amenities in these areas leading to further isolation. Employment opportunities close to these estates are limited and often poorly paid.

### Environment/ Transport

- A key challenge is to find suitable opportunities within the Borough's Urban Areas to provide for the level of housing and jobs needed, while keeping impacts on the natural and existing built environment to a minimum.

### Economy

- Compared to adjoining boroughs, the population of Basildon has a poor skill profile. Whilst largely prosperous with a thriving financial and IT sector, the recent decline of manufacturing employment has led to a significant proportion of the population being reliant on low skilled, low income jobs. Given this, Basildon has become reliant on workers from outside the urban area, leading to unsustainable forms of commuting.

### Housing

- In the last thirty years the relative population of Basildon has increased to accommodate many people, particularly families, moving to the borough. The recent rise in house prices has helped in the rejuvenation of the housing market in parts of Basildon's inner suburbs but there remains a considerable shortage of attractive urban family housing in the urban area. In addition to this, the rise in house prices has led to the development of an affordability gap meaning that many people cannot afford to purchase housing in any part of Basildon or the surrounding area.

### Crime

- Crime levels have reduced in the Borough over the past 3 years and the severity and frequency of offences varies from ward to ward across the Borough. Despite falling offence numbers the fear of crime has stayed the same or in some cases increased over the corresponding period. Basildon has the 4th highest crime rate in Essex, the majority of offences are property related including car crime and criminal damage. The estimated yearly cost of crime in the District is over £50 million – costs are estimated in terms of insurance administration, victim loss and police and criminal justice costs. The victims of crime are often disadvantaged to begin with, more likely to be young, unemployed or living in areas of high physical disorder.

### Health

- All-cause mortality rates have declined nationally, however, rates in Basildon have increased since 2001. Deaths from cancers have fallen, but the decline has been much greater in men than in women. Infant mortality is below the national average, however

7 Edited from the Basildon Sustainable Communities Strategy 2007-2030 and this may result in some disparity with the SCS under review:

stillbirths are increasing and are higher than the national average. Smoking has been shown to be more prevalent in deprived areas and there are high rates of smoking in Basildon, with death rates from lung cancer significantly higher than the national rate. A quarter of the adult population are obese with around a fifth of children being classified as obese by age 10-11 years. Sexually transmitted diseases including Chlamydia, gonorrhoea and HIV are increasing much more rapidly in Basildon than the national average. Basildon has the highest emergency admission rates in all age groups, with substantially higher emergency admissions for coronary heart diseases (CHD), heart failure and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) in older people than surrounding areas. The future of Health services will need to meet the growth and ageing of the local population, targeting areas of high need for improved local prevention and primary care services.

### Education

- For increasing numbers of people, experience of education is no longer confined to compulsory schooling. Early learning and participation in pre-school education is seen as being important for building a foundation for future learning, and most people continue in full-time education beyond school leaving age. Qualifications attained at school are increasingly supplemented by further education and training to equip people with the skills required by a modern labour market.
- 59** The issues raised above will be subject for review by the Local Development Framework, and the challenges are likely to be recurring themes within monitoring over framework period.

## Local Development Framework Implementation

### Introduction

#### The Local Development Framework

- 60** 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 Local Planning Authorities (LPAs). The LDF, together with the Waste and Minerals Development Framework by Essex County Council will form the Development Plan for Basildon Borough.

#### Additional : The National Planning Policy Framework - consultation

- 61** Over the last year the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has been developed and (at time of writing) is being consulted on. The draft of the NPPF is available on the Communities and Local Government Website. <sup>(8)</sup>
- 62** There may be significant implications to the Local Development Framework, following the Framework's consultation which closed in October 2011. It is unlikely that publication of the Framework will take place before this report is completed, and it will have to be reviewed for its effects in the Monitoring Report 2012.

#### What is a Local Development Framework?

- 63** An LDF is 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)

- 64** 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, and will be replaced in the necessary format in due course.

#### Core Strategy Development Plan Document

- 65** 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 sets out the overall development strategy incorporating key strategic policies for future development including the way in which new housing, business and retail requirements will be met in the Borough.

#### Site Allocations Development Plan Document

- 66** The Site Allocations DPD would allocate specific parcels of land for development to meet the requirements set out in the Core Strategy.

#### Other DPDs

- 67** Are provided to support the Core Strategy, to either bolster or extend the policies contained therein. It should be noted however, that the draft consultation draft of the NPPF has suggested a move away from the suite of documents currently supported through the LDF system and

8 <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/1951811.pdf>



favours a 'one document' approach similar to the current local plan. If this proposal continues through the adoption of the NPPF then the Council's approach will, once again, need to be reconsidered and the next monitoring report will take account of this where necessary.

### Proposals Map

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

### Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

- 69** 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.

### Monitoring Report (AMR)

- 70** This 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 at least yearly, and covers the previous monitoring period (April 2010 to March 2011).

### The Development Plan

- 71** Under the 2004 Act, the Development Plan will be made up of the Waste and Minerals Development Framework, and the LDF for the Borough.
- 72** 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 (this document was at preferred options stage in December 2010). This document sets out, for the first time, the Authority's preferred strategy for future mineral development and the sites which may become preferred sites for future extraction looking ahead to the year 2028.
- 73** 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)

- 74** 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.
- 75** 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.
- 76** 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**

- 77** 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)
- Housing Needs Survey (May 2003)
- Housing Needs Survey Update (Market Assessment & Needs Study) (Oct 2004)
- Essex Planning Officers Association 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) (update 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 (Part 1 complete in 2010, Part 2 Expected 2011-12)
- 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.
- Contextual Baseline Documents
- Other research in support of the LDF, ranging from specific studies to general consultations.

## Sustainability Appraisal

- 78** 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).

**79** 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.

**80** SA's are no longer required for SPDs.

#### **Development Plan Saved Policies**

**81** 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 DPD.

#### **Other Material Considerations**

**82** 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

- 83** As an action from the previous years Annual Monitoring Report - the LDS was formally highlighted on the authorities website as out of date <sup>(9)</sup> and whilst a revision was drafted in period, as of 31st March, no formal LDS was approved by the Secretary of State.
- 84** Work continues on a revision to the LDS which will be adopted in due course.

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9 <http://www.basildon.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=2012>

## Summary of LDF Project Work

### Summary of LDF Activity 2010-2011

| Project/ Document/ etc   | Initiated    | Proposed Delivery | Actual Status           | Expected date of refreshment                                  | Status and Actions Required   |
|--|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---|---|
| Core Strategy Preferred Options development                                    | Jan 2011     | August 2011       | Pending                 | Not known   | Steps for development to be built into a working LDS, completion.                 |
| Local Development Scheme   | N/a          | N/a               | Required                | Not known   | LDS required, gap analysis to take place - highlighted as action.                 |
| Development Control Policies   | N/a          | N/a               | Defined in old LDS      | Not known   | Review position, communicate in revised LDS                                       |
| Gypsy and Traveller Site Provision   | N/a          | N/a               | Defined in old LDS      | Not known   | Review position, communicate in revised LDS                                       |
| Site Allocations DPD   | N/a          | N/a               | Defined in old LDS      | Not known   | Review position, communicate in revised LDS                                       |
| Proposals Map DPD  | N/a          | N/a               | Defined in old LDS      | Not known   | Review position, communicate in revised LDS                                       |
| Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Methodology                     | Not recorded | Not recorded      | Published Oct 2009      | None defined  | Consider whether methodology will meet needs of future SHLAA work                 |
| Statement of Community Involvement DPD   | Not recorded | Not recorded      | Published Oct 2009      | 2011-2012   | Changes likely to be required as a result of Corporate consultation policy change |
| PPG-17 Standards and Recommendations Part 1                                    | Not recorded | Not recorded      | Published March 2010    | Is part of a two part study, and is incomplete without Part 2 | Continue part 2.  |
| TGSE Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2010                                  | Not recorded | Not recorded      | Published May 2010      | None defined  | None. Consider review if Boroughs position changes.                               |
| Basildon District Biodiversity and Habitat Service Level Agreement Report 2009 | Not recorded | Not recorded      | Published December 2009 | December 2012, or 2013.                                       | None, although enabling upkeep of report is required.                             |

| Project/ Document/ etc                                       | Initiated     | Proposed Delivery | Actual Status           | Expected date of refreshment   | Status and Actions Required   |
|--|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| Basildon Local Wildlife Sites Register                       | Not recorded  | Not recorded      | Published December 2009 | None defined, although likely to have delivery alongside the Biodiversity and Habitat SLA report | None, although enabling upkeep of SLA is required.  |
| Retail, Leisure, Arts, Culture, Tourism, Hotels Study        | April 2008    | Late 2010         | Published August 2010   | None defined   | None, although review when appropriate.   |
| Conservation Area Appraisals and Reviews                     | Jan 2010      | September 2010    | Behind - 2011-2012      | None defined   | A public consultation was needed to reflect 3 different areas undergoing appraisal.   |
| Employment Capacity Study - update                           | Not initiated | Not initiated     | Not commenced           | None defined   | Review position, initiate if needed   |
| Green Belt Landscape Study                                   | March 2010    | December 2010     | Not commenced           | None defined   | Shifting Council Priorities has resulted in no progress on this project to date.  |
| Habitats Regulation Assessment                               | November 2010 | May 2014          | Not commenced           | None defined   | Shifting Council Priorities has resulted in no progress on this project to date.  |
| Health, Education, Social and Community Infrastructure Study | April 2010    | December 2010     | On hold                 | None defined   | Shifting Council Priorities has resulted in no progress on this project to date.  |
| Managers Attitudes to Basildon                               | March 2010    | December 2010     | Indefinite hold         | None defined   | Shifting Council Priorities has resulted in no progress on this project to date. Review position for 2012, if not required - remove from tracker. |
| Open Spaces Strategy   | March 2010    | June 2011         | Handed over             | None defined   | No longer being carried out by Planning Services. The status of the document will be reviewed in MR 2012  |
| PPG17 Indoor Sports and Recreational Facility Study          | November 2009 | None defined      | Behind 2011-12          | None defined   | Continue assessment   |

| Project/ Document/ etc                             | Initiated      | Proposed Delivery | Actual Status    | Expected date of refreshment | Status and Actions Required  |
|--|----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------------|--|
| PPG17 Open Space Assessment Part 2                 | August 2010    | None defined      | Behind 2011-12   | None defined                 | Whilst community surveys and work have taken place during the monitoring period shifting Council Priorities have resulted in little further progress |
| PPG17 Playing Pitch Strategy Technical Report      | November 2009  | None defined      | Behind 2011-12   | None defined                 | Delays have occurred as a result of shifting priorities and issues with sufficient data. This will be reviewed in MR 2012.                           |
| Renewable, Low Carbon and Sustainable Energy Study | April 2010     | June 2011         | On hold          | None defined                 | Suspended due to Councils shifting priorities on the LDF. To be reviewed in MR 2012.   |
| SA/ SEA  | December 2010  | August 2011       | On hold          | None defined                 | Work was suspended due to Councils shifting priorities on the LDF. To be reviewed in MR 2012.  |
| SHLAA  | October 2009   | None defined      | Behind 2011-2012 | None defined                 | Limited progress made on work due to resource implications. No likely delivery time has been proposed.   |
| South Essex Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Review | September 2009 | March 2011        | Behind 2011-12   | None defined                 | Project remained on schedule until delays were incurred as a result of input from external partners. To be reviewed MR 2012.                         |
| South Essex Water Cycle Study                      | November 2009  | None defined      | On track         | None defined                 | Project went through tendering in May 2010 and maintained expected course, to be reviewed MR 2012.   |
| Townscape and Urban Design Study                   | February 2010  | December 2012     | On hold          | None defined                 | Project suspended indefinitely to concentrate resources on delivering the Council's LDF. To be reviewed MR 2012.                                     |



| Project/ Document/ etc | Initiated | Proposed Delivery | Actual Status  | Expected date of refreshment | Status and Actions Required   |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---|
| Transport Study        | July 2009 | December 2010     | Behind 2011-12 | None defined                 | Unavoidably delayed as a result of key strategic transport improvements built, however engagement and work continues. To be reviewed MR 2012. |

**Review of Summary**

- 85** A substantial amount of work was planned, or initiated during the 2010-2011 monitoring period - with clear thought as to its relevance, importance, and acceptable corporate approaches were used in the commissioning.
- 86** However it is clear that changing priorities at the start of 2011 has resulted in either this work falling behind schedule, or having to be placed on hold (in some cases indefinitely). As such further consideration will be given as to the work programme regarding these issues, and these will be rephased to compensate.

**Actions from LDF Summary review**

- 87** Take into account what projects will be 'required' and building them into any future work programmes. These evidence bases should be kept under review to ensure none are undertaken superfluously and that the needs of the LDF are central to determining which projects are undertaken.
- 88** That a revised LDS be put in place to reflect the need to deliver a sound and legally compliant LDF.

## Vibrant Town Centres and Retail

- 89** There are five town centres in the Borough.
- Basildon;
  - Billericay;
  - Wickford;
  - Laindon; and
  - Pitsea.
- 90** Each Town Centre has its own characteristics, primary and secondary retail frontages. Each town centre also has its own issues, which the LDF will explore to greater detail.
- 91** Town Centres, traditionally, are the focus of shopping and retail within a neighbourhood. They are also the centre of communications and transport hubs. Public buildings/ service bodies, museums, and libraries are typically found in town centres.
- 92** Today, in the UK there is a focus on the redevelopment of town centres and the creation of a greater mix of uses in the centres. Planning policy focus aims to maintain town centres as vibrant successful places, which are accessible to everyone by means other than the private car
- 93** Retail is seen as a principal driver for town centre success, when there is high footfall - the town centre is healthy, where there is little to no footfall, the town centre will decay.

### Issues with Town Centres in Basildon Borough

- 94** Retail monitoring reports of recent years have shown that the recession and general business churn shows a number of patterns depending on which part of the Borough the assessment took place.
- 95** The failure to regenerate the Laindon Town Centre, resulting in permission expiry, was a major issue in 2010-2011.

### Indicators:

#### Floorspace of Town Centre uses

| Description   |              | Town Centres | LA       |
|---|--------------|--------------|----------|
| To show the amount of completed floorspace (gross) for town centre uses within (i) town centre areas and (ii) the local authority area. | A1           | 1290 sqm     | 3084 sqm |
|   | A2           | 0 sqm        | 0 sqm    |
|   | Retail total | 1290 sqm     | 3084 sqm |

- 96** Changes in the Borough in terms of the monitoring period are fairly simple - the rebuilding of the cinema within Basildon Town Centre into a site capable of hosting retail stores, and the installation of a mezzanine floor at the Pippis Hill Argos.
- 97** Sites under development for retail space are:
- CNT site at 10 Station Lane, Pitsea
  - Car Park 3, Southernhay, Basildon.
- 98** Other sites in planning records have not started development during the monitoring period.

**Concerns**

- During development of the monitoring report a study of town centres was taking place - this may provide information to support future reports.
- The retail assessment (normally performed in June-July) was not achieved, and will have to be run during the Winter or Spring of 2011-2012 (where possible). Identification of long term business patterns will have to be part of this report, as well as a rough indication of types of employment and retail vibrancy.
- The expiry of the planning permission for Laindon Town Centre is a disappointment for the Council and potentially our communities. Reviewing the impact of the expiry may provide options for a way forward.

**Action**

- Review other sources of Town Centre monitoring, possibly creating objective led Spatial Town Centre reports (rather than an overarching retail one).
- Assess impact of expiry of the Laindon Town Centre planning permission in above report.

## Homes and Estates

- 99** Basildon Borough, being comprised of three principal towns with rural households sandwiched between them, has a wide and varied selection of housing.
- 100** Following general trends of affluence and deprivation, Billericay has some of the most affluent housing in South Essex, with some small pockets of deprivation. Wickford has a fair range of housing, with the Wick Estate, firmly targeted to commuting families. Basildon, being a New Town, has a range of housing, with several estates already identified for regeneration and improvement.

### Issues with Homes and Estates

- 101** It is clear that housing development has slowed within Basildon Borough, leading to increasing difficulty meeting five year targets.
- 102** It is also clear that the majority of residents are in a position where affordable family housing is required, but a less accessible range of market housing is being delivered.
- 103** The updated Thames Gateway South Essex Strategic Housing Market Assessment Report <sup>(10)</sup> explains the situation in the Borough.
- Basildon is seen as part of a sub-regional housing market - which stretches along the Thames Estuary.
  - Billericay and Wickford fall within the areas of surrounding housing markets.
  - Basildon has a less rounded housing offer than neighbouring authorities.
  - Affordability is a major issue - there is a continued inability of incomes to meet rental or sale prices.
- 104** Whilst these issues and more will be explored through the LDF and its associated DPD's, the monitoring report should aim to review and incorporate the above issues into the evidence base of the LDF and keep track of these matters.

### Indicators

- 105** This section summarises the housing trajectory for this period. Further detail on the Housing Trajectory can be found in the appendices.

### Regional Targets - the period and amount required

|   |                                   |                                     |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1st Phase - planned housing period and provision.       | Planned Housing Period            | 01/04/2001 - 31/03/2021<br>20 years |
|   | Provision required - RSS target   | 10,700 units                        |
| 2nd Phase - rolled forward housing period and provision | Rolled forward Housing Period     | 01/04/2021 - 31/03/2041<br>20 years |
|   | Rolled forward provision required | 10,700 units                        |

**Recent levels of housing delivery**

|                       | Gross | Loss | Net  |
|-----------------------|-------|------|------|
| Pre RSS 1996-97       | 973   | 279  | 694  |
| Pre RSS 1997-98       | 1441  | 717  | 724  |
| Pre RSS 1998-99       | 678   | 170  | 508  |
| Pre RSS 1999-00       | 1012  | 90   | 922  |
| Pre RSS 2000-01       | 100   | 20   | 80   |
| <b>2001-2011</b>      |       |      |      |
| 2001-2002             | -     | -    | 221  |
| 2002-2003             | -     | -    | 280  |
| 2003-2004             | -     | -    | 114  |
| 2004-2005             | 297   | 162  | 135  |
| 2005-2006             | 533   | 60   | 473  |
| 2006-2007             | 272   | 89   | 183  |
| 2007-2008             | 382   | 67   | 315  |
| 2008-2009             | 512   | 34   | 478  |
| 2009-2010             | 496   | 28   | 468  |
| 2010-2011             | 274   | 102  | 172  |
| Totals for RSS period |       |      | 2839 |

**106** The following table shows a summary of the 15 year Housing Trajectory (see Housing Trajectory Appendix for more detail) 2012/13 to 2026/27.

**Simplified Housing Trajectory**

|  | Yr | Monitoring Period | Net no. Dwellings (estimated delivery) | Target (net no. Dwellings remaining for RSS) | Annual delivery target |
|--|----|-------------------|--|--|------------------------|
| Show likely future levels of housing delivery.   | 0  | 2011-2012         | 370                                    | 7491   | 786                    |
| Show how likely levels of future housing are expected to come forward, taking account of previous years performance. | 1  | 2012-2013         | 173                                    | 7318   | 832                    |
|  | 2  | 2013-2014         | 925                                    | 6393   | 915                    |
|  | 3  | 2014-2015         | 862                                    | 5531   | 913                    |
|  | 4  | 2015-2016         | 491                                    | 5040   | 922                    |
|  | 5  | 2016-2017         | 630                                    | 4410   | 1108                   |
|  | 6  | 2017-2018         | 492                                    | 3918   | 1103                   |
|  | 7  | 2018-2019         | 203                                    | 3715   | 1305                   |
|  | 8  | 2019-2020         | 200                                    | 3515   | 1858                   |
|  | 9  | 2020-2021         | 183                                    | 3332   | 3515                   |
|  | 10 | 2021-2022         | 183                                    | [10517]                                      | [553]                  |
|  | 11 | 2022-2023         | 42                                     | [10475]                                      | [582]                  |

|  | Yr | Monitoring Period | Net no. Dwellings (estimated delivery) | Target (net no. Dwellings remaining for RSS) | Annual delivery target |
|--|----|-------------------|--|--|------------------------|
|  | 12 | 2023-2024         | 42                                     | [10433]                                      | [611]                  |
|  | 13 | 2024-2025         | 42                                     | [10391]                                      | [644]                  |
|  | 14 | 2025-2026         | 42                                     | [10349]                                      | [682]                  |
|  | 15 | 2026-2027         | 42                                     | [10307]                                      | [724]                  |

- 107** In essence there are two phases of delivery - the RSS period 2001-2021, where there is probable shortfall of 3332 dwellings. This shortfall is not unexpected.
- 108** There is also a second phase within the Simplified Housing Trajectory where the RSS approach has been continued from 2021-2041 presented in brackets. The continuing trajectory will be based on the RSS figures until it is revoked and replaced with a new one from the adopted Core Strategy.
- 109** In future years, post the publication of the LDF and affiliated DPDs, the dependency on the RSS targets will change as a result of an improved understanding of local need and capacity. This will result in new targets.

**Dwellings built on previously developed land**

|  |               | 2010-11 |
|--|---------------|---------|
| Shows the number of gross new dwellings being built on previously developed land | Gross         | 272     |
|  | On Greenfield | 44      |
|  | PDL           | 230     |
|  | % on PDL      | 85.00%  |

**Gypsy and Traveller Pitches**

|  |                   | 2010-11 |
|--|-------------------|---------|
| Shows the number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches delivered. | Permanent Pitches | -10     |
|  | Transit Pitches   | +0      |
|  | Total             | -10     |

**Gross Affordable Housing Delivery (does not account for affordable purchase)**

|   |                  | 2010-11 |
|---|------------------|---------|
| Shows gross affordable housing delivery | All Gross        | 272     |
|   | Gross Private    | 228     |
|   | Gross Affordable | 44      |
|   | % AFH            | 16.17%  |

- 110** At this point of time, the majority of development is on previously developed land.
- 111** The impact of action on Gypsy and Traveller sites resulted in a net housing loss of 10 units last year, which reduced net housing delivery by a similar amount. This group of the population and their residences do count towards housing and population targets. As such, their needs will have to be accounted for in the LDF.
- 112** Affordable housing is an issue, and whilst the above only represents the amount of housing built as affordable (rather than that purchased and then provided as affordable), the amount is lower than the provision required of Planning development (30%).



### Building for Life (BFL Criteria)

- 113** 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 2010-11, data is not viable. Applications provided with BFL criteria are often marked 'highly' rather than realistically.
- 114** The Council's concerns are that BFL is used by developers as a tick-box exercise, without proper consideration of the impacts that a specific development will bring, and that the decision of quality of development is best made by trained officers within the authorities Development Control department.

### Decent Homes Standard

- 115** In 1997, there were 2.1 million houses owned by local authorities and housing associations that didn't meet the Decent Homes Standard. By the end of 2010, 92% of social housing met the standard of being warm and weatherproof with reasonably modern facilities.
- 116** The 2010 Spending Review settlement made £1.6bn available to local authority landlords - including those with housing stock managed by ALMOs - to help tackle the backlog of homes that are not meeting the Decent Homes Standard. A total of 46 local authority and ALMO landlords will receive backlog funding over the next four years to help refurbish around 150,000 homes.
- 117** The Government also allocated another £510m to fund the existing Large Scale Voluntary Transfer (LSVT) Gap Funding Programme. Twenty-four stock transfer organisations will benefit from this additional gap funding, which will contribute towards the cost of bringing poor value housing transferred from local authorities up to the Decent Homes Standard.

### Allocations made available to improve homes under the Decent Homes Standard

|                          | Allocation (total) | 2011/12      | 2012/13     | 2013/14     | 2014/15     |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Basildon                 | £66,948,617        | £13,448,617  | £16,214,995 | £19,664,003 | £17,621,002 |
| Dwellings to make decent |                    | 1,091 units  | 1,316 units | 1,596 units | 1,429 units |
| Backlog                  |                    | 66,949 units |             |             |             |
| Average cost per unit    |                    | £12,300      |             |             |             |

**Concerns:**

- Review and consider the needs and provision for Gypsy and Traveller sites. Recent events at Basildon Borough will require a thorough review of monitoring processes, and an assessment of whether the information collected meets objectives. Consideration must be given to the contribution made to the housing target by Gypsy and Traveller sites if an accurate picture of the borough's housing stock is to be portrayed accurately.
- An assessment of affordable housing in the borough may benefit the developing LDF. Whilst it is known that the authority's Housing department works in purchasing and providing Council Housing - it is not known whether the processes in place within Planning Policy are providing (annually) the amount of affordable housing expected as permissions are being built out.
- Is there a trend in developing smaller scale developments to specifically avoid developing affordable homes, or are affordable housing derived from the Planning process just not being built out?
- It is important that the necessity of 'affordable housing' is clearly illustrated and provided for in the the LDF and communicated to key decision makers.
- As a result of the economic downturn the Council anticipates a consistent shortfall on overall housing delivery until the LDF is published and identifies land for development over twenty years (and possibly beyond). .

**Actions Identified**

- Improve monitoring of Gypsy and Travellers sites within the annual report, and build the population and residences into the Housing Trajectory. This in turn, will inform the LDF.
- In 2012 - assess the affordable housing policy as it currently stands and highlight approaches for the developing LDF.

## Local Economy and Employment

- 118** Traditionally, Basildon Borough has been seen as a strong driver of manufacturing output. Whilst there is still a strong core of manufacturing output, the employment culture has shifted to service provision and retail which requires a different skill set of employees.
- 119** As outlined in the context, there are concerns that London may represent a skills drain for the Borough. This is an oversimplification, and further work is required to assess what skills sets are needed to drive forward the Borough as a whole, to widen and incentivise the local economy.
- 120** Development of new businesses (B1-B8) within the Borough are likely to be restricted by the current local plan which prefers development within clearly defined industrial areas. Permissions for new B1-8 sites have been few and far between compared to housing development.
- 121** The trend in converting offices into housing has (over the last decade) reduced local capacity, which may impact the development of local businesses. This is particularly true within town centres. Whether this will have impact in the long term has yet to be seen.
- 122** Within industrial estates, a minor trend of converting small industrial units to gyms and sports facilities has begun. This implies that over time, the designated industrial areas of the local plan may become more diverse and less focused towards industrial use. This may result in difficulty if the area returns to a more industrialised use.

### Indicators:

#### Completed floorspace in 2010-2011

| Description   |      | Gross    | Net     |
|---|------|----------|---------|
| Shows the amount and type of completed floorspace (gross and net) | B1a  | 2200 sqm | 0 sqm   |
|   | B1b  | 0 sqm    | 0 sqm   |
|   | B1c  | 0 sqm    | 0 sqm   |
|   | B2   | 0 sqm    | 0 sqm   |
|   | B8   | 0 sqm    | 0 sqm   |
|   | B1-8 | 4163 sqm | -65 sqm |

**Business floor space on previously developed land**

| Description  |      | Gross    | %    |
|--|------|----------|------|
| Shows the amount and type of completed employment floorspace (gross) coming forward on previously developed land (PDL) | B1a  | 2200 sqm | 100% |
|  | B1b  | 0 sqm    | 0    |
|  | B1c  | 0 sqm    | 0    |
|  | B2   | 0 sqm    | 0    |
|  | B8   | 0 sqm    | 0    |
|  | B1-8 | 3743 sqm | 90%  |

**Type of Business floor space pending development**

| Description   |      | Net       |
|---|------|-----------|
| Shows the amount and type of employment land pending. | B1a  | -1241 sqm |
|   | B1b  | 0         |
|   | B1c  | 0         |
|   | B2   | 0         |
|   | B8   | 0         |
|   | B1-8 | 12308 sqm |

## Completed Business and Employment floor space in Town Centres

| Description   |      | Town Centres   | LA             |
|---|------|----------------|----------------|
| Shows the amount of completed floorspace for town centre uses within (i) town centre areas and (ii) the local authority area. | B1a  | 2200 sqm gross | 2200 sqm gross |
|   | B1b  | 0              | 0              |
|   | B1c  | 0              | 0              |
|   | B2   | 0              | 0              |
|   | B8   | 0              | 0              |
|   | B1-8 | 0 sqm gross    | 4163 sqm gross |

### Concerns:

**123** The concerns raised within Business and Employment above are less well defined than those identified within the housing chapter.

- **Concern: The development of B1a generally, and within Town Centres:**
  - There a significant overall loss of Office space within Town Centres as conversions to Housing becomes more prevalent. Current studies held by the authority implies that this is a natural progression based on local need. This needs to be reviewed in 2012, and considered within the LDF.
- **Concern: The development of B1-8:**
  - Are there benefits or risks implied by the incursion of non-industrial uses into the identified Industrial Areas defined by the Local Plan saved policies?
  - Is there a clear need for more diverse or specialised industrial development within Basildon Borough, considering the relatively low levels of growth in recent years <sup>(11)</sup>.

**124** Naturally these are questions which would support the development of a healthy local economy within the Borough, and may be answered through the LDF documents, or through the monitoring report.

**125** These may require working with other local service providers to identify the actual situation on the ground.

### Actions:

- More detailed assessment of the needs of business and employment in light of the developing LDF. This may require investigation of the issues with other local service providers.

11 Trends within previous annual monitoring reports have not shown an expansion of business and employment use to match household development

## Sports and Leisure

- 126** At this point of time, there are no specific planning indicators for Sports and Leisure development within Basildon Borough.
- 127** The regeneration of the Gloucester Park Swimming pool has resulted in the development of The Sporting Village in the middle of Basildon Town. This will also provide facilities for the Olympic games in 2012. Tracking the effective use of the site in a qualitative manner may provide some information to users.
- 128** To a certain extent, this element has been covered by the analysis prepared in the Community and Culture sub chapter, which accounts for development of D1 and D2 uses within the Borough.
- 129** What may be developed in this section in future years depends on the outcomes of the Core Strategy and affiliated DPD's:
- Is there a focus on developing sports facilities within Basildon Borough;
  - Development of new open space dedicated to leisure purposes;
  - Providing Cycle ways and Bridle ways;
  - A focus on development health and lifestyle through planned development;
  - Etc.

### Actions

- 130** It may be that this chapter is best built into Community and Culture in future monitoring reports, as planning policy has a wider scope than isolating sports facilities for review.

## Street Scene

- 131** There are no formally defined indicators which have been defined previously, that specifically review issues related to street scene.
- 132** All planning application are approved with clear awareness of streetscene and neighbouring landscape. It is only when developed permissions breach conditions of approval, or are illegally developed (without planning permission) that the Planning Enforcement team act to resolve issues.
- 133** Between 1st April 2010 to 31st March 2011 Planning Enforcement dealt with 315 complaints about potential breaches of planning policy.

### Enforcement Action by ward, 2010-2011

| Ward               | Cases closed | Cases subject to notice | Cases remaining under consideration |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Billericay East    | 36           | 0                       | 1                                   |
| Billericay West    | 12           | 0                       | 2                                   |
| Burstead           | 28           | 1                       | 2                                   |
| Crouch             | 35           | 0                       | 7                                   |
| Fryerns            | 10           | 0                       | 1                                   |
| Laindon Park       | 18           | 0                       | 1                                   |
| Langdon Hills      | 14           | 0                       | 1                                   |
| Lee Chapel North   | 9            | 0                       | 0                                   |
| Nethermayne        | 11           | 0                       | 3                                   |
| Pitsea North West  | 6            | 0                       | 0                                   |
| Pitsea South East  | 40           | 2                       | 5                                   |
| St Martins         | 10           | 0                       | 0                                   |
| Vange              | 7            | 0                       | 0                                   |
| Wickford Castledon | 9            | 0                       | 4                                   |
| Wickford North     | 20           | 0                       | 2                                   |
| Wickford Park      | 15           | 1                       | 2                                   |
|                    | 280          | 4                       | 31                                  |

### Actions

- 134** Assessing Street Scene in the context of local planning authority decisions on planning applications could be possible, and this should be explored.
- 135** Possibly reviewing areas in a more 'spatial' manner can provide a guide to streetscene by locality.
- 136** The inclusion of planning enforcement data should continue across the monitoring report dependant on the priorities highlighted in future years.

## Sustainability and Green Issues

- 137** The SCS clearly shows that Sustainability and Green Issues are seen by most residents of the borough as being very important (through citizen panel studies).
- 138** However, in 2011, there is significant difficulty in obtaining a strong evidence set to show the local planning authorities impact.

### Indicators

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

### Environment Agency Monitoring of Basildon Borough Council

| Shows 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 | 5 cases were objected to |
|--|--|--------------------------|
|  | (ii) adversely affect water quality  | 1 case was objected to   |

- 140** These are good scores in terms of development. In previous years have have had significantly higher proportions of objections from the Environment Agency.

### Monitoring of Biodiversity Habitats

| Accounts 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 |

- 141** Biodiversity habitat assessments are likely to come forward in 2012-13. Whilst the old AMR used to report changes on an annual basis, it was found that variance was not significant enough to provide adequate comprehension of the Borough wide picture.



## Renewable Energy Installation

| Shows 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 |

- 142** Building Control shows one application 10/00181/BN - Solar Panel to roof of 3 Sporhams, Basildon. With completion at 12th April 2010. As a single residential development this is unlikely to provide any significant power capacity (MW) to the Borough.
- 143** Renewable energy installation is clearly best assessed (at this time) on a case-by-case basis.
- 144** Planning application 10/00870/LDC at Treetops, Great Berry Farm Chase, was approved in the relation of 16 solar panels on one roof slope.

### Actions

- 145** Finding a series of information that can provide a better understanding of sustainability and green issues will be useful for future monitoring reports.
- In future years the authority should consider using the results of SA/SEA studies during the monitoring period, and report topline data from these studies.
  - It is clear that whilst useful over time, the habitat assessment should only be reported when required.
  - Reporting on case by case basis any renewable energy installations seems the only appropriate way forward at this point of time.
  - There may be value in spatially showing (through a map) the applications which were objected to by the Environment Agency.
- 146** The situation regarding the difficulty of obtaining quality information on sustainability and green issues will be review in the MR 2012.

## Community and Culture

- 147** There are currently no specific indicators for Community and Culture.
- 148** Planning Policy does not directly enable development of local Community and Culture. It indirectly enables the opportunity for Community and Culture to develop locally through permitting sound developments which can provide these functions.
- 149** The development of the Core Strategy document will account for these needs through an assessment of community infrastructure and needs of service providers (such as schools, health, and emergency services). These will provide an understanding of what would be required in the Borough if development follows certain patterns.
- 150** For the moment, this section will report on any gains or losses of D1 or D2 sites based on non-residential evidence collected by Essex County Council.
- 151** D1's are non residential institutions -
- for the provision of any medical or health services except the use of premises attached to the residence of the consultant or practitioner,
  - as a crèche, day nursery or day centre,
  - for the provision of education,
  - for the display of works of art (otherwise than for sale or hire),
  - as a museum,
  - as a public library or public reading room,
  - as a public hall or exhibition hall,
  - for, or in connection with, public worship or religious instruction
- 152** D2's are sites of assembly and leisure -
- a cinema,
  - a concert hall,
  - a bingo hall or casino,
  - a dance hall,
  - a swimming bath, skating rink, gymnasium or area for other indoor or outdoor sports or recreations, not involving motorised vehicles or firearms.
- 153** The following table outlines activity in these areas during the monitoring period:

### Gains and losses in D1 and D2 development types.

| Reference | Address   | Description   | Gain in yr sqm | Loss in yr Sqm |
|-----------|---|---|----------------|----------------|
| 07/00361  | Unit 14, Radford Crescent, Billericay               | Change of use from B1-8 to Martial Arts Dojo                      | 277 sqm        | 0 sqm          |
| 10/01251  | 32 Radford Way, Billericay                          | C/U from industrial unit to Gym                                   | 0 sqm          | 0 sqm          |
| 10/01177  | 37 Bowlers Croft, Basildon                          | C/U of Industrial unit to Gym                                     | 0 sqm          | 0 sqm          |
| 08/00290  | 6 Nobel Square, Burnt Mills Industrial Estate       | C/U from B1 to D1 training facility                               | 320 sqm        | 0 sqm          |
| 10/01170/ | 6 Thomasin Road, Basildon                           | C/U from printing company to dance studio                         | 220 sqm        | 0 sqm          |
| 08/00241  | Land at Gloucester Park, Cranes Farm Road, Basildon | Construction and use of a leisure facility D2 with ancillary uses | 19458 sqm      | 0 sqm          |
| 10/00693  | Unit 54 A&B Eastgate Centre, Basildon               | C/U from retail to gym  | 0 sqm          | 0 sqm          |
| 10/00684  | Former Robins Cinema, North Gunnels, Basildon       | C/U from cinema to retail and residential                         | 0 sqm          | 1290 sqm       |

| Reference | Address                     | Description                                     | Gain in yr sqm | Loss in yr Sqm |
|-----------|-----------------------------|---|----------------|----------------|
| 10/00726  | 61 Station Avenue, Wickford | Demolish existing, erect 6 offices and 3 flats. | 0 sqm          | 0 sqm          |
|           |                             |   | 20275 sqm      | 1290 sqm       |

**154** Major developments, such as the Sporting Village at Gloucester Park, far outweighed losses in D1 and D2 development. The former Robins Cinema, whilst listed as D2, had been abandoned for some time.

#### **Actions**

- 155** Of concern is the possible trend of converting industrial sites into gym and sporting facilities. A question that needs to be explored: are these drivers of the economy, or is use of empty industrial sites that no longer serve a purpose creating a loss of potential industrial land? This is an issue which needs to be explored within an Industrial Land survey or similar study.
- 156** In addition, during this period, art facilities may not always come through the planning system. Investigation of recent changes at the Eastgate (where an empty unit has been converted into an art gallery during 2011) will provide an indicator of how effectively the Planning System is at tracking this sort of development.
- 157** The analysis of how art facilities can be tracked will be brought through the work of a retail and town centre study and reviewed in the 2012 report.

## Developing Basildon Borough

- 158** It may be that the Core Strategy, through its strategic role in delivering a shape, form, and purpose to the Borough can identify a series of issues and sub-objectives which are critical to this aim.
- 159** For example, should the monitoring report assess:
- Basildon Borough as a commuter haven? Actions performed to promote this?
  - Basildon Borough as the research and development valley of South Essex? Development synonymous with this?
  - Basildon Borough as transport and logistics hub? with links to the Deep port at Tilbury?
  - Etc.
- 160** By defining the Borough and its expected development, the Monitoring Report can then check whether the growth and empowerment of the Borough is succeeding, in need of corrective action, or in need of revision of aims and objectives.
- 161** Enabling a series of monitorable elements dedicated to checking this issue will provide an overview of the how planning policies shape the Borough in the future and ensure that the Borough is empowered and improved pro-actively alongside any future Planning process.
- 162** This section cannot be developed without making clear reference to a draft or approved Core Strategy and affiliated DPDs.

### Action

- 163** Whilst not a priority in the short term, the development of mechanisms to monitor the overall effects of the LDF process on Basildon Borough should be explored. Perhaps engagement with the Local Strategic Partnership may be able to provide the monitoring elements that can throw more light on these issues.
- 164** One strong contender to measure this issue is an overall annual health check of Vision, Strategic Objectives, and Policies of the Core Strategy. This could be developed through a traffic light analysis - with Red as failing, Yellow as coasting, and Green as progressing (with a grey light as representing unmeasurable).
- 165** The amalgamation of traffic lit quantitative indicators would provide the qualitative indication required here.

## Key Service Targets and other indicators.

### Council Strategic Improvement Plan 2010-2013

**166** The Strategic Improvement Plan isolates the following Key Targets:

- The Council aims to determine 60% of major applications within 13 weeks
- The Council aims to determine 85% of minor and 90% of other applications within 8 weeks.
- The Council aims to minimise the number of appeals upheld to less than 20%.

### Key Targets for Planning

|      | Major Applications | Minor Applications | Other Applications | Appeals Upheld |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 2007 | 68%                | 84%                | 92%                | 26%            |
| 2008 | 63%                | 82%                | 90%                | 23%            |
| 2009 | 60%                | 82%                | 90%                | 24%            |
| 2010 | 66%                | 84%                | 90%                | 32%            |
| 2011 | 50%                | 71%                | 78%                | 35%            |

**167** Targets, set for the Strategic Improvement Plan, have been changed in the 2011-12 period.

- The target for major application will be set to 60% decided in 13 weeks.
- The target for minor applications will be set to 65% decided in 8 weeks.
- The target for other applications will be set to 80% decided in 8 weeks.
- The target for appeals upheld will be maintained at 20% maximum for allowed appeals

**168** These targets more resemble the statutory performance targets set in the Best Value Performance Indicators at 2005-2006, which were adopted and then increased beyond these levels through local performance monitoring.

**169** Areas highlighted in RED do not meet performance standards. It is clear from the above table that action is required.

### Other targets isolated for Planning Services for current and future years:

**170** Authority performance monitoring also identifies the following as issues to collect

- **Successful court action (including defending appeals) on unauthorised development**

**171** At the end of the 2010-2011 period, this target had achieved a 100% success rate.

- **Standard Land charge searches performed within 10 days**

**172** At the end of the 2010-2011 period, the team had achieved a 97.78% rate of performing searches within ten days. Whilst slightly under expected performance (99.80%) this is still considered to be a successful year.

- **% of application fees paid online**

**173** During the 2010-2011 period, this information had not been reported. It is being collected for future trend analysis.

- **% of decisions going against officer recommendations**
- 174** During the 2010-2011 period, this information had not been reported. It is being collected for future trend analysis.
- **Income from pre-application enquiries**
- 175** During the 2010-2011 period, this information had not been reported. It is being collected for future trend analysis.
- **Initial enforcement complaints investigated within 5 days**
- 176** During the 2010-2011 period, this information had not been reported. It is being collected for future trend analysis.
- **Enforcement cases over 6 months old**
- 177** During the 2010-2011 period, this information had not been reported. It is being collected for future trend analysis.
- **Public correspondence responded to within 10 days.**
- 178** During the 2010-2011 period, this information had not been reported. It is being collected for future trend analysis.

**Planning Service Business actions for 2011-2012 period.**

- The Planning authority will implement a pre-application charging system from 1st April 2011;
- Support the development of the Basildon Town Centre Masterplan;
- To determine applications to revised performance targets;
- Core Strategy - a new timetable will need to be agreed, to take into account the renewed prioritisation of the Preferred Options report;
- Improve performance on responding to correspondence through the standardisation of letters, publications of quarterly monitoring reports;
- Introduce new local charges for planning applications, complete all necessary work for implementation in April 2012;
- Continue to protect the Green Belt from unauthorised development.

**179** These elements will be reviewed for achievement in the next monitoring report.

## Appendix 1 - Saved and Deleted Policies

- 180** 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.
- 181** 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.
- 182** 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.
- 183** Due to the phased nature of the LDF (where draft policies are produced from consultation, research, are subject to external inquiry, and then adopted), these policies will be replaced over a period of time based on the publication of adopted DPD's.
- 184** During the monitoring period 2010-2011, no changes were made to the policies, although research and consultation was taking place to develop issues and options for the Core Strategy documents.



## Appendix 2 - Infrastructure - S106 and Legal agreements

**185** The purpose of this chapter is to initiate the study of:

1. Highlighted Infrastructure needs identified by responsible stakeholders, as a response to key variables (such as increased population, policy changes, etc).
2. Known infrastructure needs as identified by Development Plan Documents to meet development objectives (so one thousand sustainable build new homes will need to have access to roads and adequate water supplies, etc).
3. Developments which have the duty to provide infrastructure through Section 106 agreements, or by Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).

**186** At this time, the monitoring report is strictly limited on how to communicate the above:

- Work to develop an overarching Infrastructure report is being compiled through engagement with responsible stakeholders. This has not yet been published.
- As the Core Strategy and any document isolating areas of development have not been published, there can be no 'free thinking' on possible infrastructure outcomes to currently unknown development scenarios.

**187** However, there is a way to identify permissions which have been approved with an s106 agreement, or simply listed as having some level of legal agreement associated to it.

### S106 recommendations and legal agreement permissions processed in monitoring year

| Reference     | Address   | Nature   |
|---------------|---|--|
| 07/01362/FULL | Demolition of existing community hall and garages, and the erection of a terrace of 6 No. two storey dwellings (5 No. x 2 bed and 1 No. x 4 bed house) and a two storey block containing 4 No. flats, with communal amenity space; and associated car parking.  | Milford Hall Butneys Basildon Essex SS14 2DT   |
| 08/01129/FULL | Demolition of existing buildings and erection of a mixed use development comprising 4-9 storeys including 121 residential units, five commercial units, associated access, landscaping, 126 parking spaces, 109 cycle spaces and associated works               | Land At Station Lane Pitsea Basildon Essex SS13 3BG  |
| 09/00769/FULL | Erection of four storey block containing 70 No. flats (49 No. x two bedroom and 21 No. x one bedroom flats), with commercial units for Class B1 (Business), A2 (Financial and Professional Services) and A1 (Shops) uses on ground floor, together with associa | Car Park 3 Southernhay Basildon Essex  |
| 10/00110/FULL | Proposed erection of 57 houses (15no. x two bed, 34no. x three bed and 8no. x four bed), and 1no. x two bed maisonette, together with associated roads, paths, car parking, garages, landscaping and central area of public open space                          | Moat House Campus Pioneer School Church Road Basildon Essex SS14 2PH                           |
| 10/00130/FULL | Demolition of existing buildings and erection of 16no. houses (3no. x two bed, 1no. x three bed; 5no. x four bed and 7no. x five bed), and 2no. three storey blocks containing 12 no. x one bedroom flats, with associated car parking areas, bin/recycling st  | Land At Cranes Court Cranes Lane Basildon Essex  |
| 08/00956/FULL | Extensions to existing store, retaining wall, reconfiguration of car parking spaces and associated works and landscaping  | Tesco Stores Ltd Mandeville Way Laindon Basildon Essex SS15 6TJ                                |
| 07/00004/FULL | Residential development comprising 50 dwellings   | Land South Of Southend Road Wickford Essex   |
| 09/00652/FULL | Development of 123 dwellings, associated access road, car parking, open space and strategic landscaping (revised description)   | Archer Fields (Former Laindon High School), North West Of School Avenue Laindon Basildon Essex |

| Reference     | Address  | Nature  |
|---------------|--|---|
| 09/00452/FULL | Extension to multi-storey car park to provide additional 187 spaces  | Phoenix House Christopher Martin Road Basildon Essex SS14 9PQ |
| 10/00213/FULL | Construction of detached building for mixed use comprising retail (A1) and restaurant (class A3)   | Car Park Rear Of 38 High Street Billericay Essex              |
| 10/00001/FULL | Demolition of existing buildings & proposed residential development of 164 dwellings, open space and new access  | Land South Of Cranes Farm Road Basildon Essex                 |
| 10/01031/FULL | Amendment to previously approved scheme for 9 dwellings comprising repositioning units 1, 6 and 7 and changing Unit 8 from a flat to a house, along with the repositioning of entrance gates (previously approved under 09/00324/FULL) | Land Rear Of 69 High Street Billericay Essex                  |
| 10/01234/FULL | Side extension and loft conversion to bungalow creating a chalet   | 29 Leasway Wickford Town Wickford Essex SS12 0HE              |
| 10/00481/REM  | Approval of reserved matters for access, appearance, layout and scale of a residential development of 152 residential units.   | Land North Of Station Avenue Wickford Essex                   |

### Actions

- 188** When an appropriate Infrastructure delivery framework is in place, this appendix will adopt the methodology and reporting responsibility.

## Appendix 3 - Access to services

**189** 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 2010-2011 were well placed, and supported by easy access public transport routes. This is a strong indicator of sustainable planning practise.

### Primary Schools within 30 minutes Public Transport Time

| Net builds in year  | 182 |
|---|-----|
| Net builds within 30 mins Public Transport Time (PTT) of a Primary School | 178 |
| % of completions within 30 mins PPT of a Primary School                   | 98% |

### Secondary Schools within 30 minutes Public Transport Time

| Net builds in year  | 182 |
|---|-----|
| Net builds within 30 mins PTT of a Secondary School       | 178 |
| % of completions within 30 mins PPT of a Secondary School | 98% |

### Post 16 Education Bodies within 30 minutes Public Transport Time

| Net builds in year  | 182 |
|---|-----|
| Net builds within 30 mins PTT of Post 16 Education Bodies       | 178 |
| % of completions within 30 mins PPT of Post 16 Education Bodies | 98% |

### Major Retail Centres within 30 minutes Public Transport Time

| Net builds in year   | 182 |
|--|-----|
| Net builds within 30 mins PTT of a Major Retail Centre       | 178 |
| % of completions within 30 mins PPT of a Major Retail Centre | 98% |

**Hospitals within 30 minutes Public Transport Time**

| Net builds in year                                | 182 |
|---|-----|
| Net builds within 30 mins PTT of a Hospital       | 178 |
| % of completions within 30 mins PPT of a Hospital | 98% |

**Employment Centres (500+) within 30 minutes Public Transport Time<sup>(12)</sup>**

| Net builds in year  | 182 |
|---|-----|
| Net builds within 30 mins PTT of an Employment Area       | 178 |
| % of completions within 30 mins PPT of an Employment Area | 98% |

**GP's within 30 minutes Public Transport Time**

| Net builds in year                          | 182 |
|---|-----|
| Net builds within 30 mins PTT of a GP       | 178 |
| % of completions within 30 mins PPT of a GP | 98% |

**190** This work has been undertaken jointly with ECC Passenger Transport team using ACCESSION. Passenger Transport Time includes travel by walking, cycling and bus.

**Density Issues:**

**191** During 2010-11 there were two sites which had significant density issues:

| Reference   | Address                                    | Description   | Density | Notes    |
|-------------|--|---|---------|----------|
| BAS/0121/09 | Land rear of 70-84 Norsey Road, Billericay | Residential Development of 10 dwellings with 4+ beds. | <30 dph | 15.62dph |
| BAS/0395/05 | 8 Stock Road, Billericay                   | Demolish existing, erect 10 apartments                | >50 dph | 76.92dph |

**192** Two units out of 182 net builds within a year (before deduction) accounts for only a small amount of property being out of accepted development levels. This should continue to be reviewed in future years to ensure against abnormal trends

<sup>12</sup> Please note that the 'Employment Area' data set is out of date (at least 3-4 years), but on quality checking with ECC, this area is representative of Basildon Borough.

**Actions**

- 193** Whilst the quality of the data available through ECC is not in doubt, in future years we should try to complement this with local studies (such as those performed through the directives of SA/ SAE) and make the information more accessible (such as a map format).

## Appendix 4 - Housing Trajectory

### Housing Trajectory 5-15 years

#### Introduction

- 194** 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.
- 195** Trajectories have been prepared for 2011, and it is a requirement to present the summary in the Monitoring Report to support and inform the future development of LDF documents.
- 196** 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.
- 197** The trajectory is also 'refreshed' at 2021, and the targets for the following twenty years are rolled over.
- 198** As previously discussed within the main body of the report - this 'refresh' represents the continuance of the RSS figures until they are formally revoked and replaced with a new set from the adopted Core Strategy. In future years, post the publication of the LDF and affiliated DPDs, the dependency on the RSS targets will change as a result of an improved understanding of local need and capacity. This will result in new targets.

**Assessment of position against RSS 2001-2021 targets as at 31 March 2011**

|  |  |                           |
|--|--|---------------------------|
| <b>Housing Trajectory Targets</b>  |  |                           |
| Total target net number of dwellings 2001-2021                                       |  | 10,700 to be built        |
| Net development between 2001-2011  |  | 2,839 net builds to date  |
| Shortfall on RSS target  |  | 7,861 shortfall           |
| Proposed delivery in 2011-12   |  | 370 est net build         |
| Remaining amount to deliver between 2012-2021  |  | 7,491 to deliver          |
| Remaining years in RSS target period   |  | 9 years                   |
| Annual delivery required to meet target period (2012-2021)                           |  | 832 net units built/ year |
| 5 year supply requirement, accounting for RSS targets<br>(832 requirement * 5 years) |  | 4,160                     |
| Identified land supply found to be available and viable within 5 year period         |  | 3,081                     |
| <b>% of five year supply identified</b>  |  | 74.06%                    |

**199** The trajectory is required to show past rates of housing completions. These are shown below from 2001/02 to 2010/11.

**2001/02 to 2010/11 Housing Completions**

|                                      | 01-02 | 02-03 | 03-04 | 04-05 | 05-06 | 06-07 | 07-08 | 08-09 | 09-10 | 10-11 |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>Gross Dwelling Completions</b>    | -     | -     | -     | 297   | 533   | 272   | 382   | 512   | 496   | 274   |
| <b>Net Dwelling Completions</b>      | 221   | 280   | 114   | 135   | 473   | 183   | 315   | 478   | 468   | 172   |
| <b>Accumulated Completions (net)</b> | 221   | 501   | 615   | 750   | 1,223 | 1,406 | 1,721 | 2,199 | 2,667 | 2,839 |

**200** The background data for the 5 and 15 year Housing Trajectories is available in the Housing Trajectory 2011 (due to be published in 2012).

#### 5-year trajectory 2012-2017

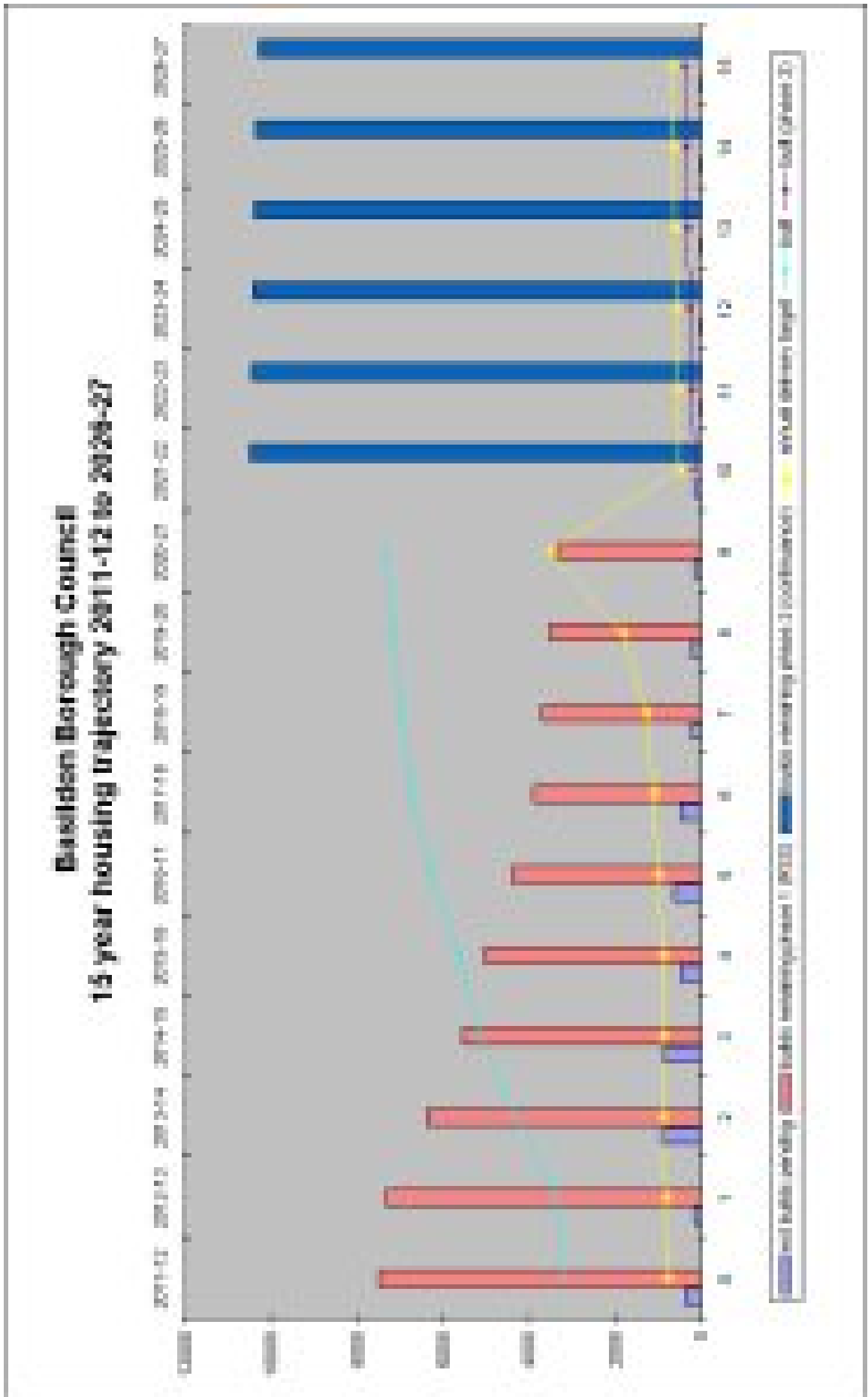
|   | 11-12    | 12-13    | 13-14    | 14-15    | 15-16    | 16-17    |             |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| <b>Year of trajectory</b>                               | <b>0</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>2</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>5</b> | Total 12-17 |
| Outstanding contribution from Large Sites               | 270      | 41       | 907      | 862      | 403      | 291      | 2504        |
| Outstanding contribution from Small Sites               | 100      | 132      | 18       | 0        | 0        | 0        | 150         |
| Sites Allocated within the Local Plan                   | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 250      | 250         |
| Sites identified as Without Planning Permission in 2010 | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 88       | 89       | 177         |
| Sites identified in NLUD 2009/10                        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0           |
| Total after % discount                                  | 370      | 173      | 925      | 862      | 491      | 630      | 3081        |



**201** 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).

### 15 year trajectory 2011/12 - 2025/26

|   | Remaining RSS period |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            | Rolled forward RSS target |           |           |           |           | 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     | 26-27     |             |
| <b>Year of trajectory</b>   | <b>0</b>             | <b>1</b>   | <b>2</b>   | <b>3</b>   | <b>4</b>   | <b>5</b>   | <b>6</b>   | <b>7</b>   | <b>8</b>   | <b>9</b>   | <b>10</b>  | <b>11</b>                 | <b>12</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>14</b> | <b>15</b> | -           |
| Remaining years   | 9yrs                 | 8yrs       | 7yrs       | 6yrs       | 5yrs       | 4yrs       | 3yrs       | 2yrs       | 1yr        | 0          | 20yrs      | 19yrs                     | 18yrs     | 17yrs     | 16yrs     | 15yrs     | -           |
| Outstanding contribution from Large Sites                             | 270                  | 41         | 907        | 862        | 403        | 291        | 59         | 20         | 17         | 0          | 0          | 0                         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 2600        |
| Outstanding contribution from Small Sites (includes estimated expiry) | 100                  | 132        | 18         | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0.         | 0                         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 150         |
| Sites Allocated within the Local Plan                                 | 0                    | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 250        | 250        | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0                         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 500         |
| Sites identified as Without Planning Permission in 2010               | 0                    | 0          | 0          | 0          | 88         | 89         | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0                         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 177         |
| Outstanding sites identified in NLUD study                            | 0                    | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 0          | 183        | 183        | 183        | 183        | 183        | 42                        | 42        | 42        | 42        | 42        | 1125        |
| <b>Net Trajectory total</b>   | <b>370</b>           | <b>173</b> | <b>925</b> | <b>862</b> | <b>491</b> | <b>603</b> | <b>492</b> | <b>203</b> | <b>200</b> | <b>183</b> | <b>183</b> | <b>42</b>                 | <b>42</b> | <b>42</b> | <b>42</b> | <b>42</b> | <b>4302</b> |



## Appendix 5 - Action Tracking

- 202** The following are proposed actions for the future monitoring of the LDF, based on the concerns raised within the document.
- 203** Alongside these actions are current suggested routes forward to improve the responsiveness of the monitoring report in future years. These are not guaranteed to be delivered for 2012, but would benefit interpretation of the Borough based on the current set of themes and objectives.
- 204** The following operates with a clear caveat, these are suggested actions. Actual activity in future monitoring reports may not follow these directions based on local and national changes. The monitoring report is not legally capable of defining the future approach of the LDF, and operates only to raise concerns and likely way forward during a given monitoring period.
- For 2012 - a working LDS should be put into operation. Once approved, it would be desirable to enable regular reporting on it (or make it 'live' for the web);
  - Once a working LDS is in place, review the monitoring reports methodology for studying progress;
  - An evidenced review of housing targets should take place, to account for the likely revocation of RSS housing targets;
  - Either the revised SCS or the LDF should be used to provide a background to future monitoring reports;
  - Context and associated information in future reports should be scaled back to an appendices, as the majority of contextual information is already published online by Basildon Borough Council;
  - Retail monitoring could be made more spatial, moving to a general Town Centre review. This would cover a multitude of needs, and provide evidence on the vibrancy of TC's based on the interrelation of housing, business, employment, and community uses within a clearly defined TC boundary;
  - Possibly a review is required of the expiry of the planning permissions of the Laindon Town Centre. This may be achieved outside of the monitoring function;
  - Gypsy and Traveller population and residence data is poorly represented in the monitoring report and within the housing trajectory. This needs to be corrected;
  - Is the affordable housing policy delivering appropriately? A brief study could take place in future monitoring reports;
  - There has to be consideration of what criteria of housing quality can be used to show improvement within the Borough;
  - Business and Employment needs are not well evidenced using the current basket of indicators. There may be value in performing an Industrial review of the Borough;
  - Sustainability and Green Issue data was not readily available in 2011. Future monitoring reports will need to communicate the evidence collected for SA/SEA reviews performed within period. Alternative indicators may need to be found;
  - There was a concern that community and cultural developments may 'slip' through the planning net. An assessment (possibly through Town Centre reviews) needs to take place to ensure that monitoring of these issues can be achieved on an annual basis. Sports and health issues should be built into community and cultural ones;

- The monitoring report should continue to review general Planning performance, in association to the business plan of the service;
- The reviewed Sustainable Communities Strategy will be reviewed and accounted for in future years aims, priorities, and objectives;
- A traffic light analysis of all top level themes covered by the report will provide an overall indication of the development of the Borough. Producing an effective methodology to enable this should be developed in future monitoring reports.

## Appendix 6 - Datasets used for Context

- 205** All the following sets of data were derived from accessible sources, such as neighbourhood statistics from ONS, from our partners (such as Essex County Council), or studies from NOMIS.
- 206** This is true of the entire document.
- 207** It should be noted that at the time of writing these represented the 'top line' of evidence comparing the Borough/ Region/ and Great Britain. These are not always coterminous, and users should note that this evidence (whilst identifying key issues) is not a replacement for a trend study used within priorities chapters or represented in formal studies on issues (which are available on the authorities Internet page).

### Basildon Borough Data for Monitoring Report 2011

|   | Basildon Borough | East of England | Great Britain |
|---|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| All People  | 175,200          | 5,831,800       | 60,,462,600   |
| Males   | 85,200           | 2,881,000       | 29,758,900    |
| Females   | 90,000           | 2,950,800       | 30,703,700    |
|   |                  |                 |               |
| <b>Resident Population by Broad Age Band (13)</b> |                  |                 |               |
| All people aged 0-15                              | 20.2%            | 18.9%           | 18.7%         |
| All people aged 16-64                             | 61.3%            | 60.6%           | 61.97%        |
| All people aged 65+ (male) or 60+ (female)        | 18.5%            | 20.5%           | 19.3%         |
|   |                  |                 |               |
| <b>Health</b>                                     |                  |                 |               |
| Life Expectancy at Birth (Males) (14)             | 79.1 yrs         | 79.3 yrs        | 78.3 yrs      |
| Life Expectancy at Birth (Females)                | 82.3 yrs         | 83.0 yrs        | 82.3 yrs      |
| Under 18 conceptions - rate per 1000 (15)         | 40.8             | 33.1            | 41.7          |
| All Finished Admission Episodes 2008              | 36147            | 1200026         | 11999765      |
| Coronary Heart Disease Diagnosis count 2008       | 2584             | 108421          | 1000332       |
| Cerebrovascular Disease Diagnosis count 2008      | 377              | 19491           | 187962        |
| Cancer Diagnosis count 2008                       | 3863             | 147772          | 1326050       |
| Disability Living Allowance Claimants (2010)      | 8270             | 231180          | 2609180       |
| Prevalence of Obese Children (year 6) (16)        | 16.5%            | 16.8%           | 18.7%         |
|   |                  |                 |               |
| <b>Deprivation Studies (IMD 2010)(17)</b>         |                  |                 |               |

- 13 ONS 2009  
 14 ONS 2007-2009  
 15 ONS 2007  
 16 ONS 2010  
 17 ONS 2011

|   | Basildon Borough | East of England | Great Britain |
|---|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Rank of Average Score                                     | 131 (of 354)     | -               | -             |
| Rank of Average Rank                                      | 141 (of 354)     | -               | -             |
| Rank of Extent  | 111 (of 354)     | -               | -             |
| Rank of Local Concentration                               | 125 (of 354)     | -               | -             |
| Rank of Income  | 91 (of 354)      | -               | -             |
| Rank of Employment Scale                                  | 106 (of 354)     | -               | -             |
|   |                  |                 |               |
| <b>Accommodation and People<sup>(18)</sup></b>            |                  |                 |               |
| All People  | 164,897          | 5,296,534       | 48,248,150    |
| In an unshared Dwelling (House or Bungalow)               | 149,015          | 4,788,447       | 41,591,978    |
| In an unshared Dwelling (Flat or Apartment)               | 15,306           | 479,892         | 6,417,129     |
| In a shared Dwelling                                      | 45               | 5,801           | 96,186        |
|   |                  |                 |               |
| <b>Dwelling Stock by known Builds</b>                     |                  |                 |               |
| Census 2001 Dwelling Stock <sup>(19)</sup>                | 70,821           | 2,307,853       | 21,206,804    |
| Known Net Builds from 2001-2011                           | 2850             | -               | -             |
|   |                  | -               | -             |
| <b>Dwelling Stock by Council Tax Band <sup>(20)</sup></b> |                  |                 |               |
| Total Dwellings   | 73,852           | 2,493,250       | 22,692,120    |
| Band A  | 12.14%           | 14.34%          | 24.99%        |
| Band B  | 20.26%           | 21.31%          | 19.51%        |
| Band C  | 30.89%           | 26.20%          | 21.71%        |
| Band D  | 18.57%           | 17.44%          | 15.28%        |
| Band E  | 9.56%            | 10.58%          | 9.44%         |
| Band F  | 5.91%            | 5.74%           | 4.99%         |
| Band G  | 2.49%            | 3.89%           | 3.52%         |
| Band H  | 0.18%            | 0.48%           | 0.56%         |
| Band I  | 0.00%            | 0.00%           | 0.00%         |
| Band X  | 0.00%            | 0.00%           | 0.00%         |
|   |                  |                 |               |

18 U42 Census 2001

19 ONS 2001

20 ONS 2009

|   | Basildon Borough | East of England | Great Britain  |
|---|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| <b>Local Authority Dwelling Stock by Size Age and Type<sup>(21)</sup></b> |                  |                 |                |
| Total Dwelling Stock  | 11,455           | 185,876         | 2,001,978      |
| % Low Rise Flat   | 23.4%            | 22.5%           | 18.4%          |
| % Medium Rise Flat  | 17.9%            | 14.3%           | 19.6%          |
| % High Rise Flat  | 1.5%             | 3.0%            | 9.3%           |
| % House   | 46.9%            | 48.1%           | 43.2%          |
| % Bungalow  | 10.3%            | 11.9%           | 9.3%           |
| % One Bed Dwellings   | 38.2%            | 30.5%           | 30.7%          |
| % Two Bed Dwellings   | 24.1%            | 30.4%           | 33.3%          |
| % Three + Bed Dwellings   | 38.8%            | 39.2%           | 35.9%          |
| <b>Social Rented Housing<sup>(22)</sup></b>                               |                  |                 |                |
| All households on LA register   | 3,339            | 155,900         | 1,751,982      |
| Of those, % which need 2 bedrooms   | 85.4%            | 81.6%           | 80.3%          |
| Of those, % which need 3 bedrooms   | 10.2%            | 13.8%           | 13.7%          |
| Of those, % which need 4 or more bedrooms                                 | 4.0%             | 3.3%            | 3.5%           |
| <b>Homelessness<sup>(23)</sup></b>  |                  |                 |                |
| Total Households accepted under Homeless duty                             | 191 (77.0%)      | 3,660 (47.7%)   | 40,020 (44.9%) |
| Households in temporary accomodation                                      | 199              | 2,603           | 51,310         |
| <b>Economic Activity</b>  |                  |                 |                |
| All People economically active <sup>(24)</sup>                            | 77.8%            | 78.7%           | 76.2%          |
| In employment   | 69.9%            | 73.4%           | 70.3%          |
| Employees   | 62.5%            | 62.7%           | 60.8%          |
| Self Employed   | 7.0%             | 10.3%           | 9.1%           |
| <b>Economic Inactivity</b>  |                  |                 |                |
| All people Economically inactive  | 22.2%            | 21.3%           | 23.8%          |
| Wanting a job   | 28.2%            | 24.4%           | 23.8%          |

21 ONS 2007  
22 ONS 2010  
23 ONS 2010  
24 NOMIS 2009

|  | Basildon Borough | East of England | Great Britain |
|--|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Not wanting a job                      | 71.8%            | 75.6%           | 76.2%         |
| <b>Occupations by residence</b>        |                  |                 |               |
| 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%          |
| 9 Elementary occupations               | 7,900 (9.8%)     | 10.9%           | 11.1%         |
| <b>Education levels (25)</b>           |                  |                 |               |
| NVQ4 and above                         | 16.7%            | 28.5%           | 31.3%         |
| NVQ3 and above                         | 33.6%            | 48.2%           | 51.0%         |
| NVQ2 and above                         | 56.3%            | 65.8%           | 67.3%         |
| NVQ1 and above                         | 79.5%            | 81.4%           | 80.2%         |
| Other qualification levels             | 8.2%             | 8.2%            | 8.5%          |
| No qualifications                      | 12.3%            | 10.4%           | 11.3%         |
| <b>Gross Pay by residence (median)</b> |                  |                 |               |
| Full time workers - weekly             | £538.6           | £523.3          | £501.8        |
| Full time workers - hourly             | £13.30           | £13.12          | £12.65        |
| <b>JSA Claimants</b>                   |                  |                 |               |
| 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%         |



|  | Basildon Borough | East of England | Great Britain |
|--|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| <b>Employee Jobs within District</b>                       | 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%         |
| 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%          |
|  |                  |                 |               |
| <b>Gross Earnings by workplace (median)<sup>(26)</sup></b> |                  |                 |               |
| Full time workers - weekly                                 | £480.0           | £488.7          | £500.4        |
| Full time workers - hourly                                 | £12.25           | £12.17          | £12.62        |
|  |                  |                 |               |
| <b>% of Jobs within area by Industry <sup>(27)</sup></b>   |                  |                 |               |
| Full Time jobs   | 68.8%            | 67.2%           | 68.8%         |
| Part Time jobs   | 31.2%            | 32.8%           | 31.2%         |
| Manufacturing  | 14.6%            | 10.3%           | 10.2%         |
| Construction   | 6.0%             | 5.4%            | 4.8%          |
| Distribution, hotels, and restaurants                      | 79.0%            | 82.5%           | 83.5%         |
| Transport and Communications                               | 5.1%             | 6.0%            | 5.8%          |
| Finance, IT, other Business activities                     | 19.4%            | 21.4%           | 22.0%         |
| Public admin, education and health                         | 24.3%            | 25.3%           | 27.0%         |
| Other service body   | 4.4%             | 4.8%            | 5.3%          |
| Tourism related  | 5.6%             | 7.7%            | 8.2%          |
|  |                  |                 |               |
| <b>Jobs Density <sup>(28)</sup></b>                        |                  |                 |               |
| Total Jobs   | 86,000           | 2,789,000       | 30,266,000    |
| Density (jobs to population)                               | 0.76             | 0.76            | 0.78          |

26 **NOMIS 2010**  
27 **NOMIS 2008**  
28 **NOMIS 2009**

|  | Basildon Borough | East of England | Great Britain  |
|--|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| <b>Jobcentre Vacancies (unfilled) (29)</b>             | <b>937</b>       | <b>29,567</b>   | <b>302,859</b> |
| 1. Managers and Senior Officers                        | 25               | 1447            | 11839          |
| 2. Professional Occupations                            | 15               | 863             | 10929          |
| 3. Associate Professional and Technical Occupations    | 74               | 3784            | 41284          |
| 4. Administrative and Secretarial Occupations          | 33               | 1474            | 14674          |
| 5. Skilled Trades Occupations                          | 134              | 3624            | 34301          |
| 6. Personal Service Occupations                        | 69               | 3628            | 30743          |
| 7. Sales and Customer Service Occupations              | 69               | 4122            | 44430          |
| 8. Process, Plant, and Machine Operatives              | 163              | 3922            | 48089          |
| 9. Elementary Occupations                              | 355              | 6703            | 66570          |
|  |                  |                 |                |
| <b>Business (30)</b>                                   |                  |                 |                |
| Active   | 6,280            | 238,930         | 2,282,200      |
| Births   | 695              | 23,535          | 232,080        |
| Deaths   | 720              | 28,275          | 248,110        |
| Survival rate 1 year                                   | 96.0%            | 94.3%           | 94.2%          |
| Survival rate 2 years                                  | 80.5%            | 79.7%           | 78.7%          |
| Survival rate 3 years                                  | 68.5%            | 67.0%           | 65.3%          |
| Survival rate 4 years                                  | 57.7%            | 56.1%           | 54.6%          |
| Survival rate 5 years                                  | 49.0%            | 48.4%           | 46.7%          |
|  |                  |                 |                |
| <b>Crime And Safety</b>                                |                  |                 |                |
| Fire and Rescue Services All Incidents Attended (2006) | 2280             | 69660           | 840219         |
| Fire and Rescue Services Fires Attended (2008)         | 215              | 10442           | 115318         |
| Violence against the person (2010) incidents           | 2567             | 70197           | 810831         |
| Wounding or Endangering Life (2010) incidents          | 77               | 1726            | 21851          |
| Other Wounding (2010) incidents                        | 1217             | 29962           | 354017         |
| Harassment (2010) incidents                            | 435              | 15113           | 184358         |
| Common Assault (2010) incidents                        | 689              | 18188           | 195311         |
| Robbery (2010) incidents                               | 148              | 3709            | 73409          |
| Theft from Person (2010) incidents                     | 181              | 5883            | 81036          |

29 (July 2011)

30 ONS Business Demography 2009

|  | Basildon Borough | East of England | Great Britain |
|--|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Criminal Damage inc Arson (2010) incidents     | 2444             | 73820           | 749791        |
| Burglary in Dwelling (2010 ) incidents         | 1060             | 22047           | 258500        |
| Burglary other than a Dwelling                 | 712              | 24464           | 256449        |
| Theft of Motor Vehicle (2010) incidents        | 485              | 9523            | 111051        |
| Theft from Motor Vehicle (2010) incidents      | 1142             | 29075           | 318656        |
| Deaths from Road Accidents (2003 ) all persons | 128              | 3994            | 32296         |

## Jargon Buster

|                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Allocation</b>                     | Land assigned for a particular purpose in the Development Plan, e.g. housing, industry etc.  |
| <b>Basildon</b>                       | Refers to the area of Basildon New Town (includes Laindon and Pitsea)  |
| <b>Basildon Borough</b>               | Refers to the Borough of Basildon (includes Basildon New Town, Billericay and Wickford)  |
| <b>CLG</b>                            | Government Department for Communities and Local Government. Formerly ODPM.   |
| <b>Development</b>                    | "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."  |
| <b>Development boundary/ envelope</b> | 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.  |
| <b>Essex County Council (ECC)</b>     | 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.  |
| <b>Greenfield sites</b>               | Land that has not been previously developed.   |
| <b>Housing provision</b>              | 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.  |
| <b>Infill</b>                         | Development that takes place between existing uses and buildings within the existing built up area.  |
| <b>Intensification</b>                | The process of raising housing densities in urban areas through redevelopment, infill development, conversions or change of an existing land use.  |
| <b>Local Plan</b>                     | 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. |
| <b>Local Planning Authority</b>       | 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.  |
| <b>Mixed use</b>                      | A site that is developed to cater for more than one use, e.g. retail, residential, business, leisure etc.  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Outline planning application</b>  | 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.   |
| <b>Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG)</b><br><b>Planning Policy Statements (PPS)</b> | 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.   |
| <b>Sustainable Development</b>   | 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment</li> <li>• Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone</li> <li>• Effective protection of the environment</li> <li>• Prudent use of natural resources</li> </ul> |
| <b>Urban Capacity Study</b>  | A survey to identify sources of housing land within existing built up areas.  |
| <b>Urbanisation</b>  | To make a rural area more industrialised and urban.   |

