

Annual Monitoring Report

2009



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Executive Summary

The AMR 2009

- 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).
- This is the sixth AMR to be produced by Basildon District Council. It covers the monitoring period of 1st April 2008 to 31st March 2009.
- The AMR reports on a number of performance monitoring statistics, including progress made towards the LDF, housing delivery, performance against targets for planning application decisions and planning enforcement activity.
- One of the purposes of the document is to provide contextual information to support the LDF. The indicators used in this AMR have been included as they set the scene for future LDF work.

Local Development Scheme (LDS) Implementation

- This AMR looks at the progress the District Council has made in producing the Local Development Framework during the period April 1st 2008 and March 31st 2009.
- The AMR 2008 raised the need to revise the 2006 LDS which is out of date. This prompted a significant re-appraisal of how the LDF could be achieved. The time spent has enabled significant improvements to be made to the LDF work plan, and resulted in the LDS being revised during 2008-09. This revision is still at a draft stage.
- The draft LDS revision and proposed evidence base were peer reviewed by Chelmsford Borough Council.

Successes

- Whilst evidence gathering to support the LDF has continued to take place during the monitoring period, more obvious successes have been achieved since 1st April 2009:
 - Following public consultation, the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was approved in October 2009.
 - The SHLAA Methodology was approved in October 2009, following consultation with stakeholders.
 - Consultation on Open Spaces saw over 1,000 local residents and visitors taking the opportunity to get involved, telling us about their experiences of using open space in the District and what their priorities for open space improvements are. These comments are now being used to help prepare an Open Spaces Study, which complies with the requirements of Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (the Government's PPG17), and then an Open Spaces Strategy.
 - Staff have been seconded from Development Control to support the development of the LDF. This increases the Team's capacity, without additional costs.

Analysis of Policy Performance and Effects

- During the monitoring period, none of the DPDs identified in the LDS 2006 were produced. Therefore, their impacts and effectiveness cannot be monitored.
- To take account of the recently approved Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), the AMR 09 reports on consultation and engagement in more detail, in readiness for when the SCI is formally reported on in next year's AMR.

Housing delivery

- Basildon District Council has been set a housing delivery target in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), which covers the period 2001 - 2021.

- 2008-09 saw a significant improvement in the net number of dwellings completed in the District (478 dwellings) compared to previous years.
- The RSS envisaged that 535 dwellings per year would need to be built to ensure that the housing targets to 2021 were met (10,700 units). However, due to low levels of completions since 2001, in part due to the high levels of demolitions required for estate regeneration schemes, the annualised target has increased year-on-year.

Housing Trajectory

- Significant effort has been put into producing a realistic trajectory, taking into account local knowledge and previous rates of building. The Housing Trajectory 2009 now follows the recently approved SHLAA Methodology.
- The Housing Trajectory identifies land that could be developed for housing throughout a 15-year span. However, there is an insufficient amount of land identified to provide a full 5-year supply of housing land.
- In addition to the identified sites in the housing trajectory, once the SHLAA is complete and published, and housing land allocations are made in the Core Strategy or Site Allocations DPD, it will be possible to meet development needs up to and beyond 2021.

Information Support for the LDF

- Efforts to expand access to effective contextual information have been made during the monitoring period.
- The Planning Service has been a founding member of an information group serving the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP). This group will work with bodies providing services to the public, and will have information ties to Essex County Council. This should mean that a wide range of shared contextual information is available to support the LDF.

Introduction

What is the Annual Monitoring Report?

- 1 An Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is a statutory document prepared by every Local Planning Authority (LPA) which indicates :
 - how the LPA has been implementing its adopted planning policies;
 - how it has been working to replace or update them;
 - reporting on local performance against national, regional and local targets.
- 2 It shows what has happened in the past and what is currently happening, helping to identify future trends.
- 3 This year's AMR is the AMR09, the sixth AMR published by Basildon District Council.

Legislative Background

- 4 Section 35 of the [Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#)⁽¹⁾ requires every Local Planning Authority (LPA) to make an annual report to the Secretary of State (in December of each year) containing information on the progress of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and defining the extent to which the policies in the Local Development Documents (LDDs) are being achieved.
- 5 Further details of this requirement are set out in Regulation 48 of the [Town and Country Planning \(Local Development\) \(England\) Regulations 2004](#)⁽²⁾. This refers to the monitoring of Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) which should cover:
 - the implementation of the LDS;
 - the monitoring of the LDDs;
 - the implementation of any Local Development Orders or Simplified Planning Zones.

Guidance

- 6 The preparation of AMR09 has accounted for advice from both national and regional guidance, namely:
 - LDF Monitoring – A Good Practice Guide (ODPM, 2005)
 - Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) – FAQs and Seminar Feedback on Emerging Best Practice 2004/ 2005 (ODPM, 2005)
 - Regional AMR – Data Collection Forms and Explanatory Notes (EERA)
 - Local Development Framework Indicators - Update 1/2005 (ODPM 2005)
 - Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators - Update 2/ 2008 (CLG, 2008)
 - Land Supply Assessment Checks - (CLG 2009)

The Monitoring Period

- 7 AMR09 covers the period 1st April 2008 to 31st March 2009, which is referred to as the 'monitoring period' in this report. In addition, it highlights issues that have arisen since the end of the monitoring period to mid December 2009. This allows for issues which have arisen since the end of the monitoring period to be accounted for, and any resultant actions to be reported.

1 http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2004/ukpga_20040005_en_1

2 <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2004/20042204.htm>

AMR Objectives

- 8** The current system of plan making is designed to be a continuous process, with the LPA regularly preparing, adopting and reviewing Local Development Documents (LDDs), to take account of changing national and local circumstances. Keeping plans up-to-date is assessed by the AMR, the principal objectives of which are to:
- i. Provide contextual information on Basildon District
 - ii. Identify the extent to which the Council meets the milestones and targets set out in the approved LDS.
 - iii. In the event of any LDS targets not being achieved, the reasons why.
 - iv. Assess whether aims and objectives of LDDs are being achieved
 - v. Determine whether any additional LDDs or policies need to be prepared and why
 - vi. Determine whether any LDDs or policies need revising or withdrawing
 - vii. Determine whether national, regional or local policies impact on the LDDs
 - viii. Prepare a housing trajectory, forecasting future housing supply against strategic housing requirements. ⁽³⁾
 - ix. Provide comparable information on a selection of Core Indicators monitoring critical issues relating to planning activities, including Development Control and Planning Policy. ⁽⁴⁾
- 9** Local Indicators have also been adopted by the Council and cover issues such as:
- National Performance Indicators
 - Equalities Assessment
 - Consultation and Engagement
- 10** It should be noted, that the AMR is not fulfilling all of the above objectives - as no LDD was produced during or prior to the monitoring period.

Partnership Working

- 11** A Service Level Agreement (SLA) between Essex County Council (ECC) and Basildon District Council (BDC) for development monitoring in the District has ensured that local monitoring has met standards. ECC has provided constructive feedback on previous Basildon District AMRs, helping to refine the document's content and approach.
- 12** BDC is a member of the Essex Monitoring Group, a county-wide Local Authority development monitoring forum which seeks to enhance development monitoring across Essex and share best practice.
- 13** Although Basildon Council has not signed the Essex Compact, it has been otherwise expanding its partnership base to ensure future delivery of objectives within the District.
- 14** During the monitoring period, significant steps have taken place to improve the approach taken to the AMR and to progress the LDF. This has included PAS reviews, training, joint working on information gathering, etc. This will be described in more depth in the chapter "Our Local Development Framework".

3 Trajectory requirements have changed since AMR08, and significant work has been undertaken to expand the information provided for the housing trajectory 2009.

4 Core Indicators have changed in structure since AMR07, although many indicators have been retained to provide a wide contextual base for the forthcoming Local Development Framework to operate within.

Our Changing Approach

- 15** Since the first Basildon District AMR was published in December 2005, the document has developed in terms of its structure, content and purpose. It has evolved to reflect comments from stakeholders and partners, and to meet the changing needs of the Council and Planning Services.
- 16** Whilst largely iterative, the document should continue to develop to support of the LDF.
- 17** The AMR structure was reviewed following feedback from stakeholders that the three part split introduced in the AMR2007 did not provide easy access to information. The three part split was essentially separating the contextual evidence, the policy review study, and the remainder of the AMR. Whilst this made sense locally, it was not clear to stakeholders which part of the AMR contained the information they were looking for. This has been rectified by the provision of an appendix which outlines all the core indicators clearly.
- 18** The AMR 2008 looked at sub-district level information. This included the area of the District within the Thames Gateway South Essex (the part of the District south of the A127) and Basildon town, which is a Key Centre of Development and Change (KCDC) in the East of England Plan. In 2009, the lower-level spatial analysis has been achieved through the work on the Contextual Support documents. Future years will start to see the AMR / LDF evidence gathering explore locality based evidence through the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP).
- 19** The AMR 2008 received no stakeholder feedback that required changes to be made to the AMR 2009. However, changes have been made to the AMR to reflect a growing awareness of future needs and to highlight achievements. In addition, the adoption of the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) outside of the monitoring period provides the AMR with an opportunity to discuss how monitoring will integrate with LDF objectives.

Basildon District

- 20** The Basildon District LDF relates to the local authority area of Basildon District which covers approximately 42.5 square miles, and has a population of 172,600 (2008 mid year population estimate).
- 21** The District lies at the heart of the Thames Gateway Essex area. It is a key employment, retail, and commuter hub within South Essex. As such, the LDF could have implications beyond the District's area, reflecting Basildon District's role within the Thames Gateway, Essex and the Region.
- 22** Basildon District is made up of three towns, with populated Green Belt in between.
- 23** Basildon is a first generation New Town with a flourishing business community and a vibrant sub-regional shopping centre.
- 24** In contrast, Billericay is a combination of historic and modern. It retains some of its old world charm, yet has a thriving industrial estate and modern shopping facilities.
- 25** Wickford is a market town that has expanded rapidly in recent years with new homes built both in the town centre and in new neighbourhoods.
- 26** One of the District's major strengths is that all three towns are well connected to transport networks into London and beyond.

Our Performance as a Local Planning Authority

Local Indicators

- 27** Local Planning Authorities are advised to highlight in their AMR any monitoring that could benefit the document, and link these to strategic objectives. For the purposes of the AMR 2009, Basildon Council have reviewed the following:
- National Indicators (some of which include the 'old' BVPI monitoring system).
 - Equalities Monitoring
 - Planning and Enforcement Appeals
 - Consultation issues
- 28** For 2009 (to promote consistency) the local indicators have been retained. However, there will be some changes made in the future once there are emerging themes developed through the Core Strategy.
- 29** Many of the local performance indicators are simply reflective of evidence that is publicly available elsewhere. Without a strong thematic structure to report and analyse local indicators against, the local indicators are simply background information for the LDDs.
- 30** In addition, many of the local indicators are no longer fit-for-purpose. These will be explored in more depth beside the indicator. Corrective action will be taken before the publication of the AMR 2010.
- 31** Work towards emerging Core Strategy themes should be an aim for future AMRs, providing much needed structure and relevance to studies of local indicators.

Performance Indicators

- 32** Basildon Council operates within a performance management framework to assess the effectiveness of its services. Planning Services are responsible for parts of this framework. Where appropriate, these indicators have been included in this chapter.
- 33** There are several performance indicators Planning Services do not have direct responsibility for, although the information originates from Planning Services, or is related to LDF activity; these have also been included.

BV106 – Percentage of new homes built on Previously Developed Land (PDL).

- 34** New homes, including conversions, built on Previously Developed Land (PDL), is prioritised in Planning Policy Statement 3 - Housing (PPS3). In setting local targets, authorities should ensure that by 2008, 60% of additional housing is provided on either previously developed land or through the conversions of existing buildings. In previous years this target has been met.

Table 1 Percentage of New Homes built on PDL by year

Year of Study	Percentage of New Homes built on PDL
2001-2002	25.0%
2002-2003	51.2%
2003-2004	51.6%
2004-2005	58.6%
2005-2006	71.6%
2006-2007	86.0%
2007-2008	83.3%
2008-2009 - District as a whole	55.66%
2008-2009 - Key Centre of Development and Change (Basildon)	45.71
2008-2009 - Thames Gateway area only	45.71

- 35** The redevelopment of estates and the subdivision of properties (mostly in Billericay and Wickford) contribute towards achieving the targets for development on PDL. However, in the long term, the District's performance against this indicator will be limited by the restricted amount of PDL available for residential development.
- 36** In last year's AMR (AMR08), a slow-down in development was predicted as a result of the recession. Local evidence indicates that the recession has had a greater impact on developments on small PDL sites and a much lesser impact on large greenfield sites.
- Many developments on PDL are small: a two property gain for one loss. These require initial demolition to take place, which adds to the upfront costs of development. As a result smaller developers may be more vulnerable to changes in the economy and access to finance.
 - Larger developments are more likely to be on greenfield sites, where less site preparation is needed before building can take place. Similarly, a larger developer could have more stable financial backing to enable development to take place.
 - The majority of developments on PDL took place within Billericay and Wickford, whilst larger greenfield developments took place within Basildon New Town.
- 37** In the monitoring period 2008-2009, several major sites which were on green field land were completed. This has affected the indicator as fewer developments on PDL were completed than usual.
- 38** As an indicator, BV106 is no longer studied by the Council. However, as there is no equivalent source of information on this matter elsewhere, this indicator should be retained for reporting in the AMR for future years.

NI154: Net Additional Homes Provided

- 39** This new indicator monitors net housing development over the monitoring year. It is an indicator that is formally studied by the Council's monitoring system, and is published in the Residential Land Availability (RLA) report. There are strong reasons to retain the indicator, to demonstrate progress towards meeting RSS housing targets, to provide a historical perspective to the annual build rate of housing and to support the housing trajectory.

Table 2 Overall Housing Return for Basildon District

	Gross Completions	Demolitions	Changes of Use	Conversions	Net Build
2004-2005	284	160	12	0	136
2005-2006	466	51	49	9	473
2006-2007	268	82	-4	1	183
2007-2008	376	62	-1	2	315
2008-2009	512	34	3	7	478
2008-2009 Thames Gateway area.	380	9	1	4	376

Source: EERA - based on ECC monitoring and BDC RLA reports.

- 40** In previous years, the AMR had predicted that a slow down in housing development would take place during the recession. This has not been the case this year, with high levels of housing deliveries monitored at 31/03/2009. It would appear that the larger developments were started before the recession and were completed despite of it.
- 41** The recession has, however, affected the rate of development on small sites. This year an increased number of planning permissions expired. This increased rate of expiry is expected to continue into the future. In addition, during 2009/10 there has been a reduction in planning applications being made. Coupled with the commencement of the Fryerns/Craylands regeneration scheme, which will involve significant numbers of houses being demolished, this means that future net build rates could be lower.

NI155: Number of affordable homes completed

- 42** Although this is not an indicator that Basildon District Planning Services is responsible for, it does collect elements of the evidence base and its inclusion in the AMR will support an effective review of affordable housing policies for the future. ⁽⁵⁾
- 43** In 2008-09 228 net units of affordable housing were built across Basildon District.

Table 3 Affordable Housing data - units provided through the Planning system

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Gross total dwelling additions	284	466	268	382	512
Gross affordable new built, conversion, change of use	91	13	7	36	230
Losses of affordable dwellings	0	0	20	2	2
Net affordable dwellings	91	13	-13	34	228
% of affordable dwellings (provided through the Planning System)	32.0%	2.8%	2.6%	9.4%	44.9%

5 It is known that Regional Bodies review this document for the publication of this indicator. The results presented here represent only the amount of affordable housing developed through new build. Data presented here does not fulfil all aspects of the indicator and no judgement can be made as to Basildon District Council's overall performance on Affordable Housing based on this evidence alone.

- 44** A review of the Residential Land Availability Survey 09 shows that there was a dependence on large green field sites to provide affordable housing in 2008-09. A review of outstanding Affordable Housing development shows that apart from the occasional small (less than ten unit) development, the majority of affordable housing in the future will be delivered on Previously Developed Land.

NI157: Processing of Planning Applications

- 45** The Government has set Development Control targets for the time it takes LPAs to determine different types of planning applications. During the 2008-2009 monitoring period - 'Major' developments were split into two separate typologies - Largescale and Smallscale. In addition the monitoring took account of the development of Gypsy and Traveller Pitches.
- NI157 Largescale Majors ⁽⁶⁾ : 60% of major applications in 13 weeks
 - NI 157 Smallscale Majors ⁽⁷⁾: are merged with Largescale Majors for performance purposes - 60% of major applications in 13 weeks.
 - NI157 Minors ⁽⁸⁾ :65% of minor applications in 8 weeks
 - NI157 Other: 80% of other applications in 8 weeks
- 46** Due to changes in indicators and variations in how statistical returns are calculated, there may be small shifts in performance from one monitoring period to another. However, this indicator is essentially BV109 a-c which has been studied in previous years. The inclusion of BV109 data allows for a certain level of historical comparison to take place.

Table 4 Performance on Major, Minor and Other Applications

Year	Major	Minor	Other
Target	60% in 13 weeks	65% in 8 weeks	80% in 8 weeks
2002-2003	58%	69%	88%
2003-2004	52%	78%	94%
2004-2005	57%	67%	86%
2005-2006	43%	74%	92%
2006-2007	68%	84%	92%
2007-2008	63%	82%	90%
2008-2009	60%	82%	90%

- 47** Significant steps were taken in 2008-2009 to develop a case monitoring workflow to reduce application lag and improve processing times wherever possible. This work has maintained performance levels and identified potential performance 'pinch points' for future years.

6 For dwellings, a Largescale major development is one where the number of dwellings to be constructed is 200 or more, or the site is 4 hectares or more. For all other uses, a Largescale major development is one where the floorspace to be built is 10,000 square metres or more, or where the site area is 2 hectares or more. A major Largescale Gypsy and Traveller pitch would be for 200 or more pitches.

7 For dwellings, a Smallscale major development is one where the number of dwellings to be constructed is 10-199 dwellings, or the site is 0.5-4 hectares. For all other uses, a Largescale major development is one where the floorspace to be built is 1,000 to 9,999 square metres, or where the site area is between 1 and 2 hectares. A major Largescale Gypsy and Traveller pitch would be for 10-199 pitches.

8 Minor development is development which does not meet the criteria for Major Development nor the definitions of Change of Use or Householder.

NI159 Supply of ready to develop housing sites

48 For the purposes of NI159, the Housing Trajectory 2009 document is published alongside the Annual Monitoring Report. This provides the background data for this table.

Table 5 Supply of Ready to Develop Housing Sites

	Estimated Net Additions	RSS Target Requirement	Reactive Local Target Requirement
2009/10 - Year 0	-	-	-
2010/11 - Year 1	234	535	745
2011/12 - Year 2	270	535	745
2012/13 - Year 3	683	535	745
2013/14 - Year 4	659	535	745
2014/15 - Year 5	700	535	745
Totals for five years	2,542 ⁽⁹⁾	2,675	3,725
		95.02%	68.24%

- 49** Estimates of managed delivery were made on a site by site basis in consultation with Planning Officers and Managers. These have taken into account the expected slow down in development due to the housing downturn.
- 50** The RSS target for delivery between 2001-2021 is 535 units of housing per year - which would result in BDC's housing performance to be 95.02% of required amounts. For the purposes of this indicator, 100% or higher is considered sufficient.
- 51** However, it is preferable to account for all shortfalls in delivery since the start of the RSS period - taking into account estimated development in the 2009-10 period. Therefore, 3,725 units would need to be provided within the 5-year period to keep the service 'on-track' with the RSS targets. Accounting for a local reactive target, performance is 68.24% of required RSS levels of housing.

9 (Accounts for 4 known demolitions to above)

NI170 Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years

52 Table data is based on the DCLG data 2002-2007:

Table 6 Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years.

Year	Ha of PDL vacant for more than 5 years	Ha of buildings vacant for more than five years	Ha of land and buildings derelict for more than five years	Known developed land within authority (Ha) ⁽¹⁰⁾	Results
2001/02	No data	No data	No data	1,704	-
2002/03	9	67	0	1,704	4.5%
2003/04	2	37	0	1,704	2.3%
2004/05	4	38	0	1,704	2.5%
2005/06	4	36	0	1,704	2.3%
2006/07	4	36	5	1,704	2.6%
2007/08	-	-	-	-	-
2008/09	-	-	-	-	-

53 This table provides an understanding of this new indicator, although the 1,704 Ha is a best estimate. The baseline for this indicator is 2006. The target is to have a year on year reduction in long term vacant/derelict pdl, from 2005-06 onwards. For this year of study - the report should assess 2006-07.

54 The Thames Gateway South Essex Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2008) identified that Basildon District has 2.3% vacant residential properties (2005-06) data. This is lower than the vacancy rate for the East of England (2.7%) and significantly lower than the average for England as a whole (3.1%). The report states that "*Commonly it is assumed that 2.5 – 3.0% vacancy is required to allow for turnover in the stock*" (para 6.26). Therefore, vacant or derelict buildings with potential for housing will not be investigated as a source of housing land for the Basildon District SHLAA, but will be subject to review if performance on this indicator goes above 3.0% in future years.

BV200 a-b – Plan-making

55 This indicator, relating to the continued publication of the AMR and LDS review has now been officially dropped from the Council's performance dashboard. This is due to the recognition of the AMR as the formal monitoring document and its statutory role in the assessment of the LDF.

BV204 – Appeals

56 BV204, whilst dropped from the list of the new National Indicators (NI's), has been retained by Basildon District Council to show accuracy of planning permission decision making. This indicator measures the percentage of appeals allowed. The percentage of appeals allowed are an indicator of the effectiveness of decision making, and the policies on which those decisions are made. This shows that, on average, 75% of the Council's decisions to refuse were upheld at Appeal.

¹⁰ Area of land in the District that is not in the Green Belt.

Table 7 Percentage of Planning Appeals Allowed by year

2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
19.7%	25.0%	26.67%	23.64%	24.59%

BV205 - The Local Authority's score against a 'Quality of Planning Services' checklist

57 This indicator has been deleted from the local indicator spread. It represented a dated requirement of an external assessment framework. Quality of Service is best represented from direct stakeholder feedback, something that is being explored for analysis in future years alongside the Statement of Community Involvement.

BV219 b - Conservation Areas

58 Whilst the issues relating to Conservation Areas are important, information about them would be better explored through the LDF than through the AMR. This indicator, therefore, has been deleted from the local indicator spread.

Equalities Monitoring

59 The individual status of an applicant or agent should have no impact on the process of deciding a planning application, since the proposal submitted should be the only information used in the determination process.

Collection of evidence

60 Planning application forms are accompanied by optional equal opportunities monitoring forms. In 2008-09 only 20 applications (as opposed to 140 in the AMR07, and 82 in the AMR08) had this data attached. The year on year decline of involvement with Equalities Monitoring at the planning application stage may have a number of causes:

- Consultation fatigue - the same agents / applicants are being asked the same questions again, and again.
- Resistance to providing personal information.
- Applicants see that the information is not necessary for the planning application process.

61 At a local level it is very difficult to differentiate between repeat applicants or new applicants. Similarly, it is hard to show whether these applicants received any better or worse treatment through the system, other than by the final status of their application.

62 Based on the consistently low levels of returns (<10%) it is not possible to draw any conclusions on the equality of service provided to customers.

Ways forward

63 The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), ⁽¹¹⁾ makes it clear that any element of the Local Development Framework should aim to reach 'Hard to Reach Groups' or those who are seldom heard from.

64 In future, the AMR will revise its approach to equalities monitoring, accounting for this new guidance.

Consultation and Engagement

Maintaining and Improving LDF Engagement & Consultation

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

SA/SEA Site Assessment Methodology & Criteria

- 70 Sustainability Appraisal/ Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA) Site Assessment Methodology and Criteria will be used to assess potential sites for their sustainability. This assessment is part of an overall requirement to undertake Sustainability Appraisals and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SA/SEA) for all policy options, including policies to allocate land for different uses (e.g. housing, employment, recreation etc) in Development Plan Documents.
- 71 The consultation on the draft Site Assessment Methodology and Criteria lasted for five weeks (2nd July – 6th August 2008). 32 statutory and specialist organisations were invited to comment on the draft.
- 72 Seven consultees responded, with detailed comments on the methodology & criteria. A draft Statement of Consultation was prepared following the consultation. The Statement of Consultation and the revised SA/SEA Site Assessment Methodology & Criteria will need to be finalised.

Statement of Community Involvement

- 73 The draft SCI was open for a 6 week consultation between May and July 2009. All the consultees and organisations registered on the LDF mailing list (1,000+) received either a notification email or letter letting them know about the consultation.
- 74 Although the consultation was predominantly run on-line, copies of the draft SCI were available at the Basildon Centre, in the main libraries in the District, the St George's Community Housing Area Housing Offices and the Tenant Resource Centre in Basildon. In addition, paper copies were available from the Basildon Centre and the Forward Plans Team.
- 75 24 people/organisations responded, making 224 comments.
 - Many helpful suggestions were made for improving consultations and the SCI itself, which have been incorporated into the final SCI.
 - Not all the suggestions/ comments resulted in changes to the SCI. For example, the suggestions made that would make PublicAccess and the on-line consultation system more user friendly have been forwarded to the software providers. Other concerns raised

about the level of information about planning on the Council's website and the attachment of section 106 agreements to the planning permission in PublicAccess will be addressed in due course, as resources allow.

- One statutory consultee commented that: "We found this document to be one of the clearest for procedural explanations and information."

76 Following the consultation, the SCI was revised taking into account the comments received and was approved by Council on 22nd October 2009. The SCI and Statement of Consultation have been published on the Council's website.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment

77 The consultation followed the approach to engagement with delivery stakeholders, and consultation on technical studies, outlined in the Draft Basildon District Statement of Community Involvement.

78 This targeted consultation invited 220 stakeholders, delivery agencies, planning consultancies and housing developers to comment on the draft SHLAA Methodology. The consultation ran for 6 weeks (16 June - 30 July 2009).

79 19 organisations responded, making 178 comments.

- Consultees were generally supportive of the draft methodology;
- A large number of detailed suggestions were made for improving the SHLAA process;
- Consultees commented that the consultation document was thorough, clearly set out and easy to read.

80 Where appropriate the suggestions made by consultees have been incorporated into the SHLAA methodology. The SHLAA methodology was approved by Cabinet on 15 October 2009. The SHLAA and Statement of Consultation have been published on the Council's website.

Open Space Strategy

81 The Open Spaces Strategy project is tasked with reviewing public and private open space provision in the District, in line with the requirements set out in national planning policy (Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG17)) and prepare an open spaces strategy to coordinate the future provision, management, maintenance, investment and promotion of open spaces in the District for local communities. It will inform the Local Development Framework and planning application process.

82 In 2007, a postal survey sent to the Basildon District Citizens' Panel canvassed local people about their experiences of using open spaces in the District and what their priorities for improvements were. Whilst response was satisfactory, of the 341 people who responded, nobody was under the age of 18 or over the age of 60.

83 To address these shortfalls, focus groups with the Basildon District Forum for the Elderly, Basildon District Access Forum and the Basildon District Youth Council were held in 2008 and 2009 to explore peoples' issues with, and experiences of using, open spaces in the District.

84 Finally, in Spring 2009, the Open Spaces Survey 2009 was launched using the Planning Service consultation portal. This asked local people about their experiences of using open space and what their priorities for open space improvements are.

- Local residents on the LDF mailing list received email notification of the survey.
- In addition, copies of the survey were sent to those residents on the mailing list who prefer post to email.
- Press releases were issued and the local media ran articles encouraging people to have their say.

- This campaign was supplemented with posters in Council buildings, where paper copies of the survey form were also available.
- In the Easter holiday 2009, over 100 survey forms were filled in by young people and their parents visiting the "Play in the Park" events at Lake Meadows, Billericay and Wickford Memorial Park, Wickford.
- In just the first 3 days of the consultation, 140 on-line surveys had been completed. At the closure of the survey, over 630 completed survey forms had been submitted, of which half were completed on-line.

- 85** The comments received are now being used to inform the preparation of the PPG17 Open Spaces Study and Open Spaces Strategy, ensuring that local views are taken into account in their preparation.

Partnerships and Compacts

Essex Compact

- 86** The purpose of the Compact for Essex is to guide and encourage statutory agencies, such as local councils, and the voluntary and community sectors in working together fairly and productively to improve the well-being of people living and working in Essex. It sets out principles and standards for a good, open, fair relationship between statutory and voluntary agencies.
- 87** The Public Engagement Code of Practice recommends that 12 weeks be allowed for public engagement.
- 88** Certain planning related consultations, such as those for planning applications (21 days) and SPDs (4-6 weeks) are prescribed by Regulation/Statute (please see the SCI 2009 for details). Therefore it will not be possible to meet the Essex Compact's Code of Practice in all instances.
- 89** It should be noted that Basildon District Council has not signed the compact.

Basildon District Council - Information Group

- 90** At the end of the last monitoring period it was realised that the contextual documents supporting the AMR would require review.
- 91** As a result of this, Forward Plans worked with the Business Planning and Improvement Team to develop a shared informed resource, delivered through an information group. Its aims are to create a network of research throughout the Council, to be able to support a range of Council initiatives, to horizon plan into future years using evidence, and to share data with Essex County Council, local service providers and the LSP.
- 92** This group will assist the LDF in a number of ways: as well as bolstering the evidence base, the group will operate as a support consultation body, potentially highlighting areas of need from a wide range of research stakeholders. The output of the group will provide a single set of data that all the public organisations operating in the District can use.
- 93** One benefit of the group is its large membership and the shared knowledge and resource that it brings. One need of the LDF is to consider the District in terms of neighbourhoods, rather than as wards. The group have highlighted that Crime and Disorder profiling has started to develop neighbourhood models for Basildon District. If these neighbourhood models are successful they can be adopted by the AMR and the LDF context to identify and discuss local area changes as a result of planning policy.

Our Local Development Framework

The Local Development Framework

- 94** 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 LPA's. The LDF, together with the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and Waste and Minerals Development Framework will form the Development Plan for Basildon District.
- 95** An LDF can be best visualised as a portfolio of individual documents, also known as Local Development Documents (LDDs), that address different aspects of local planning and development policy. There is flexibility in what the components of a LDF are. What follows is based on the existing (2006) LDS: it may change with the revision of the LDS in 2010.

Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD)

- 96** Covering the period of about 15 years from when it will be adopted, this will set out the guiding principles against which all the other Local Development Documents (LDDs) will be prepared, linking them with the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and the Sustainable Community Strategy. It will address the key planning issues facing the District, and set out the overall development strategy incorporating "headline" policies for new development. It will establish the way in which new housing, business and retail requirements (as set out in the RSS) will be met in the District.

Site Allocations DPD

- The Site Allocations DPD will allocate specific parcels of land for development.
- Two Call For Sites exercises were held in 2007 and 2008. In terms of meeting the LDS timetable - this element was completed earlier than programmed to inform the Core Strategy.

Other DPDs

- Development Control Policies
- Gypsy and Traveller Site Provision

Proposals Map

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

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)

- These are optional and can expand upon policies set out in adopted DPDs

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

- This is now approved (October 2009). It sets out the various ways in which the District's residents and other stakeholders will be consulted and engaged with in the preparation of the LDF and planning applications

Local Development Scheme (LDS)

- 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 will be revised in 2010.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)

- This statutory document measures the progress of LDF preparation against the targets and milestones in the LDS, as well as assessing the effectiveness of LDD policies once they are adopted

The Development Plan

- 97** Under the 2004 Act, the Development Plan will be made up of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), Waste and Minerals Development Framework, and the LDF for the District.
- The RSS, approved in May 2008 is being revised to look towards 2031.
 - Single Issue Reviews (SIR) of the RSS have been undertaken on the following issues:
 - Planning for Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation (finalised in 2009)
 - Planning for the Lakeside Basin, Thurrock
 - The Essex Waste Plan 2001 and Essex Minerals Local Plan 1997 will be superseded by the Essex Minerals & Waste Development Framework (scheduled for completion in 2009)
 - Certain policies within the Basildon District Local Plan 1998 (BDLP98) have been saved, pending production of the LDF. These are the Basildon District Local Plan Saved Policies (2007).

Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) and Documents (SPDs)

- 98** 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.
- **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.
 - **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.

Evidence Base and Background Studies for Local Development Documents

- 99** In preparing the LDDs, the Council will need to draw upon a range of background studies, research and monitoring reports, which will collectively form the evidence base for the LDDs. All reports will be made available for public inspection. The evidence base will include District, County / Regional and National level data. It will be reviewed, where appropriate to ensure that it is kept up to date and when required, further studies may be carried out. The evidence base will include:

100 Housing

- Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (underway)
- Urban Capacity Study (May 2004)
- Housing Needs Survey (May 2003)
- Housing Needs Survey Update (Market Assessment & Needs Study) (Oct 2004)
- EPOA Survey & Assessment of Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation and Related Needs in Essex (Dec 2005)
- Strategic Housing Review (incorporating a Housing Market Assessment) (2007) (revised 2009)
- Residential Land Availability Survey (annual report)
- Thames Gateway South Essex Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2008) (to be reviewed 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

Employment, Economy and Skills

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

Retail, Leisure & Culture

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

101 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 (completion expected 2010)
- Thames Gateway South Essex Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (November 2006)(to be reviewed 2010)
- Essex & Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan (2001)
- Basildon District Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2005-2009 (2004)
- Basildon District Playing Pitch Strategy (2004)
- Basildon District Open Space Strategy (completion expected 2010)
- Conservation Area Appraisals (completion expected 2010)

102 Transport

- Essex Local Transport Plan 2 - 2006-2011 (July 2006). A local Transport Plan 3 is to be produced.

Other Strategies - Social and Community

- Local Strategic Partnership: Basildon Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2033 (2008)
- Basildon District Social Inclusion Strategy 2006-2011 (2006)
- Basildon District Integrated Youth Strategy (2007)

103 Planning Monitoring

- LDF Annual Monitoring Reports (annual)

Sustainability Appraisal

104 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). The following DPDs will require an SEA:

- Core Strategy
- Site Allocations
- Development Control Policies
- Gypsy & Traveller Sites

105 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 Preferred Options stage and it will be subsequently updated and submitted alongside the Submission version of the DPD. For SPDs, if a SA is necessary, the SA report will be published with the consultation draft of the SPD.

Development Plan Saved Policies

106 In the LDF, the Core Strategy DPD will deal with the overarching planning issues facing the District and replace the major policies in the BDLP98. The Site Allocations DPD will replace the BDLP98 policies allocating land for housing, employment, retail and recreational uses. The policies in the BDLP98 that control development will be replaced by a Development Control Policies DPD (although some may be incorporated into the Core Strategy).

107 In 2007, certain policies in BDLP98 that complied with the following criteria were 'saved':

- reflected the principles of Local Development Frameworks
- was consistent with current national and regional policy
- was not feasible or desirable to replace them by 27th September 2007

108 The policies approved as saved remain in use for determining of planning applications. The policies which were saved are published in the [Basildon District Local Plan Saved Policies - September 2007](#).

Other Material Considerations

109 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.

Local Development Scheme

- 110** The LDS 2006-2011⁽¹²⁾ is available to view or download from the Council's website. This revised LDS came into effect in February 2006, and sets out the timetable for the preparation of the LDF documents.
- 111** Due to a number of factors, the Local Development Scheme 2006 (LDS06) timetable is now out of date. In 2008-09 it was considered wasteful and inappropriate to continue to judge performance against it. The LDS06 is currently being revised (see below). This revision will be approved in 2010 and progress against this will be reported in AMR10.
- 112** This section reports on the progress made on revising the LDS and the preparation of the main LDDs in 2008-09.

Revision of the LDS timetable

- 113** The AMR08 noted that progression on the LDS timetable 2006-2011 was significantly delayed. This prompted a need to revise the approach of the LDS, as well as changes to Government requirements for LDF production.
- 114** A revision of the LDS was drafted in the monitoring period. This draft is being discussed with the Government Office for the East of England region (Go-East).
- 115** The draft LDS Revision envisages collection of the required LDF Evidence Base to continue to about the end of 2010. This would include the completion of a Strategic Housing Land Assessment (SHLAA) and a Water Cycle Study: both lengthy pieces of work.
- 116** The draft LDS Revision also envisages the main public consultation stages of the LDF taking place quite some time later, to allow for completion of the Evidence Base, the preparation of options and alternatives, and the Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessments.
- 117** Once a LDS Revision is agreed and approved, it will be placed on the Council's website. Those people, organisations and companies who are on the Council's LDF mailing list will be informed of the LDS Revision at that time.
- 118** The time spent evaluating the LDF has enabled significant improvements to be made to the LDF work plan. Significant additional resources were made available for LDF preparation in early in 2009/10, including the secondment of two staff to improve service capacity.

Statement of Community Involvement - approved

- 119** The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out how and when anyone with an interest in planning in the district can have his or her say on the following issues:
- Applications for planning permission for development (planning applications);
 - Planning appeals (when planning permission is refused and the applicant appeals to the Secretary of State),
 - Planning enforcement; and
 - Plans made by the Council for the future development and / or protection of the area (the Local Development Framework (LDF)).
- 120** The SCI formalises proposals for consulting the public on planning matters, and builds on Planning Service's existing consultation practices.

12 <http://www.basildon.gov.uk/80256B7500420D16/vWeb/wpEFEN6E3DF9>

- 121** Following the consultation on the draft SCI held earlier this year, the SCI was revised in light of the comments received. On October 22nd 2009 Council approved the SCI.

Core Strategy

- 122** The Core strategy has been delayed, in part, due to the requirement for more evidence to be compiled on spatial issues facing the District to support options and policies. In 2008/09 work continued on the evidence base, including working towards a sub-regional Water Cycle Study, commencing the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (the SHLAA methodology was approved in October 2009) and PPG17 assessments.

Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation DPD

- 123** In the 2006 LDS the underlying principle to the preparation of this DPD was to wait until the Secretary of State's proposed changes to the RSS Single Issue Review on Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation were published before work would commence on the DPD.

- 124** Since the monitoring period, the outcome of the RSS single issue review was approved by the Secretary of State. This decision, and the allocation for Basildon District is being challenged through the courts.

Annual Monitoring Report

- 125** This has been published annually in December (05,06, 07, 08 and 09) and simultaneously published on Basildon District Council's website, usually with associated studies which expand and support its remit within the LDF.

The Effectiveness of the LDF

- 126** Basildon District Council's Development Plan includes the Basildon District Local Plan Saved Policies - September 2007. In previous years AMR publications, these policies have been reviewed and assessed on how they have been applied. This has raised issues that would need to be considered within the LDF. Therefore, this policy review has not been undertaken in this monitoring period.

- 127** During the monitoring period no LDD's were published, so their effectiveness cannot be reviewed.

For future years

- 128** Outside of the monitoring period, the following have been progressed:

- Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) - approved October 2009.
- Significant evidence base work.

- 129** The SCI is expected to be reviewed in the AMR 2010.

What is Being Achieved in the Basildon District?

National Core Indicators

- 130** All AMRs should report on a range of indicators in their studies, including the National Core Indicators. These are set by Government to ensure there is a level of comparability between different authorities' performance, and by different monitoring periods.
- 131** For those who have read previous AMRs these indicators changed in 2009. This does not prevent the old format indicators from being collected where they are necessary to monitor the implementation of spatial strategies or reflect requirements of other strategies.

Housing

- H1: Plan period and housing targets
- H2(a): Net additional dwellings - in recent years - reported in table 2
- H2(b): Net additional dwellings - for the reporting year - reported in table 2
- H2(c): Net additional dwellings - in future years
- H3: New and converted dwellings - on previously developed land - reported in table 1
- H4: Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)
- H5: Gross affordable housing completions - reported in table 3
- H6: Housing Quality - Building for Life Assessments

Business Development

- BD1: Total amount of additional employment floorspace - by type.
- BD2: Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land - by type
- BD3: Employment land available - by type.
- BD4: Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'

Environmental Quality

- E1: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environmental Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds
- E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance
- E3: Renewable energy generation
- 132** To assist users who may prefer simply top line results - the basic data from the following indicators are copied into appendix **8 - National Core Indicators - Raw Output**.

Housing

133 The information within this part of the report is based upon the Development Monitoring SLA with Essex County Council at the end of March 2009. Data on dwelling completions and affordable housing can be found in tables 2 and 3.

Table 8 Comparison of total housing stock at 1st April 2008 and 31st March 2009

Stocktake dates	Total number of dwellings
Opening stock at 1st April 2008	73,546
Closing stock at 31st March 2009	74,024
Increase	+478

134 For this monitoring period there was an expectation that the AMR could report transfers between tenures (to be reported to EERA). Unfortunately, it was not possible to report this information for 2008-2009, and efforts will be made to collect data in 2009-10.

Housing Completions

Table 9 Number of bedrooms in completed dwellings 2008-2009

Number of bedrooms	Number of dwellings (net)
1 bedroom	92
2 bedrooms	219
3 bedrooms	97
4 or more bedrooms	98
Unknown ⁽¹³⁾	-28
Net Total of dwellings developed in 2008 - 2009	478

135 Please note that dwelling completions have now been fully checked against Regional and County figures. These have been incorporated into the Housing Trajectory data to enable a shared authority approach to annual monitoring.

136 The draft [East of England Plan \(RSS\)](#) proposes a minimum target for the District of 10,700 new dwelling units (2001-2021), equating to an annual build rate of 535 net dwellings per year. Since 2001, there have been 2,199 net builds in Basildon District; an average of 274 net builds per year. In order to meet the RSS minimum target of 10,700 dwellings by 2021, future annual dwelling build rates will need to average around 708 units for delivery from the 31st March 2009.

13 Number of dwellings of unknown number of bedrooms completed minus number of dwellings of unknown number of bedrooms demolished.

Table 10 Dwelling Completions 2001-2009 (revised)

Completions Category	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Gross Dwelling Completions	-	-	-	297	533	272	382	512
Net Dwelling Completions	221	280	114	135	473	183	315	478
Accumulated Completions (net)	221	501	615	750	1,223	1,406	1,721	2,199

Table 11 Annual net build rate to meet required development targets

Annual net build rate calculation	
Draft RSS dwelling requirement 2001- 2021	10,700
Less net completions	8,501
Divided by the remaining number of years between 2009 and 2021 (12 years)	/12
Required annual build rate to start 1st April 2009	708

137 The annual rate is also used to determine the 5-year trajectory, taking into account expected current years deliveries.

Housing Targets

138 The RSS annualised the housing target for Basildon District as 535 units/ annum over twenty years to meet an overall housing target of 10,700 by 2021.

139 Due to the fact that the District has not seen completions at that level during the period of the RSS, this annualised target has risen year on year.

140 The target was likely to have been set by the RSS as a result of housing development during the late '90s; at this time significant numbers of housing deliveries were taking place.

Table 12 Annual Housing Targets

	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09
Defined delivery at 535 units/ annum	535	1,070	1,605	2,140	2,675	3,210	3,745	4,280
Actual net delivery (accumulated)	213	513	666	802	1,275	1,458	1,773	2,199
To still deliver	10,487	10,187	10,034	9,898	9,425	9,242	8,925	8,501
Annual Housing Target	535	551	566	618	628	660	687	708

Housing Trajectory and Land Supply

141 As part of housing trajectory for Basildon District, the following table contains an estimate of future delivery based on applications, and research that has been published through the residential land availability studies, Local Plan, and other publicly available data.

Table 13 5-year Housing Trajectory

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Defined delivery at 535 units/ annum (accumulated from 2001)	4,815	5,350	5,885	6,420	6,955	7,490
Estimated annual net delivery	310	234	270	683	659	700
Estimated net delivery (accumulated from 2001)	2,509	2,743	3,013	3,696	4,355	5,055
To still deliver	8,191	7,957	7,687	7,004	6,345	5,645
Estimated Annual Housing Target (to 2021)	745	795	854	876	906	941

142 Trajectories always start at the next whole year. This means that any expected delivery between 2009-2010 is to be projected forward, and a full trajectory is started at 2010-11 onwards.

143 Due to the complexity of the trajectory, this subject is discussed in significantly more depth within appendix **9: Residential Development Analysis**.

144 In order to provide more context evidence and explanation to the trajectory, an additional document was published to supplement the Annual Monitoring Report.

145 The impacts of the 2008-2009 year are:

- Significant effort has been placed into preparing a realistic trajectory, taking into account local knowledge and previous build rates.
- The 2009 Housing trajectory follows the approved SHLAA Methodology.

- Significant amounts of potential development has been found, crossing a full fifteen year trajectory
- There is an insufficient amount of land identified to provide a full 5-year supply of housing land.

Previously Developed Land (PDL)

- 146** PPS3 requires that the majority of new development is built on Previously Developed Land. The following data relates to table 1.

Table 14 Dwelling Completions 2008-2009

Dwelling completions - category	Results
Number of dwellings built (gross)	512
Number of dwellings built on PDL (gross)	285
% of dwellings built on PDL	55.66%

- 147** Government guidance recommends that 60% of new deliveries should be on previously developed land. Due to a high number of deliveries within greenfield sites during 2008-2009, Basildon District has not achieved this target.

Table 15 PDL developments within Basildon KCDC

Dwelling completions - category	Results
Number of dwellings built (gross) within Basildon Key Centre of Development Change	385
Number of dwellings built on PDL (gross)	176
% of dwellings built on PDL	45.71%

- 148** Development on Previously Developed Land within Basildon Town is lower than across the District as a whole. This is partially due to extensive numbers of developments built in the grounds of former school sites. Whilst raising the numbers of homes built and increasing delivery speed, this reduced the percentage of homes built on PDL.

Housing Density

- 149** The majority of dwelling development in 2008-09 was at high dwelling densities. However, this may be unsustainable in the long term as it may not meet the needs of the District for family housing, as outlined in the TGSE SHMA.

Table 16 Density of developments

Number of dwellings used for density calculation	376	100%
Number <30 Dwellings per Ha	60	15.96%
Number 30-50 Dwellings per Ha	31	8.24%
Number >50 Dwellings per Ha	285	75.8%

Affordable Housing

- 150** The creation of Affordable Housing, and the general availability of existing tenures, dictates the long term livability and flexibility of the District to meet a wide range of residents' needs. The data in this section relates back to Table 3.
- 151** In terms of provision of Affordable Housing it should be noted that Basildon District Council's Planning Services only measures Affordable Housing that comes through the planning system. As such, these tables only reflect that contribution, and none from conversion or purchase [so it does not reflect NI155]. ⁽¹⁴⁾

Table 17 Gross Affordable Housing Completions 2008-2009

Social Rented Housing Provided	230
Intermediate Housing Provided	0
Affordable Homes Total	230

Table 18 Dwellings provided through the planning system

	District	Basildon Town
Gross Total Dwelling additions	512	385
Gross Affordable new build	230	230
Losses of affordable dwellings	2	2
Net affordable dwellings	228	228
% of affordable	44.92%	59.74%

- 152** Policy BAS - S5 within Basildon Saved Policies states that for development of 25+ dwellings, or sites over 1 hectare - a reasonable provision of affordable housing is expected. As such, affordable dwelling development is typically linked to large site development, or through specifically funded sites.
- 153** Patterns show that years of high dwelling delivery are usually linked to years where significant numbers of affordable housing have also been provided. In periods of recession, the numbers of affordable homes tend to increase as the RSLs have the finance to develop whilst the private sector may not.

14 If users of this document require access to NI155 - it is recommended you contact Basildon District Council's Housing Strategy Team, who can provide significantly more insight into this issue.

Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation

154 During the monitoring period there was no change in the number of authorised Gypsy and Traveller pitches in the District.

155 Similarly, there was no change in the number of authorised pitches for Travelling Show people.

Table 19 Total Stock of Gypsy and Traveller Pitches with permanent planning permission

	Private Sector	LA/ HA	Total
Permanent Pitches	90	25	115
Transit Pitches	0	0	0
Total	90	25	115

Building for Life

156 The CABA-Home Builders Federation 'Building for Life' standard is supported by the Government as the standard for the quality design of new homes.

157 Good quality housing design can improve social wellbeing and quality of life by reducing crime, improving public health, easing transport problems and increasing property values. Building for Life promotes design excellence and celebrates best practice in the house building industry.

158 The 20 Building for Life criteria embody a vision of functional, attractive and sustainable housing. New housing developments are scored against the criteria to assess the quality of their design. If a development can 'check' itself against 13 issues, it has a BFL Score of 13.

159 Housing developments which achieve a certain score can be entered into the BFL award programme, enabling developers to advertise the quality of their developments. Silver standard is awarded for 14 - 15 points out of 20, and Gold standard is awarded to developments which meet 16+ out of 20.

Table 20 Building For Life 2009

Reference	Site	Description	Total Net Dwellings	Score	Potential Standard ⁽¹⁵⁾
05/01172/FULL	120-122 Stock Road, Billericay	Demolition of existing veterinary practice and dwelling and erection part two-storey, part two and a half storey building comprising new veterinary practice with two no. 1 bedroom ancillary flats and twelve no. 2 bedroom sheltered apartments with associated car parking and landscaping	13	9	-
07/00104/FULL	Lourdes Hall, Whitmore Way	Erection of 17 No. houses, (A terrace of 13 houses and two pairs of semi-detached houses) with associated parking, garages, and landscaping	17	9	-

15 This was judged by BDC specialists.

Reference	Site	Description	Total Net Dwellings	Score	Potential Standard ⁽¹⁵⁾
05/00683/FULL	Land to the West of Cranes Lane	Erection of 48 no. houses (19 no. x two bed, 24 no. x 3 bed and 5 no. x 4 bed) ; 2 no. three storey blocks containing total of 12 no. two bed flats; associated car parking, and new access road to Cranes Lane.	60	13	-
07/00619/FULL	Land East of and including Longleat	Erection of 3 No. two storey blocks containing a total of 12 No. dwellings, with associated car parking	12	7	-
06/00786/FULL	Land at Valence Way	Erection of 2 no. x 3 storey blocks providing a total of 30 flats and 2 no. terrace blocks providing a total of 8 no. houses, access, parking and landscaping	38	7	-
06/00795/FULL	Land North of Langdon Hills Business Centre	Erection of a 3 storey block containing 20 flats. Upgrading of existing access & provision of associated parking spaces & landscaping.	20	8	-
06/00657/REM	Land at the James Hornsby High School	Erection of 57 houses (28 No. 3 bed, 22 No. 4 bed and 7 No. 2 bed), 43 flats (37 No. 2 bed and 6 No. 1 bed) with associated access, parking/garages and open space (reserved matters following approval of 04/00993/OUT)	100	15	Silver ⁽¹⁶⁾
06/00540/FULL	Land at Mellow Purgess	Erection of 2 No. three-storey blocks containing a total of 20 No. x 2 bed flats, and 1No. three storey block providing 23 No. 1 bed mother and baby units, together with access from Mellow Purgess Close, and 53 car parking spaces.	43	10	-
04/00565/FULL	Boundary House, Burnt Mills Road	Demolish existing dwelling and erect 1No. part two storey/part three storey block containing 14 No. 2 bed roomed flats with associated parking and new access.	14	6.5	-
06/00548/FULL	20 Southview Road and Land at 12 Southview Road	Proposed demolition of existing offices, and erection of two storey building comprising 17 flats and facilities associated with a 'foyer' use; and associated car parking on site of 20 Southview Road (Site A), and erection of 3 three bedroom houses with associated car parking; and car parking area for proposed 'foyer' building on land east of 12 Southview Road (Site B) Together with car parking spaces	20	8	-

15 This was judged by BDC specialists.

16 It may be appropriate for developer to approach CABE for formal accreditation.

Reference	Site	Description	Total Net Dwellings	Score	Potential Standard ⁽¹⁵⁾
06/00842/FULL	Land in Berdens, Vange	Erection of four storey block containing 8 No. flats (7No. x 2bed and 1No. one bed) located between two existing blocks of flats (2-36 Berdens); and erection of two storey block containing of 6 No. flats (4No. x 2 bed and 2No. x 1 bed) located to north of 8-14 Collingwood Road; with associated refuse compartments, external landscaping and parking.	14	7.5	-
06/00385/FULL	9 The Willows, High Street, Wickford	Change of Use of first floor shop storage to residential use and addition of further two storeys to provide 24 residential units	24	10.5	-

Table 21 Quality of Housing - Building For Life Assessments 2009

Total number of housing sites	12
Number of dwellings on those sites	375
Number of sites with a BfL assessment of 14-15	1
Dwellings on those sites	100
% of dwellings on BfL 14-15	26.67%
Number of sites with a BfL assessment of 10-13	3
Dwellings on those sites	127
% of dwellings on BfL 10-13	33.87%
Number of sites with a BfL assessment of less than 10	8
Dwellings on those sites	148
% of dwellings on less than 10 BfL	39.47%

- 160** This indicator has only been used to study larger developments which were fully delivered during the monitoring period (10+ dwellings).
- 161** All the schemes studied pre-dated the requirements for Design and Access Statements and as a consequence, lacked evidence to demonstrate compliance with some of the questions, resulting in generally lower levels of scoring, than may be the case today.
- 162** These standards are being used in the discussion and consideration of housing developments during this and future monitoring periods.

15 This was judged by BDC specialists.

Economic Development

163 The future prosperity of Basildon District depends on ensuring that there is sufficient land for business development. The data set refers to business developments by their classification in the Use Classes Order (UCO). Further guidance is available from the [Planning Portal](#)⁽¹⁷⁾, which sets out the UCOs and associated legislation.

Box 1

Use Class Order

B1 - Business

- Class II (a) Offices, not built into retail or financial establishments
 (b) Research and development studios, laboratories, high-tech
 Class III (c) Light Industry

B2 - General Industry

- Class IV-IX General Industry

B8 - Storage or Distribution

- Class X Wholesale Warehouse, distribution centres, repositories.

Table 22 Additional floorspace by type

		B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	B1-8	Total
Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type (m ²)	gross	0	0	0	0	224	915	1139
	losses	0	0	0	0	0	219	219
	net	0	0	0	0	224	696	920

Table 23 Floorspace on PDL

		B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	B1-8	Total
Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land (m ²)	gross	0	0	0	0	0	915	915
	% PDL	0	0	0	0	0	100	80.33

Table 24 Net employment land available by type

	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	B1-8	Total
Extant Planning Permissions (Ha)	0.86	0	0	3.12	0.03	7.79	11.8
Extant Allocations (Ha)	37.09	0	0	1.72	0	106.21	145.02
Total (Ha)	37.95	0	0	4.84	0.03	114	156.82

Table 25 Additional Floorspace in Key Centres of Development and Change (KCDC)

		B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	B1-8	Total
Total amount of additional employment floorspace within Basildon KCDC (m ²)	Gross	0	0	0	0	224	915	1139
	Loss	0	0	0	0	0	219	219
	Net	0	0	0	0	224	696	920

Table 26 Employment space by type within KCDC

		B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	B1-8	Total
Employment floorspace on PDL in KCDC(m ²)	Gross	0	0	0	0	0	915	1139
	% PDL	0	0	0	0	0	100	80.33

Table 27 Net employment land by type within KCDC

		B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	B1-8	Total
New employment land available by type in KCDC (Ha)	Extant Planning Permissions	0.86	0	0	0	0.03	7.79	8.68
	Extant Allocations	37.09	0	0	1.72	0	106.21	145.02
	Total	37.95	0	0	1.72	0.03	114	153.7

164 The tables show that for Basildon District during 2008-2009 the majority of non-residential development took place within the Basildon KCDC. Of this, the majority was built on previously developed land.

Retail and Town Centres

Town Centres - retail, business, and mixed usages

165 This data set refers to business developments by their Use Class Order (UCO), classification, which includes:

Use Class Order - Town Centre uses

A1 - Shops

- Shops, Retail warehouses, hairdressers, undertakers, travel and ticket agencies, post offices, dry cleaners, Internet cafes, etc.
- Pet shops, sandwich bars
- Showrooms, domestic hire shops, funeral directors

A2 - Financial and Professional Services

- Banks, building societies, estate and employment agencies
- Professional and financial services, betting offices.

B1a - Offices

- Offices not within A2.

D2 - Assembly and Leisure

- Cinemas, music and concert halls.
- Dance, sports halls, swimming baths, skating rinks, gymnasiums
- Other indoor and outdoor sport and leisure uses

Further guidance on UCO's is available at: the [Planning Portal](#).

Table 28 Town Centre Monitoring

		A1	A2	B1a	D2	Unknown	Total
Total amount of floorspace for 'Town Centre uses' within local authority (m ²)	Gross	276	0	0	0	0	276
	Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Net	276	0	0	0	0	276
		A1	A2	B1a	D2	Unknown	Total
Of the above - the amount delivered within Town Centres (m ²)	Gross	276	0	0	0	0	276
	Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Net	276	0	0	0	0	276
		A1	A2	B1a	D2	Unknown	Total
Gross Development within Town Centres	%	100	0	0	0	0	100
		A1	A2	B1a	D2	Unknown	Total
Amount of floorspace for 'Town Centre uses' on PDL (m ²)	Gross on PDL	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0	0	0	0	0	0
		A1	A2	B1a	D2	Unknown	Total
Town Centre use within KCDC (Basildon) (m ²)	Gross	276	0	0	0	0	276
	Loss	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Net	276	0	0	0	0	276
		A1	A2	B1a	D2	Unknown	Total
Gross PDL within KCDC (m ²)	Gross	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0	0	0	0	0	0

166 Only Basildon has had any Town Centre development during the monitoring period.

Culture, Heritage and Landscape

Conservation Areas

167 There are four Conservation Areas within Basildon District. Conservation Area Appraisals are planned for 2010. Top line results from any future study will be presented in the AMR, and used (where appropriate) to support other local studies.

Listed Buildings

168 59 permissions on listed buildings / builds or demolitions within the District have been granted or won on appeal since 2001/02.

Table 34 Number of planning permissions granted relating to Listed Buildings

Year	Permissions on Listed Buildings
2001-2002	No records
2002-2003	4
2003-2004	2
2004-2005	12
2005-2006	10
2006-2007	6
2007-2008	12
2008-2009	13

Table 35 Listed Building permissions 2008-2009

Basildon Reference	Status	Ward	Impact
08/00358/LBBAS	Refused	Billericay East	Replacement signage and illuminated hanging sign.
08/00365/LBBAS	Grant	Billericay East	New shop front and access ramp.
08/00496/LBBAS	Withdrawn	Billericay East	Installation of guard rail to house mechanical plant.
08/01276/LBBAS	Grant	Billericay East	Single Storey rear extension to storyteller bookshop
08/00950/LBBAS	Grant	Burstead	Two storey extension to listed building, 2 new dormer windows and internal alterations.
08/00898/LBBAS	Grant	Crouch	Removal of existing conservatory and insertion of window, new brickwork, and replacement front door and doorcase.
08/01319/LBBAS	Grant	Crouch	Proposed new entrance canopies over 2 no external doors to Grade II listed Building and amendments to internal layout.
08/01062/LBBAS	Refuse	Langdon Hills	Single storey rear extension, internal alterations, and replacement windows and doors.
08/01308/LBBAS	Grant	Langdon Hills	Internal alterations to listed building

Basildon Reference	Status	Ward	Impact
08/01323/LBBAS	Grant	Pitsea South East	To retain steel shutters to windows and doors to prevent vandalism of protected building
08/01324/FULL	Grant	Pitsea South East	To retain steel shutters to windows and doors to prevent vandalism of protected building
08/00873/LBBAS	Grant	Vange	Refurbishment of Grade II Listed Building
08/01172/LBBAS	Grant	Wickford Park	Alterations and extension to barn/ outbuilding.

169 The majority of listed building decisions in 2008/09 related to Billericay High Street, which has the highest concentration of Listed Buildings in the District.

Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna

Advances in Local Biodiversity and Habitat Monitoring

- 170** During 2004-2005, EECOS ⁽¹⁸⁾ carried out a District-wide Phase 1 Habitat Survey for Basildon District Council. The data collected for the Phase 1 was also used to review the Basildon District Register of Sites Important to Nature Conservation (SINCs), leading to the identification of locations worthy of the designation Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS).
- 171** In the AMR05, the results of the Phase 1 were used to report on changes to the District's Priority Habitats between the Phase 1 survey carried out by Essex Wildlife Trust in 1993 and the 2005 Phase 1. It represents a significant part of the biodiversity baseline.
- 172** Annual biodiversity monitoring was secured in March 2007 following a three-year SLA between EECOS and Basildon District Council. The Basildon District Biodiversity and Habitat SLA, EECOS seeks to:
- Annually inspect all LoWS and resurvey those where there are signs of significant disturbance/ damage/ significant change
 - Survey all potential new LoWS
 - Identify the extent on GIS and carry out annual assessments of the condition of UKBAP Priority Habitats
- 173** By carrying out an annual survey of habitats and biodiversity in Basildon District, the Council will be provided with an up to date, accurate and objective evidence base to inform planning decisions. The survey will also assist in monitoring habitat change and will improve biodiversity in the District by influencing site management.
- 174** The report for 2009 represents the third and final year of the SLA. The headline results will be added to the AMR as an addendum, once the report is delivered.

Water, Soil and Geology

Flood Protection

Flood Protection and Climate Change

175 Basildon District Council has not chosen to collect the following performance indicators for the District:

- NI188: Planning to Adapt to climate change
- NI189: Flood and Coastal Erosion

176 However, in future years, to support the issues of flooding and climate change, it may be required for the AMR to explore the above factors in more depth.

Flood Maps

177 The severe flooding events of recent years has brought into sharp focus the risks of living and working on flood plains. The Environment Agency believes that future flooding events are most likely to be driven by decisions concerning the location, design and nature of development and land use.

178 Basildon District Council has to face the difficult task of balancing the demand for ever more residential and commercial property against the consequence of further building within identified flood zones.

179 Since 2006, LPAs have been required to consult the Environment Agency on all applications for development (other than minor development) in flood zones 2 and 3, and for any development on land with an area of more than 1 hectare in flood zone 1. Flood zones are categorised as follows:

- Flood zone 1. Low risk of flooding.
- Flood zone 2. Low to medium risk of flooding.
- Flood zone 3. High risk of flooding.

Permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice

180 The [Environment Agency](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/) (EA) ⁽¹⁹⁾ in its role as a statutory body advises LPAs on flooding concerns as part of the planning application process. Any proposal that occurs on or close to an area of medium to high flood risk (Flood Zone 2 or 3) requires a Flood Risk Assessment. Depending on the outcome of the FRA, the EA may advise the Council that some proposals should be refused permission or that appropriate mitigation measures must be incorporated into proposals.

Table 36 Planning applications highlighted in Environment Agency advice 2009 in terms of flood risk

LPA Reference	LPA Decision	Nature of Proposed Development	Reason for Objection
07/01486/FULL	Granted	Offices/ Light Industry - Minor	Sequential test not adequately demonstrated, unsatisfactory FRA/ FCA submitted.
08/00317/FULL	Refused	Caravan Site - Minor	PPS25/ TAN15 - Request for FRA/ FCA. Sequential test not adequately demonstrated.
08/00697/FULL	Granted	Other- Minor	PPS25/ TAN15 - Request for FRA/ FCA Sequential test not adequately demonstrated
08/00602/FULL	Granted	Offices/ Light Industry - Minor	PPS25/ TAN15 - Request for FRA/ FCA

Planning Permissions Granted referencing any conditions which fully mitigate Environment Agency Concerns**Table 37 Planning permissions granted, but with conditions which fully mitigated Environment Agency Concerns 2008-2009**

L P A Reference	Mitigating conditions
07/01486/FULL	Permission granted only granted based on re-submission of FRA (re-submitted April 2008), and a formal flood response plan to be based on the Environment Agencies "Floodline" flood warning system. No development will take place until these items submitted. EA requirements fully mitigated.
08/00602/FULL	Prior to any development taking place, a scheme the provision and implementation of flood proofing measures shall be submitted to in writing to the LPA. The scheme will be carried out with approved plans and in line with the ODPM publication "Preparing for Floods"

181 As such, only 08/00697/FULL was granted without consideration of EA flood advice.

Planning Applications objected to by the Environment Agency on Water Quality Grounds

182 The Environment Agency report covering the monitoring period shows no application to which objections were raised against on these grounds.

Material Assets

Development Types Granted by Ward 2003-2009

183 The data for this section is available in Appendix 10 - Spatial Distribution of Development.

Section 106 / Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

184 Section 106 agreements relate to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, where monies are paid by developers to Local Planning Authorities in order to offset the costs of the external effects of development. For example, if a developer were to build 100 new houses, there would be effects on local schools, roads etc., which the Local Authority would have to deal with. In that situation there might be a Section 106 agreement as part of the granting of planning permission, through which the developer would agree to make a contribution towards the provision of infrastructure related to that development, eg new school places, open space, affordable housing, highway improvements, etc.

185 S106 agreements would be phased out, if the Council were to adopt the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). CIL would enable a Local Authority to charge on most types of new development in their area. CIL charges would be based on simple formulae which relate the size of the infrastructure cost and the size and character of the development paying it. The proceeds of the levy would be spent on local and sub-regional infrastructure to support the development of the area.

186 By identifying developments that 'come through' in a year, and their related s106/ CIL charges, we can begin to show where infrastructure should be developed or improved - and whether the Council is achieving all it can with these infrastructure payments.

187 Between 2001-2009 there were 104 planning permissions granted with Legal Agreements attached:

Table 38 Number of s106 Agreements by year

Year	Number of permissions granted with legal agreements
2001-2002	2
2002-2003	7
2003-2004	5
2004-2005	16
2005-2006	20
2006-2007	21
2007-2008	12
2008-2009	21

188 The earlier period (2001-2004) may represent an initial lack of input onto the record system, rather than s.106 agreements not being used. The later period (2004-2007) shows a reasonable number of cases with s106 agreements. The drop in legal agreements for 2007-2008 ties to an overall drop in applications coming through the system, meanwhile in 2008-2009 applications returned to levels experienced in previous years.

189 Ward by ward breakdowns of s106 are explored within Appendix 10.

Open Spaces

- 190** Basildon District has almost 700 ha of open space. Existing provision includes 28 formal parks, providing for a range of sporting and outdoor recreation activities. Each of the main population settlements has at least one major park containing a range of facilities: Gloucester Park in Basildon, Lake Meadows in Billericay and Memorial Park in Wickford. In addition, there are many small parks, recreation grounds, allotments, landscaped amenity areas and nature reserves, as well as four Country Parks and four Local Nature Reserves.
- 191** In 2008-2009, as detailed in the section on consultation and engagement - an open space survey took place to support the evidence collection in support of the open space study. The results will be used as part of the evidence base for the LDF.

Waste Management

- 192** Basildon District Council does not have responsibility for this planning issue. Essex County Council is the [Minerals and Waste Planning Authority](#)⁽²⁰⁾.

Energy

- 193** In November 2009 - the following data was returned to EERA.

Table 39 Renewable energy capacity by type

	Permitted installed capacity in MW	Completed installed capacity in MW	Current renewable generating capacity.
Wind onshore	0	0	0
Solar photovoltaics	0	0.012	0.006
Hydro	0	0	0
Landfill gas	0	0	4.2
Sewage sludge digestion	0	0	0
Municipal (and industrial) solid waste combustion	0	0	0
Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuels	0	0	0
Animal biomass	0	0	0
Plant biomass	0	0	0
Total	0	0.01	4.21

- 194** During the 2009 Monitoring period no renewable energy development was granted planning permission.
- 195** All of these developments are within the Basildon area, rather than within any other part of the District.
- 196** It is expected that the recent relaxation of planning conditions on home-owner renewable energy capacity will increase the MW's recorded in future years.

New Approaches to Contextual Information

What context can we provide for the LDF?

- 197** Section 13 of the Act and Planning Regulations require local planning authorities and county councils to survey the characteristics of their areas.
- 198** Contextual indicators should be structured to establish the baseline position of the wider social, environmental and economic circumstances. The choice of contextual indicators should be limited to the key characteristics and issues of the locality.
- 199** Rather than collecting new data, contextual indicators are drawn from related policy areas indicator sets, particularly sustainability appraisal, community strategies, best value indicators, local transport plans, sustainable communities, quality of life headline indicators and the index of multiple deprivation, etc.
- 200** Previous AMRs have focused on presenting the following contextual information:
- Local indicators;
 - National Core Indicators;
 - A Contextual Monitoring Document 2007 ⁽²¹⁾.
- 201** The AMR 09 has also started to go some way to providing:
- Information about the developing spatial analysis capability and infrastructure - exploring the District at different spatial scales;
 - Developing an informal review of the contextual monitoring document, leading to a cross Council information service ⁽²²⁾;
 - Improved user awareness of how the AMR will link to the developing LDF through the use of contextual data.
- 202** Future AMRs, in addition to maintaining current output and delivery, could start to define (but not flesh out) contextual indicator bundles (that is: local and national core indicators that group well together, and contextual data which supports them).
- 203** Suggested indicator bundles could fit the following headings:
- Demographic structure;
 - Socio-cultural issues;
 - Economy;
 - Environment;
 - Housing and built environment, and;
 - Transport and spatial connectivity.
- 204** Sustainability Appraisal contextual indicators should also start to be included in the AMR, as they are an integral part to considering the sustainability of policies and allocations.

What happens when LDF is in place?

- 205** In future years the AMR will have to assess the following (not exhaustive) list:

21 This was a substantial collection of data sources available in 2007 providing links to the data source if it is required in future years to assess the LDF. Guidance suggests this should be reviewed every five years.

22 This has been started by the LSP information group - and will be delivered by the authority and its service partners.

- Whether policies and related targets in local development documents have been met, or progress is being made towards meeting them, or, where they are not being met or not on track to being achieved, the reasons why;
 - What impact the policies are having in respect of national and regional targets and any other targets identified in local development documents
 - What significant effects implementation of the policies is having on the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainability is defined and whether these effects are as intended;
 - Whether the policies in the local development document need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended;
- 206** The AMR is currently not capable of assessing the above, because:
- i. Objectives, themes, policies and targets in LDDs have not yet been defined;
 - ii. Significant Effects indicators have not yet been defined;
- 207** Local development frameworks and associated sustainability appraisals should develop clear targets and indicators as a means of ensuring effective policy implementation, monitoring and review in line with Plan Objectives. Policy targets should be used to assess whether the local development framework is performing as required.
- 208** It should be recognised that much of the work achieved in the AMR 09, and in previous iterations have set the background for local development framework monitoring. Targets, for example, should be grounded in reality. This is where, having a strong contextual dataset can assist the future work of the Council.
- 209** The purpose of contextual indicators is to provide a backdrop against which to consider the effects of policies and inform the interpretation of targets and indicators. This reflects increasing recognition of the importance of taking into account the social, environmental and economic circumstances that exist within Basildon District. It is important to have regard to context when developing spatial plan policies and assessing their implementation.
- 210** The main purpose of indicators is to support the measurement of physical activities that are directly related to, and are a consequence of, the implementation of planning policies.
- 211** When the LDF is able to provide clear policy objectives, themes, etc the AMR will adopt:
- a maximum of no more than 50 indicators to report on, which will include:
 - national core indicators
 - Significant effects indicators
 - No more than 3 – 4 local output indicators per policy objective
 - A small set of highly relevant contextual indicator bundles
- 212** From the results of these indicators, supported with a range of spatial data, the AMR can review the LDF effectively.
- Review - What will the AMR do until LDF adoption.**
- 213** Basildon District Council is required to
- Maintain the collection of local indicators, which add value to analysis of the District, and provide a baseline to consider policies and targets.

- Maintain collection of the statutory National Core Indicators, for as well as providing a consistent insight into Basildon District, they provide a excellent source of evidence to compare ourselves with other Local Authorities.
- Review the Contextual Monitoring Report alongside our partners in the LSP information group. If a joint delivery is possible, this ensure better data being used to study the District, and this will reflect on the LDF with higher quality targets being set.
- Explore future needs - including the integration of the Statement of Community Involvement into review for the AMR 2010.

Conclusion

Conclusion

- 214** The AMR reports on the continual monitoring of Basildon District Council's policy performance against a range of targets and milestones. It is a key part of the Local Development Framework (LDF) and assists in its development, monitoring and review.
- 215** The general approach of the AMR 2009 has reviewed the format developed in 2007 and 2008 in recognition of advice provided by the Planning Advisory Service (PAS). It has also accounted for the future development and needs of LDF documents, which will have to be reviewed, monitored, and assessed through future AMRs.
-
- 216** One aspect that the AMR format had not used to full effect was context building: Context building had started to a small extent in 2008, but has advanced considerably in 2009 through the adoption of spatial and infrastructure analysis.
- 217** New information partnerships will bolster context building in later years, supporting not only the Council - but other local service providers.
-
- 218** Elements of the AMR which fulfilled no logical purpose have been removed. Local indicators which were no longer considered valid, or provided no future links to LDF documents have been removed.
- 219** For example, equalities monitoring of development control has little purpose as the number of equalities monitoring forms returned with planning applications is minimal. A better assessment of this would look at all consultation and engagement performed, highlighting where hard-to-reach groups were contacted and how their views have shaped the LDF.
- 220** Similarly, elements such as policy reviews (which in previous years provided interesting information on the state of Saved Policies) provide no effective evidence for new policies to address in the LDF. These previous reviews were not wasted, however, since it has identified that:
- The majority of saved policies are working as required.
 - A few may need to be subject to assessment, but this will be driven through the development of the Core Strategy rather the policy review.
 - A framework for policy decisions is required - enabling effective auditing and tracking.
- 221** Once new policies (which will be fully auditable) are in place through the formal adoption of the Core Strategy, the AMR will publish any assessment of the quality of decision making and whether the policies clearly fulfil their function. If the Core Strategy (or any other LDD) policies are found to operate against their purpose, or have unforeseen impacts, the duty of the AMR is to highlight the need for policy revision.
-
- 222** At the beginning of 2009-10 the LDF was provided with additional funding resources and co-opted staff. This was prompted by a significant re-appraisal of how the future delivery of the LDF could be achieved. The time spent evaluating the LDF has enabled significant improvements to be made to the LDF work plan, which has resulted in the LDF being revised during 2008-09. This revision is still at the draft stage.

- 223** It has been common for local authorities in England to not meet their original LDS timetables, due to over optimism about the LDF system by Government and others. Slippage has occurred against the LDS 2006. A formal study of slippage, in this instance, is not valuable.
- 224** Work has been progressing to build up the required evidence base for the LDF.
- 225** The draft Statement of Community Involvement was approved in October 2009.
- 226** This AMR continues to highlight the need to revise the LDS, so that it appropriately represents changed circumstances and requirements made by the Government.
-
- 227** Statutory Core indicators (CI's) changed in 2007, and more detailed area studies have been made. Efforts have been made in 2009 to work closely with Essex County Council and the East of England Regional Assembly to assess the majority of CI's before publication. This ensures that a shared vision of Basildon District is developed.
-
- 228** In a wider context: the framework for developing LDF's suffered considerable criticism from the Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA) in 2009. ⁽²³⁾They had performed a study in response to a possible situation where Regional Planning bodies would be abolished, which could result in the removal of , amongst other things, housing delivery targets.
- 229** The study also raised concerns about LDF implementation in light of the recession, and the likely impacts of shifting Corporate needs to front-line services rather than delivering the LDF.
- 230** At the end of 2009, the AMR cannot comment regarding the likely impacts of the recession on the LDF documents, but it remains an issue that may effect delivery in future years.
-

23 See study 'Resource hungry beast winning few friends' - Town & Country Planning Association, October 2009

8 Appendix - National Core Indicators - Raw Output

- 8.1** The following tables have been produced to simply provide the Core Indicators⁽²⁴⁾ without any additional analysis. This is to help stakeholders have quick access to the AMR results for benchmarking or other purposes.
- 8.2** If the performance is not easy to copy into this table - a page/ appendix reference will be provided to help users find the correct data.

Table 40 National Core Indicators - Summary

Ref	Purpose	Results/ Link
BD1	To show the amount and type of completed employment floorspace (gross and net).	Page: 32 B1a: 0/ 0 B1b: 0/ 0 B1c: 0/ 0 B2: 0/ 0 B8: 224/ 224 B1-B8: 915/ 696
BD2	To show the amount and type of completed employment floorspace (gross) coming forward on previously developed land (PDL).	Page: 32 Gross: 915 %: 80.33%
BD3	To show the amount and type of employment land available.	Page: 32 B1a: 37.95

24 The detailed definitions come from Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework: Core Output Indicators - Update 2/2008 - CLG 2008

Ref	Purpose	Results/ Link
		B1b: 0 B1c: 0 B2: 4.84 B8: 0.03 B1-B8: 114
BD4	To show the amount of completed floorspace (gross and net) for town centre uses within (i) town centre areas and (ii) the local authority area.	Page: 34 A1: i) 276 ii) 276 A2: i) 0 ii) 0 B1a:i) 0 ii) 0 D2: i) 0 ii) 0
H1	To show the planned housing period and provision.	Page: 4 01/04/2001 to 31/03/2021. 10,700 dwellings. RSS.
H2a	To show recent levels of housing delivery.	Page: 25 Total delivered within plan period 2,199 dwellings.
H2b	To show levels of housing delivery for the reporting year	Page 10 Gross: 512 Loss: 44 Net: 478

Ref	Purpose	Results/ Link
H2c	To show likely future levels of housing delivery	See Appendix 9 Residential Development Analysis - also reference detailed report 'Basildon District Housing Trajectory 2009' published alongside the AMR 2009.
H2d	To show how likely levels of future housing are expected to come forward taking into account the previous years performance	See Appendix 9 Residential Development Analysis - also reference detailed report 'Basildon District Housing Trajectory 2009' published alongside the AMR 2009.
H3	To show the number of gross new dwellings being built upon previously developed land (PDL).	See page 2 Total: 285 %: 55.66%
H4	To show the number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches delivered.	See Page Transit: 0 new pitches Permanent: 0 new pitches
H5	To show affordable housing delivery.	See Page: 28 Social Rented 230, 2 losses. Intermediate: 0 (25)
H6	To show the level of quality in new housing development.	See Page: 31 Very Good: 0% Good: 26.67% Average: 33.87%

Ref	Purpose	Results/ Link
E1	To show numbers of developments which are potentially located where (i) they would be at risk of flooding or increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and, (ii) adversely affect water quality.	Poor: 39.47% See Page: (i) 3 (ii) 0
E2	To show losses or additions to biodiversity habitat.	Pending receipt, and will be attached to the AMR as a separate appendix.
E3	To show the amount of renewable energy generation by installed capacity and type.	See Page 40: Permitted: 0 MW Completed: 0.01MW (Solar)
M1	To show the amount of land won aggregate being produced.	Essex County Council is Basildon Districts minerals authority and will report on this indicator.
M2	To show the amount of (i) secondary and (ii) recycled aggregates being produced in addition to primary won sources in M1.	Essex County Council is Basildon Districts minerals authority and will report on this indicator.
W1	To show the capacity and operational throughput of new waste management facilities as applicable.	Essex County Council is Basildon Districts waste authority and will report on this indicator.
W2	To show the amount of municipal waste arising and how that is being managed by type.	Essex County Council is Basildon Districts waste authority and will report on this indicator.

9 Appendix - Residential Development Analysis

9.1 Housing Trajectory

Housing Trajectory 5-15 years

Introduction

- 9.1 Local Planning Authorities are required to prepare a housing trajectory, the main purpose of which is to provide a progress report on past performance on housing supply and to anticipate future build rates, to demonstrate a ready supply of housing land is available for development. Trajectories have been prepared, and it is statutory to present the results in the Annual Monitoring Report to support and inform the future development of LDF documents.
- 9.2 The current RSS expects that Basildon District will supply 10,700 housing units between 2001-2021, equivalent to an annual build rate of 535 units per year.
- 9.3 Naturally, any annual build rate that does not meet 535 net units per year results in an increased annual rate for future years - as the 'total requirement' of build is reduced only slightly, but the divisor drops by a year. At Basildon District, as was already shown in previous AMR's, the annual build rate has not met the development rate required. This was expected, as the majority of the Local Plan housing allocations have been built-out.
- 9.4 Recent, large scale redevelopment of residential estates have resulted in significant levels of demolitions, which reduce the overall net number of homes built. To explain, if 15 houses are demolished and twenty are built to replace them, the District only gains 5 net dwellings to meet annual targets.
- 9.5 In recent years the majority of the District's new homes have been built on windfall sites, sites identified in the Urban Capacity Study, and sites developed on former schools, for example.

Calculation of Trajectory

- 9.6 The importance of providing a fully evidenced document has resulted in Basildon District Council producing a wholly separate trajectory, published alongside the AMR in 2009. This appendix only contains a summary of the 2009 Trajectory.

Housing Trajectory Tables

Table 41 Housing Trajectory Periods

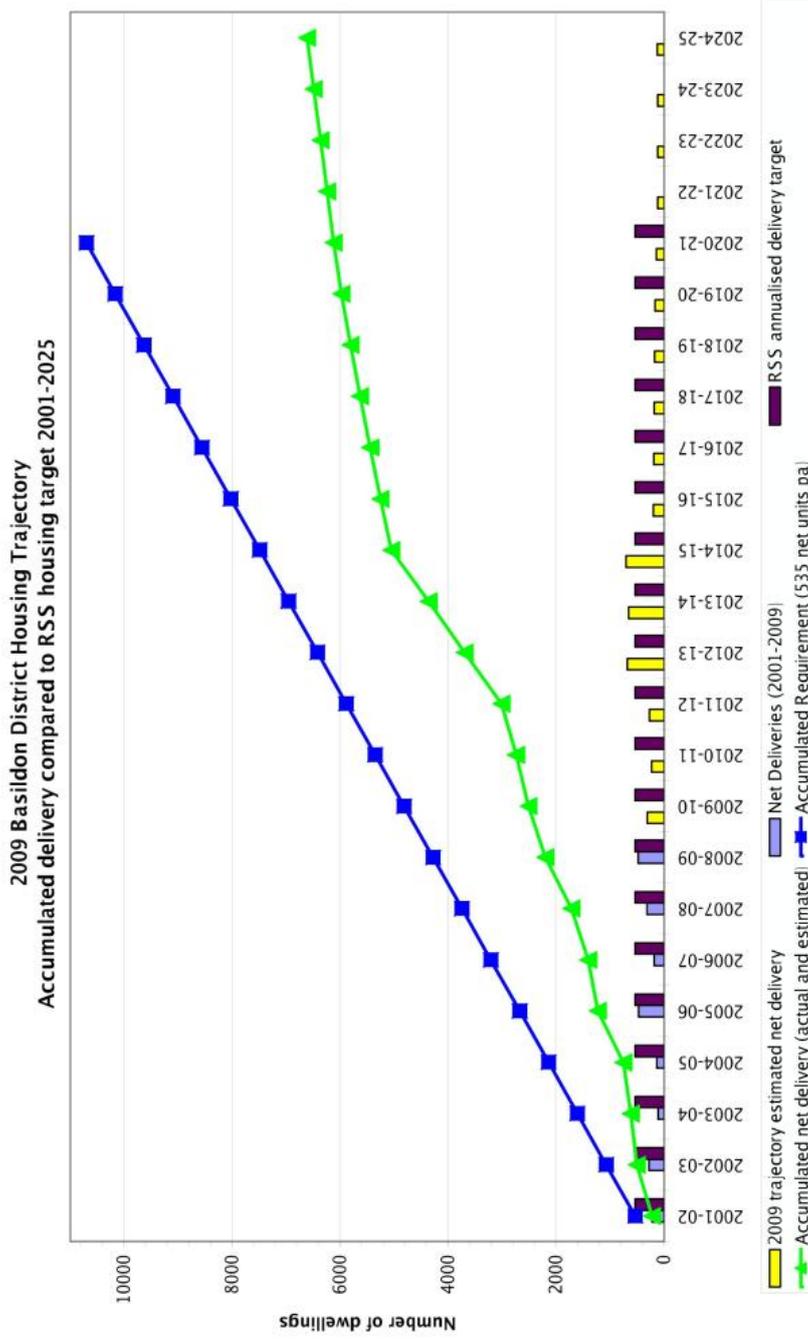
	Years already passed										Remaining current RSS plan period															
	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21						21-22
RSS period Remaining	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	The RSS 2001-2021
5 year trajectory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2010-2015
10 year trajectory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2010-2020
15 year trajectory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	-	2010-2025

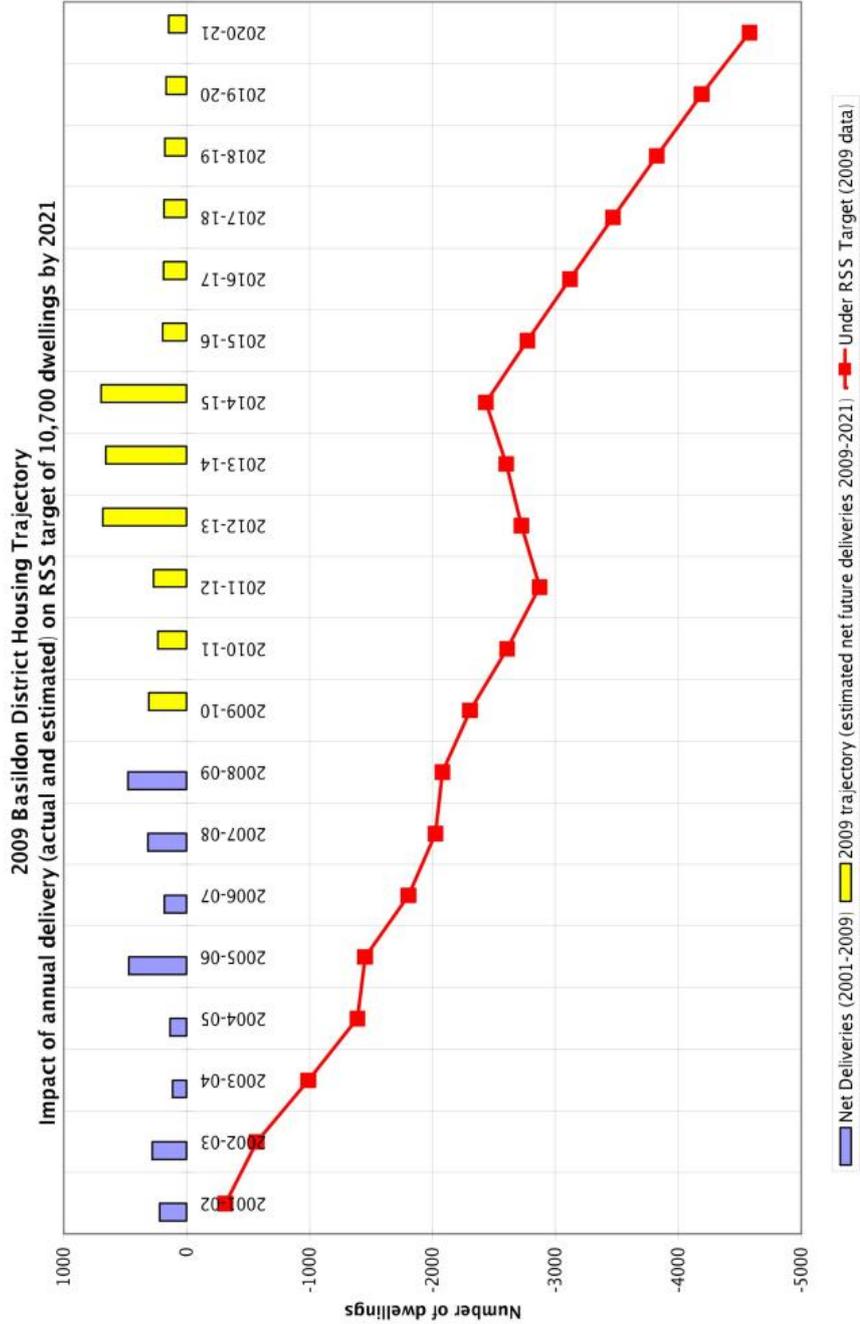
9.7 Traditionally, the year of publication is not counted towards the trajectory. For example, the year 2009-2010 is not counted toward the 5/10/15 year trajectory.

Table 42 2009 Trajectory

Year of Trajectory	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	Total
Year of Trajectory	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Outstanding contribution from Large Sites	253	109	164	581	582	512	71	63	60	52	40	23	0	0	0	0	2,510
Outstanding contribution from small sites (includes estimated expiry)	57	75	53	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222
Sites Allocated within the Local Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	500
Sites identified as being Without Planning Permission in 2009	0	50	53	65	77	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	339
Sites identified as being Vacant	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	11	11	14	21	21	21	21	24	166
Outstanding Sites identified in Urban Capacity Study	0	0	0	0	0	94	15	15	15	15	15	10	10	10	10	13	222
Windfall Allowance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	91	91	91	91	455
Net Trajectory Total	310	234	270	683	659	700	197	189	186	178	169	145	122	122	122	128	4,414

Trajectory Graphs





Results of the 2009 Housing Trajectory

- 9.8** The housing trajectory 2009 does not show a 5-year supply of deliverable sites. However, in addition to the identified sites in the 15-year housing trajectory, once the SHLAA is complete and published, and housing land allocations are made in the Core Strategy or Site Allocations DPD, it will be possible to meet development needs up to and beyond 2021.
- 9.9** The Council will need to continue to consider housing development favourably, as long as the requirements of paragraph 69 of the PPS3 are met.

Table 43 Identified Five Year Supply - 2010 to 2015

	Capacity Source	Dwgs
A	Potential completions on outstanding planning permissions	4,176
B	Potential demolitions/ and deliverability loss of outstanding planning permissions	1,444
C	Potential net capacity on outstanding planning permissions (A-B) accounting for deliverability	2,732
D	Of C - the net capacity considered deliverable within years 2010-15.	2,113
E	Potential completions on other sites	443
F	Other programmed demolitions	-4
	Total identified five year supply (D+E+F)	2,552

- 9.10** Detail of the work to mitigate this deficit will be outlined in future AMRs.

10 Appendix - Spatial Distribution of Development

10.1 This appendix is still under development, but it aims to collect the known permissions granted, and developments built within Basildon District. It also lists s106's known to be allowed within the monitoring year by ward.

10.2 The purpose is to identify areas of the District that may need infrastructure development in the future. For example, if a ward has had low levels of permissions and developments in the last few years, there is a good chance that that trend will continue. Therefore, future infrastructure investment will need to be focused on reducing deficits in provision, rather than enlarging provision for future population increases.

10.3 Presented are: planning permissions granted tables - which define of the number of permissions in each ward, for a variety of development types over the last five years.

- Major residential development is where the number of dwellings to be constructed is 10 or more, or the site area is 0.5 hectares or more.
- For all other uses, a major development is one where the floorspace to be built is 1000 square metres or more, or where the site area is 1 hectare or more.

10.4 In the development completed table:

- Residential permissions completed (fully or partially) are listed as net dwelling units. As a simplified version of the RLA - these figures are intended to be representative than absolutely accurate).
- Industrial completions are listed as square meters completed.
- Data has only been collected for the last two years, but could be expanded in future documents.

Table 44 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year

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

Table 45 Completions by ward in year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Billericay East	07-08	2	-4	0	0	0	0
	08-09	14	20	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	20	52	0	0	0	554

10.5 One decision with legal agreement within this ward, but was withdrawn:

- 08/00945/FULL - for 10 dwelling units.

Table 46 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year

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

Completions by ward in year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Billericay West	07-08	0	3	0	0	0	0
	08-09	0	4	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	0	10	1929	0	0	0

10.6 Two decisions with legal agreements took place, both were granted:

- 06/00386/FULL - Construction of a retail unit with associated landscaping.
- 07/00073/FULL - Redevelopment of site to provide three storey school building.

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

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

Table 48 Completions in wards by year.

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Burstead	07-08	0	13	0	916	0	0
	08-09	0	17	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	51	37	0	0	0	0

10.7 Three applications with legal agreements were submitted, two were granted, one was permitted development:

- 08/00574/FULL - Demolition of existing house and garage, and construction of replacement.
- 08/00450/FULL - Replacement dwelling.
- 08/01020/LDC - Establish the lawfulness of proposed conversion.

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

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

Table 50 Completions in wards by year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Crouch	07-08	0	-9	0	0	0	0
	08-09	0	5	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	0	36	0	144	0	0

10.8 One decision has legal agreements attached, it was withdrawn:

- 07/01122/FULL - Erection of 1 bed bungalow.

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

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

Table 52 Completions in ward by year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Fryerns	07-08	0	1	30922	0	0	0
	08-09	41	0	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	764	12	9368	2094	4988	0

10.9 Three applications were decided with legal agreements attached to them, all three were granted:

- 06/00873/OUT - Partial demolition to provide up to 1400 new dwellings
- 07/01419/FULL - Erection of three storey office building, car park, and electricity sub station.
- 07/01487/FULL - Erection of a driving test centre, and industrial and warehousing units.

Table 53 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year

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

Table 54 Completions in ward by year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Laindon Park	07-08	0	4	0	541	0	0
	08-09	53	20	0	-219	0	0
	Outstanding	218	67	0	0	0	0

10.10 One decision had legal agreements attached - a grant:

- 07/01204/FULL - Demolition and replacement build of 129 dwellings, community centre, shop, access road, car parking space.

Table 55 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year

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

Table 56 Completions by ward in year

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

Table 57 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year

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

Table 58 Completions in ward by year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Lee Chapel North	07-08	71	71	0	0	0	0
	08-09	85	3	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	323	8	0	0	10057	0

Table 59 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year

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

Table 60 Completions in ward by year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Nethermayne	07-08	1	1	0	0	0	0
	08-09	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	486	12	0	0	0	350

Table 61 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year

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

Table 62 Completions by ward in year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Pitsea North West	07-08	1	1	0	0	0	0
	08-09	14	0	1139	0	0	0
	Outstanding	0	7	6356	0	0	0

Table 63 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year

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

Table 64 Completions by ward in year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Pitsea South East	07-08	14	14	0	0	3817	0
	08-09	4	4	0	0	0	276
	Outstanding	38	16	0	0	0	1224

10.11 One decision had a legal agreement attached - a Grant:

- 08/00618/FULL - Site extension and reposition of approved double garage.

Table 65 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year

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

Table 66 Completions by Ward in Year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
St. Martin's	07-08	121	121	0	0	0	500
	08-09	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	99	1	0	0	0	0

10.12 Four decisions had legal agreements attached to them in St. Martin's - one withdrawn, the others granted.

- 05/00220/FULL (WDN) - three additional floors - creating 90 flats.
- 06/00650/FULL - Three additional floors - creating 99 flats.
- 08/00241/OUT - Construction of a sports and leisure facility at Gloucester Park
- 08/00726/FULL - Demolish cinema and replace with 97 bed hotel.

Table 67 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year

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

Table 68 Completions by ward in year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Vange	07-08	10	10	0	0	0	0
	08-09	34	26	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	20	55	0	0	0	0

Table 69 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Wickford Castledon	03-04	0	3	0	1	1	3
	04-05	0	9	0	0	0	1
	05-06	0	3	0	2	0	2
	06-07	0	6	0	1	0	6
	07-08	3	3	0	0	0	4
	08-09	0	0	0	2	1	0

Table 70 Completions by ward in year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Wickford Castledon	07-08	-3	-3	0	0	0	0
	08-09	24	5	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	148	21	0	0	0	294

10.13 One decision had legal agreements attached - a Grant:

- 08/00769/FULL - Single storey rear extension

Table 71 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year

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

Table 72 Completions by ward in year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Wickford North	07-08	69	69	0	0	0	0
	08-09	0	9	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	457	37	0	418	1200	250

10.14 Two granted decisions and one appeal had legal decisions attached:

- 06/00970/FULL - Demolition of existing and construction of 10 flats.
- 07/00801/OUT (appeal) - Residential development
- 08/01021/FULL - Demolish existing bungalow and erection of 4 bed chalet.

Table 73 Number of planning permissions granted for different development types by ward and year

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

Table 74 Completions by ward in year

Ward	Year	Major Residential	Minor Residential	Major Industrial	Minor Industrial	Major Retail	Minor Retail
Wickford Park	07-08	24	24	0	0	0	0
	08-09	3	1	0	0	0	0
	Outstanding	319	2	0	0	0	0

10.15 One application had legal agreements attached - granted:

- 08/01025/FULL - rear conservatory.

10.1 Public transport times within District

10.16 As part of the monitoring agreement set with Essex County Council, they also provide an indication of access to services. The exercise is undertaken using the Accession model which generates Public Transport times for the datasets. Of the development achieved in Basildon District during 2008-09:

Table 75 Access to services of new dwelling developments

	Proportion within standard
Housing completions within 30 mins PTT of an Employment Area	99.58%
Housing completions within 30 mins PTT of a GP	99.37%
Housing completions within 30 mins PTT of a Hospital	99.58%
Housing completions within 30 mins PTT of a Primary School	99.58%
Housing completions within 30 mins PTT of a Secondary School	99.58%
Housing completions within 30 mins PTT of a Major Retail Centre	99.58%

10.17 The majority of development within Basildon District is clearly connected effectively with Public Transport. Only a few developments lack public transport access to these services.

11 Appendix - Jargon Buster

Allocation	Land assigned for a particular purpose in the Development Plan, e.g. housing, industry etc.
Basildon	Refers to the area of Basildon New Town (includes Laindon and Pitsea)
Basildon District	Refers to the District of Basildon (includes Basildon New Town, Billericay and Wickford)
Basildon Renaissance Partnership (BRP)	Local Delivery Vehicle for Basildon District
CLG	Government Department for Communities and Local Government. Formerly ODPM.
Development	"The carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, including demolition, or the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land."
Development boundary/ envelope	Shown on a Proposals Map, it is a line around a town or village enclosing the built area and any planned extensions to that settlement. Development beyond the development boundary may be more restricted.
East of England Regional Assembly (EERA)	Regional authority responsible for the production of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)
Essex County Council (ECC)	The Local Authority for Essex with joint responsibility for producing the Structure Plan, Waste Local Plan and Minerals Local Plan. It is also the Highways Authority for Basildon District.
GO-East	Part of the Government Office Network which constitutes the Eastern Region's offices for major Government departments, including DCLG.
Greenfield sites	Land that has not been previously developed.
Housing provision	The number of new dwellings that must be provided in the District as set out in the Essex and Southend on Sea Replacement Structure Plan or the Regional Spatial Strategy.
Infill	Development that takes place between existing uses and buildings within the existing built up area.
Intensification	The process of raising housing densities in urban areas through redevelopment, infill development, conversions or change of an existing land use.
Local Plan	Development Plan for the District setting out detailed planning policies, proposals and Proposals Maps for use when determining planning applications and spatially guiding strategic development. Will be replaced by the Local Development Framework.
Local Planning Authority	The local authority responsible for planning matters in its area. Essex County Council and Basildon District Council are both Local Planning Authorities for different planning matters in Basildon District.
Mixed use	A site that is developed to cater for more than one use, e.g. retail, residential, business, leisure etc.

Outline planning application	Planning application that contains few details beyond the general proposed use of the land. Used to establish the principle of development on a site. Details of the proposal are submitted later as "reserved matters" which must be approved by the Local Planning Authority before development can take place.
Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG) Planning Policy Statements (PPS)	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.
Regional Planning Guidance (RPG) Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)	Contains strategic planning policies and a key diagram for the whole of the region. RPG is being replaced by RSS. The emerging RSS covers Essex and the rest of the East of England.
Sustainable Development	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"> • Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment • Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone • Effective protection of the environment • Prudent use of natural resources
Urban Capacity Study	A survey to identify sources of housing land within existing built up areas.
Urbanisation	To make a rural area more industrialised and urban.

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