

# Basildon District Annual Monitoring Report

December 2007



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## Chapter 1 Feedback and Accessibility

### How to comment about the Annual Monitoring Report 2007

**1.1** Whilst the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is not subject to formal consultation, Basildon District Council would appreciate any comments or suggested improvements that you may have with regards to its format, structure and contents.

#### Issues you may wish to consider:

- **Length:** Is the document too long or too short?
- **Language:** Is the language too complex?
- **Presentation:** Is the document presented well? Is the structure clear? Can you find what you're looking for?
- **Contents:** Do you feel the AMR has improved as a result of separating the policy and context documents, thus slimming down the main report?
- **Accessibility:** Is the document easy to access?

Please send any comments you may have to:

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#### Larger or Smaller text

**1.3** If you have difficulty viewing this document online, the settings on Internet Explorer (or any other Internet browser) can be changed to improve its readability.

- In Internet Explorer, within the 'View' tool at the top of the page you can increase or decrease the text size to an appropriate level.
- You could also use a magnification tool within your computer's operating system. In Microsoft Windows, go to 'Start' - 'Programmes' - 'Accessories' - 'Accessibility' - 'Magnifier'.
- Alternatively, the 'Accessibility' menu has an 'Accessibility Wizard' which can be used to alter Windows for your vision, hearing or mobility needs.

## Spoken Documents

**1.4** A number of commercially available software tools enable a computer to 'speak' the written contents on a website. In Microsoft Windows the Narrator tool can be accessed through 'Start' - 'Programmes' - 'Accessories' - 'Accessibility' - 'Narrator'.

## Tabbed Format

**1.5** Stakeholders with limited mobility will benefit from the 'tabbed' nature of the PDF format of this report, enabling quick access to pages or sections, by-passing the need to search the document page by page.

If you would like to need this document in a different format, please contact the Forward Plans Team on 01268 294748

## Chapter 2 Introduction

### What is the Annual Monitoring Report?

#### Legislative Background

**2.1** Section 35 of the [Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#)<sup>(i)</sup> requires every Local Planning Authority (LPA) to make an annual report to the Secretary of State containing information on the progress of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and the extent to which the policies in the Local Development Documents (LDDs) are being achieved. Essentially the AMR is used to monitor the LPA's planning policies and targets.

**2.2** Further details of this requirement are set out in Regulation 48 of the [Town and Country Planning \(Local Development\) \(England\) Regulations 2004](#)<sup>(ii)</sup>. This refers to the monitoring of Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) as shorthand for the monitoring of:

- the implementation of the LDS
- the resulting LDDs
- any Local Development Orders or Simplified Planning Zones

#### Guidance

**2.3** The preparation of AMR07 has taken into consideration advice in 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)

#### The Monitoring Period

**2.4** AMR07 is summary of information and policies that relate to Basildon District, mostly in relation to planning and development. It is required to show what has happened in the past, what is happening now and how trends might continue into the future.

**2.5** AMR07 covers the period 1st April 2006 to 31st March 2007, also referred to as the Monitoring Period. In addition, it highlights any issues that have arisen since the end of the monitoring period (31st March) and the AMR submission deadline (31st December 2007).

#### AMR Objectives

**2.6** The new system of plan making is 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:

- Provide contextual information on Basildon District
- Identify the extent to which the Council meets the milestones and targets set out in the approved LDS, and, in the event of any targets not being achieved, the reasons why
- Assess whether aims and objectives of LDDs are being achieved
- Determine whether any additional LDDs or policies need to be prepared and why
- Determine whether any LDDs or policies need revising or withdrawing
- Determine whether national, regional or local policies impact on the LDDs

i [http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2004/ukpga\\_20040005\\_en\\_1](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2004/ukpga_20040005_en_1)

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

- Prepare a housing trajectory, forecasting future housing supply against strategic housing requirements
- Provide comparable information on a selection of CLOG Core Indicators. These monitor critical issues relating to planning activities, including Development Control and Planning Policy.

**2.7** Local Indicators have been defined by the Council and cover issues such as:

- Gypsy / Traveller sites (as requested by East of England Regional Assembly (EERA))
- Best Value Performance Indicators
- Equalities Assessment
- Consultation and Engagement

## Partnership Working

**2.8** A Service Level Agreement (SLA) between Essex County Council (ECC) and Basildon District Council (BDC) for development monitoring in the District has been instrumental in ensuring that local monitoring has met acceptable standards. ECC has also provided constructive feedback on the previous Basildon District AMR documents, to refine content and approach.

**2.9** BDC is working in partnership with the Essex Monitoring Group, a county-wide Local Authority monitoring forum to enhance development monitoring across Essex.

## Changes in Approach Since AMR 2005

**2.10** Since the first Basildon District AMR was published in December 2005, the AMR has developed in terms of structure, content and purpose. It has evolved to reflect constructive feedback from stakeholders and the changing needs of the LPA.

**2.11** AMR07 has been split into:

1. **The AMR** - Assesses LDS progress and presents the performance on all the Core Indicators. It will be published annually.
2. **LDF Contextual Baseline Report** - A separate report of environmental, social and economic information about the District, supplementing the AMR and representing the Baseline for Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment of draft LDDs. It will be updated annually, but if necessary more frequently, if the parallel process of SA/SEA of draft LDDs requires it. Extensive work was undertaken in 2007 to prepare the Report, and it was subject to a five-week period of targeted consultation in August and September 2007, as part of the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.
3. **Planning Policy Analysis Report (PPAR)** - A complete list and date of review of each planning policy used by Basildon District Council. It will cover the sample studied, the comments or issues related to each, and the effectiveness of the policy in light of changing needs at national, regional and local levels. It is intended that only top-line results of the analysis will be reported in the AMR, but the full PPAR will act as an audit trail for policy assessment and review. In 2007, external factors have influenced policy analysis. The policy review has lagged behind, principally due to transition from policies in the Adopted Local Plan, to those eventually 'saved' by virtue of a Direction from the Secretary of State in September 2007 (See 'Saved Plans'). There was unfortunately not enough time to develop a satisfactory policy assessment in time to report in the AMR07. This full document will appear alongside the AMR in 2008.

## Improvements Achieved for AMR07

1. There is now an improved focus of internal monitoring within BDC, ensuring that the LPA has improved in its ability to assess ECC data. In relation to development proposals, known completions, approvals of sites, and approved appeals, these are now monitored on a weekly basis to ensure these updates can be provided regularly.

2. Spatial analysis has been provided for some Core Indicators using a both ECC and BDC derived data.
3. A separate LDF Contextual Baseline Report has been developed to support all of the LPA's functions, not just the development and appraisal of LDDs. This Report has been subject to consultation with selected statutory consultees and other key stakeholders and will be regularly reviewed for quality and content. Other partners, stakeholders and service providers can access its information and their interpretation or feedback is welcomed.

### **Outstanding Issues**

1. There is a need to provide further spatial analysis of Core Indicators, linked to a policy performance assessment.
2. Mechanisms need to be maintained if not improved to ensure ECC is informed regularly of planning applications and permissions in Basildon District and is supplied with all the information it needs to carry out its monitoring role.
3. The AMR needs to communicate concepts more effectively. This issue was first raised last year. Whilst the AMR is a technical tool for the LPA to assess its own work, it is also a public document.
4. Development of PPAR detailing policies, audit mechanisms, and results removing this technical information from the main AMR. Development of this document has been limited in 2007, but will be in place in 2008 to support the development and review of LDDs.



## Chapter 3 Local Development Framework

3

### The Local Development Framework

**3.1** 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 established for each LPA. The LDF, which together with the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and Waste and Minerals Development Framework will form the future Development Plan for Basildon District. An LDF can be best visualised as a portfolio of individual documents, also known as Local Development Documents (LDDs), that each address different aspects of local planning and development policy. The components of an LDF are:

#### Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD)

- Covering the period 2006-2021, 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.
- A consultation on the Core Strategy Issues Paper - began on the 22nd October 2007 and closed on 30th November 2007.

#### Site Allocations DPD

- The Site Allocations DPD will allocate specific parcels of land for development.
- A Call For Sites consultation began on 5th November 2007, and closed on the 14th December 2007.
- In terms of meeting the LDS timetable - this element has been pulled forward a year to inform the Core Strategy.

#### Other DPDs

- These include the Essex and Southend on Sea Replacement Structure Plan Saved Policies (2007) and Basildon District Local Plan Saved Policies (2007), for as long as they remain in force. Other DPDs planned cover Site Allocations, Development Control Policies and Gypsy and Traveller Sites.

#### 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 expand upon policies set out in adopted DPDs

#### Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

- This 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. It enables 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. The LDS focuses on the work programme for the next five years from initial LDD preparation through to adoption.

#### Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)

- This 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

**3.2** Under the 2004 Act, the Development Plan will be revised, in an incremental basis, in the following ways:

- Regional Planning Guidance 9 and Essex & Southend-on-Sea Replacement Structure Plan Saved Policies 2007 will be replaced by the Regional Spatial Strategy: East of England Plan (the RSS) in 2008.
- Three Single Issue Reviews (SIR) are already planned for the RSS by the East of England Regional Assembly (EERA). These will address:
  - Gypsy & Traveller Needs<sup>(iii)</sup>
  - Waste Issues
  - The long term need for a new settlement in the region
- 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 2008
- The Basildon District Local Plan 1998 (BDLP98) has been replaced by the Basildon District Local Plan Saved Policies (2007). These in turn will be replaced by the following Development Plan Documents, to a timetable set out in the Basildon District Local Development Scheme:
  - Core Strategy
  - Site Allocations
  - Development Control Policies
  - Gypsy & Traveller Site

### Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) and Documents (SPDs)

**3.3** 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 SPG 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 and Background Studies for Local Development Documents

**3.4** In preparing the LDDs, the Council will 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 where required, further studies may be carried out. The evidence base includes:

#### Housing

- Urban Capacity Study (May 2004)
- Housing Needs Survey (May 2003)

iii With regional and local targets for Gypsy & Traveller site provision being determined through the Gypsy & Traveller Needs SIR, its is expected that this will have the most impact on the Basildon District LDF.

- 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) (Spring 2008†)
- Residential Land Availability Survey \*

### **Related Council Strategies - Housing**

- Basildon District Housing Strategy 2004-2007 (2005)
- Basildon District Homelessness Strategy 2003-2008 (2003)

### **3.5 Employment, Economy and Skills**

- Employment Capacity Study (incorporating an Employment Land Review) (Summer 2008†)
- Industrial Monitoring Report 2003-4 (2004)

### **3.6 Retail, Leisure & Culture**

- Basildon District Retail Capacity Study (2001)
- Basildon District Retail Capacity Study update (Summer 2008†)
- Retail and Leisure Monitoring Report \*

### **Related Council Strategies - Retail, Leisure & Culture**

- Basildon District Local Cultural Strategy (2006)

### **3.7 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)\*
- PPG17 Open Space - Needs and Opportunities Assessment (2008†)
- Thames Gateway South Essex Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (November 2006)
- Essex & Southend-on-Sea Waste Local Plan (2001)

### **3.8 Related Council Strategies - Biodiversity and Environment**

- Basildon District Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2005-2009 (2004)
- Basildon District Playing Pitch Strategy (2004)
- Basildon District Open Space Strategy (2008/2009†)

### **3.9 Related Council Strategies - Social and Community**

- Community Strategy for the District of Basildon 2005-2010 (2005)
- Basildon District Social Inclusion Strategy 2006-2011 (2006)
- Basildon District Integrated Youth Strategy (2007†)

### **3.10 Transport**

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

### **3.11 Planning Monitoring**

- LDF Annual Monitoring Reports\*

\* Annual reports † Expected completion dates for studies / documents under preparation

### **Sustainability Appraisal**

**3.12** 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

**3.13** 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.

## Saved Plans

**3.14** 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.

**3.15** Under the 2004 Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act, all existing Local Plans adopted before September 2004 would expire on 28th September 2007. As this would have created a planning policy vacuum across the country, in August 2006, the DCLG set out a protocol for handling requests to the Secretary of State from LPA seeking approval to save local plan policies beyond 28th September 2007. The policies approved as saved, would be able to remain in use for the determining of planning applications. For every policy that a LPA requested to be saved, it had to be demonstrated that it:

- 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

**3.16** The Secretary of State assessed and approved Basildon District Council's Saved Policies Submission in all respects, except for two policies. The policies which were saved have been compiled into a separate document, the [Basildon District Local Plan Saved Policies - September 2007](#).

## Other Material Considerations

**3.17** 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.

## Strategic Improvement Plan

### Basildon District Council's Strategic Improvement Plan

**3.18** The Strategic Aims of Basildon District Council are as follows.

#### Continually improving quality services

- Reasonable levels of Council Tax
- Improve customer satisfaction with the Council and the performance of services
- Develop a high performing organisation that delivers for our communities
- Work effectively with others to deliver for the district

#### A clean, pleasant and safe environment

- Make our communities safer
- Provide cleaner streets and improve the local environment
- Increase recycling
- Promote health and well-being through quality leisure facilities

#### Improving homes whilst protecting green spaces

- Achieve excellence in housing management
- Improve the use and provision of homes

#### A vibrant community

- Improve engagement and participation with local people and organisations
- Delivery of major social, physical and economic regeneration projects
- Raise the profile of our District
- Promote stronger communities where everyone is included

The following Key Activities associated with Planning Services, are seen as critical:

- Regeneration of Fryerns, Craylands and other estates
- Provide affordable new homes
- Enforce the Green Belt Policy
- Progress the Local Development Framework
- Continue to develop plans for Town Centres

## Progress on Local Development Scheme 2006-2011

### Local Development Scheme 2006 - 2011 (LDS)

**3.19** The [LDS 2006-2011](#) <sup>(iv)</sup> is available to view or download from the Council's website. This revised LDS came into effect in February 2007, and sets out the timetable for the preparation of the LDF documents.

#### Changes made in the revised LDS

**3.20** The Council's first LDS (2005-2009) came into effect in June 2005. This included the RLP as the first of the DPDs to be produced. Due to a number of factors, primarily legal difficulties stemming from the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, the Council withdrew the RLP on 29th June 2006.

**3.21** The Council's priority is now to ensure that an up-to-date planning policy framework is in place for the identification of land to meet the District's development needs and the determination of planning applications. Accordingly, in view of the limited resources at its disposal, the Council needs to focus on the prime elements of the planning policy framework needed for the District.

**3.22** A Revised LDS for 2006-2011 was prepared to take these matters into account, ensuring a new timetable for the production of the LDF was in place. These changes include:

- Accelerating sequentially the preparation of the Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPDs;
- Adding a Development Control Policies DPD; and
- Deferring the production of the Statement of Community Involvement.<sup>v</sup>

**3.23** Following publication of ODPM Circular 1/2006 "Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites" and the Single Issue Review of the RSS on the same topic, a DPD dealing with Gypsy and Traveller Sites was added to the LDS. The key principle underlying the Gypsy & Traveller DPD timetable is that the DPD will be submitted after the Secretary of State's proposed changes are published. This is to ensure that the submitted DPD conforms with the RSS. If the RSS timetable were to slip, the Council will seek to agree with GO-East a revised DPD timetable as appropriate.

**3.24** The following plans, formerly proposed as Supplementary Planning Documents in the LDS 2005-2009 were withdrawn from LDS 2006-2011:

- **Master Plan for the Ford Dunton Site** - This SPD cannot be produced ahead of the formal assessment of potential development sites for the Site Allocations DPD, as this would prejudice the outcome of the sites assessment exercise and the DPD's Examination. In addition, no site specific SPDs can be adopted until the Site Allocations DPD has itself been adopted.
- **Basildon Town Centre Development Framework** - This has been prepared to inform investment decisions and as a non-statutory development control guide, rather than as a SPD. Although it will not be adopted as a SPD, it has been developed through substantial public consultation and stakeholder involvement.
- **Wickford Town Centre Master Plan** - This draft SPD, the content of which has been completed, was developed following the procedural requirements for SPDs, but cannot be adopted until the Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPDs are adopted. In the meantime, it will be used as a non-statutory development control guide and a basis for informing investment decisions.

## Progress of LDS timetable 2006 - 2011

**3.25** Some targets have been met ahead or on time, whilst reasonable progress has been made on other milestones. A complete analysis, with commentary can be found in [Table 3.1 'Preparation of LDF documents to November 2007'](#).

## Core Strategy

**3.26** 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. This has been particularly clear from the experience of other LPAs during Core Strategy Examinations in Public (EiPs) In addition, the publication of PPS3 (Housing) has further increased the assessments and evidence required for housing and land availability issues. Therefore additional time has had to be spent in gathering additional evidence to inform and support the Core Strategy.

**3.27** This delay has been compounded by uncertainty regarding the possible merging or deletion of preparatory stages for LDF documents, as raised in the Planning White Paper, published earlier in 2007. The Planning Reform Bill has proposed to revise the way in which LDFs are prepared and this, together with a proposed revision to PPS12 were published in November 2007. At the time of writing, these were subject

v The SCI is not as vital as the other three policy documents, because the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 set minimum standards for consultation which the LPA must comply with.

to public consultation. This uncertainty has led to the Core Strategy Issues consultation going ahead according to schedule, but the Options stage being delayed as it is this stage and the next stage (Preferred Options) which would be merged into a single comprehensive consultation phase.

**3.28** An exercise originally planned to take place during the preparation of the Site Allocation DPD, known as the 'Call for Sites', was brought forward one year. Since the LDS was adopted, it had become apparent that this exercise was needed to inform both the Core Strategy and the Site Allocations DPDs. Therefore the Call for Sites now forms part of the Core Strategy Issues and Options evidence base. It has contributed to the progress of the Core Strategy's milestones.

### **Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)**

**3.29** The SCI has a lower priority in the Revised LDS, and it has not been progressed as planned. This has enabled the Council's Forward Plans Team to concentrate on the Core Strategy. This will not have a negative impact on the Soundness of the DPDs as the Regulations provide minimum consultation standards, which the Council is exceeding.

### **Gypsy and Traveller DPD**






**3.30** In the Revised LDS, the key principle underlying the Gypsy & Traveller DPD timetable is that the DPD will be submitted after the Secretary of State's proposed changes are published (c. April 2009). The Single Issue Review of the RSS has been delayed, which has had a knock-on effect on the Basildon District G&T DPD.








**3.31** Furthermore, if the draft RSS revision had included a reasonable target for Gypsy & Traveller site provision in this District, then commencement on the Issues and Options stage would have been made. The Council strongly objects to the target it has been provisionally allocated. As the target is only at the draft stage, and may still change, work on the DPD is unlikely to commence until the issue had been resolved at the regional level.



### **Local Development Scheme 2006-2011 Review**

**3.32** Based on the progress of the revised LDS, the implications of the Government's proposed amendments for LDF preparation and the ever changing spatial development needs and priorities of the Basildon District, it may be necessary for the Council to review its LDS in 2008, in accordance with s.15 (8)(a) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.



	LDF document and preparation phase	LDS Timetable	On Target?	Comments
<b>1</b>	<b>CORE STRATEGY</b>			
	<b>Issues and Options</b>	June 2006 – Dec 2007		
1.1	Assemble Evidence Base	"		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evidence base collation and assembly is on going. Some major studies into key areas are nearing completion</li> </ul>
1.2	SEA / SA Framework: Contextual Baseline and Scoping Report	"		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft Contextual Baseline for SA/SEA and Scoping Report completed and consulted on 17 Aug – 21 Sept 2007</li> <li>Expect to have these finalised by end 2007</li> <li>This primary SEA/SA framework can be adapted and revised for other DPDs</li> </ul>
1.3	Issues preparation	"		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To create a more robust DPD, the issues and options elements of this stage have been split</li> </ul>
1.4	Public Participation on Issues	"		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actual consultation dates: 22 Oct – 30 Nov 2007</li> </ul>
1.5	Consideration of reps made.	"		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expected to be on target</li> </ul>
1.6	Preparation of Options, including SEA	"		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Core Strategy has been delayed because it became clear from the experience of early Core Strategy Examinations in Public that a lot more evidence was required to support options and policies. In addition, the publication of PPS3 (Housing) has further increased the evidence required for housing and land availability issues. Therefore additional time has had to be spent in gathering additional evidence to support the Core Strategy, including bringing forward the Call for Sites exercise, originally timetable for 2008/09.</li> <li>This second issues and options stage will not meet the published timetable. As a result, all following stages will also be late.</li> </ul>

	LDF document and preparation phase	LDS Timetable	On Target?	Comments
1.7	Public participation on issues and options (Reg 25)	"		
1.8	Consideration of Reps made	"		
1.9	Prepare Preferred Options, including SEA	"		
	<b>Preferred Options</b>			
1.10	Public participation on preferred options (Reg 26)	Nov-Dec 2007		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Planning White Paper 2007 proposed that the Preferred Options stage would be revoked. The publication in November 2007 of the "Streamlining LDFs" consultation document containing of the draft regulations and draft PPS12 propose that the Issues and Options and Preferred Options Stage is replaced by a single, comprehensive consultation phase.</li> </ul>
1.11	Consideration of reps and Preparation of final document	Mar-May 2008		
<b>2</b>	<b>SITE ALLOCATIONS DPD</b>			
	<b>Issues and Options</b>	Oct 2008 – June 2009		
2.1	Issues and Options Preparation, including Call for Sites (Reg 25)	"		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Call for Sites has been brought forward one year, to inform the Core Strategy and the 5 year housing supply calculations</li> <li>Actual consultation dates: 5 Nov – 14 Dec 2007</li> </ul>
2.2	SEA/SA on sites	"		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This will commence, ahead of schedule, once the Call for Sites Exercise is completed</li> </ul>

	LDF document and preparation phase	LDS Timetable	On Target?	Comments
<b>3</b>	<b>GYPSY &amp; TRAVELLER DPD</b>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the approved LDS, the key principle underlying this DPD timetable is that the DPD will be submitted after the Secretary of State's proposed changes are published</li> </ul> <p>RSS Timetable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The options consultation for the RSS Single Issue Review (SIR) on Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers was held between May-July 2007</li> <li>• The results were reported to the Regional Planning Panel in Sept 2007</li> <li>• Draft RSS revision due to be submitted to Government in Dec 2007</li> <li>• Public Consultation: Feb/Mar/Apr 08</li> <li>• Examination in Public in October 2008</li> <li>• Govt's Proposed Changes April 2009</li> </ul>
3.1	<b>Issues &amp; Options</b>	Sept 2006 – Sept 2007		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SIR has been delayed, which has had a knock on effect on the G&amp;T DPD</li> <li>• If the draft RSS had included a reasonable target for site provision in this District, then a start on the Issues and Options stage would have been made. However, as the Council strongly objects to the draft target, and as the target is only at the draft stage, work will not begin on this DPD until the issue had been resolved at the regional level.</li> </ul>
3.2	<b>Preferred Options</b> Public participation on preferred options (Reg 26)	Oct-Nov 2007		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning White paper 2007 proposed that the Preferred Options stage would be revoked</li> </ul>
<b>4</b>	<b>STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT</b>			





	LDF document and preparation phase	LDS Timetable	On Target?	Comments
4.1	Prepare issues and options, incl. Evidence Base, informal consultation etc) (Reg 25)	May-Jul 2007		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core Strategy has been prioritised over the SCI. In any event, the Regulations provide minimum requirements for consultation. Therefore the Regulations are being used to guide the consultations instead of a SCI.</li> </ul>
4.2	Public Participation on Preferred Options	Aug-Sept 2007		
4.3	Prepare final Document (Reg 27)	Oct 2007 – Jan 2008		
4.4	Submission (Reg 28)	Feb 2008		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Planning White Paper proposes to remove this stage of the process. However, the draft regulations published in November 2007 do not delete this requirement.</li> </ul>

Table 3.1 Preparation of LDF documents to November 2007

## Annual Monitoring Report

**3.33** This has been published in both December 2005 and December 2006 and simultaneously published on Basildon District Council's website.

## Overall Performance 2006-2007

### Best Value Assessment

**3.34** Plan making is a continuous process. Keeping plans up to date is assisted through the preparation of the AMR, which in turn, is assessed by the Best Value Performance Indicator BV200c (further details in 'Best Value Performance Indicators'). The Performance Indicators measure the following issues:

1. **Identifying the extent to which the Council is meeting the milestones and targets set out in the LDS, and in the event of any targets not being achieved, the reasons**
  - The milestones that were previously in place have been re-assessed in light of the withdrawal of the RLP. The Revised LDS 2006-2011 came into effect in February 2007.
  - However, it may be necessary to revise the LDS in 2008.
2. **Assessing whether the aims and objectives set out in the LDDs are being achieved**
  - In terms of the assessment of other Development Plan Documents, this has been incorporated into the Policy Assessment chapter of the AMR.
  - The LDDs to be developed, as defined in the LDS 2006-2011 will also be included within the policy assessment where appropriate.
3. **Determining whether any LDDs need to be reviewed as a result of changes in national, regional or local policies**
  - At this stage in their development, the proposed LDDs do not need to be changed as a result of policy change at a local, regional, or national level.
4. **Determining whether any additional LDDs need to be prepared and why**
  - All necessary DPDs are set out in the LDS 2006-2011. The Planning Reform proposals, published in November 2007 suggests that SPDs may no longer have to be identified in the LDS and that relevant SPDs may be able to use national/ regional policies as policy hooks. The Council may therefore be able to prepare an SPD on Section 106 / Planning Gain in 2008. Whether the LDS is amended to incorporate this SPD will depend upon the outcome of the Government's consultation.
5. **Preparing a trajectory of forecasting future housing supply against strategic housing requirements**
  - The Housing Trajectory is set out in [Table 7.19 '5 year Housing Trajectory, including deficit study and 2001 geographies by population, 2007 \(LPA interpretation\)'](#).
6. **The title of any development Order adopted by the authority under section 61A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990(a)**
  - No Development Orders were adopted by Basildon District Council in the Monitoring Period.

7. **The AMR will be submitted to GO-East by 31st December 2007 at the latest, and made available on the web site at least one week prior to that date.**
  - The AMR 2007 is intended to be submitted electronically to GO-East and placed on the Council's website on 24th December 2007.

## Chapter 4 Planning Policy Audit

**4.1** Basildon District Council's Development Plan includes a selection of policies from the adopted Basildon District Local Plan 1998. These policies were saved in September 2007 and compiled into the Basildon District Local Plan Saved Policies - September 2007. For more information see '[Saved Plans](#)'.

**4.2** For the purposes of the AMR07, an examination of the effectiveness of these policies is required. Due to the uncertainty regarding which policies the Secretary of State would approve as saved, there has been no policy assessment undertaken between for AMR07. An assessment will take place before March 2008 to feed into the LDS processes and AMR08.

**4.3** For the purposes of the AMR07 - the saved policies have been identified for future study, as well as any contextual or objective links to other issues.

### Assessment Methodology

**4.4** The following sampling methodology will be used by Planning Services to test policy performance:

Table 4.1 Sampling Methodology to Measure Policy Performance

Population	Population Size	Size of Sample <sup>(vi)</sup>
i	<20 cases	2
ii	21-201 case	5
iii	201-2,000 cases	10
iv	2,001-200,000 cases	20
v	>200,000 cases	25

**4.5** Samples will be spread throughout the population. If 5% of the sample shows errors or issues then the above sample rate should be doubled.

**For example:**

If a policy was used only 100 times between 2001-2006, a sample size of 5 cases would be needed. As such the 20th, 40th, 60th, 80th, and 100th instances of policy use would be sampled. If an error in policy use was found within that sample - and additional 5 cases would need to be assessed.

In worse case scenarios - it is entirely possible that all case

vi Methodology derived from Audit Commission guidance.

## Success/ Problems/ Failure

**4.6** There are two mechanisms by which Planning Services can confirm if there has been success, problems or failure with applying policy; one is through objective commentary, the other is through sample assessment.

### Sample Thresholds

Where more than **80%** of the cases sampled conform to the policy, that policy will be classified as successful.

When **60%-79%** of the cases sampled conform, this will signal that there may be problems with the policy or its application and this will need to be examined in further detail.

When less than **59%** of the cases sampled conform, this policy will be classified as failing and may signal a need for a review to take place.

**4.7** Where policy assessment using samples is not possible - an objective assessment will be produced that can define whether a policy is operating within tolerance or not.

## Departures from the Basildon District Local Plan 1998

**4.8** In the Monitoring Period, only one application was granted with notes that it ran contrary to the BDLP98.

1. 04/01536/FULL - Rochford Business Park, West Mayne, Basildon, Essex - "Motor Vehicle Showroom with Workshop and Office Facilities inclusive of external parking. New pavilion with landscape works"

**4.9** The proposed development was contrary to the BDLP98, notwithstanding the links between the Ford Motor Company and Essex Ford. It was considered that the scheme would contribute towards the objectives of the Basildon Town Centre Development Framework and the Government's Thames Gateway Initiative, in terms of providing new homes on sustainable Brownfield sites.

## Future Policies in the LDF

**4.10** All future DPDs will include targets and indicators to ensure efficient policy monitoring.

## Basildon District Local Plan Policy Performance Assessment








**4.11** Saved Policies that need to be reviewed in 2008 are set out in [Table 4.2 'Policies Assessed in 2008 - Preview'](#). Policies which have not been saved will not be subject to any future review - unless a policy gap is identified and historical guidance on approach and mechanisms are required.


**4.12** The Basildon District Local Plan Saved Policies - September 2007 document is available to view or download from the [Councils Website](#). More information can also be found in [Chapter 3 'Local Development Framework'](#).







**4.13** This list identifies either historical assessment results, or policies that have not been assessed and likely mechanisms to detect a policy failure.






**4.14** Policy assessment will take place in a separate document to be published in early 2008, but will also be subject to review in the AMR08.



Policy	Performance	Commentary
<b>KEY</b>		High risk policy - has failed previous reviews This policy needs to be closely monitored in the future. Research to identify the reasons behind these problems will need to be carried out.
		Medium risk policy - some elements of the policy caused problems in previous reviews. There are some concerns about this policy. Further monitoring will be required in the future.
		Minimal risk policy - few to no elements of the policy raised issues in previous reviews Monitoring will continue on the criteria based policies. On completed development policies - monitoring will cease.
GB1 - The definition of the Green Belt		Will only need review prior to adoption of changed greenbelt.
GB3 - Replacement Dwellings in the Green Belt	To assess	Overview implies that replacements of residences needs to fit footprint rules, meet previous history on site, and height management issues. Assess files to see whether protocol has been followed. To be subject to future review.
GB4 - Extensions to Dwellings in the Green Belt	To assess	Overview implies that extensions are subject to footprint tests, to meet history of sites, and height management issues. Assess files to see whether protocol has been followed. In addition known floor space in room is accounted for. To be subject to future review.
GB5 - Definition of a Dwelling	To assess	Overview defines dwelling type and expands into 'non dwelling types' and resistance to development of non-dwellings. Derelict sites have similar status. Assessment of any replacements based on these rules. Subject to future reviews.
GB6 - Agricultural Workers Dwellings	To assess	Overview implies that prior to permission - an assessment of need takes place. Subject to future review.
GB7 - Re-use of Dwellings in the Green Belt.	To assess	Overview of policy shows six sub tests to be considered before approval of a COU within the green belt. Similarly a test to account for site history.
S2 Housing Sites for development during the Plan period		Will need future review - site under development 2006_2007.
		Will not need future review - development completed.
		Will not need future review - development completed.

Policy	Performance	Commentary
		Will not need future review - development completed.
		Will not need future review - development completed.
		Will need future review - site now in part designated as a Local Wildlife Site.
S3 Areas of Special reserve (long term development sites post 2001)		Planning application on Barn Hall is currently being considered. Will need to review both sites in future years.
S5 Affordable Housing	To assess	Assess all sites of 25 units or more, and/or over 1 hectare. Either affordable builds will take place, or planning obligations will be signed to ensure development of affordable housing elsewhere. To be subject to future review.
C1 Protected Areas (wildlife)	To assess	Objective review highlights that this policy targets conservation and wildlife habitats - not just SSSIs and SINCs. Subject to future review.
C2 Country Parks	To assess	Objective review implies that assessment of any development which may harm a country park should be considered. Subject to future review.
C5 Trees and Woodlands - protection of ancient woodland		Will need to be reviewed as to loss/ gain etc of trees and woodland within the district
C7 The Marshes Area	To assess	Objective review implies that policy targets development which could impact on The Marshes Coastal Protection Area. Subject to Review.
C13 Water Wildlife	To assess	Full assessment of the likely policy issues needs to take place.
C15 Hazardous substances	To assess	Full assessment of the likely policy issues needs to take place.
C16 Hazardous installations	To assess	Full assessment of the likely policy issues needs to take place.

Policy	Performance	Commentary
R1 Open Space	To assess	Objective review implies that assessment of Open Space areas and known developments/ permissions would be appropriate. Issues raised are the release of development land on appeal. Subject to future review
R4 Proposed Open Space - Hannikins Farm, Billericay		Site not acquired by Council. To be placed under review.
R11 Sports Facilities Allocation - Pound Lane, Laindon.		No planning application has been submitted for this site in the period 2001-2007 - requires future review.
R15 Golf Courses	To assess	Objective review implies that the environmental impacts of golf driving ranges needs formal study. Subject to review.
R16 Noisy and Disturbing Sports	To assess	Objective review splits sports into two types - vehicle racing and others. Both would require future review.
E1 Comprehensive Development Area - Gardiners Lane South		The SPG for this site was adopted in July 2003. An outline planning application has been approved, subject to the completion of a s.106 agreement. To be reviewed
E2 Proposed Employment Sites - Terminus Drive, Pitsea		No planning application has been submitted for this site. Under Review
E3 Proposed Employment Sites - Courtauld Road, Basildon		Planning permission was approved, subject to the completion of a section 106 agreement. No development has yet taken place. Under review.
E4 Existing Employment Areas	To assess	Overview implies re-use of existing land should be studied, or small scale/ low impact developments elsewhere. To be subject to review.
E5 Ford Research and Development Centre		This area is available for development, but it is restricted to Automotive Research and Development uses only. Subject to future review.

Policy	Performance	Commentary
E6 Untidy Industry		In the AMR2006 this policy was tested to prove that the majority of untidy industry was restricted to specific areas of the District. To be placed under review.
E7 Alternative uses of Industrial Premises	To assess	Assessment of any industrial use that has been converted to another use - to assess the benefits of the change of status - including the loss of employment/ storage/ production/ etc. To be reviewed on a case by case basis, possibly ad-hoc to development needs.
E10 General Employment Policy	To assess	Overview implies that this policy should be considered alongside general DC policy guidelines - especially in terms of roads and road access, landscaping, form, and emissions. To be subject to future review.
SH1 New Retail Development	To Assess	Overview implies that assessment of suitability must take place when building retail development. Policy to assess whether test takes place and is appropriate. To be subject to future review.
SH3 Town Centre Retail Development Sites		(i) Car Park Two, Great Oaks, Basildon - no application. Subject to future review.
		(ii) Fodderwick, Basildon - developed - no further review
		(iii) Station Avenue, Wickford - no planning application has been submitted for the development of this site. Subject to future review.
		(iv) Rear of Tudor Mansions, Pitsea - permission granted, no development to date - subject to review.
SH4 Town Centre Primary Shopping Frontages	To assess	Overview defines primary locations, and COU issues. Assessment of appropriate sites and consideration of decisions made to be raised. Subject to future review.

Policy	Performance	Commentary
SH5 Town Centre Shopping Frontages - areas outside primary shopping frontages	To assess	Overview implies that there should be no limits, but that an assessment of the variety and activity of a shopping centre needs to have taken place. Subject to future assessment.
SH6 Retailing on Industrial Estates	To assess	Overview implies that an assessment of the sites in terms of material harm to the vitality and viability of any town centre, of loss of employment, and available parking spaces has taken place. Subject to future review.
SH7 Local Shopping Centres	To assess	Overview states that a local shopping centre is a parade of 5 or more shops. Assess known centres against policy, and any new developments post 2001. To be subject to review.
SH8 Local Shopping Centres	To assess	Overview implies that COU to other use types within shopping centres would need an assessment as to the impact on centre. Subject to future review.
SH9 Temporary Retail Uses	To assess	Where permission is required - an assessment of locality and/ or impact to the green belt would have to have taken place. Subject to future review.
TC1 District Wide Town Centre Policy	To assess	Overview defines seven separate steps to assess developments within the town centres, and also recognises the potential for refurbishment. Assessment to be file based. Subject to future review.
TC3 Wickford Town Centre	To assess	Sites identified to be subject to future review.
TC4 Pitsea Town Centre	To assess	Site identified to be subject to future review.
TC5 Markets	To assess	Applies to development adjacent to or affecting Basildon, Pitsea and Wickford markets. Subject to future review.
TC6 Residential Development in Town Centres	To assess	Overview implies assessment of frontage, car parking provision as part of a mixed scheme development. Subject to future review.
T5 Public Transport.	To assess	Overview implies that the Sustainable Transport Policy should be assessed for this policy. Subject for future review.
BE12 Development Control	To assess	Overview raises the separate DC guidelines as an appropriate subject to review.
BE13 Areas of Special Development Control Policy - Ramsden Bellhouse		The AMR06 showed that the policy was being adhered to, but raised concerns regarding the wording. As such this policy is subject to future review.
BE14 Areas of Special Development Control Policy - Sugden Avenue		The AMR06 studied this policy, showing that minimal use raises the question of policy worth. In addition, do dwelling size limitations need to be assessed? Future review required.




Policy	Performance	Commentary
BE15 Areas of Special Development Control Policy - Bowers Gifford		The AMR06 showed that this policy is being consistently used to assess developments in Bowers Gifford. The policy is still subject to future review.
BE17 Shop Fronts	To assess	Overview implies that shop fronts generally and shop fronts in Conservation Areas need to be reviewed in the future.
BE18 Advertisements	To assess	Overview implies four lines of impact - Green Belt, Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, and general advertising. To be reviewed in the future.
BE19 Advertisements - Green Belt	To assess	Overview states that the greenbelt data set must account for advance signage, as well as commercial signage. Subject to future review.
BE20 - Telecommunications	To assess	Overview raises the following issues - the need to extend networks against damage to greenbelt and visual amenity - subject to future review.
BE21 Healthcare Developments - New developments		The AMR06 showed that there are clear problems with this policy - records indicates that general residential policies often supersede the importance of BE21 in decisions. Subject to future review.
BE22 Healthcare Developments		The AMR06 showed that the policy was only being used effectively from 2005 onward. Whether this is still the case is subject to future review.
BE24 Crime Prevention	To assess	Saved Policy overview implies that prevention of Crime is more than a Police matter, but fails to identify an effective approach other than by DC guidance - subject to future review.

Table 4.2 Policies Assessed in 2008 - Preview

## Chapter 5 Local Development Orders and Simplified Planning Zones

### 5

### Local Development Orders

**5.1** The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (s.40) introduced the opportunity for a LPA to make a Local Development Order (LDO) within its area. LDOs have the effect of granting permission for specific types of development as described in the LDO, thereby removing the need for separate planning applications to be submitted by the developer, enabling them to progress with greater speed and certainty. An LDO can only be made to implement a policy contained within a DPD or a Development Plan.

**5.2** The General Permitted Development Order (GPDO) sets permitted development rights for relatively small-scale development at a national level and now LDOs can be set locally to extend permitted rights for certain forms of development, at the discretion of the LPA. Even so, a LDO can only be used to implement a policy contained within a Development Plan Document or Development Plan. LDOs are one of the documents which can form part of the Local Development Framework, and as such must be monitored through the AMR.

**Basildon District LDOs:** There are no current or proposed LDOs in the District.

### Simplified Planning Zones

**5.3** A Simplified Planning Zone (SPZ) is an area in which a LPA wishes to stimulate development and encourage investment. It operates by granting a specified planning permission in the zone without the need for a formal application or the payment of planning fees.

**Basildon District SPZs:** There are no current or proposed SPZs designated in the District.

## Chapter 6 Basildon District Contextual Information

### Contextual Data - maintaining the evidence base

**6.1** The document [Local Development Framework Monitoring - A Good Practice Guide](#)<sup>(vii)</sup> clearly shows the importance of an effective and up-to-date contextual evidence base.

- Contextual data provides the background against which to consider the effects of policies and inform the interpretation of outputs and indicators
- Contextual data reflects the social, environmental and economic circumstances that exist within a locality, and can create a baseline for that locality
- Contextual data is produced from a number of identifiable and benchmarked sources. As such, the monitoring process depends on accessible statistics

**6.2** Examples of contextual information that the guide provides are:

- **Demographic Structure:** population size, household types, ethnic composition, and social groups
- **Socio-cultural Issues:** crime rates, unemployment level and deprivation
- **Economy:** economic activity rates, household income, house price level, productivity and employment
- **Environment:** key assets in the natural environment
- **Housing and Built Environment:** housing stock conditions and quality, and assets of the built environment such as the current capacity of infrastructure
- **Transport and Spatial Connectivity:** transport accessibility, regional hub, spatial inequality/ uneven distribution of activities

**6.3** The [AMR 2005](#)<sup>(viii)</sup> included a wide range of contextual evidence at a District wide level:

- Population and Demographics
- Retail, Business, and the Local Economy
- Housing Issues
- Deprivation within Basildon District
- Education
- Crime and Disorder
- Natural Environment and Biodiversity
- Conservation and Listed Buildings
- Land Use
- Flooding and River Quality
- Agricultural Land Classification
- Recycling and Waste Management
- Air Quality

**6.4** The AMR06 did not provide additional studies of contextual data, but did provide a number of Internet links to third party holders of appropriate contextual information.

**6.5** 'Changes in Approach Since AMR 2005' refers to the compilation of a separate Contextual Baseline document, which has been redrafted into a format more appropriate to inform and support all LDF documents - including the AMR. It will be subject to at least annual review, addressing contextual baseline needs for the Sustainability Appraisal process and AMR.

vii The full web address for this document is: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1143905>

viii The AMR 2005 can be viewed on the Council's website <http://www.basildon.gov.uk/80256B7500420D16/vWeb/wpFFEN5PVK3Z>



## Chapter 7 National Core Indicators

**7.1** All AMRs should cover a range of indicators in their studies. These indicators need to be defined by a central body to ensure there is a level of comparability between different authorities' performance, and by monitoring period.

**7.2** The DCLG's [Local Development Framework Monitoring Good Practice Guide](#) <sup>(ix)</sup> explains the core indicators in more detail. There are two levels of indicators – National (Core) and Local. For the purposes of showing performance, three groups of indicators (national, regional, local) have been identified for Basildon District Council's AMR work. This chapter will consider the following range of Core Indicators:

### 1: Business Development

- a. Amount of land developed for employment, by type
- b. Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the Local Development Framework
- c. Percentage of 1a, by type, which is on previously developed land
- d. Employment land supply, by type
- e. Losses of employment land in (i) development/ regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area
- f. Amount of employment land lost to residential development

### 2: Housing

- a. Housing trajectory showing:
  - i. net additional dwellings over the previous five year period, or start of the relevant Development Plan period, whichever is the longer
  - ii. net additional dwellings for the current year
  - iii. projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant Development Plan Document period or over a ten year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer
  - iv. the annual net additional dwelling requirement
  - v. annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous year's performance
- b. Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land
- c. Percentage of new dwellings completed at:
  - i. less than 30 dwellings per hectare
  - ii. between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare
  - iii. above 50 dwellings per hectare
- d. Affordable housing completions

### 3: Transport

- a. Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car-parking standards as set out in the local development framework
- b. Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, primary and secondary school, employment, and a major health centre

### 4: Local Services

- a. Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development, respectively
- b. Percentage of completed retail, office, and leisure development, respectively, in town centres
- c. Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard

**5: Minerals**

- a. Production of primary land won aggregates
- b. Production of secondary/ recycled aggregates

**6: Waste**

- a. Capacity of new waste management facilities, by type
- b. Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed

**7: Flood Protection and Water Quality**

- a. The number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency, on either flood defence grounds or water quality.

**8: Biodiversity**

- a. Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including:
  - i. change in priority habitats and species (by type)
  - ii. change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional, or local significance.

**9: Renewable Energy Capacity**

- a. Renewable energy capacity installed, by type.

**7.3** The AMR's purpose includes providing further detail than a repetition of the Council's performance against these indicators. Additional commentary or policy implications is therefore included.

## Business and Industry

**7.4** The future prosperity of Basildon District depends on ensuring that there is sufficient land for business development. The LDF allocates land for employment related 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](#)<sup>(x)</sup>, which sets out the UCOs and associated legislation.

### 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.

**7.5** The majority of the information was collected in partnership with Essex County Council. Any remaining data was cross-referenced against records in Basildon District Council's planning application management system. Site assessments to determine on-site completions was undertaken by ECC in March 2007, in association with the residential development monitoring.

### 2006-2007 Results

- There were B1a completions and outstanding developments
- No B1b or B1c completions, or outstanding developments
- There were B1 (general light industry) (sub-class unknown), which are outstanding
- There were B2 outstanding proposals, but no B8
- There were a number of B1-B8 (sub-class unknown) completions and commitments outstanding

B1a <sup>(xi)</sup>	Urban sqm	Urban Ha	Rural sqm	Rural Ha	Total sqm	Total Ha
Developments Completed	9,186	2.15	0	0	9,186	2.15
Completions in employment or regeneration areas	9,186	2.15	0	0	9,186	2.15
Completions on PDL	7,494	1.77	0	0	7,494	1.77
Net completions	1,692	0.38	0	0	1,692	0.38
Net completions in employment or regeneration areas	1,692	0.38	0	0	1,692	0.38
% on PDL	81.6%	82.3%	0	0	81.6%	82.3%
Outstanding permissions	1,929	0.15	0	0	1,929	0.15
% Residual permissions on PDL	100%	100%	0	0	100%	100%

Table 7.1 B1a completions and outstanding commitments 2006-2007

B1 Unknown <sup>(xii)</sup>	Urban sqm	Urban Ha	Rural sqm	Rural Ha	Total sqm	Total Ha
Developments Completed	1,450	0.13	0	0	1,450	0.13
Completions in employment or regeneration areas <sup>(xiii)</sup>	1,450	0.13	0	0	1,450	0.13
Completions on PDL	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Net completions	1,450	0.13	0	0	1,450	0.13
Net completions in employment or regeneration areas	1,450	0.13	0	0	1,450	0.13
% on PDL	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Outstanding permission	2,265	0.67	1,188	0.34	3,453	1.01
Residual permissions on PDL %	100%	100%	100%	100	100%	100%

Table 7.2 B1 (sub class unknown) Outstanding commitments 2006-2007

B2 <sup>(xiv)</sup>	Urban sqm	Urban Ha	Rural sqm	Rural Ha	Total sqm	Total Ha
Developments Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Completions in employment or regeneration areas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Completions on PDL	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net completions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net completions in employment or regeneration areas	0	0	0	0	0	0
% on PDL	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outstanding permissions	794	0.19	0	0	794	0.19
% Residual permissions on PDL	71.8%	89.5%	0	0	71.8%	89.5%

Table 7.3 B2 completions and outstanding commitments 2006-2007

B8 <sup>(xv)</sup>	Urban sqm	Urban Ha	Rural sqm	Rural Ha	Total sqm	Total Ha
Developments Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Completions in employment or regeneration areas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Completions on PDL	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net completions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net completions in employment or regeneration areas	0	0	0	0	0	0
% on PDL	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outstanding permissions	13,278	0.43	0	0	13,278	0.43
% Outstanding on PDL	100%	100%	0	0	100%	100%

Table 7.4 B8 completions and outstanding commitments 2006-2007

xi The site threshold used in this calculation for B1A Office Use is 1000 sqm or more.

xii The site threshold used in this calculation for B1 unknown is 1000 sqm or more.

xiii This development occurred on undeveloped land within an industrial estate, hence the nil return for PDL.

xiv The site threshold used in this calculation for B2 General Industry is 100 sqm or more.

B1-B8 (split unknown)	Urban sqm	Urban Ha	Rural sqm	Rural Ha	Total sqm	Total Ha
Developments Completed	20,365	4.808	0	0	20,365	4.81
Completions in employment or regeneration areas	19,965	4.8	0	0	19,965	4.8
Completions on PDL	3,669	0.968	0	0	3,669	0.97
Development Lost	11,154	not returned	0	0	11,154	not returned
Development lost in employment or regeneration areas.	11,154	not returned	0	0	11,154	not returned
Net completions	9,211	4.81	0	0	9,211	4.81
Net completions in employment or regeneration areas	8,811	4.8	0	0	8,811	4.8
% on PDL	18.0%	20.1%	0	0	18.0%	20.1%
Outstanding permissions	20,664	2.18	0	0	20,664	2.18
% outstanding permissions on PDL %	97.9%	95.4%	0	0	97.9%	95.4%

Table 7.5 B1-B8 General business/industry completions and outstanding commitments 2006-2007

All Business and Industry <sup>(xvi)</sup>	Urban sqm	Urban Ha	Rural sqm	Rural Ha	Total sqm	Total Ha
Total Completions	31,001	7.09	0	0	31,001	7.09
Total completions in employment or regeneration areas	30,601	7.08	0	0	30,601	7.08
Total completions on PDL	11,163	2.74	0	0	18,648	1.77
Total development lost	18,648	1.77	0	0	18,648	1.77
Total development lost in employment or regeneration areas	18,648	1.77	0	0	18,648	1.77
Total development lost to residential development	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total net development	12,353	5.32	0	0	12,353	5.32
Total net development in employment or regeneration areas	11,953	5.31	0	0	11,953	5.31
Total % PDL	36.0%	38.6%	0%	0%	36.0%	38.6%
Total outstanding permission	38,930	3.62	1188	0.35	40,118	3.97
Total outstanding permissions on PDL %	98.4%	69.7%	100%	100%	98.4%	97.0%

Table 7.6 Total business/industry completions and outstanding commitments 2006-2007

### Trends

**7.6** Development in 2006-2007 have mostly been within existing urban industrial areas and business estates predominantly on PDL. Land for development or redevelopment is readily available as indicated by the number of outstanding permissions.

**7.7** These Core Indicators fail to account for the take up of completed business premises. Whilst there is the assumption that office and warehouse development is fuelled by demand, this would benefit from being tested. Retail and Industrial Monitoring will identify this in future years.

xvi It should be noted that small extensions to existing buildings, or developments smaller than the site thresholds identified in the tables, will not be picked up in the above. This is an artifact of the EERA monitoring methodology.

## Housing

**7.8** The information within this part of the report is based upon the Development Monitoring SLA with Essex County Council at the end of March 2007. This section includes a number of National indicators, which have been grouped together to improve presentation.

	Number of dwellings built	Number of dwellings converted <sup>(xvii)</sup>
Gains	268	3
Losses	82	-2
<b>Net Build</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1</b>

Table 7.7 Dwellings built or converted in 2006-2007

Change of use <sup>(xviii)</sup>	Number of dwellings
From non-residential to residential	1
From residential to non-residential	-5
<b>Net change of use to residential</b>	<b>-4</b>

Table 7.8 Number of dwellings subject to a change of use in 2006-2007

Dwelling completions	Number of dwellings
Gross Dwelling Completions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New builds</li> <li>• Conversions</li> <li>• Changes of use</li> </ul>	272
Dwelling losses	89
<b>Net Dwelling Completions (completions minus losses)</b>	<b>183</b>

Table 7.9 Total dwelling completions at at 31st March 2007

Stocktake dates	Total number of dwellings
Opening stock at 1st April 2006	72,849
Closing stock at 31st March 2007	73,032
<b>Increase</b>	<b>183</b>

Table 7.10 Comparison of total housing stock at 1st April 2006 and 31st March 2007

xvii For example, a house converted into 2 flats would be a gain of 1. A building containing 2 flats converted into one dwelling would be a loss of 1

xviii To, or from, residential uses



Source of funding	Number of dwellings
Wholly funded by RSL and/ or Local Authorities	7
Wholly funded by developer contributions	0
Funded through mix of Public Subsidy and Developer Contributions	0
Source not known, or other source <sup>(xix)</sup>	-20
<b>Total</b>	<b>-13</b>

Table 7.11 Affordable housing completions 2006-2007

Number of bedrooms	Number of dwellings (net)
1 bedroom	51
2 bedrooms	115
3 bedrooms	26
4 or more bedrooms	80
Unknown <sup>(xx)</sup>	-89
<b>Net Total of dwellings developed in 2005 - 2006</b>	<b>183</b>

Table 7.12 Number of bedrooms in completed dwellings 2006-2007

Population size	Number of Completions
Population >100,000 at 2001	0
Population between 50,000 and 100,000 at 2001	104 builds (Basildon Urban Area)
Population between 25,000 and 50,000 at 2001	76 builds (Billericay and Wickford Urban Areas)
Population between 3,000 and 25,000 at 2001	0
Population <3,000 at 2001	3 (rural areas)
New Settlements	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>183</b>

Table 7.13 Geography of Completions 2006-2007

Key Centres of Development Change Name	Net Dwellings
Basildon	104

Table 7.14 Development within Key Centres for Development and Change 2006-2007

xix In this instance, -20 represents 20 units that have been demolished.

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

Dwelling completions - category	Results
Number of dwellings built (gross)	272
Number of dwellings built on PDL (gross)	234
% of dwellings built on PDL	86.0%
Total area occupied by completed dwellings (gross)	12.5 ha
Of which on PDL (gross)	9.5 ha

Table 7.15 Number of Dwellings completed on Previously Developed Land, 2006-2007

Density	Results
Average Density	69.9
% < 30 dwellings per Ha	0
% 30-50 dwellings per Ha	0
% > 50 dwellings per Ha	100%

Table 7.16 Dwelling Density (gross)

Completions category	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
Gross Dwelling Completions	258	332	273	297	533	272
Net Dwelling Completions	213	300	153	136	473	183
Accumulated Completions (net)	213	513	666	802	1,275	1,458

Table 7.17 Dwelling completions 2001-2007

### Housing Trajectory

**7.9** 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 1,458 net builds in Basildon District; an average of 243 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 660 units - equating to a 272% increase in average annual build activity at a District level.

Annual net build rate calculation	
Draft RSS dwelling requirement 2001- 2021	10,700
Less net completions	1,457
Divided by the remaining number of years between 2007 and 2021 (14 years)	/ 14
Required annual build rate to start 1st April 2007	660/ annum

Table 7.18 Annual net build rate to meet required development targets

## 7.10 Assessment of 5 year phasing of currently known outstanding unit developments (2791 units):

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				Total
	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-16	16-21	21-25	07-21
<b>Contribution from Identified Sites (Outstanding Sites and known Without Planning Permissions, etc).</b>									
Estimated net completions by year of identified units at 01.04.07 <sup>(xxi)</sup>	443	136	780	334	372	501	225		2791
... of which estimated net total on PDL	48	51	486	230	307	436	225		1783
<b>Contribution to be identified to meet RSS minimum by 2021</b>									
Units required to meet RSS target at 01.04.07	660	660	660	660	660	2640	3300		9242 <sup>(xxii)</sup>
Additional completions required to meet RSS targets by 2021	217	524	-120	326	288	2139	3075		6449
<b>Spatial identification of estimated phasing - based on population at 2001 (Sites with Planning Permission)</b>									
at sites between 50,000 and 100,000 at 2001	140	33	661	305	190	501	225		2055
between 25,000 and 50,000 at 2001	297	99	101	23	182	0	0		702
<3,000 at 2001	6	4	18	6	0	0	0		34

Table 7.19 5 year Housing Trajectory, including deficit study and 2001 geographies by population, 2007 (LPA interpretation)

- Taking into account net builds since 2001, 9,242 residential units remain to be developed in Basildon District by 2021. This equates to an average delivery of 660 units per annum.
- Windfall has not been identified as a source of potential future development.
- This is also the first year in which the LPA has recognised the need to project future housing development 15 years from the adoption of the Core Strategy. This produces a need to phase housing development to 2025.

Like all phasing exercises these figures are estimates and are subject to modification as a result of changing market considerations.

## Transport and Access to Public Transport

**7.11** Assessment of the Car Parking during this period will need to be based on the guidance provided in PPG13. <sup>(xxiii)</sup> Government guidance in PPG13 advocates the adoption of maximum parking standards by Local Planning Authorities. This would operate as part of a package of measures to promote sustainability, by limiting the number of parking spaces provided in connection with large new developments. As car ownership and use increases, high levels of parking provision would tend to encourage greater use of private cars for many journeys that could otherwise be made using public transport, cycling or walking. This information has been assessed and calculated by Essex County Council.

xxi Identified units include granted proposals and sites identified as not having planning permission.

xxii Rounding of 660.1429 minimum unit requirement

xxiii A link to PPG13 has been provided on the [Planning Portal](#).

Reference	Land Use	Total Floor Space	Car Parking Spaces	PPG13 Maximum Standard	Below Maximum	PPG13 Rigorous Standard	Below Rigorous
05/00354	Offices	7,494	112	250	Yes	178	Yes
03/00661	Retail	1,797	10	90	Yes	64	Yes
04/00908	Industrial	1,450	17	48.3	Yes	34	Yes
04/01283	Office/ Factory	1,776	0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
05/00141	Warehousing	1,360	27	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
05/0040	General	14,680	213	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
05/01292	Warehousing	2,398	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 7.20 Number of car parking spaces provided in new non-residential developments 2006-2007

**7.12** All of the applicable development within Basildon District met rigorous PPG13 standards for new car parking spaces.

#### Transport: Residential Access to Local Services

**7.13** The Council tries to ensure that all residential development is placed within easy reach of a range of local services. For the purposes of the AMR 2007, this means that an assessment has to take place to determine the percentage of new residential development that lies within 30 minutes public transport journey time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment area and a major retail centre. This indicator questions the sustainability of development and ensures that any new builds should have appropriate infrastructure to meet basic needs.

**7.14** In previous years, lacking access to an effective spatial analysis tool, Planning Services made an assessment using the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 scores. However, this did not meet the requirements of the AMR. To rectify this, the SLA with Essex County Council incorporated spatial analysis. This evidence can be shown in [1 'Residential Development Analysis - Access to Services by Public Transport'](#).

Dwelling completions (net)	
Total dwelling completions	183
Dwellings completed within 30 minutes PTT <sup>(xxiv)</sup> of Secondary School	182
Percentage Dwelling Completions within 30 minutes PTT of Secondary School	99.5%

Table 7.21 Percentage of new dwellings within 30 minutes public transport journey time of a secondary school 2006-2007

Dwelling completions (net)		%
Total dwelling completions		183
Dwellings completed within 30 minutes PTT of an Employment Area		182
Percentage Dwelling Completions within 30 minutes PTT of Employment Area (500+ jobs)		99.5%

Table 7.22 Percentage of new dwellings within 30 minutes public transport journey time of an employment area 2006-2007

Dwelling completions (net)	%
Total dwelling completions	183
Dwellings completed within 30 minutes PTT of a major retail centre	182
Percentage Dwelling Completions within 30 minutes PTT of a major retail centre	99.45%

Table 7.23 Percentage of new dwellings within 30 minutes public transport journey time of a major retail centre 2006-2007

Dwelling completions (net)	%
Total dwelling completions	183
Dwellings completed within 30 minutes PTT of a GP	182
Percentage Dwelling Completions within 30 minutes PTT of a GP	99.45%

Table 7.24 Percentage of new dwellings within 30 minutes public transport journey time of a GP's surgery 2006-2007

Dwelling completions (net)	%
Total dwelling completions	183
Dwellings completed within 30 minutes PTT of a Hospital	149
Percentage Dwelling Completions within 30 minutes PTT of a Hospital	81.4%

Table 7.25 Percentage of new dwellings within 30 minutes public transport journey time of a Hospital 2006-2007

**7.15** With the exception of one property developed outside the urban area, all dwellings built in 2006-07 are located within 30 minutes public transport travel time of local services. The study does not consider the service status - merely the physical distance between development and service. This should not be used as an indicator of whether GPs, for example, have the capacity to provide services to residents from new developments.

**7.16** Around 20% of new developments in Basildon District are not optimally located for access to Basildon Hospital by Public Transport. However, given Wickford's proximity to Basildon Hospital, this is not completely unexpected. Future spatial analysis may need to include assessments of hospitals outside the District to assess whether another facilities within Essex have a more effective provision for areas with more remote access.

## Retail

**7.17** The life of the District is dependant on whether residential development, employment and local services work in concert with each other to create a sustainable settlement.

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

### 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 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 UCOs is available at the [Planning Portal](#) .

Location	Area Gained sqm	Area Lost sqm	Area Net Sqm
Town Centre	0	0	0
Edge of Centre	0	0	0
Out of Centre	0	0	0
District Centre	0	0	0
Local Centre	1,797	0	1,797
Out of Town	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,797</b>

Table 7.26 A1 (Shops) Completions of 1,000+ sqm 2006-2007

Location	Area Gained sqm	Area Lost sqm	Area Net Sqm
Town Centre	3,557	0	3,557
Edge of Centre	0	0	0
Out of Centre	3,600 <sup>(xxv)</sup>	1,252	2,348
District Centre	0	0	0
Local Centre	0	0	0
Out of Town	1,773	0	1,773
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,930</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>7,678</b>

Table 7.27 A1 Extant Permissions/ Allocations of 1,000+ sqm 2006-2007

Reference	Floorspace (sqm)	No. Car Parking Spaces	Total Site Area (ha)	Location
05/00354/FULL	7,494	112	1.77	Out of Centre
05/00040/FULL	1,692	0	3.63	Out of Centre

Table 7.28 Completed Offices 1,000+ sqm 2006-2007

Reference	Floorspace (sqm)	No. Car Parking Spaces	Total Site Area (Ha)	Location
03/00708/FULL	1,797	10	0.1	Out of Centre
04/01386/FULL	650	0	0.02	Local Centre

Table 7.29 Completed Retail 250 sqm or more 2006-2007

Reference	Floorspace (sqm)	No. Car Parking Spaces	Total Site Area (ha)	Location
None	None	None	None	None

Table 7.30 Completed Recreation and Leisure Developments 2006-2007

**7.18** Further details on the planning permissions referred to in the AMR can be investigated using Basildon District Council's online application search facility, [Public Access](#). General retailing information is available in the Council's Annual Retail Monitoring Report.

## Open Spaces

**7.19** 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 fulfil this function. In addition, as well as many small parks, recreation grounds, allotments, landscaped amenity areas and nature reserves, as well as five Country Parks and four Local Nature Reserves.

xxv as part of mixed used development

**7.20** The [Green Flag Awards](http://www.greenflagaward.org.uk/)<sup>(xxvi)</sup> are a recognition of a qualitative standard being achieved for parks and green spaces in England and Wales. The Civic Trust, on behalf of the DCLG and the Green Flag Advisory Board, manages the programme.

**7.21** There are no parks in the Basildon District with a Green Flag award.

### Aggregates

**7.22** Basildon District Council does not have responsibility for these planning matters. Essex County Council is the [Minerals and Waste Planning Authority](http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/dis/cha.jsp?channelOid=27961)<sup>(xxvii)</sup>.

### Waste Management

**7.23** Basildon District Council does not have responsibility for this planning issue. Essex County Council is the [Minerals and Waste Planning Authority](http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/dis/cha.jsp?channelOid=27961)<sup>(xxviii)</sup>.

### Permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice

**7.24** The [Environment Agency](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/) (EA)<sup>(xxix)</sup> in its role as a consultee 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 appropriate mitigation measures must be incorporated into proposals.

**7.25** The Environment Agency has now published a guide to [Development and Flood Risk within England 2006-2007](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/) - results specific to Basildon District are relayed below:

#### Planning Applications Refused in Line with Agency Advice

LPA Reference	Nature of Proposed Development	Reason for Objection
05/01094/OUT	Mixed Use - Major	Unsatisfactory Flood Risk Assessment Submitted

Table 7.31 Planning Permissions Refused in line with Environment Agency Advice 2006-2007

#### Planning Permissions Granted but with conditions which fully mitigate Agency Concerns

LPA Reference	Nature of Proposed Development	Reason for Objection
06/01257/FULL	Infrastructure- Major	Adverse Impact on Surface Water Run-Off, PPG25/TAN15 - Request for Flood Risk Assessment
05/00683/FULL	Residential - Major	Adverse Impact on Surface Water Run-Off, PPG25/TAN15 - Request for Flood Risk Assessment
05/01403/FULL	Offices/ Light Industry - Minor	Adverse impact on Surface Water Run Off.

Table 7.32 Planning permissions granted, but with conditions which fully mitigated Environment Agency Concerns 2006-2007

xxvi <http://www.greenflagaward.org.uk/>

xxvii <http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/dis/cha.jsp?channelOid=27961>

xxviii <http://www.essexcc.gov.uk/vip8/ecc/ECCWebsite/dis/cha.jsp?channelOid=27961>

xxix <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/>



**Permissions Objected to by the Environment Agency on Flood Risk grounds**

LPA reference	Nature of Proposed Development	Reason for Environment Agency Objection
07/0004/FULL	Residential - Major	Insufficient Information on Flood Risk, Risk to the Development, unsatisfactory FRA/ FCA submitted.
06/01437/FULL	Heavy Industry/ Warehousing - Major	Adverse Impact on Surface Water Run-Off, unsatisfactory FRA/ FCA submitted
06/01250/FULL	Offices/ Light Industry - Minor	Loss of Flood Storage, Unsatisfactory FRA/ FCA submitted
06/00657/REM	Residential - Major	Adverse impact on Surface Water Run-Off, Risk of Flooding, Unsatisfactory FRA submitted.
07/00002/FULL	Residential - Major	Adverse Impact on Surface Water Run-Off, Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA submitted.
06/00703/OUT	Residential - Major	Adverse Impact on Surface Water Run-Off. Risk of flooding, unsatisfactory FRA submitted.
07/00003/OUT	Recreational Schemes - Major	Insufficient Information, Risk to the development, unsatisfactory FRA/ FCA submitted
06/01507/FULL	Residential - Major	Insufficient Information on Flood Risk, Risk to the development, unsatisfactory FRA/ FCA submitted.
06/01301/FULL	Mixed Use - Major	Insufficient Information on Flood risk
06/00493/FULL	Other - Minor	PPG25/ TAN 15 - Request for FRA, Risk of flooding.
06/01295/OUT	Mixed Use - Major	Insufficient Information on Flood risk, Unsatisfactory FRA/ FCA Submitted.
06/01299/FULL	Mixed Use - Minor	PPG25/ TAN15 Requested for FRA/ FCA
06/01257/FULL	Infrastructure - Major	Adverse Impact on Surface Water Run-Off, PPG25/ TAN 15 - Request for FRA/ FCA.
06/001237/OUT	Residential - Major	Adverse Impact on Surface Water Run-Off, PPG25/ TAN 15 - Request for FRA/ FCA, risk of flooding.
06/00646/FULL	Residential - Minor	PPG25/ TAN15 - Request for FRA, Risk of flooding

Table 7.33 Applications Objected to by the Environment Agency on Flood Risk grounds 2006-2007

**7.26** No appeals were allowed in contravention of Environment Agency advice on matters related to Flooding or Water Quality in 2006-07.

**Priority Habitats and Species****Advances in Local Biodiversity and Habitat Monitoring**

**7.27** During 2004-2005, EECOS<sup>(xxx)</sup> 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 District Register of Sites Important to Nature Conservation (SINCs), leading to the identification of locations worthy of the designation Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS).

xxx The Essex Wildlife Trust's not-for-profit ecological consultancy company

**7.28** In the AMR05, the results of the Phase 1 were used to report on changes to the District's Priority Habitats between a Phase 1 carried out by Essex Wildlife Trust in 1993 and the 2005 Phase 1. It represents a significant part of the biodiversity baseline.

**7.29** 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
- Undertake a condition assessment of the SSSIs in the District (with the exception of Holehaven Creek)

**7.30** 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.

### Changes in Priority Habitats

**7.31** Table 7.34 'UK BAP Priority Habitats 2006-2007' sets out an overview of the UK BAP Priority Habitats present within Basildon District and forms an initial baseline for monitoring future change.

UK BAP Broad Habitat	UK BAP Priority Habitat	Area in Basildon District (ha)	% in LoWS	% in SSSI	Commentary
Boundary and Linear Features	Hedgerows	4.5	100	0	Insufficient information to accurately assess on a District basis.
Broadleaved Mixed and Yew Woodland	Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	128.8	49.1	50.9	Norsey Wood SSSI is the only non LoWS Ancient Woodland in the District
Acid Grassland	Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	0.1	100	0	Some overlap with the following habitat.
Neutral Grassland	Lowland Meadows	135.8	93.3	6.7	
Improved Grassland	Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh	382.8	83.8	16.2	
Fen, Marsh, and Swamp	Reedbeds	20.0	35.0	65.0	

UK BAP Broad Habitat	UK BAP Priority Habitat	Area in Basildon District (ha)	% in LoWS	% in SSSI	Commentary
Inland Rock	Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land	56.8	100	0	This includes only sites known to have importance for nature conservation, as set out in the BAP.
Littoral Sediment	Coastal Saltmarsh and Intertidal Mudflats	71.5	42.4	56.1	Two Priority Habitats have been combined because of mapping difficulties; note that 1.5% lies outside of SSSIs and LoWs.
<b>Total</b>		<b>800.3</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>23.7</b>	

Table 7.34 UK BAP Priority Habitats 2006-2007

**7.32** The analysis of UK BAP Priority habitats shown in [Table 7.34 'UK BAP Priority Habitats 2006-2007'](#) reveal some interesting implications concerning the role of the LoWS network in the conservation of these communities. For some habitats, the SSSI system is inadequate to ensure the protection of these habitats at a District level. For Hedgerows and Open Moasic Habitats on PDL, all of the identified habitat lies within LoWS, with none in the SSSIs. Furthermore 93.3% of Lowland Meadows and 83.8% of Coastal (and Floodplain) Grazing Marshes within the District are protected by LoWS designation rather than by SSSI status.

**7.33** EECOS indicate that the SSSI network is only intended to represent a proportion of the best sites nationally, whereas the categorisation of UK BAP Priority Habitats is intended to ensure the continued diversity of life in the environment. Therefore, the realisation of the relative protection afforded by these designations to key habitats should not be surprising, but it is a reminder of the important role played by LoWS and the balanced planning policies that are needed to maintain the character of the natural environment.

**7.34** Collation of information regarding Priority Species was not deemed possible to undertake for the AMR07. The LPA recognises that species data is collected by a wide number of individuals using dissimilar methodologies. The AMR advises that some mechanism for assessing Priority Species be utilised at a regional level for future AMRs.

## Change in Areas Designated for their Intrinsic Environmental Value including Sites of International, National, Regional, Sub-Regional, or Local Significance

### International Sites

**7.35** There are no sites of International designation within the Basildon District.

### National Sites

**7.36** There are six SSSIs in the Basildon District.

SSSI Name	Area (Ha)	Condition	National PSA Target
Norsey Wood	65.62	100% Favourable	95% of the SSSI to be in a favourable or recovering condition by 2010.
Mill Meadows	6.76	100% Unfavourable Declining	95% of the SSSI to be in a favourable or recovering condition by 2010.
Basildon Meadows	6.8	100% Unfavourable Recovering	95% of the SSSI to be in a favourable or recovering condition by 2010.
Pitsea Marsh	92.35	54.9% Favourable 21.9% Unfavourable Recovering 23.2% Unfavourable No Change	95% of the SSSI to be in a favourable or recovering condition by 2010.
Vange and Fobbing Marshes	167.29	61.6% Favourable 24.1% Unfavourable Recovering 14.3% Unfavourable No Change	95% of the SSSI to be in a favourable or recovering condition by 2010.
Holehaven Creek	272.87	100% Favourable	95% of the SSSI to be in a favourable or recovering condition by 2010.

Table 7.35 Basildon District SSSIs

### Local Wildlife Sites

**7.37** The Biodiversity and Habitat SLA Report 2007 reported that three new LoWS are proposed to be added to the District network and none have been wholly deleted.

**7.38** The three new sites are:

- Ba47 - Southfields Washland - 3.3ha - Open Mosaic Habitats on PDL
- Ba48 - Tompkins Farm Meadow - 2.9ha - Lowland Meadows
- Ba49 - Home Farm Meadow - 1.2ha - Lowland Meadows

**7.39** There are now a total of **49 LoWS** in the District. These sites cover an area of 961.1 hectares, accounting for the loss of 12.9 hectares and the addition of 61.7 hectares.

**7.40** It must be stressed that development has not caused the loss of 12.9 hectares of land formerly recognised within LoWS :

- 5.3 hectares was lost from three sites as the result of a deliberate action by the landowners, including ploughing up of unimproved grassland for game cover (Ba2 Parkhill Wood Meadow); dumping (Ba11 Poles Wood) and normal agricultural practices (Ba42 Wickford Riverside).
- Lack of management over time has resulted in the loss of 6.4 hectares of LoWS from Ba37 Vange Creek.
- Losses at Ba29 Gloucester Park Meadow, Ba36 Nuttons Wood, and Ba38 Noak Wood are a result of more accurate mapping.

## Renewable Energy Capacity by Type

### Data from Planning Applications

**7.41** No applications have been received during 2006-2007 for development that included renewable energy installations or the consideration of future energy source needs, for example, by ensuring that dwellings can capture maximum wind speed for domestic wind harvesting.

**7.42** Planning legislation has enabled domestic installation of renewable energy mechanism easier, and we would hope to be able to assess this in future years - if not via Development Control, then by Building Control evidence.

### Data from Building Control

In 2007, the Council installed solar hot water panels onto the Eversley Leisure Centre, in Pitsea. No evidence is available of any other construction involving renewable energy during the year.

## Chapter 8 Regional Indicators

**8.1** Basildon District Council's performance against the Government's national Core Indicators has to be reported in the AMR, but not all regional issues can be effectively monitored by reporting on the progress of national indicators alone.

**8.2** As such, the [East of England Regional Assembly \(EERA\)](#) <sup>(xxxi)</sup> has requested that all Local Planning Authorities in the Eastern region monitor the following regional matters in addition to the national indicators:

- Housing Completions
- Gypsy and Traveller Sites

**8.3** The Housing Completions data for Basildon District, to a large extent, was collated and assessed by Essex County Council, as part of its Service Level Agreement on Development Monitoring. The Gypsy and Traveller Site information originates from Basildon District Council monitoring of planning permissions and enforcement action in the District, as well as national sources, such as the bi-annual DCLG Gypsy Caravan Count.

### Housing Completions

**8.4** EERA made a specific request for a range of data to be provided for the last Monitoring Period, including the Housing Flow Reconciliation <sup>(xxxii)</sup>. In addition, new regulations require LPA's to provide a 5 year phasing of identified supply, best supplied to users here.

**8.5** The majority of EERA's requirements can be fulfilled through data already presented, which sets out the performance on Core Indicators for Housing; the remaining data is in [Table 8.1 'Basildon District Identified Housing Sites and Capacity - Essex County Council, 2007'](#).

Table 8.1 Basildon District Identified Housing Sites and Capacity - Essex County Council, 2007

Source of dwelling supply	Formally Identified		Other Identified	Total
	Extant Planning Permission	Allocations in Local Plan <sup>(xxxiii)</sup>	Other identified sites where principle of development is accepted	
<b>Identified Dwelling Supply at end of 2006/07 monitoring period.</b>	2,176	520	189	2,885
<b>Net total of dwelling supply on PDL</b>	1,362	145	14	1,521

**8.6** Using Census 2001 definitions, Basildon is defined as a settlement of 'between 50,000 and 100,000 at 2001', Wickford and Billericay are settlements of 'between 25,000 and 50,000 at 2001', and the villages fall within the '<3,000 at 2001' category.

xxxi <http://www.eera.gov.uk/>

xxxii The annual Housing Flows Reconciliation return is submitted to DCLG by Local Authorities. It shows all housing data including completions, conversions, and demolitions.

xxxiii Includes Gardiners Lane South Site

Table 8.2 Geography of Identified Sites

Settlement size	Formally Identified		Other Identified	Total
	Extant Planning Permissions	Allocations in Local and Unitary Plans	Other Identified Sites where principal of development is accepted	
Population > 100,000 at 2001	0	0	0	0
between 50,000 and 100,000 at 2001 (Basildon)	1,379	520	181	2,080
between 25,000 and 50,000 at 2001 (Billericay / Wickford)	755	0	8	763
between 3,000 and 25,000 at 2001	0	0	0	0
<3,000 at 2001	42	0	0	42
at new settlements	0	0	0	0

**8.7** Of the above totals - capacity 2,176 units have Planning Permission, and 702 units are defined as capacity without Planning Permission. This results in 2,885 units identified by Essex County Council as outstanding developments or developments without planning permission.<sup>(xxxiv)</sup>

**8.8** Confirmed builds, as in [Chapter 7 'National Core Indicators'](#) - are as follows:

Table 8.3 Net Additional Dwellings

	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07
Gross Dwelling Completions	258	332	273	297	533	272
Net Dwelling Completions	213	300	153	136	473	183
Accumulated Completions 2001> net	213	513	666	802	1,275	1,458

**8.9** 5 Year Housing Trajectory, as defined in [Chapter 7 'National Core Indicators'](#) - but also taking into account of Geography of Build by Settlement Size:

xxxiv Secondary checks by Basildon District Council imply that the identified site total is closer to 2,791 units, due to suspected double-counting.

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5				
	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-16	16-21	21-25	07-21 Total
<b>Contribution from Identified Sites (Outstanding Sites and known Without Planning Permissions, etc).</b>									
Estimated net completions, by year, of identified units at 01.04.07 <sup>(xxxv)</sup>	443	136	780	334	372	501	225		2,791
... of which estimated net total on PDL	48	51	486	230	307	436	225		1,783
<b>Contribution to be identified to meet RSS minimum by 2021</b>									
Units required to meet RSS target at 01.04.07	660	660	660	660	660	2,640	3,300		9,242 <sup>(xxxvi)</sup>
Additional completions required to meet RSS targets by 2021	217	524	-120	326	288	2,139	3,075		6,449
<b>Spatial identification of estimated phasing - based on population at 2001. (Sites with Planning Permission)</b>									
between 50,000 and 100,000 at 2001	140	33	661	305	190	501	225		2,055
between 25,000 and 50,000 at 2001	297	99	101	23	182	0	0		702
<3,000 at 2001	6	4	18	6	0	0	0		34

Table 8.4 5 year Housing Trajectory, including deficit study and 2001 geographies by population, 2007 (LPA interpretation)

- Taking into account net builds since 2001, 9,242 residential units remain to be developed in Basildon District by 2021. This equates to an average delivery of 660 units per annum.
- Windfall has not been identified as a source of potential future development.
- This is also the first year in which the LPA has recognised the need to project future housing development 15 years from the adoption of the Core Strategy. This produces a need to phase housing development to 2025.

**8.10** Like all phasing exercises these figures are estimates and are subject to modification as a result of changing market considerations.

xxxv Identified units include granted proposals and sites identified as not having planning permission.  
 xxxvi Rounding of 660 minimum unit requirement



## HOUSING FLOW RECONCILIATION (HFR)

**8.11** This maintains the methodology used in previous years, taking into account gross/ net/ and previous years builds to create a closing stock of dwellings within the District.

Table 8.5 Joint AMR/DCLG Housing Flow Reconciliation Return 2006-2007

	Number of units
<b>1) How many new build dwellings were built this year?</b>	
Gains	272
Losses (demolitions of housing)	-89
Net	183
<b>2) How many dwellings were converted this year?</b>	
Gains	3
Losses	-2
Net	1
<b>3) How many dwellings were subject to a change of use this year?</b>	
From non-residential to residential	1
From residential to non-residential	-5
Net	-4
<b>4) Other demolitions</b>	
Gross losses	0
<b>5) How many non-permanent dwellings were built this year?</b>	
Gains	Not returned
Losses	Not returned
Net	Not returned
<b>6) Local Authority permanent and non-permanent dwelling stock <sup>(xxxvii)</sup></b>	
Opening stock	72,849
Closing stock	73,032

## Gypsy & Traveller Sites

**8.12** In 2005, EERA identified a regional need to monitor Gypsy and Traveller site data, consisting of:

1. The number of authorised public and private sites (both permanent and transit) and number of caravans on them over the monitoring period, and any changes during the period.
2. Number of unauthorised sites and numbers of caravans on them (broken down if possible by unauthorised encampments: roadside encampments and unauthorised developments, i.e. land owned by the occupant without planning permission) and any known changes during the period.
3. Details of any permission granted for new public or private sites, or the expansion of existing sites, during the monitoring period and other unimplemented permissions outstanding at the end of the period.
4. Progress of any work to assess the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers in accordance with the requirements of housing legislation and planning policy. If none is underway, when this is anticipated to be undertaken and the nature of this work, e.g. countywide assessment or jointly with neighbouring authorities.
5. More generally, an assessment of the use and performance of existing Development Plan policies on this issue.

### Gypsy & Traveller Sites - an explanation of the terms used

1. Occasionally, confusion arises over the terms: sites, pitches and caravans. The easiest way to explain these terms is to use some examples:
  - The ECC site at Hovefields is one site, which contains 25 pitches; these in turn can accommodate 50 caravans
  - In January 2006, in Basildon District, there were 35 sites with planning permission, with a total of 109 pitches, on which 203 caravans were stationed.
2. An "authorised site" has planning permission
3. An "unauthorised site" has been developed without planning consent
4. An "unauthorised encampment" is a roadside site used without permission by Gypsies in transit

### Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment

**8.13** The last Housing Needs Survey for Basildon District was completed in 2003, but this did not include a specific survey of the needs of Gypsies and Travellers. At the time this was not unusual, as very few authorities had attempted a Gypsy Needs Survey.

**8.14** The Essex Planning Officers Association attempted to remedy this gap by commissioning the University of Salford to undertake a "Survey and Assessment of Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation and related needs in Essex." Their study, completed in February 2006, was based upon a limited sample base and did not use a robust methodology for the quantitative assessment of future need. Furthermore, it did not apportion identified need across Essex, simply proposing that provision should be made, but not indicating how. Even so, this Essex-wide Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) has been used in conjunction with other GTAAs from across the region to inform the Regional Spatial Strategy Single Issue Review - Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation.

## Total number of Gypsy Caravans

**8.15** Since January 1990, the total number of Gypsy caravans has increased nationally by 44%. In Basildon District, however, the increase is 475% - 11 times the national increase. 40% of the caravans in Essex are located in Basildon District. In January 2007, Basildon had the fourth largest number of Gypsy caravans in the Country.

Total Number of Gypsy Caravans	Jan 1990	Jan 2007	% increase
Basildon District	69	397	475%
Essex (excl Southend-on-Sea & Thurrock)	549	977	78%
Eastern Region	2,540	4,163	64%
England	11,544	16,611	44%

Table 8.6 Total number of Gypsy caravans - Jan 2007

## Authorised Sites

**8.16** Between 1990 and 2007, the number of authorised caravans within the District rose by 450%. There are 203 caravans on permanent authorised sites (both public and private) in Basildon District (January 2007). Basildon District has the highest number of caravans on authorised sites in the County and the 6th highest in the England. There are no transit sites in the District.

## Private Sites

**8.17** In January 2007 there were 90 pitches in private ownership with planning permission, on which were sited 171 caravans. In June 2006 four temporary permissions were granted on Appeal.

## Public Sites

**8.18** Basildon and Thurrock are the only Districts in South Essex that have publicly run Gypsy Caravan sites. There is one publicly run site by Essex County Council in Basildon District, at Hovefields in Courtauld Road, Basildon. This site has 25 pitches, with capacity for 50 caravans. In January 2007 there were 32 caravans on the site. Plot turnover is small, consequently, the waiting list is currently closed.

	200+ caravans on authorised sites	100-200 caravans on authorised sites	10-100 caravans on authorised sites	Less than 10 caravans on authorised sites
<b>District and number of caravans.</b>	Basildon (203)	Chelmsford (121) Thurrock (120) Epping Forest (108)	Maldon (52) Harlow (51) Uttlesford (51) Braintree (36) Brentwood (14) Colchester (11)	Rochford (3) Southend-on-Sea (0) Tendring (0) Castlepoint (0)

Table 8.7 Number of caravans on authorised sites in Essex, January 2007

## Unauthorised Sites

**8.19** In January 2007, there were 26 sites containing 92 unauthorised pitches in the District, with 194 caravans. All these sites were residential, rather than roadside encampments.

	Over 100 caravans on unauthorised sites	50-100 caravans on unauthorised sites	10-49 caravans on unauthorised sites	Less than 10 caravans on unauthorised sites
<b>District and number of unauthorised caravans.</b>	Basildon (194)	Thurrock (52)	Epping Forest (41) Rochford (22) Chelmsford (21) Brentwood (20) Colchester (12)	Braintree (7) Castlepoint (3) Tendring (3) Maldon (2) Uttlesford (2) Harlow (0) Southend on Sea (0)

Table 8.8 Number of caravans on unauthorised sites in Essex, January 2007

**8.20** In January 2007, Basildon District had the largest number of caravans on unauthorised sites in the country.

Rank	Authority	Number of caravans on unauthorised sites	District / Borough area (ha)	Density Caravans per ha
<b>1</b>	<b>Basildon</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>8,655</b>	<b>0.02</b>
2	South Cambridgeshire	142	90,352	0.002
3	South Norfolk	104	90,692	0.001
4	Restormel	84	45,160	0.002
5	Bath & NE Somerset	76	35,112	0.002

Table 8.9 The Top Five Authorities in England with the Largest Numbers of Caravans on Unauthorised Sites (Jan 2007)

## Future Actions

**8.21** The BDLP Policies that relate to Gypsies and Travellers are S6, S7, S8, S9. Policy Assessments on the issues specifically related to Gypsies and Travellers have not taken place in the 2006/07 AMR. This was due to the uncertainty relating to which policies would, or would not be "saved." In September 2007, these policies expired. They were not included on the list of saved policies as approved by the Secretary of State.

**8.22** In terms of future planning policy, the Council will be developing a specific DPD to deal with Gypsy and Traveller issues, once substantial progress has been made in respect of the Single Issue Review of the East of England Plan.

**Planning applications determined in 2006-7**

**8.23** The following applications relating to Gypsy / Traveller matters were decided in the period April 2006 - December 2007.

Year	Ref number	Location	Outcome Granted/ Refused	Decision Date	Appeal?	Appeal outcome: allowed/ dismissed	Appeal decision date	Personal permission?	Temporary Permission?
03	00694	Long View, Hovefields Drive, Wickford, Essex, SS12 9JD	refused	06.06.05	Y	allowed	26.6.06		Y
04	01249	Land adjacent to Dunroamin, Hovefields Drive, Wickford, Essex	refused	06.06.05	Y	dismissed	26.6.06		
05	00390	Swallows Court, Plots 9 – 16, Oak Lane, Crays Hill, Billericay Essex	refused	30.06.05	Y	dismissed	22.2.07		
05	00391	Plots 1, 3, 5, 7 & 8 Oak Place, Oak Lane, Crays Hill, Billericay Essex	refused	30.06.05	Y	dismissed	22.2.07		
05	00392	Plots 24/26 Beauty Drive, Oak Lane, Crays Hill, Billericay Essex	refused	30.06.05	Y	dismissed	22.2.07		
05	00393	Plots 18 – 23 & 25 Beauty Drive, Oak Lane, Crays Hill, Billericay Essex	refused	30.06.05	Y	dismissed	22.2.07		
05	00472	Plot 1 Oak Road, plots 1 – 5, 7, 9 – 11 Camilla Drive, plot 4 Oak Place, Oak Lane, Crays Hill, Billericay Essex	refused	13.05.05	Y	dismissed	22.2.07		
05	00527	Piebold (aka Staceys Place), Hovefields Drive, Wickford SS12 9JD	refused	20.06.05	Y	dismissed	01.02.06		
05	00648	Plot 6 Oak Place, Oak Lane, Crays Hill, Billericay Essex	refused	19.05.05	Y	dismissed	22.2.07		
05	00699	Homeview, Hovefields Drive, Wickford, Essex	refused	27.07.05	Y	allowed	26.6.06		Y
05	00700	Highview, Hovefields Drive, Wickford, Essex	refused	27.07.05	Y	allowed	26.6.06		Y
05	00706	Land adj to Oak Farm House, Oak Lane, Crays Hill Billericay CM11 2YJ	refused	19.07.05	Y	dismissed	22.2.07		
05	00737	Drum Cliff, Hovefields Drive, Wickford, Essex	refused	05.08.05	N				

Year	Ref number	Location	Outcome Granted/ Refused	Decision Date	Appeal?	Appeal outcome: allowed/ dismissed	Appeal decision date	Personal permission?	Temporary Permission?
05	00822	Ashview (aka Middle View And Plot 2), Hovefields Drive, Wickford	refused	18.08.05	N				
05	01362	Plot 4, Five Acre Farm, Hovefields Drive, Wickford	refused	10.01.06	N				
06	00286	Plots 4, 7, 8, 9 & 11 Five Acres Farm, Hovefields Drive, Wickford	refused	26.08.06	Y	dismissed	27.04.07		
06	01548	Royal Oake Place, Woodview, Plots 27, 28, 29, 30 & 31, Land adjacent to Dale Farm, Oak Lane, Crays Hill, Basildon	refused	16.02.07	Y	In progress			
07	00090	Land Known As Merryfield, Hovefields Drive, Wickford	refused	19.04.07	Y	In progress			
07	00269	Land At Upton Place & Homeleigh, Hovefields Drive, Wickford	refused	24.04.07	Y	In progress			
07	00270	Land Known As Piebold (aka Staceys Place), Hovefields Drive, Wickford SS12 9JD	refused	19.04.07	Y	In progress			
07	00271	Land Known As Hoves End, Hovefields Drive, Wickford	refused	19.04.07	Y	In progress			
07	00272	Land Known As Haycroft, Hovefields Drive, Wickford	refused	20.04.07	Y	In progress			
07	00366	Hampton Court (Formerly Hovefields), Hovefields Drive, Wickford	refused	01.06.07	Y	In progress			
07	00393	Land north of Terminus Drive, Pitsea, Basildon  (Change in use of land to a residential Gypsy caravan site consisting of 5 pitches)	refused	01.07.07					

Year	Ref number	Location	Outcome Granted/ Refused	Decision Date	Appeal?	Appeal outcome: allowed/ dismissed	Appeal decision date	Personal permission?	Temporary Permission?
07	00402	Hatchertang, Hovefields Avenue, Wickford SS12 9JA  (This application seeks to change the existing personal permission to another named occupier, for a temporary period of 3 years)	refused	31.05.07	Y	In progress			

Table 8.10 Planning Applications for Gypsy & Traveller Sites determined April 2006-Dec 2007

## Chapter 9 Local Indicators

**9.1** Local Planning Authorities are advised to highlight any monitoring that could benefit the document and tie these to strategic objectives. For the purposes of the AMR 2007, Basildon Council have studied the following:

- Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI's)
- Equalities Monitoring
- Consultations

**9.2** The removal of the EPOA benchmarking - studied last year - relates to a lack of comparable evidence from other LPAs.

**9.3** Preparatory work has been put in place to ensure that the LPA is in a position to respond to National Indicators. Work has been in conjunction with ECC and LSP partners.

### Best Value Performance Indicators

**9.4** Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI's) apply to all Local Authorities and set minimum levels of performance quality. LPAs have specific targets to work towards and Basildon District Council's performance in achieving these targets is set out in this section.

**9.5** Best Value indicators are likely to be replaced by National Indicators (currently undergoing consultation). These indicators, on the whole, focus on joint working with other service providers to collect and collate information. There are some indicators which solely study Planning matters, and these will be built into the AMR structure.

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

**9.6** New homes, including conversions and homes built on PDL, is defined in PPS3 (Housing). 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.

Table 9.1 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%

**9.7** Basildon District Council's performance on this BVPI is limited by the amount of brownfield land available, especially in Basildon New Town. Rebuilds and subdivision of properties (mostly in Billericay or Wickford) also contribute to achieving development on brownfield sites.

**9.8** Whilst the data in the Housing section of chapter 7 implies that in future years, identified brownfield land development will only achieve 63.8% - it does not take into account the unmeasurable 'churn' of minor property redevelopments/ expansions/ and splits which result in increase PDL performance. As such, whilst future performance may drop a little, it is not likely to fall beneath national targets during 2008.



**BV109a-c – Performance on targets for Major/ Minor/ Other Applications**

**9.9** The Government has set Development Control targets for LPAs to determine different types of planning applications.

- BV109a. 60% of major applications in 13 weeks
- BV109b. 65% of minor applications in 8 weeks
- BV109c. 80% of other applications in 8 weeks

Year of Study	BV109a (Major)	BV109b (Minor)	BV109c (Other)
<b>Target</b>	<b>60% in 13 weeks</b>	<b>65% in 8 weeks</b>	<b>80% in 8 weeks</b>
<b>2002-2003</b>	58%	69%	88%
<b>2003-2004</b>	52%	78%	94%
<b>2004-2005</b>	57%	67%	86%
<b>2005-2006</b>	43%	74%	92%
<b>2006-2007</b>	68%	84%	92%

Table 9.2 Performance on targets for Major, Minor and Other Applications

**9.10** 2006-2007 has been an excellent performance year for the LPA on speed of decision. This was due to an increased monitoring of applications in, and process management to ensure that they were considered within an appropriate timescale.

**BV111 – Satisfaction with Planning Services**

**9.11** BMG Research sampled all Development Control applicants for a given period between the 3rd April and 29th September 2006.

Table 9.3 Results of BVPI 111 Satisfaction Survey 2006-2007

Very/ fairly satisfied	75%
Very/ fairly dissatisfied	10%
Sample base	163
Confidence Interval	+/- 7.7

**9.12** Further information about the consultation is available here in the consultation section of this chapter.

**BV200 a-c – Plan-making**

**9.13** This indicator has changed from its definitions in 2004/2005 and focuses on the development of LDF documents.

**For 2006/ 2007**

a. Did the Local Planning Authority submit their first Local Development Scheme (LDS) by 28th March 2005, and keep it updated after that point?

- Yes. This document was submitted and published within the time defined

b. Were the milestones set out in the LDS defined over a period and maintained?

- Yes. The LDS milestones were set out and maintained. It was only in later 2007, outside of the monitoring period, was it clear that performance in milestones had slipped.

c. Did the authority produce an Annual Monitoring Report by December 2006?

- Yes. It was also published on the Council's website

**9.14** Whilst performance has dropped within the 2007-2008 year, the LDS framework was strong during the period of BVPI monitoring (2006-2007).

**9.15** Further details regarding the response to BV200 is available in the chapter on the LDF - '[Overall Performance 2006-2007](#)'.

### **BV204 – Appeals**

**9.16** The Government introduced a new indicator to measure the percentage of Planning Appeals allowed against the LPA's decision to refuse an application. Target setting is to be locally derived, though 20% has been found in national guidance to be a reasonable target level to set.

**2004-2005** 19.7%

**2005-2006** 25.0%

**2006-2007** 26.67%

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

**9.17** Like all other services within a Local Authority, the Planning Service must show that it provides a good quality service that is accessible to users. Categories in which the department was tested against are:

- Whether the authority provides guidance to applicants on the requirements for submission of applications under the Planning Acts, reflecting the different types of development
- Whether the authority provides pre-application advice
- Whether, in addition to what is offered by [CABE](#) and [English Heritage](#), the authority has local arrangements to access specialist advice on design in the preparation of the LDF, planning guidance and in determining all types of applications under the Planning Acts
- The authority has local arrangements to access specialist advice on the historic environment in the preparation of the LDF, planning guidance, and in determining all types of applications under the Planning Acts
- Whether there is a multidisciplinary team approach to determining major planning applications
- Whether the authority provides the capability for an electronic planning service

**2004-2005** The Council's performance on this indicator was 88.33%.

**2005-2006** The Council has evidence that 94.44% of all the above criteria were met to an acceptable level.

**2006-2007** The Council's performance has met 100%.

**9.18** Due to Planning Services achieving 100% on the [Pendleton Assessment](#),<sup>(xxxviii)</sup> performance increased significantly in 2005-2006. Further investment was also made to expand the range of information available to applicants through Internet links that deliver guidance to the range of development defined within the local plan.

xxxviii <http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/delivering-e-planning>

## **BV219 a, b and c - Conservation Areas**

**9.19** These set of indicators address (a) the number of conservation areas, (b) whether appraisals of these areas exist and (c) whether a management programme is in place.

- BV219a - The Council has four designated Conservation Areas
- BV219b - The Council has not undertaken appraisals of these areas
- BV219c - The Council has not formulated management programme's for these areas

**9.20** It was not seen as cost effective to develop the BV219 performance figures during 2006-2007 due to the LDF development.

## **Review of BVPIs**

**9.21** The performance demonstrated by Best Value Performance Indicators has enabled the Council to drive forward service improvement and measure its benefits. Performance has improved significantly over the last few years - especially within 2006-2007, with a positive trend in all quarterly collected data. Some fall in performance is likely to occur in the future, as the result of slippage on the LDS.

**9.22** Officers are also using the BVPI evidence to support self-assessment, demonstrating that Planning Services has began to develop a culture of ownership and appreciation of its BVPI framework. BVPIs are now monthly assessed, and reported quarterly.

**9.23** Managers are now interested in devising local performance management systems to record and evidence the work they do within the LPA.

## **Equalities Monitoring**

**9.24** Equalities Monitoring is a vital issue - the individual status of an applicant or agent should have no impact on the process of deciding an application, since the proposal submitted should be the only information used in the determination process. Only LPA policy can define

## **Collection of evidence**

**9.25** The ethnicity, gender, and disability status of applicants for planning permission is analysed on a yearly basis as part of the Annual Monitoring Report. Monitoring commenced in January 2005. Analysis in the AMR 2005, showed that during the 2004-2005 period there was insufficient data to draw any conclusions from, due to the small number of equal opportunity monitoring forms that were returned. The data set for 2005-2006 was much improved, and provided a better basis for assessment. The results of this study is available in the AMR06.

**9.26** The AMR07 had a much larger response set than earlier years - with 140 applications with equalities data attached. As such, the sample base takes into account decisions between the 1st April 2006 and the 31st March 2007.

## **General Methodology**

**9.27** To ensure that the planning process was not slowed down, equalities data was provided by applicants on a voluntary basis only.

**9.28** Census 2001 descriptions were used as a basis for identifying ethnic groups. Planning Services took guidance from the Council's Equality and Diversity Manager in this regard, before producing the monitoring form.

**9.29** Equalities information was collected on a new monitoring form sent out in planning application packs (both paper copies and electronic versions). These were then separated from the application, at the outset, so that the planning case officers were not aware of this information. It should be noted that the Monitoring Officer is the only person (other than the systems administrator) who has access to the Equalities data.

**9.30** For future years (2007-2008 onwards) it should be noted that the monitoring form has changed to account for several aspects of equalities legislation that had not be previously studied. Space for questions related to Age, Religion, and Sexual preferences have been created. The form has also been redesigned to enable users to state satisfaction with the department they are working with, and to raise any improvements they feel the service should make.

**9.31** Perhaps the most important aspect of equalities monitoring at Planning Services is the intended 'roll-out' of the form for other functions - such as consultations, enforcement, and land charges (to name a few) to get a excellent understanding of the entire services customer base.

#### Basic Results from 01/04/2006 - 31/03/2007

- Applications Decided 2006-2007 = 1,535
- Forms for this monitoring period with equalities monitoring evidence = 140
- % of decided applications with equalities monitoring forms = 9.1%

Status of Application at 31/06/06	All applications during period	Applications with Equalities Evidence
<b>Granted</b>	66.5%	70.7%
<b>No Objections</b>	1.5%	1.4%
<b>Objections</b>	0.7%	0.7%
<b>Permitted Development</b>	0.5%	2.9%
<b>Refused</b>	18.7%	21.4%
<b>Withdrawn application</b>	5.7%	2.9%

Table 9.4 Planning Decisions with Equalities Evidence

**9.32** Note: All applications during period only shows the percentages related to the complete equalities dataset - which is why the dataset 'adds' to 93.6%, rather than the applications with Equalities Evidence - which 'adds' to 100%. All figures are rounded to 1 decimal place.

**9.33** All applications have a Development Type Number Code - which is whether the application relates to a major/ minor/ or other proposal - in terms of residential/ industrial/ mixed matters. The numbers range from 1-18

	Total number of applications, by type, for year overall	% with equalities response
1. Major Dwellings	37	5.4%
2. Major Offices/ R&D/ light industry	1	0%
3. Major Heavy Industry/ storage/ warehousing	2	50.0%
4. Major Retail/ Distribution and Servicing	3	0%
5. All other Major Developments	12	8.3%
6. Minor Dwellings	229	7.4%
7. Minor Offices/ R&D/ light industry	10	20.0%
8. Minor Heavy Industry/ storage. warehousing.	8	12.5%
9. Minor Retail, Distribution and Servicing	49	24.5%
10. All other Minor Developments.	84	20.2%
11. Minerals	0	0%
12. Change of Use	89	15.7%
13. Householder Developments	723	8.6%
14. Advertisements	80	5.0%
15. Listed building consents to alter/ extend	8	12.5%
16. Listed building consents to demolish	0	0%
17. Conservation Area Consents	0	0%
18. Other (not included in the above).	181	5.5%
No Devt. Type Number reference	10	10.0%

Table 9.5 Applications with or without equality data by development code 2006-2007

**9.34** The above table shows that although the Equalities Monitoring forms are not completed by all applicants, the type of application the forms accompany cover the range of potential development within the District.

### Gender of Applicants

- 79% respondents were male (110)
- 10% respondents were female (14)
- 11% respondents provided no details in this regard (15)

**9.35** Of the applications made by males, three applications were withdrawn, twenty four refused, three permitted, one objected to, two subject to no objections, and seventy-seven granted.

**9.36** Of those made by females, eleven were granted, and three refused.

**Disability Status of Applicant**

- 0 respondent said they were disabled (0.0%)
- 114 respondents said that they were not disabled (81.5%)
- 26 respondents provided no details in this regard (18.5%)

**9.37** No applications came from individuals or agents who classified themselves as having a disability. In the AMR 2006 only 1 applicant classified themselves as disabled. Whilst there is no conclusive evidence that the Planning System discriminates against disabled individuals, or that the forms put off individuals from self certification - this will be raised to service managers that promotion of access and enablement should be continued.

## Ethnicity

Table 9.6 Ethnicity of Applicants

Census Definition of Ethnic Group	Census 2001 population %	Equalities Monitoring 2006-2007 Ethnicity %
White %	96.9	92.9
White British %	94.6	92.9
White Irish %	1.0	0
White Other %	1.3	0
Mixed %	0.9	0.7
Mixed White and Black Caribbean %	0.4	0
Mixed White and Black African %	0.1	0
Mixed White and Asian %	0.3	0
Mixed White and Other %	0.2	0
Asian or Asian British %	1.0	0
Asian or Asian British - Indian %	0.6	3.6
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani %	0.2	0
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi %	0.1	0
Asian or Asian British - Other Asian %	0.2	0.7
Black or Black British %	0.7	0
Black or Black British - Caribbean %	0.3	0
Black or Black British - African %	0.3	0.7
Black or Black British - Other Black %	0.1	0
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	0.5	0
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group - Chinese %	0.3	0
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group - Other %	0.2	0

**9.38** Applications with equalities information have been received from more White British than BOME groups. Whilst this is a minor issue, because of the range of development types captured, and the increased amount of equalities data returned, an investigation into what Ethnic Minorities at Basildon need from the Planning System would be worthwhile to support future analysis.

**9.39** This study would be best achieved by entering conversation and consultation with leaders of minority community and disabled groups to see if there is an unmet need for Planning Services within the district - and progressing this situation in support of the LDF and internal procedures.

### Assessment of Applications in relation to ethnic groups 2006-2007

**9.40** One application was received from an African - this was granted without issue.

**9.41** Five applications were received from Asian Indian applicants. One was refused, and four were granted. The refused case was handled by an agent - and the reasons for refusal was that the proposal effectively amounted to the demolition and replacement of a listed building within a conservation area - with the replacement building being out of character for the area.

- One application was received from a 'mixed' applicant. This was granted without issue.
- One application was received from a Turkish Cypriot. This was granted without issue.

**9.42** Generally, due to safeguards in place and the professionalism of the Council and its officers, there should be no concerns that applications have been unfairly judged based on ethnic identity, sex of applicant, or disability.

### **Future Actions to improve Equalities monitoring**

**9.43** Since the last AMR, efforts have been made to update the monitoring process and it is likely that a full or partial dataset which accounts for a wider range of evidence will be fielded for study in the AMR 2008. A wider range of services will also be assessed, rather than just Development Control.

**9.44** Concerns this year are minor: we do not have enough evidence on the race or disability of applicants. This may be a simple result of the Planning Process and nothing to be concerned about. On the other hand, it could represent distrust of the authority and its evidence collection; it may be representative of typical socio-cultural behaviour patterns; or it may represent unintentional exclusion. Some action would need to be taken to assess why the current 'spread of evidence' does not appear to account for disabled or ethnic minority individuals.

### **Consultation and Engagement**

**9.45** Unlike other Council Services, Planning Services is in a constant state of consultation and engagement with the public through the provision of its statutory function. For example, planning applications require consultation with neighbours. Measuring the impacts of this 'low level endemic' consultation practice has not been possible in 2006-2007, although future mechanisms have been put in place to provide an insight into the processes involved through the customer satisfaction element of the new Equalities Monitoring sheet.

**9.46** Planning Services also performs Major Consultations - such as performance reviews, or for the collection on responses against Policy documents. These are easily defined and subject to review in the AMR07.

### **Consultations completed in 2007 monitoring period.**

**9.47** BMG Research provided the Planning Best Value Performance Survey - designed to provide a response to the BV111 (satisfaction with Planning Services). As well as defining that 75% of respondents were satisfied/ very satisfied with service provided - several key issues were found.

- The Majority of respondents were in the 45-55 age groups (23%)
- 48% of respondents were in full-time work.
- Only 9% of respondents had a long-standing illness, disability or infirmity.
- 88% of respondents classified themselves as white.
- 47% of all respondents were agents acting on behalf on another party, with 36% of applications from private individuals.
- 51% of all applications were related to House development.
- Two thirds of respondents had made previous applications to the LPA.
- 72% of respondents agreed/ or strongly agreed that the LPA provided the advice and help they needed to submit the application appropriately
- 60% felt that the LPA kept them informed of the progress of their application, and 18% felt that they did not.



- 68% felt that the LPA dealt with queries promptly, and 13% felt that they did not.
- 76% understood why a decision was made (even a refusal), but 12% did not.
- 68% felt that they were treated fairly, whilst 14% did not.
- Interestingly between 13 and 20% of respondents felt that the following service had improved over the last three years - with only 4-8% saying it had become worse.

**9.48** As a result of the survey, and in light of the need to improve Equalities Monitoring - a new generic survey sheet has been handed to all branches of the LPA to use. This will ensure that satisfaction could be judged in terms of all aspects of the Services workload - assess general satisfaction at a service delivery level. More results on the uptake and effectiveness of this in the AMR 2008.

## **Citizens Panel**

**9.49** The [Citizens Panel](#) consultation is [published here](#).

**9.50** The Sustainable Community Strategy and Local Development Framework study highlighted the following issues

### ***Providing homes for the future***

- The majority of respondents think small houses and family housing are most needed in the district, with the availability of starter homes for first time buyers a priority
- Increasing energy efficiency, improving estate layouts to enhance the safety of children, pedestrians and cyclists, and designed to meet the needs of a full age range are priorities for respondents.
- The majority of respondents feel that greenbelts should be avoided for development

### ***Supporting jobs and businesses***

- Priorities for panel members to improve skills and employment opportunities for the local workforce are apprenticeship schemes; business sponsorship of skills training schemes and the development of trade schools.
- The majority of panel members think that to meet employment needs derelict or under used industrial areas and business estates should be reused, town centres should maximise their potential for job creation and new employment sites should be easily accessible by public transport, walking and cycle paths.

### ***The environment, transport, energy and design***

- Respondents agreed that environmentally friendly development should be a priority for future developments, with the improvements made to public transport links, and safe direct pedestrian and cycle access.

### ***Promoting healthy communities***

- Panel members selected drugs and alcohol, the provision of care for vulnerable people and equal access to health facilities as priorities for the District.
- 
- The majority supported increased provision of home based care.

### ***Education provision***

- In supporting the community, the majority of panel members feel that improving the quality of schools in the District, reducing truancy levels and ensuring those with educational disabilities are supported are very important.

### **Community**

- In reducing crime level across the District, tackling antisocial behaviour was viewed as a priority.
- Community development priorities for the District were seen as reducing teenage pregnancy, increasing the number of young people in education / training / employment and services provision for vulnerable groups.

### **LDF Consultation and Engagement**

**9.51** In 2006, the Council purchased new computer software that will allow all LDF documents to be published electronically, in a web-based format. All stakeholders and the public will have the ability to view and comment on the documents online; view comments made by others; and view comments made with regards to particular sections of the documents.

**9.52** Any stakeholder, either individual, agent or organisation can sign-up for a Basildon District Council LDF consultation account and use it throughout the ongoing LDF process. This offers a great improvement for the Council's stakeholders, who previously faced traditional paper consultation techniques, which were time-consuming to administer, not environmentally friendly, and were not always available online.

**9.53** The link to the LDF Consultation Register can be found here, on the [Basildon District Council web site](#).

**9.54** At this point of time, no consultation results have been formally published, however all stakeholders are contacted once consultations are published.

### **Local Indicator Review 2006-2007**

#### **Review of Local Indicators 2006-07**

##### **Best Value Performance Indicators**

**9.55** Work practices, developed during 2005-06 have paid off during the 2006-2007 monitoring years - with a positive impact on the Council's Planning Delivery Grant (PDG) award. To maintain future grant opportunities - most of the quarterly reported BVPIs are in fact assessed on a monthly basis, so that any potentially corrective action can be employed expeditiously. Performance has generally improved in 2006-2007. With a strong focus on quality of decision making and ownership.

##### **Equalities Monitoring**

**9.56** Equalities Monitoring has been in development within Planning Services since the 2005 AMR and returns have increased from applicants. White British Males are the typical type of applicant. Yearly returns of the Equalities Monitoring Forms do not match total applications received, therefore only generalised comments can be made.

**9.57** No evidence has been found that Planning Services has provided an unequal service to a specific race/ gender/ disability group. However it is recognised that Development Control is not the only arm of Planning Services - and a more generic equalities monitoring system was rolled out in 2007.

##### **9.58 Consultation**

**9.59** Consultation has always been an important, statutory function for Planning Services. Recent investment in new software will enable improvements to be made in the stakeholder engagement process, including new opportunities for online consultation and equalities monitoring.

**9.60** The Citizens Panel consultations enabled the LPA to obtain a strong grasp of some of the key issues that would need to be built into the LDF. The satisfaction survey, whilst not adding a great deal of support to the LDF, has sprouted into the Equalities Monitoring mechanism - ensuring that the LPA is able to assess stakeholders satisfaction with services, and where improvements may be targeted.

**9.61** More work in partnership has taken place with other parts of the organisation - and formal consultation structures - such as the electronic LDF consultation page, has ensured that stakeholders are appropriately engaged throughout the LDF process.

### **Further Work to Ensure Local Indicators support the LDF process**

**9.62** It is likely as a result of the replacement of Best Value Performance Indicators with National Indicators that the local approach to Planning matters may be delivered as part of a multi-agency partnership. Whilst this is at its infancy, it is possible that Planning Local Indicators will take on a more diverse role in future AMRs.

## Chapter 10 Conclusion

### Conclusion

**10.1** 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) which assists in its development, monitoring and review.

**10.2** Basildon District Council recognises that developing and testing plans and proposals for the development of the District requires the compilation and review of an effective evidence base.

**10.3** The general approach of the AMR 2007 has recognised the need for a firm structural framework to underpin the LDF. Appropriate levels of review, and corrective action have been built into the LDF structure to ensure that the DPDs are delivered in the most effective way possible.

**10.4** Draft contextual evidence has been published, and will be subject to review in early 2008. This structure will support not just the AMR, but the LDF overall - and already key service partners inside and outside of the Council have the ability to identify problems or areas of improvement.

**10.5** The Policy Review documentation suffered slippage in 2006-2007, but - as a result of Saved Policy status - work can be put into place to enable a full policy review before the AMR2008.

**10.6** Elements of Core Indicators have lapsed, but this is not a majority situation - and efforts will be made to claw back information to an acceptable standard.

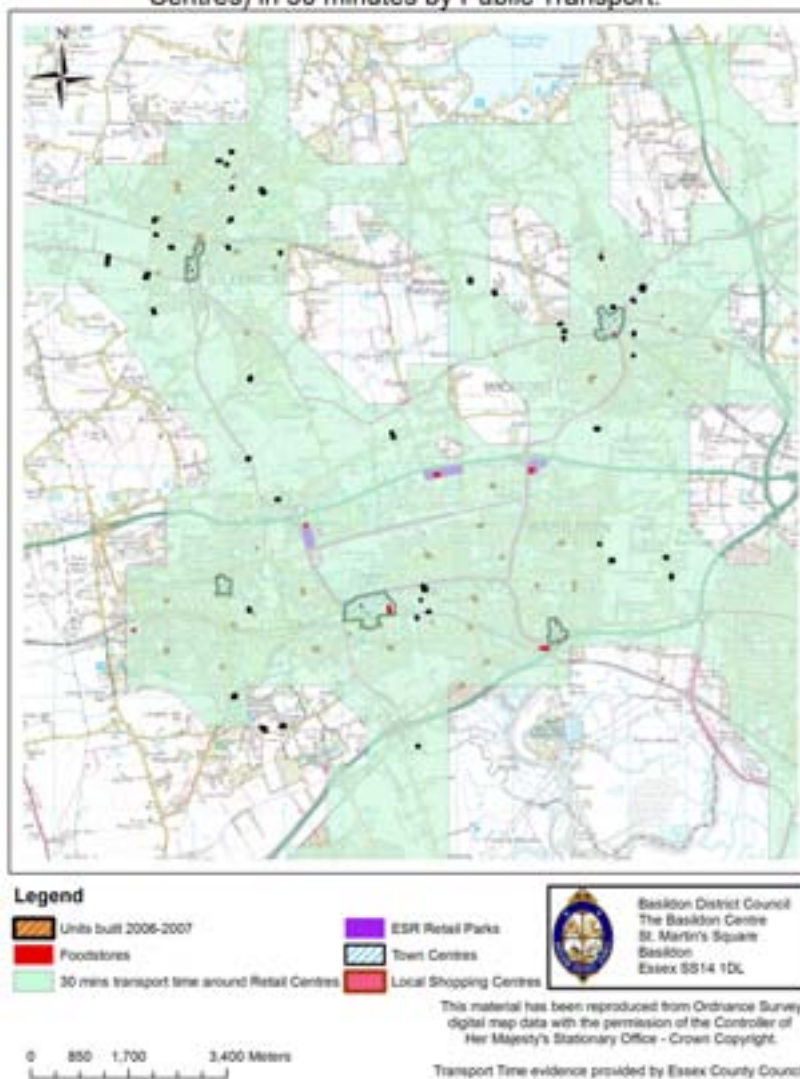
**10.7** Local Indicators have improved by reducing outputs and focusing on customer issues and need - significant progress has been made in ensuring that the LPA meets the requirements of National Equalities Legislation. This has also resulted in a mechanism for the LPA to assess satisfaction and points of service contact.

## 1 Residential Development Analysis - Access to Services by Public Transport

The maps within this Appendix support the Core Indicators on Transport and Access to Public Transport and should be read in conjunction with its data.

### Access to Retail in 30 Minutes by Public Transport

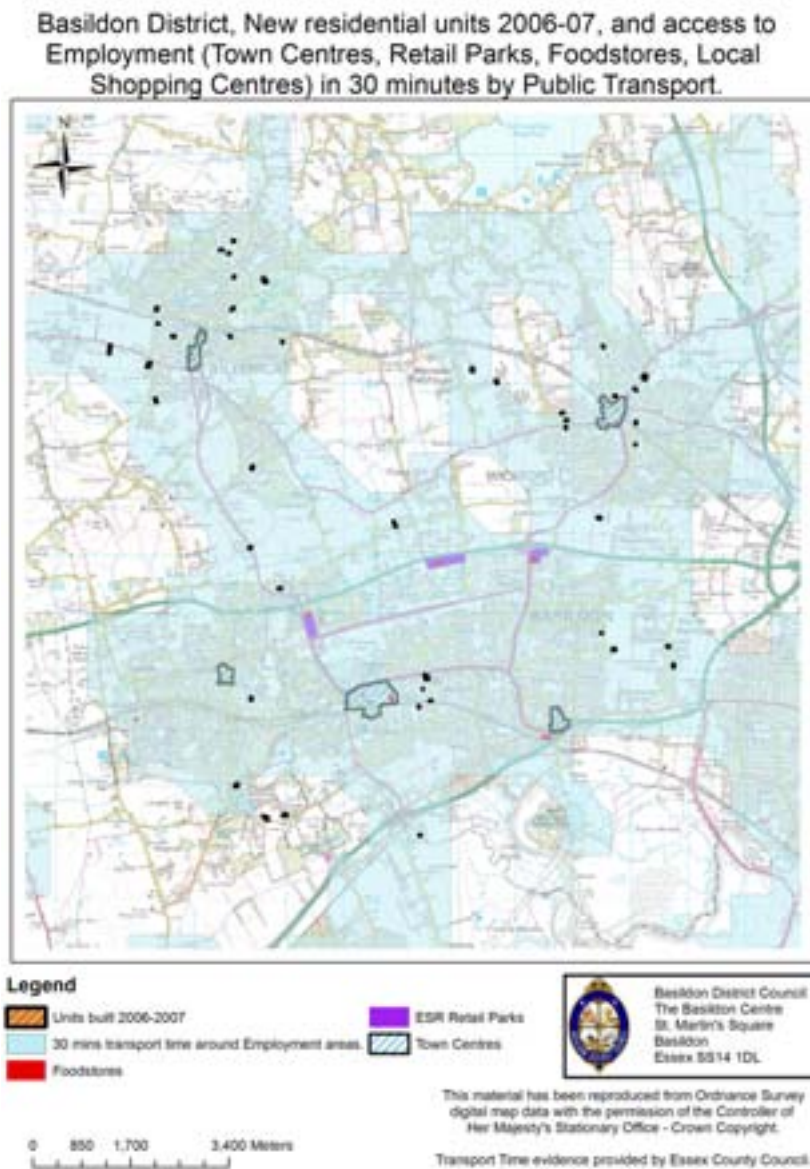
Basildon District, New residential units 2006-07, and access to Retail (Town Centres, Retail Parks, Foodstores, Local Shopping Centres) in 30 minutes by Public Transport.



Map 1.1 Access to Retail in 30 Minutes by Public Transport

Map 1.1 'Access to Retail in 30 Minutes by Public Transport' shows that only a few new residential units are outside the areas that are within 30 minutes of public transport. These are located in the Langdon Hills area of Basildon.

## Access to Employment in 30 Minutes by Public Transport

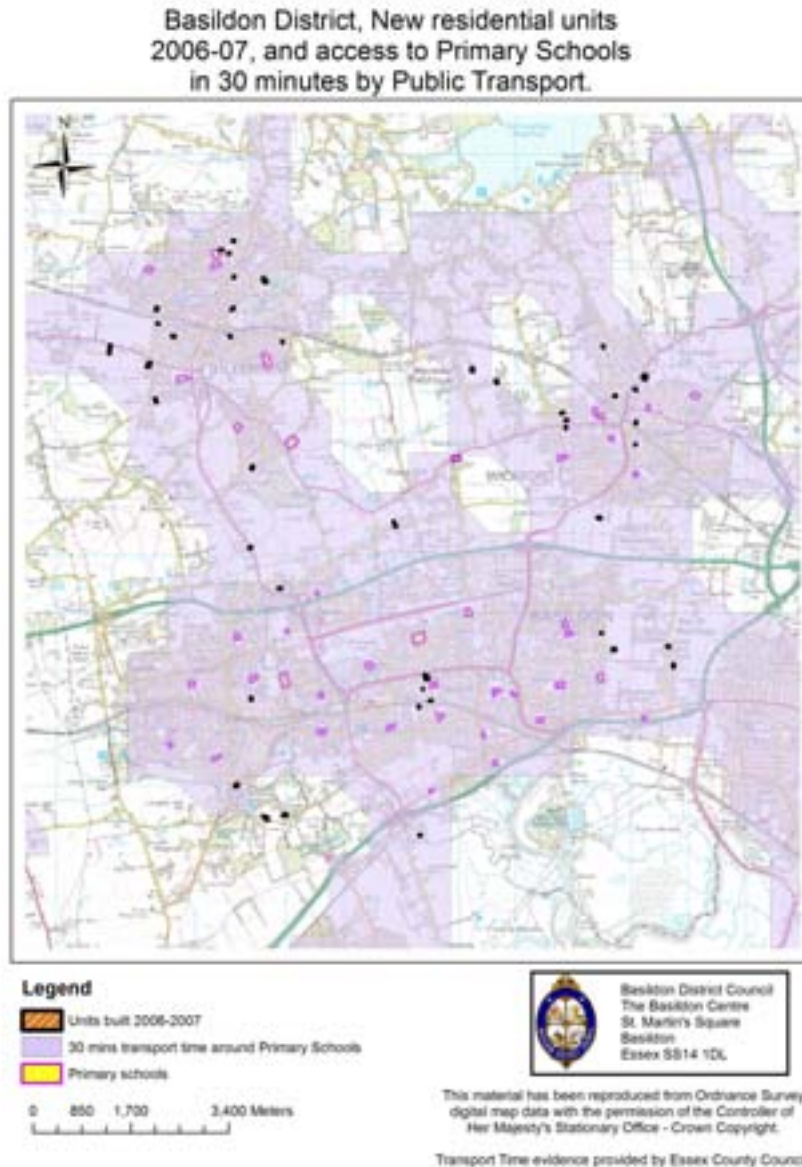


Map 1.2 Access to Employment in 30 Minutes by Public Transport

Map 1.2 'Access to Employment in 30 Minutes by Public Transport' shows that only a few new residential units are outside the main employment areas that are within 30 minutes of public transport. These are located in the rural area of Dry Street in Langdon Hills, Basildon.

## Access to Primary Schools in 30 Minutes by Public Transport

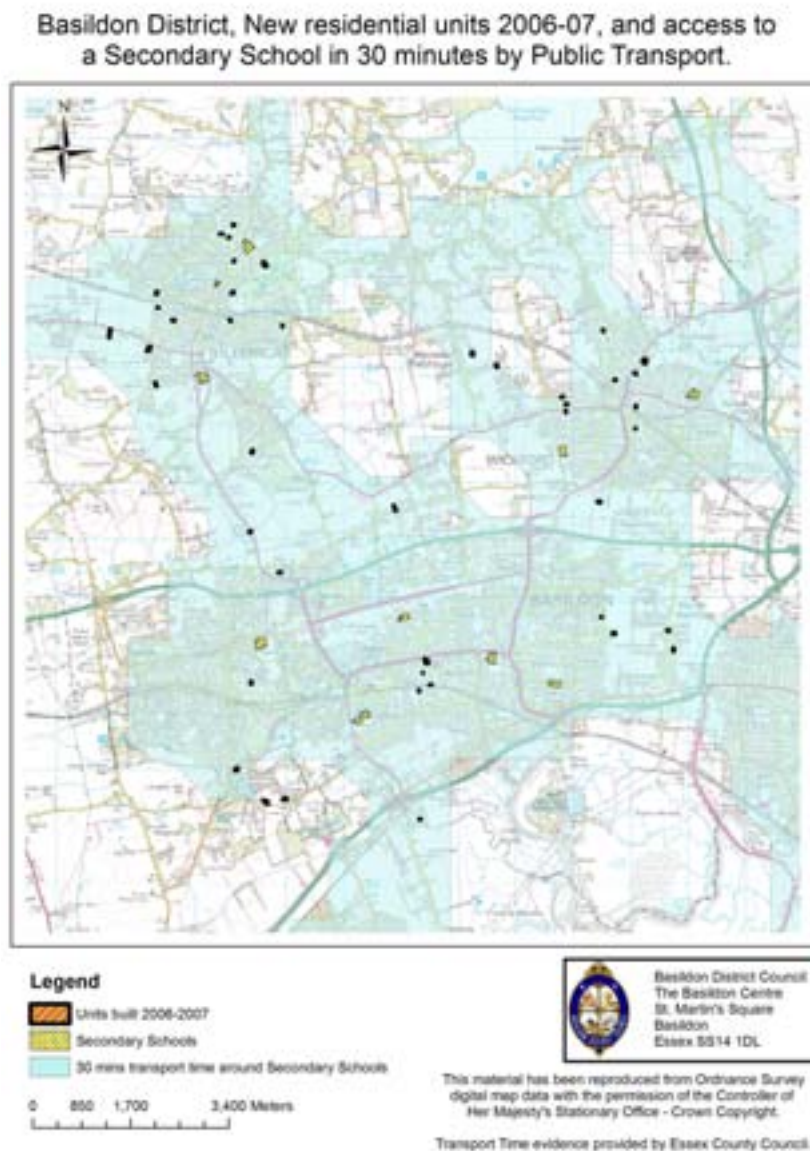
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Map 1.3 Access to Primary Schools in 30 Minutes by Public Transport

Map 1.3 'Access to Primary Schools in 30 Minutes by Public Transport' shows that despite the proliferation of Primary Schools through the District, some new residential units in the Langdon Hills area of Basildon are not built in locations accessible by public transport in 30 minutes. This is not however an indication that the new builds have generated new pupils of primary school age and should not be taken as indicator of educational infrastructure in the District.

## Access to a Secondary School in 30 Minutes by Public Transport



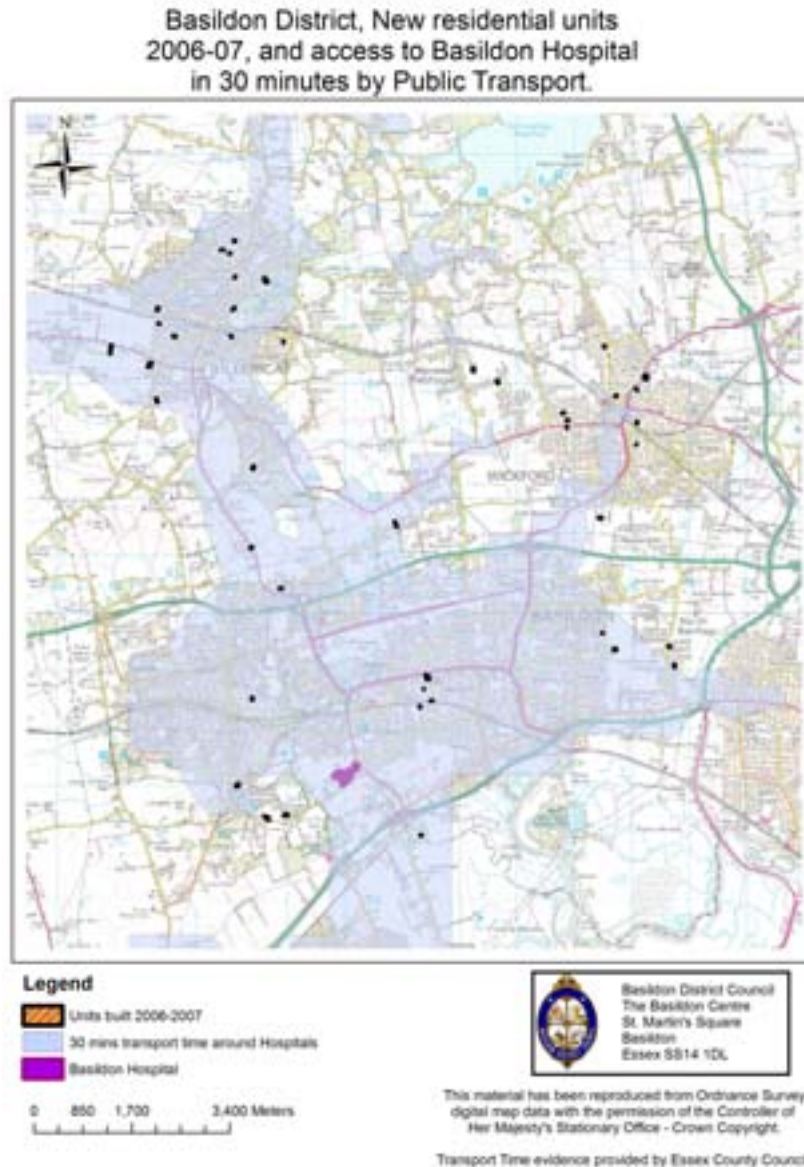
Map 1.4 Access to Secondary Schools in 30 Minutes by Public Transport

Map 1.4 'Access to Secondary Schools in 30 Minutes by Public Transport' shows that new residential development is well placed to access by public transport, secondary schools within 30 minutes. It does not indicate that the new residential builds were of a type to generate additional secondary pupils and should not be viewed as such.



## Access to Basildon Hospital in 30 Minutes by Public Transport

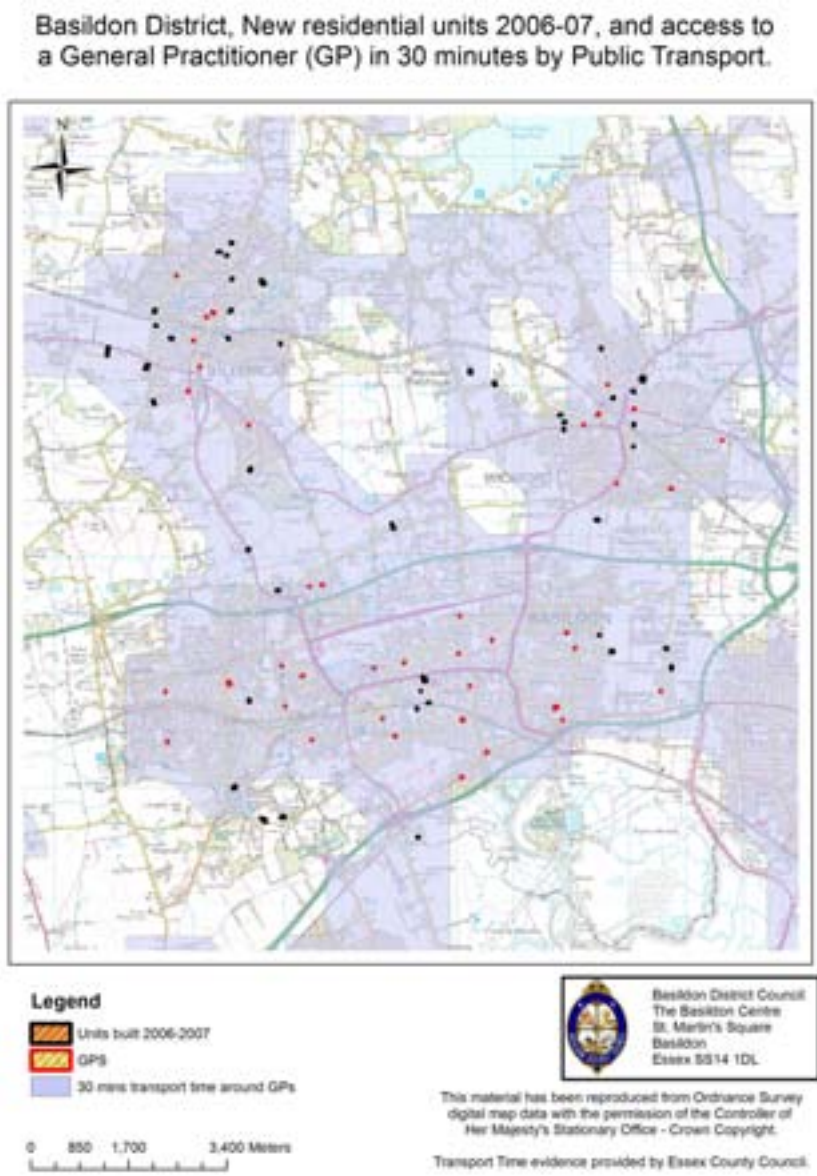
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Map 1.5 Access to Basildon Hospital in 30 Minutes by Public Transport

Map 1.5 'Access to Basildon Hospital in 30 Minutes by Public Transport' shows that the south western location of Basildon Hospital serves the towns of Basildon and Billericay reasonably well, in terms of its access within 30 minutes by Public Transport. However, Ramsden Bellhouse, the majority of Wickford, and part of Langdon Hills, fall outside this level of accessibility.

## Access to a GP in 30 Minutes by Public Transport



Map 1.6 Access to a GP in 30 Minutes by Public Transport

Map 1.6 'Access to a GP in 30 Minutes by Public Transport' shows that due to the reasonable proliferation of GPs across Basildon District - the performance against this indicator is very good. It only accounts for the relative spatial proximity between new residential builds and a GP practice. It does not indicate whether the practice has any capacity to take on new patients.

## 2 Jargon Buster

<b>A1</b>	Use class as defined in the Use Classes Order 1987 (Amended 2005). Includes shops, post offices, travel agents, hairdressers, funeral directors, dry cleaners, retail warehouses, Internet cafes etc.
<b>A2</b>	Use class as defined in the Use Classes Order 1987 (Amended 2005). Includes banks, building societies, betting offices, and other financial and professional services.
<b>A3</b>	Use class as defined in the Use Classes Order 1987 (Amended 2005). Includes restaurants, snack bars and cafes
<b>A4</b>	Use class as defined in the Use Classes Order 1987 (Amended 2005). Pubs and bars.
<b>A5</b>	Use class as defined in the Use Classes (Amended 2005). Take-Aways.
<b>Accessibility</b>	Connections between different places (e.g. housing and towns centres), including by different modes of transport.  Ability for everyone (able-bodied or disabled) to enter, exit or move around buildings, facilities, or public transport services
<b>Agricultural / Farm \Diversification</b>	An alternative use of land or buildings involving an enterprise, which remains within the farming unit, is integrally related to the farming unit, in the ownership of the farmer and managed from the existing farm accommodation.
<b>Agricultural Occupancy Conditions</b>	Where the occupation of the dwelling is limited to a person solely or mainly working, or last working, in the locality in agriculture or in forestry, or a widow or widower of such a person, and to any resident dependants.
<b>Agricultural Worker</b>	A person solely or predominantly working, or last working in agriculture or in forestry.
<b>Allocation</b>	Land assigned for a particular purpose in the Development Plan, e.g. housing, industry etc.
<b>Amenity areas</b>	Open spaces or landscaping within towns or villages providing the opportunity for general recreational use or visual amenity.
<b>Ancient Woodland</b>	In England, Ancient Woodland is defined as an area which has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD.
<b>Article 4 Direction</b>	Direction made by the Local Planning Authority to restrict "permitted development" in a particular area.
<b>Basildon</b>	Refers to the area of Basildon New Town (includes Laindon and Pitsea)
<b>Basildon District</b>	Refers to the District of Basildon (includes Basildon New Town, Billericay and Wickford)
<b>Basildon Renaissance Partnership (BRP)</b>	Local Delivery Vehicle for Basildon District
<b>B1</b>	Business Use Class as defined in the Use Classes Order 1987 (Amended 2005). Includes Offices (but not financial or professional services), research and development of products or processes, light industry (any industrial process that can be carried out in a residential area without detriment to the amenity of that area).
<b>B2</b>	Business Use Class as defined in the Use Classes Order 1987 (Amended 2005). General industrial processes.

<b>B8</b>	Business Use Class as defined in the Use Classes Order 1987 (Amended 2005). Warehousing, storage or distribution.
<b>Best and Most Versatile (BMV) Agricultural Land</b>	DEFRA's agricultural land classification system identifies the quality grades of agricultural land.
<b>Biodiversity</b>	Alternatively known as Biological Diversity. The variety of life on earth or in a specified region or area.
<b>Bring facilities/ banks</b>	Recycling collection points usually found at public places such as car parks and supermarkets.
<b>Brownfield land</b>	Land that has been developed previously.
<b>Comparison retail</b>	Non-food retail. Where customers can compare prices of similar goods in different shops before purchasing e.g. Woolworth's & HMV.
<b>Conservation Area</b>	Areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which is desirable to preserve or enhance. Designated by Local Authorities.
<b>Convenience retail</b>	Shops that sell everyday items, including foodstores.
<b>Country Park</b>	An area of land, or land and water normally not less than 25 acres in extent, designed to offer to the public, with or without charge, opportunity for recreational activities in the countryside.
<b>Countryside Agency</b>	Government agency with responsibility for rural matters. (Merged with the English Nature in 2006 to form Natural England.)
<b>Curtilage</b>	The area of land adjacent to and associated with a dwelling house or building.
<b>DCLG</b>	Government Department for Communities and Local Government. Formerly ODPM.
<b>Defensible boundary</b>	A boundary style or surface treatment that deters people from entering that area, e.g. a hedge between a house and the pavement.
<b>DEFRA</b>	Government Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. Formerly Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF).
<b>Development</b>	"The carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land, including demolition, or the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or other land."
<b>Development boundary/ envelope</b>	Shown on a Proposals Map, it is a line around a town or village enclosing the built area and any planned extensions to that settlement. Development beyond the development boundary may be more restricted.
<b>East of England Regional Assembly (EERA)</b>	Regional authority responsible for the production of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)
<b>Edge-of-centre</b>	For shopping purposes, a location within easy walking distance (i.e. 200-300m) of the primary shopping area. Used in relation to retail development.
<b>English Heritage</b>	Government agency responsible for the built heritage of England.
<b>English Nature</b>	Government agency with responsibility for nature conservation. (Merged with the Countryside Agency in 2006 to form Natural England.)
<b>Environment Agency</b>	Government agency with responsibility or environmental protection and improvement, its main functions cover pollution prevention and control, water resources, flood defence, conservation, fisheries, navigation and recreation.
<b>Environmental (Impact) Assessment</b>	Identification and analysis of the impacts a development will have on the environment. Required for major development proposals.

<b>Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA)</b>	National designation to protect and enhance an area where traditional farming methods have helped to create a distinctive landscape, wildlife habitats or historic features.
<b>Essex County Council (ECC)</b>	The Local Authority for Essex with joint responsibility for producing the Structure Plan, Waste Local Plan and Minerals Local Plan. It is also the Highways Authority for Basildon District.
<b>Essex Local Transport Plan (LTP)</b>	LTPs have a central role in co-ordinating and improving local transport provision. The LTP covers the whole of Essex and includes measures for planning integrated transport for five years and is the basis for putting forward a bid to Central Government for capital works.
<b>Essex Wildlife Trust (EWT)</b>	Nature conservation charity for the county of Essex.
<b>Flood Zones 1, 2 &amp; 3</b>	Produced by the Environment Agency to show the extent of areas at risk from tidal and fluvial flooding. Zones 2 & 3 are a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.
<b>Fluvial flooding</b>	Freshwater/river flooding.
<b>Functional and financial test</b>	Tests used to assess the need for agricultural workers dwellings. The functional test is used to establish whether it is essential to have a worker(s) living on the farm. The financial test assesses whether the farm is economically viable and provides evidence for the size of dwelling that the farm can sustain.
<b>Functional Flood Plains</b>	Unobstructed or active areas of flood plain where water regularly flows in time of flood. Functional Flood plains act as "safety-valves," storing water that might otherwise flood other areas. It is important that their capacity is not reduced.
<b>Garden extensions</b>	Enlargement of a garden in the countryside, where the new garden area is on land that was not previously a garden, e.g. farmland.
<b>GO-East</b>	Part of the Government Office Network which constitutes the Eastern Region's offices for major Government departments, including DCLG.
<b>GPDO</b>	Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995.
<b>Green Corridors</b>	Linear feature consisting of mainly semi-natural habitat, open space, or rivers that provide a significant contribution to the biodiversity value and landscape character of an area. They also, in some cases, provide public access to the countryside. Conceptually proposed in the Basildon District in the Replacement Local Plan Redeposit 2005.
<b>Greenfield sites</b>	Land that has not been previously developed.
<b>High Tech uses</b>	These include offices, research and development, electronics, precision engineering, pharmaceuticals and biochemistry.
<b>Home Zones</b>	Home Zones strike a balance between traffic and everyone else that uses the street: pedestrians, cyclists, business people and residents. Home Zones work by physically altering streets and roads in an area, forcing motorists to drive with greater care and at lower speeds. Home Zones often have a 10 mph speed limit.
<b>Housing provision</b>	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.
<b>Infill</b>	Development that takes place between existing uses and buildings within the existing built up area.
<b>In situ</b>	In its original position.
<b>Intensification</b>	The process of raising housing densities in urban areas through redevelopment, infill development, conversions or change of an existing land use.

<b>Isolux diagram</b>	A diagram showing the spread of light from a lighting source. An isolux is a line plotted on any appropriate set of coordinates to show all the points on a surface where the brightness of the light is the same. A series of these lines is an isolux diagram.
<b>Joint Structure Plan Authorities (JSPA)</b>	Essex County Council and Southend-on-Sea Borough Council are the JSPA for Essex, with responsibility for producing the Structure Plan.
<b>Landscape capacity</b>	The ability of a landscape type to absorb development.
<b>Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)</b>	A survey of the landscape to identify the development capacity of different types of landscape, and appropriate maintenance and enhancement measures.
<b>Listed building</b>	A building officially recognised on a Local List as having special historical or architectural interest.
<b>Local Development Framework (LDF)</b>	A portfolio of local development documents which set out different types of planning policy applicable in an area. Replace Local Plans.
<b>Local Nature Reserve (LNR)</b>	Areas of nature conservation of local significance. Designated as LNR under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949.
<b>Local Plan</b>	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.
<b>Local Planning Authority</b>	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.
<b>Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS)</b>	County level nature conservation designation. Previously called County Wildlife Sites or Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation.
<b>Material planning consideration</b>	Any consideration that relates to the use and development of land is capable of being a material planning consideration.
<b>Minerals Local Plan</b>	Contains policies that provide for the supply of minerals. Produced by ECC. Will be replaced by the Essex Minerals and Waste Development Framework.
<b>Mixed use</b>	A site that is developed to cater for more than one use, e.g. retail, residential, business, leisure etc.
<b>Natural England</b>	Organisation formed in 2006 from the merger of English Nature, the Countryside Agency and the Rural Development Service working towards the protection, promotion and improvement of England's natural environment.
<b>Natural surveillance</b>	Areas that are overlooked from public or private areas.
<b>ODPM</b>	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister - the central Government department with responsibility for Planning. Now DCLG. Formerly DTLR / DETR / DoE.
<b>Outline planning application</b>	Planning application that contains few details beyond the general proposed use of the land. Used to establish the principle of development on a site. Details of the proposal are submitted later as "reserved matters" which must be approved by the Local Planning Authority before development can take place.
<b>Out-of-centre</b>	A location that is clearly separate from a town centre, but not necessarily outside the urban area. Used in relation to retail development.
<b>Out-of-town</b>	An out-of-centre development on a greenfield site, or on land not clearly within the current urban boundary. Used in relation to retail development.
<b>Permitted development</b>	Development that does not require planning permission, e.g. small domestic extensions.

<b>Planning conditions</b>	Conditions placed upon planning permission to ensure that the development is acceptable. These can include design details, a time limit for commencing the development, limits on the use of the land or building etc.
<b>Planning enforcement</b>	Local Planning Authorities have powers to exercise effective and appropriate enforcement action to ensure that planning permissions and Local Plan policies are being adhered to and to stop unauthorised development.
<b>Planning gain</b>	Community benefit that is directly related to a particular development that results from development and is paid for by the developer, for example, public open space, social housing, roads, etc. Usually set out in a section 106 agreement (under the Town & Country Planning Act 1990).
<b>Planning Inquiry</b>	A formal appeal hearing into any planning decision a Local Planning Authority makes in respect of any planning related application made to them e.g. when a planning application is refused planning permission.
<b>Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG)</b> <b>Planning Policy Statements (PPS)</b>	Government guidance on planning policy issues. There are 25 PPGs on different planning topics. PPGs are being replaced by Planning Policy Statements (PPS) under the new planning system.
<b>Playing pitches</b>	Playing fields specifically for the playing of pitch sports, e.g. football, cricket, rugby, hockey.
<b>Plotlands</b>	Areas of land divided into small parcels of land owned by individuals, originally used for recreation and as a means to obtain access to the countryside.
<b>Plot ratio</b>	The ratio of the building footprint to the site area, e.g. for a 60% ratio, at least 60% of the site is covered by the building.
<b>Precautionary approach</b>	Taking action now to avoid possible environmental damage when the scientific evidence is inconclusive but the potential damage could be great.
<b>Primary Shopping Frontage</b>	The most important shopping areas of the District. Policy protects the retail function of these areas, identified in the Plan.
<b>Prior Notification</b>	In some cases, the permitted development rights for agricultural development cannot be exercised unless the developer has applied (prior notification) to the Local Planning Authority for a determination as to whether their prior approval is required.
<b>Public Rights Of Way (PROW) Definitive Map</b>	Definitive Maps are the legal record of Public Rights Of Way and are maintained by Essex County Council.
<b>Regional Planning Guidance (RPG)</b> <b>Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)</b>	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.
<b>Renewable energy</b>	Sources of natural energy that never run out: wind, water, solar, geothermal and biofuels (wood & other crops). Most commonly associated with solar panels, wind turbines and hydroelectric power stations.
<b>Replacement dwelling</b>	A dwelling built to replace an existing dwelling in the countryside.
<b>Replacement Structure Plan (RSP01)</b>	Contains strategic policies and key diagram for the whole county. The Essex and Southend-on-Sea Replacement Structure Plan, adopted in April 2001, is produced by the JSPAs. It is a 15-year land use planning strategy (1996-2011) and forms part of the statutory Development Plan.
<b>Reserved matters</b>	The details of a proposed development, which relate to an outline planning permission already granted. The Local Planning Authority must approve the reserved matters before development can take place.
<b>Retail Park</b>	Out-of-centre or out-of-town retail development consisting of a number of retail warehouses.

<b>Redeposit</b>	A revised version of the draft Replacement Local Plan, which may include amendments suggested by objectors to earlier versions.
<b>Rural diversification</b>	Process by which additional economic activities are undertaken to that of the traditional uses of agricultural land or farm buildings, ensuring the future of rural economies.
<b>Scheduled Ancient Monument</b>	An ancient structure, above or below ground, of national importance and included on the Secretary of State's Schedule described in Part 1 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
<b>Section 106 agreement</b>	An agreement entered into between a landowner and the Local Planning Authority, whereby the landowner undertakes to do specific actions in relation to the development the section 106 (of the Town & Country Planning Act) agreement relates to. This could cover, for example, providing public open space or agreeing the detailed use of the land. Also called a planning obligation. The obligation must be necessary to make the proposal acceptable in land-use planning terms.
<b>Secured by Design</b>	Secured by Design is the UK Police flagship initiative supporting the principles of designing out crime. It is an initiative to encourage the building industry to adopt crime prevention measures to assist in reducing the opportunity for crime and the fear of crime, creating a safer and more secure environment.
<b>Sequential Test</b>	A key element of PPS6. The sequential test is a hierarchy of preferred locations for development. Originally applied to retail development – whereby the town centre is the preferred location for retail and other town centre uses - it now also applies to other forms of development, including leisure, housing and employment.
<b>Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</b>	Designated for the national importance of their biological, geological or physiographical features. SSSIs represent a cross-section of Britain's natural features.
<b>Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG)</b> <b>Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)</b>	Provide additional, more detailed guidance for the implementation of Local Planning policies. SPG have been superseded by SPD under the LDF system. They are material considerations when determining planning applications.
<b>Sustainable Development</b>	Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK (1999) is based on four broad objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment</li> <li>• Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone</li> <li>• Effective protection of the environment</li> <li>• Prudent use of natural resources</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainable construction techniques</b>	Environmentally friendly methods of construction. These include designing "green" or eco-friendly buildings, using locally sourced, non-toxic materials, reusing or recycling materials, employing local builders, managing the construction site to minimise construction waste, installing high-efficiency appliances and landscaping the finished development.
<b>Sustrans</b>	Sustrans (sustainable transport) is a charity working on practical projects to encourage people to walk and cycle more. Sustrans' flagship project is the National Cycle Network.
<b>Telecommunication development</b>	The erection or installation of telecommunication equipment, including mobile phone masts, radio, television and satellite broadcasting equipment, cable connections, satellite receiving dishes and roof top aerials. Not all telecommunication development requires planning permission.
<b>Thames Gateway South Essex Partnership (TGSE)</b>	Sub-Regional partnership that aims to facilitate development in the Thames Gateway area within South Essex.



<b>Town centre</b>	A city or town centre which provides a broad range of facilities and services, which fulfils a function as a focus for both the community and for public transport.
<b>Town centre uses</b>	Uses of land & buildings appropriate to a town centre location, e.g. retail & service uses, employment, leisure, entertainment, restaurants, culture, public car parking.
<b>Tree Preservation Order (TPO)</b>	A protective order placed on an individual tree or group of trees (including woodlands) to protect them from felling or damaging pruning work.
<b>Urban Capacity Study</b>	A survey to identify sources of housing land within existing built up areas.
<b>Urbanisation</b>	To make a rural area more industrialised and urban.
<b>Use Classes Order</b>	Different uses of land or buildings are categorised within "use classes" in the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987, as amended 2005. The use classes A and B are described elsewhere in this glossary.
<b>Vitality and viability of town centres</b>	The phrase relates to the economic health of town centres as defined in PPS6.
<b>Washlands</b>	See Functional Flood Plains
<b>Waste Local Plan</b>	Development plan containing detailed land use policies and proposals for deciding planning applications associated with the deposit, treatment, storage, processing and disposal of refuse or waste materials. Produced by ECC. To be replaced by the Minerals and Waste Development Framework.
<b>Water minimisation/ conservation</b>	A range of ways to reduce water consumption, for example, water meters, installation of showers instead of baths, low flow taps, dual flush toilets, grey-water systems, water butts etc.