

Local Development Framework: Annual Monitoring Report 2006/07



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



Executive Summary

Government legislation requires the Council to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) on the progress of the Development Plan in achieving its aims and highlight the Council's progress against the project plan (Local Development Scheme or LDS) to create a Local Development Framework (LDF). The Unitary Development Plan (UDP) of 1995/6 will be replaced when the LDD documents are approved.

This AMR relates to the period from the 1st April 2006 until 31st March 2007 (or financial year 2006/7)

The progress of some of the emerging LDF Core strategies and Borough Wide Development Policies are outlined in this year's report. The government has set a series of "Core Output Indicators" to be used to assess the performance of policies.

Summarised below are trends that can be observed in key indicators since last year.

Indicator	Details for year 2006/7	Traffic lights of trends in year	Mitigation Action
LDS on target?	The LDS has been revised and we are in keeping with this revised version, with the exception of the submission date for the Core Strategy and Borough Wide Development Policies which will now occur in Spring 2008.		Revise LDS.
Housing Completions	524 additional units have been built and 62 Council properties that were previously empty have now been occupied. The London Plan Target of 510 units has been achieved.		
Affordable Units	161 additional affordable units were built during the financial year 2006/7; these are 31% of all additional units. The UDP target of 25% has been achieved, but we have to increase supply to achieve the emerging LDF target.		
Total waste produced	The total municipal waste produced in this borough has risen marginally, but we recycle more.		Consider opportunities to reduce waste.
Waste throughput	We are now taking in less waste from other sources and boroughs. However, this is still more than two years ago and about five times what we produce in the borough ourselves.		Continue to lobby for fair London wide waste distribution.
Aggregate production	The production of aggregates from recycling materials as well as the production of primary aggregates has reduced.		The scale of local regeneration projects should increase production of secondary aggregates.
Employment Land	A number of developments were completed in the employment sector in 2006/7, including a large mixed use development in Dagenham Dock that has created hundreds of local jobs.		
Energy	Even though more developments have committed to source 10% of their energy demand from renewable sources, practical experience shows that this is not readily achieved in practice.		Increased monitoring of conditions on planning permissions regarding climate change will take place in future years.

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Introduction

1.0 Government Legislation

1.1. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the Council to monitor the progress of the Local Development Scheme (LDS). This informs the Council and the Government whether milestones set out in the LDS have been achieved.

1.2. The long-term aim of the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is to facilitate the success of the Local Development Framework (LDF) and help achieve its aims by:

- collecting evidence to assess whether policies are working or not,
- indicating whether policies need reviewing (Local Development Framework Monitoring: A good practice guide, ODPM, March 2005)

2.0 Scope of the Annual Monitoring Report for 2006/2007

2.1. An annual report under section 34 (1) must cover a period commencing on 1st April in one year and ending on 31 March in the next year (The Town and Country Planning, Local Development, England, Regulation 2004, Part 8).

2.2. An outline analysis of draft LDF policies is provided.

2.3. It is the long term aim to develop a LDF Monitoring Framework (see section 18) that contains four types of indicators to be reported on in every Annual Monitoring Report. These are:

Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators. These are nationally set out by government and cover a broad range of land use and environmental subjects. Evidence for these has been collected in this report. Summary tables are provided in appendix 1.

Local Development Framework Local Output Indicators. These will help collect evidence that are locally perceived as important, not covered by the above. In this report, some locally significant information is presented. Local indicators presented here are summarised in a draft version of the Local Development Monitoring Framework (see section 18).

Significant Effects Indicators. These are subject to LDF policies being determined and indicate the critical environmental indicators determined through Sustainability Assessments of the LDF proposals.

Contextural Indicators. These will help explain how things happening on a broader scale are affecting the Borough, e.g. wider economic changes. These are summarised in the Borough Profile (see section 6).

2.4. It is the aim of this year's report to identify trends observed in key policy theme areas and to identify steps that need to be taken for the effective implementation of the LDF.

3.0 Methodology

3.1 The main sources of information are:

3.1.1 Local Planning Application Records:

the Council's database that is used to store details on planning applications.

3.1.2 London Development Database (LDD)

This database has been set up by the Greater London Authority (GLA). The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (LBD) is submitting all residential and major non-residential applications to the GLA via an online database, based upon locally kept data. In return, the GLA is working on report functions that help to analyse this information.

Housing Completions

3.1.3 We continuously seek to improve the accuracy of our completion dates and in the light of new evidence that has emerged, we have adjusted the completion dates for previous years. Overall, past completions have not changed, it's just that they have been counted in different years.

Differences Between our Numbers and those Published by the GLA

3.1.4 Over the past years, there have been differences between our housing data and that published by the GLA. The reasons for this are:

- Variations in the break-down of completion numbers. A slight change in the completion date changes figures overall. As data is progressively improved, the timing of when the report is run accounts for different figures.
- The methodology for counting vacancies. The GLA have used overall figures for vacancies, but we have taken vacant units that are to be demolished out of the overall count (see section 7.6 ff).

Problem of Counting Demolitions

3.1.5 The LDD currently counts demolitions at the point of completion of a development. In keeping with this methodology, this year, we are counting 118 demolitions that actually occurred a few years back. Before the LDD database was established, a different and less transparent system of housing returns was in place. Applications, which fall in between the timescales of when the switch between the different systems occurred, run at risk of being counted twice.

Difference Between Gross and Net Numbers

3.1.6 We have also been more detailed in our reporting of gross and net numbers. Net numbers are additional units built, and our housing targets are for additional homes. To work out additional homes, we deduct those that have been demolished from those that have been built overall. However, this detailed analysis is limited by the information we collect on exiting units – i.e. those that we demolish. For number of bedrooms, for example, we only have gross numbers.

3.1.7 Local Sources:

reports originated locally, their authors and contributors.

This year, one prominent example of this is the Social Infrastructure Report (EAWA, 2007, see section 8.10ff.). One of the limitations of this study is that it is based on housing projections conducted in 2004. We have updated our housing projections this year and as a result latest projections are slightly different to the ones used in the study and this would change overall infrastructure projections slightly from the ones presented in the study.

3.1.8 Regional Authorities

The Environment Agency (EA) and the GLA, for example, collect information that does feed into the Core Output Indices (see section 19).

3.2 Of the above, most of the information is collected from planning application details and this requires continuous quality control.

3.3 ACTION 1/06 Liaise with Development Control and Building Control Officers to continuously improve data entry and in particular start recording at least until the 1APP form is introduced.

4.0 Progress of the Local Development Scheme

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

4.1. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act which came into effect in September 2004 made a number of significant revisions to the planning system, including a requirement that Local Planning Authorities produce an Annual Monitoring Report setting out progress against an agreed Local Development Scheme and the extent to which the policies set out in its emerging or adopted Local Development Framework documents are achieving the plan's objectives.

4.2. The Local Development Scheme (LDS) is a new requirement of the Act. It is a three-year rolling project plan setting out what documents the local planning authority is proposing will make up its Local Development Framework, the timetable for their preparation, and key milestones against which progress will be measured.

4.3. The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham's first LDS was produced in early 2005 and came into effect on the 15th March 2005. As work on the LDF progressed it became clear that the challenging targets were unlikely to be met and revisions to the LDS were made. The Council's second, revised, LDS came into effect on 6th September 2006. Changes to resource levels and emerging practice from across the Country meant that in 2007 a further review of the LDS was required. The third, and most recent version of our LDF was thus submitted to the Secretary of State on April 2007 and formally came into effect on 17th May 2007.

4.4. The revised LDS can be downloaded for free from the Council's web site at <http://www.barking-dagenham.gov.uk/8-leisure-envir/planning/local-dev-framework/plan-ldf-development-scheme.html>

4.5. The 2005 document "Local Development Framework Monitoring: A good practice guide" contains advice on preparing the Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring. This guide states that in general each Annual Monitoring Report should assess the previous year (in this case 2006/2007) and in particular relation to the LDS, should consider compliance with the timetable and milestones of the LDS, and whether actions are needed to achieve any changes.

4.6. Regulation 48 of the Local Development Regulations 2004, requires that although AMRs should address the period from 1st April to 31st March each year (2006-2007 in this case), it is also important that they provide an up to date snapshot of the progress of the LDS and they should, therefore, reflect the stage the various LDF documents have reached when the AMR is published. This section, therefore, deals with the period from 1st April 2006 up to December 2007 and looks at whether the milestones and targets for that period as set out in the most recent (2007) LDS have been met, and highlights where progress is falling behind schedule and/or further revisions to the LDS may be necessary.

Progress against LDS Milestones and Targets

4.7. Statement of Community Involvement

LDS milestones to be reached by December 2007	Were these milestones met?	Are further changes needed to the LDS?
Alterations & Submission to Secretary of State January to August 2006	Yes – the SCI was submitted on 17 th August 2006	No. This document has now been adopted.
Consultation September to October 2006	Yes – the consultation took place from 11 th Sept to 23 rd Oct 2006	
Examination March 2007	Yes – the examination took place on 28 th March 2007	
Binding Inspectors Report June 2007	Yes – the binding Inspectors Report was received on April 2007	
Adoption & Publication	Yes – the SCI was adopted on 12 th of June 2007 by the Executive on and has now been published	

4.8 Core Strategy

LDS milestone to be reached by 31st March 2007	Were these milestones met?	Are further changes needed to the LDS?
Public Participation on Preferred Options March to April 2007	Yes – the Preferred Options consultation took place between 19 th March and 21 st May 07	Yes – Submission is now likely to take place in March 2008 which means the other milestones for this DPD will need to be adjusted and the potential impact on the milestones for other DPDs will need to be assessed.
Submission of DPD to Secretary of State October 2007	No – the DPD has not yet been submitted to the Secretary of State	<p>The reasons for the delay in submitting the Core Strategy can be summarised thus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of other London Boroughs have recently either been directed by PINS and GOL to withdraw various DPDs for a variety of reasons including questions over evidence base, issues of conformity with the London Plan, and concerns over whether they were sufficiently 'spatial in nature' • Recent developments within the Region, including the adoption of the Further Alterations to the London Plan, and the Core Strategy DPDs for the London Boroughs of Redbridge and Havering going through EiP, present opportunities to learn from emerging practice which would be missed if we pressed on with our existing timetable on the Core Strategy DPD • The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham has therefore, following an analysis of the risk of submitting their Core Strategy and Borough Wide Development Policies DPDs now as opposed to allowing a minor delay in order for our evidence base assumptions to be revisited and checked, and for the latest emerging

		<p>practice to be taken on board.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The overall effect of this delay is relatively minor – with submission effectively being moved by only 1 quarter from Q2 or 06/07 to Q3 of the same year.
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4.9 Borough Wide Development Policies

LDS milestone to be reached by 31st March 2007	Were these milestones met?	Are further changes needed to the LDS?
Public Participation on Preferred Options March to April 2007	Yes – the Preferred Options consultation took place between 19 th March and 21 st May 07	Yes – Submission is now likely to take place in March 2008 which means the other milestones for this DPD will need to be adjusted and the potential impact on the milestones for other DPDs will need to be assessed.
Submission of DPD to Secretary of State October 2007	No – the DPD has not yet been submitted to the Secretary of State	<p>At present the milestones for the Core Strategy DPD and the Borough Wide Development Policies DPDs are the same, as the two documents have been prepared in tandem. However, emerging practice from elsewhere in London and nationally indicates that although this is acceptable up until the Submission of the DPD, for subsequent milestones (pre-examination meeting, commencement of examination, receipt of the binding inspector's report, and adoption) this is unrealistic, as the Planning Inspectorate will not proceed to examination of other DPDs (such as the Borough Wide Development Policies) until the Core Strategy has been examined. The proposed revision of the LDS will allow this to be corrected.</p> <p>See also the comments set out in the Core Strategy table above.</p>

4.10 Site Specific Allocations

LDS milestone to be reached by 31st March 2007	Were these milestones met?	Are further changes needed to the LDS?
No milestones for this DPD for the period 1 April 2006 to December 2007	n/a	Maybe – this will depend on the resource implications of the above-mentioned delay on submitting the Core Strategy and Borough Wide Development Policies DPDs

4.11 Joint Waste DPD

LDS milestone to be reached by 31st March 2007	Were these milestones met?	Are further changes needed to the LDS?
No milestones for this DPD for the period 1 April 2006 to December 2007	n/a	No – the next scheduled milestone for this DPD is Preferred Options consultation in February to March 2008, which is currently thought to be achievable

4.12 Barking Town Centre Area Action Plan

LDS milestone to be reached by 31st March 2007	Were these milestones met?	Are further changes needed to the LDS?
Commence preparation of the DPD	Yes - preparation commenced on October 2006	Further changes may be necessary – although preparation of the AAP itself is on track, consideration is being given to delaying the Preferred Options consultation (currently timetabled for February to March 2008) in order to enable a number of key masterplans currently underway to be properly reflected.

4.13 Urban Design Framework Supplementary Planning Document

LDS milestone to be reached by 31st March 2007	Were these milestones met?	Are further changes needed to the LDS?
Preparation of SPD July 2005 to February 2007	Yes – preparation was complete by the end of February 2007	No – the Urban Design Framework has been adopted and will shortly be published (non material changes are being made in response to Sustainability Appraisal recommendations and to incorporate some improved, clearer graphics being provided by Design for London – which is part of the GLA)
Consultation on draft SPD June to July 2007	Yes – consultation took place from 12 th June 2007 to 31 st July 2007	
Consider representations and amend the SPD August to September 2007	Yes – the representations were considered and amendments made between the 1 st August 2007 and the September 2007	
Adoption and Publication of the SPD October 2007	Yes – the SPD was adopted by the LDF Steering Group on 30 th October 2007 and this was ratified by the Executive on 6 th November 2007	

4.14 As at December 2007, 12 of the 14 milestones for the production of the Council's LDF documents have been achieved against the 2007 version of the LDS based upon those milestones set out for the period 1 April 2006 to 31 December 2007). Only 2 of the 14 milestones have not been met.

4.15 Based on the factors set out above the LDS will be revisited again and updated to reflect slippage on Submission of the Core Strategy and Borough Wide Development Policies DPDs and any likely knock-on effects of that on other milestones. We anticipated having the revised LDS agreed and submitted to the Secretary of State by the end of December 2007.

5.0 Actions Identified in AMR 2005/06

5.1. In last year's AMR, the actions listed below were identified. The far right column details the progress that has been made to address the actions identified.

Action No	Description	Progress Report
1 of 05/06	<p>Liaise with Development Control and Building Control Officers to continuously improve data entry and in particular start recording at least until the 1APP form is introduced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • waste capacity installed by type, • renewable energy capacity installed by type, • assessment of proposals on bio-diversity. 	<p>Liaison with BC and DC is ongoing process.</p> <p>1APP now delayed until 2008.</p>
2 of 05/06	Monitor changes to bio-diversity and the potential impact of evasive species possibly by subscribing to a specialised resource.	GIGL data subscription started in late 2007.
3 of 05/06	Keep housing target figures under review	Housing sites review completed.
4 of 05/06	In order for the London Plan Target (70 % social rented, 30 % intermediate) to be achieved, the Council must require more socially rented and less intermediate affordable units.	See affordable housing section – message reiterated this year.
5 of 05/06	Looking ahead at emerging LDF policies, consider implementation of approvals for more large or family homes in major new housing developments.	Very few approvals for larger family homes during 2006/7
6 of 05/06	Monitor accessibility against the revised accessibility standards when the local Social Infrastructure Project, reports its findings as this will replace PTAL location ratings.	Social Infrastructure Report used in current AMR.
7 of 05/06	Monitor the effectiveness of a sustainable waste strategy as part of the LDF process.	Waste DPD not yet available.
8 of 05/06	Monitor the carbon footprint of the Barking Town Centre area.	No progress.
9 of 05/06	Developments should maximise the use of renewable energy on site – 10% of the buildings energy demand should be a minimum requirement	See energy section – this has not been achieved.
10 of 05/06	Produce guidance for developers in co-operation with the Environment Agency in order to alleviate the flood risk in the area.	A Planning Advice Note on this has not yet been made available.
11 of 05/06	Availability and use of employment land should be monitored annually.	Results included in current AMR
12 of 05/06	Annually review and monitor retail services.	No progress
13 of 05/06	The emerging Local Development Documents should consider how to effectively implement the	LDD documents not yet finalised

Action No	Description	Progress Report
	LDF open space core strategy.	

5.2 While we have made good progress in some areas, some of the actions are reiterated this year.

5.3 ACTION 2/06 Develop a strategy/implementation plan to improve feedback mechanism for actions identified in the AMR.

6.0 Profile of Barking and Dagenham



Figure 1: Position of the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham within Greater London

6.1. The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (LBB) is relatively small (3,611 hectares) and is bordered by London Borough of Havering to the east, and London Boroughs Redbridge & Newham to the west.

6.2. The River Thames forms the southern border. The current boundary has existed since 1994 when a section of Redbridge was included into the western end of the borough. The borough is served by District Line underground, Hammersmith and City Line, London Overground 'C2C' and 'One Rail' mainline railway with one station at Chadwell Heath. Major trunk roads are the A13 and A12 which connect Essex, M25 and link the borough to Central and North London.

6.3 According to latest estimates (GLA, 2007), the population has risen to 170,800 in 2007, which is the 3rd lowest in London above City and Kingston upon Thames. The borough population makes up for approx. 2% of London's population.

6.4 Current population projections show that the boroughs population is expected to almost double by 2028 to 238,600. This is mainly due to the Thames Gateway Development in the south of the borough.

6.5 The 2004 deprivation index figures show that 12 of the boroughs 108 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) are ranked within the 10% most deprived in England.

6.6 The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham is ranked the 21st most deprived in England. Census 2001 statistics show that the borough has a much higher % of properties that are rented from the council (34.44%) compared to London as a whole (17.12%).

6.7 The borough also has a lower % of properties that are privately rented or rented from Housing Association (HA) or Registered Social Landlords (RSL). However since 2001 the Right to Buy scheme would mean that less properties are rented from the council and more are now owned outright or with a mortgage and privately rented. Also due to increase dwelling building the % of privately rented and rented from HA or RSL will be higher than stated in 2001.

6.8 The rate of Working Age Benefit claimants is significantly higher than the London average. The largest rates of claims are for Incapacity Benefit and Income Support for Lone Parents. The Job Seekers Allowance claimant rate for the borough is above the London average. Economic activity figures show that 30.1% of the borough's working age population is Economically Inactive; compared to London at 25.2% and Great Britain at 21.4% (*Department for Work and Pensions*, February 2007).

6.9 MET Police Crime figures for 2006 and 2007 show that there has been an increase in the rates of Burglary, Drug, Robbery, Sexual and Violence offences. However with the exception of Violence against a Person and Sexual offences all are below the MET average rate for London. Figures also show a reduction in the offences rate of; Criminal Damage, Fraud or Forgery and Theft & Handling. The rate of Criminal Damage offences is much higher than the MET average, although the borough rate is currently dropping (*Borough Profile*, LBB, 2007).

7.0 Housing

Draft Core Strategy POLICY CM 2	Indicator	Target	Findings
The Council will plan for a minimum housing growth of 1,190 additional units per annum between 2007/8 and 2016/17 (11,900 additional units in total over the ten year period).	Net additional dwellings for current year	1,190 additional housing units per annum from FY2007/08 onwards	524 in FY 2006/07

7.1 When the UDP was implemented in 1995, the annual housing target was set at 600 additional units per year. With the introduction of the London Plan in 2004, this was changed to 510 additional homes per year.

7.2 In the revised London Plan (2007), the new housing target which will take effect next year, has been set at 1,190 units per year. The new target is shown in Draft Core Strategy Policy CM2 above.

7.3 Performance against the current London Plan Target (2004) over the last three years is shown in figure 2 below. In the FY 2006/07, 524 additional units were newly built and of these, 30% or 161 units are additional affordable homes.

7.4 Reductions in vacancies also count towards the London Plan Target (see section 7.6 ff).

7.5 We have achieved the London Plan Target for 510 additional units.

7.6 Planning permissions for 592 additional units were granted in the FY 2006/07.

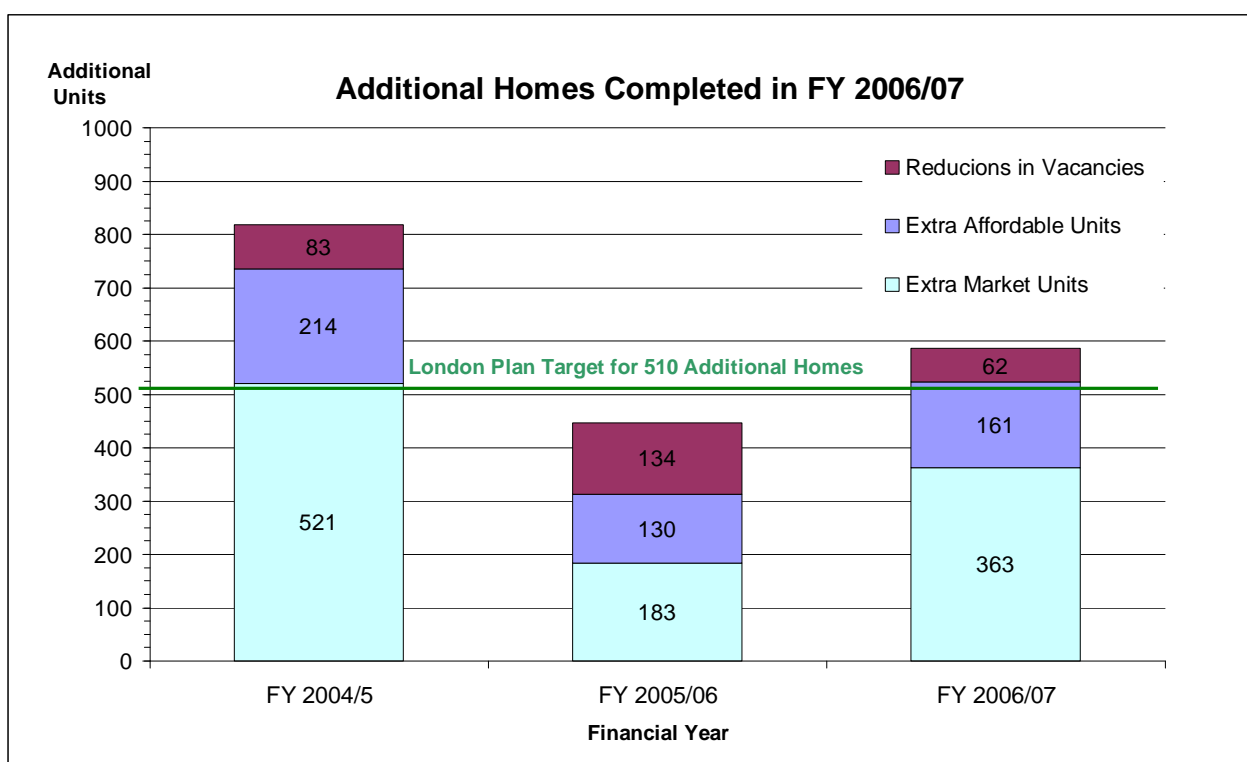


Figure 2 Performance against the London Plan Target (2004) over the last three years. Historic completion data has been revised in line with latest evidence that has emerged (see section 3.1.1). In the FY 2006/07, 524 additional units were newly built, of which 161 or 30% are affordable. Reductions in vacancies also count towards the target.

Reductions in Vacancies

Draft Core Strategy POLICY CM 2	Indicator	Target	Findings
The Council will plan for a minimum housing growth of 1,190 additional units per annum between 2007/8 and 2016/17 (11,900 additional units in total over the ten year period).	Number of Occupied dwellings	n/a	

7.7 Vacancies are unoccupied dwellings. To count vacancies is important, because it affects how many people live in the borough and what provisions the Council needs to make for the people living here.

7.8 The London Plan Target is a target for additional homes. Additional homes can be created by building more houses, or by bringing vacant stock back into use. This is illustrated in figure 3 below.

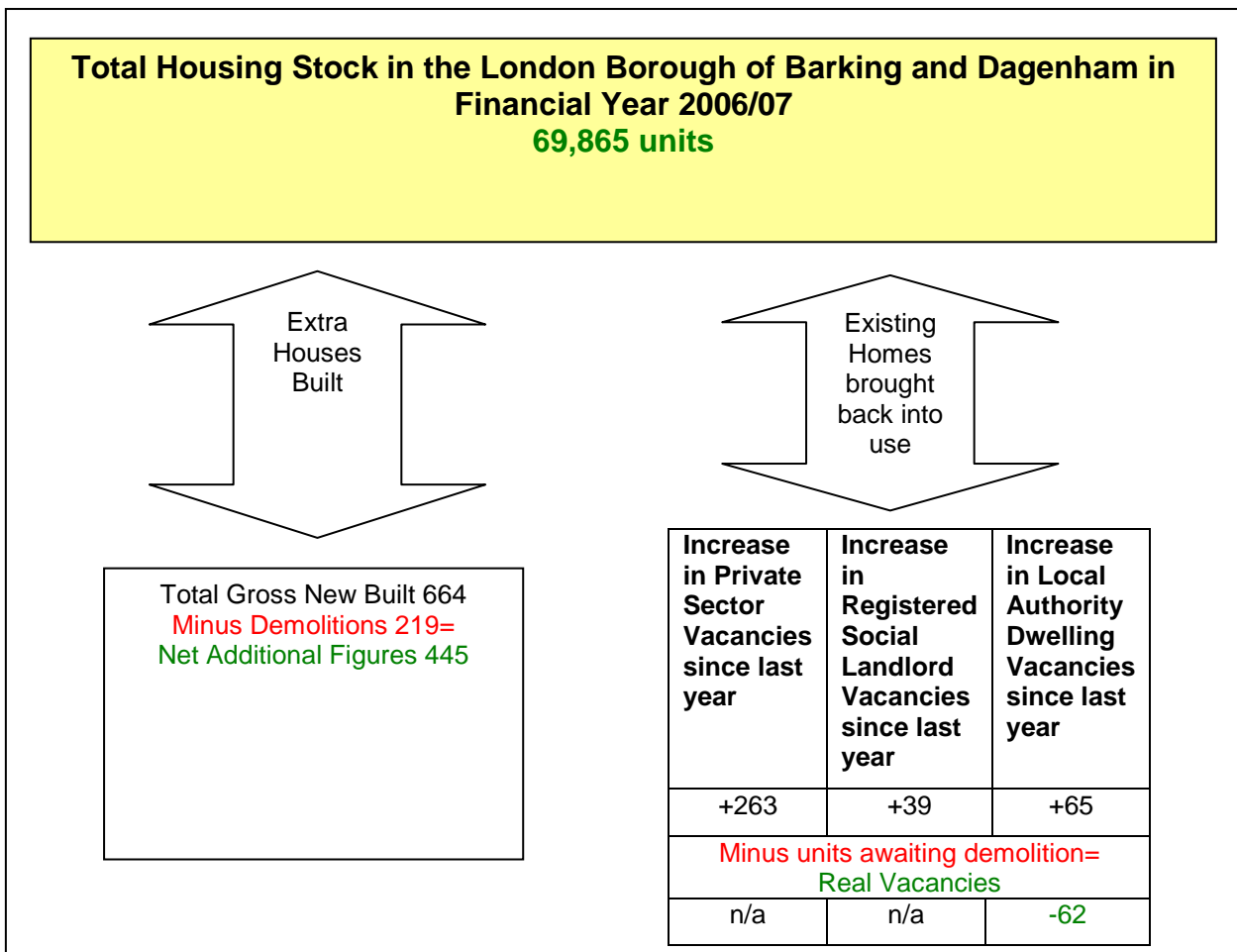


Figure 3 Changes to housing stock. How many people live in the borough depends on how many houses are built and on how many of them are vacant. Source: Housing Strategy Statistical Appendices 2006 and 2007 and Business Plan Statistical Appendices – Annual Monitoring 2006 and 2007.

7.9 Overall, there are more vacant dwellings in the London Borough Barking and Dagenham compared to last year (see fig. 3 and table 1).

7.10 However, the main reason for this is that the tower block called “the Lintons” has been vacated prior to demolitions.

7.11 When we analyse changes to the housing stock, we deduct units that are to be demolished from the total number of new houses built, so that only additional units are counted.

7.12 Counting losses of units that are to be demolished again for vacant dwellings would mean that they are counted twice.

7.13 Leaving those vacant dwellings that have been vacated prior to demolition out of the equation, shows that vacancies of Local Authority Housing that people can occupy have actually decreased by 62 units, when compared to last year.

7.14 This figure has been added to the housing trajectory (see fig. 4). We do not have equivalent data for private sector or registered social landlord vacancies, which is why we cannot accurately assess the reduction of vacancies in these areas at present.

Table 1 Comparison of vacancies between FY 2006 and FY 2007. Source: Housing Strategy Statistical Appendices 2006 and 2007 and Business Plan Statistical Appendices – Annual Monitoring 2006 and 2007.

Financial Year 2005/06				Financial Year 2006/07			
Private Sector Vacancies	Registered Social Landlord	Local Authority Dwellings		Private Sector Vacancies	Registered Social Landlord	Local Authority Dwellings	
772	15	586		1,019	44	651	
		Vacant for less than 1 year	Vacant for more than 1 year			Vacant for less than 1 year	Vacant for more than 1 year
		398	188			270	381
No accurate data available on vacant units awaiting demolition	No data available on vacant units awaiting demolition	354 Awaiting Demolition		No accurate data available on vacant units awaiting demolition	No data available on vacant units awaiting demolition	481 Awaiting Demolition	
Net change from previous year				Net Increase of 263 units	Increase of 39 units	Net decrease of 62 units (minus demolitions)	

Housing Trajectory

7.15 A housing trajectory is a way of planning ahead and a tool for working out how many houses have been built and how many are in the pipeline. As such, it helps highlight the growing demand for physical and social infrastructure during the plan period.

7.16 The trajectory is made up of past completions and future projections. Projections are worked out by adding up the estimated completions for individual sites year by year.

7.17 The data used here builds up on the methodology used in the London Housing Capacity Study (GLA, 2005) and sites are grouped into:

- large sites, which are larger than 0.5ha. Projections for these over the next fifteen years are based on plans that the Council is working on;
- small sites, which are smaller than 0.5 ha. Projections for these over the next five years are based on real plans. From six years onwards, the small site allowance that was calculated as part of the LHCS (GLA, 2005) is used to calculate future housing projections. The small site allowance has been calculated from historic data and includes a windfall component.

7.18 Our plans to built 22,228 additional homes in the next 15 years are summarised in table 2 below.

7.19 Current projections show, that we will not meet our new housing target in the next two years (see fig. 4).

7.20 However, once large housing sites, such as the Lintons, Gascoigne and Barking Riverside will come forward, we will exceed our target and make up for our earlier shortcomings.

7.21 The current projected timings for these major sites, as illustrated in table 2 and figure 4 below comes from latest data that the Council is working on. However, the delivery of these in the years that we are planning for will depend on the state of the economy and the condition of the market.

7.22 If our current projections come forward as planned, then, on average we will build 1,750 units each year, over the next five years.

7.23 If all large housing sites will come forward as planned, then we will have build a total of 28,539 additional homes by 2022 since the UDP was adopted in 1995. This is even above our target of 24,000 additional homes over that period (see table 2 and fig.4)

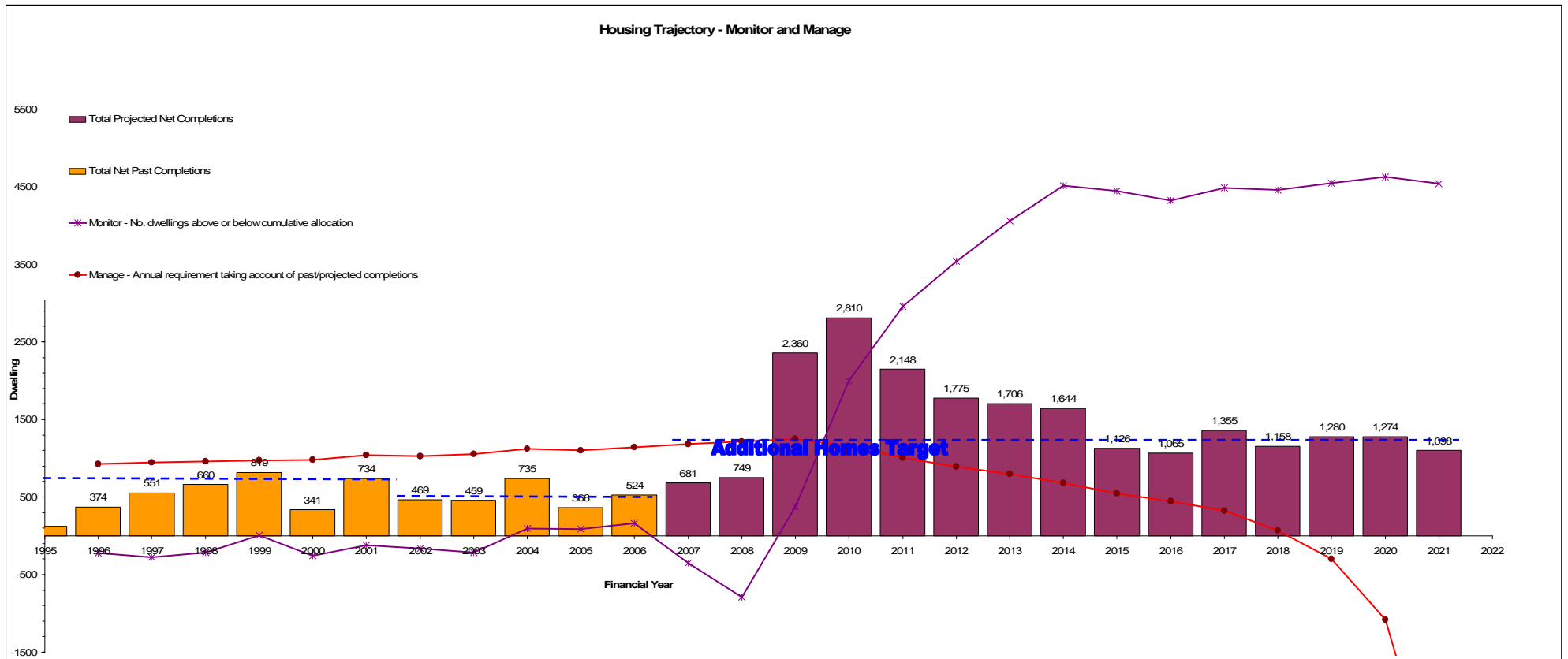


Figure 4 The housing trajectory shows past completions and future projections in columns in comparison to the housing target, which changes over time from 600 (UDP), to 510 (London) and will rise to 1,190 from next year onwards. The manage line shows how many houses have to be built on average every year in order to deliver all the houses that are planned. In 15 years time, the manage line drops below zero and this means that all of the houses that were planned during this period were built. The monitor line shows how far ahead or behind we are in delivering our target: in 15 years time, 4539 units additional to those planned by our annual target will have been built, if works proceed as planned. The information, on which this trajectory is based on, is shown in table 2 above.

Affordable Housing

Draft Core Strategy POLICY CC1A : Affordable Housing	Indicator	Target	Findings	Achieved?
The overall target for new affordable housing in Barking and Dagenham during the plan period is 50% of the total new dwellings provided.	(1) Affordable Housing Completions	(1) 595 Affordable Housing Completions per annum from FY 2007 onwards	161	n/a this year
	(3) % of the total number of housing units completed that are affordable	(3) 50%	31%	no

7.24 The borough's affordable housing target of 25% is outlined in UDP policy H4. 31% of all net additional units completed in 2006/07 are affordable. The Council has achieved the UDP affordable housing target.

7.25 However, LDF draft core policy CC1A above shows that our policy will be to try and go beyond that: we plan that for every affordable house that we demolish, a new one should be in its place and at the same time we want that half of all the new additional houses are affordable.

7.26 In the FY 2006/07, we have not achieved this. Of the **extra** houses we have built, only 31% are affordable. However, half of **all** the houses that have been newly built 43% are affordable.

Total Gross Completions	665	Percentage
Total Gross Affordable	285	43%
Net Completions	524	
Net Affordable	161	31%

Affordable Housing Trajectory

7.27 An affordable housing trajectory shows past and future data for affordable houses only. The data underlying the trajectory can be seen in appendix 2.

7.28 The trajectory below (see fig.5) shows that we will not meet our affordable homes target in the next two years.

7.29 However, once major schemes as listed above come forward, we will catch up.

7.30 If we would deliver exactly the target each year from FY 2004 until 2017 respectively, then by 2017, we should have built a total of 6,845 additional affordable homes in the time from 2004 - 2017.

7.31 Current projections, based on plans that the Council is working on, indicate that we will achieve 6,307 additional affordable homes since 2004 by 2017, so there will be a shortfall of 593 units, which can be seen in the 'monitor' line of the graph.

7.32 ACTION 3/06 Consider how LDF affordable homes target can be implemented on net additional units while contributing to the growth of sustainable communities.

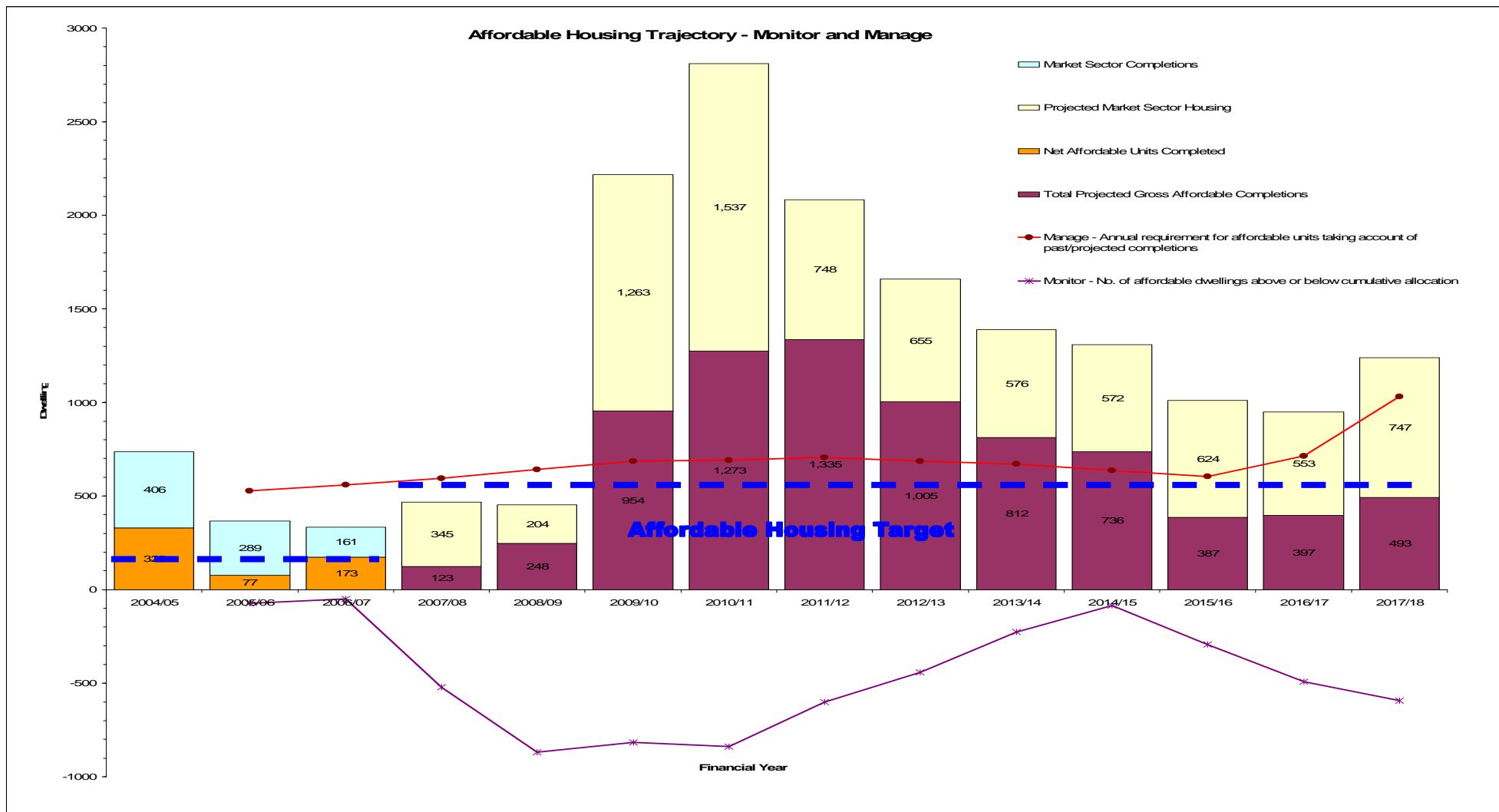


Figure 5 The affordable housing trajectory shows past completions and future projections in columns and compared to the current affordable housing target of 25% of 510, or 128 (London Plan). From next year onwards, the target will rise to 50% of 1,190, or 595. The information on which this trajectory is based on is shown in appendix 2. .

Family Accommodation

Draft Core Strategy CC1B: Family Housing and Dwelling Size Mix	Indicator	Target	Findings	Achieved?
<p>A range of accommodation types and sizes will be expected in all new developments, taking into account factors such as site suitability, identified local and regional housing needs, density, proximity to services and the need for play and informal recreation provisions (either integral to new development or within walking distance).</p> <p>Major housing developments (10 units or more) will generally be expected to provide a minimum of 40% family accommodation (defined as two bedroom accommodation with level access to external amenity space, three bedroom, four bedroom or larger accommodation), with the emphasis on the provision of three bedroom, four bedroom or larger accommodation unless the site is deemed unsuitable for such accommodation. This will apply to both affordable and market housing.</p> <p>Developments comprised solely of one and/or two bedroom flats will therefore not be acceptable as these alone do not meet identified local or regional housing needs.</p>	<p>Unit Mix - number of two bedroom houses (not flats), three bedroom, four bedroom or larger accommodation</p>	<p>Major development to provide 40% family sized accommodation</p>	<p>15%</p>	<p>No</p>

7.33 Draft Core Strategy Policy CC1B above outlines the Council's emerging LDF policy to provide for family accommodation on major schemes.

7.34 Major schemes are developments that consist of more than 10 units.

7.35 Until now, family housing had been defined as houses with 2 or more bedrooms and flats with three or more bedrooms.

7.36 However, one could argue that flats with sufficient amenity space, could also be classed as family housing. A change in definition would change the analysis below.

7.37 ACTION 4/06 Agree on definition for family homes that can be monitored.

7.38 Under the existing definition, most of the houses built on major schemes in the FY 2006/07 are one and two bedroom flats and only 15% are family homes.

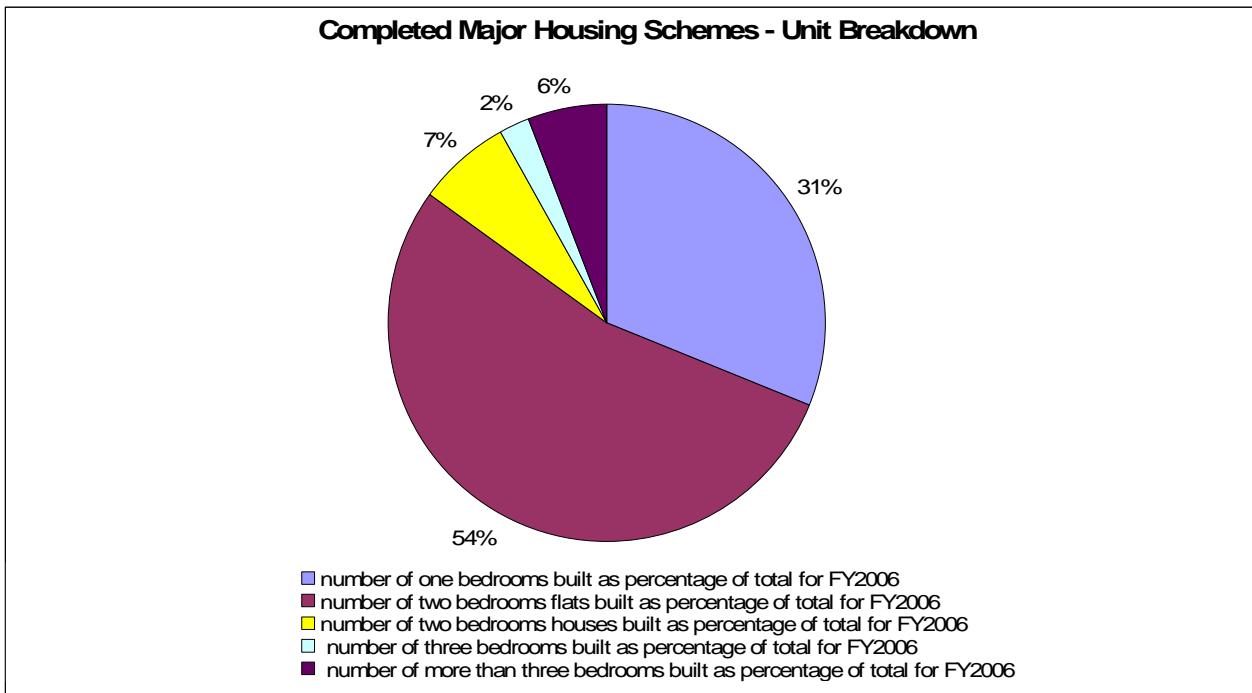


Figure 6 Most of the major housing developments completed in 2006/7 are made up of one and two bedroom flats. Only 15% are two bedroom houses, and flats with three or more bedrooms.

Family Accommodation - Approvals

7.39 Approvals for 645 total new units were given in FY 2006/07, of which 514 units were related to major schemes.

7.40 One of these schemes is the Foyer scheme (planning reference 06/00164/FUL) with plans for 118 bedsits to serve as accommodation for young people aged between 16 and 24 years old that provides:

- a stable and secure community in which young people can support one another and achieve independence;
- help with finding appropriate employment, training or education to make this possible;
- training in basic skills and independent living skills;
- help with finding permanent accommodation and ongoing support when the young person has left the foyer.

7.41 On major sites, of the remaining 396 units, all but 4% are one and two bedroom flats.

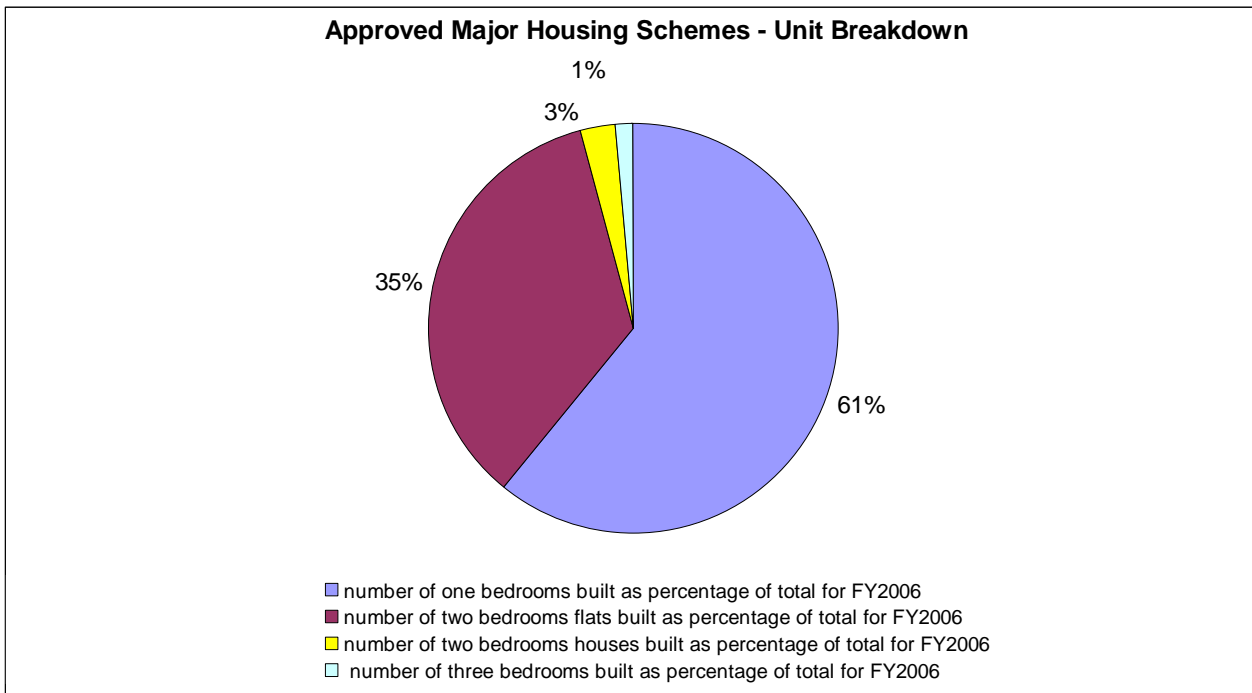


Figure 7 Flats with three or more bedrooms and houses with two or more bedrooms only account for 4% on major schemes approved during FY 2006.

7.42 ACTION 5/06 Looking towards achieving the emerging LDF target, the Council will have to enforce the target of 40% family sized accommodations on major planning applications.

Affordable Dwelling Tenure Mix - Completions

Draft Core Strategy POLICY CC1: Housing	Indicator	Target	Findings	Achieved?
70% of the new affordable housing provided will be social rented, and 30% will be intermediate.	(4) % of affordable housing units that are intermediate	(4) 30%	(4) 87%	No
	(5) % of affordable housing units that are social rented	(5) 70%	(5) 13%	

7.43 Of the 283 gross affordable units completed on major sites in FY 2006/07, 41% are intermediate and 59% are socially rented. This is shown in table below.

7.44 However, the target as set above is for additional net units. On the sites of which the additional 283 units were built, 124 socially rented units had been demolished in previous years, resulting in a net addition of 159 units.

7.45 Of the additional affordable houses provided, therefore, only 13% are socially rented, and 87 % are intermediate.

Table 2 Details for Affordable Units Completed in FY 2006/07.

Total Gross Affordable	285	Percentage of Gross
Total Gross Affordable on Major Sites	283	
Demolitions Affordable (all of these are socially rented)	124	
Intermediate	142	50%
Intermediate 1Bed	50	
Intermediate 2 Bed	92	
Social Rented	143	50%
Social Rented 1 Bed	28	
Social Rented 2 Bed	87	
Social Rented 3 Bed	6	
Social Rented 4 Bed	22	

Affordable Dwelling Tenure Mix - Approvals

7.46 Also, the emerging LDF target has not been achieved on approvals for major developments during FY 2006/07.

7.47 Applications were granted for affordable homes that overall achieved a mix of 31% intermediate and 69% socially rented. This is illustrated in table below.

7.48 Taking the 12 socially rented units into the equation, results in an overall affordability mix of 61% socially rented and 39% intermediate units.

7.49 In reality, this target is very difficult to achieve in the Barking Town Centre Estate Regeneration projects, where existing concentration of social housing is considerably higher than the Borough average, such as in parts of Abbey and Gascoigne wards. A higher proportion of intermediate housing may be appropriate to help to create mixed and balanced communities.

7.50 ACTION 6/06 Looking towards achieving the emerging LDF target and London Plan Target (70 % social rented, 30 % intermediate), the Council has to ensure that this policy is enforced at the planning applications stage, while giving consideration to the growth of sustainable communities.

Table 2 Details for Affordable Units Approved in FY 2006/07.

Total Gross Affordable	255	Percentage of Gross
Total Gross Affordable on Major Sites	251	100%
Demolitions Affordable (all these are socially rented)	12	
Intermediate	79	31%
Intermediate 1Bed	73	
Intermediate 2 Bed	6	
Social Rented	160	69%

Social Rented 1 Bed	145	
Social Rented 2 Bed	25	
Social Rented 3 Bed	2	

Conversions

Draft POLICY BC2	Indicator	Target	Findings	Achieved?
Residential Conversions	Amount of flat conversions	The total number of flat conversions in any road should not exceed 10% of the total number of homes in each road		

7.51 The monitoring team is not currently monitoring the creation of conversions but not their location in relation to other conversions in the road.

7.51 ACTION 7/06 Continue monitoring conversions in road, in line with LDF policy BC2 and report findings in future Annual Monitoring Reports.

7.52 11 family houses were converted into smaller units in Barking and Dagenham during the FY 2006/07. Together, they created 11 additional units which account for 2% of the additional units completed. These are listed in table below.

Table 3 Conversions of larger houses into smaller units completed in FY 2006/07.

No	Planning Reference	Units	Bed rooms	Development Descriptions	Address
1	05/01076/FUL	1 1	1 2	Conversion of house into one 1 bedroom and one 2 bedroom flats including construction of rear dormer window	18 Thorpe Road Barking Essex IG11 9XJ
2	04/01036/FUL	2	1	Erection of single storey rear extension and loft conversion involving construction of rear dormer window in connection with conversion of existing dwelling into two one bedroom flats	117A Salisbury Avenue Barking
3	05/00125/FUL	2	1	Conversion of existing dwelling into two 1 bedroom flats	103 St Awdrys Road Barking
4	03/00700/FUL	2	1	Conversion of house into 2 one bedroom flats	43 Rutland gardens, Dagenham
5	05/00285/FUL	2	1	Conversion of dwelling into 2 one bedroom houses	167Howard Road, Barking
6	05/00458/FUL	2	1	Conversion of existing maisonette into 2 no. one-bedroom flats and first floor rear extension	623A Rainham Road South Dagenham Essex RM10 8AH
7	06/00639/FUL	1 1	1 2	Conversion into 2 flats	778 Dagenham Road Dagenham Essex RM10 7UD

No	Planning Reference	Units	Bed rooms	Development Descriptions	Address
8	06/00185/FUL	1 1	2 3	Conversion of dwelling to form 2 no. flats	1 Ashbrook Road Dagenham Essex RM10 7ED
9	06/00350/FUL	2	2	Conversion of dwelling into 2 two bedroom self contained flats	103 Gainsborough Road Dagenham Essex RM8 2DP
10	05/01208/FUL	2	1	Erection of single storey rear extension in connection with conversion to form two 2 bedroom houses	142 Morley Road Barking Essex IG11 7DH
11	06/00074/FUL	2	2	Continuance of use of house as 2 two bedroom dwellings	119A Stevens Road Dagenham Essex RM8 2PU
	Total New Units	22			

Local Context - House Prices

7.53 Local wage levels rose from 2004-2005, reducing the gap with wages across the whole of London.

7.54 Even though house prices are lower when compared to other parts of London, they rose by a third in Barking and Dagenham during 2007.

7.55 While the average wage rose by 3% between 2006 and 2007, a person on this wage would still have to borrow more than seven times their annual salary to afford a flat.

7.56 This indicates that market accommodation in Barking and Dagenham is out of reach for a person on an average income.

7.57 However, an affordable house is approximately half the price of a house bought freely on the market (see figure 8 below) and is within reach for a person on an average income.

Affordable Housing Price Estimates



Figure 8 Average sales price in relation to affordable house price. Source: see appendix.

Housing Densities

BP10: Housing Density (including the density matrix)	Managing Housing Growth	Indicator	Target	Findings	Achieved?
Core Strategy POLICY CM 2	Maximise the density of new developments, taking into account local context and other factors, in line with the guidance set out in the Urban Design Framework SPD;	Core output indicator 2c	Percentage of new dwellings completed at:		
		(i)	less than 30 dwellings per hectare;	0%	
		(ii)	between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and	18%	
		(iii)	Above 50 dwellings per hectare.	82%	

7.58 The densities for residential developments are currently monitored within the limits set above by National Core Indicator 2 and are sourced via the London Development Database (LDD).

7.59 This data shows that new residential developments in Barking and Dagenham are mostly above 50 dwellings per hectare.

7.60 Under proposed alterations to the London Plan (September 2007) different density ranges are proposed that optimise the potential of sites. These are locally adopted in the Urban Design Framework and are pasted below.

7.61 We do not yet monitor these density ranges.

7.62 Action 8/06 Liaise with the Greater London Authority (GLA) to monitor density ranges in relation to transport zones, as proposed in Alterations to the London Plan (September 2007).

**Urban Design Framework
Objective O1: Density and Maximising the Potential of Sites**

Density Matrix (habitable rooms and dwellings per hectare)

Setting		Public Transport Accessibility Level (PTAL)		
		0 to 1	2 to 3	4 to 6
Indicative Average Dwelling Size	Suburban	150 – 200 hr/ha	150 – 250 hr/ha	200 – 350 hr/ha
	3.8 – 4.6 hr/unit	35 – 55 u/ha	35 – 65 u/ha	45 – 90 u/ha
	3.1 – 3.7 hr/unit	40 – 65 u/ha	40 – 80 u/ha	55 – 115 u/ha
	2.7 – 3.0 hr/unit	50 – 75 u/ha	50 – 95 u/ha	70 – 130 u/ha
	Urban	150 – 250 hr/ha	200 – 450 hr/ha	200 – 700 hr/ha
	3.8 – 4.6 hr/unit	35 – 65 u/ha	45 – 120 u/ha	45 – 185 u/ha
	3.1 – 3.7 hr/unit	40 – 80 u/ha	55 – 145 u/ha	55 – 225 u/ha
	2.7 – 3.0 hr/unit	50 – 95 u/ha	70 -170 u/ha	70 – 260 u/ha
	Central		300 – 650 hr/ha	650 – 1100 hr/ha
3.8 – 4.6 hr/unit		65 – 170 u/ha	140 – 290 u/ha	
3.1 – 3.7 hr/unit		80 – 210 u/ha	175 – 355 u/ha	
2.7 – 3.0 hr/unit		100 – 240 u/ha	215 – 405 u/ha	

The setting of an area or site is defined by its location, the existing built form and the massing. The setting can be defined as:

Central - areas with very dense development, a mix of different uses, large building footprints and buildings of four to six storeys and above, located within 10 minutes walking distance of Barking Station.

Urban - areas with predominantly dense development such as, for example, terraced houses, a mix of different uses, medium building footprints and buildings of three to four storeys, located within 10 minutes walking distance of a district centre as set-out in 'CM5: Town Centre Hierarchy' Core Strategy policy.

Suburban - areas with predominantly lower density development such as, for example, detached and semi-detached houses, predominantly residential, small building footprints and buildings of two to three storeys.

8 Transport and Infrastructure Accessibility

Existing Infrastructure - Transport

Draft Core Strategy POLICY CM 2	Managing Housing Growth
Distribution of New Housing	The majority of new residential development will be directed to the key regeneration areas of Barking Town Centre, Barking Riverside and South Dagenham, and other locations with high levels of public transport accessibility. Elsewhere, with the exception of land specifically safeguarded from development or allocated for non-residential uses, proposals for infill development, redevelopment and the intensification of existing residential areas will be determined on a site-by-site basis.

8.1 Barking and Dagenham is a prime location, close to Docklands, Stratford, Central London, the M25 Motorway, London City Airport and the River Thames.

8.2 Whilst there are good road and rail links into Central London, there is no direct rail connection to areas such as Stratford and there are no riverboat services.

8.3 Within the borough road, rail and bus links run primarily in an east-west radial direction.

8.4 North-south linkages by public transport need to be improved.

8.5 The bus is more used than railway to travel within the borough as rail lines only run in an east-west direction and the number of stations is limited (Local Implementation Plan, LBBDD 2007).

Future Infrastructure - Transport

Draft Core Strategy POLICY CM 2	Managing Housing Growth
Infrastructure to Support Housing Growth	Additional housing will result in increased pressure on existing physical and social infrastructure. The needs of additional infrastructure must therefore be provided alongside new housing.

8.6 While north-south linkages by public transport are already inadequate they will become even more so when Barking Riverside, Dagenham Dock and South Dagenham become developed.

8.7 The success in creation of sustainable communities in future housing developments is crucially dependent on the provision of social and physical infrastructure alongside new housing development. This is expressed in LDF Draft Core Strategy Policy CM2 above.

8.8 There are plans to make the following expansions to the transport system:

Crossrail

Crossrail is a heavy rail proposal that will directly link east and west London via a new tunnel under Central London. To the west, it will extend to Maidenhead and Heathrow via Paddington. To the east, it is proposed to go to Shenfield (Essex) via Liverpool Street and Stratford; and to Ebbsfleet (Kent) via Liverpool Street and Canary Wharf, with a new tunnel south-eastwards under the river beyond the Royal Docks. A brand new 'metro' style fleet of trains would operate the service and up to 24 trains per hour at peak times could run in each direction through the central area between Paddington and Whitechapel.

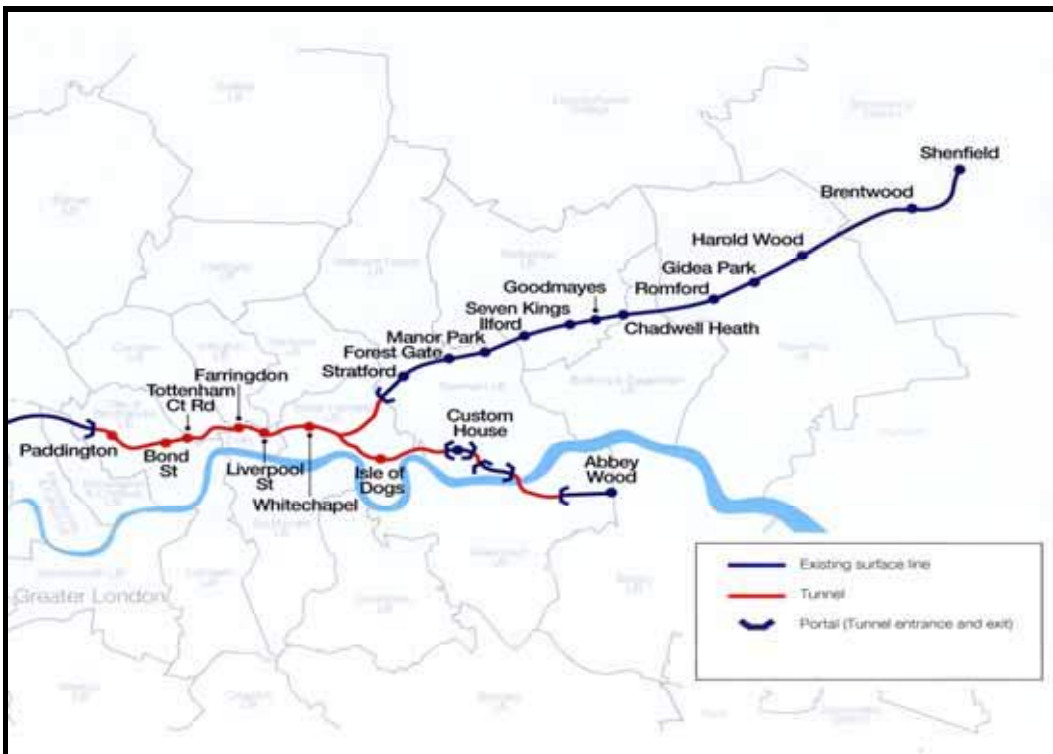


Figure 9 Proposed Crossrail Route.

2 Docklands Light Railway (DLR)

As part of the proposed developments in the south of the borough, the Docklands Light Railway (DLR) will be extended from Gallions Reach to Dagenham Dock, going through the core of the development area. This will provide access onto the rest of the DLR network and direct services to the City of London and Canary Wharf. Passengers travelling into central London or further afield will have more opportunities to transfer onto underground sites or national rail services, relieving congestion at Barking Station.

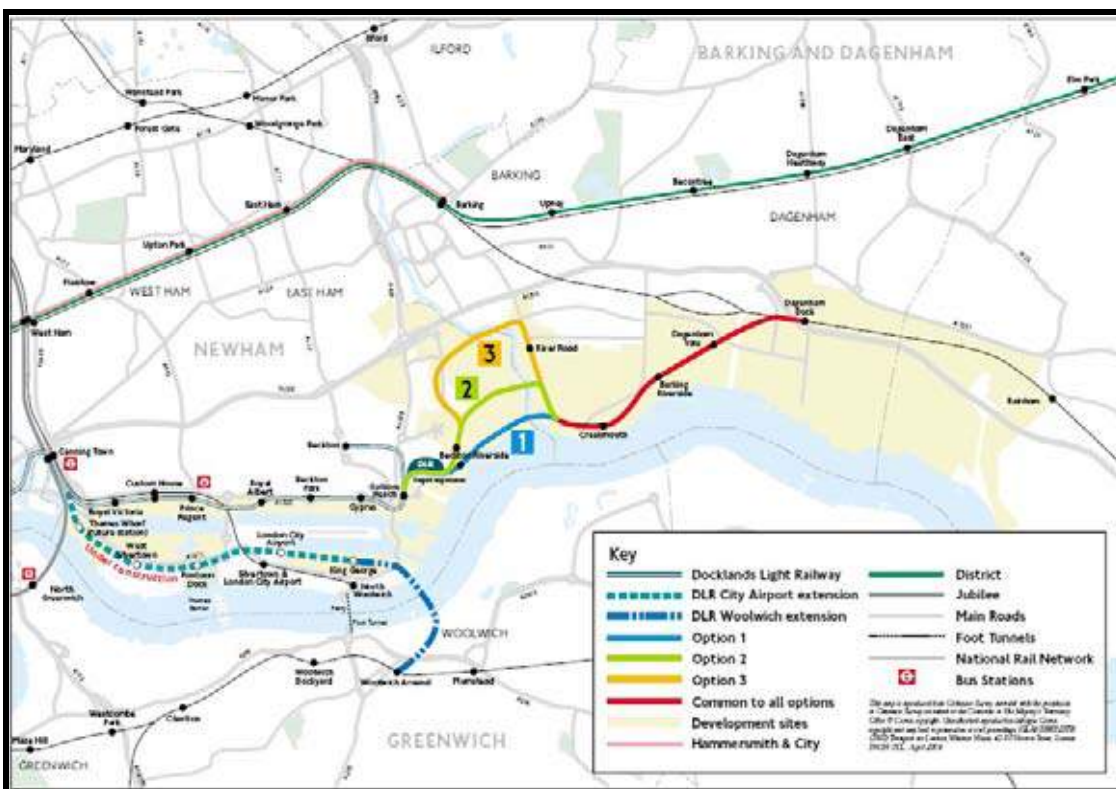


Figure 10 Proposed DLR Extensions.

3 East London Transit (ELT)

3.1 The ELT scheme is one of several intermediate mode systems proposed by TfL for London. It would be part of the wider Thames Gateway transit network, which includes Greenwich Waterfront Transit and a connection to ELT via the Thames Gateway Bridge. The Council's vision of ELT is that of a fast public transport system segregated from traffic. This could be achieved either with a bus running on a segregated busway, or with a tram like in Croydon.

3.2 The implementation of ELT is due to be carried out in several phases. The first phase is to run between Ilford and Dagenham Dock, via Barking Town Centre and the Thames View Estate. Phase 1a is expected to start operation in 2008 and would cost an estimated £27 million. Phase 1b would link Barking Town Centre to Gallions Reach.

3.3 A second phase of the ELT to Rainham and Romford is to be considered after the completion of phase 1. This would give a journey time of 28 minutes between Rainham and Barking, therefore providing a fast link within and around the borough. Figure below illustrates the proposed East London Transit routes.



Figure 11 Proposed Route for the East London Transit.

8.9 The progress on transport plans as summarised above as well as other transport issues are expanded on in the Local Implementation Plan (LBB, 2007) and its implementation is assessed annually via a separate Annual Monitoring Report that is submitted to the Mayor of London.

Social Infrastructure - Health

Draft Borough Wide Strategy POLICY BC8	The Health Impacts of Development
	<p>The Council will work in partnership with the PCT and other relevant agencies to provide health and social services and facilities in line with existing and forecast health needs, improve access to such facilities and services, reduce inequalities in healthcare provision, and generally promote health and well being.</p> <p>Any health impacts of a proposed development should be considered at the very outset and planning applications should show how the development will address these impacts and promote public health and wellbeing within the borough.</p>

8.10 A Social Infrastructure Study undertaken for the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (EDAW, 2007) made the following review of current healthcare provisions in the Borough:

- **GP facilities** – The assessment shows that there are relatively good GP facilities across the Borough with the exception being the south of the Riverside Area. Two new facilities are already proposed for this area which should help to absorb a great deal of demand.
- **Dental Care** - There is poor accessibility to dental care facilities across LB Barking and Dagenham with the majority of the Borough not within a 10 minute walk of an existing facility.

8.11 Current GP and hospital provisions in relation to new housing developments are shown in figure (core output indicator 3).

8.12 The large housing developments (see table 2) planned in Barking and Dagenham represent a significant increase to the borough population and therefore a considerable need for additional healthcare facilities.

8.13 The projections undertaken by EDAW (2007) anticipate a 44% increase in the resident population. Below highlighted are the healthcare provisions that need to be made for growing communities alongside housing developments on large sites.

Healthcare	
GP's	43
Primary Care Floor Space	4,608 sq.m
Dentists	37
Acute Care Beds	153 beds
Other Beds	51 beds

Core Indicators Accessibility (GP and Hospital)

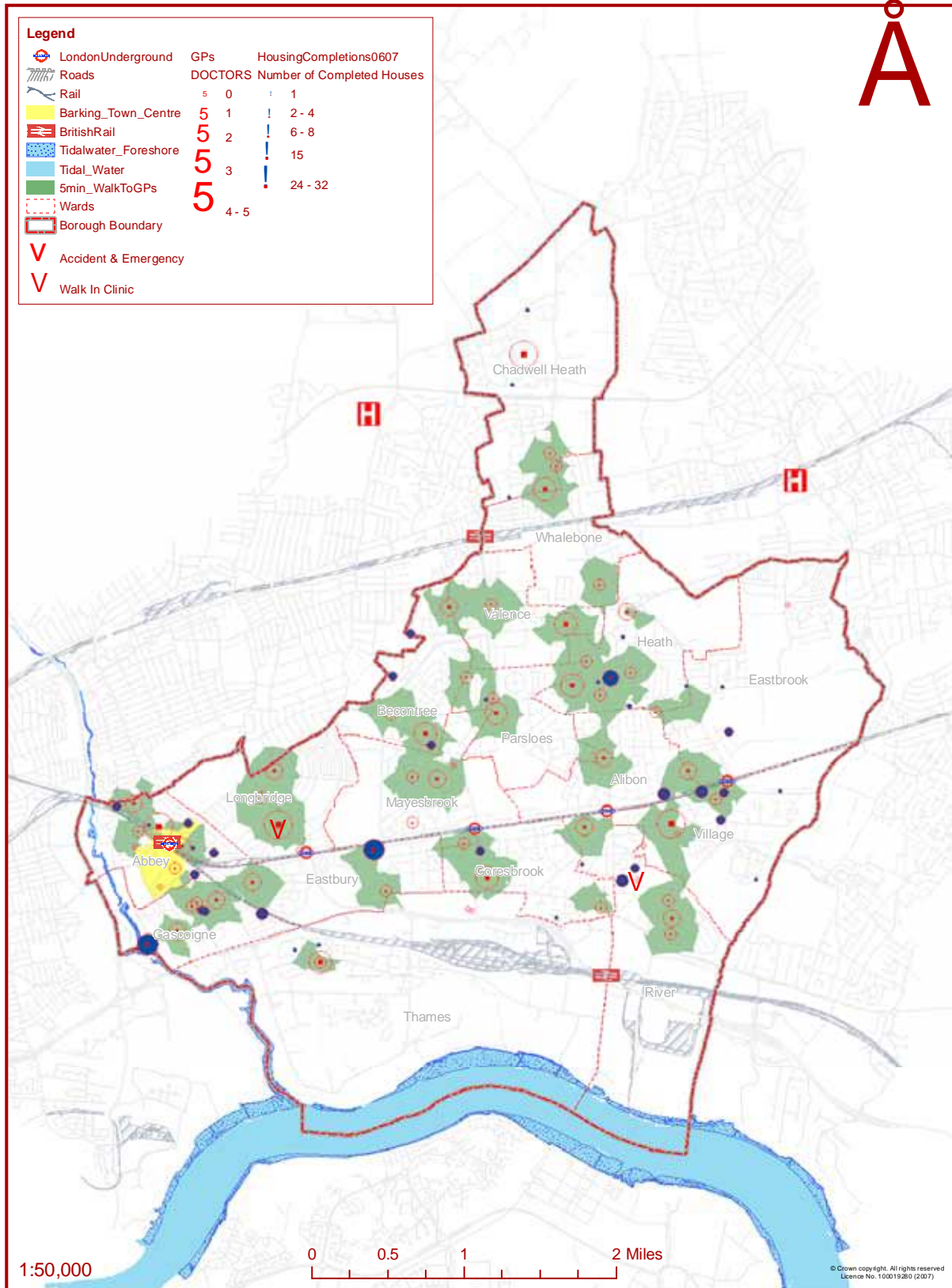


Figure 12 Residential developments completed in FY 2006/07 in relation to hospitals and GPs (Core Output Indicator 3b). The information shown here is an update of the maps produced as part of the Social Infrastructure Study (EDAW, 2007). The figure shows that a number of healthcare providers are within residential areas not previously shown as accessible.

Social Infrastructure – Community Facilities

Draft Core Strategy POLICY CC4	Social Infrastructure (Community Facilities)
	<p>To maintain and improve community wellbeing, support will be given to proposals and activities that protect, retain or enhance existing community facilities, or lead to the provision of additional community facilities.</p> <p>The loss of community facilities will only be allowed in exceptional circumstances as set out in Borough Wide Development Policy BC4: Retention of Community Facilities.</p> <p>Community facilities should be sustainable and accessible. For example they should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be located where they can be accessed on foot, bicycle or public transport, rather than only by car; • Be located in premises that comply with the access requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act 2005 • Where possible, be developed as part of mixed-use developments so that facilities are better linked to housing, jobs, shopping, leisure and other local services, in order to minimise travel distances; • Where possible, be located in close proximity to the community that the facility will serve; <p>Where appropriate, the dual-use of premises for a range of community uses will be encouraged. Appropriate locations may include underused existing community facilities or vacant premises within retail parades in designated town centres.</p>

8.14 The Social Infrastructure Study (EDAW, 2007) makes the following review of existing community facilities:

- **Community related facilities** – there is a clear concentration of provision in the North and Central and Barking areas with a significant lack of facilities across the South Riverside and Eastern areas.
Figures 13, 14 and 15 below show Preschool, Primary and Secondary School provisions in relation to new residential developments, respectively.
- **Libraries** – current provision in the borough appears to exceed the target with the majority of the population within a 1 mile walk of an existing facility. In line with current Government policy library provision may be integrated into other community facilities to maximise efficiency and accessibility.
- **Police Stations** – are located within the East, West and Northern areas of the Borough with an obvious lack of accessibility within the South.

Projections made by consultants (EAWA, 2007), anticipate the following community needs to go alongside the creation of additional homes:

Education	
Nursery Places	880
Primary Form Entries	12.3 FE
Secondary Form Entries	4.1 FE
Community	
Flexible Community Space	4,446 sq.m
Library Space	1,937 sq.m
Emergency and Essential services	

Police Officers	175
Police Service Floor space	3,661 sq.m.
Fire Service Floor space	1,087 sq.m
Ambulance Calls	9,153 calls
Leisure and Recreation	
Swimming Pool Lanes	15 Lanes
Sports Centre Courts	21 Courts
Open Space	185.2 ha.

Delivery of Infrastructure Needs

8.14 In the FY 2006/07, 8762 square metre of new D1 floor space were completed, these include three new health centres, two children's facilities, and a new library in Barking Town Square (see appendix 4).

8.15 A further 12,615 were approved and these include applications for

- three health centres and
- two children's facilities (see appendix).

8.16 In the five years before that, from 2002 – 2006, a total of 38751 square metre of floor space was completed. These include:

- three health centres,
- one doctors surgery,
- a dental surgery.

8.17 Notwithstanding the developments listed above, the scale of housing developments planned will need to see delivery on a greater scale.

8.18 As part of the Social Infrastructure Study (EDAW, 2007), a review of existing delivery arrangements has been carried out with a view to developing an overall integrated and co-ordinated approach to delivery which maximises efficient use of the resources available and optimises the service delivery format for the end users.

8.20 The consultant team identified a number of barriers that impede the ability of public sector agencies to co-operate in the manner described above. Some of these are financial issues related to how separate funding streams cannot be used together.

8.21 Part of this work and the practical difficulties in "joining up" separate private/public funding streams has been reported back to DCLG for Government to consider how these barriers can be overcome.

8.22 ACTION 9/06 Report in future Annual Monitoring Reports on the delivery of social infrastructure provisions. To monitor the spatial impact of these we need to acquire in-house skills for accessibility software.

Core Indicators Transport (Pre School)

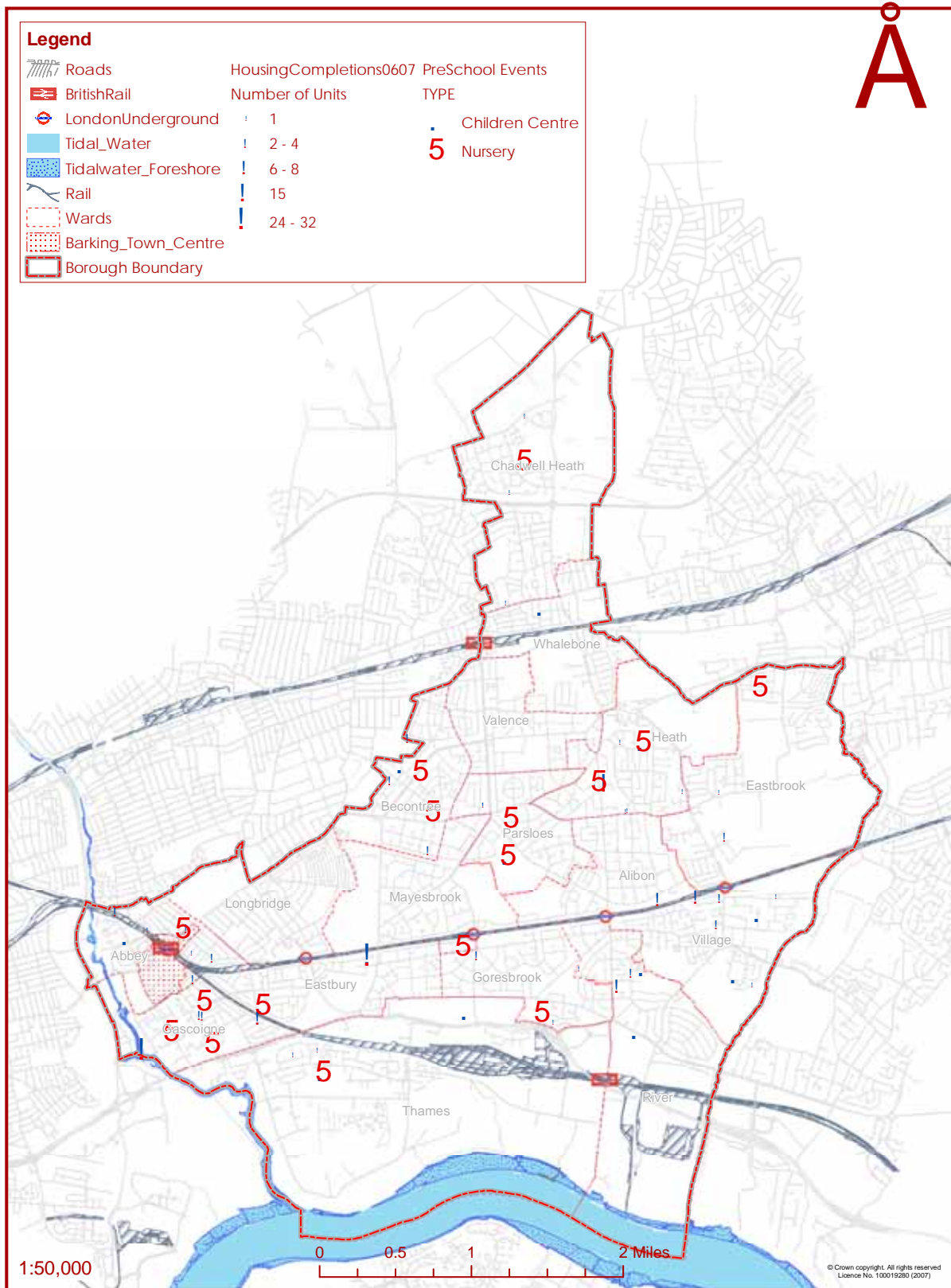


Figure 13 Housing Developments completed in FY 2006/07 in relation to Pre-School Provisions.

Core Indicators Transport (Primary Schools)

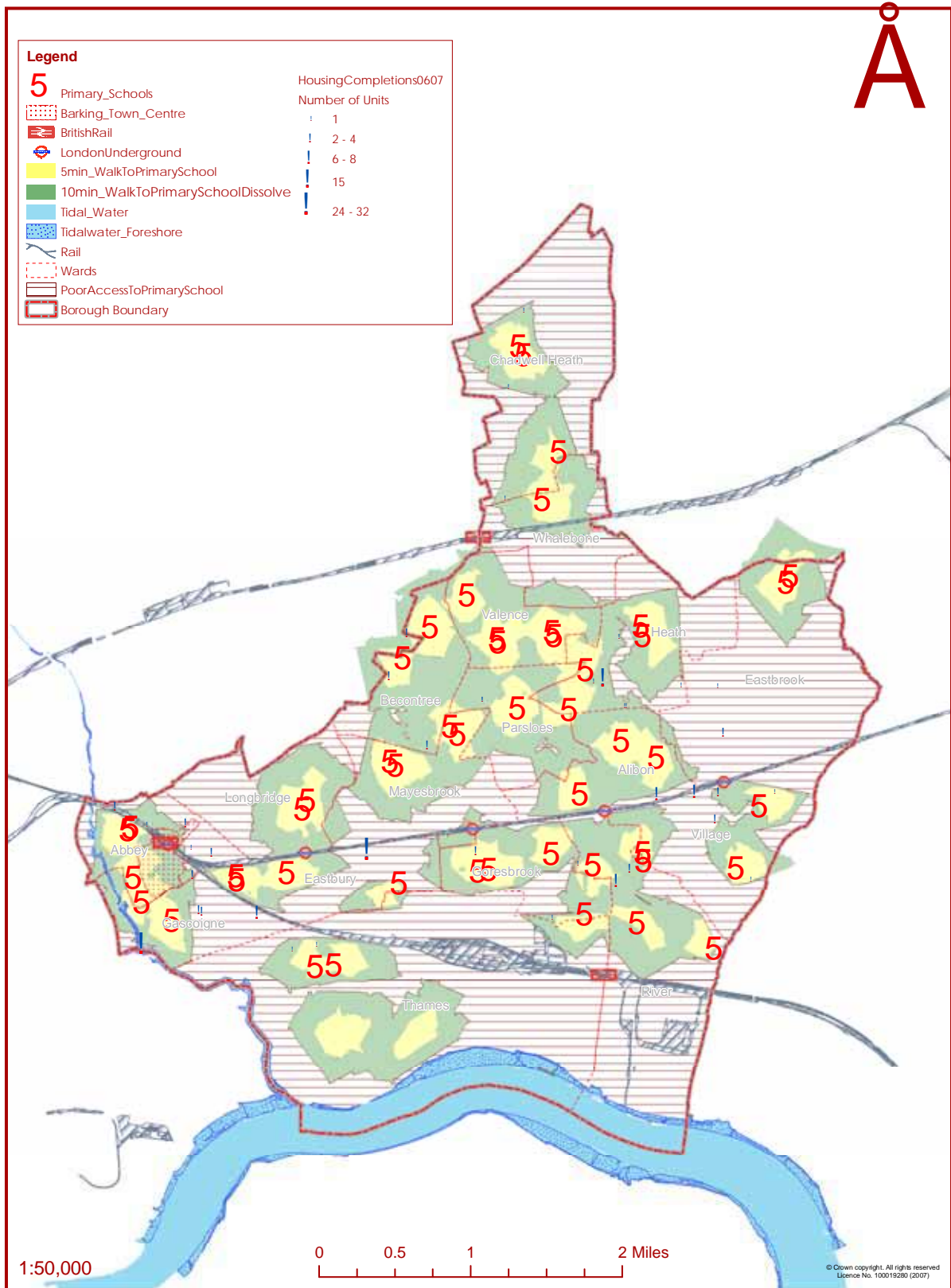


Figure14 Housing Developments completed in FY 2006/07 in relation to Primary Schools.

Core Indicators Transport (Secondary Schools)

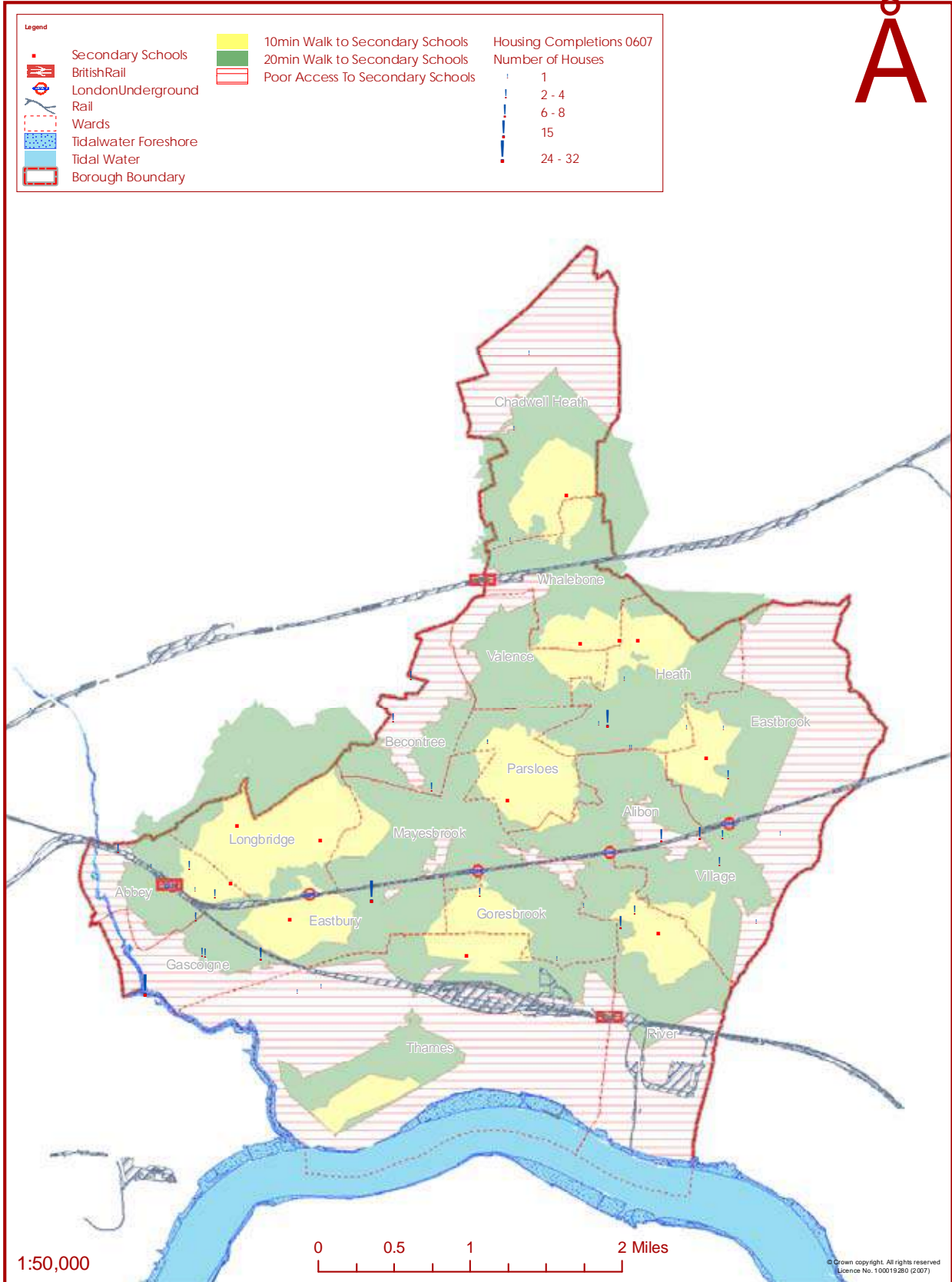


Figure15 Houses Built in FY 2006/07 in relation to Secondary Schools.

Drinking Establishments		
A5 Hot Food Takeaways		1 space per 10 m ² of gfa
Food & Drink on mixed use sites	Uses within retail/leisure parks	1 space per 10 m ² of gfa
B1 Business	Offices not within A2	1 space per 100 m ²
B2 General Industry		1 space per 400 m ²
B8 Storage & Distribution	Wholesale warehouses, distribution centres, repositories	1 lorry space per 300 m ² gfa (minimum 1 lorry space)
C1 Hotels	Hotels, boarding houses, and guesthouses	1 space per bedroom
C2 Residential institutions	Residential schools/colleges and hospitals and convalescent/nursing homes	Parking provision is required and based on a compulsory transport assessment
C3 Dwelling Houses	1 or 2 bedrooms	1 to less than 1 space per unit
	3 bedrooms	1.5 – 1 space per unit
	4 + bedrooms	2 – 1.5 spaces per unit
	Sheltered Housing	1 space per 450 m ² . Flexibility may be applied based on the category of care provision
D1 Non – Residential Institutions	Places of worship and religious halls; crèches, day nurseries and non-residential education and training centres	Parking provision is based on a transport assessment.
D2 Assembly & Leisure	Stadia and other large-scale schemes	Parking provision is required and based on a compulsory transport assessment
Mixed use & large multi unit developments	Retail and leisure parks	Parking provision is required and based on a compulsory transport assessment
Sui Generis	Shops selling and/or displaying motor vehicles, retail warehouse clubs, laundrettes, taxi or vehicle hire businesses, amusement centres, petrol filling stations, theatres, nightclubs, and builder yards.	Parking provision is required and based on a compulsory transport assessment

8.24 With regards to non-residential developments, one of five relevant developments completed in 2006/7 did not supply information on car parking.

8.25 ACTION 10/06 Ensure parking details are recorded in all planning applications.

8.26 Of the remaining four applications, three comply with the Interim car Parking Standards that applied at the time of approval (core output indicator 3a).

8.27 Note that the new parking standards (London Plan, 2007) are maximum standards.

8.28 In the financial year 2006/7, six in ten completed dwellings had a car parking space purpose built for them (see table below). Numbers are lower for approvals with three in ten dwellings having an assigned car parking space.

8.29 The car parking standard as outlined in the London Plan has therefore been achieved. A drive to reduce the available space for car parking in residential areas has been effective.

No of gross residential completions	No of car parking spaces	Ratio units per car space
812	500	0.6

No of gross residential approvals	No of car parking spaces	Ratio units per car space
645	188	0.3

8.30 This highlights the importance for the planned transport infrastructure developments as well as safe cycling routes to come forward, in order to encourage people to use public and alternative transport.

9.0 Waste

Draft Core Strategy POLICY CR 4	Minerals and Sustainable Waste Management	Target			
Waste	<p>To protect human health and the environment the Borough will seek to manage waste in a sustainable way and to help deliver national recycling and composting targets.</p> <p>We will do this by prioritising waste reduction, re-use, recycling and composting, new and emerging recovery technologies and conventional incineration will be prioritised over landfill, which will only be considered acceptable as a last resort.</p> <p>To meet the needs of our growing population we will safeguard existing waste management sites for the ongoing purposes of waste management. Additional sites to meet the ELWA Borough's apportionment requirements (as set out in the London Plan) will be identified, and development control policies for waste development will be set out, in the Joint Waste DPD. The favoured broad locations for new waste management sites in Barking and Dagenham are the Strategic Employment Locations.</p>	<i>Recycling or Composting Level</i>	<i>FY2010</i>	<i>FY2015</i>	<i>FY2020</i>
		<i>Municipal Waste Target</i>	40%	45%	50%
		<i>Commercial & Industrial Waste Target</i>	-	-	70%
		<i>Construction & Demolition Waste Target</i>	-	-	95%

9.1 The draft LDF core strategy refers to national targets, as shown above, which set separate recycling targets for

- municipal,

- commercial & industrial,
- construction and demolition

waste.

9.2 We currently only monitor recycling rates for municipal waste.

9.3 ACTION 11/06 Consider how to monitor commercial & industrial, as well as construction and demolition waste in order to monitor achievement against the national target.

9.4 Recycling rates in the FY 2006/07 for municipal waste have risen since last year by 3 % to 20%. The increase from 2004/5 to 2005/06 was 5%. The average increase over the last two years is 4%.

9.5 If we are to increase our performance by the same margin, we will fall short of the LDF target of 40% recycling for municipal waste by 2020.

9.6 ACTION 12/06 Based on past and current trends we will not be meeting the national target by 2010. The Council and ELWA need to take on board measures to ensure our recycling rates increase above current levels.

9.7 Compared to the last financial year, the total production of municipal waste in Barking and Dagenham has risen marginally by 0.3%.

9.8 ACTION 13/06 Consider new opportunities to reduce waste produced in the borough.

9.9 Of the total waste produced, the fraction that went to landfill sites has reduced and we recycle more. This is shown in figure 16 below.

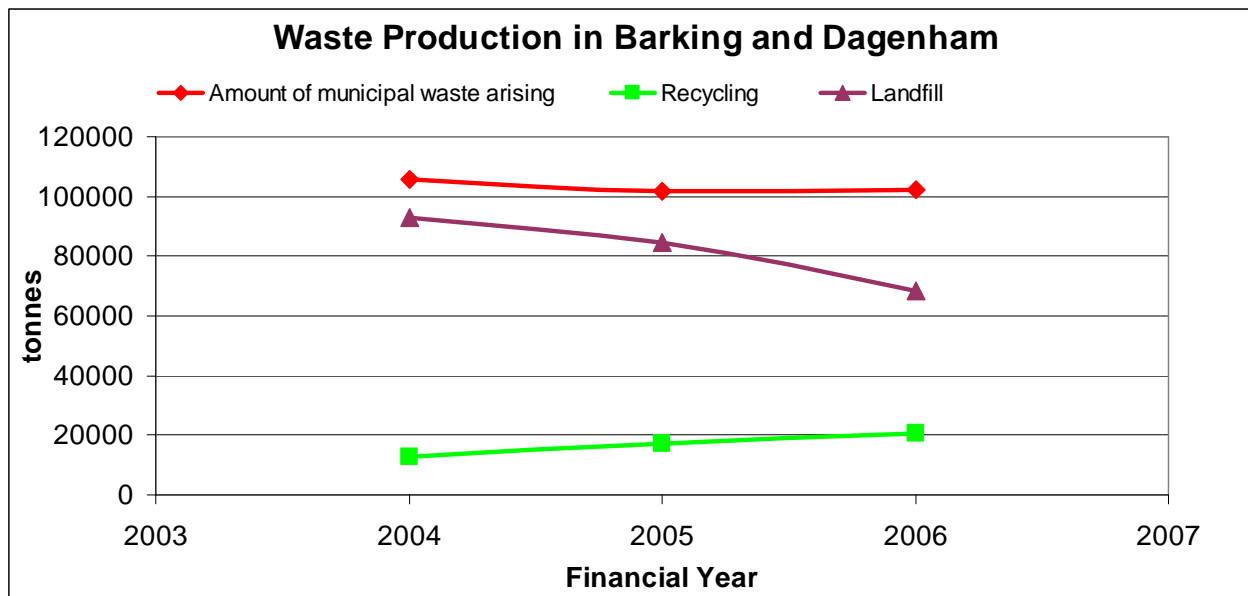


Figure 16 The total amount of waste produced in LBBDD has risen marginally since last year. The amount of waste sent to landfill has decreased and we recycle more and send less to landfill sites. Source: East London Waste Authority (core output indicator 6b, see also appendix 1.6).

9.10 Waste throughput is the amount we handle and this has decreased since last year. Nevertheless, we still handle five times as much waste as the amount of municipal waste produced in Barking and Dagenham (see table 3 below).

Table 3 Throughput of waste in Barking and Dagenham. Source: Environment Agency, see appendix 1.6.

Throughput of waste in Barking and Dagenham in 2006/07 (tonnes)	Throughput of waste in Barking and Dagenham in 2005/6 (tonnes)	Throughput of waste in Barking and Dagenham in 2004/5 (tonnes)
522,785	746,860	402,059

9.11 In the FY 2006/07, Barking and Dagenham has taken in less waste that has been produced outside the borough, compared to what we took in FY 2005/06. However, this is still more than two years ago.

9.12 We will continue to lobby for fair waste distribution across London.

9.13 The following waste installation was completed in the FY 2006/07 (core output indicator 6a):

- Use of premises for recycling of waste cooking oil in Unit 8, Bankside Park, Thames Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0HZ (planning reference 05/01196/FUL). The cooking oil is recycled for use as bio diesel. The facility contains two storage tanks that can hold 60,000 litres of oil.

9.14 In addition, the Waste Transfer Station at

- Maybells Farm , Ripple Road, Barking, Essex

has received a new building in 2006/07 in order to improve existing facilities:

9.14 Of the planning permissions that were granted in FY 2005/06, the following waste facility is now under construction:

- Waste recycling and materials operations (Chequers Lane)

9.15 A detailed list of all waste facilities is provided in appendix 1.6.

10.0 Aggregate Production

Draft Core Strategy POLICY CR 4	Minerals and Sustainable Waste Management
Aggregates	In order to meet the strategic needs of society, the Borough's mineral reserves, such as those found at Marks Warren Farm, will be conserved whilst ensuring an adequate supply is maintained.

10.1 Barking and Dagenham has geological resources of gravel that are being exploited for primary aggregates and gravel pits are subsequently in-filled by waste. The Marks Warren Site in the northern part of the Borough is the last site that remains in operation.

10.2 Even though Barking and Dagenham's importance as a producer of primary aggregates is declining, its significance as a producer of secondary aggregates is maintained: there are three companies in the southern part of the borough, that use waste materials to produce secondary aggregates (see appendix 1.5, core output indicator 5).

10.3 Nevertheless, during the last financial year, both the production of secondary aggregates and the production of primary aggregates have both declined, reflecting an overall slowing down in the market (see fig.17 below).

10.4 In future years, the scale of regeneration projects planned in the borough should increase the production of locally produced secondary aggregates.

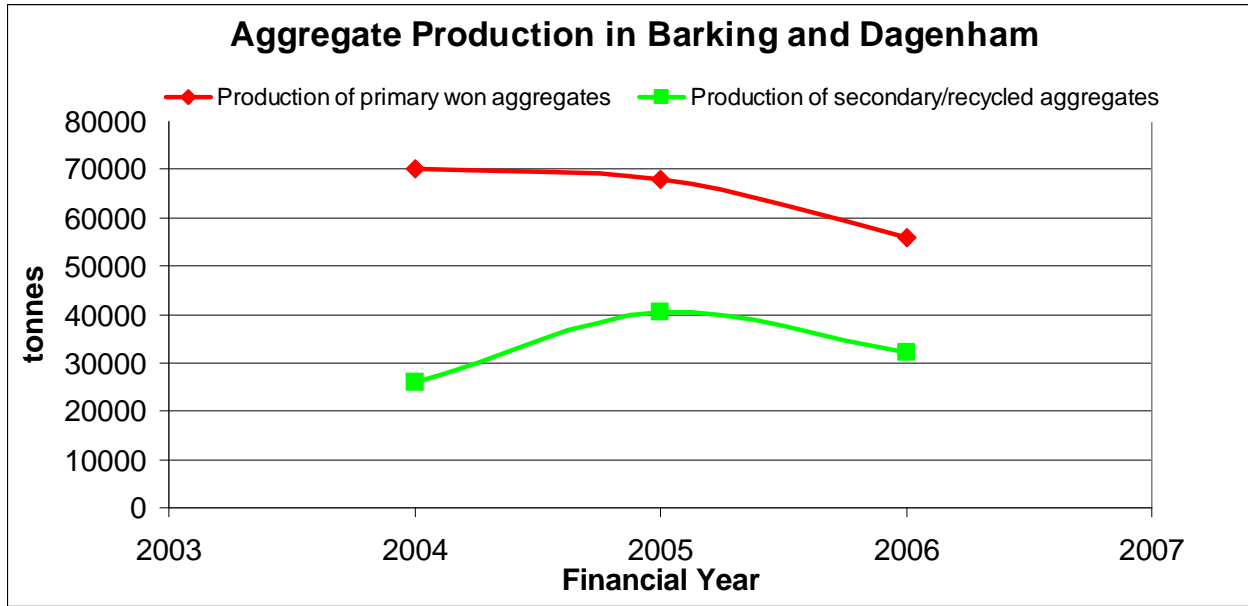


Figure 17 Production of secondary and primary aggregates in LBBD have both decreased in the FY 2006 (core output indicator 5).

10.4 Most importantly, Barking and Dagenham takes on a role of regional significance for aggregates and other cargo trade via its wharves.

10.5 Barking and Dagenham has 14 wharves that have been safeguarded by ministerial direction for cargo-handling and related uses (see appendix 5 of AMR 04/05). In addition, Alexander Wharf on Barking Creek, which is not safeguarded, was reactivated in January 2007 and exports recycled aluminium products that are being transported by water.

10.6 Data provided by the Port of London Authority shows that over 1.2 million tonnes of aggregates are being shipped into and away from terminals in the borough. Overall, the borough handles 3 million tonnes of river cargo. Barking and Dagenham handles the largest volume of cargo in that part of the Port of London within Greater London.

Table 4 Trade Tonnages for all Port Terminals in Barking & Dagenham. An overall slowing down in the market can be seen by a decline of trade in the FY 2006. Source: Port of London Authority, 2007.

	Aggregates (tonnes)	Total (tonnes)
FY 2006	1,234,450	3,014,929
FY 2005	1,459,990	3,074,458
FY 2004	1,449,150	3,103,519

11.0 Energy

Draft Borough Wide Development Policy POLICY BR 1	Energy and On-Site Renewables
Carbon Reduction Targets	The Council will expect major development to achieve a minimum 20% reduction in carbon emissions beyond Building Regulations 2006 (Part L) through the on-site generation of renewable energy. The Council will expect major developments in the key regeneration

	areas of Barking Riverside, South Dagenham and Barking Town Centre to meet higher targets of at least 32% reduction in carbon emissions beyond Building Regulations 2006 (Part L). 22% of this is expected to be achieved by connecting to the community heating network. At least 10% should be achieved through on-site electricity generating renewable energy.
--	--

11.1 In the last financial year, a development at Shafter Road with a planning condition to achieve 'very good' Eco Homes rating via a combination of measure ranging from energy efficient lighting to improved levels of insulation, has had solar panels installed that supply the top floor with solar thermal heating (planning reference 05/00417/FUL).

11.2 Information supplied by building assessors shows that the energy produced for the top floor is equivalent to 0.8KW (see appendix 1.9, Core Output Indicator 9). However, overall, the building fails to achieve to source 10% of its energy demand from renewable sources.

11.3 A further development at Church Road does also use solar panels for solar thermal heating purposes.

11.4 **ACTION 14/06 Work more closely with developers to make sure that the renewable targets, as outlined in Draft Borough wide Development Policy BR1 are achieved. Increased monitoring of conditions on planning permissions regarding climate change will take place in future years.**

11.5 Eight newly approved developments have also committed to implementing renewable developments that can supply 10% of the building's energy demand in their schemes (see Appendix 1.9).

11.6 Domestic and renewable energy consumption in relation to renewable energy installations in Barking and Dagenham are shown in figure 18 below.

Energy Use Map

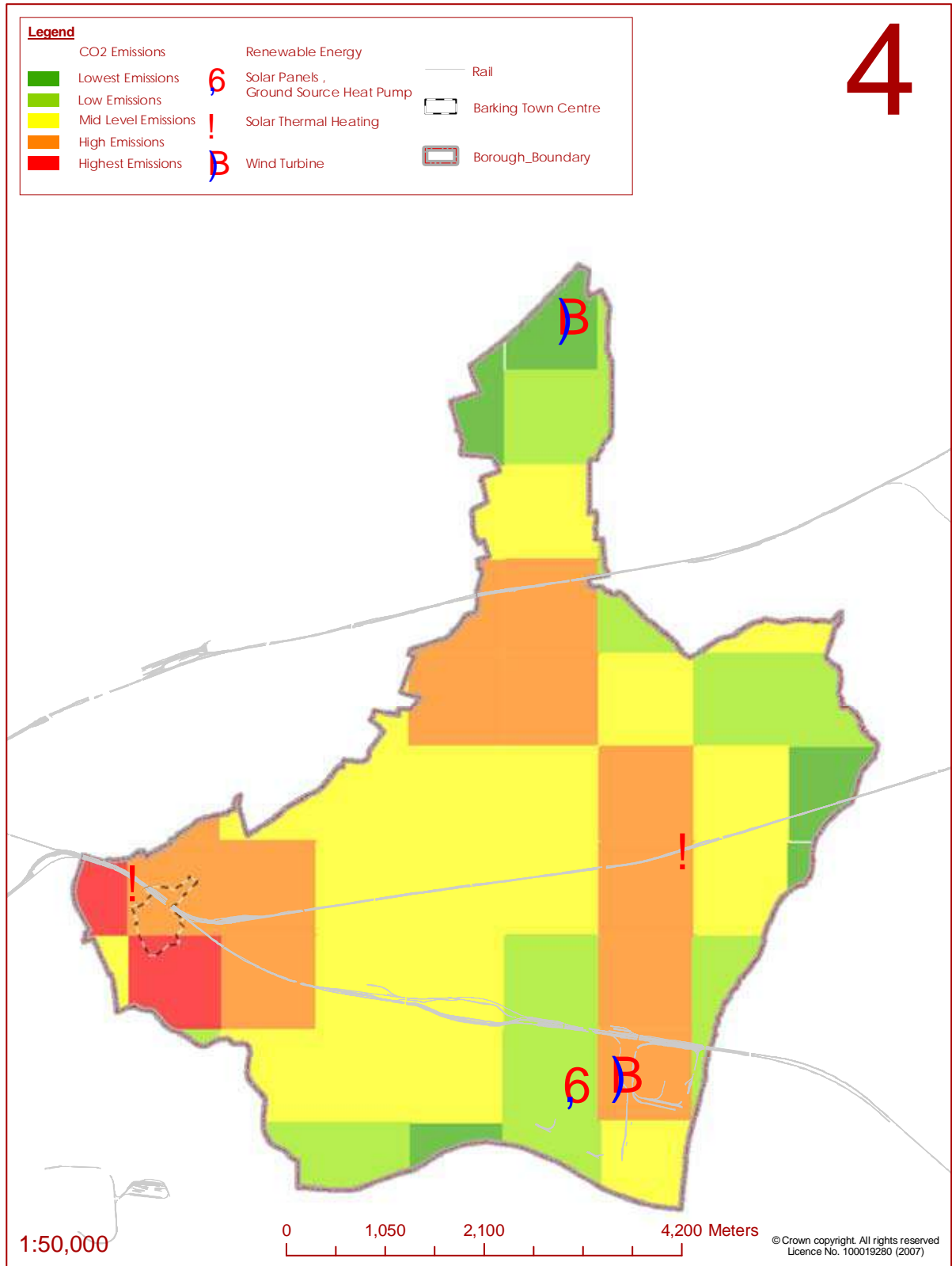


Figure 18 Domestic and renewable energy consumption (LECI, 2003) in relation to renewable energy installations in the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham.

12.0 Flooding

Draft Core Strategy POLICY CR 6:	Flood Management
	<p>Development (including new infrastructure) that places people and property at risk from flooding, or which would have an adverse impact on watercourses, will not be permitted. The impacts of climate change and any potential displacement of flood risk into other areas must be taken into account.</p> <p>All development proposals put forward on land that is at risk of flooding (as identified by the Environment Agency in their flood zone maps, or in the Council's own Strategic Flood Risk Assessment must comply with the sequential test and (where appropriate) the exceptions tests that are set out in PPS25.</p>

12.1 The last widespread flood occurred in 1707 when the Dagenham Breach occurred. A smaller scale flood in the Dagenham Dock area happened in 1897.

12.2 To help control water levels upstream on the River Roding while the regeneration of the Barking Town Centre and riverside areas are being furthered, the Barking Barrage was completed more than 10 years ago.

12.3 A regional flood risk appraisal conducted in 2007 by the GLA highlighted Barking and Dagenham as having particular risks arising from the interaction of fluvial and tidal floods.

12.4 As part of the Flood Risk Appraisal, the GLA calculated that, on average, surface water flooding occurs every 20 years and tidal and river flooding every 1000 years.

12.5 Within the borough, the following areas are at risk:

- south of Ripple Road,
- New Road and
- alongside rivers
 - Roding,
 - Mayes,
 - Gores and
 - Beam
 (GLA, *Draft Regional Flood Risk Appraisal*, June 2007).

12.6 The following infrastructure provisions fall within areas at risk:

Social Infrastructure	Emergency Services	Utility	Transport
Thames View Estate Schools	Barking Fire Station	London Road Water Treatment Plant	Movers Lane Underpass (A13)
Sue Bramley Health Centre (Thames View Estate)		Gascoigne Pumping Station	Dagenham Dock Station
		Renwick Road Electricity Sub Station	
		Barking Power Station	

12.7 The GLA's Flood Risk Appraisal (2007) goes on to make a number of recommendations on how flood risks can be mitigated. The recommendations that can be implemented at local authority level are listed below.

- Minimise water runoff.
- Implement the drainage hierarchy.
- Implement sustainable drainage systems.
- Setting developments back from the river edge.
- Make sure buildings are flood compatible or flood resilient.
- Use open space between buildings to act as flood storage areas.
- Development with large roof areas should investigate additional surface water runoff storage.
- Social infrastructure provisions within the flood zone should have an action plan in the event of flooding.

12.8 ACTION 15/06 Make sure the LDF is informed by the up to date Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and produce local guidance based on this.

12.10 Locally, part of the flood mitigation measures for the south of the borough involved using the tunnelling spoil created by the construction of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link Barking Riverside to raise the ground level in this development area.

12.11 During the FY 2006/07, the Environment Agency objected on one residential application granted by the Council (core output indicator 7). The grounds of objection were the quality of the Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and the EA critiqued that insufficient information had been submitted as part of the application. This concern had been raised on the previous application and the same FRA has been submitted for this amended scheme which had not been adjusted accordingly.

Nevertheless, the Council considered that the Environment Agency's objection alone was not considered to add significant weight to refuse this application for a two storey side extension to an existing house on this basis alone.

13.0 Employment Land

Draft Core POLICY CE 3	Policy CE 3: Safeguarding and Release of Employment Land
<p>Safeguarding and Release of Employment Land</p>	<p>The Council will promote and manage the Strategic Employment Locations (SELs) at River Road Employment Area, Rippleside, and Dagenham Dock.</p> <p>The Council will also seek to safeguard designated 'Locally Significant Employment Sites' for employment uses (primarily B1, B2 and B8 uses) subject to the provisions set out below.</p>

Employment Land Developments

13.1 In the financial year 2006/07, a number of developments were completed in the employment sector (core output indicator 1a, see Appendix 1.1e).

13.2 A schematic illustration of the location of these completed developments in relation to latest employment land boundaries is shown in figure 19 below.

13.3 Developments include a large mixed use development in the Dagenham Dock area that has created 500 jobs. Two of the developments are outside regeneration areas (core output indicator 1b), but they are both applications for certificates of existing use.

Amount of Land Developed for Employment by Type

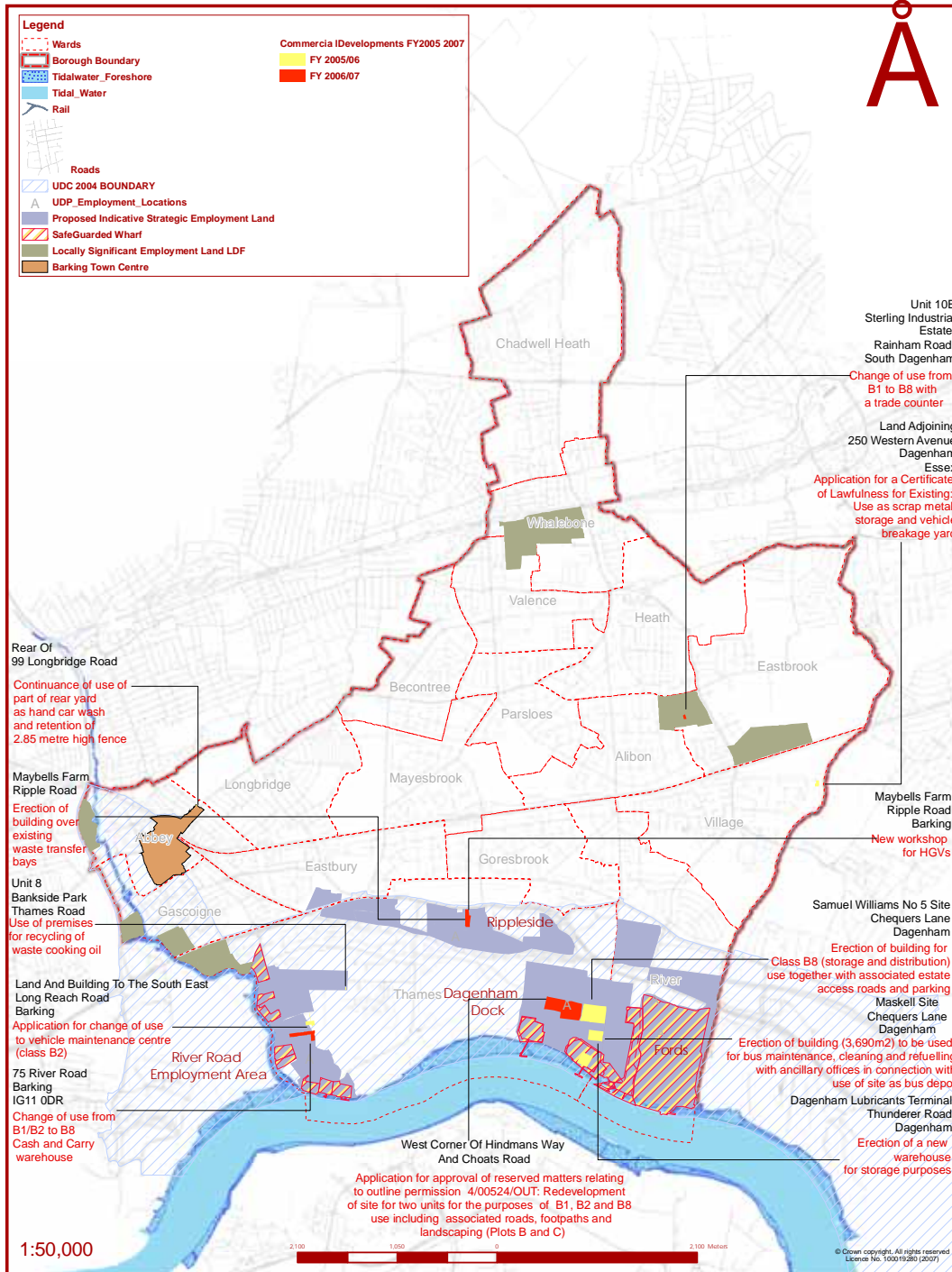


Figure 19 Schematic illustration of core output indicator 1 a, b, d and e (see also appendix 1.1). Developments completed in FY 2006/07 are shown in relation to existing employment land zones.

05/00640/FUL	Sparsholt Rd Depot	0.2
04/00672/Ful	Abbey Road	1.32
05/00564/FUL	1Loxford Road	0.2
05/001189/FUL	Eastbrook Road Depot	0.72
04/01186/Ful	Symes warehouse	0.18
05/00246/OUT	Garage workshops High Road	0.3
07/00591/OUT	Freshwharf Estate (Part)	4.13
To Brownfield Land		
	45 Acres Site	13
	Ford Paint Shop	18.85
	New Road buildings #	3.86
Total		40.45

13.5 Additional losses of employment land were incurred in FY 2006/07. These are illustrated in figure below.

13.6 Three employment sites outside dedicated employment zones were lost to residential developments (see fig. 20)

Losses of employment land for indicators 1e and 1f

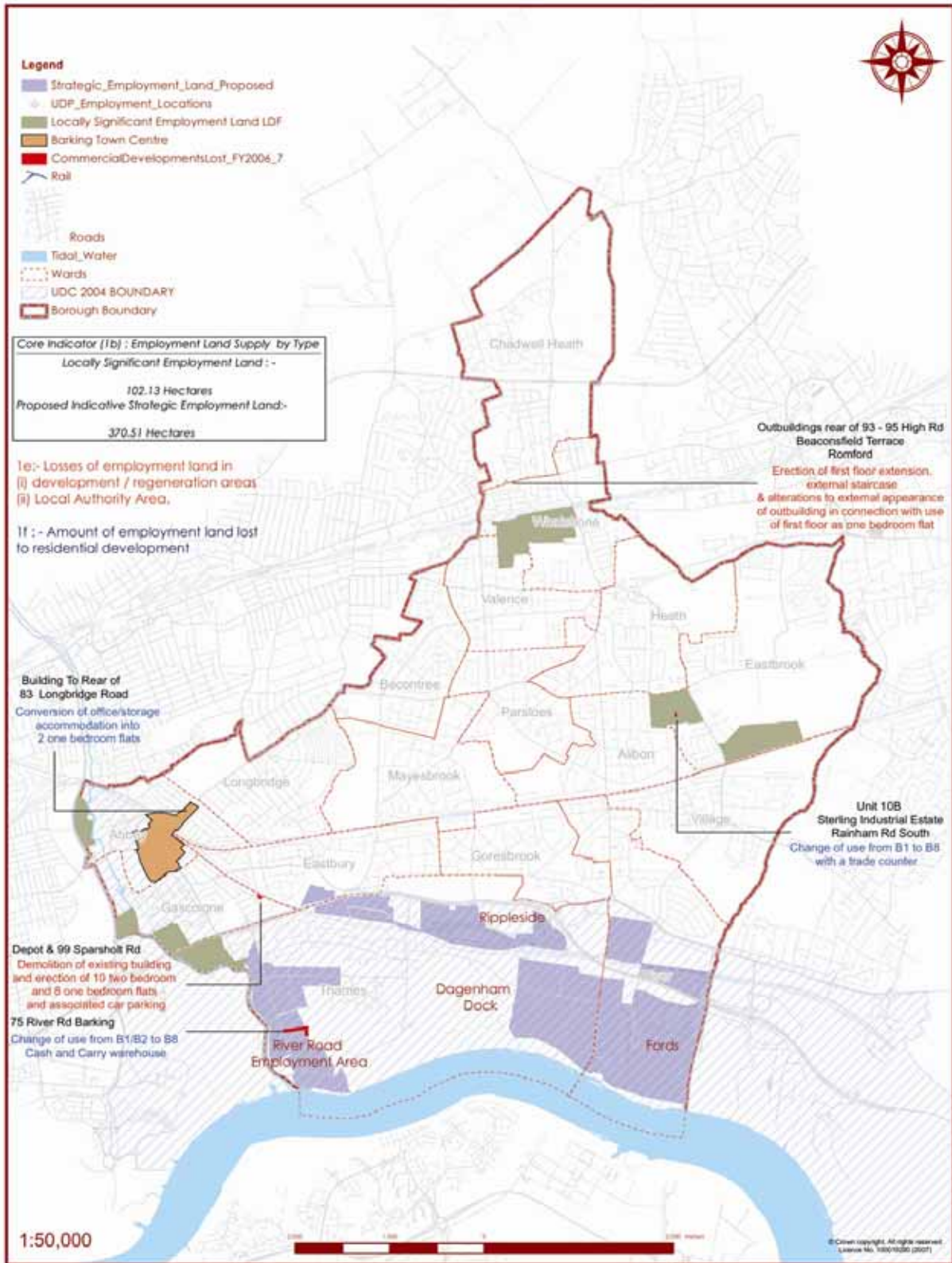


Figure 20 Schematic illustration of core output indicator 1 a, b, d and e (see also appendix 1). Losses of employment land during FY 2006/07.

14.0 Open Spaces

Management of Public Open Space

Draft Core POLICY CM 3	Public Open Spaces
	<p>The Council will ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> designated areas of public open space are retained and protected; and public open space is created and improved in areas of identified deficiency.

14.1 In 2006/7, Barking and Dagenham has regained two Green Flag Awards (see Appendix 1. 4, core indicator 4(c)). These and the parks that were submitted for the award, but did not achieve it, are listed in table below:

Year	Parks submitted for Green Flag	Parks awarded a Green Flag
2006/07	Dagenham Parish Churchyard	Dagenham Parish Churchyard
	Greatfields Park	
	Newlands Park	Newlands Park
	Old Dagenham Park	
	Eastbrookend Country Park	

Loss of Greenfield Land

Draft Core POLICY CR2	Preserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment
	<p>The Council will seek to preserve and enhance the Borough's natural environment, including all sites of ecological or geological value (whether or not they have statutory protection) and all protected or priority species.</p>

14.2 In the FY 2006/07, 41% of all completed homes were built on land that was not previously developed but not formally designated as Greenfield land.

14.3 Note that this is contrary to draft LDF policy CM1 (see below). In the draft LDF Monitoring Framework a target for 100% to be built on Brownfield land is set:

CM 1: General Principles of Development Location	Proportion of development on Brownfield Land		100% to be built on Brownfield Land
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14.4 In total, developments led to a loss of 4.68 ha of Greenfield land in the FY 2006/07. These are listed below and shown in figure 21.

Borough Reference	Area of greenfield land (hectares)	Address	Development Description
03/00479/FUL	1.290	Bentry Playing Fields Heathway Dagenham	Development of site for 62 residential units comprising 1 one bedroom flat, 14 two bedroom flat, 2 two bedroom houses, 26 three bedroom house and 19 four bedroom houses and associated parking, access roads and landscaping
03/00919/FUL	2.650	Reede Road Dagenham	Demolition of 212, 214 and 216 Reede Road and erection of 38 houses and 217 flats in 2, 3 and 4 storey blocks
05/00078/FUL	0.748	Allotment Gardens To The North Of Digby Gardens And No. 72 And 74 Heathway Dagenham Essex	Amended Application: Erection of 16 no. one bedroom bungalows and 19 no. two bedroom bungalows and 2 no. three bedroom wheelchair houses (Change of tenure mix from previous consent)
	4.688		

14.5 An additional permission was granted that will lead to a further 0.088 ha of Greenfield land for residential units (planning reference 06/00734/FUL).

14.6 Of the above, Reede Road allotments were known to be a habitat for slow worms (*Local Biodiversity Strategy*, LBBB, 2005).

14.7 On a London-wide basis, the London Plan Objective is also to protect open space and the loss of green spaces.

14.6 ACTION 16/06 The emerging Local Development Documents need to consider how to effectively implement the LDF open space core strategy.

To help achieve this:

- we will undertake a strategic review of allocated and non allocated open land during the preparation of the Site Allocation DPD.
- Consequently, we need to align the LDF with other corporate strategies and policies. In particular, the council land disposal programme needs to take into account the emerging Local Development strategy on open spaces. Discussions will take place with Housing Strategy and Property Services to ensure this happens.

Changes to GreenField Land

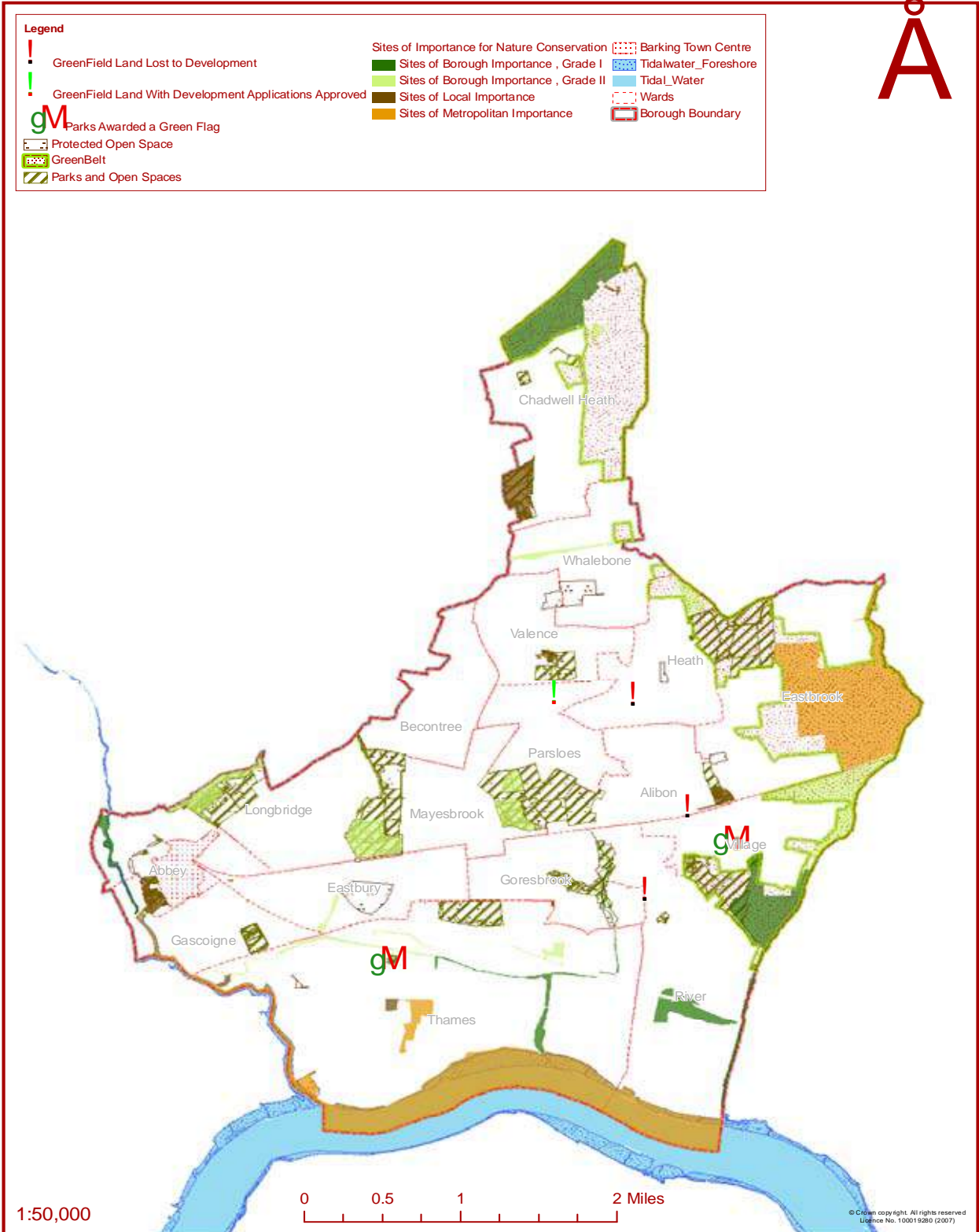


Figure 21 Loss of open spaces in the FY 2006/07.

15 Conclusions

15.1 At the time of writing, in December 2007, the LDS has been revised. Progress is in keeping with this new LDS, with the exception of the submission date for the core strategy and the borough wide development policies, which is now anticipated in spring 2008.

15.2 This report aims to inform the Local Development Framework preparation process by collecting evidence to see whether policies are working. In this year's report, the evidence collected is mostly contained in a set of core indicators as set out by national government.

15.3 Using the evidence collected, the following conclusions are drawn:

HOUSING

469 additional units have been new built and 62 Council properties that were previously empty have now been occupied.

The London Plan Target of 510 units had been achieved.

The Council has over-achieved its own affordable housing target of 25%. 31% of all additional new built units for the financial year 2006/7 were affordable.

Planning permissions for 592 additional units have been granted.

Current projections show that we will not meet our housing target in the next two years. Nevertheless, if all planned developments come forward as planned, then we will build 22,228 units in the next 15 years, which is above our target for that period.

This projected figure is based on the development of large housing sites such as Barking Riverside, Gascoigne and South Dagenham which require prior social, physical and transport infrastructure developments to occur.

Current affordable Housing Projections show that we will miss our target to have build 6,845 additional affordable units in the time from 2004 to 2017 by 605 units.

ACCESSIBILITY

Infrastructure provisions are currently good with regards to:

- Doctors,
- Libraries;

and need to be improved with regards to:

- Dentists,
- North south transport.

Community facilities and police stations are only accessible within certain parts of the borough. Planned housing developments will put additional pressure on these resources and provisions for infrastructure need to be made alongside housing developments.

A new car parking standard has been implemented via the Local Implementation Plan. The new standard is a maximum standard that is set in the context of greater reliability on public transport facilities. Parking spaces allocated for completed developments have gone down and only six in ten homes built in FY 2006/07 has a car parking space.

WASTE/AGGREGATES

The total municipal waste produced in this borough has risen slightly compared to last year. But 4% more waste was recycled than in the previous year and proportionally less waste goes into landfill sites.

The amount of waste that is being handled in this borough has declined, but is still about four times what we produce ourselves in the borough.

The production of secondary aggregates as well as primary aggregates has slightly reduced.

ENERGY

One development, completed in FY 2006/07, with planning condition to achieve 'very good' Eco Homes rating via a combination of measures, ranging from energy efficient lighting, improved levels of insulation to solar thermal heating does not source 10% of its energy from renewable sources.

8 new developments have committed to producing 10% of their energy requirements locally.

EMPLOYMENT

A number of developments were completed in the employment sector the last financial year. These include a large mixed use development in the Dagenham Dock Area that created hundreds of local jobs.

We also have lost former employment land to residential uses.

OPEN SPACES

Barking and Dagenham have received two Green Flag Awards for 2006/7.

A number of Greenfield sites were built on, leading to a situation, where only 55% of residential completions are on previously developed land in the FY 2006/07.

16.0 Summary of Actions for 2006/7

16.1 In order to help the LDF progress and its implementation, the actions as outlined below have been linked to specific teams.

Action No	Description	Recommended Responsible Group(s)
1 of 06	Liaise with Development Control and Building Control Officers to continuously improve data entry until the 1APP form is introduced.	DC and BC officer teams
2 of 06	Develop a strategy/implementation plan to improve feedback mechanism for actions identified in the AMR.	Regeneration Division
3 of 06	Consider how LDF affordable homes target can be implemented on net additional units while contributing to the growth of sustainable communities.	Housing Strategy, DC, Spatial Planning
4 of 06	Agree on definition for family homes that can be monitored.	Spatial Planning, Monitoring.
5 of 06	Looking towards achieving the emerging LDF target, the Council will have to enforce the target of 40% family sized accommodations on major planning applications.	DC, Housing Strategy
6 of 06	Looking towards achieving the London Plan Target (70 % social rented, 30 % intermediate), the Council must ensure that more socially rented and less intermediate affordable units are built, while giving consideration to the growth of sustainable communities.	Housing Strategy, DC
7 of 06	Continue monitoring conversions in road, in line with LDF policy BC2 and report findings in future Annual Monitoring Reports.	Monitoring
8 of 06	Liaise with the Greater London Authority (GLA) to monitor density ranges in relation to transport zones, as proposed in Alterations to the London Plan (September 2007).	Monitoring
9 of 06	Report in future Annual Monitoring Reports on the delivery of social infrastructure provisions. To monitor the spatial impact of these we need to acquire in-house skills for accessibility software.	Monitoring
10 of 06	Ensure parking details are recorded in all planning applications.	DC
11 of 06	Consider how to monitor commercial & industrial, as well as construction and demolition waste in order to monitor achievement against the national target.	Monitoring
12 of 06	Based on past and current trends we will not be meeting the national target by 2010. The Council and ELWA need to take on board measures to ensure our recycling rates increase above current levels.	Waste Services, ELWA
13 of 06	Consider new opportunities to reduce waste produced in the borough.	Waste Services, ELWA
14 of 06	Work more closely with developers to make sure that the renewable targets, as outlined in Draft Borough wide Development Policy BR1 are achieved. Increased monitoring of	Monitoring, Climate Change

Action No	Description	Recommended Responsible Group(s)
15 of 06	<p>conditions on planning permissions regarding climate change will take place in future years.</p> <p>Make sure the LDF is informed by the up to date Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and produce local guidance based on this.</p>	Spatial Planning,
16 of 06	<p>The emerging Local Development Documents need to consider how to effectively implement the LDF open space core strategy. To help achieve this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="328 551 1118 645">• we will undertake a strategic review of allocated and non allocated open land during the preparation of the Site Allocation DPD. <li data-bbox="328 667 1177 866">• Consequently, we need to align the LDF with other corporate strategies and policies. In particular, the council land disposal programme needs to take into account the emerging Local Development strategy on open spaces. Discussions will take place with Housing Strategy and Property Services to ensure this happens. 	Spatial Strategy, Regeneration Division, Corporate.

17.0 National Core Output Indicators Index

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT		See page
1a	Amount of floor space developed for employment by type.	See page 69
1b	Amount of floor space developed for employment, by type in development and/or regeneration areas	See page 69
1c	Percentage of 1a, by type, which is on previously developed land.	See page 69
1d	Employment land supply by type.	See page 71
1e	Losses of employment land in (i) development/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area.	See page 71
1f	Amount of employment land lost to residential development.	See page 71
HOUSING		
2a	Housing trajectory showing:	See page 19f.
(i)	net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document period, whichever is the longer;	6,311
(ii)	net additional dwellings for the current year;	524
(iii)	projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period or over a 15 year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer;	22,228
(iv)	the annual net additional dwelling requirement; and	510
(v)	annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous years' performances.	1142
2b	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land (this calculation is based on all sites that have site areas in the London Development Database and leaves out areas that were granted planning permission before the system was established).	59%
2c	Percentage of new dwellings completed at:	
(i)	less than 30 dwellings per hectare;	0%
(ii)	between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and	16%
(iii)	Above 50 dwellings per hectare.	84%
2d	Net Additional Affordable housing completions	161
TRANSPORT		
3a	Amount of completed non-residential developments within Use Class Orders A, B and D complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework	75%
3b	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital, a primary and secondary school, areas of employment and a major health centre(s).	See page 34 ff.
LOCAL SERVICES		
4a	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development.	See appendix 1.3
4b	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres.	See appendix 1.3
4c	Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard.	See page 53
MINERALS (for minerals planning authority only)		

5a	Production of primary land won aggregates.	See page 44ff.
5b	Production of secondary/recycled aggregates.	See page 44ff.
WASTE (for waste planning authority only)		
6a	Capacity of new waste management facilities by type.	See appendix 1.6.
6b	Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.	See appendix 1.6
FLOOD PROTECTION AND WATER QUALITY		
7	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.	See page 48
BIODIVERSITY		
8	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including:	
(i)	change in priority habitats and species (by type); and	See appendix 1.8
(ii)	change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub-regional significance.	See appendix 1.8
RENEWABLE ENERGY		
9	Renewable energy capacity installed by type.	See page 45f.

Source of Indicators: **LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK MONITORING:: A GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE (ODPM) (March 2005)**

18 Draft LDF Monitoring Framework

18.1 Extract of Indicators addressed in this AMR.

Core Strategy Policy	Indicator (and Type): link to relevant Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) indicator where appropriate	Agencies	Outcome / Targets (where appropriate)
CM 1: General Principles of Development Location	Proportion of development on Brownfield Land		100% to be built on Brownfield Land
CM 2: Managing Housing Growth	Net additional dwellings for current year Number of C3 dwellings permitted Number of C3 dwellings completed Number of Occupied dwellings	House builders, Greater London Authority, Registered Social Landlords, Site Specific Allocations DPD	1,190 additional housing units per annum n/a
CM 4: Strategic Transport Links	Number of implemented strategic transportation schemes Crossrail Docklands Light Railway Extension East London Transit Thames Gateway Bridge	LBBB, developers, Transport for London Neighbouring Boroughs	Improved Public Transport Accessibility to, from and across the Borough No local targets.
CR 1: Climate Change	Renewable Energy Capacity installed by type (AMR Indicator 9)	LBBB working with developers and partners	Target to be set by Borough Wide Development Policies DPD
CR 2: Preserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment	(1) Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award Standard (AMR Indicator 3A) (2) Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance including (a) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (b) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value (AMR Indicator 8)	LBBB, developers, voluntary and local groups, GIGL Steering Group partners, Local Biodiversity Partnership, Ranger Service	Reformed Local Biodiversity Partnership Revised Biodiversity Action Plan Subscribed to GIGL database Completed Borough Wide Biodiversity Assessment
CR 4: Minerals and Sustainable Waste Management	Production of primary won minerals and secondary/ recycled minerals (tonnes) (AMR Indicators 5a & 5b) Capacity of new waste management facilities by type (AMR Indicator 6a) Amount of municipal waste	LBBB, developers, East London Waste Authority	Target to be set by Joint Waste Development Plan Document

Core Strategy Policy	Indicator (and Type): link to relevant Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) indicator where appropriate	Agencies	Outcome / Targets (where appropriate)
	arising and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed (AMR Indicator 6b)		
CR 5: Sustainable Transport	<p>Amount of completed non-residential developments within UCOs A, B and D complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework (AMR Indicator 3a)</p> <p>Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP; a hospital, a primary and secondary school; areas of employment; and a major health centre(s) (AMR Indicator 3b)</p>	LBBB, developers, Transport for London	Increased public transport accessibility
CR 6: Flood Management	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence or water quality grounds (AMR Indicator 7)	LBBB, Environment Agency	Zero planning applications granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency
CC 1A: Affordable Housing	<p>(1) Affordable Housing Completions</p> <p>(2) Unit Mix - number of two bedroom houses (not flats), three bedroom, four bedroom or larger accommodation</p> <p>(3) % of the total number of housing units completed that are affordable</p> <p>(4) % of affordable housing units that are intermediate</p> <p>(5) % of affordable housing units that are social rented</p>	House builders, Registered Social Landlords, local partners	<p>(1) 595 Affordable Housing Completions per annum</p> <p>(2) Major development to provide 40% family sized accommodation</p> <p>(3) 50%</p> <p>(4) 30%</p> <p>(5) 70%</p>
CC1B: Family Housing and Dwelling Size Mix	Unit Mix - number of two bedroom houses (not flats), three bedroom, four bedroom or larger accommodation	House builders, Registered Social Landlords, local partners	Major development to provide 40% family sized accommodation
CC 2: Promoting	Amount of new residential	LBBB,	90% of new

Core Strategy Policy	Indicator (and Type): link to relevant Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) indicator where appropriate	Agencies	Outcome / Targets (where appropriate)
Healthy Lifestyles Through Sustainable Transport	development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP; a hospital, a primary and secondary school; areas of employment; and a major health centre(s) (AMR Indicator 3b)	developers, local service providers	residential development meeting these standards
CC 4: Social Infrastructure to Meet Community Needs	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP; a hospital, a primary and secondary school; areas of employment; and a major health centre(s) (AMR Indicator 3b)	LBBB, developers, local service providers	90% of new residential development meeting these standards
CE 1: Vibrant and Prosperous Town Centres	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development (AMR Indicator 4a) Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres (AMR Indicator 4b)	LBBB, developers	Increased range and diversity of uses in town centres, reduced vacancy rates
CE 2: Location of Office Development	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres (AMR Indicator 4b)	LBBB, developers	
CE 3: Employment Land	Losses of employment land in (i) development / regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area (AMR Indicator 1e) Amount of Employment Land lost to residential development (1f)	LBBB, developers, London Development Agency	
CE 4: Mix and Balance of uses within Employment Areas	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (AMR Indicator 1a)	LBBB, developers, London Development Agency	Increased range and diversity of jobs provided in the Borough

Borough Wide Development Policy	Indicator (&Type) - link to relevant Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) indicator where appropriate.	Agencies	Outcome / Targets (Where appropriate)
BR 1: Energy and On-Site Renewables	(a) Renewable Energy Capacity Installed by Type (AMR Indicator 9)	LBBD, Developers.	(a) Major development to achieve 20% reduction in carbon emissions beyond Building Regulations 2006 (Part L) through the on-site generation of renewable energy.
BR 3: Greening the Urban Environment	(a) Changes in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value (AMR indicator 8) (b) amount of developments incorporating green roofs	LBBD, Developers, Voluntary and Local Groups	
Policy BR 7: Open Space (Quality and Quantity)	(a) Amount of open space by type (b) Loss of existing open space (c) Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard (AMR Indicator 4c)	LBBD, Developers	(a) No net loss of existing open space (b) A greater proportion of open spaces to be managed to a green flag award standard
Policy BR9: Parking Standards	(a) Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car-parking standards (AMR Indicator 3a)	LBBD, Developers	(a) 100%
BC2: Residential Conversions and Housing in Multiple	(a) Amount of flat conversions	LBBD, Developers	(a) The total number of flat conversions and HMOs in any road should not exceed 10% of the total

Borough Wide Development Policy	Indicator (&Type) - link to relevant Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) indicator where appropriate.	Agencies	Outcome / Targets (Where appropriate)
Occupation	(b) Amount of 4 or more bedroom homes converted or demolished		number of homes (b) No loss of 4 or more bedroom homes
BC4: Retention of Community Facilities	(a) Percentage of new residential development within 30 mins public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre (AMR Indicator 3b)	LBBD, Developers, Voluntary and Local Groups	
BE1: Protection of Retail Uses	(a) Proportion of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres (AMR Indicator 4b)	LBBD, Developers	(a) No net loss of A1 uses
BE5: Offices – Design and Change of Use	(a) Amount of completed office development (AMR Indicator 4a)	LBBD, Developers	
BP1: Culture, Leisure, and Tourism	(a) Amount of completed leisure development (AMR Indicator 4a)	LBBD, Developers	(a) Net gain in leisure & culture facilities by 2017

Appendix 1 – National Core Output Indicator Data 1

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Core Output Indicators

1a Amount of land developed for employment by type

1b Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas (see p. 48)

1c Percentage of 1a, by type, which is on previously developed land (PDL): 100%

Information source: LDD

Borough Reference	Completed B1 floorspace (m2)	Completed B2 floorspace (m2)	Completed B8 floorspace (m2)	Easting	Northing	Development description	Floorspace in Regeneration Area (m2)
03/00008/FUL	350			546578	184295	Erection of 3 storey building to provide hostel for homeless people comprising 24 one bed flats, 18 two bed flats, 5 three bed flats, staff and ancillary accommodation plus Housing office and Health centre	350
05/01280/REM	2,900		27,302	548642	182515	Application for approval of reserved matters relating to outline permission 04/00524/OUT: Redevelopment of site for two units for the purposes of B1 B2 and B8 use including associated roads footpaths and landscaping (Plots B and C)	2,900

06/00231/REM	7,345			544316	183997	Revised application for approval of reserved matters: siting, design, external appearance, means of access and landscaping of initial stage (Barking Life Long Learning Centre and Garden Housing) of mixed use development for Barking Town Square (replacement of previous approval 04/00770/REM, increasing number of dwellings from 206 to 246). (Part of phase one of development).	7,345
01/00030/FUL		1,052		547529	183510	Erection of building over existing waste transfer bays	1,052
06/00557/FUL			700	549797	185549	Change of use from B1 to B8 with a trade counter	
04/00884/FUL			4,092	545660	182214	Change of use from B1/B2 to B8 Cash and Carry warehouse	
	10,595	1,052	32,094				11,647

1d Employment land supply by type

Survey, 2004/5 Category	No of Sites in this Category	Land Uses Examples	Total Area in LBB (ha)
B1	64	Businesses uses including R&D and Light industrial uses*	5.00
B2	305	General Industry	196.0
B8	247	Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco, transport and distribution uses	135.8
AGG	9	Aggregate related uses including, Manufacturer of articles of concrete, plaster and cement	12.8

B8/R	33	Retail uses in employment areas – Builders Merchants, Tile Warehouses, Bedding stores cafes	1.2
SG	70	Car Showrooms, Vehicle hire firms, Builders Yards	3.3
V	117	Vacant or derelict and construction sites	98.5
Unclear	39	Sites which are operational but land use is unclear.	9.6
Total land area			462.8

Information source: URS Industrial Land Use 2004/5

1e Losses of employment land in

- (i) development/regeneration areas (UDC)
- (ii) local authority area (see page 52)

1f Amount of employment land lost to residential development

Borough Reference	Existing B1 Floorspace (m2)	Existing B2 floorspace (m2)	Existing B8 floorspace (m2)	Easting	Northing	Development Description	Proposed Non Res Site Area	Proposed Residential Site Area	Proposed Total Residential Units	Losses in Regeneration Area (m2)
00/00066/FUL	100			544609	184553	Conversion of office/storage accommodation into 2 one bedroom flats	0.000	0.010	2	100
06/00557/FUL	700			549797	185549	Change of use from B1 to B8 with a trade counter	0.101	0.000		

04/00884/FUL	2,046	2,046		545660	182214	Change of use from B1/B2 to B8 Cash and Carry warehouse	1.187	0.000		
01/00716/FUL			68	547976	188046	Erection of first floor extension, external staircase and alterations to external appearance of outbuilding in connection with use of first floor as one bedroom flat	0.034	0.003	1	
01/00458/FUL			200	545377	183627	Demolition of existing building and erection of 10 two bedroom and 8 one bedroom flats and associated car parking	0.000	0.195	18	
Total Losses in LA	2,846	2,046	268					Sum:	21	100

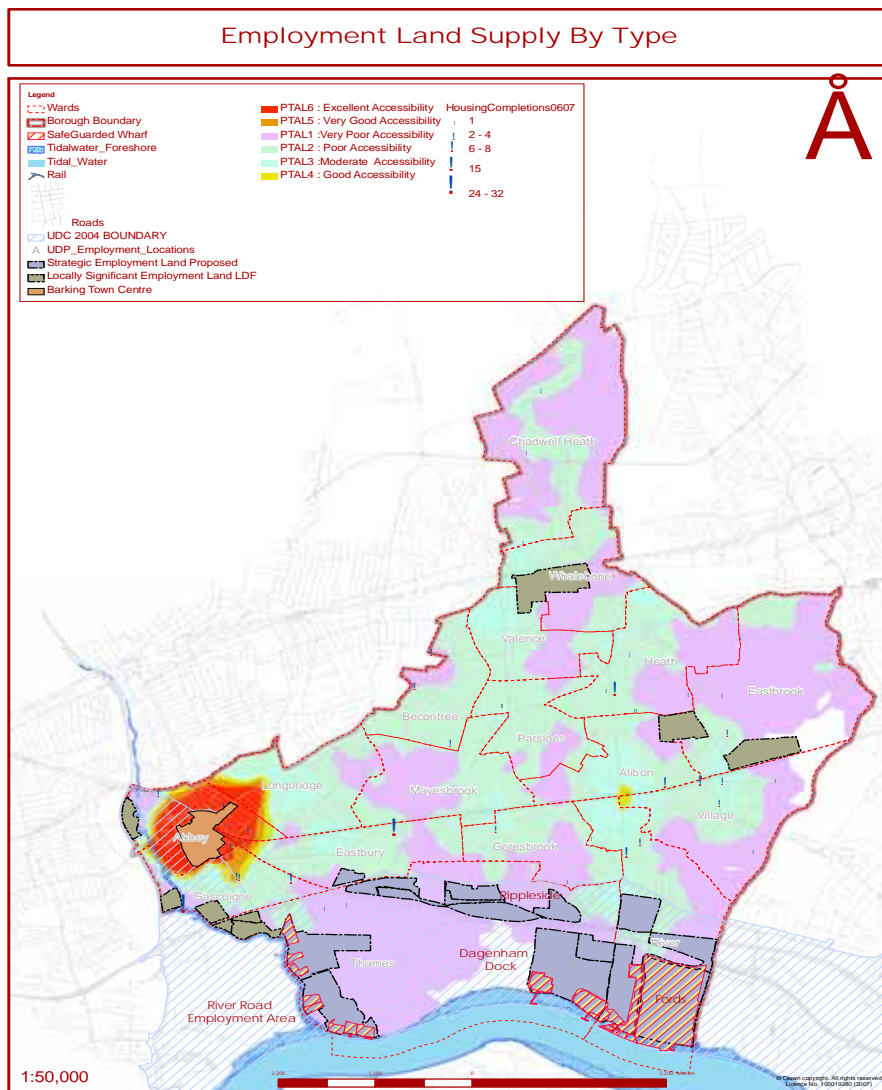
Source: LDD

Appendix 1.2 - TRANSPORT

Core Output Indicator 3

Code	Key Policy Theme	Finding	Time Period	Information Source
	Transport			
3a	Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car-parking standards set out in LIP	75%	2006/7	Uniform
3b	Percentage of new residential development within 30 min public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary, and secondary school, employment and a major health centre.	100% See section 8, and employment map below	2006/7	

Source: LDD and Uniform.



Appendix 1.3 – LOCAL SERVICES

Core Output Indicator

4 New development

Borough Reference	Address	Assembly/Leisure Development Description	In Town centre?	Proposed D2 Floorspace (m2)
06/00231/REM	Barking Learning Centre 2 Town Square Barking Essex	Revised application for approval of reserved matters: siting, design, external appearance, means of access and landscaping of initial stage (Barking Life Long Learning Centre and Garden Housing) of mixed use development for Barking Town Square (replacement of previous approval 04/00770/REM, increasing number of dwellings from 206 to 246).	Y	1,846
			100%	1,846
Borough Reference	Address	Business Development Description	In Town centre?	Proposed B1 Floorspace (m2)
03/00008/FUL	Bevan Avenue Barking	Erection of 3 storey building to provide hostel for homeless people comprising 24 one bed flats, 18 two bed flats, 5 three bed flats, staff and ancillary accommodation plus Housing office and Health centre	No	350
05/01280/REM	West Corner Of Hindmans Way And Choats Road Dagenham Essex	Application for approval of reserved matters relating to outline permission 04/00524/OUT: Redevelopment of site for two units for the purposes of B1, B2 and B8 use including associated roads, footpaths and landscaping (Plots B and C)	No	2,900
			0%	3,250
Borough Reference	Address	Retail Development Description	In Town centre	Proposed A1 Floorspace (m2)
04/00386/FUL	123-123A Broad Street Dagenham RM10 9HP	Erection of single storey rear extension in connection with use of ground floor for retail purposes and erection of 2 floors above to provide residential accommodation comprising 2 two bedroom flats and 2 one bedroom flats	No	50
04/00443/FUL	14 Becontree Avenue Dagenham RM8 2UB	Erection of three storey rear extension in connection with use of ground floor as shop and conversion of first and second floor into 2 one bedroom flats	No	70
			0%	120

Source: LDD and Uniform

Appendix 1.4 – OPEN SPACES

Core Output Indicator

4c Green Flag Open Spaces

	Key Policy Theme Local Services	Findings	Details	Time Period	Information Source
4c	Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard	0.15%	Dagenham Parish Church Yard (700m ²) and Newlands Park 7160.9 m ² of total 505.9 ha Greenfield.	2006/7	Local

Appendix 1.5 – AGGREGATES and MINERALS

Core Output Indicator

4 Minerals

Core Output Indicator or Code	Key Policy Theme	Findings			Details	Information Source
	Minerals	tonnes (2006/7)	tonnes (2005/6)	tonnes (2004/5)		
5a	Production of primary won aggregates	56,000	approx. 68,000	approx. 70,000	Warren Farm (Marks Warren), Whalebone Lane	Brett Gravel Ltd
5b	Production of secondary/recycled aggregates.	22,000	approx. 26,000	approx. 14,000	Hanson Aggregates, Dagenham Wharf, Dagenham Dock Rd	Hanson Aggregates
		0	0	0	RMC Aggregates (Greater London) Ltd, Choats Road	RMC Aggregates
		10,000	14,400	approx. 12,000	White Mountain Roadstone Ltd, Western Extension, Chequers Lane	White Mountain Roadstone Ltd
Total	Production of secondary/recycled aggregates.	32,000	108,800	26,000		

Appendix 1.6 – WASTE

Core Output Indicator

6 Capacity of new waste management facilities by type

6a have new planning permission.

Case Reference	Address	Proposal Description	Size of Site (ha)	Date of Decision
04/00788/FUL	Victoria Wharf 78 River Road Barking	Change of use of part of existing site for recycling of inert construction, demolition waste and soils together with the siting of a mobile crusher and power screen		29-Apr-05
05/00123/FUL	Debden Wharf 54 - 58 River Road Barking Essex	Regularisation of site for transfer, treatment, recycling and storage of waste	1.6	20-Apr-05
05/00877/FUL	62 River Road Barking Essex	Positioning of 2 no. containers adjacent to south-eastern boundary for use in asbestos waste transfer		04-Nov-05
05/00457/FUL	Distillers Co Limited Chequers Lane Dagenham Essex	Waste recycling and material processing		20-Sep-05

Source: Local Planning Database, Uniform.

(b) Waste sites that are operating

OPERATOR	SITE NAME / ADDRESS	POST CODE	TYPE OF SITE			FY2006		
			DISPOSAL?	TRANSFER?	PROCESSOR?	Maximum licensed capacity/assumed capacity	Annual permitted tonnage	THROUGHPUT (tonnes)
Wellgate Community Farm	Collier Row Rd, Romford, Essex, RM5 2BH	RM5 2BH			RECYCLABLE S: STORAGE & PROCESSING			
Wellgate Community Farm	Collier Row Rd, Romford, Essex, RM5 2BH	RM5 2BH			C&D PROCESSING *			
					REPROCESSING			
Hanson Aggregates	Bcs Container Depot, Perry Road, Off Dagenham Dock Road, Dagenham, Essex, RM9 6QD	RM9 6QD			C&D PROCESSING *			
					REPROCESSING			
Ford Motor Company Limited	Dagenham Estate, Chequers Lane, Dagenham, Essex, RM9 6SN	RM9 6SN			C&D PROCESSING *			
					REPROCESSING			

OPERATOR	SITE NAME / ADDRESS	POST CODE	TYPE OF SITE			FY2006		
			DISPOSAL?	TRANSFER?	PROCESSOR?	Maximum licensed capacity/assumed capacity	Annual permitted tonnage	THROUGHPUT (tonnes)
Onyx Hanson Ltd	Image Civil Engineering (old Barking Power Station), Junction Of Renwick Road And River Road, Barking, Essex				C&D PROCESSING			
					REPROCESSING			
					REPROCESSING			
St Edwards Leisure	Crowlands Golf Course, Wood Lane, Dagenham, Essex, RM8 3ND_	RM8 3ND			C&D PROCESSING			
					REPROCESSING			
J D Demolition Limited	54-58 River Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0DW	IG11 0DW		HH / C&I			75000	39000
J D Demolition Limited	54-58 River Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0DW	IG11 0DW			C&D PROCESSING			
					REPROCESSING			
Clifford		RM9 6RJ			C&D		1250	97

OPERATOR	SITE NAME / ADDRESS	POST CODE	TYPE OF SITE			FY2006		
			DISPOSAL?	TRANSFER?	PROCESSOR?	Maximum licensed capacity/assumed capacity	Annual permitted tonnage	THROUGHPUT (tonnes)
Devlin Ltd					PROCESSING			
					REPROCESSING			
Bellway Homes	Barking Reach Phases 1,2 & 3	NO Pc						
Beacontree Organic Growers	3 Trees, 44 Gale Street, Dagenham	RM9 4NH	COMPOST					
Wellgate Community Farm	Collier Row Road, Romford	RM5 2BH	COMPOST					
Rmc Aggregates (greater London) Limited	No 8 Jetty, Choats Road, Dagenham Dock, Dagenham, Essex, RM9 6RJ	RM9 6RJ			RECYCLABLES: STORAGE & PROCESSING			
Rmc Aggregates (greater London) Limited	No 8 Jetty, Choats Road, Dagenham Dock, Dagenham, Essex, RM9 6RJ	RM9 6RJ			RECYCLABLES: REPROCESSOR			
Reuse Collections Ltd (t/a Berryman)	Chequers Lane, Dagenham Dock, Dagenham, Essex, RM9 6QD	RM9 6QD		INERT			250000	106000

OPERATOR	SITE NAME / ADDRESS	POST CODE	TYPE OF SITE			FY2006		
			DISPOSAL?	TRANSFER?	PROCESSOR?	Maximum licensed capacity/assumed capacity	Annual permitted tonnage	THROUGHPUT (tonnes)
Reuse Collections Ltd (t/a Berryman)	Chequers Lane, Dagenham Dock, Dagenham, Essex, RM9 6QD	RM9 6QD			RECYCLABLE S: STORAGE & PROCESSING			
Reuse Collections Ltd (t/a Berryman)	Chequers Lane, Dagenham Dock, Dagenham, Essex, RM9 6QD	RM9 6QD			RECYCLABLE S: REPROCESSOR			
Warwick Peter J	Eastern Works, Alfreds Way, Bypass Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0AT	IG11 0AT			RECYCLABLE S: STORAGE & PROCESSING		47500	0
Dockgrange Ltd	72-76 River Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0DY	IG11 0DY			RECYCLABLE S: STORAGE & PROCESSING		75000	38000
Jewometals (UK) Ltd	12-14 River Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0DG	IG11 0DG			RECYCLABLE S: STORAGE & PROCESSING		15400	non operational
Barking & Dagenham LB Council	Erkenwald Youth Club, Marlborough Rd, Dagenham, Essex				RECYCLABLE S: STORAGE & PROCESSING			

OPERATOR	SITE NAME / ADDRESS	POST CODE	TYPE OF SITE			FY2006		
			DISPOSAL?	TRANSFER?	PROCESSOR?	Maximum licensed capacity/assumed capacity	Annual permitted tonnage	THROUGHPUT (tonnes)
Barking & Dagenham LB Council	Marlborough Road, Dagenham, Essex, RM8 2HU	RM8 2HU			RECYCLABLE S: STORAGE & PROCESSING			
Rmc Aggregates (greater London) Limited	Jetty No. 8, Choates Road, Dagenham, Essex				RECYCLABLE S: STORAGE & PROCESSING			
Brett Gravel Ltd	Warren Farm, Whalebone Lane North, Romford, Essex, RM6 6RB	RM6 6RB	LANDFILL				125000	no waste taken
Cannon Hygiene	Forecourt At Alfreds Way			CLINICAL			5775	40000
L Watkinson & Sons Ltd	Maybell Farm, Ripple Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0TT	IG11 0TT		HH*** / C&I**			160250	60000
	Maybell's Farm, Ripple Road, Barking, Essex	IG11 0TT			RECYCLABLE S: STORAGE & PROCESSING		5000	no data sent in
A & J Bull (Waste Handling & Recycling) Ltd	40 River Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0DW	IG11 0DW		HH*** / C&I**			225000	40000

OPERATOR	SITE NAME / ADDRESS	POST CODE	TYPE OF SITE			FY2006		
			DISPOSAL?	TRANSFER?	PROCESSOR?	Maximum licensed capacity/assumed capacity	Annual permitted tonnage	THROUGHPUT (tonnes)
Neptune Skip Co Limited	2 Creek Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0JH	IG11 0JH		HH*** / C&I**			106250	17000
LB Barking & Dagenham	Frizlands Depot, Rainham Road North, Dagenham, Essex, RM10 7HX	RM10 7HX	CA				80000	29000
LB Barking & Dagenham	Frizlands Depot, Rainham Road North, Dagenham, Essex, RM10 7HX	RM10 7HX		HH*** / C&I**				
Romford Insulations Ltd	19 & 20 Ripple Road, Rippleside Com.Estate, Barking, Essex, IG11 0RJ	IG11 0RJ		SPECIAL			4999	118
Drums and Packaging Ltd	Unit 20, Fresh Wharf Estate, Highbridge Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 7BJ	IG11 7BP		SPECIAL			50000	no returns company gone bust

OPERATOR	SITE NAME / ADDRESS	POST CODE	TYPE OF SITE			FY2006		
			DISPOSAL?	TRANSFER?	PROCESSOR?	Maximum licensed capacity/assumed capacity	Annual permitted tonnage	THROUGHPUT (tonnes)
Etna Waste Ltd	Bowens Wharf, 40 River Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0DW	IG11 0DW		SPECIAL			12500	no returns company gone bust
Greylands Waste Ltd	Docklands Wharf, 72-76 River Road, Barking, Essex, IG11 0DY	IG11 0DS		SPECIAL			75000	0
Steve Badcock Limited	75-77 Chequers Lane, Dagenham, Essex, RM9 6QT	RM9 6QT			RECYCLABLES: STORAGE & PROCESSING			
Steve Badcock Limited	75-77 Chequers Lane, Dagenham, Essex, RM9 6QT	RM9 6QT			C&D PROCESSING		74999	34500
					REPROCESSING			
Thameside Park City Farm	40 Thames Road, Barking, Essex	IG11 0HH						
Sita Recycling Ltd	68, River Rd	IG11 0DS			RECYCLABLES: STORAGE & PROCESSING			

OPERATOR	SITE NAME / ADDRESS	POST CODE	TYPE OF SITE			FY2006		
			DISPOSAL?	TRANSFER?	PROCESSOR?	Maximum licensed capacity/assumed capacity	Annual permitted tonnage	THROUGHPUT (tonnes)
Tradelex Ltd.		IG11 0HZ			RECYCLABLE S: STORAGE & PROCESSING			
	Unit 2 Pacific Wharf, Hertford Road, Barking	IG11 8BL		SPECIAL			3000	570
	Perry Road, Chequers Lane, Dagenham Dock, Essex,				RECYCLABLE S: STORAGE & PROCESSING		150000	38500
	Dagenham East Rail Terminal, Dagenham Dock Station, Chequers Lane, Dagenham, Essex, RM9 6SA			HH*** / C&I**			75000	80000
	Unit 1, Alfreds Way, Barking, Essex IG11 0BA				RECYCLABLE S: STORAGE & PROCESSING			
						0	1,616,923	522,785

Appendix 1.7 – FLOOD PROTECTION

Core Output Indicator 7

Core Output Indicator Code	Key Policy Theme	Findings	Time Period	Information Source
	Flood Protection and Water Quality			
7	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	1	2006/7	Uniform

Source: Uniform.

Case Objected to by the Environment Agency

Case Reference	Address	Proposal Description	Date of Decision
06/00316/FUL	179 Ivyhouse Road Dagenham Essex RM9 5RR	Erection of a two storey side extension to convert into two self contained flats	21-Jun-06

Appendix 1.8 – BIODIVERSITY

Core Output Indicator 8

(i) change in priority habitats and species (by type)

Borough Reference	Development Description	Site Name/Number	Primary Street Name	Secondary Street(s)	Post Code	Started Date	EOS Type Code	EOS Nature Conservation Code	EOS Protection Designation Code	EOS Public Access Code
05/00078/ FUL	Demolition of 72 and 74 Heathway and erection of 16 one bedroom bungalows, 19 two bedroom bungalows and 2 two storey 3 bedroom wheelchair houses (change of tenure mix from previous consent).	Allotments	Digby Gardens	72 & 74 Heathway	RM10 9JL	11/05/2005	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	Not designated	Not designated	Restricted
05/00568/ FUL	Erection of 2 storey 'extra care' building for the elderly comprising 31 one bedroom flats and 5 two bedroom flats together with associated communal facilities and 10 one bedroom bungalows and 6 two bedroom bungalows for the elderly together with associated	Allotments Near	D'Arcy Gardens		RM9	21/03/2006	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	Not designated	Not designated	Restricted

05/00786/ REG3	Use of land as extension to cemetery and relocation of public open space involving groundworks to provide boundary banking.	Field North Of Chadwell Heath Cemetery	Whalebone Lane North		RM6 6	02/11/2005	Natural & semi-natural	Not designated	Not designated	Restricted
06/00734/ FUL	Erection of 4 two storey three-bedroom houses	Adjacent To 19	Charlecote Road			08/02/2007	Natural & semi-natural	Not designated	Not designated	Unrestricted
04/00163/ FUL	Erection of 122 dwellings on land at rear of 296-358 Hedgemans Road comprising 9 one bed flats, 56 two bed flats, 17 three bed houses, 40 four bed houses in 2-4 storey buildings together with associated access involving demolition of 346-350 Hedgemans Road	Allotments R/O And 346-350	Hedgemans Road	Gale Street	RM8 RM9 4	11/04/2006	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	Not designated	Not designated	Restricted

(ii) **change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.**

None

Appendix 1.9 – RENEWABLE ENERGY

Core Output Indicator 8

Code	Key Policy Theme	Findings		Time Period	Planning Reference	Address	Location
	Renewable Energy						
9	Renewable energy capacity installed by type	Solar thermal heating	0.8 kw	2006/7	05/00417/FUL	Land Adjoining 162 To 168, Shafter Road, Dagenham	550021 184906
9	Renewable energy capacity installed by type	Solar thermal heating		2006/7	04/00608/FUL	Church Road development, Barking	544182 184610
9	Renewable energy capacity installed by type	Solar Panels, Ground source heat pump	>100kwh	2005/6	04/00024/FUL	Samuel Williams Land at Choats Road/Chequers Lane Dagenham– known as Voltaic Site	548906 182455
9	Renewable energy capacity installed by type	Wind turbine	2.5kw	2005/6	05/00751/FUL	Wellgate Farm Collier Row Road Romford	548805 190628
9	Renewable energy capacity installed by type	Wind Turbine	3Mwh	2004/5	03/00201/FUL	Ford Motor Company Estate, Kent Avenue, Dagenham	549322 182527

Appendix 2 – Affordable Housing Trajectory

The table below shows the data that the affordable housing trajectory is based on. Note that the affordable unit breakdowns that are listed below are in some cases provisional and can change throughout the development process. The new affordable housing target that is emerging from the LDF process means that some of the affordable housing provisions will be amended.

Key Policy Theme	Findings	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Total	Percentage (%)
Housing	Large Housing Sites (more than 150 units)																
Barking Riverside Total Net Units						167	897	1,500	741	520	554	258	261	400	640	5,938	
Social Rented						179	151	151	152	106	114	52	54	83	131	1,022	17
Shared Ownership						128	108	110	76	83	38	38	60	94	94	735	12
Intermediate Rent						50	42	42	30	32	14	14	23	37	37	284	5
Affordable Total						357	301	304	212	229	104	106	166	262	262	2,041	34
Market						540	1,199	437	308	325	154	155	234	378	378	3,730	63
Dagenham Dock Total Net Units	Dagenham Dock Acres									100	150	200	200	200	250	1,500	
Social Rented	Dagenham Dock									100	100	100	100			348	46
Shared Ownership										116	116	116				348	46
Intermediate Rent										48	46	45				139	19
Affordable Total										164	162	161				487	65
Barking Town Centre Strategic Sites																	
Freshwater Total Net							500	495	78	78						1,150	
Social Rented							75	75								150	15
Shared Ownership							38	38								75	8
Intermediate Rent							38	38								75	8
Affordable Total							150	150								300	30
Market							350	345	78	78						850	70
Abbey Road - Creative Industries Total Net Units									200	200						400	
Social Rented									35	35						70	18
Shared Ownership									18	18						35	9
Intermediate Rent									18	18						35	9
Affordable Total									70	70						140	35
Furlongs Total Net Units					222											222	
Social Rented					22											22	10
Shared Ownership					14											14	6
Intermediate Rent					14											14	6
Affordable Total					50											50	23
Town Square Total Net Units					246		136		136							518	
Social Rented							18		18							36	7
Shared Ownership					73											73	14
Intermediate Rent																0	0
Affordable Total					73	0	18		18							109	21
Cambridge Road - Swan Total Net Units								185								185	
Social Rented								26								26	14
Shared Ownership								55								55	30
Intermediate Rent								55								55	30
Affordable Total								136								136	74
Gascoigne - Estate Regeneration Net Completions								-400	-150	-50	350	350	350	350	350	1,150	
Gascoigne - Estate Regeneration Affordable Net Completions								-469	-269	-22	231	231	231	231	231	395	
Social Rented								150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	1,200	43
Shared Ownership								41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	328	12
Intermediate Rent								40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	320	11
Affordable Total								231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	1,848	66
Lintons - Net Completions							-201	166	166	166						297	
Lintons - Net Affordable Completions							-244	100	100	100						100	
Social Rented							8	80	80	80						248	45
Shared Ownership							2	20	20	20						42	11
Intermediate Rent							0	0	0	0						0	0
Affordable Total							10	100	100	100						210	56
London Road/North Street - Net Completions							199	263								462	
London Road/North Street Affordable Net Completions							34	86								120	
Social Rented							46	45								91	17
Shared Ownership							23	23								46	9
Intermediate Rent							20	20								40	8
Affordable Total							87	87								174	33
Market							176	176								352	67
Station Quarter Total Net												100	100			200	
Station Quarter												50	50			100	50
Vicarage Field Total Net								150								150	
Vicarage Field								75								75	50
Unnamed Total Net Units							350	350	596	246						842	
Unnamed Affordable Net							175	175	473	123						596	50
Barking Town Centre Sites <150 units					0	248	157	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	457	
Barking Town Centre Total Gross Affordable Sites					123	248	597	972	926	524	231	281	281	231	231	3,985	
Barking Towncentre Total Net Affordable Sites					123	248	290	271	426	271	231	281	281	231	231	2,398	34
Barking Towncentre Total Net Units					468	285	911	1041	1517	842	350	450	450	350	350	7,013	
UJEL - Net Completions											437	521				958	
Social Rented											100	100				200	19
Shared Ownership											60	60				120	12
Intermediate Rent											30	30				60	6
Affordable Total											190	190				380	36
Market											331	331				662	64
Uxminster									300	300						600	
Social Rented									60	60						120	20
Shared Ownership									35	35						70	12
Intermediate Rent									10	10						20	3
Affordable Total									105	105						210	35
Market									195	195						390	65
Total Net Completions		735	366	524													
Net Affordable Units Completed		329	77	161												143	31
Social Rented																143	22
Shared Ownership																	
Intermediate Rent																	
Affordable Total						288										288	43
50% Small Site					58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	633
Total Projected Net Affordable Completions					123	248	647	572	835	752	812	736	387	493	493	6,002	
Total Achievement against Target		735	366	524													
Cumulative Net Affordable Completions		132	293	416	664	1,311	1,883	2,718	3,470	4,282	5,018	5,405	5,802	6,295			
PLAN - Affordable Units Strategic Allocation (annualised)		150	150	595	595	595	595	595	595	595	595	595	595	595		6,845	
Monitor - No. of affordable dwellings above or below cumulative allocation		-73	-62	-534	-881	-829	-852	-612	-455	-238	-97	-305	-503	-605			
Manage - Annual requirement for affordable units taking account of past/projected completions			527	559	596	643	687	692	709	688	675	641	609	720	1,043		

Appendix 3 – House Price Details

Source: Data and Registry (snapshot date 1/11/2007)

Land Registry Data	2004	2005	2006	2007
Sales Volume	796	527	676	821
Sales Average Price LBBB (£)	161111	169630	173941	236057

LBBB Prices by Type (£)

Detached	290000	312215	319600	332611
Semi-Detached	180451	191998	201729	233952
Terrace	167211	175576	175530	217828
LBBB Flats	130852	126803	132611	199210

NOMIS Data

Average Wages (LBBB) (£)	2005	2006	
GLA Average	22042.8	24871.6	
GB Average	27404	28121.6	
	22521.2	23379.2	

	2005	2006	2007
LBBB Income Multiplier for flat purchase	7.70	6.99	
LBBB Predicted multiplier for current year assuming 3% wage inflation			7.78
Index of income multiplier	100	90	101

Average LBBB Property Price/ GLA Income	6.19	6.19	
LBBB Predicted multiplier assuming 3% wage inflation GLA income			8.15
Average GLA Property Price/ GLA Income	10.70	11.30	
GLA Predicted multiplier for current year assuming 3% wage inflation			11.57
Index of income multiplier	100	105	108

Appendix 4 – Social Infrastructure Developments

Completions in FY 2006/07

Borough Reference	Proposed D1 Floorspace	Development Description	Site Name/Number	Post Code	Primary Street Name	Secondary Street (s)
0300434	1,500	Demolition of existing building and erection of a 2 storey building to provide a health centre with ancillary offices.	Morland Road Day Hospital	RM10 9HU	Morland Road	
04/00191/FUL	1,180	Demolition of existing health centre and erection of part two and part three storey building for use as a health centre with associated landscaping and parking	Marks Gate Clinic	RM6 5LL	Lawn Farm Grove	
04/00258/FUL	1,336	Amended application: Erection of part 2, part 3 storey building for use as a health centre with ancillary offices and car parking	Car Park Site At 169 - 171	RM10 9RR	Church Elm Lane	Charlotte Road
04/01048/FUL	75	Erection of single storey extension	Marks Gate Community Centre	RM6 5NJ	Rose Lane	Marks Gate
04/01078/REG3	495	Erection of Early Years Centre and extension to existing school car park	Gascoigne Primary School	IG11 7DR	Gascoigne Road	
05/00423/REG3	200	Erection of a part single / part two storey building for a children / family centre to provide 52 place nursery for integrated early years education, 57 place daycare, a crèche, administration facilities together with associated landscaping and parking.	William Bellamy Infants School	RM10 7	Frizlands Lane	
05/01205/FUL	1,247	Change of use from residential care home to temporary offices/training rooms on first floor and use of part of ground floor by LBBB surveyors and caretakers	Kingsbridge Residential Home	IG11 7EN	Wheelers Cross	

06/00231/REM	2,729	Revised application for approval of reserved matters: siting, design, external appearance, means of access and landscaping of initial stage (Barking Life Long Learning Centre and Garden Housing) of mixed use development for Barking Town Square (replacement of previous approval 04/00770/REM, increasing number of dwellings from 206 to 246). (Part of phase one of development).	Town Square, Phase 1	IG11 7LU	Clockhouse Avenue	
Sum:	8,762					

Infrastructure Developments between FY2002 - 2006

Borough Reference	Proposed D1 Floorspace	Development Description	Site Name/Number	Post Code	Primary Street Name	Secondary Street(s)
0300434	1,500	Demolition of existing building and erection of a 2 storey building to provide a health centre with ancillary offices.	Morland Road Day Hospital	RM10 9HU	Morland Road	
04/00191/FUL	1,180	Demolition of existing health centre and erection of part two and part three storey building for use as a health centre with associated landscaping and parking	Marks Gate Clinic	RM6 5LL	Lawn Farm Grove	
04/00258/FUL	1,336	Amended application: Erection of part 2, part 3 storey building for use as a health centre with ancillary offices and car parking	Car Park Site At 169 - 171	RM10 9RR	Church Elm Lane	Charlotte Road

04/01048/FUL	75	Erection of single storey extension	Marks Gate Community Centre	RM6 5NJ	Rose Lane	Marks Gate
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05/01205/FUL	1,247	Change of use from residential care home to temporary offices/training rooms on first floor and use of part of ground floor by LBBD surveyors and caretakers	Kingsbridge Residential Home	IG11 7EN	Wheelers Cross	
06/00231/REM	2,729	Revised application for approval of reserved matters: siting, design, external appearance, means of access and landscaping of initial stage (Barking Life Long Learning Centre and Garden Housing) of mixed use development for Barking Town Square (replacement of previous	Town Square, Phase 1	IG11 7LU	Clockhouse Avenue	

		approval 04/00770/REM, increasing number of dwellings from 206 to 246). (Part of phase one of development).				
Sum:	8,762					



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