

**London Borough of
Barking and Dagenham**

**Local Development
Framework:
Annual Monitoring
Report 2008/09**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The annual monitoring report (AMR 2008/09) is a statutory report that tells the public, the Council and central government, how our planning documents are progressing and to what extent planning policies are being implemented. This is our fifth AMR.

The information contained in this report is based on the collection of key indicators.

Indicator	Details for year 2008/09	Traffic lights	Mitigation Action
Planning documents on target?	As of March 2009, 4 out of 11 planning documents were on target. To account for the slippage, the LDS will need to be revised.		Revise LDS.
Housing completions	503 additional units have been built. The new London plan target of 1190 units has not been achieved.		None – future supply is forecast to compensate for this shortfall
Affordable units	157 affordable units were built during the financial year 2008/9; these are 30% of all units, which is a higher percentage than last year, even though it is still below our target of 50%.		The Council has recently agreed that 50% of all new homes should be affordable.
Housing Quality	We have not achieved the silver 'Building for life standard' on new homes built in 2008/09, neither the 'Lifetime homes standard', nor the 'Wheelchair standard' for 10% of our new homes. Only one new development has achieved the 'Secure by design standard'. However performance on approved homes was far better.		Promote higher quality standards of new developments.
Waste	The total municipal waste produced in this borough has decreased by 7%. We need to continue improving at this rate, if we want to achieve the national target for 2010.		Consider opportunities to reduce waste and recycle more.
Employment and retail	There has been a better mix of employment land uses coming forward this year than in previous years, as almost equal amounts of office use, general industrial and storage and distribution facilities were developed in FY 2008/09, but there has been a net loss of office and retail floor space.		Consider setting ourselves local targets and work towards these.
Energy	A number of renewable energy installations have been completed and more are underway. Some schemes show that the target to source 10% from renewables is not achieved in practice.		Increased monitoring of conditions on planning permissions
Open spaces	This year, we have protected all our allotments. However, we have granted development consent for Lymington fields, which although a Brownfield site, has been derelict for so long, that it had become a semi-natural open space again.		In preparing the site specific allocations the Council has identified those allotments and open spaces it is necessary to protect.

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1 INTRODUCTION



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

The Community Plan sets out the ambitions for Barking and Dagenham Partnership and how it will work to deliver improvements in the Borough. The Community priorities are:

- **Safe**
A safer borough where the problems of antisocial behaviour have been tackled and all young people have a positive role to play in the community.
- **Clean**
A clean, green and sustainable borough with far greater awareness of the actions needed to tackle climate change, with less pollution, waste, fly tipping and graffiti.
- **Fair and Respectful**
A stronger and more cohesive borough so that it is a place where all people get along and of which all residents feel proud.
- **Healthy**
A healthy borough, where health inequalities are reduced with greater knowledge of lifestyle impacts on health.
- **Prosperous**
An ambitious and prosperous borough that supports business, jobs and skills attracting new business with economic, social and environmental resources harnessed for the good of all.
- **Inspired and successful**
A borough of opportunity for all young people so that they can play an active economic role for the good of all.

The responsibility for carrying out particular actions remains with individual service providers. In the planning service, we carry out a number of actions that help deliver the community priorities, ranging from:

- requiring the right amount of affordable and family housing in new developments,
- agreeing high environmental housing standards aimed at ensuring new development is safer, has a lower carbon footprint and meets the needs of households throughout their lifetime,
- encouraging new developments to be located and designed to enable people to lead healthy lifestyles,
- collecting funding for and delivering key infrastructure such as health centres and schools,

- ensuring there is the right amount of land safeguarded for employment uses and ensuring that residents are equipped to compete for local job opportunities,
- reducing peoples reliance on their cars by making sure developments are well served by public transport.

It is the purpose of this report, to report on our performance in these areas.

1.1 HOW WE MEASURE OUTCOMES

We collect a number of indicators. These are grouped into the following types:

1. contextual indicators (CI)

These explain how things happening locally link to wider issues, for example the lack of open spaces does have an impact on child obesity.

2. significant effects indicators (SEI)

These are the most important measure of the success or otherwise of our policies. Significant effects have been identified in the sustainability appraisal of our core strategy.

3. local indicators (LI)

These collect evidence that is locally important to us.

4. core output indicators (CO)


These are nationally set by central Government and cover a broad range of land use and environmental subjects and are summarised in appendix 1.

1.2 HOW WE COLLECT INFORMATION

The main sources of information provided in this report are from:

- **Records of local planning applications**
The Council has a database that is used to store details of planning applications.
- **London Development Database (LDD)**
This database has been designed by the Greater London Authority (GLA). The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (LBD) submits all residential and major non-residential applications to the GLA. The GLA have created report functions that analyse this information.
 - **Counting demolitions**
the LDD currently counts demolitions at the point of completion of a development. However, in our housing trajectory, we count the demolitions at that point in time when they occur, which is why our projections often differ from our actual completion figures.
- **Local sources**
Much information is collected and reported locally.
- **Other organisations**
Information is also sourced from other organisations including the Environment Agency (EA), for example, collects information on waste throughput.

2 HOUSING PERFORMANCE SUMMARY FOR 2008/09

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES		INDICATORS		LDF POLICIES		INDICATOR		On target?		
Fair and respectful	A stronger and more cohesive borough so that it is a place where all people get along, and of which all residents feel proud.	Obj. 1a	Reducing crime	Core Strategy Policy CP3	High Quality Built Environment	CO H6	Housing Quality - Building for Life Assessments	n/a		
						LI CP 3 (a)	Proportion of relevant schemes incorporating secure by design principles	n/a		
Safe	A safer borough where the problems of antisocial behaviour have been tackled and all young people have a positive role to play in the community.	Obj. 3c	Creating opportunities to build respect together	Core Strategy Policy CC1	Mixed and Balanced Housing	LI CM 1 (c)	Percentage of units approved that meet Lifetime Homes Standards	no		
						LI CM 1 (d)	Percentage of units approved that meet wheelchair accessible housing standards	no		
						CO H2 A	Net additional dwellings in previous years	n/a		
Prosperous	An ambitious and prosperous borough that supports business, jobs and skills attracting new business with economic, social and environmental resources harnessed for the good of all.	Obj. 5e	Ensuring more affordable homes are built and available to local people	Core Strategy Policy CM 2	Managing Housing Growth	CO H2 B	Net additional dwellings for the reporting year	no		
						CO H2 C	Net additional dwellings in future years	yes		
						KEY PRINCIPLES		CO H2 D	Managed delivery target	n/a
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing housing needs • reduce inequalities • efficiently use land • raise pride • improve access 		CO H1	Plan period and housing target	n/a
						Relevant Other Planning Documents		CO H5	Gross affordable housing completions	n/a
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime, Disorder and Drugs Strategy • Affordable Housing Planning Advice Note 		CO H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	n/a
								SEI CC2	Unit Mix - net percentage of family units (two bedroom flats with amenity space, three bedroom, four bedroom or larger accommodation)	no
								CI CC 1 (f)	Average house price in relation to income	n/a

SAVED UDP POLICIES

STRATEGIC POLICY B & C

2.1 HOUSING DELIVERY

INDICATOR	Net additional dwellings for the reporting year
Indicator	Core output, reference H2 b
Objective	Managing housing growth
Target	1190 units
Target met	NO

Comment

Barking and Dagenham has a target to complete 1190 additional homes every year. This target has been set in the London Plan 2006. In the financial year 2008/09 we have not reached that target (see fig. 2).

Completions have dropped from last year to 503 additional units.

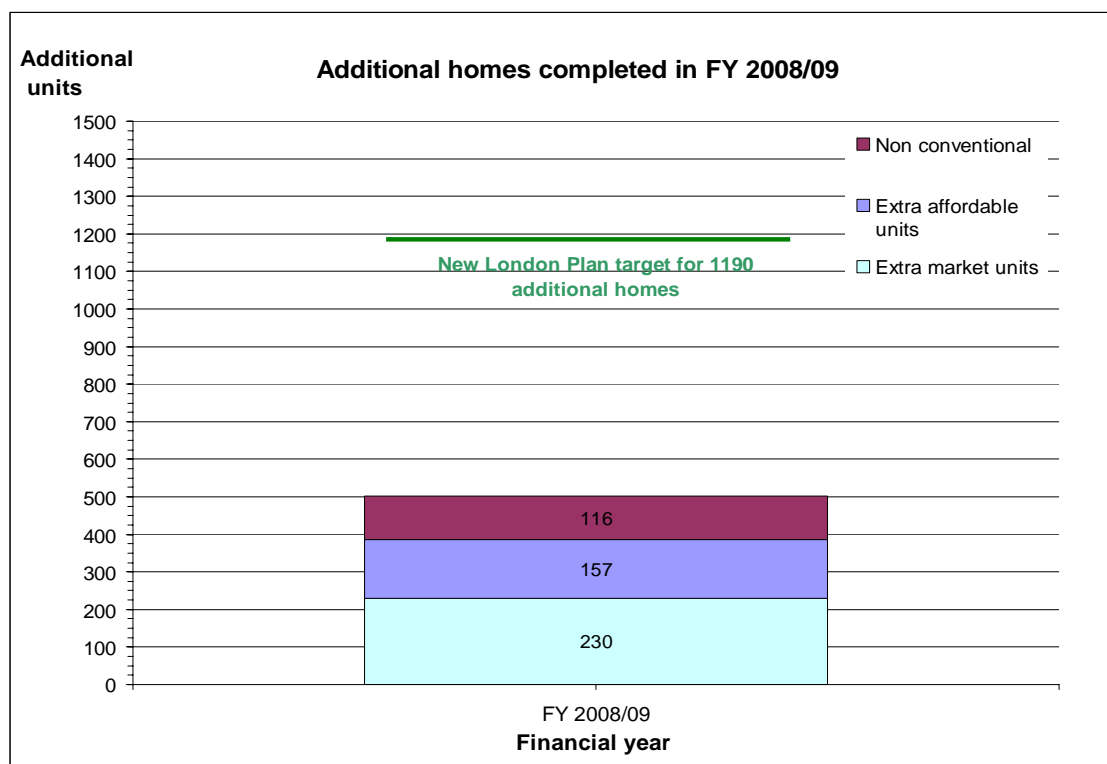


Figure 2 Of the 116 units completed, 230 are market units and 157 affordable. 116 units were sourced from the Foyer scheme which is classed as use class *sui generis* and non-conventional supply, because occupation is tied to training and employment.

INDICATOR	Net additional dwellings in future years
Indicator	Core output, reference H2c
Objective	Managing housing growth
Target	1190 units x 5 years
Target met	Yes

Comment

Projections about future housing delivery are summarised in what is called a trajectory (see fig. 3).

Our current projections show, that even though there is a shortfall of delivery against the target in the next two years, in the 5 years from 2010/11 to 2014/15, we plan to build an additional 1 315 homes on average every year, which is above our target.

Going beyond this, our plans to build 21 207 additional homes in the 15 years from 2010/11 until 2024/25 are summarised in appendix 2.

These projections rely on large housing sites, such as the UEL, Lymington Field, King William Street Quarter, Gascoigne and Barking Riverside coming forward.

The projected timings for major sites are shown in figure 3 and appendix 2. This information is sourced from planning applications and the latest position from development agencies and house builders.

Furthermore, the Council has completed a strategic housing land availability assessment in collaboration with the GLA. As a result of the large capacity for new housing that was identified in this borough, the borough has been given a new draft London Plan target to build 1 510 units every year from 2011 onwards.

In the more distant future, from 2015/16 – 2019/20, the five year supply is largely sourced from medium risk sites. The threat to this supply is due mainly to the dependence on the Docklands Light Railway extension and East London Transit Phases 2 and 3 which are critical to the delivery of regeneration sites in Barking Town Centre and London Riverside particularly Barking Riverside and South Dagenham (see also section 3).

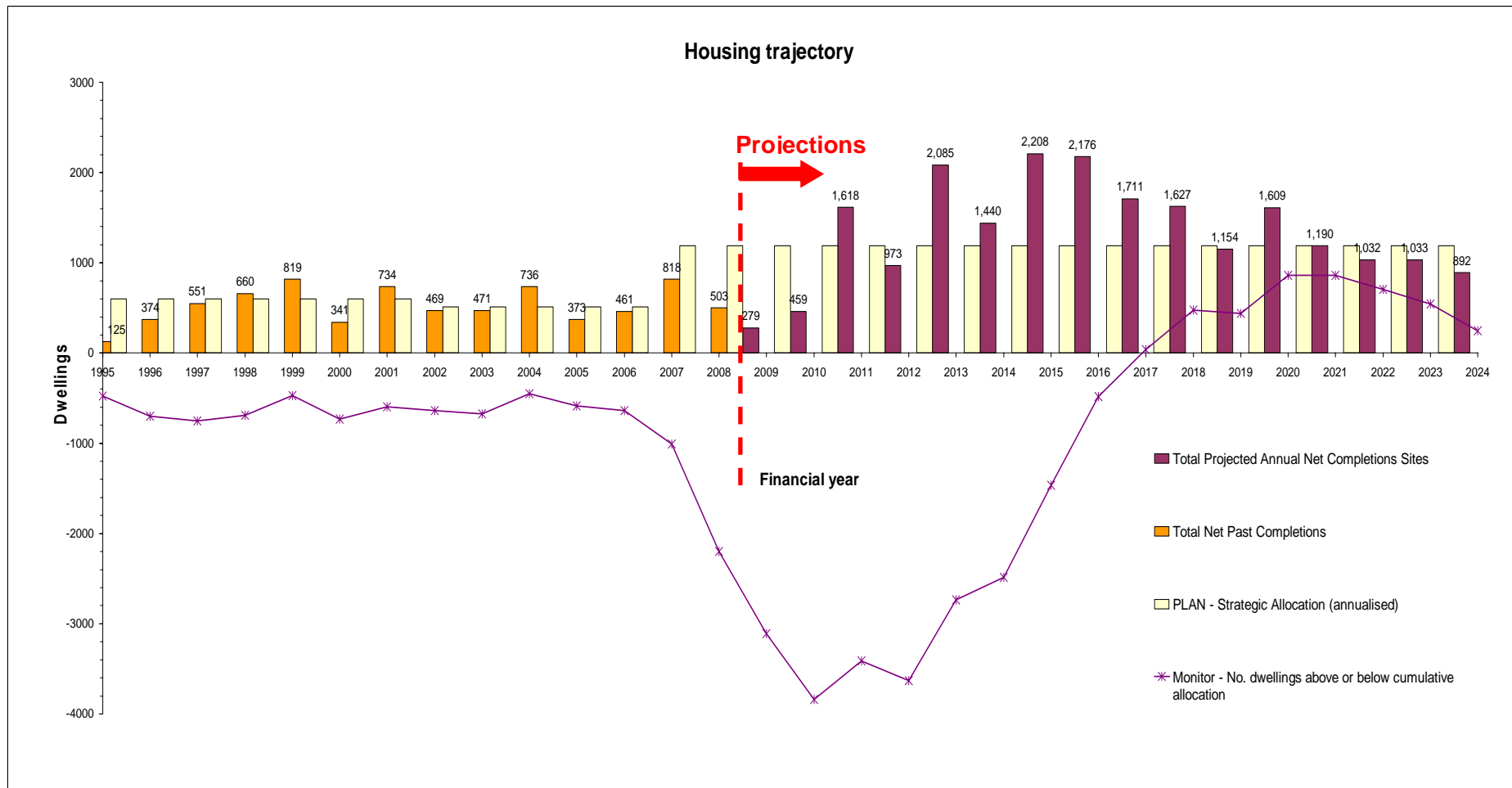


Figure 3 The housing trajectory shows past completions and future projections in columns compared to the housing target. The borough’s housing target has changed over time from 600 (UDP), to 510 (RPG3) and was raised to 1 190 from financial year 2007 onwards in the London Plan. The monitor line shows how far ahead or behind we are in delivering our target: in 15 years time. The information, on which this trajectory is based on, is shown in appendix 2.

2.2 AFFORDABLE HOUSING

INDICATOR	Gross affordable housing completions
Indicator type	Core output, reference H5
Objective	Managing housing growth
Target	595 units
Target met	NO
INDICATOR	% of the total number of housing units completed that are affordable
Indicator type	Significant effects indicator, reference CC1 b
Objective	50%
Target met	NO

Comment

The London Plan (2007) calls for half of all additional units to be affordable. Within that 70% should be socially rented and 30% intermediate

In the FY 2008/09, we have not achieved the London Plan target. Of all houses we have built, only 30% are affordable.

Completions for 08/09				
Tenure	No of units	Outcome (%)	Target (%)	On target?
Socially rented	56	36	70	No
Intermediate	101	64	30	Yes
Affordable gross units	157	30	50	No
			595 units	No
Non-conventional units	116			
Market	257	48	50	
Total Gross Units	530	100		
Total Net	503		1 190 units	No
Total Demolitions	27			

A better pattern can be observed in the schemes of newly approved schemes that will be coming forward in future years. Planning permissions for 1 756 additional units were granted in the FY 2008/09. Of these, most units have come from the outline applications for the University of East London site, with plans for 1 042 units (planning reference 06/01284/OUT) and Lymington fields with plans for 602 additional units (07/01289/OUT). Both these schemes have a much higher percentage of socially rented and affordable units than schemes completed in past years. The London Development Database Report issued in November 2009 showed that in this regard Barking and Dagenham has secured the highest percentage of affordable homes as a proportion of total approvals of any Council in London.

Approvals for 08/09				
Tenure type	No of units	Outcome (%)	Target (%)	On target?
Socially rented	558	66	70%	No
Intermediate	287	34	30%	Yes
Affordable additional units	845	48	50%	No
			595 units	Yes
Market	911	52	50%	
Total Gross	1 756	100	1 190 units	Yes
Demolitions	25			

2.3 FAMILY HOUSING

INDICATOR	Unit Mix - net percentage of family units, three bedroom, four bedroom or larger accommodation
Indicator type	Significant effects indicator, reference CC2
Objective	Mixed and balanced housing
Target	40% outside Barking town centre, 30% in BTC
Target met	NO

Comment

This year, delivery of family units overall was below target.

Family units completed in FY 2008/09					
Scheme Name	Total	Number of family units	Percentage of major schemes (%)	Target (%)	On target?
Outside Barking Town Centre	32	6	19	40	No
In BTC	137	28	20	30	No

A better picture is emerging for future years. 40% of all the houses that will be built on the UEL site are family units (planning reference 06/01284/OUT). Lymington fields will be developed in 2 phases and the first phase will consist of nearly 40% family housing (07/01334/REM).

Family units approved in FY 2008/09					
Scheme name	Reference	Total units	Number of family units	Percentage (%)	On target?
UEL Site	06/01284/OUT	1042	415	40	Yes
Lymington Fields	07/01289/OUT	602	170	28	No
Lymington Fields – Phase 1	07/01334/REM	319	120	38	No

In summary, although we failed to achieve our affordable housing and family housing targets in 2008/09 for completions, the approvals data demonstrates that we are making good progress in improving performance in these areas.

2.4 HOUSING QUALITY

INDICATOR	Housing Quality - Building for Life Assessments
Indicator type	Core output, reference H 6
Objective	High Quality Built Environment
Target	n/a
Target met	n/a

Comment

Five schemes that contained more than 10 units were completed in the financial year 2008/09. These are:

- Axe Street, former public car park, development of 93 affordable units (planning reference 05/00746/FUL).
- Axe Street, development of 40 units, (planning reference 07/00576/FUL).
- Wellington Court, Health Centre with 22 units above (planning reference 06/00790/FUL).
- Lumina Building, junction between 237 High Road and Whalebone Lane, 59 units (planning reference 06/00766/FUL).
- Bennetts Castle Lane, development for 12 units, (planning reference 02/00598/FUL).

The Council's accredited 'Building for life assessor' has completed assessments for all these schemes. When judging the quality of the developments, we evaluated them against the policies that were in place at the time of approval.

There were many positive features of the schemes. These are:

- 4 of these schemes had the right amount of bicycle parking spaces,
- one scheme has achieved the Breeam very good and one the Breeam good standard (see also indicator LI CR 1 (b) below),
- a number of schemes fit very well into their surrounding area,
- one scheme had very good internal circulation and double aspect dwellings, as well as places for children to play.

However, in order to achieve the good or excellent standard of 'Building for life', we have to improve in some areas:

- only one scheme has achieved the 'Secured by design standard',
- none of the units were built to 'Lifetime homes standard',
- only one units was built to 'wheelchair standard',
- there needs to be a better mix of units, in order to achieve mixed and balanced communities,
- materials need to be chosen that are more durable,
- most of the schemes completed featured single aspect units, which create poor internal circulation,
- we need to be more creative in the design of public spaces, so that people feel safe and comfortable in shared areas,
- some schemes do not fit very well into the surrounding area because they use standard designs,
- schemes with poor accessibility to public transport need to integrate parking spaces better,
- two schemes did not make adequate provisions for amenities, such as bin stores or shared areas.

INDICATOR	Proportion of relevant schemes incorporating secure by design
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	principles
Indicator type	Local indicator CP 3 (a)
Objective	High Quality Built Environment
Target	n/a
Target met	n/a

Comment

Of the major schemes that were completed in FY 2008/09, only the health centre in Wellington Court (planning reference 06/00790/FUL) has achieved the 'Secured by design standard'.

INDICATOR	Percentage of units approved that meet 'Lifetime homes standard'
Indicator type	Local indicator CM 1 (c)
Objective	High Quality Built Environment
Target	100%
Target met	No

Comment

None of the homes completed in the FY 2008/09 were built to 'Lifetime homes standard'.

However, 91% of all the units approved this year have been committed to be built to 'Lifetime homes standard'. This means, that we are making significant improvements and our performance in this regard is the best of any London Council.

INDICATOR	Percentage of units approved that meet wheelchair accessible housing standards
Indicator type	Local indicator CM 1 (d)
Objective	High Quality Built Environment
Target	10%
Outcome	4.9%
Target met	No

Comment

Of all the units that were completed in FY 2008/09, only one is a wheelchair unit. 4.9% of all our approved units are wheelchair units. We need to improve in this area and ensure that the 10% target is achieved for all major schemes.

INDICATOR	Proportion of major new dwellings achieving a given score for Ecohomes or BREEAM assessment		
Indicator type	Local indicator CR 1 (b)		
Objective	High Quality Built Environment		
Target	Assessment Method	Strategic Development	Major Development
	Code for Sustainable Homes	Level 4 – 5	Level 3 – 4
Outcome	2 out of 5 major schemes completed this year have achieved Breeam very good/good. 2 out 3 major schemes approved did commit to the standard.		
Target met	No		

Comment

Even though the core strategy is not adopted yet, we are taking significant steps in implementing Breeam/Code for sustainable homes standard. The buildings listed below have achieved high environmental building standards on completion.

	Name of scheme	Planning application ref	Standard on completion	No of units	Percentage (%)
Construction standard on completion	237-241 High Road/Whalebone Lane	06/00766/FUL	BREEAM very good	55	24
	Axe Street	05/00746/FUL	BREEAM good	93	41
Total major units (gross)				226	100
All units (gross)				530	

We have raised the bar for newly approved schemes:

Condition imposed on approval	Name of scheme	Planning application ref	Standard required	No of units	Percentage (%)
	UEL	06/01284/OUT	BREEAM excellent	602	99
	Lymington Fields	07/01289/OUT	BREEAM excellent	1042	
Total major units (gross)				1654	100
All units (gross)					1756
Non-residential schemes					
	Offices and industrial bldg. adj. to Fitzland	08/00107/FUL	BREEAM excellent		
	Barking Hospital Upney Lane Extension	08/00304/FUL	BREEAM very good		
	Warehouse and offices in Freshwater road	08/01422/FUL	BREEAM very good		

Again, the data demonstrates that we have significantly improved our performance in ensuring that approved schemes meet the emerging Core Strategy standards.

2.5 HOUSE PRICES

INDICATOR	Average house price in relation to income
Indicator type	Contextual indicator CC 1 (f)
Objective	Managing housing growth
Target	n/a
Target met	n/a

Comment

During the FY 2008/09, the gap between house prices and average earnings has reduced.

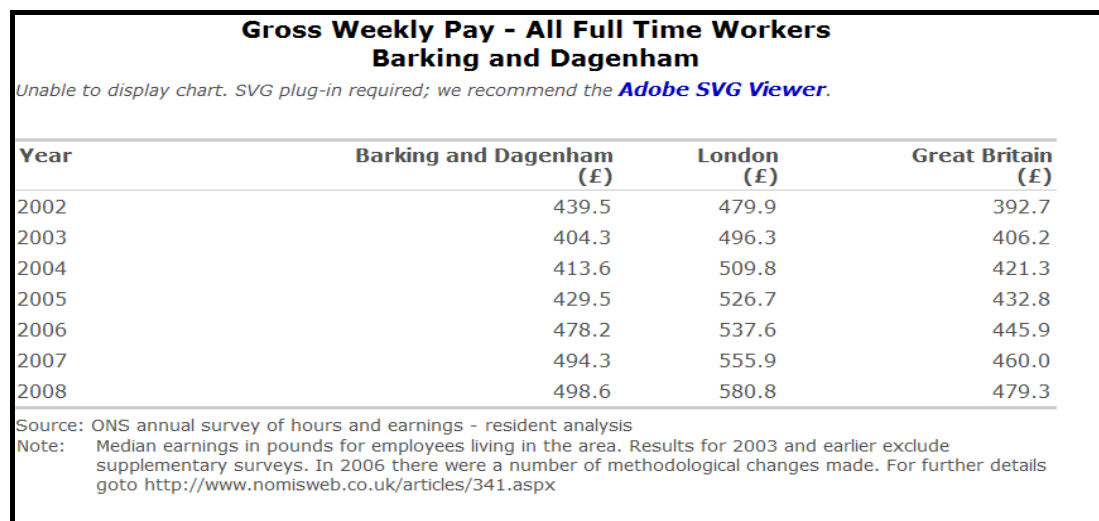


Figure 4 Average earnings in Barking and Dagenham have risen over recent years. Source: ONS data.

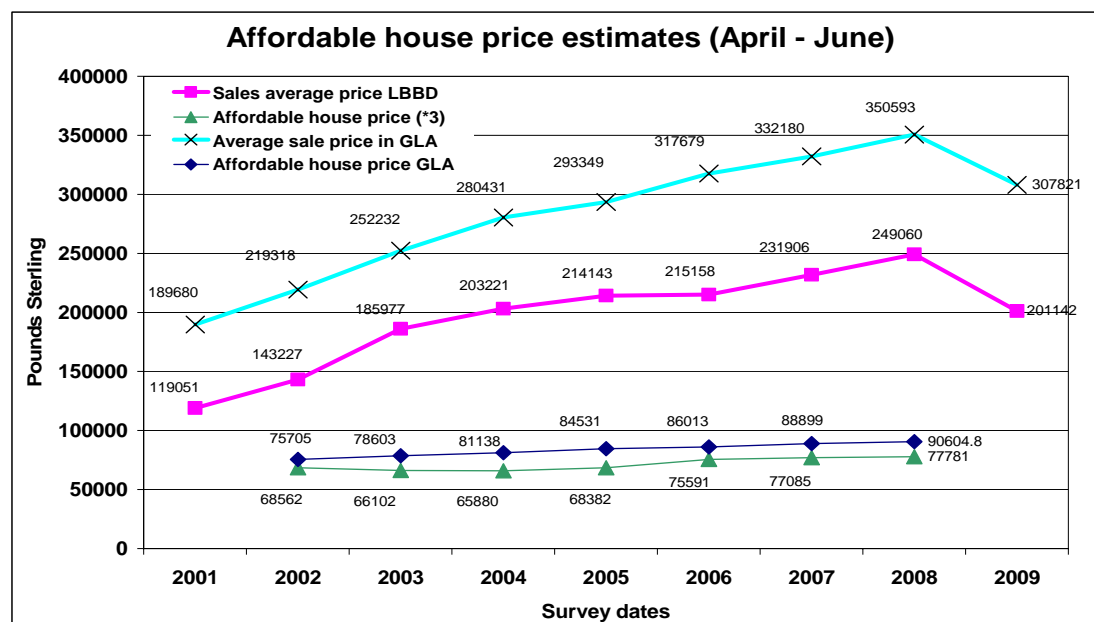
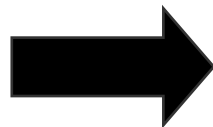


Figure 5 Average sales price in relation to affordable house prices. Source: Land registry data and income data from NOMIS and ASHE.

3. INFRASTRUCTURE PERFORMANCE SUMMARY FOR 2008/09

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES	INDICATORS	LDF POLICIES	INDICATOR	On target				
Fair and respectful	A stronger and more cohesive borough so that it is a place where all people get along, and of which all residents feel proud.	Obj. 3b	Ensuring fair access to all public services	Core strategy CM1	General Principles of Development Location	LI CM 4 (c)	Number of implemented strategic transportation schemes	n/a
				Core Strategy Policy CM4	Strategic Transport Links			
Healthy	A healthy borough, where health inequalities are reduced with greater knowledge of lifestyle impacts on health.	Obj. 4e	Reducing health inequalities	Core Strategy Policy CC2	Promoting Healthy Lifestyles through sustainable Transport	LI CC 3 (a)	Numbers of facilities provided as part of major new development	n/a
		Obj. 4b	Placing Greater focus on prevention, better diet, less smoking/alcohol and more activity throughout life	Core Strategy Policy CC3	Inclusive Access	SEI (NI 175)C C 3 (b)	Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling	n/a
		Obj. 4c	Focusing on obesity and teen pregnancy			LI CM 4 (d)	Number of car parking spaces for residential developments	yes
Inspired and successful	A borough of opportunity for all young People so that they can play an active economic role for the good of all.	Obj. 6e	Developing more & better things to do and places to go	Core Strategy Policy CC4	Social Infrastructure to meet Community Needs	LI CC 4 (a)	(i) Percentage of major applications which make developer contributions, (ii) type of provision made and (iii) Distribution of Contribution.	n/a
				Core Strategy Policy CC5	Achieving Sustainable Growth through Developer Contributions			



- KEY PRINCIPLES**
- reducing the need to travel by car
 - meeting the needs of existing and new communities
 - improving access
 - reducing inequalities
 - raising pride
 - efficiently use land
 - improve access

- Relevant Other Planning Documents**
- Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
 - LBBD Local Implementation Plan

- SAVED UDP POLICIES**
- STRATEGIC POLICIES X, Y,Z, AA, BB, CC

3.1 STRATEGIC TRANSPORT LINKS

INDICATOR	Number of implemented strategic transportation schemes
Indicator type	Local indicator CM 4 (c)
Objective	Strategic Transport Links
Target	n/a
Target met	n/a

Comment

Progress has been made on the East London transit (ELT) scheme. Phase 1a will run from Ilford Town Centre, past Fanshawe Avenue, via Barking Town Centre before continuing onto Thames View, and through to Dagenham Dock.

Phase 1b, which will open in 2013, will start in Barking Town Centre and follow a similar route, except that it will enter the Barking Riverside development *en route* to Dagenham Dock station.

The 1a scheme will open in early 2010 with ten buses per hour that are expected to carry up to 6.2 million passengers in ELT's first year of operation.

ELT Phase 2 has been omitted from the Transport for London Business Plan. However the Council, London Thames Gateway Development Corporation and Transport for London are working together to provide an alternative scheme called the Royal Docks Bus Corridor scheme.

There is currently no funding for the Docklands Light Railway extension and discussions for a solution are ongoing with the Department for Transport and Transport for London. However it does feature in both the draft Mayor's Transport Strategy and the consultation draft London Plan. The Docklands Light Railway extension is critical to the implementation of our core strategy and will enable housing development in Barking Riverside and South Dagenham West.

Figure 6 Route of East London Transit phases 1a and 1b and proposed DLR extension to Dagenham Dock



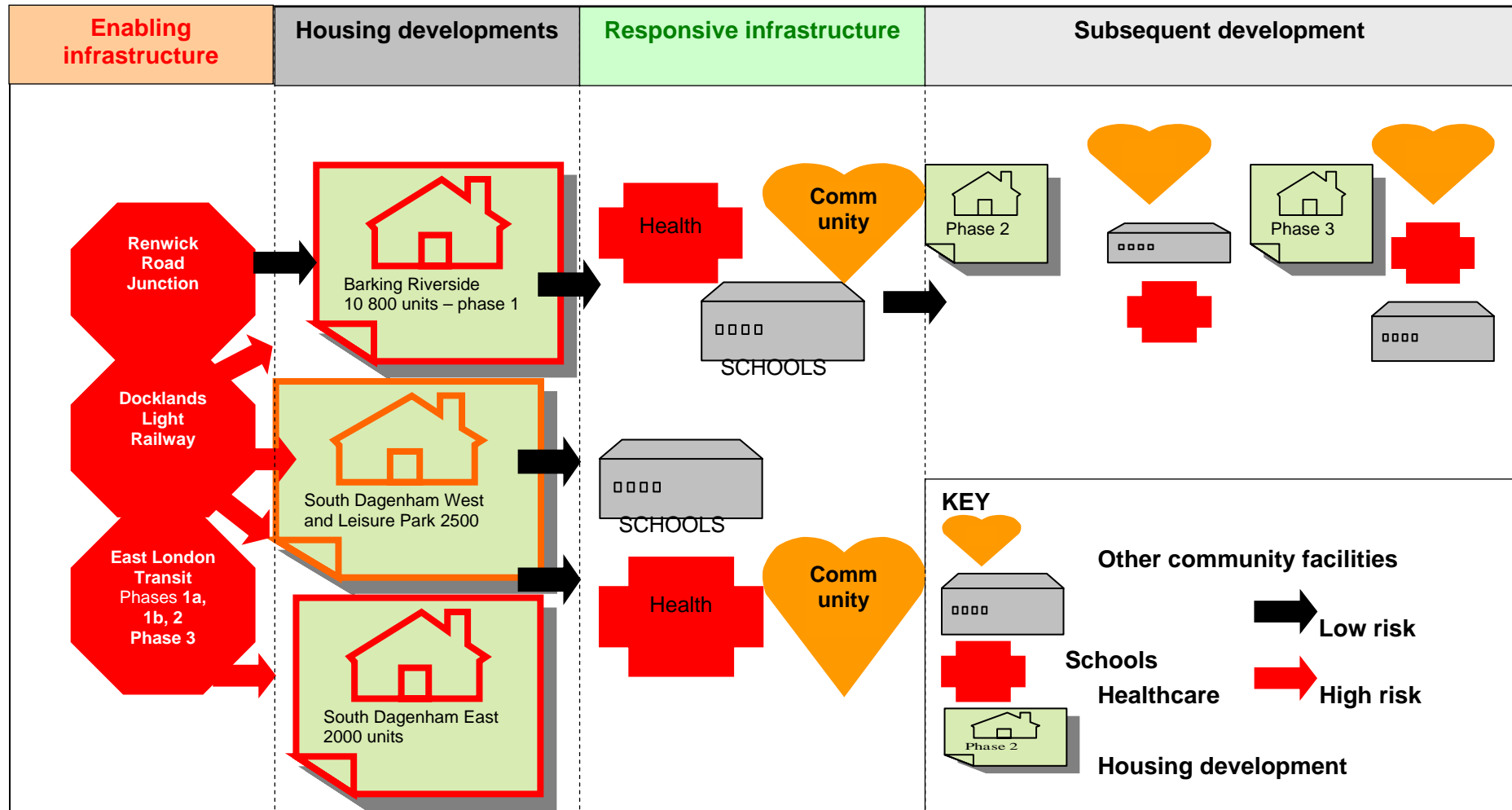


Figure 7 Flowchart illustrating the critical role of transport improvements that will enable housing developments. Once funding for these infrastructure links is secured, housing developments and necessary supporting infrastructure, such as schools, health centres and community centres can follow.

3.2 COMMUNITY FACILITIES

INDICATOR	Numbers of new community facilities (children centres, children's play and recreation facilities, health and social care facilities, education facilities (school age and adult education), child care facilities, libraries, community halls, meeting rooms, sports and leisure facilities, religious meeting places and public conveniences) provided as part of major new development
Indicator type	Local Indicator CC 3 (a)
Objective	Social Infrastructure to Meet Community Needs
Target	n/a
Target met	n/a

Comment

Of the 5 major schemes completed this year, the Wellington Court development (planning application 06/00790/FUL) includes a health centre on the three lower floors amounting to 3 731 m² of floor space (use class D1).

Of the 3 major schemes, that were approved in FY 2008/09, two make provisions for new community facilities:

- **UEL site planning application 06/01284/OUT**

NEW SCHOOL

2958 m² (use class D1)

OPEN SPACE

0.491 ha

- **Lymington fields (planning application 07/01289/OUT**

NEW SCHOOL & NEW HEALTH FACILITY

approx. 2000 m² (use class D1)

OPEN SPACE

2.434 ha

Some of the major schemes that are planned in the future have infrastructure provisions integrated into the development. For example at Barking Riverside new infrastructure will include a district centre, three new primary schools, a new secondary school, a polyclinic and a sports centre.

The Council is also bringing forward schools on its own sites this includes Cannington Road and St George's Primary Schools. These are included in the Council's 4 year Capital Investment Programme for the period 2009/10 to 2012/13.

More detail is provided in the Site Specific Allocations Development Plan Document which identifies the sites necessary for new health and education facilities to support the growth set out in policy CM2. This has been prepared in partnership with the Primary Care Trust and the Council's Children's Services Directorate. Further detail will be provided in the Community Benefits Supplementary Planning Document.

A draft infrastructure delivery schedule is listed in table 1 below.

Table 1 Draft Infrastructure Delivery Schedule. More details are provided in the site allocation DPD.

Name	Use	Cost	Funding Arrangements	Phasing	Lead Delivery Agency
ENABLING Infrastructure					
East London transit, phases 1a, 1b, 2 and 3.	Transport of 6 million passengers	£ 35 million for phase 1 a, £20.65 million for phase 1b.	Central Government (£ 18.5 million and Community Infrastructure Fund) ELT phases 2 and 3 no allocated funding	phase 1a – to start in February 2010, phase 1b-2013	Transport for London
DLR extension	Transport to Dagenham Dock	£ 750 million (est. outturn cost)	No allocated funding		Transport for London
Renwick Road Junction	Relieving congestion on A13 and providing access to Barking Riverside	£ 65 million	No allocated funding		Transport for London
RESPONSIVE Infrastructure					
Infrastructure as part of schemes					
Barking Riverside	Schools, healthcare, shopping, community facilities	Approx. £300 million	Capital funding, CIL	Infrastructure investment tied to residential unit threshold	LTGC, Barking Riverside Ltd, LBBD
South Dagenham West and Dagenham Leisure Park (to be resolved in SSA document)	Housing and community uses, Leisure and recreation facilities situated north of Dagenham Dock Station Health centre located north of the Ford Stamping Plant	Approx. £ 100 million	Capital funding, CIL	See trajectory	LBBD

Name	Use	Cost	Funding Arrangements	Phasing	Lead Delivery Agency
	New primary school				
South Dagenham East (to be resolved in SSA document)	School, open spaces, health centre	£7 million		Unlikely before 2015	LBBB
Sanofi Aventis (to be resolved in SSA document)	School (dependent on whether new housing is provided on site), polyclinic (approximately 3,000 m ²),	£ 10 million			Sanofi Aventis, PCT, LBBB
UEL Site	New primary school	£7 million	Capital funding	4 phases	Council's Children's Services Directorate
Lymington Fields	New primary school	£7 million	Capital funding	2 phases	Council's Children's Services Directorate
Becontree Heath Wider Site	Health facility (1000-2000 m ²)	£ 2.5 million			PCT
Abbey Retail Park (to be resolved in Barking Town Centre Area Action Plan)	School	£ 7 million	S106/Capital funding		Council's Children's Services Directorate

Specific Sites allocated for Infrastructure					
EDUCATION					
Sterry Road Depot	Schools and Children Centres	£600 000	Sure Start Programme		Council's Children's Services Directorate
Markyate Road Depot	Children's Centre	£600 000	Sure Start Programme		
Cannington Road	3 form primary school	£7 million	Included in the Council's 4 year Capital Investment Programme	2009/10 to 2012/13	Council's Children's Services Directorate
St George's Centre	3 form primary school	£7 million	Included in the Council's 4 year Capital Investment Programme	2009/10 to 2012/13	Council's Children's Services Directorate
Westbury School	3 form primary school	£ 7 million			Council's Children's Services Directorate
COMMUNITY					
Japan Road	Community Centre	Not known			
HEALTHCARE					
Westbury Arms	Potentially Primary care trust	Not known			Primary care trust

Julia Engwell Clinic	Potentially Primary care trust, local health clinic	Not known		Completed by 2015	Primary care trust
Brockelbank Lodge	GP services	£ 1.4 million		Completed by 2015	Primary care trust

3.3 ACCESSIBILITY

INDICATOR	Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling
Indicator type	Significant effects indicator (NI 175) CC 3 (b)
Objective	Inclusive Access
Target	n/a
Target met	n/a

Comment

In most areas of Barking and Dagenham, access to GPs and open spaces is better than access to food shopping and education facilities.

The exact statistics for access to opportunities and services (ATOS) are calculated by Transport for London and are shown in table below. Easily accessible are those areas within less than 10 minutes walking distance which are given a score of A or B.

a	% of Zones with ATOS score A or B for service type primary schools	63%
b	% of Zones with ATOS score A or B for service type secondary schools	64%
c	% of Zones with ATOS score A or B for service type further education colleges	56%
d	% of Zones with ATOS score A or B for service type GPs	71%
e	% of Zones with ATOS score A or B for service type food shopping	44%
f	% of Zones with ATOS score A or B for service type open spaces	70%

In Barking and Dagenham, places with easy access to open spaces are generally speaking further away from health centres and schools. Transport for London have provided the map below, which shows accessibility to school and health services on foot or public transport.

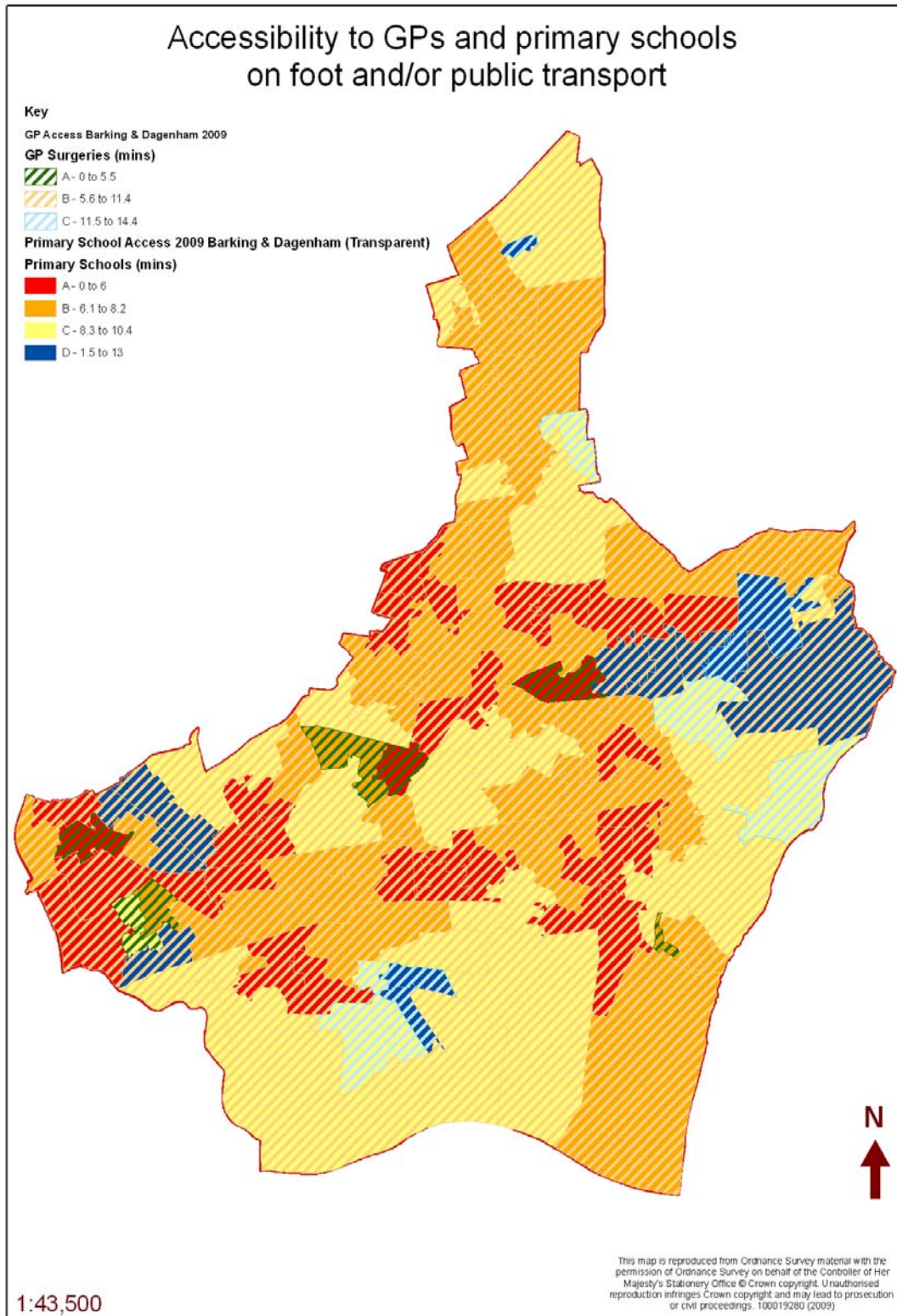


Figure 9 GIS analysis provided by Transport for London on indicator NI 175.

3.4 CAR PARKING

INDICATOR	Number of car parking spaces for residential developments			
Indicator type	Local Indicator CM 4 (d)			
Objective	Inclusive access			
Target	London Plan maximum car parking standard apply			
	Maximum Residential Car Parking Standards			
	Predominant housing type	4+ bed units	3 bed units	1 – 2 bed u
	Car parking provision	2 – 1.5 spaces per unit	1.5 – 1 space per unit space	1 to less than per unit*
Target met	Yes			

Comment

Government is trying to reduce reliance on cars in London. This is why London Plan car parking standards are maximum residential car parking standards. During the FY 2008/09 the car parking provisions below were approved and completed, which are, overall, below the maximum standard.

	Conventional Units completed at part of Schemes	Residential car parking spaces	Ratio
Completions	291	123	0.4
Approvals	2075	1617	0.8

3.5 DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS

INDICATOR	(i) Percentage of major applications which make developer contributions, (ii) type of provision made and (iii) distribution of Contribution.
Indicator type	Local Indicator CC 4 (a))
Objective	Social Infrastructure to meet Community Needs/ Achieving Sustainable Growth through Developer Contributions
Target	n/a
Target met	n/a

Comment

During the FY year 2008/09, two of the three major schemes that were approved have been agreed subject to S106 agreements. The details of the agreements are listed below:

Lymington Fields (planning reference 07/01334/REM;07/01289/OUT)

- 1) 50% affordable housing provision comprising a minimum of 60% of one bed and 40% of two bed 3 person shared ownership units for households with gross annual income up to £26,000 per annum,
- 2) minimum of 25% of two bed 4 person shared ownership units for households with gross annual income up to £28,000 per annum and a
- 3) maximum of 25% of shared ownership units for households with gross annual income exceeding £35,001.
- On site highways works involving
 - 1) the construction of a permanent vehicular and pedestrian access road through the development from Lymington Road to Whalebone Lane South and

2) erect bollards or such other form of barrier approved by the Council within the site to prevent more than 200 residential units from using Lymington Road as a vehicular access.

- Off site highways works to resurface the footpath either side of Lymington Road from the new entrance to the land to the south of Green Lane.
- Education contribution for primary and secondary school places based on the formula $A = B - C$ where $A =$ Education Contribution, $B = \text{£}1,750,000$ and $C =$ the agreed cost of carrying out the works referred to in obligation 2 above.
- Monitoring contribution of $\text{£}4,500$.
- Local labour agreement.
- Biomass boiler.
- Remediation of school site.
- Site liaison – appointment of person responsible for liaising with local residents.

UEL site (planning reference 06/01284/OUT)

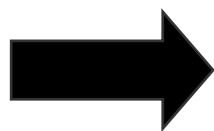
- Affordable housing comprising 30 intermediate market rent, 78 shared ownership and 257 social rented.
- $\text{£}2,000,000$ for the promotion and construction of a two-form entry primary school on the school site and provision of the bursary scheme.
- $\text{£}2,460,570$ for the carrying out improvement works for facilities in Mayesbrook Park, for play area for teenagers in Mayesbrook Park, towards replacement swimming pool at Becontree Heath, s106 monitoring, off-site tree planting, provision of apprenticeships in the course of constructing the development and the promotion and construction of a new two-form entry primary school.
- $\text{£}1,250,000$ for provisions as outlined in obligation 3 above.
- Contributions towards bus capacity improvements:
 - a) $\text{£}168,809.00$
 - b) $\text{£}112,540.00$
 - c) $\text{£}112,540.00$
- $\text{£}35,000$ to be used towards bus stop improvements.
- Transfer of school site.
- Provision of an access road constructed to adoptable standards providing access from the school site to the public highway.
- School site to have proper connections with its boundary so as to connect it to (a) mains foul drainage and water (b) electricity (c) the proposed supply of heat and hot water from the proposed district heating system and (d) to the proposed telecommunications media network.
- Local labour – No fewer than 25% of construction site workers during the build time of the development to be local residents.
- S278 agreement to be signed and a bond approved by the Council which procures the performance of the eastern access road works and originals of both to be supplied to the Council.
- S278 agreement to be signed and a bond approved by the Council which procures the performance of the western access road works and originals of both to be supplied to the Council.
- Eastern access road works to be constructed in accordance with the agreement referred to in either 11 above or to the satisfaction of the Council.
- Western access road works to be constructed either in accordance with the agreement referred to in 12 above or to the satisfaction of the Council.

Works that have been Implemented, as agreed under S106 agreements, are:

- Morland road (planning reference 03/00434/FUL):
 - £15,500 to improve pedestrian access.
- Former railway sidings between mainline and other land south of Choats Road (planning reference 04/00524/OUT):
 - safeguarding and transfer of ELT route,
 - land transfer for ETRCL/recycling plant,
 - local employment and training strategy.
- Redevelopment site Church Road, Barking (planning reference 04/00608/FUL):
 - provision of units in Queens Rd,
 - 20 intermediate,
 - 10 general needs renting,
 - 10 shared ownership.
- 98-178 Abbey Road Barking (planning reference 04/00672/FUL):
 - affordable housing – 32 flats block f, 19 flats block D, 12 off site units at Linsdell Rd,
 - £40,000 for involvement of an artist for public riverside development,
 - £8,000 monitoring.
- Allotment Gardens to the north of Digby Gardens and No 72 and 74 Heathway Dagenham Essex (planning reference 05/00078/FUL):
 - affordable housing: 27 units, of which
 - 13 shared ownership,
 - 14 socially rented,
 - including 2 3-bed wheelchair accessible houses.
- Barking Working Mens Club and institute 96 North St Barking Essex IG11 8JD (05/00933/FUL):
 - affordable housing,
 - improvements to North Street and Kings Road highway front in accordance with Barking code,
 - £30,000 to Quaker burial ground and/or public arts projects for BTC,
 - £1,200 towards monitoring costs,
 - LBBD legal fees.
- Allotments north of Darcy Gardens and east of Coombes Road Dagenham, (planning reference 05/00568/FUL):
 - £230,000 for highway improvements to Coombes Road,
 - legal fees £1,175,
 - affordable housing scheme to be submitted which must be occupied by no one else but frail elderly persons.
- Former school site, Bromhall Road Dagenham (planning reference 03/00381/FUL):
 - affordable housing units including 28 houses and 10 flats.

4. ENVIRONMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY FOR 2008/09

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES		INDICATORS		LDF POLICIES		INDICATOR		On target?
Clean	A clean, green and sustainable borough with far greater awareness of the actions needed to tackle climate change, with less pollution, waste, fly tipping and graffiti.	Obj. 2b	Reducing the amount of waste which goes to landfill	Core strategy Policy CR1	Climate Change and Environmental Management	CO E3	Renewable energy generation	No
				Core strategy Policy CR2	Preserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment	CO M1	Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority	n/a
				Core Strategy Policy CR4	Sustainable Waste Management	CO M2	Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority	n/a
						CO W1	Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority	yes
						CO W2	Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority.	yes
				Core Strategy Policy CR6	Flood Management	CO E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	yes
						CI (NI 189)	Flood and Coastal Erosions Risk Management	yes
Healthy	A healthy borough, where health inequalities are reduced with greater knowledge of lifestyle impacts on health.	Obj. 4a	Ensuring more people enjoy longer and healthier lives	Core Strategy Policy CM1	General Principles of Development Location	CI (NI 170)	Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years	n/a
						CO (H3)	New and converted dwellings - on previously developed land	yes
						LI CM 3 (c)	Loss of existing open space	yes
				Core Strategy Policy CM3	Green Belt and Public open spaces	CO E2	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	yes
						LI CM 3 (d)	Amount of allotments lost or reduced as a result of development	yes
						CI NI 56	Obesity among primary school age children in Year 6	yes



KEY PRINCIPLES
 cleaner, greener and safer
 reducing flood risk
 protecting, biodiversity, landscape character and natural resources
 promoting sustainable development
 raising pride

Relevant Other Planning Documents
 Joint Waste Plan
 Climate Change Strategy

SAVED UDP POLICIES
STRATEGIC POLICIES I,J,K,L,M,N,O,

4.1 GREENFIELD AND OPEN SPACE

INDICATOR	Previously developed land that has been vacant or derelict for more than 5 years
Indicator type	Contextual indicator (NI 170)
Objective	General Principles of Development Location
Target	Efficient re-use of Brownfield land
Target met	N/A
Comment	
<p>In the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham there are some large segments of Brownfield land that have been derelict for a long time. These are sites that were previously in industrial use or used in connection with industrial processes. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barking Riverside (150 ha), • South Dagenham East (20 ha), • South Dagenham West (29 ha). <p>These are some of the the largest areas of long-term derelict Brownfield land in London.</p> <p>There have been some problems in reporting this indicator via the National Land Use database in the past and as a result a new database has recently been set up by the London Development Agency, which makes reporting easier.</p>	
INDICATOR	New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land
Indicator type	Core output (H3)
Objective	General Principles of Development Location
Target	No loss of Greenfield land
Target met	YES
INDICATOR	Amount of allotments lost or reduced as a result of development
Indicator type	Contextual indicator E2
Objective	Preserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment
Target	No loss of areas of allotment land
Target met	YES
INDICATOR	Change in areas of biodiversity importance
Indicator type	Contextual indicator E2
Objective	Preserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment
Target	No loss of areas of biodiversity importance
Target met	YES
INDICATOR	Loss of existing open space
Indicator type	Local Indicator CM 3 (c)
Objective	Green Belt and Public open spaces
Target	No net loss of Open Space
Target met	YES
INDICATOR	Obesity among primary school age children in Year 6
Indicator type	Contextual Indicator NI 56
Objective	Green Belt and Public open spaces
Target	24%
Target met	YES

Comment

During the financial year 2008/9, no Greenfield land was built on, no allotment land was lost and neither was there any change in areas of biodiversity importance (see table below).

Greenfield Land	Proposed Total Residential Units	Residential units on Greenfield (completions)	% total units on Brownfield (completions)	Total Site Area	Residential site area on Greenfield (completions)	% total site area on Brownfield (completions)
0.000	305	0	100	2.202	0.000	100

PPS 3, states that excluded from the definition of previously developed land is 'land that was previously developed but where the remains of any structure or activity have blended into the landscape in the process of time...'. In keeping with this definition, Lymington fields, which has a history of gravel pits, some industrial use and school playing fields has been re-classified as Greenfield land. However, Lymington fields is not a site with important biodiversity importance or allotment land. Statistics for approvals on Greenfield land are shown below.

Greenfield Land	Proposed Total Residential Units	Residential units on Greenfield (approvals)	% total units on Brownfield (approvals)	Proposed Residential Site Area	Residential site area on Greenfield (approvals)	% total site area on Brownfield (approvals)
18.090	2,067	789	61.8287373	23.825	12.354	57.63757719

Borough Reference	Site Name	Greenfield Land	Proposed Residential Site Area	Total Site Area	Proposed Total Residential Units	Residential units on Greenfield (approvals)	Residential site area on Greenfield (approvals)
07/01289/OUT	Lymington fields	12.900	9.166	12.300	602	470	7.164
07/01334/REM	Lymington fields	5.190	5.190	5.190	319	319	5.190
						789	12.354

However, Lymington fields is classified as open space, so even though this makes provisions for new open space, overall there will be a net loss of open space, once this planning application is implemented. New open space is also planned as part of the UEL development (see table below).

Borough Reference	Site Name	Existing open space (ha)	Proposed Open Space (ha)	Open Space Type	Public Access	Protection Designation
06/01284/O UT	UEL		0.491	Provision for children and young people	Unrestricted	
07/01289/O UT	Lymington Fields	12.9		Natural and semi-natural	Restricted or Not Formally Established	Not Designated
07/01289/O UT	Lymington Fields		1.8	Outdoor sports facilities incl. school playing fields	Restricted or Not Formally Established	
07/01289/O UT	Lymington Fields		0.634	Provision for children and young people	Unrestricted	
07/01334/R EM	Lymington Fields	5.19		Natural and semi-natural	Unrestricted	Not Designated
TOTAL		18.09	2.925			

The provision of good quality public open space that is used by children is very important, especially as during the previous FY, obesity rates for primary school children have risen (see table below).

FY 2007	21%
FY 2008	24%

4.2 FLOODING

INDICATOR	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency (EA) advice on flooding and water quality grounds
Indicator type	Core Output E1
Objective	Flood Management
Target	All planning applications granted with consent of the Environment Agency
Target met	YES
INDICATOR	Flood and Coastal Erosions Risk Management
Indicator type	Contextual indicator NI 189
Objective	Flood Management
Target	100% of the actions, as agreed with the Environment Agency, delivered
Target met	YES

Comment

During the financial year 2008/09, we concurred with the Environment Agency on all the planning consents that we granted.

Further, we have started collaborating with the Environment Agency on wider flood management measures, which are assessed under indicator national indicator 189. We have undertaken a number of actions in order to prepare for and prevent a flood event and have identified more actions, which we need to take over the coming years.

Listed below are the actions, which we have already undertaken.

No	Year 1 FY 2007	Year 2 FY 2008
1	LBBD know who to contact	Meet with the EA to discuss actions, and raise any issues with the EA.
2	EA knows who to contact	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is completed
3	There is a dialogue about NI 189	Incorporated flood policies in the LDF
4	LA is on the FCRM Plan Implementation Steering Group	Multi Agency Flood Plan submitted to DEFRA
5	LA has access to the Final FCRM Policies and Action Plan (and Summary document if prepared)	Have made a representation on Thames Estuary 2100 consultation

4.3 RENEWABLE ENERGY

INDICATOR	Renewable energy generation
Indicator type	Core Output E3
Objective	Climate Change and Environmental Management
Target	20% outside Barking town centre 10% in Barking town centre.
Target met	NO

Comment

We have promoted the use of renewable energy for all the schemes that we grant planning applications to. A number of these schemes have now have been completed.

Some of these renewable installations perform very well in residential developments, such as the biomass boiler in the Wellington Court health centre (planning reference 07/01320/FUL) and the solar thermal heating in 246 High Road (planning reference 06/00766/FUL).

Care has to be taken however to combine renewable installations with sustainable construction techniques, so that the building's temperature is balanced and air is well ventilated.

Still, some of the major schemes that have been completed in FY 2008/09 do not have any renewables installed, or if they do, they do not make up 10% of the building energy demand. One example is the Axe Street Development (07/00576/FUL).

The full list of major schemes completed in FY 2008/09 that source part of their demands from renewables is listed below:

Borough Reference	Site Name/Number	Renewable Energy Sources	MW
07/00597/REG 3	Leys Primary School	3 no. wind turbines (3* 6kW), photovoltaic (20 kW), ground source heat pump (350 m2 outdoor - 50 kW)	0.088
07/00576/FUL	Axe Street (white building)	10% renewables - four 1.5KW wind turbines on the roof	0.006
06/00766/FUL	246 High	Solar thermal heating	

	Road/Whalebone Lane		
07/01320/FUL	Wellington Court Health Centre, Axe Street	biomass boiler (500kw)	0.05
SUM			0.144

As we continue to promote the installations of renewable energy sources, more permissions that include renewable energy installations have been granted. These are listed in table below.

Borough Reference	Site Name	Renewable Energy Sources	MW	Energy Efficiency/Other
07/01354/FUL	Parsloes Avenue Garages	10% solar thermal heating on south facing roof/ Code level 3, code level 4	0.025	
08/01050/FUL	Hoo Hing Limited, Freshwater Road	20% (solar panels)	0.150	
08/00321/OUT	Fire station, Rainham Road North	20% from renewables, solar, wind turbine (5kw), biomass (80kw),	0.085	energy efficiency measures
08/00304/FUL	Barking Hospital, Upney Lane	20% renewables (solar thermal estimated 70 kW)	0.070	Breeam very good
08/00107/FUL	Land Adjacent Frizland Depot, Rainham Road North	50kW ground source heat pump	0.050	Breeam standard excellent
06/01284/OUT	UEL site	Biomass Boiler (2x 500 kW)	0.100	CHP, BREEAM excellent
08/00752/REG3	Eastbury Comprehensive School, Dawson Avenue	ground source heat pump (estimated 50KW), photovoltaic panels (20kw),	0.070	
07/01289/OUT	Lymington fields	biomass boiler (500 kW), solar panels (20 kW)	0.520	CHP, BREEAM excellent, green roof
08/01293/FUL	Football Ground Victoria Road	solar panels (20 kW), Heat Pumps (50 kW) , SUDS	0.070	Demolition Protocol
08/00469/FUL	Premier Inn, Highbridge Road	solar water heating panels (25 kW)	0.025	
08/01422/FUL	Warehouse in 44 - 48 Freshwater Road	solar panels (20kW)	0.020	BREEAM very good
SUM			1.185	

4.4 WASTE

INDICATOR	Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority
Indicator type	Core Output W1
Objective	Sustainable Waste Management
Target	Progressive year on year cumulative increase toward 450,000tpa capacity for municipal, commercial and industrial composting and 340,000tpa recovery and treatment for east London waste authorities combined
Target met	YES

Comment

Six new waste management facilities have become operational during FY 2008/9. These are listed below.

No	WML / PPC No	EPR No	Site Name	Site Type	Site Type	Total throughput (tonnes)
1	100076	ZP3295ET/V002	O S Hire - Barking	A11	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	11 214
2	210001	CP3190VE/A001	Marks Warren Quarry Landfill	L05	Inert LF	26 622
3	80745	SP3993EC/A001	Squibb & Davies River Road	A09	Haz Waste Transfer	6.26
4	80759	EP3092LT/A001	Closed Loop Choats Road	A11	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	1 988
5	80765	LP3693EQ/A001	Edwards Waste Recycling - Barking	A11	Non-Haz Waste Transfer	12 917
6	80767	LP3793EB/A001	Sudden Impact Kemp Road	A19	Car Breaker	4.82

INDICATOR	Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority.
Indicator type	Core Output W2
Objective	Sustainable Waste Management
Target	40% by 2010
Target met	need to recycle nearly twice as much in order to meet 2010 target, or reduce waste by half in next two years

Comment

Over the last year, we have reduced the amount of municipal waste we produce by over 7 000 tonnes. This has been the greatest improvement since we first started reporting on this indicator in 2004.

We need to keep improving at this rate, and also recycle 10% more, if we want to meet the national target in two years time.

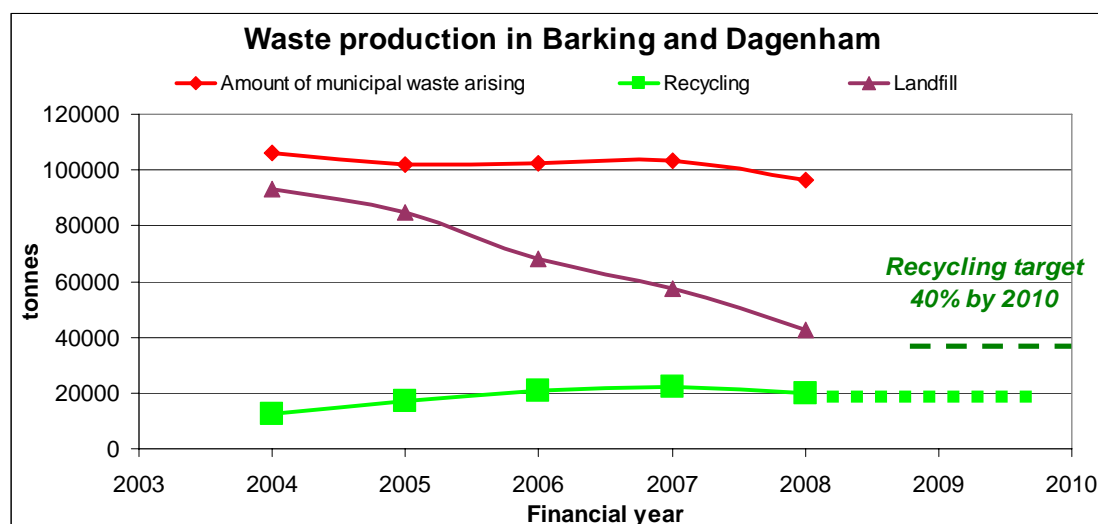


Figure 10 The total amount of municipal waste we produce has decreased over the last year.

4.5 AGGREGATES

INDICATOR	Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority
Indicator type	Core Output M2
Objective	Sustainable Waste Management
Target	N/A
Target met	N/A
INDICATOR	Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority
Indicator type	Core Output M1
Objective	Preserving and Enhancing the Natural Environment
Target	N/A
Target met	N/A

Comment

During the FY 2008/09, the production of primary won aggregates has dropped by more than half. Equally, production of secondary won aggregates has reduced, but production of recycled aggregates in the borough has nearly doubled.

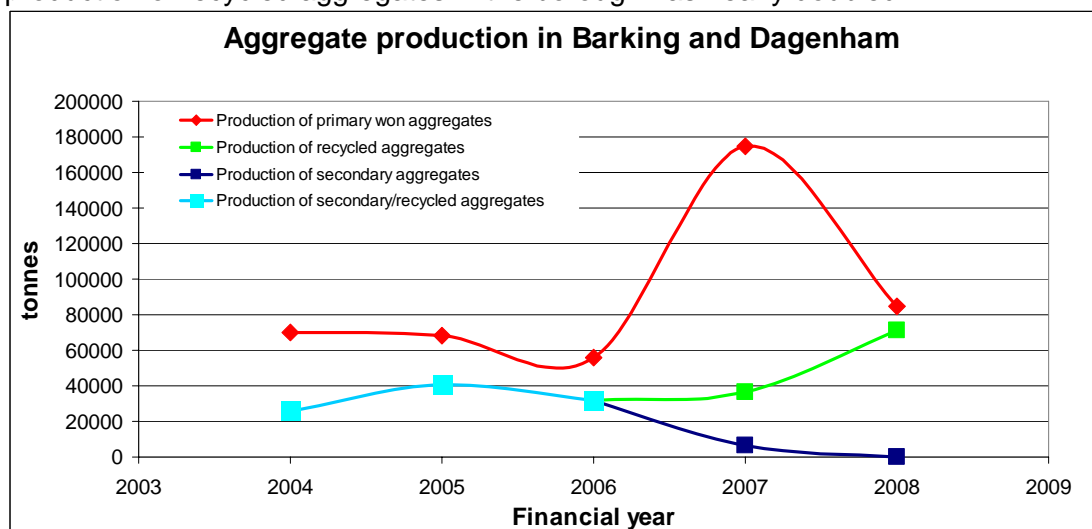


Figure 11 Production of primary won aggregates has reduced, but that of recycled has risen.

5 TOWN CENTRES AND EMPLOYMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY FOR 2008/09

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES		INDICATORS		LDF POLICIES		INDICATOR		On target?
Prosperous	An ambitious and prosperous borough that supports business, jobs and skills attracting new business with economic, social and environmental resources harnessed for the good of all.	Obj. 5a	Tackling worklessness	Core Strategy Policy CE 4	Mix and Balance of uses within Employment Areas	BD1	Total amount of additional employment floor space - by type	n/a
				Core Strategy Policy CE3	Employment Land	BD2	Total amount of employment floor space on previously developed land - by type	n/a
		Obj. 5c	Creating and attracting more jobs	Core Strategy Policy CE5	Improving Employment Opportunities and Widening Choices	BD3	Employment land available - by type	n/a
				Core Strategy Policy CM5	Town Centre Hierarchy	SEI CM 5 (b)	Position of Barking and Dagenham's town centres in the London strategic town network	n/a
				Core Strategy Policy CE1	Vibrant and Prosperous Town Centres	BD4	Total amount of floor space for 'town centre uses' in (i) the local authority area, and (ii) town centres.	n/a
		Obj. 5b	Reducing those who are not in education, employment or training	Core Strategy Policy CE2	Location of Office Development			n/a



KEY PRINCIPLES

- Regenerating the Local Economy
- Helping local people into more rewarding, better paid jobs
- Supporting the growth, retention and competitiveness of businesses
- Promoting vibrant, accessible town centres

Relevant Other Planning Documents

- Fast food take away SPD

SAVED UDP POLICIES

STRATEGIC POLICIES E, F, G, H

5.1 EMPLOYMENT

INDICATOR	Total amount of additional employment floor space - by type
Indicator type	Core Output BD 1
Objective	Mix and Balance of uses within Employment Areas
Target	N/A
Target met	N/A
INDICATOR	Total amount of employment floor space on previously developed land - by type
Indicator type	Core Output BD 2
Objective	Employment Land
Target	100%
Target met	Yes
INDICATOR	Employment land available - by type
Indicator type	Core Output BD 3
Objective	Employment land available - by type
Target	N/A
Target met	N/A

Comment

There has been a better mix of employment land uses coming forward this year than in previous years, as almost equal amounts of office use, general industrial and storage and distribution facilities were developed in FY 2008/09 (see fig 12. below).

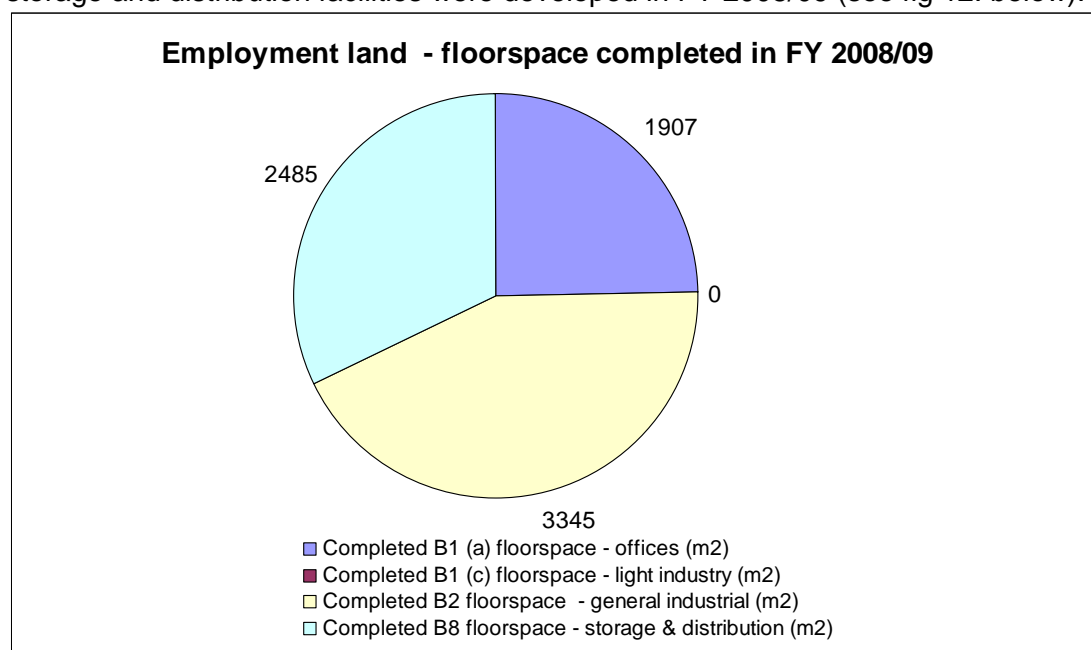


Figure 12 Employment land developed by use class in FY 2008/09.

However, we also experienced an overall slow down in new developments and some losses in employment land, especially B1 uses (see table below).

Employment Land Losses	Existing B1 Floor space	Existing B2 floor space	Existing B8 floor space
	4,476	582	400

None of the developments completed this year were on Greenfield land (core output indicator BD 2).

As part of our work on the proposals map and site allocations DPD, we have released sections of employment land for residential use. The new extent of employment land is shown in figure 13 below.

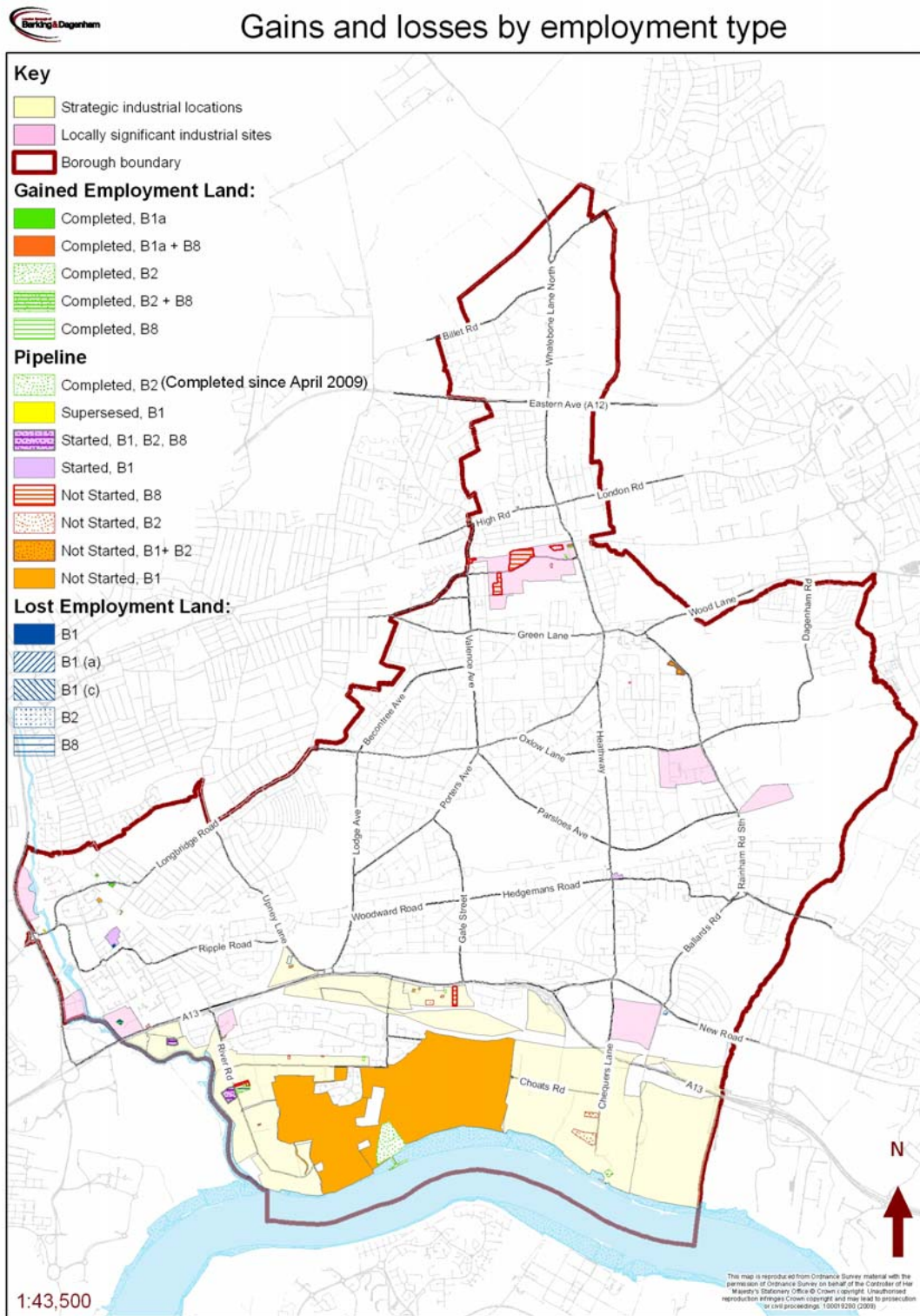


Figure 13 Schematic illustration showing the location of employment land supply (core output indicator BD3) and recent developments.

5.2 TOWN CENTRE USES

INDICATOR	Total amount of floor space for 'town centre uses' in (i) the local authority area, and (ii) town centres.
Indicator type	Core Output BD 4
Objective	Vibrant and Prosperous Town Centres
Target	N/A
Target met	N/A
INDICATOR	Position of Barking and Dagenham's town centres in the London strategic town network
Indicator type	Significant Effects Indicator CM 5 (b)
Objective	Town Centre Hierarchy
Target	N/A
Target met	N/A

Comment

Figure 14 below shows the location of development for town centre uses that were completed in FY 2008/09. Similar to the net loss experienced for office development, there has been a overall slow down in development and a net loss of A1 uses.

As part of the revisions to the London Plan, we have asked the GLA to reclassify Green lane shopping parade as a district centre.

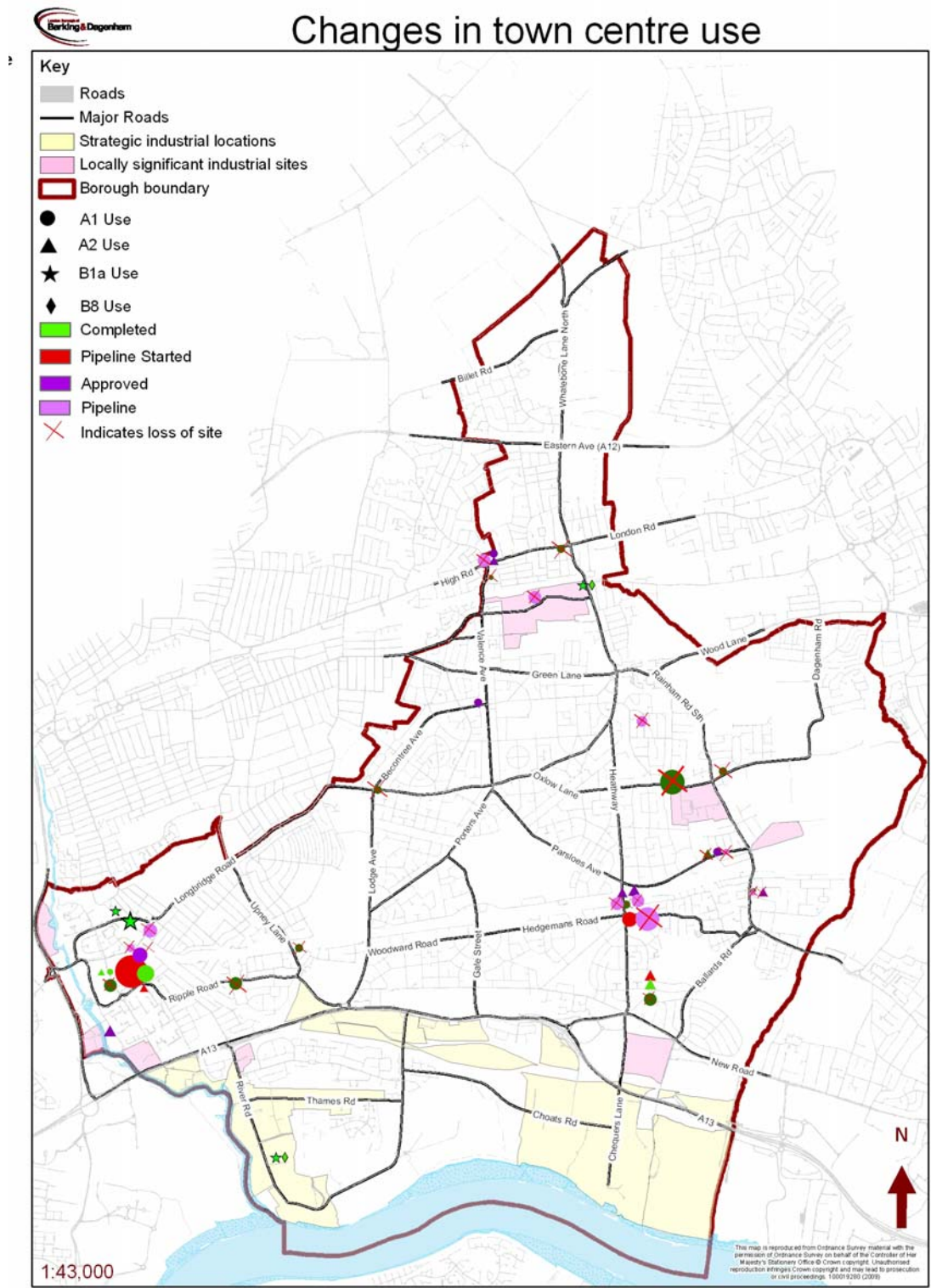


Figure 14 The location of new town centre uses (core output indicator BD4).

2

6. PROGRESS OF THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

6.1 PLANNING AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ACT 2004

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, which came into effect in September 2004, made a number of significant revisions to the planning system.

The local development scheme (LDS) is a 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 (LDF), the timetable for their preparation and key milestones against which progress will be measured.

The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham's first LDS was produced in early 2005 and came into effect on the 15th of 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. This third version came into effect on 17th May 2007. Following a further review, the fourth version of the LDS formally came into effect in March 2008.

The current LDS can be downloaded from the Council's web site at <http://www.lbbd.gov.uk/8-leisure-envir/planning/pdf/local-development-scheme.pdf>.

The document "Local Development Framework Monitoring: A good practice guide" (ODPM, 2004) contains advice on preparing the local development framework annual monitoring report. This guide states that each annual monitoring report should assess the previous year in relation to the LDS, consider compliance with the timetable and milestones of the LDS and determine whether actions are needed to achieve any changes.

This section therefore deals with the period from 1st April 2008 to 31st March 2009. It looks at whether the milestones and targets for that period, as set out in the most recent LDS (2008) have been met and highlights where progress is falling behind schedule and/or further revisions to the LDS may be necessary.

6.2 PROGRESS AGAINST LDS MILESTONES AND TARGETS

Statement of Community Involvement

LDS milestone to be reached by 31 st March 2009	Were these milestones met?	Are further changes needed to the LDS?
No milestones to be reached.	The SCI was adopted by the executive on 12 th June 2007 and has now been published.	No. This document has now been adopted.

Core Strategy

LDS milestone to be reached by 31st March 2009	Were these milestones met?	Are further changes needed to the LDS?
Submission of DPD (June 2008)	<p>None of these milestones were met. This was due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A shortage of resources meaning the DPD was not in a position to be submitted to the Secretary of State in June 2008. • The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 which amended the stages of DPD production. 	<p>Yes – the stages and milestones in the LDS will need to be amended to incorporate the slippage that has occurred and to make them in-line with the new regulations. The latter will need to make clear the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the pre-submission consultation took place between 3 November and 19 December 2008; • the Core Strategy was submitted on 11 June 2009; • the Pre-Hearing Meeting took place on 8 October 2009; and • the Examination commenced on 24 November 2009
Pre-Examination Meeting (October 2008)		
Commencement of the Examination (January 2009)		

Borough-Wide Development Policies

LDS milestone to be reached by 31st March 2009	Were these milestones met?	Are further changes needed to the LDS?
Submission of DPD (June 2008)	<p>None of these milestones were met. This was due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A shortage of resources meaning the DPD was not in a position to be submitted to the Secretary of State in June 2008. • The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 which amended the stages of DPD production. 	<p>Yes – the stages and milestones in the LDS will need to be amended to incorporate the slippage that has occurred and to make them in-line with the new regulations. The latter will need to make clear the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the pre-submission consultation took place between 3 November and 19 December 2008; and • the Borough Wide Development Policies were submitted on 11 June 2009
Pre-Examination Meeting (February 2009)		

Site Specific Allocations

LDS milestone to be reached by 31st March 2009	Were these milestones met?	Are further changes needed to the LDS?
Public participation on Preferred Options (Jan - Feb 2009)	No. This is because the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations	Yes - the stages and milestones in the LDS will need to be amended to make them in-line with the new regulations. This will need to make clear the

	2008 has removed the need for public participation on preferred options. As such, this DPD has progressed straight to the pre-submission stage (which commenced on 5 June 2009).	<p>following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the pre-submission consultation took place between 5 June and 17 July 2009; and the Site Specific Allocations were submitted on 2 October 2009
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Joint Waste DPD

LDS milestone to be reached by 31st March 2009	Were these milestones met?	Are further changes needed to the LDS?
Preferred Options Consultation (April – May 2008)	Yes. The Preferred Options consultation took place between 7 April and 19 May 2008.	Yes - the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 has amended the stages required for the production of DPDs. The LDS will therefore need to be revised so that the stages and milestones are in line with the new regulations.
Submission of DPD (March 2009)	No. This is because the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 has amended the stages of DPD production. It is now a requirement for pre-submission consultation to take place before a DPD can be submitted. This took place between 17 August and 28 September 2009.	

Barking Town Centre Area Action Plan

LDS milestone to be reached by 31st March 2009	Were these milestones met?	Are further changes needed to the LDS?
Public Participation on Preferred Options (June - July 2008)	Yes. The Preferred Options consultation took place between 30 June and 11 August 2008.	<p>Yes - the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 has amended the stages required for DPD production. The LDS will therefore need to be revised so that the stages and milestones are in line with the new regulations. This will need to make clear the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the pre-submission consultation took place between 5 June and 17 July 2009; and the Barking Town Centre Area Action Plan was

		submitted on 2 October 2009
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Urban Design Framework Supplementary Planning Document

LDS milestone to be reached by 31st March 2009	Were these milestones met?	Are further changes needed to the LDS?
No milestones to be reached.	The SPD was adopted by the LDF steering group on 30 October 2007 and ratified by the executive on 6 November 2007.	The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2009 only requires DPDs to be included in Local Development Schemes. As such, the Urban Design Framework SPD will not be included in any further revisions of the LDS.

Community Benefits Supplementary Planning Document

LDS milestone to be reached by 31st March 2009	Were these milestones met?	Are further changes needed to the LDS?
Pre-production: survey and evidence gathering (January – April 2008)	Yes. Pre-production work for this SPD commenced in January 2008.	The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2009 only requires DPDs to be included in Local Development Schemes. As such, the Community Benefits SPD will not be included in any further revisions of the LDS.
Preparation of SPD: involving community and stakeholders (May 2008 - January 2009)	Whilst preparation of the SPD took place, there was a delay in involving the community and stakeholders. This was due to resources being committed to the delivery of the Site Specific Allocations Issues and Options Report and the Pre-Submission Core Strategy and Borough Wide Development Policies.	

As of March 2009, 4 of the 11 milestones for the production of the Council's LDF documents have been achieved against the 2008 version of the LDS, based upon those milestones set out for the period 1st April 2008 to 31st March 2009.

Based on the issues set out above, the LDS will be revisited again and updated to reflect the slippage that has occurred and to incorporate the new requirements of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 and 2009.

6.3 STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

As part of our work on the LDF, we have undertaken a number of consultations during the FY 2008/09:

Consultation topic	Consultation period
Core strategy pre-submission	03/11/08 – 19/12/08
Borough wide development policies pre-submission	
Proposals map pre-submission	
Site specific allocations issues and options	30/06/08 – 11/08/08
Barking Town Centre Area Action Plan Preferred Options	30/06/08 – 11/08/08

The comments raised can be seen in the Consultation Statements published for each of these documents. These are available at the following link <http://www.lbbd.gov.uk/8-leisure-envir/planning/local-dev-framework/core-strategy.html>. The Core Strategy, Borough Wide Development Policies, Site Specific Allocations and Barking Town Centre Area Action Plan have all now been submitted. For each of these documents the Council, in line with its Statement of Community Involvement, undertook wide ranging consultation at the issues and options stages. The next stage for all these documents is for an independent Inspector to consider whether these documents are sound taking into account the latest representations received.

Linked to this the Council and/or its partners are master planning a number a sites including the Thames View Estate and the Dagenham Dock Sustainable Industrial Park. Again widespread consultation particularly with local residents has been undertaken on the Thames View Master plan. The Dagenham Dock master plan is initially focused on the sites owned by the London Thames Gateway Development Corporation.

In 2009/10 the Council will be bringing forward a number of Supplementary Planning Documents. It has already consulted on a document called “Saturation Point” which is focused on controlling the location of new hot food takeaways in the interests of tackling the borough’s obesity problem. This has received widespread acclaim from public health professionals including from the Department of Health and the National Institute of Clinical Excellence although it has also received criticism from hot food takeaway operators. The Council will be looking to report back on the responses received in 09/10 before adopting the guidance.

The Council is also due to consult on draft guidance on Residential Extensions and Alteration and towards the end of 09/10 draft guidance on Community Benefits.

In line with the Council’s commitment to engage more with the local community during the planning process the Council has recently held its first Residents Urban Design Forum. This is a truly groundbreaking initiative done in partnership with London Open House. Eight residents were selected from the citizens’ panel and given training by Open House on the basics of urban design. This included site visits to best practice developments in East London. The Forum met for the first time on the 7th and 8th of December. The first scheme for them to consider was the Barking Riverside Rivergate Centre. A workshop was held on the 7th of December where officers took them through the scheme in detail in advance of the meeting of the

Forum itself on the 8th where the residents were able to ask questions about the scheme and discuss their opinions of it. The product of the Forum will be a report which will be issued to the architects who will then respond in writing to the issues raised including any changes made to the scheme. The Forum is scheduled to meet six times during 2010.

7. CONCLUSION

The planning service has an important role in implementing the community strategy. This report aims to inform the local development framework preparation process by collecting evidence to see whether policies are achieving the desired outcome.

Using the evidence collected, the conclusions, as listed below, are drawn.

As of March 2009, 4 of the 11 milestones for the production of the Council's LDF documents have been achieved against the 2008 version of the LDS. The LDS will be revisited again and updated to reflect the slippage that has occurred. However significant progress has been made in 2009/10 to the extent that the Core Strategy, Borough Wide Development Policies, Site Specific Allocations and Barking Town Centre Area Action Plan have all been submitted.

HOUSING

- We have not met the new housing target of 1 190 additional units per year and we are unlikely to in the next two years. However, beyond this due to the pipeline of approvals and expected applications, completions will rise significantly to the extent they may compensate for the current shortfall.
- We have collaborated with the Greater London Authority on a strategic housing land availability assessment (SHLAA), as a result of which we have been allocated an even higher housing target of 1 510 units per year in the draft London Plan.
- Based upon newly completed dwellings we have not met the affordability targets for this year. 30% of additional dwellings were affordable and of these, more than half were intermediate and less than half socially rented. However 49% of the homes approved in 2009/10 were affordable, this is the highest percentage of any London borough in this period.
- We found that outside Barking town centre, 19% of units built as part of major schemes, have been built for families. Within Barking town centre, this number was 20%.
- Plans for more family housing are in the pipeline as 40% of all the houses that will be built on the UEL site are family units. Lymington fields will be developed in 2 phases and the first phase will consist of nearly 40% family housing.
- We have undertaken 'Building for life' inspections for all our newly completed major housing schemes and found scope for improvement in the implementation of our policies in relation to:
 - the application of the Lifetime homes standard',
 - the 'Secured by design' principles
 - the application of our 10% wheelchair target
 - the choice of materials that last
 - the creation of high quality environments that respond well to their surrounding context.
- 91% of all the units approved this year are designed to 'Lifetime homes standard'. This means, that were are making significant improvements and our performance in this regard is the best of any London Council.
- Even though the core strategy is not adopted yet, we are taking significant steps in implementing Breeam/Code for sustainable homes standard.
- Planning permissions for over 2 000 units have been granted. The majority of this comes from applications for Lymington fields and the site formerly occupied by the University of East London.
- If all developments come forward as planned, then we will build 21 207 additional 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

and sites within Barking town centre and South Dagenham. Many of these units are predicated on the provision of new public transport links in the form of East London Transit and Docklands Light Railway.

INFRASTRUCTURE

- A number of major social infrastructure developments are planned to support our house building plans. The sites that we have identified suitable for infrastructure are outlined in our site allocation DPD and Barking town centre area action plan.
- We are currently preparing a community benefits supplementary planning document that will establish a standard charge which will help us systematically collect money from developers towards infrastructure developments.
- Works have started on the East London transit (ELT) scheme and phase 1a scheme will open in early 2010. However, we have as yet, no allocated funding sources for the Docklands Light Railway extension.

TOWN CENTRE AND EMPLOYMENT

- There has been a balanced mix of new employment developments coming forward. However, there has been an overall loss of office and retail floor space.

Recommendation

The Council should review its targets in this sector.

AGGREGATES

- The production of primary aggregates has dropped by more than half in financial year 2008. The production of recycled aggregates has nearly doubled.

ENERGY

- A number of renewable energy installations were made and many more are in the pipeline. Some micro generation installations work very well, but care has to be taken to integrate these with sustainable design with regard to controlling internal temperatures
- However, we have found that on individual sites, the London Plan target to deliver 10% of the energy demands of the entire site from renewable sources has not been met. We are improving our monitoring and enforcement capabilities in this field. The target has since been increased outside Barking town centre to 20 %.

WASTE

- The total amount of municipal waste has reduced by 7%.

Recommendation

We have to continue improving at this rate and increase the percentage that we recycle, if we want to meet the national waste target of 40% in 2010.

OPEN SPACES





- In 2008/09, we have protected all our allotments.
- We have granted planning consent for Lymington fields, which has been derelict for so long, that the site had returned to being a semi-natural open space.



APPENDIX 1 CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS

Listed below are the revised core output indicators, the outcomes for which are detailed on the subsequent pages.

Source: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/coreoutputindicators2.pdf>.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
BD1	Total amount of additional employment floor space - by type
BD2	Total amount of employment floor space on previously developed land - by type
BD3	Employment land available - by type
BD4	Total amount of floor space for 'town centre uses' in (i) the local authority area, and (ii) town centres.
HOUSING	
H1	Plan period and housing target
H2	a Net additional dwellings in previous years
	b net additional dwellings for the reporting year;
	c net additional dwellings in future years;
	d Managed delivery target
H3	New and converted dwellings - on previously developed land
H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)
H5	Gross affordable housing completions
H6	Housing Quality - Building for Life Assessments
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	
E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds
E2	Change in areas of biodiversity importance
E3	Renewable energy generation
MINERALS	
M1	Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority
M2	Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority
WASTE	
W1	Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority
W2	Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority.



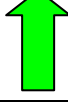
		B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total	Trend
BD1	gross (m2)	1,907	0	0	3,345	2,485	7,737	
	net (m2)	1,729	0	-4,298	2,763	2,085	2,279	
BD2	gross (m2)	1,907	0	0	3,345	2,485	7,737	
	% gross on PDL	100	100	100	100	100	100	
BD3	Hectares						482	


		A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total	Trend
BD4	gross	585	170	1,907	0	2,662	
	net	-517	88	1,729	0	1,300	


	Start of Plan period	End of Plan period	Total housing Required	Source of plan Target
H1	1996	2001	4,200	Adopted local plan (UDP)
H1b	2002	2006	2,550	London Plan 2004
H1c	2007	2020	15,470	London Plan 2007

Local development framework annual monitoring report 2008/09

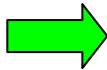
		95/96	96/07	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09 Rep	09/10 Cur	10/11 1	11/12 2	12/13 3	13/14 4	14/15 5	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25
H2a		125	374	551	660	819	341	734	469	471	736	373	461	818																	
H2b															503																
H2c	a) Net additions														279	459	1,618	973	2,085	1,440	2,208	2,176	1,711	1,627	1,154	1,609	1,190	1,032	1,033	892	
Note: Projections will be different from actual figures, because demolitions are deducted in the trajectory at the start of the scheme, rather than the end, which is the case in the LDD database.	b) Hectares															6	43	17	25	22											
	c) Target															1,190	1,190	1,190	1,190	1,190											
H2d															20,200	20,181	20,147	20,026	19,935	19,737	19,561	19,274	18,926	18,549	18,076	17,525	16,662	15,472	13,542	9,682	-1,759


H3		Total	Trend
Note: in keeping with the LDD methodology, only schemes completed entirely are counted	gross	530	
	% gross on PDL (calculated as total units/units)	100%	
	% gross on PDL (calculated as total area/area)	100%	



	Permanent	Transit	Total	Trend
H4	0	0	0	


	Social rent homes provided	Intermediate homes provided	Affordable homes Total	Trend
H5	56	101	157	


	Number of sites with a Building for life assessment of 16 or more	Number of dwellings on those sites	% of dwellings of 16 or more	Number of sites with A Building for life assessment of 14 to 15	Number of dwellings on those sites	% of dwellings of 14 to 15	Number of sites with a Building for life assessment of 10 to 14	Number of dwellings on those sites	% of dwellings of 10 to 14	Number of sites with a Building for life assessment of less than 10	Number of dwellings on those sites	% of dwellings of less than 10	Total number of housing sites (or phases of housing sites)
H6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	115	51	3	111	49	5



	Flooding	Quality	Total	Trend
E1	0	0	0	

	Loss	Addition	Total	Trend
E2	0	0	0	

E3	wind onshore	solar photovoltaics	hydro	biomass						Total	Trend
Note: these figures are approximations (Carbon Trust, Energy Saving Fact Sheet, 2005)				Landfill gas	Sewage sludge digestion	Municipal (and industrial) solid waste combustion	Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuels	Animal biomass	Plant biomass		
Permitted installed capacity in MW	0.0005	0.158							0.158	0.3165	
Completed installed capacity in MW	0.0006	0.002							0.05	0.0526	

	Crushed Rock (tonnes)	Sand and Gravel (tonnes)	Trend
M1	0	85,000	

	Secondary (tonnes)	Recycled (tonnes)	Trend
M2	0	71,088	

W1	Inert landfill	Non-hazardous landfill	Hazardous landfill	Energy from waste incineration	Other incineration	Landfill gas generation plant	Pyrolysis/gasification	Metal recycling site	Transfer stations	Material recovery/recycling facilities (MRFs)	Household civic amenity sites	Open window composting	In-vessel composting	Anaerobic digestion	Any combined mechanical, biological and/or thermal treatment (MBT)	Sewage treatment works	Other treatment	Recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste	Storage of waste	Other waste management	Other development	Total	Trend
The total capacity (m3, tonnes or litres)		160,000							32,658	6												192,664	
maximum annual operational throughput (tonnes or litres if liquid waste)		26,622							26,126	5												52,753	

W2	Landfill	Incineration with EfW	Incineration without EfW	Recycled/composted	Other	Total waste arising	Trend
Amount of waste arising (tonnes)	42,483	6,000	0	20,151	27,699	96,333	