

London Borough of Barking and Dagenham

Local Development Framework: Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10

December 2010

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
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The annual monitoring report (AMR 2009/10) is a 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 sixth AMR. The information contained in this report is based on the collection of key indicators.

Indicator	Details for year 2009/10	Traffic lights	Trend	Mitigation Action
Planning documents on target?	As of March 2010, 2 out of 11 planning documents were on target. To account for the slippage, the LDS will need to be revised. Nevertheless the core strategy was adopted in July 2010 and the site specific allocations in December 2010.			Revise LDS.
Housing completions	210 additional units have been built. The core strategy target of 1190 units has not been achieved.			Identify barriers and work to reduce these.
Affordable units	69 affordable units were built during the financial year 2009/10. These make up 26% of all units, which is a lower percentage than last year.			The Council is looking at ways to increase affordable housing supply.
Housing Quality	We have achieved the silver 'Building for life standard' for the three major schemes completed in 2009/10.			
Waste	The total municipal waste produced in this borough has decreased.			
Employment and retail	There has been a growth in office and retail floor space.			
Energy	We have the first ground source heat pump in the borough. Many more schemes that have committed to high environmental standards are in the pipeline.			
Open spaces	This year, we have protected all our allotments. However, the William Street Quarter development will include the loss of an open space and Barking Riverside will be built on an open space that has been derelict for a long time.			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

1.1 Barking and Dagenham is located at the heart of the Thames Gateway, approximately 11 miles east of central London.

1.2 The most recent figures indicate a population of approximately 166 900, living in just over 69 000 households. The borough is one of the fastest-growing in the country. Future plans for house building in the Thames Gateway would increase this to 174 000 (Office of National Statistics), perhaps even to 205 000 (Greater London Authority). This will bring increased demand for services, together with great opportunities.

1.3 Barking and Dagenham has high areas of deprivation. Based on the 'Index of multiple deprivation' (2007) average rank, our borough is ranked 11th highest of all local authorities nationally. The borough has 17 wards of which 5 are ranked within the 10% most deprived wards in England and a total of 14 wards are ranked within the 20% most deprived.

1.4 In recent years, there has been a rapid rise in the proportion of the borough's population which is made up of black and minority ethnic residents. In 1991, 6.8% of the borough's population was non-white. This had risen to nearly 15% in 2001, and is now estimated to be approximately 23%. Historically, there has been a stable white, working-class population in many parts of the borough, although in areas of Barking there has been significant ethnic diversity since the 1960s.

1.5 The percentage of residents with no qualifications is higher than the London average and the percentage with degree level qualifications or equivalent, is the lowest in London. Levels of adult basic skills are very low, but are improving. As a result of long-term development, primary and



secondary pupils achieve test and examination results close to the national average on measures, and the rate of improvement at GCSE grades 5A* - C since 2002 puts the borough in the top 25 of all authorities.

1.6 Life expectancy for men and women in the borough is approximately 1.5 years lower than the UK average. The life expectancy for men and women has improved over the past 10 years rising from 73 years to 76.3 years for men and from 78.8 to 80.3 for women. Death rates from major causes are higher than the England average.

1.7 The Council and the PCT and others are developing programmes to increase physical activity across the borough as part of a tackling obesity drive, with the borough recently securing free swimming to all residents in the borough 18 years and younger.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Key Stage 2 Results 2009

% Level 4+	LBBB		London		England	
English & Maths	72%	↑	72%	↓	72%	↓
English	79%	↑	80%	↓	80%	↓
Maths	79%	↑	79%	↔	79%	↔
Science	89%	↑	87%	↔	88%	↔

GCSE Results 2009 (DCSF 2008, Table 16)

% at end of Key stage 4 with 5+ GCSEs	LBBB		London		England	
Grades A* to C	67.4%	↑	71.2%	↑	70.0%	↑
Grades A* to C (inc English & Maths)	45.1%	↑	54.0%	↑	49.8%	↑
Grades A* to G	94.7%	↑	94.4%	↑	92.3%	↑

Qualifications of working age population

(Annual Population Survey Jan 2008 to Dec 2008)

% with	LBBB		London	
No Qualifications	23.2%	↓	12.0%	↓
NVQ 4+	20.7%	↑	38.6%	↑
NVQ 3+	32.8%	↑	51.6%	↑
NVQ 2+	47.1%	↓	63.8%	↑
NVQ 1+	61.1%	↓	73.7%	↑
Other	15.7%	↑	14.2%	↓

Economic Activity

(Annual Population Survey 2007 and Greater London Authority Sept 2008)

	LBBB		London	
Economically Active	72.4%	↓	75.5%	↑
In Employment	66.1%	↓	69.2%	↓
Unemployed (APS)	9.7%	↑	8.2%	↑
Job Seekers Allowance Claimant Rate Jan 2008 (GLA)	8.5%	↑	6.1%	↑

Notifiable Offences (Annual to Dec 2009) (Metropolitan Police, Oct 2008)

	Number of Offences		percent of All Crimes
TOTAL CRIMES	20154	↑	100.00%
Homicide		↑	0.01%
Violence against the person (total)	5331	↑	26.45%
Rape	75	↑	0.37%
Other Sexual	178	↑	0.88%
Robbery (Total)	849	↑	4.21%
Robbery (Person)	773	↑	3.84%
Robbery (Business)	76	↑	0.38%
Burglary (Total)	2496	↑	12.38%
Burglary (Residential)	1804	↑	8.95%
Burglary (Non-Residential)	692	↑	3.43%
Gun Enabled Crime	87	↑	0.43%
Motor Vehicle Crime	2602	↓	12.91%
Domestic Crime	2026	↑	10.05%
Racist Crime	381	↑	1.89%
Homophobic Crime	19	↑	0.09%

Household Composition (Census 2001)

Percentage of households that are:	
One Person households	30.8%
<i>Pensioners living alone</i>	15.2%
All Pensioner Households	7.5%
Married Couples	31.8%
<i>With Dependent Children</i>	16.6%
Lone Parent Households	15.6%
<i>With Dependent Children</i>	10.4%
Cohabiting Couples	8.2%
<i>With Dependent Children</i>	4.0%
Other households	6.5%
Total Households	67,273

Number of Council Tax Dwellings (Valuation Office Agency 2008)

2005	69,031
2006	69,179
2007 (Sept)	69,996
2008 (March)	70,030

Car and Van Ownership (Census 2001)

Percentage of households with	
No Cars or Vans	37.9%
One Car or Van	45.0%
Two Cars or Vans	14.4%
Three or more Cars or Vans	2.7%

Method of Travel to Work (Census 2001)

Underground, metro; light rail; train	15.9%
Driving (or passenger) in Car or van	45.3%
Bus; minibus or coach; Taxi or Cab	10.6%
Works mainly from home	6.1%
Motorcycle; scooter or moped	1.6%
On foot	7.1%
Bicycle or other	1.8%

Population Density (Census 2001)

	Persons per hectare	Area (hectare)
Barking and Dagenham	43.6	3778
London	45.6	157208

Ethnicity mid 2007 (ONS Experimental Ethnic Estimates: Released Aug 2009)

Percentage of people in ethnic groups:		
White:	75.1%	↓
<i>British</i>	69.4%	↓
<i>Irish</i>	1.4%	↔
<i>Other</i>	4.3%	↑
Mixed:	2.8%	↑
<i>White and Black Caribbean</i>	1.0%	↔
<i>White and Black African</i>	0.6%	↑
<i>White and Asian</i>	0.5%	↑
<i>Other Mixed</i>	0.6%	↑
Asian or Asian British:	8.3%	↑
<i>Indian</i>	3.1%	↑
<i>Pakistani</i>	2.5%	↑
<i>Bangladeshi</i>	1.6%	↑
<i>Other Asian</i>	1.1%	↑
Black or Black British:	11.9%	↑
<i>Caribbean</i>	2.5%	↑

<i>African</i>	8.8%	↑
<i>Other black</i>	0.7%	↑
<i>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group</i>	2.0%	↑
<i>Chinese</i>	1.1%	↑
<i>Other</i>	1.0%	↑

Religion (Census 2001)

Percentage of people who are:			
Christian	69.0%	Buddhist	0.2%
Muslim	4.4%	Other Religion	0.2%
Hindu	1.1%	No Religion	15.3%
Sikh	1.1%	Religion Not Stated	8.4%
Jewish	0.3%		

Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (DCLG 2007)

Rank (1 st is most deprived)			
LBBB ranking in London	6 th of 33		↑
LBBB ranking Nationally	11 th of 354		↑

Life Expectancy 2006/2008 (ONS)

	LBBB		London	
Male	76.4 years	↑	78.2 years	↑
Female	80.6 years	↑	82.7 years	↑

Rates of Mortality (Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators Oct 2008)

per 100,000 population under 75 years (Directly Standardised Rate)	LBBB		London	
All Causes(DSR 2004-06)	370.6	↓	315.3	↓
Circulatory Disease (DSR 2003-05)	107.8	↓	89.0	↓
Coronary Heart Disease(DSR 2003-05)	64.9	↓	47.8	↓
Cancer (DSR 2003-2005)	136.7	↓	114.6	↓

Housing Tenure (Census 2001)

Owner Occupied	56.0%
Local Authority	34.4%
Private Rented	5.2%
Registered Social Landlord	2.7%
Other	1.8%

Pupils in Barking and Dagenham Schools (Schools, Pupils and Their Characteristics: 2009 [Final] Table 10a DCSF)

School Type	Number of Pupils	
Primary	19504	↑
Secondary	12919	↑
Special Schools	224	↑
Pupil Referral Unit	259	↑
Independent	97	↑
All Pupils	33,000	↑

1.1 COMMUNITY PLAN

1.1.1 The community plan sets out the ambitions for the 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 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.

1.1.2 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.

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

1.2 PLANNING PERFORMANCE

1.2.1 Over recent years, total expenditure and income in the borough's planning service has reduced and it is now one of the lowest spending planning services in London (see fig.2).

1.2.2 It is therefore a management achievement that customer satisfaction with the service is high

(see fig. 3) and most planning applications are decided in less than eight weeks (see fig. 4).

1.2.3 During the financial year 2009, 662 applications were processed and most of these (79%) were approved. Most of the applications dealt with are householder developments (see table 1).

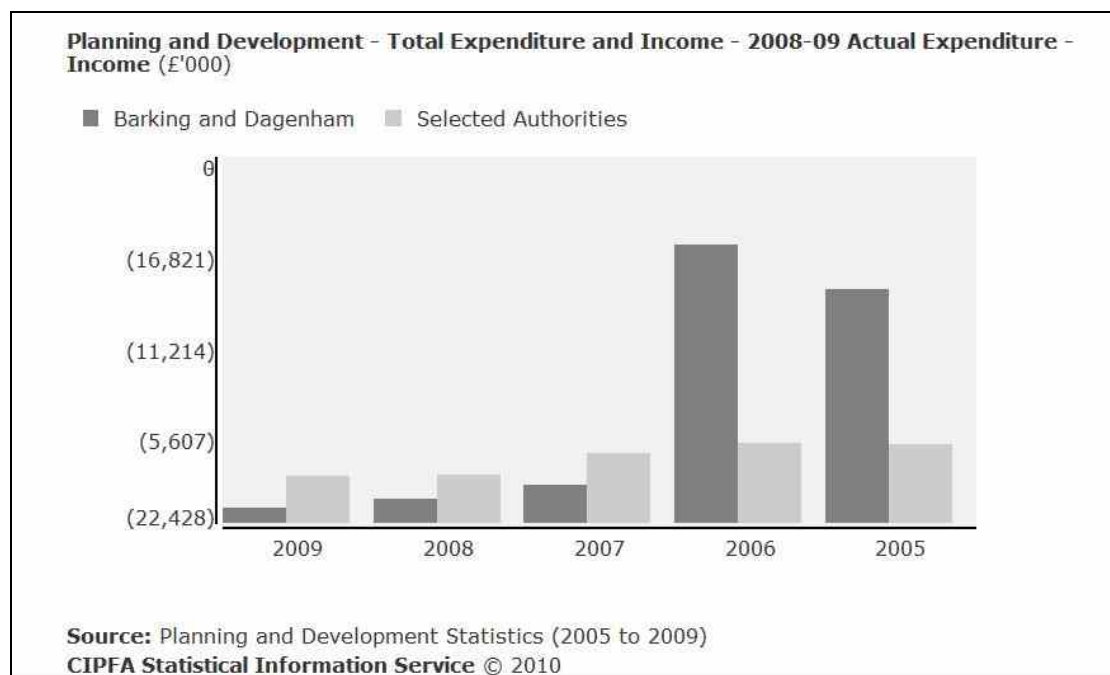


Figure 2 Total expenditure and income in the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham compared to other London boroughs. Expenditure and income has declined drastically over recent years. Source: CIPFA Statistical Information Service 2010.



Figure 3 Customer satisfaction with the planning service. Source: Internal customer survey.

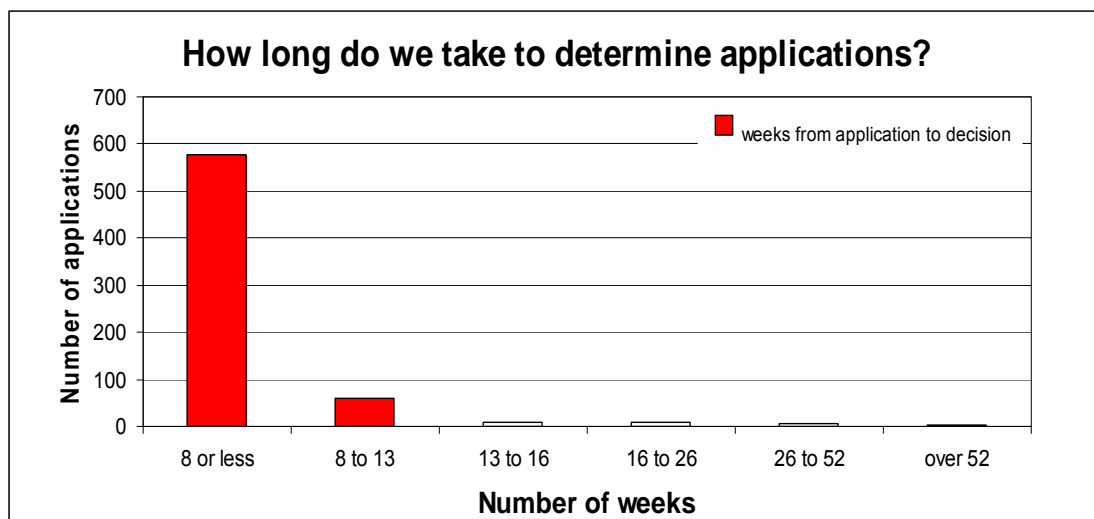


Figure 4 Most planning applications are decided within 8 weeks. Source: PS2 return.

Table 1 Type of planning applications dealt with in the planning service in the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham. Source: PS2 return.

Planning decisions dealt with during FY 2009				
Code	Type of development	Total	Granted	Refused
Q2	Offices/R&D/light industry	1	1	0
Q6	All other large-scale major developments	1	1	0
Q7	Dwellings	3	2	1
Q9	Heavy Industry	2	2	0
Q12	All other small-scale major development	7	7	0
Q13	Dwellings	75	33	42
Q14	Offices/R&D/light industry	29	25	4
Q15	General industry/storage/warehousing	10	10	0
Q16	Retail distributing and servicing	16	14	2
Q18	All other minor developments	87	76	11
Q20	Changes of use	50	26	24
Q21	Householder developments	274	234	40
Q22	Advertisement	34	31	3
Q23	Listed building consent	2	0	2
Q25	Conservation area consent	1	1	
Q26	Certificates of lawfulness code	70	58	12
Total number of decisions		662	521	141

1.3 HOW WE MEASURE OUTCOMES

1.3.1 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.

2. significant effects indicators (SEI)

These are the most important measure of success 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.

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.

1.3.2 At the time of writing, central Government has dropped national targets and national indicators. Reference is here maintained to those national indicators that are locally important.

1.4 HOW WE COLLECT INFORMATION

1.4.1 The main sources of information provided in this report are sourced 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 (LBBD) 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 the housing trajectory, we count the demolitions at the point in time they occur, which is why our projections sometimes differ from our actual completion figures.
- **Local sources**
Much information is collected and reported locally.
- **Other organisations**
Information is also sourced from other organisations. The Environment Agency (EA), for example, collects information on waste throughput.

Key to Performance Symbols



Target / On track to meet target





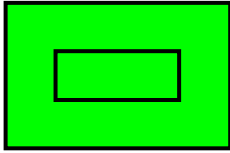
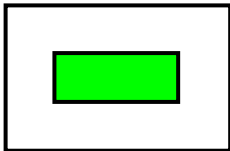
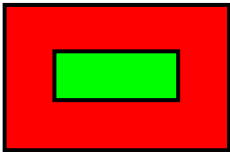
Not performing as wanted, keep watch over coming years



Key indicator (identified in the Core Strategy)



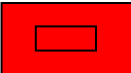
Not enough data available to interpret results

Policy assessment model		
The simple spatial model below is used to illustrate the success of policies both at the local level, as illustrated in the small rectangle and within the wider region, as illustrated in the large rectangle (after Rae, 2007).		
 Positive effect	No effect	 Negative effect
Model	Explanation	Regional Assessment
	Area additionality, regional additionality. Positive outcomes for target area and wider region.	Good result. On a regional level, there is a positive effect.
	Area additionality, regional neutrality. Positive outcomes for the target area, but negligible for areas outside target.	Good result. No regional result, but area-based initiative had desired effect in target area.
	Area additionality, regional displacement. Positive outcomes for the target area at but not the neighbouring region. Locally, this is a success, but not at regional level.	Bad result. At a regional level, this is not good. Negative regional dynamics.



2 HOUSING PERFORMANCE SUMMARY FOR 2009/10

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES		INDICATORS		LDF POLICIES		INDICATOR		On target?	Trend
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’		↑
						LI CP 3 (a)	Proportion of relevant schemes incorporating ‘Secure by design principles’		↓
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	Family housing	LI CM 1 (c)	Percentage of units approved that meet ‘Lifetime homes standards’	✓	↑
						LI CM 1 (d)	Percentage of units approved that meet wheelchair accessible housing standards	✗	↑
						CO H2 A	Net additional dwellings in previous years		↓
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	✗	↓
						CO H2 C	Net additional dwellings in future years	✗	↓
				CO H2 D		Managed delivery target		↓	
				CO H1		Plan period and housing target		→	
KEY PRINCIPLES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide housing needs reduce inequalities efficient use of land raise pride improve access 						CO H5	Gross affordable housing completions	✗	↓
						CO H4	Net additional pitches (gypsy and traveller)		→
Relevant other planning documents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing strategy 						SEI CC2	Unit mix - net percentage of family units (two bedroom flats with amenity space, three bedroom, four bedroom or larger accommodation)	✗	↓
						CI CC 1 (f)	Average house price in relation to income		↑



Model	Explanation
	Housing delivery is down both at the local and regional level.

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		
Outcome	210 units		
Target met		Trend	

Comment

In the financial year 2009, 210 additional units were built. Completions have further dropped from last year.

Our core strategy has a target to complete 1190 additional homes every year. We have this target, because of our supply of available sites and in particular large brownfield sites.

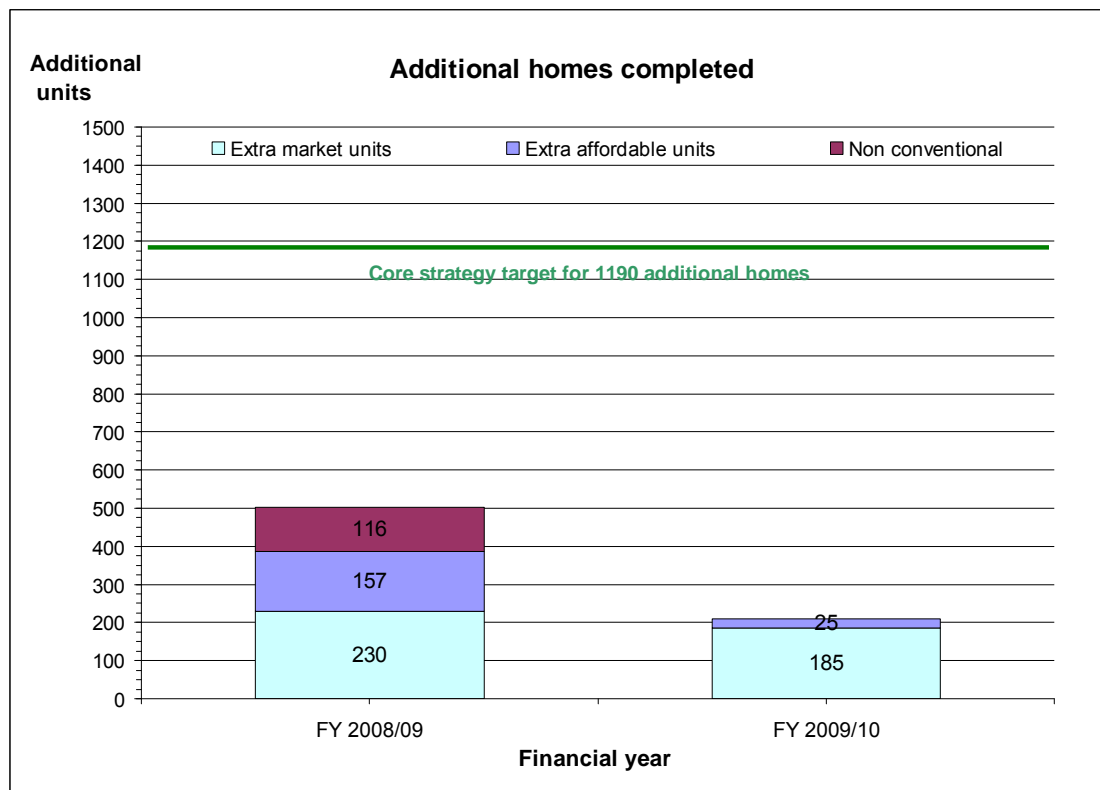




Figure 5 Completions of newly built additional units have dropped since last year.

INDICATOR	Net additional dwellings in future years	
Indicator	Core output, reference H2c	
Objective	Managing housing growth	
Target	1190 units x 5 years = 5950	
Outcome	1035 units x5 years = 5177	
Target met		Trend 

Comment

Projections on future housing delivery are summarised in what is called a trajectory (see fig. 6).

Our current projections show, that there is a shortfall of delivery against the target in the next three years. In the 5 years from 2011/12 to 2015/16, we plan to build an additional 1 035 homes on average every year.

In the more distant future, from 2016/17 – 2020/21, 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 (DLR) extension and East London Transit (ELT) Phases 2 (now the Barking to Royal Docks Bus Corridor) 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).

Going beyond this, our plans to build 16 382 additional homes in the 15 years from 2011/12 until 2025/26 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.

This information is sourced from planning applications and the latest position from development agencies and house builders.

Only 1 500 of the 10 800 new homes on Barking Riverside can be delivered without a Transport and Works Act for the DLR, and without DLR or ELT phase 3 the capacity of sites in South Dagenham which have the capacity for a further 5 000 new homes is severely reduced. Also reduced is the capacity of sites on the edge of Barking Town Centre that have densities predicated on the Barking to Royal Docks Bus Corridor.

As part of the ongoing replacement of the London Plan (2009) the Council has completed a strategic housing land availability assessment in collaboration with the GLA. Further collaboration with our regional partner highlighted that the key barrier to housing delivery was critical infrastructure supply. In light of ongoing delays in infrastructure investment, our draft London Plan target has been lowered to 1 065 units per year.

The Council is currently bring forward a Community Infrastructure Levy which will help fund new public transport infrastructure, however this will not in itself raise sufficient funds for major infrastructure such as the Docklands Light Railway.

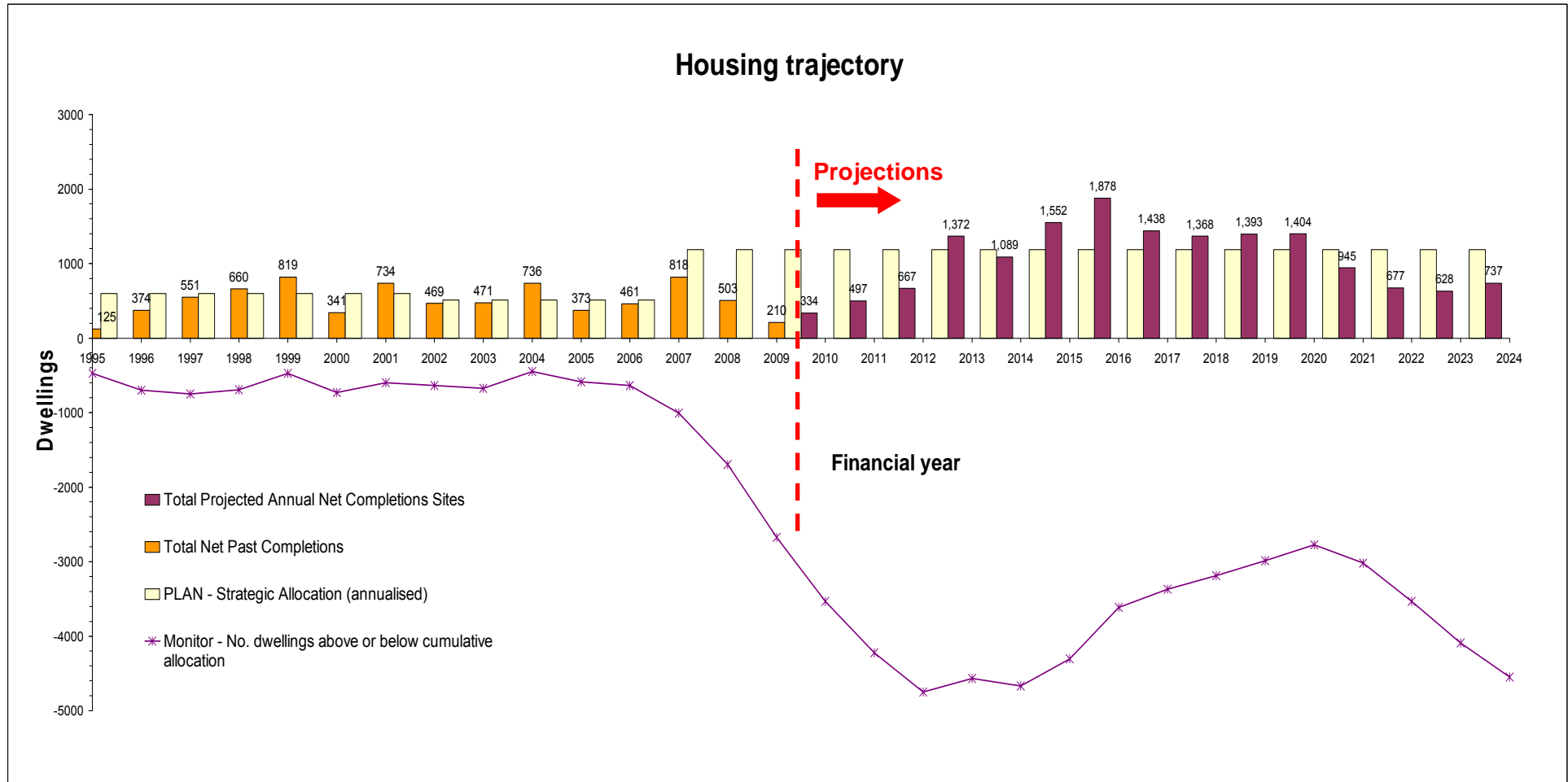






Figure 6 The housing trajectory shows past completions and future projections in columns compared to the housing target. The borough's housing target has changed over time from 600 (UDP), to 510 (RPG3) and was raised to 1 190 from financial year 2007 onwards in the London Plan. The monitor line shows how far ahead or behind we are in delivering our target. The information, on which this trajectory is based, 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	650 (London plan, 2008)		
Outcome	69		
Target met		Trend	
INDICATOR		% of the total number of housing units completed that are affordable	
Indicator type	Significant effects indicator, reference CC1 b		
Objective	Under revision		
Target	50% (London plan, 2008)		
Outcome	26%		
Target met		Trend	

Comment



In the FY 2009/10, we have not achieved the affordable housing target.

Completions for 09/10				
Tenure	No of units	Outcome (%)	Target	On target?
Affordable gross units	69	26	595 units	No
Socially rented	43			62
Intermediate	26			38
Market	199			74
Total Gross Units	268			
Total Net	210		1 190 units	No
Total Demolitions	58			

Almost half of the newly approved units are affordable, overall, there has been a net loss of socially rented units, due to the demolition of the Linton estate, which involved the loss of 234 socially rented units.

Approvals for 09/10				
Tenure	No of units	Outcome (%)	Target	On target?
Affordable gross units	293	46	50%	No
Socially rented	119			41
Intermediate	174			59
Market	341			52
Total Gross Units	634			
Total Net	369		1190 units	No
Total Demolitions	265			

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 CC1		
Objective	Family housing		
Target	40% outside Barking town centre, 30% in BTC		
Outcome	6% outside Barking town centre, 0% in BTC		
Target met		Trend	


Comment

In the FY 2009/10, we have not met the core strategy target for family houses on newly built schemes. Neither have we met the target on newly approved schemes.

Family units completed in FY 2009/10					
Scheme location	Total	Number of family units	Percentage of major schemes (%)	Target (%)	On target?
Outside Barking Town Centre	132	8	6	40	No
In BTC	136	0	0	30	No

Family units approved in FY 2009/10					
Scheme location	Total	Number of family units	Percentage of major schemes (%)	Target (%)	On target?
Outside Barking Town Centre	272	49	18	40	No
In BTC	362	67	19	30	No

2.4 HOUSING QUALITY

INDICATOR		Housing quality – ‘Building for life assessments’	
Indicator type	Core output, reference H 6		
Objective	High quality built environment		
Target			
Outcome	All major schemes completed in FY 2009 have achieved the silver ‘Building for life standard’		
Target met		Trend	

Comment

Three major schemes were completed in the financial year 2009/10. Major schemes are those that contain more than 10 units.

The newly completed schemes are:

- Barking Town Square (planning reference 06/01249/REM),
- Cadiz Court (planning reference 07/00979/FUL),
- Baden Powell Close (planning reference 06/00917/FUL).

The Council’s accredited ‘Building for life assessor’ has completed an assessment for Cadiz Court.

Barking Town Square and Baden Powell Close were assessed by the Commission of Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE), after having been submitted for the ‘Building for Life award’.


All three developments have achieved the silver standard. In addition, the Barking Town Square development and Baden Powell Close have won the silver Building for Life award. This shows that we are making real improvements in some of our service areas.

There were many positive features contained within these schemes. These are:

- all three developments were distinctive in their design,
- all three were designed specifically for the sites they were built on,
- they were all built to a high environmental standard.

To achieve the excellent standard of ‘Building for life’, we have to improve in some areas:

- individual units should offer double aspect,
- designs need to be even more site specific,
- tenure and accommodation mixes need to reflect community aspirations.



INDICATOR		Proportion of relevant schemes incorporating 'Secure by design' principles	
Indicator type	Local indicator CP 3 (a)		
Objective	High quality built environment		
Target			
Outcome	0%		
Target met		Trend	

Comment

None of the major schemes completed in FY 2009/10 have achieved the 'Designing out crime standard'.

This is a reason for concern, especially in the context that local crime rates are rising. It also points to the fact that there are wider issues with the successful integration of the 'Designing out crime standard' with other design standards.



For example, the Cadiz Court development did decide not to integrate the 'Designing out crime' principles, because it was felt that the standard did not contribute to the overall quality of the scheme.

INDICATOR		Percentage of units approved that meet 'Lifetime homes standard'	
Indicator type	Local indicator CM 1 (c)		
Objective	High quality built environment		
Target	100%		
Outcome	100%		
Target met		Trend	

Comment

All of the new homes at Cadiz Court, Baden Powell Close and Barking Town Square were completed to 'Lifetime homes standard'. This means that more homes were built to 'Lifetime homes standard' than last year.

All of the major schemes approved and 88% of all the schemes approved in FY 2009 have been committed to be built to 'Lifetime homes standard'. This shows that we have made significant improvements in this field.



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	8%		
Target met		Trend	

Comment

The following wheelchair accessible units have been completed:

- 6 of the units at Cadiz Court,
- 2 at Baden Powell Close and
- 18 at Barking Town Square, phase 2.

This constitutes 8% of all the major units completed. Also, 8% of all newly approved major units are wheelchair units. This correlates to 6.5% of all units approved.

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
	BREEAM	Excellent	Very good
Outcome	1 scheme achieved the BREEAM excellent standard, 2 the BREEAM good standard (ecohome very good)		
Target met			Trend 

Comment

We continue to take significant steps in implementing BREEAM/Code for sustainable homes standard.

The three major schemes completed in FY 2009 achieved the following standards:


Scheme name	Standard achieved
Cadiz Court (planning reference 07/00979/FUL)	BREEAM excellent
Barking Town Square (planning reference 06/01249/REM)	BREEAM good, Ecohome very good
Baden Powell Close (planning reference 06/00917/FUL)	BREEAM good, Ecohome very good

In addition, the following commitments were made at the stage of planning consent:

Scheme name	Address	Standard committed to	Description
Residential/Mixed use schemes			
08/00470/FUL	22 - 42 Freshwater Road, Dagenham	Ecohome 2006 excellent	Office block extension and residential comprising 30 one bedroom flats and 30 two bedroom flats and Class B1 business space
09/00652/REG3	Former Site Of The Lintons	Code level 4 of sustainable homes	Residential development comprising of 14 four-bedroom houses and 17 three-bedroom houses
09/00751/REG3	The Lawns Rainham Road North	Code level 5 code for sustainable homes	29 supported flats with communal facilities
09/00522/FUL	Robin Hood, 807 - 829 Longbridge Road, Dagenham	BREEAM very good	Lidl food store and separate retail unit, first floor office accommodation
Non-residential			
08/01426/FUL	Old Essex Works, Ripple Road	BREEAM rating Very Good	Demolition of existing building and erection of warehouse with ancillary office accommodation and car parking areas
09/00151/REG3	Seabrook	BREEAM very good	Leisure centre comprising

	Hall, Wood Lane		swimming pools, 4 court sports hall, gymnasium, dance studios, multi use community room, children's play area and cafe with associated staff, change and plant areas, external landscaping and car parking
09/00963/REM	Barking Riverside Area, Renwick Road, Barking	BREEAM very good, code for sustainable homes level 4	Neighbourhood centre within Stage 1 (08/00887/FUL)
09/00916/REG3	Beam Primary School, Oval Road North	BREEAM very good	Erection of part single and part two storey extensions to increase size of school

2.5 HOUSE PRICES

INDICATOR	Average house price in relation to income	
Indicator type	Contextual indicator CC 1 (f)	
Objective	Managing housing growth	
Target		
Outcome	Rising house prices	
Target met		Trend 

Comment

During the FY 2009/10, earnings and house prices rose in LBBD.

Table 2 Annual survey of hours and earnings. Source: ONS annual survey.

	Barking and Dagenham (pounds)	London (pounds)	Great Britain (pounds)
Gross weekly pay			
Full-time workers	526.1	598.6	491.0
Male full-time workers	572.3	642.0	534.4
Female full-time workers	447.7	551.0	426.6
Hourly pay			
Full-time workers	13.22	15.60	12.47
Male full-time workers	14.07	16.27	13.16
Female full-time workers	12.10	14.86	11.45

Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis
 Note: Median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area.

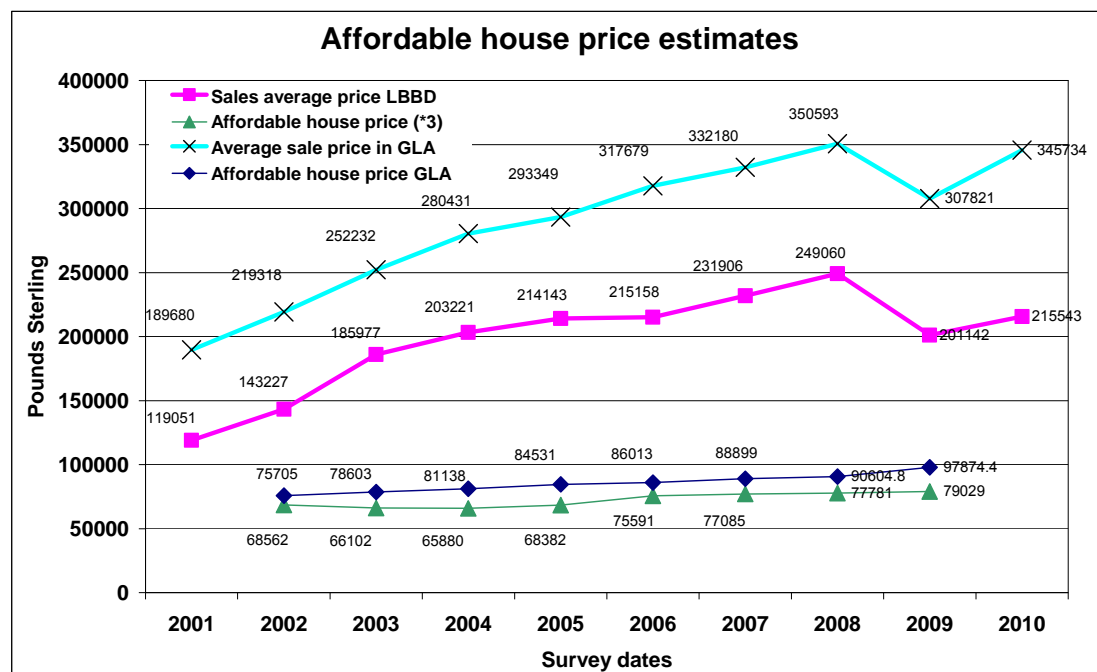
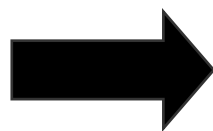


Figure 7 Average sales price in relation to affordable house prices. Source: Land registry data and income data from NOMIS and ASHE.

3 INFRASTRUCTURE PERFORMANCE SUMMARY FOR 2009/10

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES		INDICATORS		LDF POLICIES		INDICATOR		On target	Trend
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		
				Core Strategy Policy CM4	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	Social infrastructure to meet community needs	LI CC 3 (a)	Numbers of facilities provided as part of major new development		
		Obj. 4b	Placing greater focus on prevention, better diet, less smoking/alcohol and more activity throughout life			SEI (NI 175)C 3 (b)	Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling		
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 CC3	Achieving community benefits through developer contributions	LI CC 4 (a)	(i) Percentage of major applications which make developer contributions, (ii) type of provision made and (iii) distribution of contribution		



Model	Explanation
	There have been some local developments in relation to the East London Transit. Regional support for major infrastructure investment needed to unlock housing growth has not been forthcoming.

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
- Local implementation plan

3.1 STRATEGIC TRANSPORT LINKS

INDICATOR	Number of implemented strategic transportation schemes
Indicator type	Local indicator CM 4 (c)
Objective	Transport links
Target	
Outcome	Progress on East London Transit
Target met	

Comment

East London Transit

ELT phase 1a commenced on Monday 22 February 2010, providing access from Barking Town Centre, through Thames View to Dagenham Dock.

Docklands Light Rail (DLR)

The Transport Works Act for the DLR extension to Dagenham Dock Station has been withdrawn by Transport for London (TfL) however Transport for London support the safeguarding of the route and this is currently being taken forward by the relevant parties. Without DLR the viability of Stages 3 and 4 of Barking Riverside will be threatened.

The Council and BRL will combine to lobby TfL and the Government to secure funding commitments to ensure that the DLR extension is to enable the later phases of Barking Riverside to be delivered.

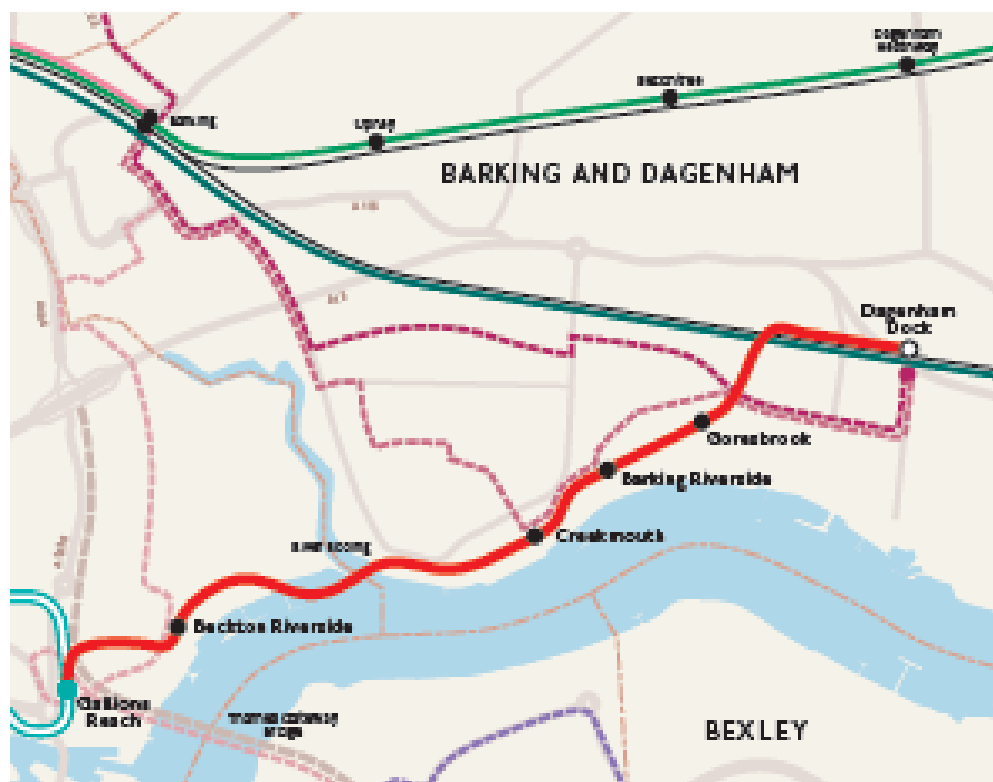



Figure 8 Route of East London Transit phases 1a and 1b and proposed DLR extension to Dagenham Dock

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 2 (a)	
Objective	Social infrastructure to meet community needs	
Target		
Outcome	1 in 3 completed major schemes make provisions for new community facilities	
Target met		Trend 
INDICATOR	Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling	
		
Indicator type	Significant effects indicator (NI 175) CC 3 (b)	
Objective	General principles of development location	
Target met		Trend 

Comment

One of the three major schemes completed in FY 2009 makes provisions for community facilities:

the Barking Town Centre scheme, has provided a new Town Hall square, a library, outdoor spaces and public piazzas. The new Barking Learning Centre (BLC) has expanded its role beyond that of the traditional library service and now offers adult education, a conferencing facility, a crèche, an art gallery promoting local artists, a café and a 'one stop shop' community service, providing services for all members of the community. The arboretum offers a stimulating space for open air entertainment and community events for all residents and the surrounding community.

Four major schemes were approved in FY 2009. Two of these make provisions for community facilities. These are listed in table below.

No	Planning reference	Address	Description	Community facilities (use classes D1, D2)
1	09/00963/REM	Barking Riverside Area, Renwick Road	93 residential units and associated landscaping, car parking and ancillary engineering and other operations	local community campus which includes adult services and health provision, a cafe and foyer, a place of worship, offices, primary school with sport, recreational and play areas, nursery, a landscaped public square

2	08/00727/FUL	62 – 96 Abbey Road	218 residential units, bridge over River Roding conversion of Granary, retail, business premises and creative industries	new public square, creche, restaurant/cafe/bar
3	09/00751/REG3	The Lawns, Rainham Road North	Two storey block of 29 supported flats with communal facilities for persons aged over 55 years	none
4	09/00652/REG3	Former Site of the Lintons	Residential development comprising of 14 four-bedroom houses and 17 three-bedroom houses	none

Other community facilities completed in the FY 2009 are:

Planning Reference	Address	Development Description	Floor space for use classes D1, D2 (m2)
08/01295/FUL	163 Bennetts Castle Lane	Erection of demountable building to provide creche and other facilities in connection with use of site as children's centre	30
09/00612/REG3	Monteagle Primary School, Burnham Road	Erection of demountable building to provide temporary classroom	81
09/00355/FUL	149 – 151, Suite B 6th Floor, High Road	Use of office as training centre (Class D1)	122
07/01003/FUL	191 Ground Floor, Broad Street	Change of use of ground floor to veterinary surgery and single storey rear extension	161
08/01258/REG3	Fanshawe Adult College, Fanshawe Crescent	Erection of extension to college to provide additional educational facilities with associated toilet and shower facilities	548
08/01148/REG3	50-52 Markyate Road Dagenham Essex RM8 2LD	Erection of single storey side/front extension, 2 storey rear extension, 1.3 metre high front fence and front and rear access ramps in connection with use of ground floor as day nursery with offices on first floor	894
08/01293/FUL	Football Ground, Victoria Road	Erection of covered stand to accommodate 1,240 spectators including changing rooms, physio room, bar and formation of car parking area to rear	1 220

Community facilities approved in FY 2009:

Planning Reference	Address	Development Description	Floor space for use classes D1, D2 (m2)
EDUCATION			
09/00366/REG3	St Georges Day Centre, Halbutt Street	Erection of single storey demountable building	12
09/00997/REG3	Henry Green Primary School, Chittys Lane	Erection of single storey extension to kitchen	27
09/00521/REG3	Cambell Infants School, Langley Crescent	Erection of single storey extension to existing nursery block	34
09/00924/REG3	Dagenham Priory Comprehensive School, School Road	Erection of demountable building for use as health advisor unit	45
09/00142/FUL	179 Broad Street	Change of use of ground floor from Class A1 (retail) to Class D1 (Christian teaching and skills centre)	55
09/00936/REG3	Marks Gate Infants School Lawn Farm Grove Essex	Erection of single storey extension to provide new entrance foyer, additional office and reception facilities and external access ramp	60
09/00856/FUL	St Vincents Primary School, Burnside Road	Erection of single storey classroom and head teacher room extension	68
09/00912/REG3	Eastbrook Comprehensive School, Dagenham Road	Erection of demountable building for use as health advisor unit	71
09/00612/REG3	Monteagle Primary School, Burnham Road	Erection of demountable building to provide temporary classroom	81
09/00355/FUL	149 - 151 High Road	Use of office as training centre (Class D1)	122
09/00799/FUL	Crown House, 6 Cambridge Road	Use of Class B1 office as a training college (Class D1)	143
09/00721/FUL	The Beaver Centre, Building Adjacent Unit 1, Selinas Lane	Use of ground floor as training facility, after school teaching club and place of worship (Class D1)	140
09/00651/REG3	Barking Abbey Comprehensive School, Sandringham Road	Erection of demountable classroom building	150
09/00404/FUL	Robert Clack Comprehensive School, Gosfield Road	Erection of single storey demountable double classroom block	156
09/00680/REG3	Eastbury Comprehensive School, Rosslyn Road	Erection of single storey extension to sports hall	158
09/00815/FUL	124 - 126 Church	Use of premises for conferences/after	186

	Elm Lane	school club and as a place of worship (Class D1)	
09/00691/REG3	Dagenham Priory Comprehensive School, School Road	Erection of two storey extension to existing sports facilities to provide changing rooms, multi-purpose room and classroom	584
09/00455/REG3	Langley Crescent	Erection of single storey rear extension to provide 4 classrooms, nursery and associated facilities	833
09/00828/FUL	Former School Site, Cannington Road	Erection of primary school including new vehicle and pedestrian accesses, fencing, car parking and other associated development	4 317
CHILD CARE			
08/00727/FUL	62 - 96 Abbey Road	Mixed use development including 218 residential units, bridge over River Roding, new public square, conversion of Granary, retail , business premises and creative industries, creche, restaurant/cafe/bar, associated landscaping and parking	123
09/00978/FUL	132 Lambourne Road	Use of house as day nursery	246
09/00094/REG3	175 Sterry Road	Erection of single storey side extension in connection with change of use of ground floor to nursery, use of upper floors as offices and new boundary fencing	269
COMMUNITY			
09/00081/FUL	Redif House, Wantz Road	Change of use to community centre/place of worship and cafe with ancillary offices	656
09/00359/FUL	Rima House, Ripple Road	Mixed use of premises as place of worship and for community, education and training purposes with ancillary offices and construction of front entrance to first floor	1 819
09/01016/FUL	The Britannia Ph, Church Road	Use of ground floor as multi-purpose hall	290
09/00800/FUL	Manor Road Sports And Social Club, Manor Road	Erection of new clubhouse, together with associated car parking and landscaping and construction of 1 full size all weather football pitch and 2 seven a side pitches together with associated fencing and sixteen 10 metre high floodlight columns	420
09/00151/REG3	Seabrook Hall, Wood Lane	Erection of two storey leisure centre comprising swimming pools, 4 court sports hall, gymnasium, dance studios, multi use community room, children's play area and cafe with associated staff, change and plant areas, external landscaping and car parking	5 580

An updated delivery schedule is listed in table 3 below. Further detail will be provided in the community benefits supplementary planning document.

Table 3 Updated draft infrastructure delivery schedule. More details are provided in the site allocation DPD.

Name	Use	Cost	Funding Arrangements	Phasing	Lead Delivery Agency	Progress
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 1b- 2013	Transport for London	ELT 1 A implemented 2010
DLR extension	Transport to Dagenham Dock	£ 750 million (est. outturn cost)	No allocated funding		Transport for London	Transport for London support the safeguarding of the route
Renwick Road Junction	Relieving congestion on A13 and providing access to Barking Riverside	£ 65 million	No allocated funding		Transport for London	LBBB submitted to the London Plan EIP that this should be included. Inspectors report not yet issued
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, LBBB	Construction started on Primary School and first of 350 new homes. Community centre and over 3000 units approved

Name	Use	Cost	Funding Arrangements	Phasing	Lead Delivery Agency	Progress
South Dagenham West and Dagenham Leisure Park	Housing, employment and community uses, Leisure and recreation facilities situated north of Dagenham Dock Station Health centre located north of the Ford Stamping Plant New primary school	Approx. £ 100 million	Capital funding, CIL	See trajectory	Axa and LBBD	Site Specific Allocation DPD adopted
South Dagenham East	School, open spaces, health centre	£7 million		Unlikely before 2015	LDA	Currently being masterplanned by the LDA who own the site
Sanofi Aventis	Healthcentre (approximately 6,000 m2), and employment uses	£ 10 million			Sanofi Aventis, PCT, LBBD	Application for health centre expected 2011
UEL Site	New primary school	£7 million	Capital funding	4 phases	Council's children's services directorate	Application received 2010
Lymington Fields	New primary school	£7 million	Capital funding	2 phases	Council's children's services	Construction of first new homes has begun but school

Name	Use	Cost	Funding Arrangements	Phasing	Lead Delivery Agency	Progress
					directorate	forms part of second phase which will be reviewed due to ending of London Wide Initiative
Becontree Heath Wider Site	Health facility (1000-2000 m ²)	£ 2.5 million			PCT	No progress
Specific Sites allocated for Infrastructure						
EDUCATION						
Sterry Road Depot	Schools and children centres	£600 000	Sure start programme		Council's children's services directorate	Completed April 2010
Markyate Road Depot	Children's centre	£600 000	Sure start programme			Completed Feb 2010
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	Planning permission approved 2010 and due to open in September 2011
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	Not started

Name	Use	Cost	Funding Arrangements	Phasing	Lead Delivery Agency	Progress
					directorate	
COMMUNITY						
Japan Road	Community centre	Not known				Planning application expected 2011
HEALTHCARE						
Barking Hospital	Primary care facility	£ 11.2 million				Due to open 2011
Westbury Arms	Potentially primary care trust	Not known			Primary care trust	No change
Julia Engwell Clinic	Potentially primary care trust, local health clinic	Not known		Completed by 2015	Primary care trust	No change
Brockelbank Lodge	GP services	£ 1.4 million		Completed by 2015	Primary care trust	

Accessibility to primary schools on foot and/or public transport

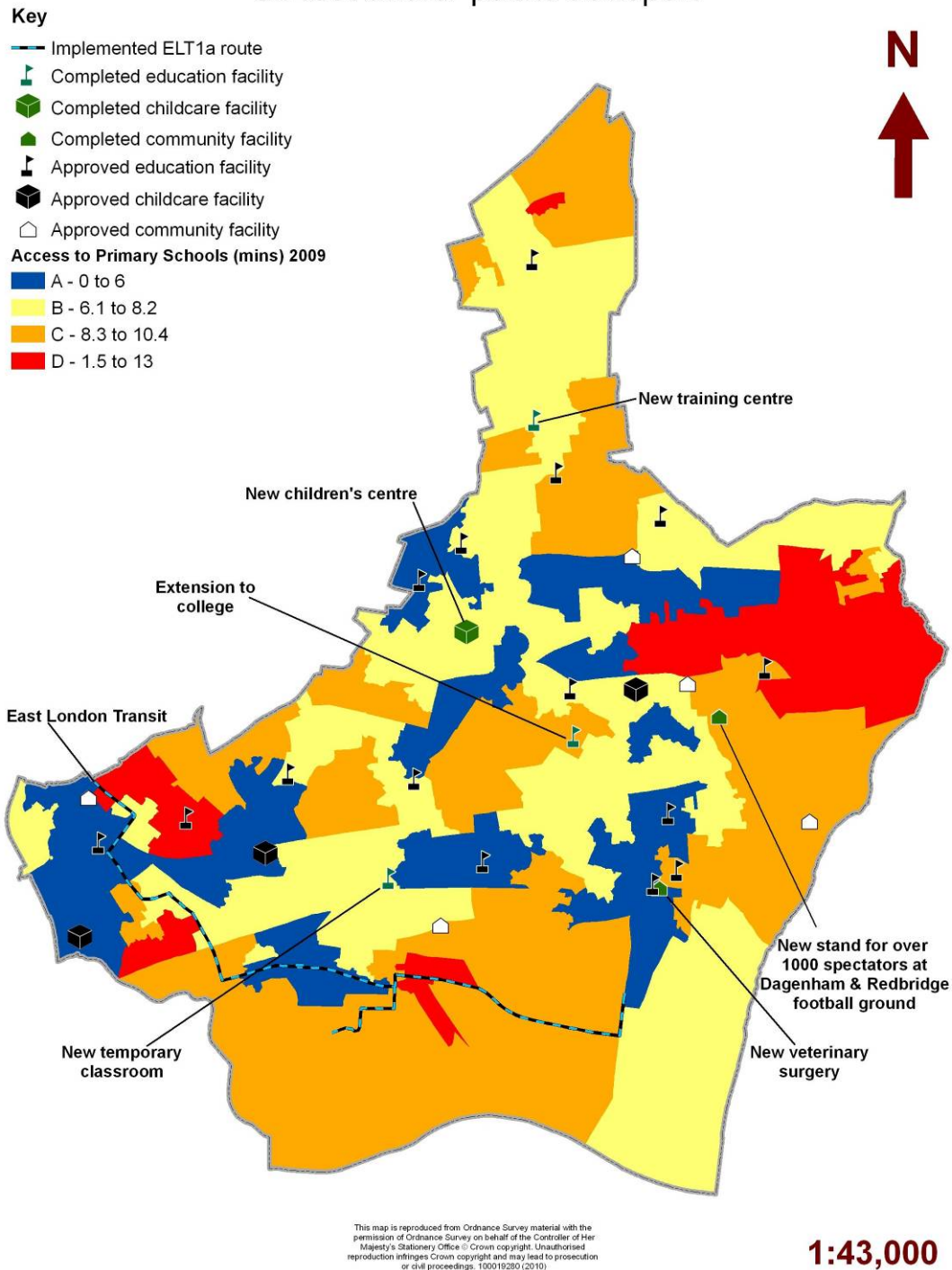


Figure 9 Infrastructure update superimposed on GIS accessibility analysis provided by Transport for London. Recent developments show that accessibility to services in the borough is improving.

3.3 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	Achieving community benefits through developer contributions
Target	
Outcome	six S106 agreements were agreed
Target met	

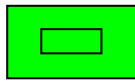
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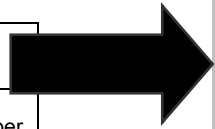
The following applications were approved in FY 2009/10 that have S106 agreements tied to them:

- 05/01271/FUL
a contribution towards the upgrade of the Public Realm. The contribution will comprise the sum of £1,000 per completed bedroom (£21,000).
- 06/01136/FUL
awaiting section 106 agreement.
- 08/00106/FUL
£ 2000 - admin cost, £ 3000 - monitoring over three years, starting from date signed.
- 08/00727/FUL
the corporation has agreed to contribute a discounted standard charge of £1 000 per unit (£218 000) towards the planning authority's planning obligations community benefit strategy (POCBS) target of £6 000 per unit (£1 308 000). The construction of the eastern bridge approach (interim transport corridor) (£1800 000) is proposed to be treated as a 'works in kind' cost to be offset against the tariff.
- 08/01426/FUL
section 106 agreement to make a financial contribution towards the proposed Renwick Road/A13 junction improvements: a contribution of £10 000 has been agreed.
- 09/00522/FUL
permitted subject to S 106 agreement.

4 ENVIRONMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY FOR 2009/10

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES		INDICATORS		LDF POLICIES		INDICATOR		On target?	Trend
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	?	↑
				Core strategy policy CR2	Preserving and enhancing the natural environment	CO M1	Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority		↓
				Core strategy policy CR3	Sustainable waste management	CO M2	Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority		↑
						CO W1	Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority	✓	↑
						CO W2	Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority		↓
				Core strategy policy CR4	Flood management	CO E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	✓	→
						CI (NI 189)	Flood and coastal erosions risk management	✓	→
						CO (H3)	New and converted dwellings - on previously developed land	✓	→
						LI CM 3 (c)	Loss of existing open space	✓	→
				Core strategy policy CM3	Green belt and public open spaces	CO E2	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	✓	→
						LI CM 3 (d)	Amount of allotments lost or reduced as a result of development	✓	→
						CI NI 56	Obesity among primary school age children in year 6	✗	↑

Model	Explanation
	Locally, we have improved across a number of environmental indicators. This is echoed at the regional level in the London State of the Environment Report (2009)













KEY PRINCIPLES

- cleaner, greener and safer
- reducing flood risk
- protecting, biodiversity, landscape character and natural resources
- promoting sustainable development

Relevant other planning documents

- Joint waste plan
- Climate change strategy

4.1 GREENFIELD AND OPEN SPACE

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	
Outcome	No loss of Greenfield land	
Target met		Trend 
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 allotment land	
Outcome	No loss of allotment land	
Target met		Trend 
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	
Outcome	No loss of areas of biodiversity importance	
Target met		Trend 
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	
Outcome	Net gain of open space	
Target met		Trend 
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%	
Outcome	24.21%	
Target met		Trend 

Comment

During the financial year 2009/10, 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).

Indeed, the Barking town square development (planning reference 06/01249/REM) has at its heart a new civic space, measuring 0.16 ha.

However, two applications had been approved by the end of FY 2009 that will involve the loss of open space. These are:





Planning reference	Development Description	Address	Greenfield land lost (ha)
09/00652/REG3	Residential development comprising of 14 four-bedroom houses and 17 three-bedroom houses	William street quarter, former site of the Lintons (Phase 1), Linton Road, IG11 8EB	0.281
09/00963/REM	Neighbourhood centre within Stage 1, 93 residential units	Barking Riverside, Renwick Road	1.093

The provision of good quality public open space that is used by children is very important, especially as obesity rates for primary school children continue to rise (see table below).

FY 2007	21%
FY 2008	24%
FY 2009	24.21%

In order to comply with our policies, we have to continue to protect our Greenfield land and open spaces, especially where they provide recreational use for children. We also need to make sure that new development enables people to lead healthy lifestyles and therefore create environments which encourage people to walk and cycle, provide good access to informal and formal recreation opportunities, and increase access to shops selling healthy food. In 2010 the Council adopted new guidance aiming to control the location of hot food takeaways away from primary and secondary schools.

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	
Outcome	None	
Target met		Trend 
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	
Outcome	100% of the actions, as agreed with the Environment Agency, were delivered	
Target met		Trend 

Comment

During the financial year 2009/10, we concurred with the Environment Agency on all the planning consents we granted.


Further, we have started collaborating with the Environment Agency on wider flood management measures, which have been assessed under national indicator 189.

However, as national indicators have been revoked, we would not formally report local authority performance to Defra via the previous NI 189 mechanism. This information is highly likely to form part of our duty under Section 18 of the Flood and Water Management Act, which requires us to report to Ministers on flood and coastal erosion risk management.

We have undertaken a number of actions in order to prepare for and prevent a flood event and have identified more actions that we need to take over the coming years (see table below).

	No	ACTION	Delivered ? (Y/N)
YEAR 1 FY 2008	1	LBBD know who to contact	yes
	2	EA knows who to contact	yes
	3	There is a dialogue about NI 189	yes
	4	LA is on the FCRM Plan Implementation Steering Group	yes
	5	LA has access to the Final FCRM Policies and Action Plan (and Summary document if prepared)	yes
		RESULT	100%
YEAR 2 FY 2009	1	Meet with the EA to discuss actions, and raise any issues with the EA.	yes
	2	SFRA is completed	yes
	3	Incorporate flood policies in the LDF	yes
	4	Multi Agency Flood Plan submitted to DEFRA	yes
	5	Have made a representation on TE 2100 consultation	yes
		RESULT	100%
YEAR 3 FY 2010	1	Have obtained a copy of the TE 2100 and understand it	yes
	2	Arrange presentations for DC officers with EA on a six monthly basis	yes
	3	Collaborate with London Councils on local flood risk management strategy	yes
	4	Work with EA on Mayesbrook Park, a best practice project in the alleviation of flood risk	yes
	5	Update website with information on flooding	yes
		PREDICTED RESULT	100%
YEAR 4 FY 2011	1	Work with EA on Dagenham Washland project to improve flood storage on the river Beam	yes
	2	Review SFRA and amend if required	
	3	Submit preliminary flood risk assessment to EA	
	4	Have an action plan for continued implementation of new legislative duties imposed on Council by Flood and Water Management Act 2010 and review this annually	
	5	Investigate whether there are sites suitable for funding submission	
	6	Update website with information on flooding for planning applicants	

4.3 RENEWABLE ENERGY

INDICATOR		Renewable energy generation	
Indicator type	Core Output E3		
Objective	Climate change and environmental management		
Target	Reduction in carbon dioxide emissions of 20%		
Outcome	Marked improvements		
Target met	?	Trend	

Comment

All of the major residential schemes completed in FY 2009 have renewable energy installations:

Scheme name	Planning reference	Type of renewable energy installed	Renewable capacity (kW)	CO2 emission saved (%)
Cadiz Court	07/00979/FUL	Solar thermal heating, solar panels	10 (estimated)	20
Baden Powell Close	06/00917/FUL	Ground source heatpump (10% of energy demands of development)	10 (estimated)	10
Barking Town Square	06/01249/REM	Biomass boiler (Bath House), solar thermal (10% of energy demands of development)	500 kW	?

In addition, the new stand at the Dagenham and Redbridge football ground (planning reference 08/01293/FUL) has solar panels and a heat pump installation (estimated capacity 15 kW). The planning application states that 17% of CO2 emissions have been saved.



This shows that environmental standards of new buildings in the borough are continuously improving.

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.

Scheme name	Planning reference	Type of renewable energy installed	Renewable capacity (kW)	CO2 emissions saved (%)
Residential				
Office block and 60 units at Dupont factory, Freshwater Road	08/00470/FUL	Solar water heating, biomass heating	10 100	38
Supported flats at the lawns	09/00751/RE G3	Biomass boiler photovoltaic panels	50 10	55
Residential neighbourhood centre and units at Barking Riverside	09/00963/RE M	Large wind turbine	600	20
Non residential				
Warehouse at Old Essex Works, Ripple Road	08/01426/FUL	Roof mounted wind turbine ground source heat pump (23.6% of building's energy demand)	6 5	?
Leisure Centre at Seabrook Hall	09/00151/RE G3	Wind turbines solar heating	6 10	22.8

If we want to be able to measure the success of the new target as outlined in our borough wide development policy BR2, we need to make sure that this information is recorded in the planning application or acquire the skills to convert renewable energy installed into CO2 emissions saved.


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 450 000 tpa capacity for municipal, commercial and industrial composting and 340000 tpa recovery and treatment for east London waste authorities combined	
Outcome	Increase in capacity	
Target met		Trend 

Comment

One new waste management facilities has become operational during FY 2009/10. This is listed below.

No	WML / PPC No	Site Name	Site Type	Site Type	Total throughput (tonnes)
1	101134	Waste Care	A09	Haz Waste Transfer	2316.17

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	
Outcome	need to recycle nearly 10% more or reduce waste by 30% in order to meet 2010 target	
Target met		Trend 

Comment

During FY 2009, we have reduced the amount of municipal waste we produce by nearly 3 000 tonnes. This shows our continuing improvement in this area. We produce less municipal waste than what the GLA has projected we will produce in 2011 (GLA 2009).

We need to keep improving at this rate and also recycle 10% more, if we want to meet the target to recycle 40% in one year's time (see fig.10).

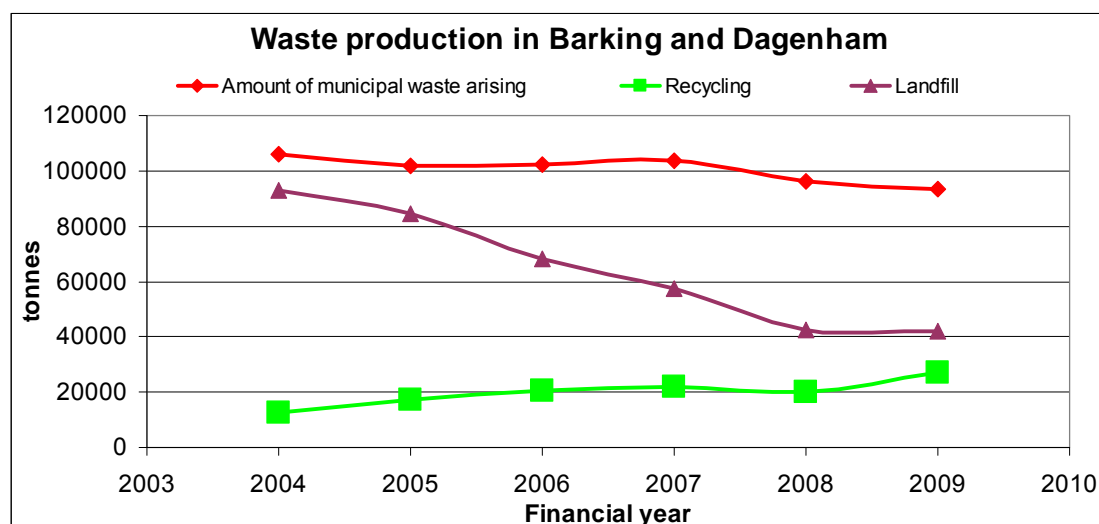




Figure 10 The total amount of municipal waste we produce has decreased over the last year.

4.5 AGGREGATES

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

Comment

During the FY 2009/10, the production of primary won aggregates continued to drop. However, production of recycled aggregates continued to rise (see fig. 11).

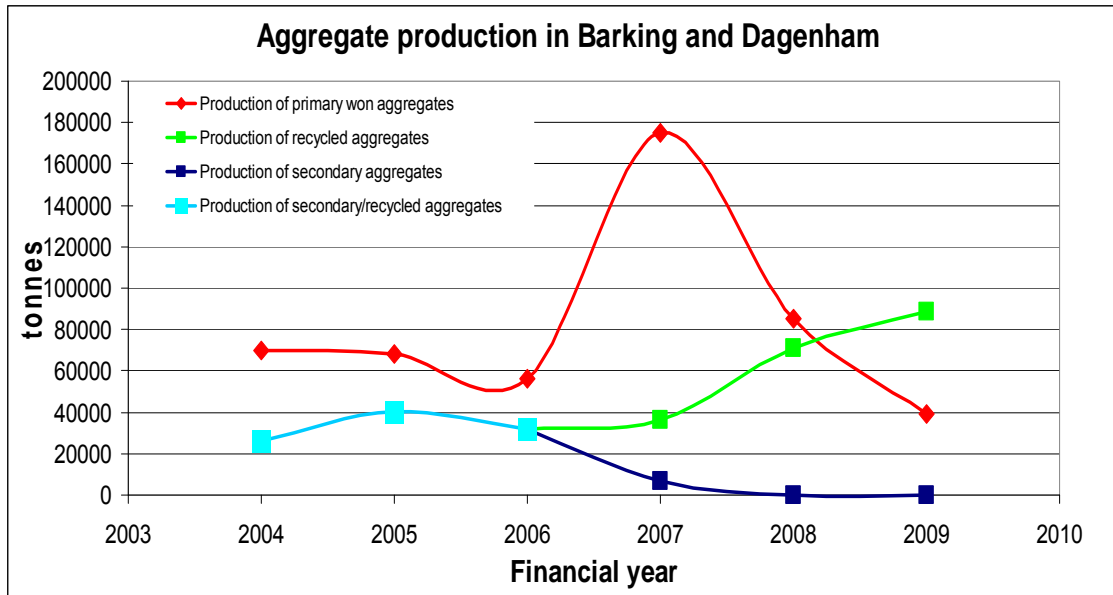



Figure 11 Production of primary won aggregates has reduced, but production of recycled aggregates has risen.

5 TOWN CENTRES AND EMPLOYMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY FOR 2009/10

COMMUNITY PRIORITIES		INDICATORS		LDF POLICIES		INDICATOR		On target?	Trend
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 designated employment areas	BD1	Total amount of additional employment floor space - by type		↑
				Core strategy policy CE3	Safeguarding and release of employment land	BD2	Total amount of employment floor space on previously developed land - by type		↑
		Obj. 5c	Creating and attracting more jobs	Core strategy policy CM5	Town centre hierarchy	BD3	Employment land available - by type		↑
						SEI CM 5 (b)	Position of Barking and Dagenham's town centres in the London strategic town network		↑
				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		↑
		Obj. 5b	Reducing those who are not in education, employment or training	Core strategy policy CE2	Location of office development				

Model	Explanation
	There has been a local growth in employment and retail floor space. This is contrary to a London-wide trend (GLA, 2009, 2010).







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

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 designated employment areas	
Target		
Outcome	Balanced mix of employment land has come forward	
Target met		Trend 
INDICATOR	Total amount of employment floor space on previously developed land - by type	
Indicator type	Core output BD 2	
Objective	Safeguarding and release of employment land	
Target	100%	
Outcome	100%	
Target met		Trend 
INDICATOR	Employment land available - by type	
Indicator type	Core output BD 3	
Objective	Employment land available - by type	
Target		
Outcome	487 ha	
Target met		Trend 

Comment

There has been a growth of employment floor space in FY 2009. There is now nearly 4 000 m2 more employment floor space than there was in the last financial year. The growth from this comes largely from the business sector. Almost half of all new employment developments were office developments (use class B1a, see fig.12). Despite this, there has been a net loss of general industrial floor space (B2). The location and type of recent developments in this sector are shown in figure 13 below.

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

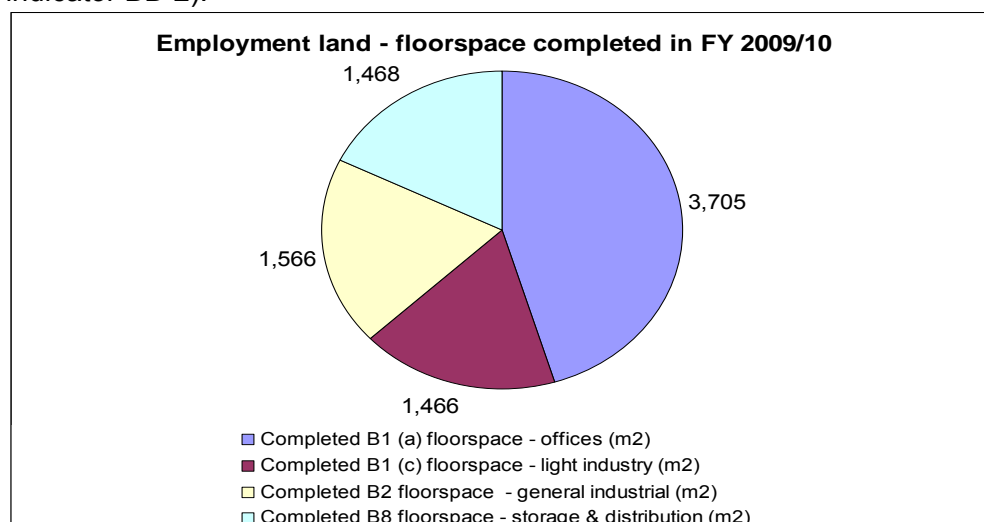


Figure 12 Employment land developed by use class in FY 2009/10.

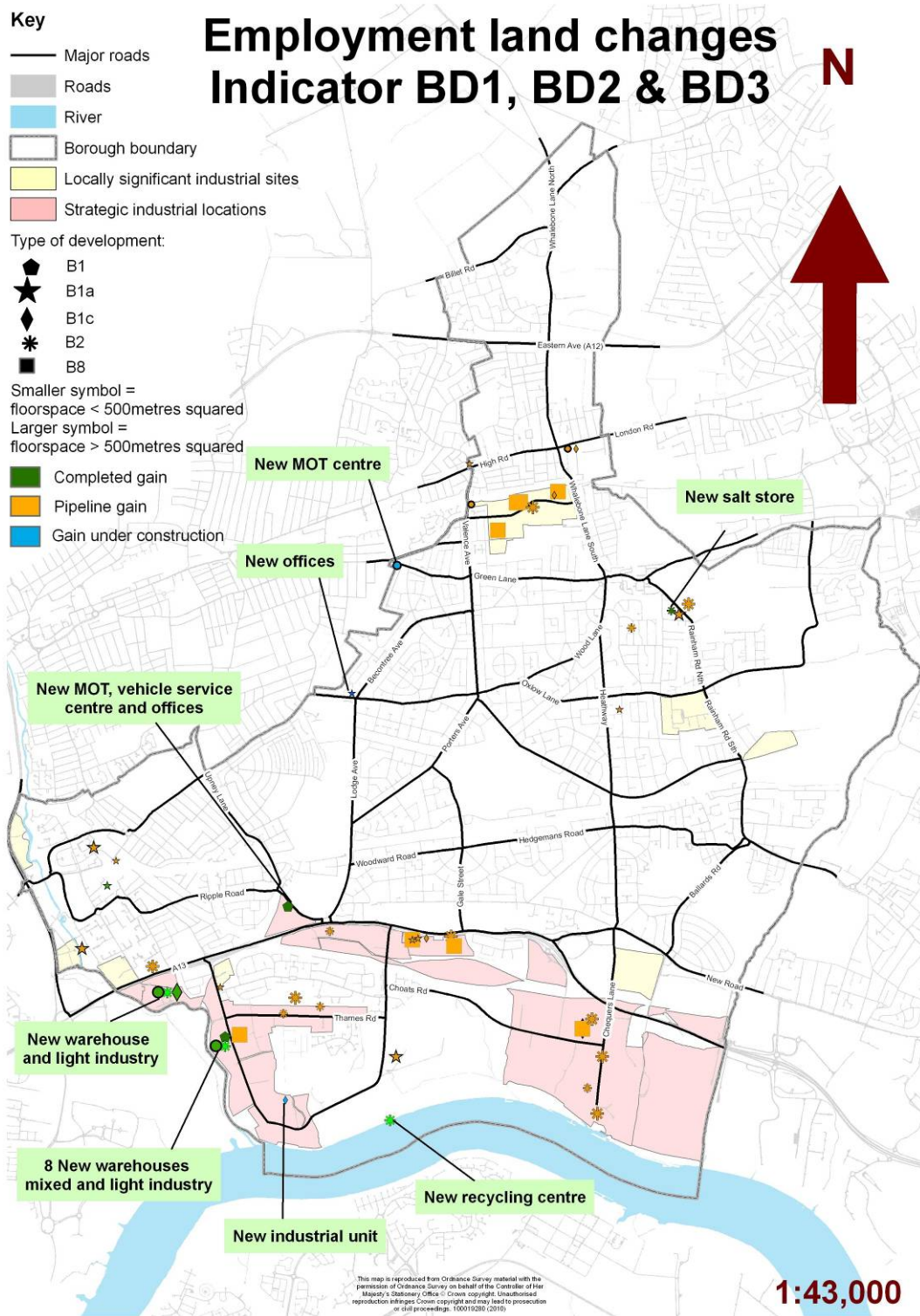





Figure 13 Schematic illustration showing the location of recent land use developments in the employment sector and employment land supply (core output indicator BD3).

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		
Outcome	Net gain of more than 6 000 square metres of floor space	
Target met		Trend 
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		
Outcome		
Target met		Trend 

Comment

In FY 2009, Green Lane shopping centre was elevated to district centre level, a raised position in London's strategic town network.

The location of development for town centre uses that were completed in FY 2009/10 is shown in figure 14 below. There has been an overall growth in the borough's retail sector in the FY 2009/10 (see table below).

By Town Centre		A1 Floorspace *	A2 Floorspace	Office Floorspace	D2 Floorspace	All Town Centre Uses
District, Chadwell Heath	Gross					
	Net	-172				-172
Major, Barking	Gross	1 850		3 705		5 555
	Net	1 850		3 705		5 555
Outside Town Centre	Gross	227	130		1 220	1 577
	Net	-551	130	-167	1 220	632

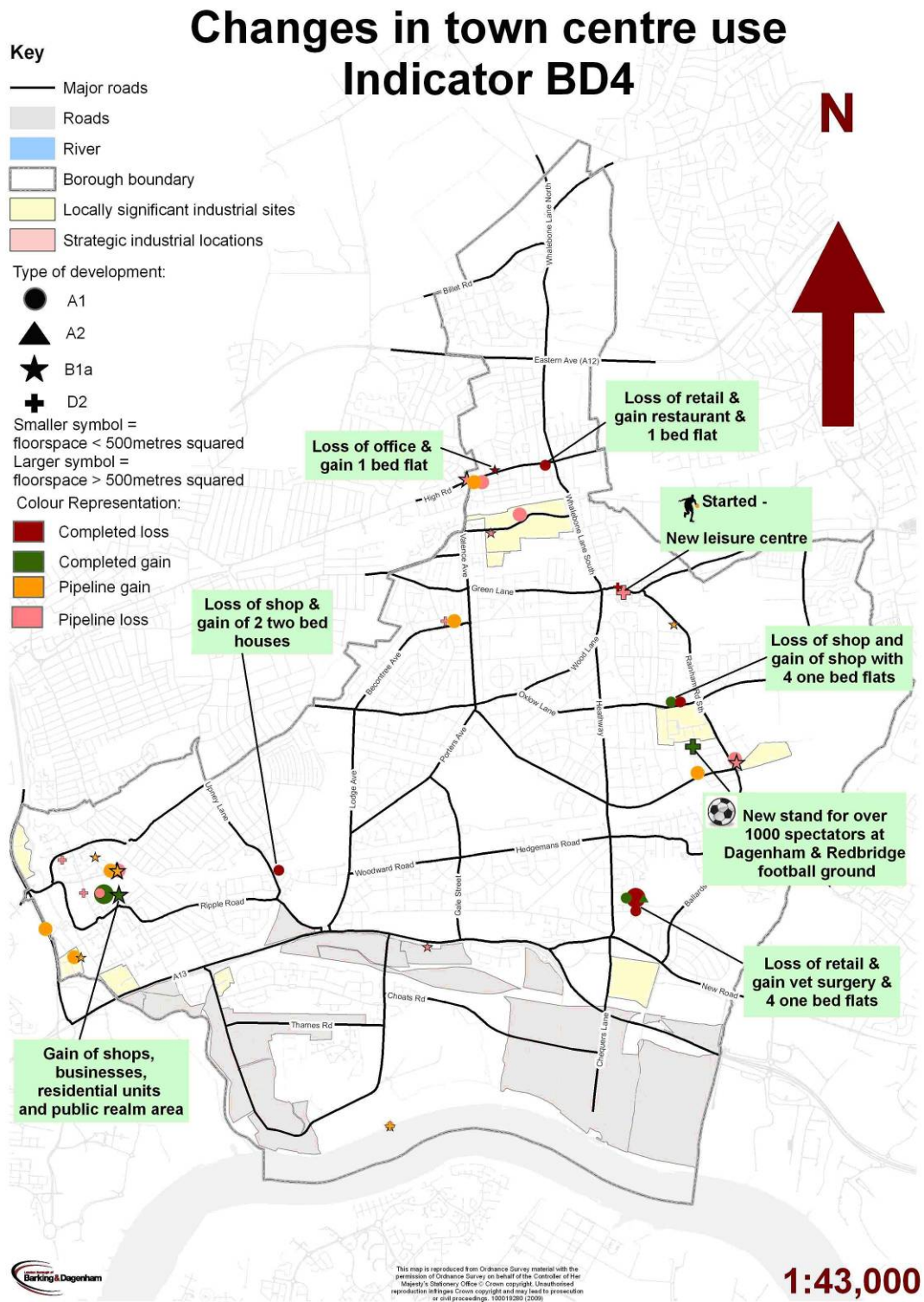


Figure 14 The location of new town centre uses (core output indicator BD4).

6 PERFORMANCE AGAINST THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

6.1 The local development scheme (LDS) is a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004). 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.

6.2 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. Following a number of reviews, the fourth version of the LDS formally came into effect in March 2008.

6.3 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>.

6.4 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.

6.5 This section therefore deals with the period from 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010. 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.

6.6 Progress against LDS milestones and targets

6.6.1 Statement of community involvement

LDS milestone to be reached by 31 st March 2010	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.

6.6.2 Core strategy

LDS milestone to be reached by 31 st March 2010	Were these milestones met?	Are further changes needed to the LDS?
Receipt of Inspector's Report (June 2009) Adoption (August 2009)	These milestones were not met. This was due to: <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) 	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: <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;

	(Amendment) Regulations 2008 which amended the stages of DPD production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the pre-hearing meeting took place on 8 October 2009; the examination commenced on 24 November 2009; the inspector's report was received in April 2010; and the core strategy was adopted by the Council 21 July 2010.
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6.6.3 Borough-wide development policies

LDS milestone to be reached by 31 st March 2010	Were these milestones met?	Are further changes needed to the LDS?
Commencement of the examination (May 2009). Receipt of inspector's report (September 2009). Adoption (December 2009).	<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 borough wide development policies were submitted on 11 June 2009; the pre-hearing-meeting took place 15 July 2010; the examination opened on 21 September 2010; and the inspector's report was received November 2010 which confirmed the DPD was sound..

6.6.4 Site specific allocations

LDS milestone to be reached by 31 st March 2010	Were these milestones met?	Are further changes needed to the LDS?
Submission of DPD (September 2009)	Yes. The DPD was submitted 2 October 2009.	<p>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 following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the pre-submission consultation took place between 5 June and 17 July 2009; the site specific allocations were submitted on 2 October 2009;
Pre-examination meeting (January 2009)	Yes. The pre-hearing meeting took place 9 March 2010.	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the pre-hearing meeting took place 9 March 2010; the examination opened 20 April 2010; and the inspector's report was received in July 2010 the SSA DPD was adopted in December 2010.
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6.6.5 Joint waste DPD

LDS milestone to be reached by 31st March 2010	Were these milestones met?	Are further changes needed to the LDS?
Pre-examination meeting (July 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.	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. This will need to make clear the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the pre-submission consultation took place in two stages between 17 August and 28 September 2009 and following this between 27 September and 8 November 2010; the JWDPD was submitted in December 2010.
Commencement of the examination (October 2009)		

6.6.6 Barking town centre area action plan

LDS milestone to be reached by 31st March 2010	Were these milestones met?	Are further changes needed to the LDS?
Submission of DPD (April 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 5 June and 17 July 2009.	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: <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
Pre-examination meeting (August 2009)		
Commencement of the examination (November 2009)		

		<p>action plan was submitted on 2 October 2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the pre-examination-meeting took place 9 March 2010 • the examination opened 20 April 2010 • the inspector's report was received in September 2010 which confirmed that the plan was sound.
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6.6.7 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.

6.6.8 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?
Consideration of representations and amend SPD (March – July 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 local development framework development plan documents.	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.
Adoption and publication (August 2009)		

6.7 As at March 2010, 2 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 2009 to 31st March 2010.

6.8 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.

7 STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

7.1 As part of our work on the LDF, we have undertaken a number of consultations during the FY 2009/10:

Consultation topic	Consultation period
Advertised proposed changes to the submission borough wide DPD	05/02/10 – 05/03/10
Advertised proposed changes to the Barking town centre area action plan DPD	05/02/10 – 05/03/10
Barking town centre area action plan SPD urban design guidance SPD	05/06/09 – 17/07/09
Saturation point: addressing the health impacts of hot food takeaways SPD	25/08/09 – 03/11/09

7.2 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/local-dev-framework.html>.

7.3 Regeneration

7.3.1 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 masterplan. The Dagenham Dock masterplan is initially focused on the sites owned by the London Thames Gateway Development Corporation.

7.3.2 A public consultation took place between 25 March and 1 April 2009 on proposals for more than £500 000 worth of improvements to the forecourt of Barking Railway station. Proposals included almost doubling the amount of public open space in front of the station. The consultation took place with the local community, station users and businesses to make sure their views were fully considered and their needs were taken into account as the proposals and designs were being developed. 85% of the 321 people who responded support the proposals.

7.4 Supplementary planning documents

7.4.1 In 2009, between 25 August – 3 November, the Council consulted on a document called 'Saturation point'. The SPD seeks to curb the numbers and concentrations of hot food takeaways, especially those in proximity to schools. It aims to reduce the risk of obesity amongst the borough's population and in particular children. The SPD was adopted in July 2010. It received strong support from academic institutions and health organisations including the Department of Health who are using the SPD as a 'Promising practice' case study. The Council has also offered support to other local authorities which are exploring implementing similar policies and have assisted in various research projects including the Royal Town

Planning Institute (RTPI)/Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU) and the National Heart Forum.

7.4.2 The Council will consult on six further draft SPDs in 2010/11 and 2011/12:

- 'The Barking station interchange masterplan SPD' will be produced to give further detail with regards to the Barking Station area (BTCSSA3), including guidance on the appropriate location of tall buildings.
- 'Biodiversity, how biodiversity can be protected and enhanced in the development process SPD' will provide additional guidance to applicants on how biodiversity should be protected and enhanced in the borough.
- 'Trees and development SPD' will give further guidance on the impact development can have on trees.
- 'Residential extensions and alterations SPD',
- Community Infrastructure Levy / Community benefits SPD.

7.5 Residents urban design forum

7.5.1 In September 2009 the Council set up the 'Resident urban design forum' (RUDF). The aim of the RUDF is to provide guidance from residents of the borough on significant development proposals. The RUDF is intended as a means of opening up the planning and development process and specifically urban design decisions to the community. The RUDF is focused on outcomes for people – it asks how buildings or places meet the needs of those who use it and of everyone who is affected by it.

7.5.2 The RUDF have met six times since December 2009 and December 2010. The schemes considered to-date are as follows:

- Rivergate Centre
- Abbey Green
- Thames View East
- Trocoll House
- Buzzards Mouth Courts
- Barking Station Masterplan

7.5.3 The members of the RUDF provide invaluable feedback on schemes early on in the application process. All of the above schemes have benefited from the comments made by the RUDF. For example, at the Rivergate Centre review the residents identified a potential conflict between pedestrians and cyclists in the new town square within the scheme. This point was addressed by the architects and has now been resolved. For Trocoll House, a hotel development in Barking Town Centre, the forum brought up an issue regarding the runoff of rain water from the unusually shaped tall building. The architects have subsequently considered the issue and conducted further work into how rainwater will be collected and used to irrigate the landscaped roof terrace.

7.5.4 The residents members of the RUDF were provided with urban design training from an organisation called 'Open city' and are fully supported in the review process by a planning officer. This enables the residents to give both constructive criticism and to highlight the positive points of the schemes which are reviewed.




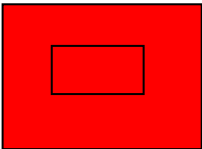
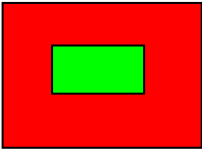
8 CONCLUSION

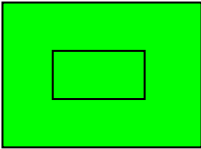
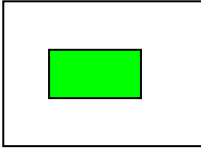
8.1 The planning service has an important role in implementing the community strategy. This report aims to inform the local development framework preparation process by collecting evidence to see whether policies are achieving the desired outcome.

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

8.3 As of March 2010, 2 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.

8.4 However significant progress has been made in 2009/10 to the extent that the core strategy has been adopted in July 2010. Further, borough wide development policies, site specific allocations and Barking Town Centre area action plan have all been through examination.

HOUSING					
Model		Explanation		Regional Assessment	
	Positive effect		No effect		Negative effect
		Local housing completions have decreased. 210 additional units were completed. Approximately one quarter (26 %) of these units are affordable. 6% of the new units outside Barking Town centre are family units, which is below our target of 40%. In 2009/10, we have not gained any new family units in Barking town centre. However, improvements have been made in the quality of housing coming forward and all of the schemes completed in 2009/10 have achieved the silver 'Building for life standard'. Environmental standards of new building are also improving.		Housing completions are down on a regional level.	
Recommendation					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A significant proportion of the borough's housing supply depends on significant investment in public transport infrastructure and in particular the Docklands Light Railway and the Barking to Royal Docks Bus Corridor. Funding for these projects has not yet been secured and therefore the Council needs to continue to lobby the relevant organisations to make sure these plans are realised. 					
INFRASTRUCTURE					
		Phase 1a of the East London transit (ELT) scheme has open in early 2010. However, we have as yet, no allocated funding sources for the Docklands Light Railway extension.		The Transport for London Business Plan does not include funding for the Docklands Light Railway Extension but it is being safeguarded and	





		there is no dissension locally or regionally on the necessity of this scheme.
ENVIRONMENT		
	We have improved across a range of environmental indicators: the amount of waste produced in the borough reduced, we recycle more, the production of secondary aggregates has increased, we produce more renewable energy and we have protected all our allotments.	Environmental improvements are echoed at the regional level (GLA, 2008).
Recommendations		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If we want to be able to measure the success of the new target as outlined in our borough wide development policy BR2, we need to make sure that this information is recorded in the planning application or acquire the skills to convert renewable energy installed into CO2 emissions saved. • In order to comply with our policies, we have to continue to protect our Greenfield land and open spaces, especially where they provide recreational use for children. We also need to make sure that new development enables people to lead healthy lifestyles and therefore create environments which encourage people to walk and cycle, provide good access to informal and formal recreation opportunities, and increase access to shops selling healthy food. In 2010 the Council adopted new guidance aiming to control the location of hot food takeaways away from primary and secondary schools. 		
TOWN CENTRE AND EMPLOYMENT		
	There has been a gain of local office and retail floor space.	This is contrary to a London-wide trend of declining growth (GLA, 2010).



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

		B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total	Trend
BD1	gross (m2)	5571	3705		1466	1566	1468	8605	
	net (m2)	5404	3538		1466	-2919	1468	3953	
BD2	gross (m2)	5571	3705		1466	1566	1468	8605	
	% gross on PDL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
BD3	Hectares							482	

		A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total	Trend
BD4	gross	2077	130	3705	1220	7132	
	net	1127	130	3538	1220	6015	

	Start of plan period	End of plan period	Total housing required	Source of plan target
H1	1996	2001	4200	Adopted local plan (UDP)
H1a	2007	2020	15470	London Plan 2007
H1b	2010	2025	17850	LDF Core strategy (2010)




		95/96	96/07	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05
	H2a	125	374	551	660	819	341	734	469	471	736
	H2b										
	H2c										
	a) Net additions										
	b) Hectares										
	c) Target										
	H2d										


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.


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	09/10 Rep	10/11 Cur	11/12 1	12/13 2	13/14 3	14/15 4	15/16 5	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20
H2a											
H2b	210										
H2c		334	497	667	1372	1089	1552	1878	1438	1368	1393
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.			7	9	24	19	25				
			1190	1190	1190	1190	1190				
H2d	20218	20196	20161	20108	19993	19883	19710	19470	19226	18929	18545


		20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
H2a							
H2b							
H2c	a) Net additions	1404	945	677	628	737	737
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						
	c) Target						
H2d		18030	17401	16524	15079	12136	3305

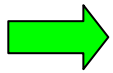
H3		Total	Trend
Note: According with the LDD methodology, this calculation is made for completed schemes only	gross	210	
	% gross on PDL (calculated as total units/units)	100%	
	% gross on PDL (calculated as total area/area)	100%	


	Permanent	Transit	Total	Trend
H4	0	0	0	



	Social rent homes provided	Intermediate homes provided	Affordable homes Total	Trend
H5	43	26	69	


	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
H6	0	0	0	3	586	100	0


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)	Number of dwellings on those sites	Trend
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

	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	0.612	0.02					0.15			0.782	
Completed installed capacity in MW		0.02					0.5			0.52	

	Crushed Rock (tonnes)	Sand and Gravel (tonnes)	Trend
M1	0	39 141	

	Secondary (tonnes)	Recycled (tonnes)	Trend
M2	0	88 687	

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)
The total capacity (m3, tonnes or litres)									3299						
maximum annual operational throughput (tonnes(or litres if liquid waste))									2474						

W1	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)							3299	
maximum annual operational throughput (tonnes(or litres if liquid waste))							2474	

W2	Landfill	Incineration with EfW	Incineration without EfW	Recycled/composted	Other	Total waste arising	Trend
Amount of waste arising (tonnes)	42 057	12 000	0	26 950	12 453	93 460	

APPENDIX 2 HOUSING TRAJECTORY DATA

Our plans to build an additional 16 382 homes in the next 15 years are summarised below. The housing trajectory in figure 6 includes the data in table below.

Scheme name	Application number	Ward	Site area (ha)	Scheme start	Phasing Year 1 (units)	Phasing Year 2 (units)	Phasing Year 3 (units)	Phasing Year 4 (units)	Phasing Year 5 (units)	Total gross capacity by 2030/31 (units)
Large Housing Sites Outside Barking Town Centre (>0.25ha)										
Barking Riverside	04/01230/OUT	Thames	174.98	2011/12	161	192	173	170	570	10 800
South Dagenham West and Dagenham Leisure Park	n/a	Thames	28.56	2016/17	119	119	119	119	119	1 350
Thames Road	n/a	Thames	12.4	2016/17	100	100				200
Gooresbrook Compound	n/a	Thames	12.4	2012/13	41					41
South Dagenham East	n/a	Thames	20.3	2016/17	119	119	119	119	119	1 808
University of East London - Net Units	06/01284/OUT	Becontree	9.55	2008/09	-84	106	128	183	294	1 042
Lymington Fields	07/01289/OUT	Whalebone/Valence	12.68	2010/11	50	100	50	100	100	600
Becontree Heath (Wider Site) - Net Units		Heath	4.14	2014/15	-36	100	100			200
Eastern End of Thames View - Net Units		Thames	5.1	2008/09	-236	100	100			200
Padnall Court and Reynolds Court and Padnall Hall, Gregory Road - Net Units		Chadwell Heath	3.5	2013/14	-143	100	100	100		300

Goresbrook Village - Net Units		Thames	2.81	2012/13	-280	100	80	100	100	380
Curzon Crescent Garages	09/00995/FUL	Thames	0.52	2010/11	7					7
Alderman Avenue Garages	09/00993/FUL	Thames	0.32	2011/12	8					8
Land at St Mark's Church, Arneways Avenue		Chadwell Heath	0.3	2012/13	17					17
Fritzlunds Allotments	07/00939/FUL	Heath	0.4	2010/11	50	50				100
Upney Lane Centre		Longbridge	0.4	2012/13	25					25
243 - 245A High Road	05/00246/OUT	Chadwell Heath	0.3	2012/13	14					14
Mayesbrook Residential Care Home	10/00787/FUL	Eastbury	0.5	2013/14	23					23
Dagenham Library	07/00725/FUL	Village	0.4	2010/11	82					82
Leys - Net		Village		2013/14	-50	50				0
Small Housing Sites Outside Barking Town Centre (<0.25ha)										
Roycraft Avenue	09/00994/FUL	Thames	0.24	2011/12	6					6
Charlton Crescent Garages Site 1	09/00991/FUL	Thames	0.1	2011/12	6					6
Garage Site R/O 7-17 Charlton Crescent	09/00992/FUL	Thames	0.2	2011/12	4					4
Rose Lane Garages		Chadwell Heath	0.1	2012/13	5					5
Rose Lane site of former WC		Chadwell Heath	0.2	2012/13	9					9
Roles Grove Garages		Chadwell Heath	0.2	2012/13	10					10

Garage site to the rear of 75 – 77 Wivenhoe Road		Thames	0.1	2012/13	5					5
Roger's Road Depot, 81-83 Roger's Road	09/00860/FUL	Alibon	0.1	2011/12	5					5
Earls Walk Car Park		Becontree	0.1	2012/13	3					3
Maplestead Road Car Park		Eastbury	0.3	2011/12	10					10
Land adjacent to 1a Essex Road		Gascoigne	0.1	2010/11	3					3
Bromhall Road Depot and Surgery		Mayesbrook	0.1	2010/11	5					5
Garages rear of 289-309 Heathway		Alibon	0.11	2012/13	6					6
Burford Close Garages		Becontree	0.1	2012/13	6					6
Beamway Garages			0.1	2011/12	5					5
Garages to rear of 53-57 Wellington Drive		Village	0.1	2012/13	7					7
58-62 Church Street			0.1	2012/13	5					5
Garages rear of 13-15 Highland Avenue, Dagenham	Village	Eastbrook	0.1	2012/13	4					4
28-30 Highland Avenue Garages	09/01008/REG3	Eastbrook	0.2	2011/12	7					7
Mellish Close Garages	Village	Eastbury	0.1	2011/12	5					5

Garages in front of 58-61 Alfred Gardens		Gascoigne	0.1	2012/13	5					5
Thornhill Gardens Garages		Longbridge	0.1	2011/12	6					6
Stansgate Road Garages and retail parade 25-39 Stansgate Road		Mayesbrook	0.1	2012/13	6					6
Garage site, Waterbeach Gardens		Mayesbrook	0.1	2011/12	7					7
Freshwater Road Conversion	07/01338/FUL	Valence	0.2	2011/12	60					60
Julia Engwell Clinic/Woodward Road Library		Gascoigne	0.1	2012/13	22					22
Barking Town Centre Sites										
London Road/North Street - Net Units	08/01325/OUT	Abbey	2.3	2011/12	-64	90				90
Freshwharf Net Units	07/00591/OUT	Gascoigne	3.7	2013/14	100	100	100	100	100	950
Barking Station	07/00591/OUT	Abbey	6.4	2013/14	150	150	150	150		600
Williams Street Quarter - Net Units	07/01359/REG3	Abbey	2.5	2006/07	-256	31	133	79		-13
Gascoigne - Estate Regeneration Net Units		Gascoigne	33.6	2011/12	-100	-100	-58	17	90	2 702
Cultural/Creative Industries Quarter	08/00727/FUL	Gascoigne	1.0	2012/13	200	120				320
Vicarage Field Net Units		Abbey	2.8	2013/14	250					250

Gascoigne Business Park		Gascoigne	6.3	2016/17	150					150
Bamford Road	09/00869/OUT	Abbey	0.7	2012/13	50					50
98 - 100 Abbey Road	06/00675/FUL	Gascoigne	0.4	2013/14	80					80
Tanner Street Triangle	01/00019/OUT	Abbey	0.3	2012/13	70					70
Loxford Road - Samals			0.4	2012/13	65					65
Captain Cook		Abbey		2012/13	50					50
Barking Working Mens Club	05/00933/FUL	Abbey	0.2	2011/12	79					79
54 Victoria Road	07/00060/FUL	Abbey	0.0	2011/12	15					15

Abbey