

London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Authority Monitoring Report 2012/13



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Cover photos: Short Blue Place completed in FY2012/13; featuring the Technical Skills Academy to the left and the Grade II Barking Magistrates Court at the centre

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Appendix 1: Housing Trajectory

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

The Community Strategy 2013/16 and Council Corporate Plan 2013/14 set out the vision and priorities for the borough. The vision for the borough is:

‘Encourage growth and unlock the potential of Barking and Dagenham residents;

The five priorities are:

1. Ensure every child is valued so that they can succeed
2. Reduce crime and the fear of crime
3. Improve health and wellbeing through all stages of life
4. Creating thriving communities by maintaining and investing in high quality homes
5. Maximise growth opportunities and increase the income of borough residents

The Council’s adopted Local Plan (formerly referred to as the Local Development Framework) contains a series of Development Plan Documents which contain planning policies, and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) which expand on or explain how policies will be applied. The policies in the Council’s Local Plan seek to deliver the above corporate priorities, with the objective of achieving the Borough’s vision.

The Localism Act requires Councils to produce an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) to monitor the implementation of the Local Plan and to assess the extent to which the objectives of the planning policies contained in these documents are being achieved.

The FY2012/13 has been another tough year for the economic climate. However, with the benefit of a fully adopted Local Plan the focus for Barking and Dagenham in FY 2012/13 has been on economic development through estate renewal, new communities on brownfield land and encouraging business growth.

This year has seen delivery of the Technical Skills Academy in Barking Town Centre. Built as part of phase 1 of the London Road/North Street regeneration project, this new centre gives young people across the borough access to the very highest quality vocational training. The £14 million centre opened in September 2012 and was part funded by the Department of Education. The development epitomises the borough’s commitment to building the skills of local people. Another highlight is the completion of Chequers Corner. A recruitment drive led by the Council’s Employment and Skills Group saw 57 local people secure new jobs at the 80 bed Premier Inn hotel and public house.

The Barking and Dagenham Local Plan Monitoring Report covers the period from the 1 of April 2012 to the 31 of March 2013. The Localism Act was enacted on the 15 of November 2011. This amends Section 35 of the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act which previously required Local Planning Authorities to submit an Annual Monitoring Report to the Secretary of State. The Localism Act removes this requirement but retains the need for the local authorities to produce a monitoring report for public consumption known as an 'Authority Monitoring Report' (AMR) and it specifies that the interval between subsequent reports should be no longer than 12 months. This is Barking and Dagenham's ninth AMR.

1.2 Methodology

How we measure outcomes

Outcomes are measured through a variety of indicators. The list of indicators reported here has been amended (see Appendix 1) in response to the Localism Act.

The information provided here is collected from the sources listed below.

- **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.
- **Census 2011**
- **ONS Mid Year Estimates 2012**
- **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 intended



Improving



Deteriorating



No change

1.3 Borough Context

The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (LBBDD) is located at the heart of the Thames Gateway. The Thames Gateway growth corridor offers significant development opportunities for Barking and Dagenham.



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

Approximately 11 miles east of Central London, Barking and Dagenham is a relatively small (3,611 hectares) borough positioned between the London boroughs of Redbridge and Newham to the west, Havering to the east and over the River Thames, Greenwich and Bexley to the south. The borough consists of 17 wards as shown by Figure 2 below.



Figure 2: Barking and Dagenham Wards

1.3.1 Population and Age Structure

The first round results from the 2011 Census were released by ONS in July 2012. The population of the borough has increased by 22,000 to 185,900 between 2001 and 2011. This is a 13.4% increase in the borough's population. The population has since increased further to 190,560 (ONS Mid Year Estimate 2012).

Figure 3 illustrates the age structure of the borough in 2011 and compares this to England. There has been almost a 50% rise in 0-4 year olds between 2001 and 2011. This is the highest growth for this age group of any local authority in England and Wales. Barking and Dagenham also has the highest population percentage of 0-19 year olds in the country at 31%.

There are only 17 local authorities in the country with a smaller over 60's population, most of which are in inner London. There has been an 8% increase in the over 85 population.

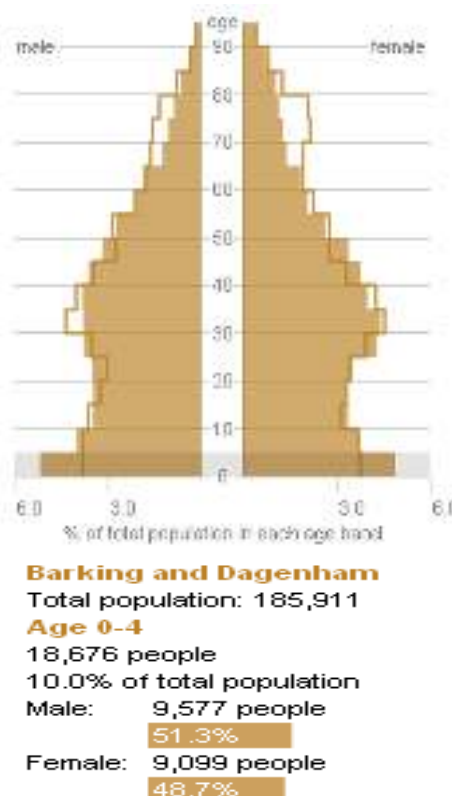


Figure 3: Age structure of Barking and Dagenham

Source: ONS, 2011

1.3.2 Household Size and Housing Tenure

Creating thriving communities by maintaining and investing in high quality homes is one of the Council's corporate priorities. The provision of housing therefore remains a key priority for Barking and Dagenham. There has been a modest increase in total households, from 67,273 to 69,681 between 2001 and 2011. The growth in population in Barking and Dagenham has therefore outstripped the increase in households. This has resulted in a rise in the average number of occupants per household from 2.4 to 2.7 occupants per

dwelling which is one of the highest occupancy rates in London and above the average size for both London and England.

Table 1 shows the number of households in Barking and Dagenham, as recorded by the 2011 Census and how they are broken down by housing tenure.

Table 1: Housing Tenure

Type of tenure	Dwellings	LBBB %	England %
Social Rented	23,459	33.7	17.7
Local Authority	19,782		
Registered Social Landlord	3,677		
Private Rented	12,328	17.7	16.8
Owned	32,324	46.3	63.4
Owned Outright	11,908		
Owned with Mortgage	20,416		
Shared Ownership	906	1.3	0.8
Other or living rent free	664	1	1.3
Total number of households	69,681		

Source: LBBB, 2011

There has been a large increase in the number of households in the private rented sector, from 7% in 2001 to 17.7% in 2011. The number of households in this tenure has risen from 4,712 to 12,328 representing an increase of 262%. However, compared to the London average the borough has a lower proportion of private rented households.

Since the 2001 Census there has been a drop in households both owned outright and those owned with a mortgage or a loan. Whilst there remain a very high proportion of Local Authority households in the borough, compared to both London and England, there has been a drop in Local Authority households from 34.44% of all households to 28.39%.





1.3.3 Crime




Core Strategy Policy CP3 seeks to reduce crime and the fear of crime by promoting the principles of 'Secure by Design'. The annual crime count in Barking and Dagenham has reduced by 2% in FY 2012/13. Yet, it is on average higher than the rest of London (MET Police, 2013). Crime rates vary across the borough and are highest in Barking Town Centre.

1.4 Headlines: key findings and achievements

The Council has selected a number of indicators to measure changes so that we can plan ahead and improve the life of our residents. Regularly measuring these indicators allows comparisons to be made over time and helps show how policies are performing.

Indicator	Details for year 2011/12	Trend	Mitigation Action
POLICY MAKING AND DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PERFORMANCE			
Planning documents	<p>The Council now has a fully adopted Local Development Framework.</p> <p>A Draft Community Infrastructure Levy charging schedule has been consulted on.</p>		<p>Begin to review the Local Plan.</p> <p>Look to streamline the various Development Plan Documents into a single Local Plan.</p>
ENSURING A VITAL ECONOMY AND ATTRACTIVE TOWN CENTRES			
Employment and town centre uses	<p>No new retail floor space above 1,000 sqm has been approved or completed in Barking Town Centre in 2012/13. However, 507 sqm of retail floor space has been delivered with the completion of the Technical Skills Academy in Barking Town Centre. In addition 4,500 sqm of leisure floor space had been approved which will see the development of a new public leisure facility in Barking Town Centre.</p> <p>There has been a net loss of 4,390 sqm of employment floor space in Strategic Industrial</p>		<p>Promote Barking Town Centre and the Borough's District Centres as attractive business environments, upholding the Council's town centre first policies.</p>


	Land (SIL).		
MANAGING GROWTH			
Housing completions	506 net additional units have been built. This is more than last year. The London Plan target of 1,065 units has not been met		
Affordable units	In 2012/13 27% of completed units were affordable, with 136 units being delivered. This is a decrease on 2011/12 which saw the completion of 347 units. In 2012/13 58% of approvals were affordable units.		The Council is using its own assets to increase affordable housing supply particularly at Thames View East and William Street Quarter where 500 new affordable homes are currently under construction
SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT			
Sustainable construction	All Strategic residential approvals and completions meet Code Level 4. There has been an increase in the percentage of Major application approvals which meet Code Level 3.		
Flooding	There has been a marked decrease in the number of homes approved and completed in Flood Zone 3.		


Waste	<p>We have not achieved the 2010 target of recycling 27% of waste.</p> <p>We have recycled less but reduced the amount of waste going to landfill with a reduction from 38% in 2011/12 to 32% in 2012/13.</p>		
CREATING A SENSE OF PLACE			
Housing Quality	<p>The percentage of homes built and approved to Lifetime Homes Standard has decreased.</p> <p>The percentage of homes meeting the 10% wheelchair target has been met. This is an improvement on FY2011/12/</p>		<p>Ensure officers are requiring homes to meet Lifetime Homes Standard</p>
Protecting open spaces	<p>There has been an increased percentage of units completed on brownfield land.</p> <p>We have approved 4 residential units on garden land.</p>		<p>Continue upholding Policy which directs development to previously developed brownfield land.</p>

2 POLICY MAKING AND DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PERFORMANCE

INDICATOR		Plan Making			
Planning Policy		Core Strategy: CM1			
Indicator reference		1			
Outcome		See below			
Comment					
<p>The Council has a fully adopted Local Plan, formally called the Local Development Framework. The Barking and Dagenham Local Plan 2010 - 2025 sets out policies for economic growth whilst ensuring those things which make the borough special are preserved or enhanced.</p> <p>The adopted Local Plan consists of a series of documents. The most important of these is the Core Strategy, which sets out our spatial vision for Barking and Dagenham and a strategy for how this vision will be achieved. The Borough Wide Development Policies Document, the Site Specific Allocations Document, the Barking Town Centre Area Action Plan and the Joint Waste Plan support the strategic objectives set out in the Core Strategy.</p> <p>In FY 2012/13 the Council consulted on the Draft Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule under Section 16 of the CIL Regulations. The consultation ran for six weeks from 15 March to 26 April 2013.</p>					
<p>Table 2: Performance / proposed dates in preparing Local Plan and Supplementary Planning Documents</p>					
		Document	Status	Update	Actual Date of Adoption
Local Plan		Core Strategy	Adopted		July 2010
		Site Specific Allocations	Adopted		December 2010
		Borough Wide Development Policies DPD	Adopted		March 2011
		Barking Town Centre Area Action Plan DPD	Adopted		February 2011
		Joint Waste Plan DPD	Adopted		February 2012
		Proposal Map	Adopted		February 2012
		Community	Draft	Draft	TBC

	Infrastructure Levy		Schedule Consultation 15 March – 26 April 2013	
SPDs	Saturation Point: Addressing the Health Impacts of Hot Food Takeaways SPD	Adopted		July 2010
	Barking Station Masterplan SPD	Adopted		February 2012
	Biodiversity SPD	Adopted		February 2012
	Tree and Development SPD	Adopted		February 2012
	Residential Extensions and Alterations SPD	Adopted		February 2012
PANs	Religious Meeting Places PAN 4	NA		May 2012
Other	HMO Article 4 Direction	NA		Came into effect 14 May 2012

INDICATOR	Total number of planning decisions
Planning Policy	Core Strategy: CM1
Indicator reference	2
Outcome	653
Trend	
Comment	
Compared to last year, there has been slight rise of 4% in the number of planning applications decided in FY2012/13 (Source: PS2 return, LBBD 2013).	

INDICATOR	% of all applications received which were approved
Indicator reference	3
Outcome	85%
Trend	


Comment


During the financial year 2012, 653 applications were processed and the majority of these (85%) were approved. This is a slight increase on last year's approval figures.

Table 3: Comparative number of applications approved 2011/12 – 2012/13

	No of applications	No of applications approved	Percentage approved (%)
FY 2011/12	627	516	82
FY 2012/13	653	553	85

3 CREATING A SENSE OF COMMUNITY

INDICATOR	Average size of GP patient list
Planning Policy	Core Strategy: CC2
Outcome	Increase
Indicator reference	4
Trend	
Comment	
There are 5118.9 patients registered per GP. This is a slight rise of 2% on last year's figure of 5040 (LBBD, 2013).	

INDICATOR	Available School Places
Planning Policy	Core Strategy: CC2
Indicator reference	5
Outcome	See below
Trend	
Comment	
The number of pupils in primary schools in FY 2012 has increased by 1,211 pupils (equivalent to approximately 40 classes) since the previous year. The forecast shows that pupil numbers will continue to increase substantially in the next 10 years. This is reflected in the corresponding birth rates which began a rising trend from FY 2000 to the latest birth figures available from the GLA for the calendar year ended 2012. Consequently, by FY 2017, the forecast is for an additional 6,137 pupils (equivalent to nearly ten 3FE Primary Schools). By FY 2022 the forecast is for an additional 9,820 pupils (nearly sixteen 3FE Primary Schools). Both of these increases are based on	

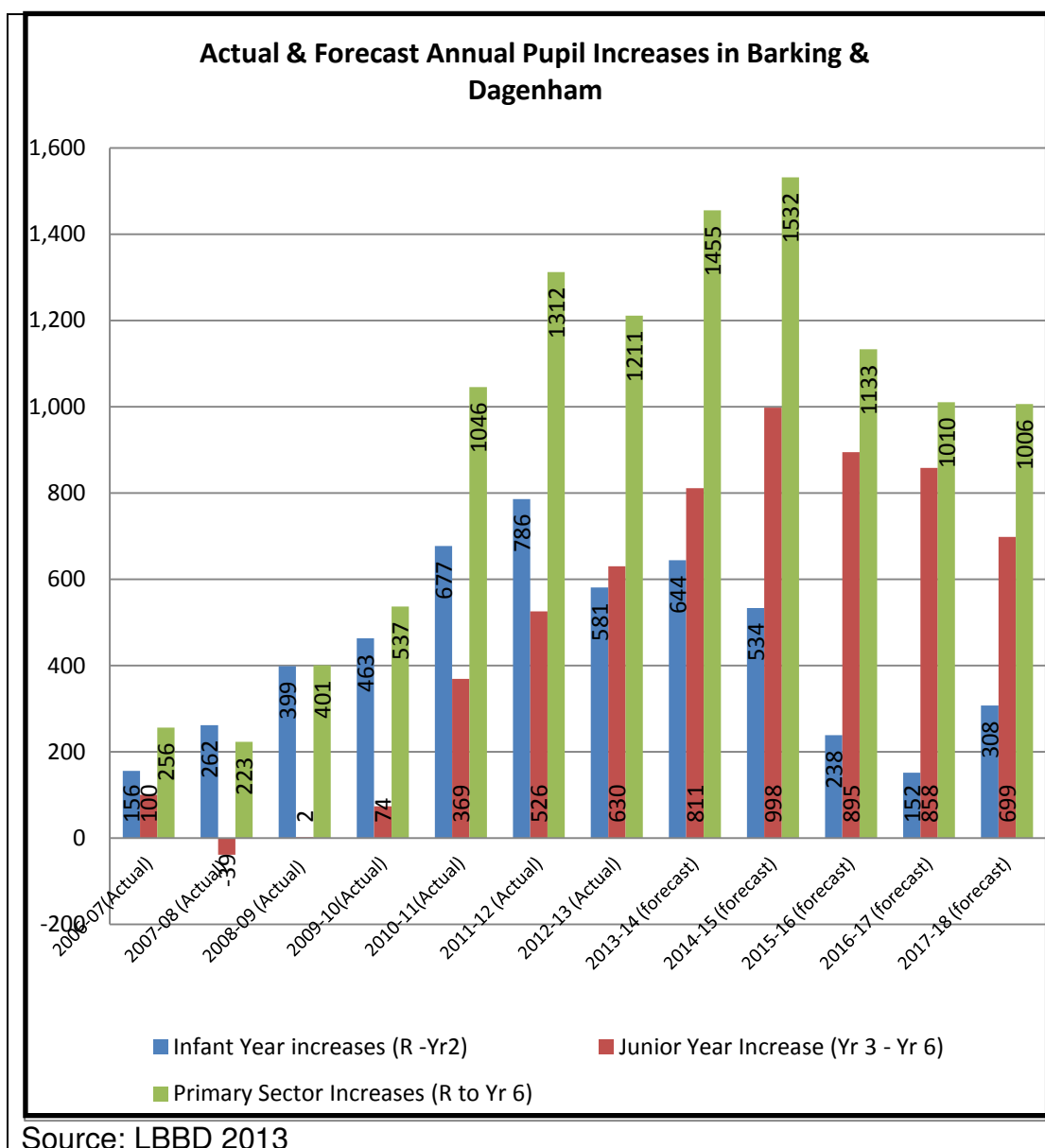
the May 2013 pupil census.

The number of children in reception year for FY 2012 has increased by 82 since the previous year. The forecasts for the number expected in reception year for FY 2013 shows an expected increase of 203 pupils, equivalent to an additional seven reception classes. Thereafter, reception year numbers are expected to continue increasing steadily reflecting increased birth numbers together with the house-build programme.

Increases in secondary school demand for places are forecast from 2014/15. The forecast increase in Year 7 demand for school places for 2014/15 is for an additional 248 pupils (equivalent to over 8 classes). This is a result of the increases most notably seen in Reception Year in 2006 that will be finding their way into secondary school.

It is expected that the long-term effect of house building in the borough and the changing demographics is likely to influence the rate with a continuing rising trend in the next 5 years.

Figure 4: Projected increase in school places in Barking and Dagenham



INDICATOR	Overall CIL liability of developments approved in 12/13
Planning Policy	Core Strategy: CC3
Indicator reference	6
Outcome	£403,800
Comment	
<p>The Mayor of London has set a CIL charge of £20/sqm per net additional floor space for developments above a certain threshold (see table 4 below).</p> <p>This is intended to raise £300 million towards the delivery of Crossrail. On 29 February 2012, the Mayor agreed his CIL charging schedule, accepting</p>	

the recommendation of the independent examiner. The levy applies to developments consented on or after 1 April 2012.

Table 4: GLA CIL Charge

GLA CIL charge / sqm	
CIL charge for developments > 100/sqm	£20 (subject to indexation)

Mayor of London CIL

Between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2013 £3,800 of Crossrail CIL was collected in Barking and Dagenham. In addition, liability notices totalling almost £400,000 were issued during this period.

Barking and Dagenham CIL

At the local level, LBBDD undertook consultation on its Draft Charging Schedule between 27 February and 10 April 2012 and has since undertaken additional viability work. It is estimated that the LBBDD Charging Schedule will be adopted in Autumn 2014.

Table 5: Proposed Charging Zones: Residential (per sqm)

	0% Affordable Housing
Barking Town Centre Key Regeneration Area and Leftley and Faircross Estates	£70
Barking Riverside Key Regeneration Area	£25
Rest of Borough	£10

Table 6: Proposed Differential Rates: Intended use (per sqm)

Preliminary Draft Charges	CIL	Proposed Draft Charges	CIL
Large Convenience Retail (>1,500sqm)	£300	Supermarkets/Superstores	£175
Small Retail (A1-A5 <370 sqm)	Nil	Office (B1a)	Nil
Office (B1a)	Nil	Business (Research and Development - B1b, Light Industry - B1c, General Industrial - B2 and Storage and Distribution - B8)	£5
Municipal Leisure	Nil	Municipal Leisure	Nil
Health	Nil	Health	Nil
Education	Nil	Education	Nil
All other non-residential uses	£10	All other non-residential uses including all other retail	£10

INDICATOR Average S106 per net new homes approved in

FY12/13		
Indicator reference	7	
Outcome	£2,280.32 per unit	
Comment		
<p>New development in Barking and Dagenham can bring significant benefits to local communities, including new homes and jobs. However, there are often impacts on the local area as a result of development, for example more people using local facilities such as schools, parks, roads and leisure centres.</p> <p>These impacts can be addressed through 'planning obligations', which are commitments, made by the developer and formalised by a legal agreement under the Planning Act. The legal agreement is known as a 'Section 106 agreement' and forms part of a planning approval. Section 106 agreements are legally binding and may be either in cash or kind, to undertake works, provide affordable housing or provide additional funding for services.</p> <p>In the interests of localism, in 2010, the coalition government announced its intention to transfer planning functions from the London Thames Gateway Development Corporation back to Barking and Dagenham in April 2011. The Corporation had applied a £6,000 per dwelling tariff to large housing developments in the borough which fell under its jurisdiction. The Council uses this as a guide when negotiating S106 for residential schemes across the borough. This will be superseded by the Borough's Local community infrastructure levy when it's charging schedule is adopted, which is targeted for Autumn 2014.</p>		
Table 7: Section 106 payments per unit and breakdown by Heads of Terms		
Residential developments	Net additional residential units	349
	S106 approved in FY 2012/13	£795,830
	Charge per unit	£2,280.32
	Education	£437,345
	Community	£340,000
	Legal Costs	£11,750
	Monitoring	£6,735
<p>In total 349 additional units (gross) were approved in 2012/13. The average charge per unit was calculated against all the units permitted, however only 148 of these had S106 agreements associated with the planning consent.</p>		

Figure 5: Heads of Terms for S106 agreements collected from residential developments

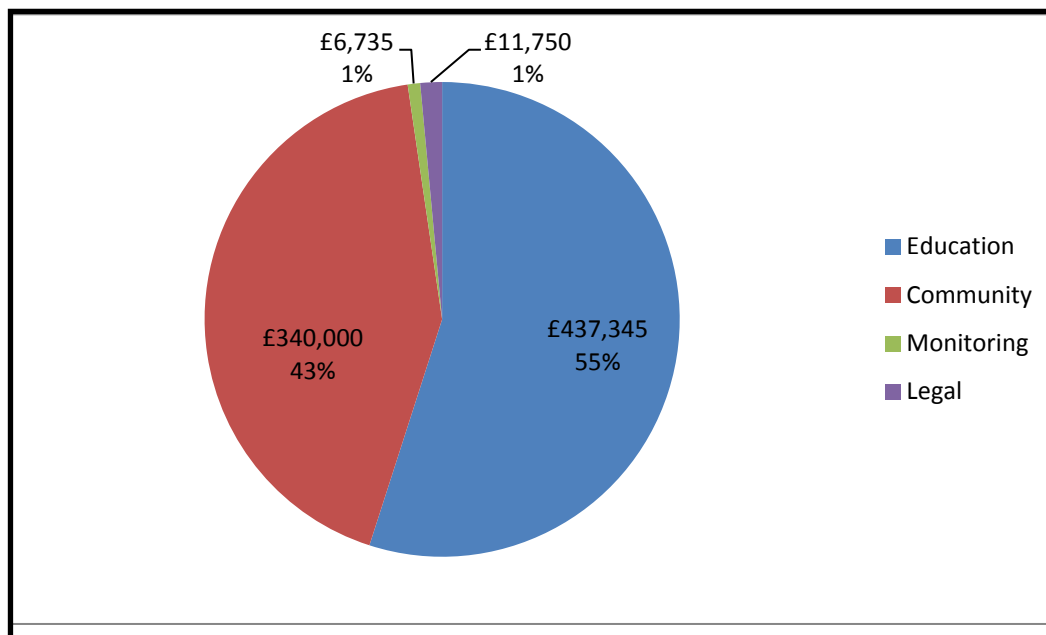


Figure 5 indicates that the majority of S106 monies collected in FY2012/13 on residential schemes were for community and educational improvements.

INDICATOR Non-residential S106 secured in FY12/13

Indicator reference	8
Outcome	£ 65,240

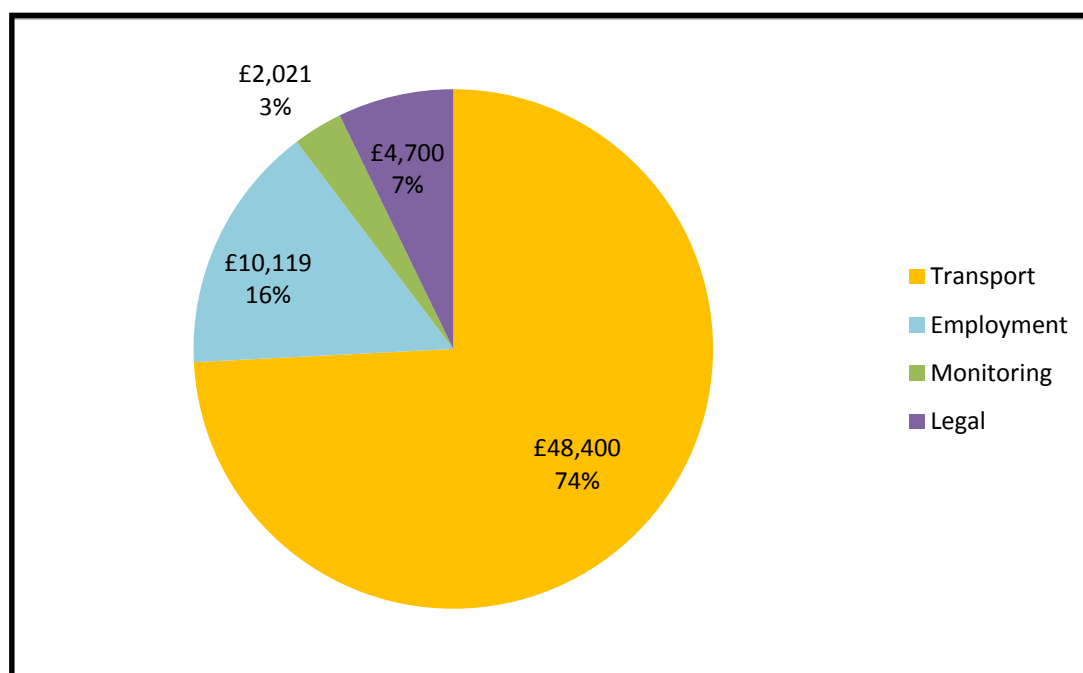
Comment
S106 agreements agreed by developers of non-residential schemes or mixed use schemes are listed in the table 8 below.

Table 8: Applications which secured Section 106 agreements and Section 106 breakdown by Heads of Terms

	Planning reference	Decision	Address	Development Description
S106 from non-residential developments	11/00821/FUL	7.08.12	24-26 Thames Road, Barking	Change of Use to Place of Worship
	11/01040/FUL	17.08.12	45 Thames Road, Barking	Change of Use to Place of Worship and Offices
	11/00806/FUL	11.06.12	14-16 Thames Road, Barking	Continuance of use as Place of Worship/Comm

				unity Centre
	12/00626/FUL	03.12.12	Land North of Freshwater Road, Dagenham	Erection of office/workshop/storage buildings
	12/00498/FUL	03.12.12	Land North of Freshwater Road, Dagenham	Erection of office/workshop building
Non-Residential	S106 approved in FY 2012/13			£65,240
	Transport			£48,400
	Monitoring			£2,021
	Legal Costs			£4,700
	Employment Support			£10,119

Figure 6: Heads of Terms for S106 agreements collected from non-residential developments



As indicated in Figure 6, the majority of S106 monies collected in FY 2012/13 from non-residential development went towards transport improvements.


INDICATOR		New Homes Bonus
Indicator reference	9	
Outcome	£719,290	
Comment	For the period October 2011 – October 2012 Barking and Dagenham received £719,290 New Homes Bonus (NHB) and will gain a New Homes	

Bonus (NHB) grant in 2012-13 of £ £996,051. In year Oct 2013-14 this equates to £2,464,936 (Year 1 + Year 2 + Year 3).

The NHB is a Government scheme which is aimed at encouraging local authorities to grant planning permissions for the building of new houses, in return for additional revenue. The level of grant for each additional dwelling is linked to the national average of the council tax band for the following six years. The development of each additional affordable home attracts an enhancement of a flat rate of £350 per annum. Local authorities have flexibility on how to spend this un-ring fenced grant.

The bonus is not necessarily new money. Government has acknowledged that there will be winners and losers in the implementation of the NHB. The redistributive mechanism of the New Homes Bonus means that the scheme will create financial winners and losers: for any authority to gain financially (relative to their allocation before the bonus), one or more authorities must lose financially.

4 ENSURING A VITAL ECONOMY AND ATTRACTIVE TOWN CENTRES

INDICATOR	Sales value	
Indicator reference		10
Outcome		£ 213,581
Trend		

Comment

In March 2012, the end of year average house price in Barking and Dagenham was £213,581 (see Figure 7 below). This is a slight rise from last year's average of £208,668 (Land Registry, 2013). The sales values of new housing developments for sale in the borough are listed in Table 9 below.

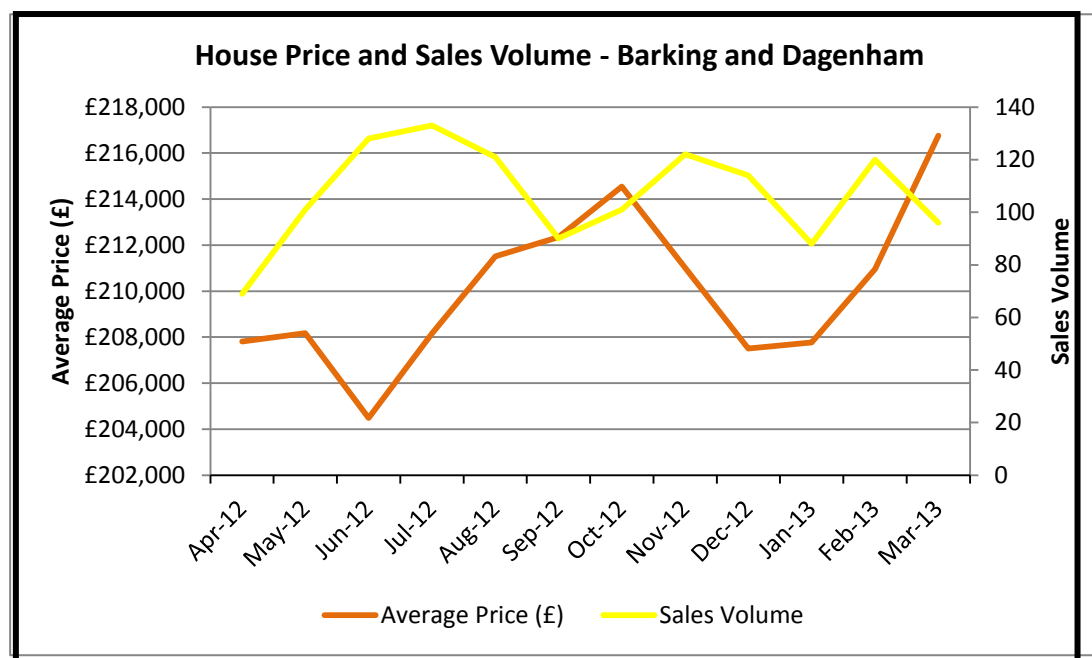
Table 9: New-build sales value

Scheme name	Sales value	Website
Barking Riverside	From £135,000	http://www.bellway.co.uk/new-homes/essex/city-east
	1 bed apartment	
	1 bed apartment	
UEL site	From £140,995	http://www.taylorwimpey.co.uk/
	1 bed apartment	

House prices in Barking and Dagenham are lower than those of Greater

London. The average house in London costs £340,000 (Land Registry, 2012).

Figure 7: Average house prices and sales volumes in Barking and Dagenham (April 2012 – March 2013). Source: Land Registry, 2012



INDICATOR		Affordability: average earnings in Barking and Dagenham 2012/13
Indicator reference		11
Outcome		See text below
Comment		
<p>Average weekly earnings of employees living in Barking and Dagenham have risen in 2012 to £551.9. These averages are still below the UK's average weekly earnings of £508 per week in 2012. Looking at London as a region, average earnings have risen steadily from £606.4 per week in 2010 to £613.3 in 2012 (see Table 10).</p> <p>Table 10: Gross Weekly Pay - All Full Time Workers Barking and Dagenham Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings – resident analysis, 2013.</p>		

Year	Barking and Dagenham (£)	London (£)	Great Britain (£)
2002	439.5	479.9	392.7
2003	404.3	496.3	406.2
2004	413.6	509.8	421.3
2005	429.5	526.7	432.8
2006	478.2	537.6	445.9
2007	494.3	555.9	460.0
2008	499.4	581.5	480.0
2009	523.7	598.2	490.5
2010	496.7	606.4	501.7
2011	500.8	608.8	500.2
2012	551.9	613.3	508.0

Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - resident analysis
 Note: Median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area. Results for 2003 and earlier exclude supplementary surveys. In 2006 there were a number of methodological changes made. For further details goto <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/341.aspx>

Comment Town Centre vacancy levels

Indicator ref	12	
Outcome	Barking Town Centre	10%
	Dagenham Heathway	10.8%
	Chadwell Heath	N/A
	Green Lane	N/A

Comment

At the national level, the Local Data Company reported its monthly barometer of shop vacancies which fell from 14.6% in June 2012 to 14.2% in December 2012. Central London experienced a similar fall and has lower vacancy rate of 9.2% in December 2012. Figure 8 below provides a comparison of Barking Town Centre and the District Centre Dagenham Heathway to national, regional and local centre averages.

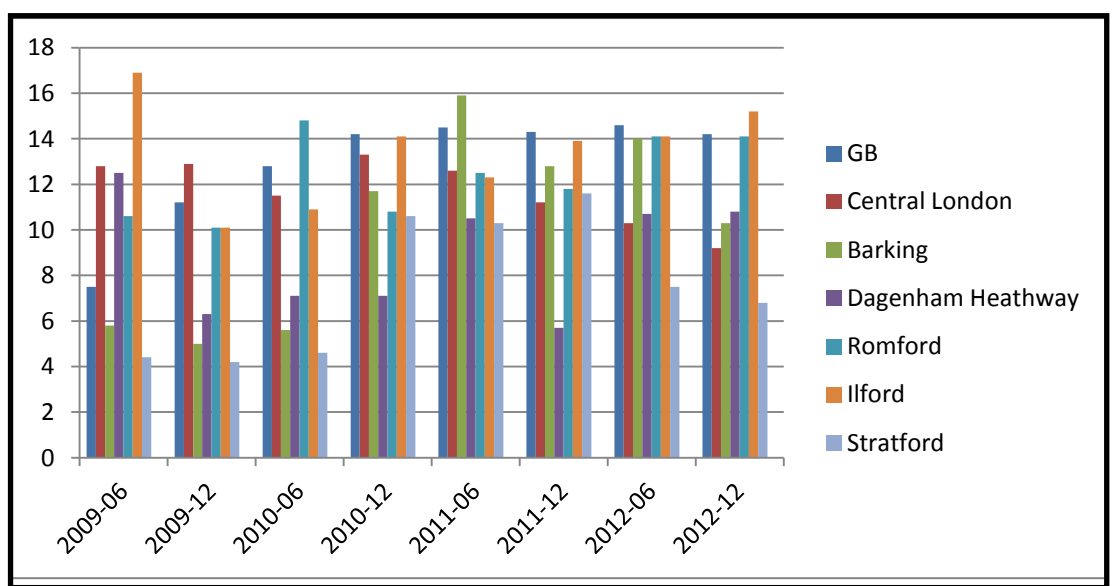


Figure 8: Vacancy rates in Barking and Dagenham Heathway compared to

the national, London and local centre averages

Barking Town Centre

During the course of the FY2012 vacancies in Barking Town Centre dropped from 14% in June 2012 to 10% in December 2012.

Dagenham Heathway

In Dagenham Heathway, changes to vacancy rates have not followed the patterns observed nationally or locally. In December 2011 the vacancy rate stood at 5.7% but rose to 10.7% in June 2012 and 10.8% in December 2012.

Chadwell Heath

Vacancy figures not available for FY 2012/13.

Green Lane

Vacancy figures not available for FY 2012/13.

The Council took part in a London-wide retail health check led by the GLA in 2013. The results of this work are yet to be published.

INDICATOR Barking Town Centre – net additional comparison and convenience floor space approved/completed in 12/13

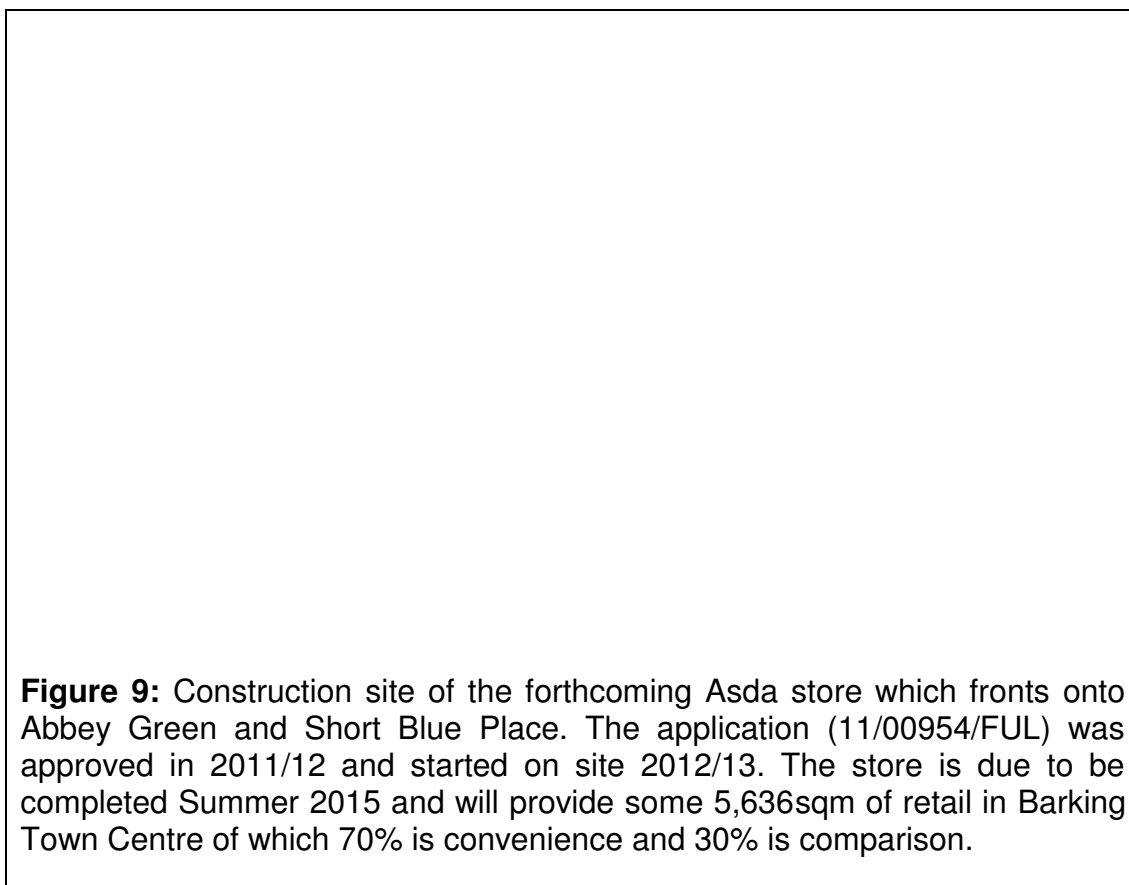
Indicator reference		13	
Outcome	Approvals	Convenience	Comparison
		NA%	NA%
		No new floor space permitted	No new floor space
	Completions	Convenience	Comparison
		NA%	NA%
		No new floor space permitted	No new floor space

Comment

Convenience retailing is the provision of everyday essential items, including food, drinks, newspapers/magazines and confectionery. Comparison retailing is the provision of items not obtained on a frequent basis. These include clothing, footwear, household and recreational goods.

No new convenience or comparison retail floor space above 1,000sqm has been permitted or completed in Barking Town Centre FY2012/13.





INDICATOR		Net change in floorspace for 'town centre uses' in (i) Barking Town Centre and (ii) each of the District Centres			
Indicator reference		14			
		Table 11 Gains and losses in town centre uses in square metres (sqm) in Barking Town Centre in FY 2012.			
Outcome	Completed Net change (sqm)		(i) Barking Town Centre	A1	507 sqm
				D2	-800 sqm
			TOTAL		-293 sqm
			(ii) District Centres Chadwell Heath	No change	

			Dagenham Heathway Green Lane	
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Comment

Main town centre uses, as defined by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), include:

- Retail development (including warehouse clubs and factory outlets)
- Leisure
- Entertainment facilities
- More intensive sport and recreation uses (including cinemas, restaurants, drive-through restaurants, bars and pubs, night-clubs, casinos, health and fitness centres, indoor bowling centres, and bingo halls)
- Offices
- Arts, culture and tourism development (including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities).

Barking Town Centre

Completions

In Barking Town Centre the completed Technical Skills Academy (planning reference 09/00753/FUL) provides an additional 507sqm of associated retail / food and drink units (a hair salon and bistro cafe) at ground floor level. The completion of Planning Application 05/00933/FUL has seen the loss of 800sqm of D2 floorspace. Whilst this application involved the demolition of the Barking Working Men’s Club and Institute, a new health care facility and 79 one and two bedroom flats above have been delivered on this site. These completions have led to an overall loss of 293 sqm of Town Centre floor space.

Approvals

The approval of a two storey sports centre at Axe Street in Barking Town Centre (12/00320/REG3) will see the delivery of 4,500 sqm of leisure floor space to include: a 25m swimming pool, 17.5m learning pool, children’s play/cafe, a spa and beauty suite, gymnasium, martial arts, aerobics studios.

Table 12: Net change town centre floor space approved in Barking Town Centre in FY 2012/13.


Losses	N/A	0 sqm
Gains	D2	4,500 sqm
TOTAL		4,500 sqm

District Centres

Approvals and Completions

There were no new retail developments approved or completed in any of the District Centres, which are Chadwell Heath, Dagenham Heathway and Green Lane.

INDICATOR Net change in employment floor space, within Strategic Industrial Land (SIL), Local Strategic




Industrial Land (LSIL) completed in FY 2012																		
Indicator reference		15																
Outcome	Net change	-4,390 sqm		Trend 														
	Table 13: Completions: Net change of employment floor space.																	
	Within strategic industrial locations (SIL)	Planning reference	B2	B8 sqm	SG sqm													
		11/01040/FUL		-3190														
		12/00186/FUL		-17,426	17,426													
		09/00539/FUL	213	-213														
		09/00359/FUL		-1262														
Within locally significant industrial land (LSIL)	No applications completed	N/A	N/A	N/A														
<p>Comment Employment uses are classed as business (B1), general industry (B2) as well as storage and distribution (B8).</p> <p>Strategic industrial locations (SIL) are those areas that are protected for industrial uses by the London Plan, 2011, for example Dagenham Dock. Locally significant industrial sites (LSIL) are of local importance, for example the area north of Lymington fields.</p> <p><i>Completions</i> In the FY 2012/13, there has been a net loss of 4,390 sqm of employment floor space</p> <p>The major developments completed in 2012/13 are listed below.</p> <p>Table 14a: Planning completions relating to employment uses (gross sqm)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Borough Ref</th> <th>Non-Res Site Area (ha)</th> <th>B2 (sqm)</th> <th>B8 (sqm)</th> <th>Sui Generis</th> <th>Development Description</th> <th>Designation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Borough Ref	Non-Res Site Area (ha)	B2 (sqm)	B8 (sqm)	Sui Generis	Development Description	Designation							
Borough Ref	Non-Res Site Area (ha)	B2 (sqm)	B8 (sqm)	Sui Generis	Development Description	Designation												

	11/010 40/FUL	0.246		-3,190		Change of use to place of worship (Class D1) and Class B1 offices	SIL
	12/001 86/FUL	0.820		-17,426	17,426	Change of use to materials recycling facility (use class order Sui Generis)	SIL
	12/010 34/FUL	0.400		-1,200		Change of use of plant depot to flexible use within classes B1 (c) (light industrial), B2 (general industrial) and B8 (storage and distribution).	SIL
	09/005 39/FUL	0.026	213	-213		Change of use to motor repair workshop with MOT station	SIL
	Total:	1.492	213	-22,029	17,426		

Table 14b: Planning approvals relating to employment uses (gross sqm)

Borough Ref	Non-Res Site Area (ha)	B2 (sqm)	B8 (sqm)	Sui Generis	Development Description	Designation
11/008 21/FUL	0.643	-3,218	-3,217		Change of use to place of worship (use class order D1).	SIL
12/010 34/FUL	0.400		-1,200		Change of use of plant depot to flexible use within classes B1 (c) (light industrial), B2 (general industrial) and B8 (storage and distribution).	SIL
Total:	1.043	-3,218	-4,417			

5 MANAGING GROWTH

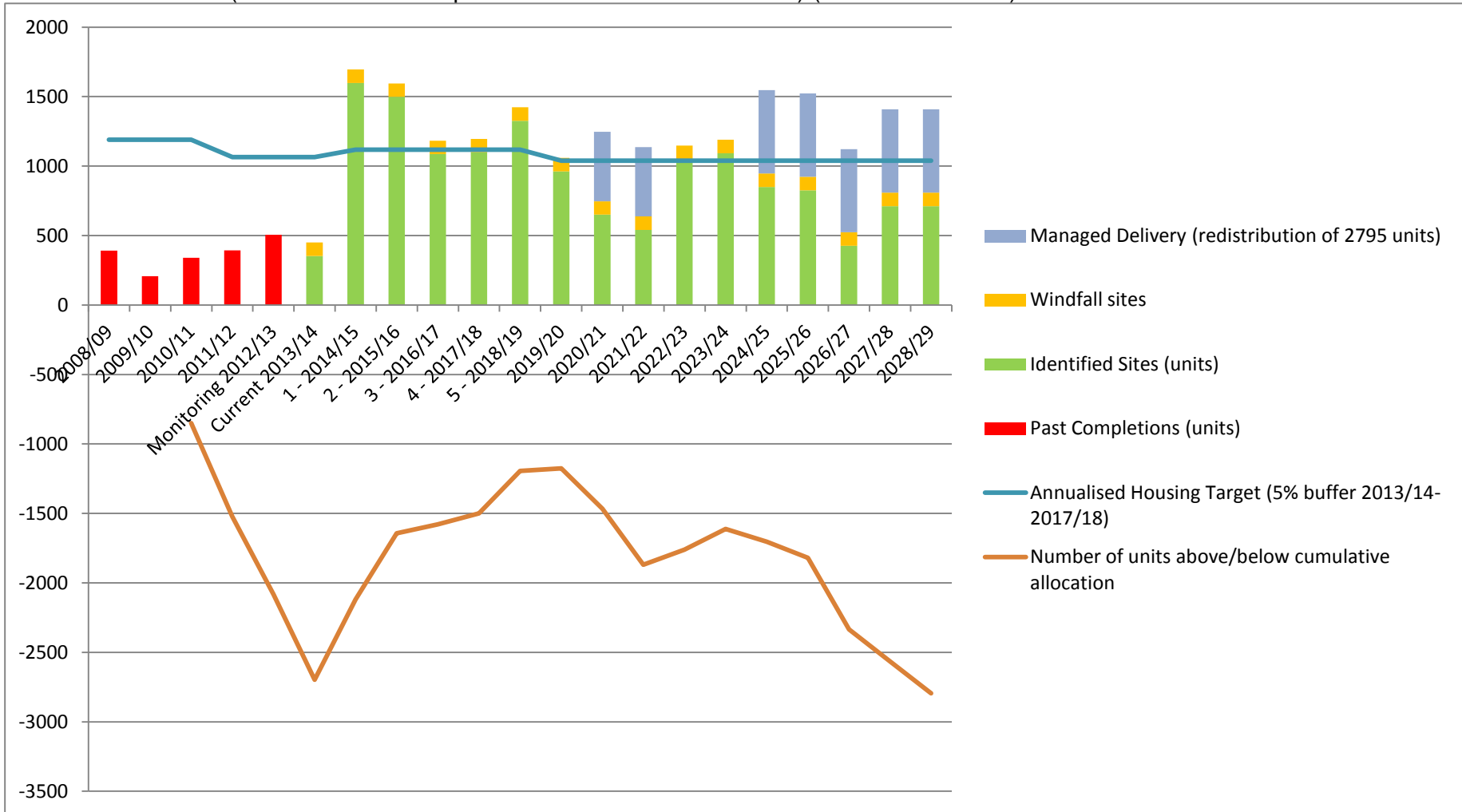
INDICATOR		Supply of ready to develop housing sites			
Planning Policy		Core Strategy: CM2			
Indicator reference	NI 159	16			
Table 15: Supply of ready to develop housing sites					
		Annual target London Plan	1,065 units		
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requirement		5%	53 units		
		20%	238 units		
		Outcome			
		5 years supply	2013/14 2017/2018	6,607 units	
			target	5,325 units	
		15 years supply	2013/14 2027/28	15,882 units	
			target	15,975 units	
Target met				Trend 	
INDICATOR		Net additional dwellings over the previous five year period	H2 a	17	
Table 16: Net additional dwellings – in previous years					
Outcome	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
	817	391	208	339	393
Target					1,065 units/Annum
INDICATOR		Net additional dwellings for the reporting year	H2 b	18	
Outcome	506 units/annum				
Target	1,065 units/annum				
Target met					
Comment					

In the FY 2012/13, 506 net additional homes have been completed. Completions have risen by 29% since last year (393 net units in FY 2011/12). The London Plan (2011) has a target for 1,065 additional homes every year.

Table 17: Net additional units 2012/13

	Units Lost	Gross Units	Net Gain
FY2011/12	6	512	506

Figure 10: London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Housing Trajectory 2013/14 – 2028/31
 (Based on 100% Implementation of identified sites) (Includes windfall)



INDICATOR Net additional dwellings – in future years		
Indicator reference	H2 c	Indicator 19
Comment		
<p>The National Planning Policy Framework, 2012 sets out that in order to give house builders ‘choice and competition in the market’, we need to identify an additional 5% (53 units) or 20% (238 units) ‘moved forward from later on in the plan period’ (p12).</p> <p>However, in Barking and Dagenham unimplemented planning permissions exist for a large number of homes so the issue is not a lack of sites but the slow rate of delivery due to development viability. Moving supply forward will not alter the rate of supply. In putting together the 5 year housing supply the Council has taken into account development viability in estimating when supply will come forward. Moving supply forward will not make the development more viable.</p> <p>The housing trajectory above illustrates the annual breakdown of Barking and Dagenham’s deliverable housing supply up to FY 2028/29 taking into account the annualised London Plan (2011) target of 1,065 new homes per annum up to 2021.</p> <p>It is evident from the trajectory (see Table 19 below and Appendix 1) that the identified capacity of 14,427 homes (excluding windfall sites*) is insufficient to meet the fifteen year (2014/15 to 2028/29) target of 15,975 homes. However, the inclusion of windfall sites (as advocated in para.48 of the NPPF) reduces the gap, with a potential housing delivery of 15,882 homes over the 15 year period. A full list of sites is provided in the Housing Trajectory at Appendix 1.</p> <p>An analysis of identified housing sites (including windfall sites) shows that Barking and Dagenham has a deliverable 5 year supply of 6,607 units (2015/15 to 2018/19) which is sufficient to allow the annualised housing target of 1,065 new homes to be met over this period as this figure is 124% of the 5,325 target. This five year calculation is based on historical trends in windfall sites* (set at 97 per year) and a detailed analysis of sites underway, with planning permission and in the pipeline. This includes sites that have been allocated within the Core Strategy, Site Specific Allocations Plan and Barking Town Centre Area Action Plan as well as other sites that have since come forward.</p> <p>* Windfall sites: This figure is an assumption on the contributions to targets of sites of less than 0.25 ha, conversions, non-self contained accommodation and vacant dwellings returning to active housing use. This figure is taken from the GLA</p>		

2013 Strategic Housing Land Supply Study.

Table 18: Net additional dwellings – in future years (inclusive of windfall sites)


Year	Monitoring	Current	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
FY	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2026	2028/2029
Units	506	450	1695	1595	1183	1196	1423	1059	747	637	1147	1189	947	923	523	809	809

INDICATOR Managed delivery target

Indicator reference	H2 d	20
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Housing delivery over the coming fifteen years is managed via a target. The managed delivery target (taking into account past and projected completions) takes into consideration the effect of expected completions, shortfalls and surpluses, on the longer term rate of delivery to meeting the strategic target. This component allows Barking and Dagenham to assess whether past shortfalls or surpluses will be addressed through future trends in supply, or whether there is any need for additional action to ensure delivery of the strategic target.

The expected shortfall of 2795, as demonstrated in Figure 10 above, will need to be made up in later years with delivery above the unit annual target. The detailed figures for the Housing Trajectory are shown in Appendix 1.

INDICATOR			New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land		
Planning Policy		Core Strategy: CM3			
Indicator reference		H3		21	
Outcome		99%	Trend 		

Comment

Completions and approvals

In FY 2012/13 99 percent of all new and converted dwellings were built on previously developed or 'brownfield' land. Four small scale residential developments were completed on Greenfield land (see table below).

Table 19: Newly completed dwellings on Brownfield and Greenfield land

H3 - % of units completed on Brownfield Land	Greenfield Land (ha)	Completions Residential units on Greenfield (No of units)	Total Site Area (Proposed)	Completions Residential site area on Greenfield (ha)
99%	0.044	4	3.039	0.044

Table 20: Breakdown of the units completed on Greenfield land

Borough reference	Residential units on Greenfield	Residential site area on Greenfield
10/00861/F UL	1	0.010
11/00689/F UL	0	0.008
11/00839/F UL	1	0.010
11/00848/F UL	2	0.016
TOTAL	4	0.044

INDICATOR		Gross and net affordable housing completions (a) and approvals (b)	
Indicator reference	H5 (a, b)	22	
Table 21 : Gross and net affordable housing completions (a) and approvals (b)			
Completions (a)		Gross	
	Total Affordable completions	136	
	Affordable rent *	0	
	Social rented	60	
	Intermediate	76	
		Gross	Net
Approvals (b)	Total Affordable housing approvals	403	128
	Affordable rent *	29	29
	Social rented	252	-23
	Intermediate	122	122
Comment			
<p><i>Completions</i> In the FY 2012/13, 136 affordable homes were newly built. This represents 27% of all new homes built. Of these, 60 (44%) are socially rented and 76 (56%) are intermediate in tenure.</p> <p><i>Approvals</i> In total, 403 gross affordable units were approved in 2012/13, this equates to 64% of gross approvals (632). This percentage however does not reflect the true pipeline delivery of affordable homes in the borough as some sites are estate renewal projects where the densities have been lowered and the tenure mix expanded to include market housing. Therefore, in total 128 net affordable units were approved in 2012/13, this equates to 37% of net approvals (347). An example of an estate renewal project approved in 2012/13 is provided below.</p> <p>There has been a net loss of 23 social rented units approved in FY2012/13. This net approvals figure includes the estate renewal of Goresbrook Village (planning application 12/00854/FUL), which will see the provision of 98 affordable homes (and 51 market homes), many of which have gardens. The approved scheme is a lower density than the previous layout of 275 units which were in the form of three tower blocks, which have since been demolished. As such, the lower density</p>			

scheme sees an overall loss of 177 affordable units.

There has been a net gain of 29 affordable rent units and 122 intermediate units.

* Affordable rent homes are those made available to tenants at up to a maximum of 80% of market rent and are allocated in the same way as social housing.

INDICATOR	% of affordable housing secured on schemes for 10 homes or more via S106
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Indicator reference	23
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Outcome	14%
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Comment

In total, 7 major developments* containing dwellings have been approved in FY 2012/13. One of these 1 application (14%) provided a S106 agreement that delivered affordable housing:

- 11/000476 – Upney Lane Centre**
 This application sees 7 affordable units delivered via S106.





* Major Developments are those where there are 10 or more dwellings (or if number is not given, the area is more than 0.5ha).

INDICATOR	Unit mix: net percentage of family units (three + units)	
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Planning Policy	Core Strategy: CC1	
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Indicator reference	CC1	24
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Target	40% (excluding Barking Town Centre) 30% Barking Town Centre	
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Outcome/Target met	<p><i>Completions</i></p> <p>53% (excluding Barking Town Centre) </p> <p>0% Barking Town Centre </p> <p><i>Approvals</i></p> <p>37% (excluding Barking Town Centre) </p> <p>14% Barking Town Centre </p>	
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Comment

Completions

There were no family units completed in Barking Town Centre during FY 2012/13. However, outside of Barking there was an increase in the numbers of completed family homes with 13% more homes than in FY 2011/12. This also exceeds the adopted Policy CC1, of the Core Strategy (2010), which seeks 40% of all housing to be family units (3+bed).

Table 22: Percentage of family units completed in FY 2012/13

	Total No of units	%	Family units	No Units in BTC	%	Family units	No units Outside BTC	%	Family units
1 bed	131	26	■	58	68	■	73	17	■
2 bed	155	30		27	32		128	30	
3 bed	146	28	44%	0	0	0%	80	19	53%
4 bed	80	16		0	0		146	34	
TOTAL	512	100		85	100		427	100	






Approvals

The percentage of net family units approved in Barking Town Centre has remained static at 14%, thus not meeting the policy requirement set in Policy CC1 which seeks 30% of all housing in Barking Town Centre to be family units. The percentage of family housing in the rest of the borough has fallen by 12% when compared to FY 2011/12; at 37% it has failed to meet the 40% target as stipulated in Policy CC1.

Table 23: Percentage of net family units approved in FY 2012/13

	Total No of units	%	%Family units	In BTC	%	Family units	Outside BTC	%	Family units
1 bed	192	30	■	15	20	■	177	32	■
2 bed	223	35		48	66		175	31	
3 bed	177	28	35	10	14	14	167	30	37
4 bed	31	5		0	0		31	5	
5 bed	9	2		0	0		9	2	
TOTAL	632	100	73	100	559	100			


6 SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

INDICATOR		Code levels of new homes on schemes above ten units (completed and approved)			
Indicator reference	CP3 1	25			
Target met		Trend 			
INDICATOR		Percentage of major and strategic residential developments which meet 25% carbon dioxide reduction targets against 2010 building regulations (code level 4)			
Indicator reference	26				
Outcome	Completions		Approvals		
	Strategic	100% 	Strategic	100%	
	Major	NA	Major	60%	
Comment					
<p><i>Completions and approvals</i></p> <p>Policy BR1 encourages strategic developments to meet code level 4-5 and major developments code level 3-4. Strategic developments are those that consist of more than 150 units and major developments of more than 10 units.</p> <p>All of the major developments completed and approved in the borough have applied the code level 3 standards or above, as required by Policy BR1.</p> <p>Code level 4 is equivalent to improvements beyond 2010 Building regulations that will result in an additional 25% reduction in carbon dioxide. This is set out in the justification text to London Plan Policy 5.2. The standard is not applicable to conversions.</p>					
<p>Table 24: Percentage of major and strategic developments <i>completed</i> which meet 25% carbon dioxide reduction targets against 2010 building regulations</p>					
Application	Name	Standard	% of which meet 25% CO2 target		
Strategic applications	University Of East London (planning reference 06/01284/OUT)	Code level 4	100%		
	Barking Riverside (04/01230/OUT)	Code level 3/4			

Major applications	Barking Working Men's Club & Institute, 96 North Street (planning reference 05/00933/FUL)	BREEAM Excellent	N/A This scheme was approved prior to Code for Sustainable Homes
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Table 25: Percentage of major and strategic developments *approved* which meet 25% carbon dioxide reduction targets against 2010 building regulations

Application	Name	Standard	% of which meet 25% CO2 target
Strategic applications	Goresbrook Village Development Site, (12/00854/FUL)	Code level 4	100%
Major applications	Loxford Road (12/00501/FUL)	Code level 4	60%
	The Hedgecock Centre (12/00178/FUL)	Code level 3	
	Wood Lane Sports Centre (11/00793/FUL)	Code level 4	
	Upney Lane Centre 132 (11/00476/FUL)	Code level 3	
	The Lawns (12/00794/FUL)	Code level 4	

INDICATOR			
Percentage of units approved and completed that meet wheelchair accessible housing standards and Lifetime Homes Standard			
Indicator reference	CP3 3	27	
Outcome		Completions	Approvals
	Lifetime home standard	79% ✗	97% ✗
	Wheelchair homes completions	10% ✓	19% ✓
Trend			

Comment

Not all of our newly built and approved schemes have abided by the Lifetime Homes Standard (LTH). However, the wheelchair homes standard has been met for both (see Table 26 below).

London Plan Policy 3.8 Housing choice applies only to new built schemes and not to conversions; therefore these schemes, whilst included in the table below for completeness, have been excluded when calculating the percentages for this indicator.

Table 26: Percentage of units *completed* that meet wheelchair accessible housing standards

Planning Reference	Site Address	Total Resi Units	LTH Total	% LTH	Wheel - chair Acc Units Total	% Wheel - chair Acc Units
05/00933/ FUL	Barking Working Mens Club & Institute, 96 North Street, IG11	79	0	0%	0	0%
07/01149/ FUL	Faircross Garage	5	0	0%	0	0%
09/00753/ FUL	Methodist Church Development Site	1	1	100%	0	0%
06/01284/ OUT	University of East London	192	192	100%	19	10%
12/00572/ FUL	281 Becontree Avenue	2	n/a conversion		n/a conversion	
09/01038/ FUL	434 Lodge Avenue	3	n/a conversion		n/a conversion	
10/00861/ FUL	172 Canonsleigh Road	1	1	100%	0	0%
11/00513/ FUL	37 Ellerton Road	1	0	0%	0	0%

11/00689/ FUL	129 Bevan Avenue	2	2	100%	0	0%
10/00544/ REG3	Alfreds Gardens Garages	3	3	100%	0	0%
10/00185/ FUL	5 Burnside Road	1	1	100%	0	0%
10/01045/ FUL	58 Crescent Road	1	1	100%	0	0%
11/00936/ FUL	21 Trefgarne Road	2	2	100%	0	0%
10/00983/ REG3	Thornhill Gardens Garages	3	3	100%	0	0%
08/00912/ FUL	85A Clementh orpe Road	1	0	0%	0	0%
07/00960/ FUL	116A Ford Road	1	1	100%	0	0%
04/01230/ OUT	Barking Riverside	160	160	100%	16	10%
09/00993/ FUL	Alderman Avenue Garages	8	8	100%	2	25%
09/00994/ FUL	Roycraft Avenue Garages	6	6	100%	3	50%
10/00787/ REG3	Car Park Mapleste ad Road, RM 9	10	10	100%	0	0%
09/00409/ FUL	621 Rainham Road South	6	0	0%	0	0%
11/00312/ FUL	Former Ford Road Clinic	6	6	100%	0	0%
11/00494/ FUL	Railway Hotel	9	n/a convers ion		n/a conversion	



11/00848/ FUL	19 Shafter Road	2	2	100%	0	0%
12/00365/ FUL	14A Brook Avenue	1	1	100%	0	0%
10/00474/ FUL	3 Gordon Road	1	1	100%	0	0%
10/00962/ FUL	919 Green Lane	4	0	0%	0	0%
11/00839/ FUL	51 Hainault Road	1	1	100%	0	0%
Total		512 / 498 (excluding conversions)	404	79%	40	10%

Table 27: Percentage of units *approved* that meet wheelchair accessible housing standards

Planning Reference	Site Address	Total Residential Units	LTH Total	% LTH	Wheel - chair Acc Units Total	% Wheel - chair Acc Units
10/00962/ FUL	919 Green Lane	4	0	0%	0	0%
11/00476/ FUL	Upney Lane Centre IG11 9YD	26	26	100%	2	8%
12/00042/ FUL	The Old Vicarage Crown Street RM10 9UH	9	9	100%	1	11%
12/00075/ FUL	201 Oxlow Lane RM10 7YA	3	0	0%	0	0%
12/00178/ OUT	Hedgecock Centre IG11 9LX	27	27	100%	3	11%

12/00191/ FUL	Land adjoining 74 Vincent Road RM9 6AT	1	1	100%	0	0%
12/00193/ FUL	Land adjacent Woodbridge Road IG11 9BB	1	1	100%	0	0%
12/00336/ FUL	Land adjacent Manor Road RM10 8AU	1	1	100%	0	0%
12/00365/ FUL	Land adjoining Brook Avenue RM10	1	1	100%	0	0%
12/00501/ FUL	Samal House Loxford Road IG11 8PU	73	73	100%	7	10%
12/00506/ FUL	76a Wood Lane RM8 2NT	2	2	100%	0	0%
12/00572/ FUL	281 Becontree Avenue RM8 2UT	2	0	0%	0	0%
12/00591/ FUL	300 Ripple Road IG11 7RP	1	0	0%	0	0%
12/00707/ FUL	Land adjacent Kingston Hill Avenue RM6 5QA	1	1	100%	0	0%

12/00793/ FUL	Wood Lane Sports Centre RM8 1JX	27	27	100%	27	100%
12/00794/ FUL	The Lawns RM10 7EJ	12	12	100%	12	100%
12/00854/ FUL	Goresbrook Village RM9 4YQ	149	149	100%	15	10%
12/00946/ FUL	Crooked Billet Public House RM6 5PR	8	8	100%	0	0%
12/00947/ FUL	Land adjacent 38 Glenmore Way	1	1	100%	0	0%
Total		349	339	97%	67	19%

INDICATOR		Amount of allotments lost or reduced as a result of development
Indicator reference	E2	28
Outcome	None	
Trend		
Comment	No allotment land has been lost this year.	
INDICATOR		Change in protected open space
Indicator reference	CM3	29
Outcome	0.044 ha lost	
Trend		

Comment

There has been a slight decrease of 8% in the amount of Greenfield land lost to residential developments. This has led to four private gardens being developed for housing (see Table 29 below). There has also been a slight increase in open space associated with the planning application for a community sports pavilion, delivered as a training ground for the athletes during the Olympics.

Table 28: Developments of open spaces

Planning reference	Scheme Name	Lost open space (ha)	Proposed Open Space (ha)	Open Space Type	Public Access	Protection Designation	Nature Conservation Status
10/0080 4/FUL	Part of Mayesbrook Park	0.000	0.104	Parks and Gardens	Restricted or not formally established	Metropolitan Open Land	N/A
10/008 61/FUL	172 Canonsleigh	0.010	0.000	Residential Garden	Private	N/A	N/A

	Road						
11/006 89/FUL	129 Bevan Avenue	0.008	0.000	Residential Garden	Private	N/A	N/A
11/008 39/FUL	Land adjacent 51 Hainault Road	0.010	0.000	Residential Garden	Private	N/A	N/A
11/008 48/FUL	Part of 19 Shafter Road	0.016	0.000	Residential Garden	Private	N/A	N/A
		0.044	0.104				

Table 29 : Completed units on former garden land

Borough Reference	Completed units on former garden land
10/00861/FUL	1
11/00689/FUL	0
11/00839/FUL	1
11/00848/FUL	2
Total	4

INDICATOR	Number of new homes approved/completed in flood risk areas 1, 2 and 3			
Planning Policy	Core Strategy: CR4 Borough Wide: BR4			
Indicator reference	30			
Outcome		Flood Zone 3	Flood Zone 2	Flood Zone 1
Units	Completions	17	0	489
	Percentage	4%	0%	96%
	Approvals	0	90	257
	Percentage	0%	26%	74%
Comment	Core Strategy Policy CR4 (Flood Management) makes it clear that development which places people and property at risk from flooding, or which would have an adverse impact on the borough's watercourses will not be permitted.			

The Environment Agency has grouped areas of the borough by level of risk, this is reflected by three levels of flood zone. This is irrespective of any defences that exist. Flood zone 3 is the zone highest at risk and in this borough it covers the southern part at risk from tidal flooding via the Thames estuary and the river Roding. Flood zone 3 can be further broken down into zones 3a and 3b (see Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, LBBD, 2008). Flood zone two is, in this borough, marginally further inland and more subject to fluvial flooding. Flood zone 1 is primarily at risk from surface water flooding and likely to flood less than once every thousand years.

Barking Riverside, which is currently under construction (04/01230/OUT) has been lifted out of flood zone 3 by raising the ground.

Table 30: Number of homes completed and approved in the Flood zone 3 in FY 2012/13

Completions Planning reference	No of homes	Approvals Planning reference	No of homes
09/00993/FUL	8	NA	0
09/00994/FUL	6		
10/00544/REG3	3		
TOTAL	17		

Figure 11: Housing completions within Flood Zones



INDICATOR		Capacity of new waste management facilities by East London waste planning authority (approved and completed).		
Planning Policy		Core Strategy: CR3 Borough Wide: BR15 Joint Waste Plan (2012)		
Indicator reference		W1	31	
Outcome		Completions	Approvals	Certificates of Lawful use
Recovery facility capacity standard		10,890 tonnes per annum	43,558 tonnes of waste/annum (t/a)	8,101 tonnes of waste/annum (t/a)
1 ha	13,280 tonnes			
(East London Waste DPD)				
Comment				
<p>The Joint Waste DPD has been prepared by the East London Waste Authority Boroughs; Barking and Dagenham, Havering, Newham and Redbridge.</p> <p>The Joint Waste DPD establishes the planning strategy to 2021 for sustainable waste management. It enables the adequate provision of municipal, commercial and industrial waste management facilities (including disposal) in appropriate locations.</p> <p>In the FY 2012, the Council has completed a new waste management facility.</p> <p>1. The recycling facility covers an area of 0.82 ha handles up to 10,890 tonnes of waste/annum. The application details are:</p>				
Planning reference	Description	Address	Site area (ha)	Capacity (t/a)
12/00186/FUL	Change of use to materials recycling facility (use class order Sui Generis)	Debden Wharf, 54-58 River Road, IG11 0DW	0.82	10,890

In addition the following waste sites were approved:

Planning reference	Description	Address	Site area (ha)	Capacity (t/a)
12/00186/ FUL	Construction and operation of a waste materials recycling Facility 'Picking Station'.	Debden Wharf, 54-58 River Road, IG11 0DW	3.28	43,558
12/00258/ CLU_E	Application for a certificate of lawfulness for an existing use: Use of land for importation, storage and treatment of waste derived from utility construction projects.	Yard 2 Choats Road Barking Essex	0.2	2,656
12/00153/ FUL	Application for variation of condition 1 of planning permission 06/00925/FUL to allow use of site as waste recycling and materials processing facility until 31 July 2017.	80 River Road Barking Essex IG11 0DS	0.5	5,445

The Joint Waste DPD Policy W2 advises that the ELWA Boroughs will safeguard the capacity of existing waste management facilities listed in Schedule 1 and approve new waste management facilities in Schedule 2. The applications above do not fall within Schedule 1 or Schedule 2, and the Joint Waste DPD is clear that the Council do not need any new recycling facilities to deal with Municipal or Commercial and Industrial Waste. The Council does require recovery and composting facilities but the nearby Dagenham Dock Sustainable Industries Park has been identified to accommodate these.


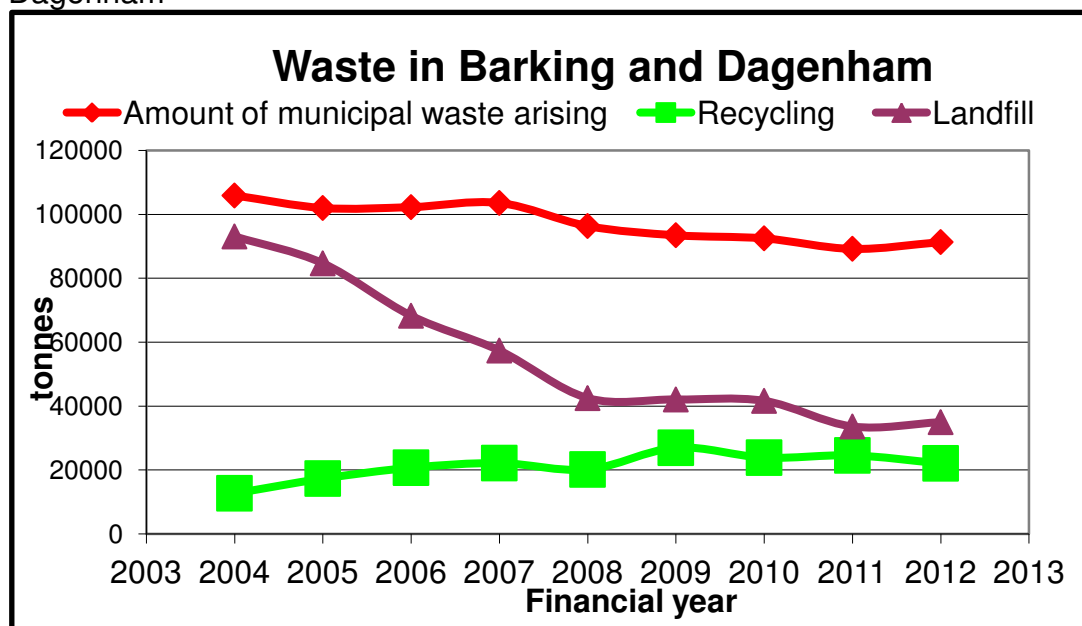
Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority					
Indicator reference	W2		32		
Trend					
Outcome	W2	Landfill	Recycling	Other	Total waste arising
	Amount of waste arising (tonnes)	29,234	22,069	40,018	91,321
	Percentage	32%	24%	44%	
	Recycling		Other recovery		Composting
	Target	2010	27%	13%	13%
	2015	30%	22%	15%	
	2020	33.5%	25%	16.5%	
Outcome		24%	44%	7.5%	
Comment					
<p>Targets for waste management in east London are set out in the East London Joint Waste DPD and those for municipal waste are shown above. We have not achieved the 2010 target of recycling 27% of waste.</p> <p>We have recycled less but reduced the amount of waste going to landfill with a reduction from 38% in 2011/12 to 32% in 2012/13 (see Figure 12 below).</p>					

Figure 13: Waste produced in the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham



INDICATOR Number of safeguarded waste sites developed for non-waste uses

Indicator reference	W2	35
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Outcome

Comment

The Joint Waste Management Plan safeguarded a number of sites for waste management. None of these were developed for non-waste uses. The sites are as follows:

Schedule 1

Site
• Frizlands Lane Reuse & Recycling Centre, Depot Frizlands Lane Dagenham RM10 7HX
• White Mountain Roadstone Ltd, 1 Western Extension Chequers Lane, Dagenham, Essex RM9 6QD
• Closed Loop Recycling SITA UK Ltd, Choats Road, Dagenham, RM9 6LF
• Reuse Collections Limited, Dagenham RM9 6QD
• Jewometals (UK) Ltd, 12-14 River Road, Alexander Wharf, Barking, RM9 6QD
• Hunts Wharf, Perry Road, Dagenham


Schedule 2

• Dagenham Dock Sustainable Industries Park, Choats Road
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INDICATOR		Actual throughput on Schedule 1 sites
Indicator reference	34	
Outcome	190,743 tonnes	

7 CREATING A SENSE OF PLACE

INDICATOR		Change in the number of listed and locally listed buildings
Planning Policy	Core Strategy: CP2 Borough Wide: BP2 Barking Town Centre AAP: BTC19	
Indicator reference	35	
Outcome	No loss of listed or locally listed buildings	
Target met	Yes	
Comment		
<p>The Borough's historic environment continues to be protected and enhanced. There has been no change in the number of listed or locally listed buildings during FY2012/13.</p> <p>There are 4 conservation areas in Barking and Dagenham:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abbey and Barking Town Centre • Abbey Road Riverside • Chadwell Heath Anti-aircraft Gun Site • Dagenham Village <p>Barking and Dagenham has 43 listed buildings and structures on the statutory list, these are categorised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Grade I listed buildings • 4 Grade II* listed buildings • 36 Grade II listed buildings <p>These statutory listed buildings are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.</p> <p>Barking and Dagenham has 124 buildings on its Local List.</p> <p>Information about conservation areas and listed and locally buildings can be accessed on the council website: http://www.lbbd.gov.uk/Environment/PlanningPolicy/Pages/HeritageAndConservation.aspx</p>		

INDICATOR	Change in the number of buildings on English Heritage's Buildings at Risk Register
Planning Policy	Core Strategy: CP2 Borough Wide: BP2 Barking Town Centre AAP: BTC19
Indicator reference	36
Outcome	Magistrates Court added to HAR
Trend	

Comment

There are nine statutorily listed Heritage Assets on the English Heritage at Risk Register:

- Chadwell Heath Anti-aircraft Gun Site (conservation area)
- Chadwell Heath Anti-aircraft Gun Site
- Church of St Peter and St Paul's
- The Warren Stone
- Barking Abbey (Scheduled Ancient Monument)
- Remains of Barking Abbey and Old Churchyard walls
- **Magistrates Court, East Street**
- The Old Vicarage
- The Marks Stones

There is a need for ongoing cooperation with English Heritage in order to reduce the number of Heritage Assets on the At Risk Register.

This year the Grade II Magistrates Court in Barking was added to the register.



Figure 14 The Magistrates Court and East Street Market

The building was constructed in 1893 and used as public offices and a library until the 1950s when it became a courthouse. In 2011 it was closed under a £58million Government cuts programme that saw 147 courts shut in England and Wales.

Set in the heart of Barking Town Centre, the Magistrates Court building holds a pivotal location in the retail centre, spanning both the bustling frontage of East Street with its busy street market and, to the rear, the award winning public realm and civic functions of Barking Central and Barking Town Square.

The Regeneration Team was keen for the site to find a new use which takes advantage of the stunning architectural features of this town centre building. Subsequently planning permission was approved in November 2013 for a change of use to a restaurant with residential about and in a new sympathetic extension to the rear.

8 Duty to Cooperate

Section 110 of the Localism Act inserts Section 33A into the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Section 33A imposes a duty on a local planning authority to co-operate with other local planning authorities, bodies or other persons as prescribed.

The other persons prescribed are those identified in Regulation 4 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The bodies prescribed under section 33A(1)(c) are:

- a. the Environment Agency
- b. the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (known as English Heritage)
- c. Natural England
- d. the Mayor of London
- e. the Civil Aviation Authority
- f. the Homes and Communities Agency
- g. each Primary Care Trust
- h. the Office of Rail Regulation
- i. Transport for London
- j. each Integrated Transport Authority
- k. each highway authority
- l. the Marine Management Organisation

The duty imposed to co-operate requires each person, including a local planning authority, to:

- a. engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis in any process by means of which activities within subsection (3) are undertaken
- b. have regard to activities of the persons or bodies (above) so far as they are relevant to activities within subsection (3)

The relevant activities listed under subsection (3) comprise the preparation of development plan documents/local development documents, and activities which prepare the way for and which support the preparation of development plan documents, so far as relating to a strategic matter.

The Council has and continues to engage constructively with other local planning authorities and other public bodies following the approach set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

During the period covered by this AMR the council did not consult on any draft development plan documents. The Council did consult on its Draft Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) from 15 March to 26 April 2013. The Council also participated with the GLA in the preparation for its Strategic Housing Land Assessment (SHLAA).

