

Babergh Development Framework

Annual Monitoring Report 2009-2010

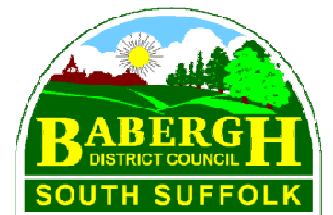


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Acronyms

AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
DPD	Development Plan Document
EERA	East of England Regional Assembly
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDS	Local Development Scheme
LPA	Local Planning Authority
PCPA	Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
RAMR	Regional Annual Monitoring Report
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SCI	Statement of Community Involvement
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SDO	Suffolk Data Observatory
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS

- 1.1. Following implementation of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (PCPA) 2004, significant changes were seen in Local Authority planning policy practice, including the introduction of Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) to replace Local Plans and Structure Plans, which are intended to make the planning process clearer, simpler and more flexible.
- 1.2. LDFs comprise a suite of documents, as shown in Figure 1.1. Each Local Planning Authority (LPA) is required to produce and regularly update these documents. There is an emphasis on community involvement (with a requirement for all authorities to have an up to date Statement of Community Involvement [SCI]) and sustainable development (all Local Development Documents (LDDs) must undergo a Sustainability Appraisal (SA)).

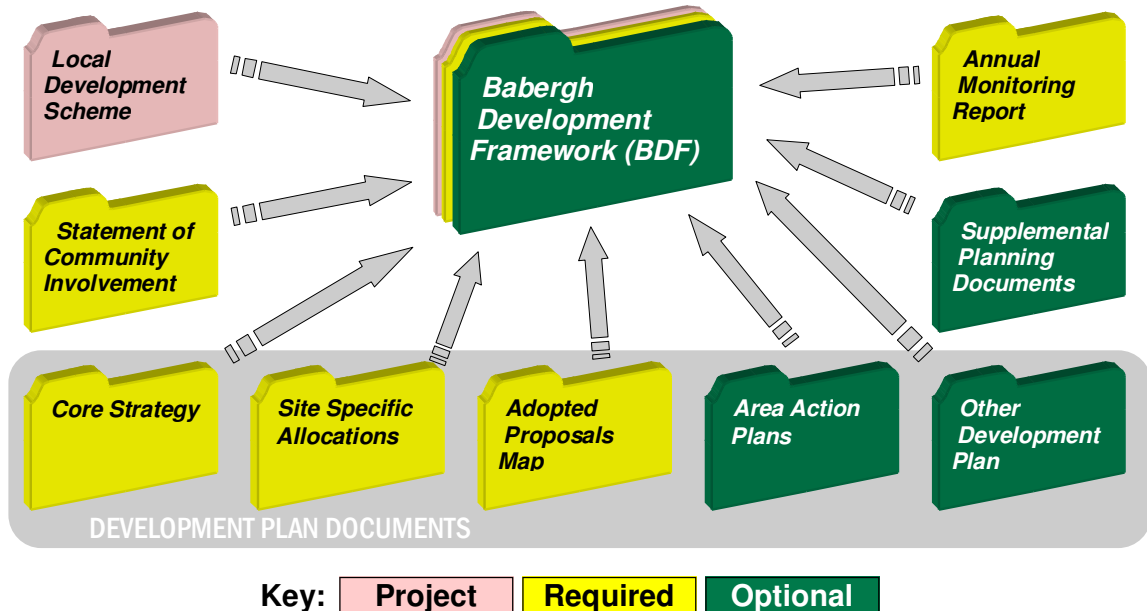


Figure 1.1: Composition Plan of the Local Development Framework

- 1.3. The current local planning framework for Babergh is provided by the saved policies in the Babergh Local Plan Alteration No. 2 (adopted June 2006). Under the arrangements covering the transition phase between Local Plans and Local Development Frameworks, certain policies in this document have been saved from the 2nd of June 2009 by a replacement policy until they are superseded by an adopted Development Plan Document (DPD). The Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out the timetable for the preparation of these documents, and therefore replacement of the Local Plan by the new Local Development Framework. Progress against the Local Development Scheme is set out in this Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) in Section 2.
- 1.4. In order to maintain consistency at local and national level monitoring, Central Government released a single set of Core Output Indicators (CLG, July 2008) that all Authorities are required to monitor annually. These Core Output Indicators (COIs) are provided in Section 3 of this report.

ROLE OF ANNUAL MONITORING REPORTS

- 1.5. Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act states that all Local Planning Authorities must submit an annual report to the Secretary of State which sets out the implementation of the LDS and the extent to which policies in the Local Development Documents are being achieved (PCPA 2004). These are generally known as Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR).
- 1.6. The Annual Monitoring Report must be prepared and submitted to the Secretary of State by 31st December every year, covering the 12 months up to the 31st March of the year of submission (i.e. this report, submitted by December 2010 covers the period from 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010). All of the information reported here is valid at the time of submission.
- 1.7. An Annual Monitoring Report should:

- Report progress on the timetable and milestones for the preparation of documents set out in the local development scheme including reasons where they are not being met.
- Report progress on the policies and related targets in local development documents. This should also include progress against any relevant national targets and highlight any unintended significant effects of the implementation of the policies on social, environmental and economic objectives. Where policies and targets are not being met or on track or are having unintended effects, reasons should be provided along with any appropriate actions to redress the matter. Policies may also need to change to reflect changes in national policy.
- Include progress against the core output indicators including information on net additional dwellings (required under Regulation 48(7)7 of Town and Country (Local Development) Planning Regulations) and an update of the housing trajectory to demonstrate how policies will deliver housing provision in their area
- Indicate how infrastructure providers have performed against the programmes for infrastructure set out in support of the Core Strategy. AMRs should be used to reprioritise any previous assumptions made regarding infrastructure delivery

PPS12 (CLG, 2008), page 18

- 1.8. Having a robust monitoring framework in place will ensure that the Local Development Framework process and policy development is transparent, flexible, simple and easily accessible. Well planned monitoring will enable the Council to collect relevant and consistent data over appropriate timescales in order to assess the effectiveness of policies and how they are being used. This will aid the preparation of future iterations of policies and Development Plan Documents (DPDs). The Annual Monitoring Report will evolve as the Development Plan Documents are adopted and then implemented, and by using the “Plan, Monitor, Manage” approach to planning, it will ensure flexible and effective policies.

CONTENT AND METHODOLOGY

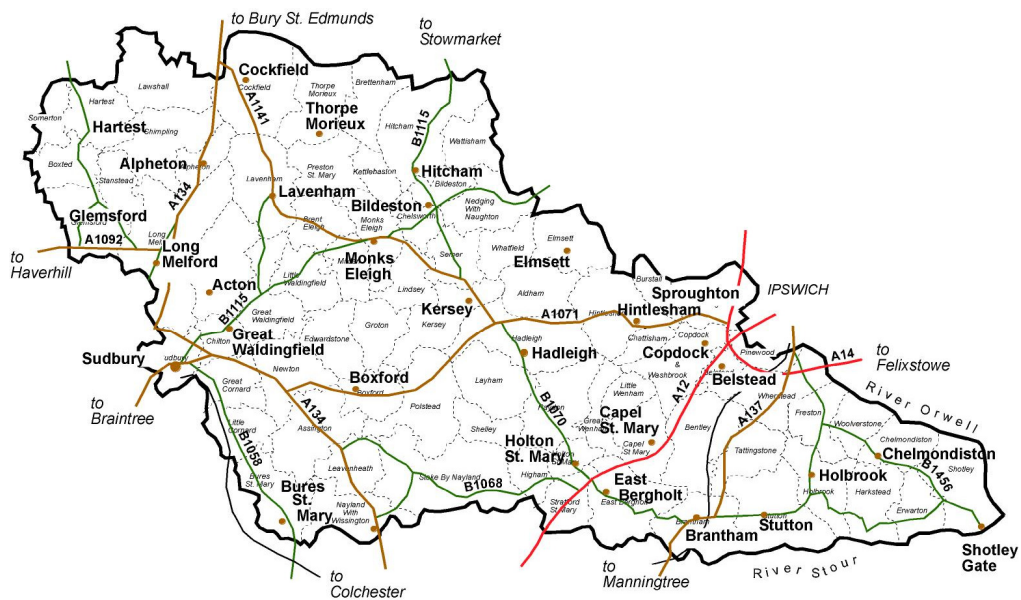
- 1.9. This document is the sixth Annual Monitoring Report produced by Babergh District Council. At the time of publishing, no Local Development Framework policies have been adopted, so this Annual Monitoring Report monitors the Local Plan policies but with a view to identifying those indicators and policy areas that will be developed during the production of Development Plan

Documents. This report aims to fill some gaps in data and analysis identified by previous years' reports, but also identifies other information that should be collected or would be valuable to collect. The development of the policies and their subsequent monitoring through the Annual Monitoring Report is an iterative process and as such, there may be gaps or required improvements which will be addressed at the next round of monitoring. These will be identified throughout the report.

- 1.10. Section 2 of this report looks at progress being made on each of the Local Development Framework documents against the Local Development Scheme. It also considers progress on some of the key evidence base studies and reports and how they are progressing. Section 3 identifies indicators that have been monitored, gives some commentary on them and also identifies areas for improvement in terms of data to be collected or changes in methodology. Section 3 also considers the use of current policies and planning decisions, including decisions made, which policies have been used the most and appeal decisions over the monitoring year. Section 4 contains a brief summary of the report, with conclusions, and it identifies points to note for future action.

OVERVIEW OF THE DISTRICT

- 1.11. The district covers an area of 230 square miles (596 square kilometres). Babergh has around 4000 listed buildings, 28 conservation areas, 34 scheduled ancient monuments and 5 registered historic parks and gardens which form an important part of the District's physical environment. Babergh contains many areas of attractive countryside including parts of the Dedham Vale and the Suffolk Coasts and Heaths Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). There are also a number of Special Landscape Areas centred around the many river valleys, which are characteristic of this part of Suffolk. The value of the natural and built environment in the District, including the internationally renowned areas of 'Constable Country' and the medieval wool villages of Lavenham and Kersey, form the basis for a strong local tourism industry.



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Figure 1.2: Map of the Babergh District

- 1.12. The largest settlement in Babergh is the town of Sudbury which, when counted with the adjoining village of Great Cornard, has a population of 21,040 (at 2008 mid year estimate (MYE)). Hadleigh, the second largest town, has a population of 8,500 people at the 2008 mid year estimate.
- 1.13. Due to the rural nature of the District, coupled with the good access by road and rail to Ipswich, Colchester, Bury St Edmunds and further afield to places including Norwich, Chelmsford, Cambridge and London, the District is seen as an attractive location for both residents and visitors. There are currently two railway lines in the District; the mainline London to Norwich line and the Sudbury to Marks Tey line. This results in good services to London via Sudbury, Ipswich and Manningtree. There are also services running from Ipswich and Manningtree to the ports at Harwich and Felixstowe. There is a train service from Sudbury station, which links to Marks Tey, where there is a mainline connection to Colchester, Chelmsford and London Liverpool Street. The availability of public transport contributes significantly to the economic and social well being of the District, although some villages still suffer from poor public transport links. The coordination of numerous services operating in the District, including community transport schemes, will continue to be encouraged as a way of supporting the local towns and their hinterlands.
- 1.14. There has been a 2008 Place Survey of the district with a mixture of results. This survey covered a variety of national performance indicators with additional questions relating to peoples' satisfaction with the district and the Council's performance. One of the highest scores was for people over 65 that were satisfied with their home and neighbourhood with a score of 92%. Other areas where the district scored well include 67% of people surveyed feeling they belong in their neighbourhood, and 86% believe that people from different backgrounds get on well together. There were also areas where matters needed to be improved, including concerns about how the different authorities worked together to tackle, crime and anti social behaviour as well as whether they fully appreciate the nature of the problems. This is at odds with the district having a very low crime rate and the above results about how people feel about where they live. There were also issues to do with refuse collection and recycling and focus groups are to be established to find solutions in relation to this issue.
- 1.15. It has been recommended that different options for potentially integrating operational and managerial services of Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils are considered to help reduce costs and increase capacity at the Councils. For more information on this view the July 2010 news on the Babergh website.

SECTION 2: MILESTONE PROGRESS

- 2.1 The Local Development Scheme (LDS) is a document that all Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) are required to produce for their Local Development Framework (LDF). The LDS sets out the authority's intentions regarding the preparation of documents within its LDF over a minimum three-year period.
- 2.2 Babergh's first LDS was adopted in February 2005. Since then, it has been revised and the current LDS was adopted in July 2007 covering the 5 year period up to mid 2012. It was considered necessary for Babergh to look well beyond the minimum 3 year period as the LDF work would not have been completed within the 3 year period. Please note that the Local Development is currently under review to reflect recent changes regarding the abolition of Regional Spatial Strategies and proposed changes to make efficiency savings. The updated version will be posted on the Babergh website once available.
- 2.3 The following section considers each of the documents shown in the Local Development Scheme and provides an assessment of the progress being made in relation to that set out in the Local Development Scheme. Where the predicted progress has not been made, an explanation is given along with a new outlined timetable where this is known.
- 2.4 Each of the documents is considered in turn, and assessed using a "traffic light" based system, marked against the progress made, where:

Indicates that the timetable has been reached or that progress is on target
Indicates that progress has been made but that the timetable has slipped by less than 6 months
Indicates that slippage of over 6 months has been made

STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

- 2.5 The Statement of Community Involvement was formally adopted by Council in December 2006 (as covered in 2006-07's Annual Monitoring Report). It forms the basis for involving the community in the planning system and covers the community involvement process for production of documents as well as consultation relating to individual applications.

ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

- 2.6 This has been produced on time annually.

CORE STRATEGY DPD

Schedule of milestones	Evidence gathering	Mar - Dec 2007
	Issues & Options Consultation, Regulation 25	April - May 2008
	Preferred Options Consultation, Regulation 27	Feb - Mar 2009
Schedule of milestones	Submission- Regulation 28	Nov - Dec 2009
	Adoption	Feb - March 2011

Targets for monitoring period:	Evidence gathering
	Issues and Options Consultation, Preferred Options and Submission
Progress	The evidence gathering began on schedule and is an ongoing process. The collation of a full and robust evidence base is key to allowing Babergh to develop suitable and effective policies for the Core Strategy and other Development Plan Documents. This is now largely in place (see paragraph 2.7 and the LDS for the various studies and reports that will be produced as part of the evidence base for the LDF). There has been a delay in producing the Core Strategy in accordance with the program set out in the LDS. This has mainly been a result of a lack in staff resources and recent announcements by the new Coalition Government to abolishment of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). Following the abolishment of the RSS the Council will consult the public regarding options for housing numbers and employment numbers again before moving on to the submission document.
Actions	It is anticipated that the Council will consult the public regarding growth options during October – November 2010. The LDS will have to be amended to reflect the above mentioned impacts on the timetable.

DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES DPD

Schedule of milestones	Evidence gathering	Nov 2007 - Mar 2008
	Issues & Options Consultation Regulation 25	Feb - Mar 2009
	Preferred Options Consultation Regulation 27	Sept - Oct 2009
	Submission - Regulation 28	Dec 2010 - Jan 2011
	Adoption	Dec 2011 - Jan 2012
Targets for monitoring period:	Evidence gathering	
	Issues & Options & Preferred Options	
Progress	The evidence base production is an ongoing process which has started and will continue. There has been a delay in producing the Development Management DPD in accordance with the program set out in the LDS. This was the result of slippage on the timetable for the preparation of the Core Strategy document for reasons stated above. The first consultation stage is likely to happen following the submission of the Core Strategy.	
Actions	The LDS will have to be amended to reflect these impacts on the timetable.	

SITE SPECIFIC ALLOCATIONS DPD

Schedule of milestones	Evidence gathering	Jul - Dec 2008
	Issues & Options Consultation Regulation 25	May - June 2009
	Preferred Options Consultation Regulation 27	Jan - Feb 2010
	Submission	Dec 2010 - Jan 2011
	Adoption	Apr - May 2012
Targets for monitoring	None	

	Issues and Options, Preferred Options
Progress	As with documents discussed above, the evidence gathering has started and is progressing well. The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment was completed in June 2009. Similarly to the Development Management Policies document, as a result of the slippage on the timetable for the preparation of the Core Strategy document for reasons stated above, there has been slippage in the timetable for the preparation of the Site Specific Allocations DPD.
Actions	The LDS will have to be amended to reflect these impacts on the timetable.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT (SPD)

Schedule of milestones	Evidence gathering	Mar - Sep 2007
	Public participation, Regulation 17	Apr - May 2008
	Agree final SPD	Sep - Oct 2008
	Adoption	Oct/Nov 2008
Targets for monitoring period:	Evidence gathering exercise carried out	
	Public consultation to be commenced	
	Agree final SPD	
	Adoption	
Progress	The draft SPD was published in December 2008 and consulted on in December 2008/ January 2009. The final document was adopted on the 7 th April 2009 and is available online.	
Actions	None	

SAFEGUARDING OF EMPLOYMENT LAND SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT (SPD)

Schedule of milestones	Evidence gathering	Mar - Nov 2007
	Public participation, Regulation 17	Jun - Jul 2008
	Agree final SPD	Nov - Dec 2008
	Adoption	Dec 2008 - Jan 2009
Targets for monitoring period:	Evidence gathering	
	Public participation exercise completed	
Progress	Ahead of schedule, the SPD was adopted by Council on the 6 th March 2008 and is available on line.	
Actions	None	

SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT (SPD) ON DESIGN

Schedule of milestones	Evidence gathering	Mar 07 - Feb 08
	Public participation, reg 17	Sep - Oct 2009
	Agree final SPD	Feb - Mar 2009
	Adoption	Mar - Apr 2009
Targets for monitoring period:	Evidence gathering	
	Public participation, agree final SPD, adoption	

Progress	A draft was published but required some amendment. In the meantime the Suffolk Wide Design Guide may now be revised, and it was considered more appropriate to work jointly on this rather than continue with the Babergh only work. A county wide working group has been formed, and they are trialling various methods of presenting data and looking at examples of best practice.
Actions	At the moment it is not intended to progress with this SPD and the LDS will be amended accordingly.

HAMILTON ROAD QUARTER, SUDBURY DEVELOPMENT BRIEF, SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT (SPD)

Schedule of milestones	Evidence gathering	
	Public participation, Regulation 17	Nov/Dec 2009
	Agree final SPD	Jan 2010
	Adoption	Feb 2010
Targets for monitoring period:	Evidence gathering, and published draft SPD. Adopted SPD.	
Progress	The SPD was adopted on the 11 th February 2010 and is available online.	
Actions	None	

EVIDENCE BASE

2.7 The table below identifies some of the key documents which will make up the evidence base for the LDF and highlights progress made.

Study/Research	Comments
Strategic Housing Market Assessment	Completed and updated annually. Available on website.
Housing Needs Survey	Updated Housing Needs Survey completed in 2008 (DCA). Available on website.
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment	The SHLAA completed in June 2009 and available on website. Work due to start on the 2010 update.
Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation needs	This was carried out with surrounding districts. Work completed. Available on website.
Employment Land Review	Completed in January 2010. Available on website.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Completed in March 2009. Available on website.
Retail Study and Health Check Reports	Completed - reports available on website. Currently updating the Health Check Reports.
.PPG17 open space work	Work is ongoing and due to be completed in August 2010
Green Infrastructure	Haven Gateway Strategy endorsed by Council July 2008. Available on web site.
Water Cycle Study	Haven Gateway study completed. Available on website. Rest of Babergh study commenced and progressing well. Anticipate that study will be completed by Oct 2010.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT ORDERS

- 2.8 Regulation 48 (d-f) (Statutory Instrument 2004/2204) requires the Council to state whether any Local Development Orders (LDOs) have been adopted in the District (under section 61A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990). None have been adopted over the year 2009-10.

SUMMARY AND NEXT STEPS

- 2.9 Babergh District Council adopted the Local Plan relatively recently and therefore these policies are considered robust and up to date and there has not been the urgency to adopt new policies as there has been in some other Local Planning Authorities. This has allowed the Council to ensure full and robust evidence is in place for the LDF, much of which has been produced in-house.
- 2.10 In order to ensure continuing planning policy coverage during transition from the Local Plan to the Babergh Development Framework, the Council applied to the Secretary of State (via GO-East) to 'save' the majority of policies contained in the Babergh Local Plan.
- 2.11 Good progress has been made with the evidence base, and although the production of some of the documents has slipped, by the time formal consultation begins, the evidence base should be almost complete which will benefit policy development. Staff resources and more recently the announcements by the new Coalition Government will impact on the timetable for producing LDDs.
- 2.11 A revised Local Development Scheme is required, reflecting all the necessary amendments highlighted above. The LDS review will have to revisit the timetable for production of the Core Strategy, the Development Management Policies, Site Allocations Development Plan Documents, deletion of the Design Supplementary Planning Document, and the inclusion of a Supplementary Planning Document for the Hamilton Road Quarter, Sudbury Town Centre Redevelopment.

SECTION 3: MONITORING

CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS

- 3.1 Babergh has shown a steady population growth since 2001 up until the latest estimates of 2008, with a slight drop from 2006 to 2007 which may be due to ageing and selective migration. The increase in population has generally been just below the increase for the East of England. Building rates for new dwellings would have affected this and there have been variations in the past with regards to where some service people have been counted. In the past government estimates have placed service personnel at the base where they work rather than where they lived and more recent estimates have changed this with a result that more service people are recorded as living in the district.

	Babergh	Suffolk	East of England
2001	83.5	669.9	5400.5
2002	83.9	672.4	5,432.7
2003	85.1	672.3	5,474.7
2004	85.9	685.8	5,510.9
2005	86.4	693.5	5,563.0
2006	86.9	697.9	5,606.6
2007	86.7	709.4	5,661.00
2008	87	715.7	5,728.70

Table 3.1a: Population (in 000's) (Mid Year Estimates)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Babergh	0.4%	1.2%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%	-0.23	0.2%
Suffolk	0.37%	0.015%	2%	1.12%	0.63%	1.62%	0.9%
East of England	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%

Table 3.1b: Population growth (%) (Mid Year Estimates)

- 3.2 To meet with sustainable development objectives the majority of new development should be taking place in the larger settlements, with good access to services and facilities in order to promote social inclusion as well as preserving the countryside for its own sake. In Babergh, market towns and urban areas include Sudbury (with Great Cornard), Hadleigh and also the Ipswich fringe (Pinewood). Also for consideration would be the Ipswich Policy Area (IPA) which comprises the parishes of Belstead, Copdock & Washbrook, Pinewood, Sproughton and Wherstead. Table 3.2 shows the population growth in these areas. These figures show that all of the areas have increased during 2007-2008 except for IPA which has decreased by 0.8%. Sudbury/ Gt Cornard had the biggest increase of 1.8%. This is a higher increase than for last year (1.1%) and it accounts for almost half of the districts total growth. The majority of population growth took place in the larger settlements and there has been a declining population in some villages.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Sudbury & Great Cornard	19,880	20,180	20,150	20,140	20,430	20,660	21,040
Hadleigh	7,460	7,880	8,140	8,150	8,480	8,450	8,500
Pinewood	4,340	4,430	4,460	4,500	4,500	4,470	4,480
IPA	7,230	7,430	7,500	7,560	7,560	7,580	7,520
Babergh	83,960	85,160	85,770	86,400	86,900	86,700	87,220

Table 3.2: Population in particular areas of Babergh

3.3 Table 3.3 shows the population forecasts up to 2021, as produced from a dwellings led scenario (for the purposes of this report it is based on the targets in the former Regional Spatial Strategy but in future we will work on setting local housing targets for the district). For Babergh, this shows an overall growth of 6.8% over the years 2001-2021.

	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
Babergh	83,800	84,900	86,400	87,900	89,500
Suffolk	670,200	691,800	713,100	733,300	755,200

Table 3.3: former RSS dwelling-led population projections

3.4 Figure 3.1 shows how this population splits in 2008 between males and females and by age. It can be seen that there is a large proportion of population is over the age of 40, although this is split fairly evenly between males and females.

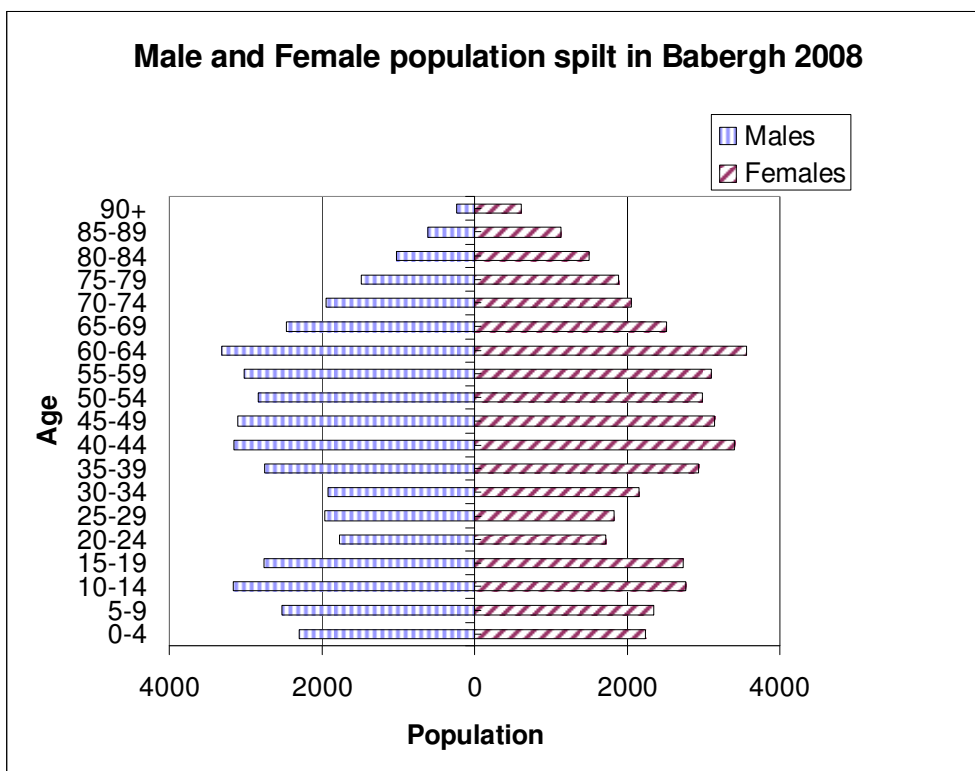


Figure 3.1: Age structure showing male/female split in Babergh (2008 mid year estimate)

3.5 It can also be seen from the above graph that there is a relatively low number of people between the ages of 20 and 34, which suggests that although people are growing up in the area, they are not necessarily staying here to study or work as young adults, but then people move back into the District in later life, perhaps with a young family. This age distribution pattern may have implications in terms of economic activity and health care requirements. The fact that there have been

no universities or large higher education establishments in the area could impact on this and it may be that many young adults move towards the larger settlements of Bury St Edmunds, Ipswich or Colchester to study and/ or find employment initially. Suffolk One, a new learning facility for 16 – 19 year olds, has recently been completed and it is due to open in August 2010. The facility is located on the South West Ipswich Fringe (within Babergh).

SOCIAL INDICATORS

Skills & Qualifications

- 3.6 Skills and qualifications in the district show the strengths of the potential workforce in the area. High educational attainment at local schools is also a reason for parents to move into the area as well as providing the District with a young workforce who may remain in the area.
- 3.7 Table 3.4 shows the percentage of year 6 pupils (11 years old) passing at Level 4 in the Key Stage 2 tests (ONS), with Table 3.5 showing the average Level 4 pass rates over time. In 2009, although there was slight drop in percentages in all locations, Babergh students scored higher than Suffolk and slightly higher than the East of England in most subjects. Table 3.5 also shows consistently high standards have been achieved in Babergh over several years.

	English	Maths	Science	Average
Babergh	81.1%	77.4%	89.5%	82.7%
Suffolk	76.0%	73.0%	81.9%	78.0%
East of England	80.3%	78.0%	88.7%	82.3%

Table 3.4: 2009 Primary school attainment (% passing Key Stage 2 at Level 4) by subject.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Babergh	83.2	81.4	84.0	83.4	82.7
Suffolk	78	79.4	80.8	80.5	78.0
East of England	80	81.6	82.6	83.5	82.3

Table 3.5: Primary school attainment (% passing Key Stage 2 at Level 4) 2005-2009

- 3.8 Table 3.6 shows the exam results for year 11 school leavers (GCSEs). Pass rates in Babergh seem to oscillate around the average mark of 68.8%, the rate is consistently higher than Suffolk's and the East of England.

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Babergh	66.1	66.6	66.1	68.7	67.7	72.0	75.0
Suffolk	57	57.3	61.9	62.8	64.4	66.2	70.0
East	54.1	56.0	59.9	62.9	64.8	67.5	71.6

Table 3.6: Percentage of year 11 school leavers achieving 5 or more A* to C grades

- 3.9 Figure 3.2 shows the destinations of the year 11 school leavers. The vast majority (83%) go into further education of some sort, with an additional 3% in employment with training (NVQ Level 2). Information is not available yet for 2009.
- 3.10 Table 3.7 shows the percentages of year 11 school leavers who are classified as 'NEET' (not in education, employment or training) after leaving school. The figure of 5% NEET (not in education, employment or training) was lower than the Suffolk average in 2008. This number has been decreasing annually in Babergh

and Suffolk; however there has been a slight increase in Babergh over the last year. It may be necessary to monitor this over a longer period to establish if this is a trend or just a temporary increase. Information is not available yet for 2009.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Babergh	5.6	6.0	6.0	4.7	5.0
Suffolk	6.9	7.5	6.8	5.7	5.5

Table 3.7: Percentages of year 11 school leavers not in education, employment or training (NEET)

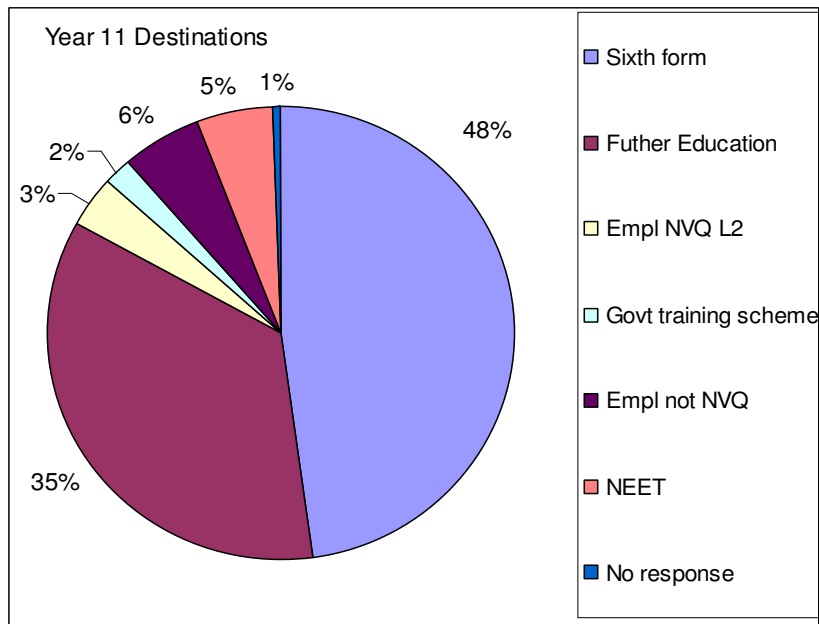


Figure 3.2: Year 11 school leaver destinations. (2008, Suffolk Data Observatory)

3.11 Figure 3.2 shows the destination of year 11 school leavers and Figure 3.3 shows the destination of year 13 leavers (post A/A-S levels)

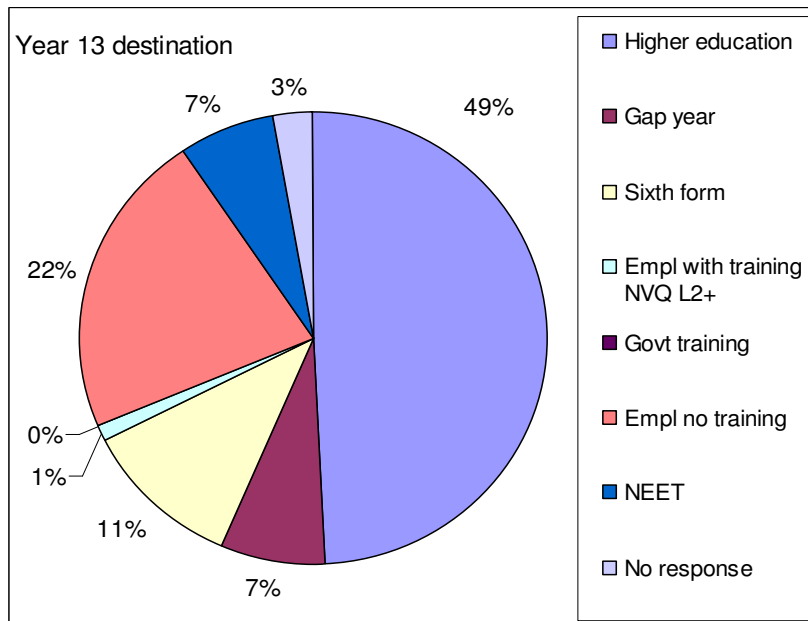


Figure 3.3: Year 13 leaver destinations (2008, SDO)

3.12 Table 3.8 shows the highest level of qualification by NVQ level (where NVQ L4 is equivalent to an undergraduate degree) of residents of working age in 2008. The percentages for the district and county are shown in brackets. From Table 3.8 it can be seen that Babergh compares favourable with Suffolk and the East of England in terms of qualifications. Information is not available yet for 2009.

%	No qualifications	Other qualifications	NVQ L1 or above	NVQ L2 or above	NVQ L3 or above	NVQ L4+
Babergh	5,500 (11%)	4,400 (8.6%)	40,600 (80.4)	32,400 (64.2%)	21,000 (41.6%)	12,300 (24.4%)
Suffolk	55,100 (13.2%)	41,500 (10%)	320,300 (76.8%)	245,800 (58.9%)	166,500 (39.9%)	89,600 (21.5%)
East of England	(11.8%)	(9.3%)	(78.8 %)	(62.8 %)	(43.4%)	(26.1%)

Table 3.8: Highest level of qualification of Babergh residents 2008 (%). Data from Nomis and is proportion of working age residents. This data is by calendar year Jan – Dec 08.

Health & Wellbeing

3.13 The health of people in Babergh is generally better than the England average and none of the health indicators is worse than the national average (Department of Health, 2009). Over the past ten years rates of deaths due to all causes and early deaths due to heart diseases and stroke have improved and remain better than average. After several years without improvement, the rate of early deaths from cancer is now better than average. Despite overall good health, there are inequalities within Babergh by gender, location and deprivation. Men in the least deprived areas can expect to live 6 years longer than men in the more deprived areas. The table below shows the proportion of residents within the district belonging to each of the five national deprivation quintiles (Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007).

Quintile	Residents (%)	Residents Number
1- Least deprived quintile	30.7	26,460
2	47.7	41,040
3	12.3	10,569
4	9.4	8,055
5 – Most deprived quintile	0.0	0
All	100.0	86,124

Table 3.9a: Level of Deprivation in the Babergh District (Department of Health, 2009 – 2007 Level of Deprivation and 2005 Population).

3.14 Tables 3.9b and c show that life expectancy for both males and females is higher in Babergh than in the rest of the East of England, and higher in Babergh than England as a whole. Since 2004, life expectancy has been measured over 4 year averages- hence the last figure. Data is taken from Suffolk Data Observatory.

	2000-02	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2003-07
Babergh	82.1	82.4	82.5	82.6	83.3	83.0
E of England	81.4	81.4	81.6	81.9	82.3	
England	80.7	80.7	80.9	81.1	81.6	

Table 3.9b: Life Expectancy (females) (years)

	2000-02	2001-03	2002-04	2003-05	2004-06	2003-07
Babergh	78.2	78.7	78.6	78.9	78.7	78.9
E of England	77.0	77.3	77.6	78.0	78.3	
England	75.9	76.1	76.5	76.9	77.3	

Table 3.9c: Life Expectancy (males) (years)

3.15 The Table 3.10 shows that Babergh, Suffolk and the East of England are all fairly similar in terms of proportion of people classifying themselves in each class. It must be born in mind that this data is 2001 Census data.

	Babergh	Suffolk	East
All people	83,461	668,553	5,388,140
Good health	58,793 (70.4%)	463,977 (69.4%)	3,790,644 (70.4%)
Fairly good health	18,767 (22.5%)	152,352 (22.8%)	1,187,940 (22.0%)
Not good health	5,901 (7.1%)	52,224 (7.8%)	409,556 (7.6%)
People with a long term limiting illness	13,422 (16.1%)	114,292 (17.1%)	873,168 (16.2%)

Table 3.10: Number of people and their general health (Census 2001).

3.16 Table 3.11 shows the number of people claiming a variety of types of benefits. These figures have not changed more than 0.1% over 4 years up to 2008, and hence limited historical figures have been shown.

3.17 The three tables below 3.11, 3.12, 3.13 show different types of benefit claimed and are included in this years report due to the change in the economic climate and provide important background information.

3.18 These tables show that Babergh had a decrease in the number of claimants for August 2009, of approximately 1.3%. Suffolk also had a slight decrease and the East of England an increase of 2%. This suggests as a general conclusion that all of the areas were affected by downturn but it also suggest that they are now starting to recover. The number of claimants for Babergh and Suffolk has been fluctuating but were lower in August 2009 than in February 2009. The East of England's total has been increasing and is at its highest for 3 years.

Babergh	2007	2008	2009 (Feb)	2009 (Aug)
Any benefits	4,490	4,410	5,300	5,230
Disability living allowance (DLA) only	420	440	460	450
Incapacity benefit (IB) or ESA only	650	620	630	690
Income support (IS)/pension credit (PC) only	600	620	630	650
Job seekers allowance (JSA) only	650	550	1,410	1300
	6810	8648	8430	8320

Table 3.11 Babergh claimant numbers (Nomis)

Suffolk	2007	2008	2009 (Feb)	2009 (Aug)
Any benefits	46,640	45,270	52,240	52,060
Disability living allowance (DLA) only	3,680	3,870	4,150	4,190
Incapacity benefit (IB) or ESA only	5,900	5,710	5,940	6,580
Income support (IS)/pension credit (PC) only	6,780	6,570	6,690	6,730
Job seekers allowance (JSA) only	8,270	7,080	13,510	12,740
	71,270	68500	82530	82300

Table 3.12 Suffolk Claimant Numbers (Nomis)

East of England	2007	2008	2009 (Feb)	2009 (Aug)
Any benefits	380,420	373,330	433,050	438,470
Disability living allowance (DLA) only	26,860	28,200	29,480	30,210
Incapacity benefit (IB) or ESA only	50,420	50,040	53,200	58,460
Income support (IS)/pension credit (PC) only	62,410	61,040	62,110	61,790
Job seekers allowance (JSA) only	64,740	56,620	110,690	112,080
	584,850	569,230	688,530	701,010

Table 3.13 East of England Claimant Numbers (Nomis)

Crime

3.19 The crime rate for an area is measured in reported crimes per 1000 population. The figures here cover all reported crimes. The statistics shown in Table 3.14 support the perception that Suffolk, and particularly Babergh, are relatively “safe” places to live with a low, and reducing, incidence of crime. Babergh has the second lowest level of recorded crimes of all the districts in Suffolk.

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-20
Babergh	55.4	56.3	52.9	49.4	48.3
Suffolk	76.8	77.9	74.6	68.8	65.6
East of England	85.9	85.9	82.8	74.9	69.8

Table 3.14: Crime rates (number of reported crimes per 1000 population) - data from Suffolk Data Observatory

House Prices & Affordability

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Babergh	330.5	317.7	357.4	489.0
Suffolk	331.2	345.4	361.8	453.5
East	378.7	389.5	402.5	509.4

Table 3.15: Residents' (median) gross weekly earnings (£) - data from Nomis

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Babergh	282.8	281.4	322.4	408.7
Suffolk	319.4	330.1	354.6	440.3
East	355.3	362.2	375.4	479.1

Table 3.16: Workplace analysis of median gross weekly earnings for Babergh (£) - data from Nomis

3.20 Tables 3.15 and 3.16 show the differences in earnings between the resident population (people who live in Babergh and may or may not work there) and the workforce population (people who work in Babergh and may or may not live there). This indicates that people that live in Babergh are earning more (as a median value) than those who work there. This suggests that people commute out of the District to take on more highly paid jobs. The same difference is apparent in Suffolk, where the residents earn more than the workers although the difference is not as much as for Babergh. This difference between earnings of the residents and the workforce are increasing.

3.21 Figure 3.4 is the graphical representation of house prices in the area and how they have changed annually in recent years.

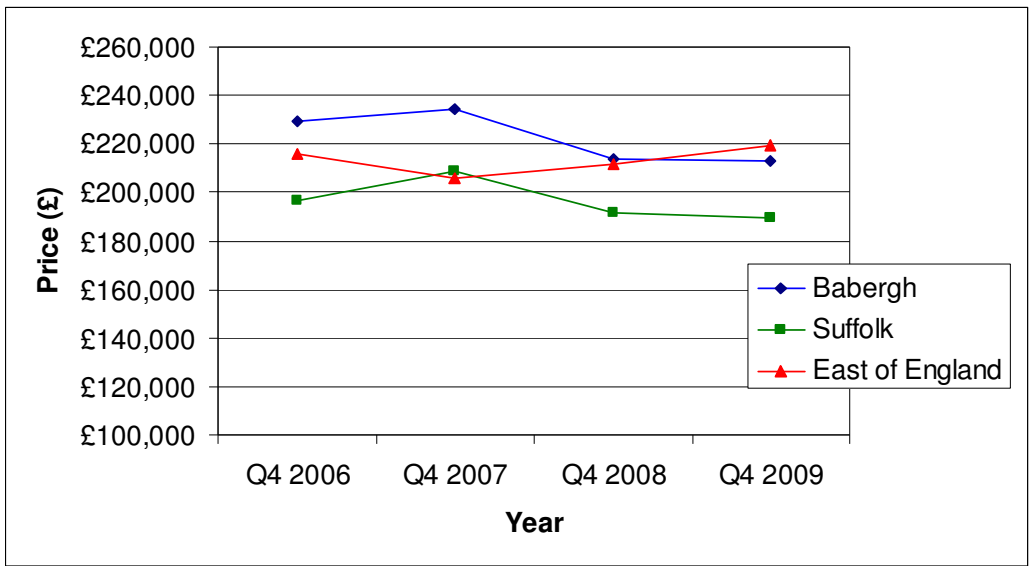


Figure 3.4: Average house prices (£) (measured over the 4th quarter annually)

3.22 Figure 3.5 shows how the affordability ratio has changed since 2004. The affordability ratio is calculated by determining the ratio of average house price against average incomes across the area. The calculation is slightly less realistic in today's economic climate as a 5% deposit is assumed, which is now unlikely to secure the purchase of a house. The higher the numerical value of the affordability, the less affordable the property is as it is a ratio between 95% house price (counting a 5% deposit) and average wages in the area i.e. an affordability of 10 shows that the 95% of an average house price is 10 times higher than the average wages. Although house prices have decreased since 2006, as can be seen in Figure 3.5, house prices have increased again from 2009 to 2010 and affordability remains a problem in the district. These figures would have to be compared over the next few years to determine if this is a temporary increase or not.

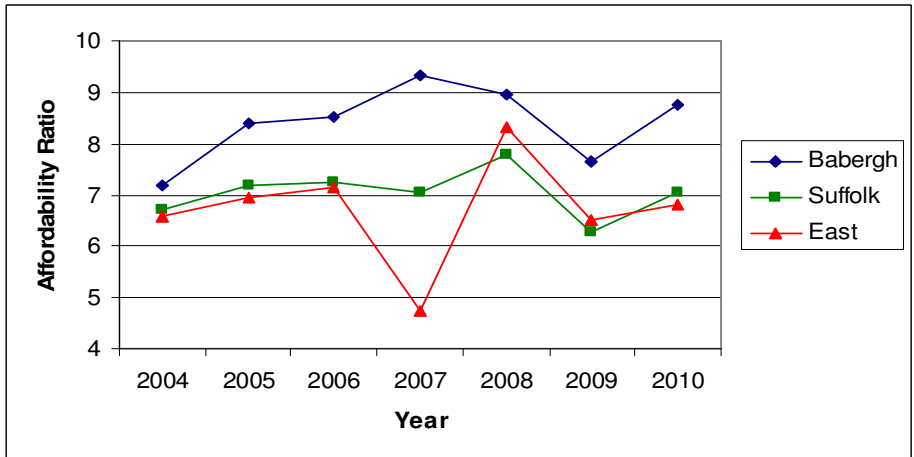


Figure 3.5: Affordability ratio, using average house price and 5% deposit assumption

3.23 At the same time as considering affordability of open market housing, it would also be sensible to consider affordable housing delivery. This is addressed under Core Output indicator H5.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Economic Activity & Employment

- 3.24 There is often pressure on land in the District, which has been allocated for employment to be developed for alternative uses. Because of this, it is vital that accurate monitoring takes place on the demand and supply of employment land to ensure that the correct amount of land is retained for employment uses, and that the allocations are in the right places. Anecdotally, it is believed that land and property of the right type in the right location will be developed or occupied extremely quickly- often before the Council becomes involved, hence there is little quantitative evidence to support this. There is, therefore, potentially an unproven shortage of suitable employment land in the most desirable locations.
- 3.25 Babergh has historically had a thriving tourism based industry. The current amount of tourism related jobs in the district has increased which may have been an effect of the “credit crunch” with fewer people travelling overseas and the area being more attractive to locally based tourists for short holidays. This kind of information will be monitored over the coming years.
- 3.26 Table 3.17 shows economic activity as a proportion of all people aged 16 and above. This age range is used instead of “working age” population because more people are now economically active until a later age. The number of people employed, are also shown in Table 3.18. The figures in 3.18 are given as percentages of all people over 16, not just those who are economically active (so the difference is economically active people who are not employed, including for example people claiming Job Seeker Allowance).

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Babergh	81.1	81.7	83.7	88.1	87.3
Suffolk	82.0	81.2	82.3	84.9	84.7
East	81.3	80.7	81.0	81.3	81.7

Table 3.17: Percentage of all people over 16 years old who are economically active (economic activity rate) - calendar years from SDO/Nomis

	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Total	Empl	Self	Total	Empl	Self	Total	Empl	Self	Total	Empl	Self
Babergh	79.0	75.6	13.6	81.4	80.8	16.8	83.8	80.8	14.7	79.6	74.6	9.4
Suffolk	79.1	75.2	10.4	79.5	76.7	10.9	81.4	77.8	9.6	80.4	75.9	8.5
East	78.9	75.2	10.6	78.7	75.2	10.5	78.9	75.0	10.1	79.4	74.3	10.1

Table 3.18: Percentage of all people over 16 years old who are economically active and in employment and showing the split between employed and self-employed as proportion of total- data from SDO/Nomis

- 3.27 It is also of interest to monitor the changing economic climate and where people are employed in the analysis of the industrial composition. Table 3.19 shows the percentage of employees in each sector.

1	Manager and Senior Officials
2	Professional Occupations
3	Associate Prof & Tech Occupations
4	Administrative and Secretarial Occupations
5	Skilled Trades Occupations
6	Personal Service Occupations
7	Sales and Customer Service Occupations
8	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives
9	Elementary occupations

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Babergh	15.6	7.8	17.5	8.5	14.7	(*)	(*)	15.1	8.1
Suffolk	14.3	9.8	14.3	11.8	12.2	8.2	7.9	9.2	12.3
East of England	16.9	13.1	14.3	11.0	11.0	7.9	7.2	7.0	11.2

Table 3.19: % Workplace composition for 2008 [* denotes sample sizes too small to be considered robust enough to use.]

3.28 It should be noted that some of the data shown above has been taken from the Annual Business Inquiry. Data from this source is known for being unreliable at times due to errors in collection and reporting of data. This is something that ONS are aware of and are keen to improve.

3.29 Also of interest is a breakdown of employment by sector and this is shown below in Table 3.20. The figures shown are up to 2008, more up to date information is not available yet. There has been a decline in the manufacturing sector and an increase in the tourism related jobs.

From NOMIS		Babergh	Suffolk	East
Manufacturing	2005	19	13.3	11.5
	2006	18.3	12.6	10.9
	2007	18.4	12.2	10.7
	2008	17.6	12.1	10.3
Construction	2005	5.2	5	5.2
	2006	5.2	5.5	5.3
	2007	5.6	5.5	5.5
	2008	5.4	5.3	5.4
Tourism related	2005	8.4	9.4	7.3
	2006	8.8	9.9	7.8
	2007	8.2	8.9	7.6
	2008	8.9	9.4	7.7
Service	2005	71.5	80.3	81.6
	2006	72.1	80.5	82
	2007	72.8	79.1	81.8
	2008	72.4	80.8	82.5
Other employee jobs	2005	4.3	5.9	4.9
	2006	3.3	5.4	4.9
	2007	3.6	5.1	4.8
	2008	4.5	5.1	4.8

Table 3.20 Percentage employment in different sectors, (tourism is included in the service sector as well)

Within the service jobs there are:

		Babergh	Suffolk	East
Distribution, hotels, restaurants	2005	26	24.4	25.2
	2006	26.3	24.8	24.9
	2007	26.7	23.9	24.7
	2008	27.3	24.7	25.0
Transport and communications	2005	4.2	9	6.6
	2006	3.7	8.1	6.4
	2007	3.6	7.7	6.1
	2008	3.2	7.7	6.0

Banking, finance & insurance	2005	16.6	15	19.9
	2006	18.6	15.8	20.3
	2007	19.1	16.1	20.7
	2008	19.8	17.8	21.4
Public admin, education & health	2005	20.4	26	25.1
	2006	20.2	26.4	25.5
	2007	19.7	26.1	25.5
	2008	17.6	25.5	25.3

Table 3.21 More detailed breakdown of the majority of service jobs

3.30 Another set of indicators to monitor relate to VAT registrations. Table 3.22 shows the number of registrations and deregistrations. These figures must also be considered with care, as only companies with taxable supplies, sales or acquisitions exceeding £61,000 per annum are required to register so some smaller businesses will be missed out. Despite that, as part of a wider monitoring framework, VAT registration, stock and survival rates can provide useful economic contextual information. Information is not available for 2008 yet.

	Registrations	Deregistrations	Stock	Net change
Babergh	285	235	3700	50
Suffolk	2,030	1690	25290	340
East	19,720	14,695	204,655	5,025
GB	201,315	144,100	1,964,920	57,215

Table 3.22: Information on numbers of VAT registered companies- 2007 SDO

3.31 The figures shown in Table 3.23 are the percentage of companies registered in 2002 and still trading after 3 years, and also those registered in 2004 and still trading after a year. This covers a period of economic growth and it is likely that the picture will have changed over the last 18 months. More recent information is not available yet.

	Babergh	Suffolk	East	UK
1 year survival (2004)	95.0	93.0	92.7	92.1
3 year survival (2002)	73.0	75.0	72.9	71.3

Table 3.23: VAT registered company survival rates (numbers)

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

3.32 Monitoring of the contextual indicators contributes to building up a fuller picture and a greater understanding of the District and the issues that affect it. These indicators will show the effects that the policies and their implementation are having on the ground, and it is important to collect them consistently and that these are reported on an annual basis. The contextual indicators in this AMR are furthermore supplemented by the indicators measured for the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (trend information) that will also be published on the Babergh website.

3.33 In general, considering these contextual indicators shown here, Babergh is in a relatively strong position within Suffolk and the East of England, with high educational achievements, good health indicators and low crime rates. The number of claimants has decreased slightly in 2009 but it is still higher than earlier years, which may show that the district is recovering from the recession in terms of employment. Housing affordability remains a problem in the Babergh District.

3.34 Figures for employment in different sectors have been added with the intention to show how the economic downturn has affected each sector.

CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS (COI)

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

3.35 Core Output Indicator BD1 monitors the total amount of additional employment floorspace developed, by type (B1, B2, B8). Table 3.24 shows the amounts completed.

	B1		B2		B8	
	Gain	Loss	Gain	Loss	Gain	Loss
2008-09	556	0	405	0	447	0

Table 3.24: COI BD1- Gains and losses in employment land (floorspace- sq m)

NET	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
2009-10	556			405	447	1408
2008-09	4146			3368	1581	9095
2007-08	3098	943	2053	2607	1944	10645
2006-07	1086	412	412	1975	387	4272
2005-06	2200	296	420	1088	2143	6147
2004-05	473	0	1509	128	0	2110

Table 3.25: COI BD1 history (net gains in employment land) (floorspace- sq m)

3.36 Table 3.25 shows completions in employment use classes over the years. The total amount of floorspace completion for 2009-10 is at its lowest level for the past 5 years and this could be an effect of the recession. Table 3.26 shows the breakdown of where these completions took place. The developments generally occurred in the larger settlements of Sudbury/Chilton and Hadleigh, which meets Babergh's objective of development in most sustainable locations.

DC ref	Parish	Description	PDL	Floor space
B/07/01967/FUL	Hadleigh	New Construction 2 B1 units	Yes	535
B/08/00751/FUL	Cockfield	New Construction workshop & Office B2	Yes	405
B/04/2119/FUL	Sudbury	Change of use from outbuilding to B1	Yes	21
B/08/01851/FUL	Chilton	Erection of Single Storey extension B8	Yes	122
B/05/01876/FUL	Chilton	Erection of extension B8	Yes	325

Table 3.26: B1, B2 and B8 completions 2009-10

3.37 In Table 3.26, where there was an unknown split in terms of final use (e.g. permission has been granted for speculative development for B1 or B2), the final amount has simply been shared equally between those use classes that would be permitted.

3.38 Core Output Indicator BD2 monitors the total amount of the employment floorspace that has been developed on Previously Developed Land of that shown in Indicator BD1. Gross figures are used and shown in Tables 3.27 and 3.28.

	B1		B2		B8	
	PDL	%	PDL	%	PDL	%
2009-10	556	100	405	100	447	100
2008-09	1775.7	37.6	3050	68	2066	54
2007-08	2427*	72.0	2247	65.1	2416	100

Table 3.27: COI BD2: Floorspace (sq m) and % of employment development by class on PDL.

* This figure is for B1a uses only

%	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8
2009-10	100			100	100
2008-09	37.6			68	54
2007-08	72.0	0.0	7.7	65.1	100.0
2006-07	5.5	0	0	56.8	0
2005-06	36.9	0	0	0	0
2004-05	0	0	0	53.1	n/a

Table 3.28: COI BD2: % floorspace developed historically on PDL

3.39 As can be seen in Table 3.28 during 2009-10 all completions for the B uses were developed on previously developed land.

3.40 Core Output Indicator BD3 monitors employment land available by type, in hectares. This land is made up of allocated sites that have not yet been developed, and also plots within other sites or windfall sites that have been granted planning permission or are under construction but not yet developed. Table 3.29 shows how much land is available for each of the uses.

	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
2009-10	14.5	9.0	5.6	9.5	9.4	48.0
2008-09	14.1	8.3	4.7	4.7	9.5	41.3
2007-08	13.6	7.9	4.3	5.0	9.7	40.6
2006-07	23.8	5.5	5.5	31.9	2.4	69.1
2005-06	23.9	5.0	5.6	32.2	2.4	69.1

Table 3.29: COI BD3: Available land by use class in ha. * There are several large sites which are not included because they are not readily available at present, but they may be in future.

3.41 There are several large brownfield employment allocations in Babergh that have not been developed. One of these is the former British Sugar Factory at Sproughton, on the edge of the Ipswich urban area. An application for a residential led development was refused and dismissed at appeal. Following this the developers made a High Court Challenge but this subsequently failed. The owners have since gone into receivership and the site is currently being marketed. The Industrial Area at Brantham (ICI and formerly Wardle Storeys) is also allocated for employment uses. The current owners are keen to make progress with redeveloping the site and are working with the Council to develop a development brief for the site.

3.42 Core Output Indicator BD4 relates to the amount of floorspace completed for 'town centre uses', which include retail (A1), offices (A2 and B1a) and leisure (D2). Table 3.30 shows the district wide developments and Tables 3.32 and 3.33 show developments within town centres.

	A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total
Gross	25	0	556	0	581
Loss	311	0	0	0	311
Net	-286	0	556	0	270
Gross PDL	25	0	556	0	581
PDL %	100%	-	100%	-	100%

Table 3.30: COI BD4: Floorspace completions (sq m) 2008-09 for town centre uses (Babergh)

3.43 Table 3.31 shows that there have been a small amount of net completions for retail, offices and leisure uses during the 09-10 monitoring year. There have been no new completions in the town centres for the monitoring year and there has been a loss in A1 uses in the district at Sudbury and Hartest as shown below. A new A1 use was completed at Wherstead. New B1 developments occurred at Hadleigh and Sudbury.

	A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total
2009-10	-286	0	556	0	270
2008-09	1532	269	994.7	0	2795.7
2007-08	406	0	3098	0	3504
2006-07	189	0	1086	0	1275
2005-06	486	0	1199*	591	2276

Table 3.31: COI BD4: Net floorspace developed in Babergh

DC ref	Parish	Description	PDL	Floor space
B/07/01021/FUL	Hartest	Change of use from A1 to C3	Yes	25
B/08/01598/FUL	Sudbury	Change of use from A1 to D1	Yes	286
B/05/01685/FUL	Wherstead	Change of use from Ag to A1 (farm shop & Café)	Yes	25

	A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total
Gross	0	0	0	0	0
Loss	0	0	0	0	0
Net	0	0	0	0	0
PDL %	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.32: COI BD4 Development (sq m) within town centres in Babergh

	A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total
2008-09	0	0	0	0	0
2007-08	0	0	0	0	0
2006-07	0	0	0	0	0
2005-06	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.33: COI BD4 Net floorspace developed for town centre uses in town centres

3.44 Future monitoring will assess the impacts of the credit crunch on business development within the District.

HOUSING

3.45 Core Output Indicator H1 covers the plan period and respective housing targets. These targets are from the former East of England Plan (Adopted May 2008) and are shown in Table 3.34 below. The East of England Plan was revoked on the 6th of July 2010. For the purposes of this report the former regional targets will still be used to provide an indication of housing land availability until more local targets are determined for the district.

Start of Plan Period	End of Plan Period	Total Housing Required	Source of plan target
01/04/2001	31/03/2021	5600	Regional Spatial Strategy

Table 3.34: COI H1 Housing targets (from former Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England)

Year	Completions
2001/02	242
2002/03	510
2003/04	212
2004/05	187
2005/06	189
2006/07	275
2007/08	304
2008/09	289
2009/10	185

Table 3.35: COI H2 a and b: net completions since 2001 in Babergh

- 3.46 Table 3.35 sets out the completions up to and including the reporting year 2009-10, in line with Core Output Indicator H2a and H2b, which monitor net additional dwellings for previous years and for the reporting year respectively. A low level of completions was achieved for 09/10 and it was well below the former regional target for the district. This could be a reflection of the economic downturn.
- 3.47 Table 3.34 shows the former RSS had a target of an additional 5,600 dwellings in the District between 2001 and 2021. The total completions over 2001-2010, as shown in Table 3.35, comes to 2393 which leaves a remainder of 3207 dwellings to be built over 2010/11-2021. This means an average annual rate of 292 dwellings per annum up to 2021, and a total of 1460 houses are required over the next 5 years (at an annual rate of 292). From the trajectory figures shown in Appendix 1, a total of just below 2,000 dwellings are potentially deliverable in the next 5 years (between 01/04/10 and 31/03/2015). The trajectory shows a good housing supply for the Babergh District for approximately up to 9.3 years. Most of the sites included in the trajectory are deliverable in the short term to medium term. The figures are considered to be deliverable and delivery was discussed with the Strategic Housing Partnership during the SHLAA preparation process. It may however be optimistic and some sites may experience some hold ups as a result of the economic recession.
- 3.48 From a target led point of view, it would be expected to see the completions increase over the short term with a relatively recently adopted Local Plan, however with the current economic climate, this will not necessarily be the case over the next few years. Even after the economy recovers, there may still be a delay in sites coming forward for development. Developers are expected to complete developments that have already started, but this could be at a slower rate than in the past and some developers are attempting to sell parts of sites to Housing Associations to recoup money. As mentioned in previous Annual Monitoring Reports, it was expected that completions would increase in the coming years but it is difficult to make these predictions in current market conditions. From our monthly monitoring it is clear that both housing starts and completions were higher in the first quarter of 2010/11 than what it was for 2009/10 but this will have to be monitored over a longer period to provide more accurate trend information about housing starts and completions.
- 3.49 Core Output Indicator H2c and d consider the future provision of housing in the District, by looking at how many dwellings are required to be built to meet the former target and also how to manage the delivery of the requirements. Theoretically, the projections and trajectory should be looking to the end of the

planning period and beyond, but because Babergh is at such an early stage within the process we are not able to look with any certainty beyond 10 years and identify such sites in the trajectory. More information regarding future housing supply is provided in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment not included in the trajectory.

3.50 Table 3.36 shows Core Output Indicators H2b, c, and d. The AMR indicator set out by government relating to the housing trajectory requests information up to 2024. The figures for H2c are derived from the trajectory and 'top-up' after 2017/2018 by SHLAA capacity. The sites are shown at Appendix 1 although the table and graph include a theoretical district wide supply as identified in the SHLAA in accordance with the target of 292 dwellings per annum after 2017/2018.

3.51 Core Output Indicator H2c (a) in Table 3.36 shows the predicted supply over the years, and 2c (b) gives the area (in hectares) that these occupy. H2c(c) gives the annualised dwellings led target from the former RSS (in forthcoming AMR's the former RSS target will be replaced by local targets). H2d then shows the managed forecast for each year, which takes into account the number of dwellings already completed and forecast and the number of years remaining in the plan. It can be seen from the table that from 2017/2018 new sites will have to be brought forward to cater for the required levels of development in the former RSS.

		2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
H2b		185														
H2c	a) Net additions		237*	404*	381*	499*	395*	178*	130*	292 (120*)	292 (95*)	292 (70*)	292 (70*)	292 (70*)	292 (70*)	292
	b) Hectares		8	15.3	18.5	16.7	11.3	5	4	4	3.1	2.3	2.3			
	c) Target		292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292
H2d			279	296	301	307	308	306	306	315	302	306	309	315	316	314

Table 3.36a: COI H2b, c, and d- future housing supply. H2c (b) based on a density of 30/Ha

* Sites identified in the trajectory

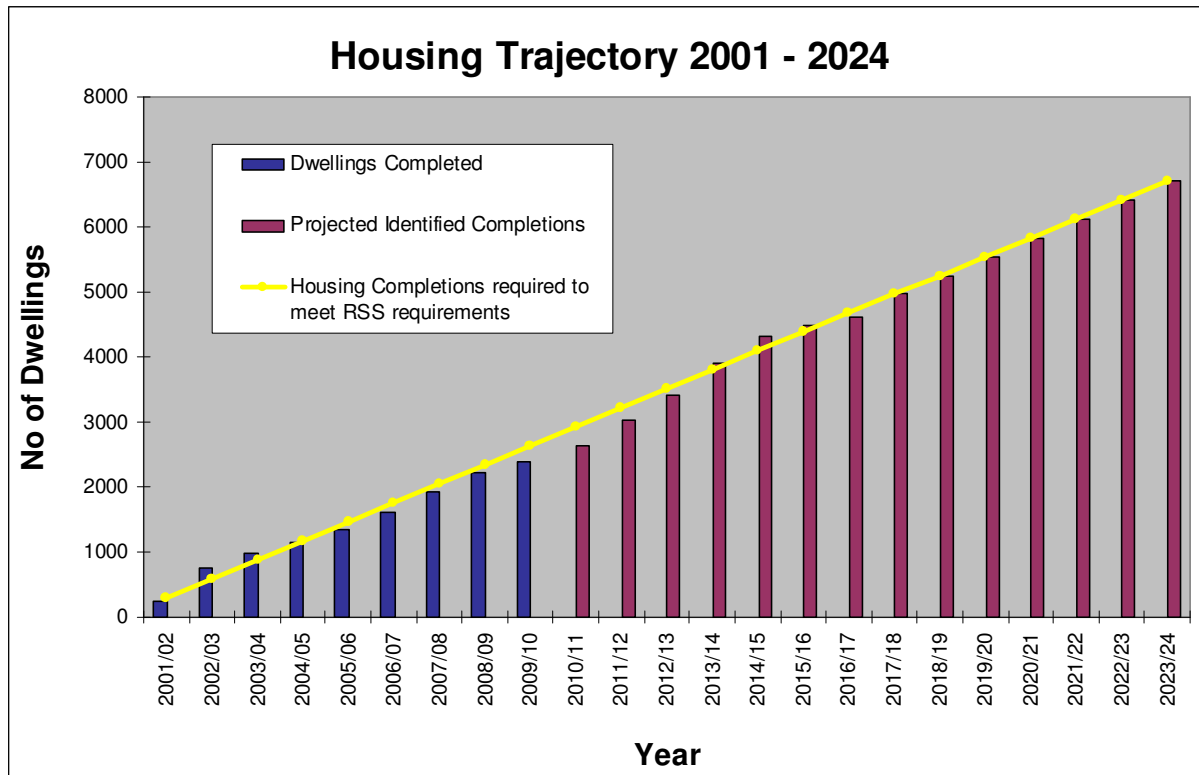


Figure 3.6: Housing Trajectory 2001 – 2024

Demonstrating 5 Year Supply of Deliverable Sites

3.52 The former Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England stated that Babergh’s housing requirements over 2001-2021 are 5,600. Last year’s 5 year supply statement showed the following data:

	Completions	Requirement 2001-2021	Requirement to 2021	Required annual build rate	5 year provision
2001-2008	1838	5600	3762	289	1445
2001-2009	2208	5600	3392	283	1415

Table 3.36b: Land supply for 2008/09

3.53 Completions from 2001 – 2009/10 are shown in the table below:

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total
Completions	242	510	212	187	189	275	304	289	185	2393

Table 3.36c: Completions in Babergh 2001 -2009

3.54 Summary of progress so far in terms of housing provision in the Babergh District measured against the former RSS targets:

	Completions	Requirement 2001-2021	Requirement to 2021	Required annual build rate	5 year provision
2001-2010	2393	5600	3207	292	1460

Table 3.36d: Land supply requirement for 2009/10

3.55 The projected supply of housing over the 5-year period from 2010 – 2015 has been assessed, based on housing sites that are readily available, suitable and achievable for development. Appendix 1 lists sites included in the 5 year supply assessment and beyond. The projections of housing supply in the district are based on the following information:

- ❖ Allocations in Babergh DC's Local Plan Alteration No. 2 (Adopted June 2006)
- ❖ Non-allocated sites with planning permission using a threshold for site of 5 dwellings or more (both full and outline permissions that have not been fully implemented)
- ❖ Any other unallocated sites that have the potential to make a significant contribution to housing delivery during the 5 year period where the principle of development has been established.
- ❖ Future supply have been prepared in consultation with stakeholders, including landowners, developers and agents through the SHLAA process in 2008/ 2009 and that will be updated in due course.

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Sum of years 1 - 5
Projected Completions	185	237	404	381	499	395	1916
Annual minimum target		292	292	292	292	292	

Table 3.36e: Forecast supply over 5-year supply period 2011-2015

3.56 From the table below it can be seen that the projected housing supply over the period 2010 – 2015 exceeds the former RSS annual average minimum rate required.

5 year provision required	1460
Amount of housing developable over 5 year period	1916
Supply of ready to develop housing sites	$(1916 / 1460) * 100 = 131\%$

Table 3.36f: 5-year land supply for the period 2011-2015 in Babergh

Previously Development Land

3.57 Core Output Indicator H3 looks at all new and converted dwellings, and monitors the proportion that has been built on previously developed land (PDL). The definition for brownfield land was recently amended and changes were introduced to PPS3 on the 9th June 2010. Since this report reflects monitoring information from April 2009 up to the end of March 2010 the information about brownfield land is based on the previous PPS3 brownfield land definition (before the 9th June). During the 2009/10 monitoring year, 205 dwellings were built (gross) and of these, 129 were constructed on previously developed land, as shown in Table 3.37.

	Gross % PDL
2009-10	62
2008-09	55
2007-08	61
2006-07	66
2005-06	68
2004-05	43

Table 3.37: COI H3 % PDL residential development.

- 3.58 Babergh is a very rural district with limited previously developed land supply. This year's figures show a very good performance for a rural district and it exceeds the former regional target of 60%.
- 3.59 Core Output Indicator H4 monitors the number of Gypsy and Traveller permanent and transit sites that have been permitted over the monitoring year in the district. No planning applications for Gypsy and Traveller pitches were submitted and no permissions were granted within the district during this period as shown in Table 3.38. There were no unauthorised encampments during the monitoring year. This could imply that despite workings of the Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Group to raise awareness about the provision of Gypsy and Traveller pitches in the district that, in line with the results of the local Traveller Needs Assessment, there is a very low demand for pitches in Babergh.
- 3.60 In July 2009 the former Revision to the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England was published setting out a requirement for a minimum of 15 additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches to be provided within the Babergh District between 2006 – 2011 and an annual 3% compound increase in residential pitch provision after 2011. With the RSS that has now been revoked Babergh will work on setting a local target for Gypsies and Traveller pitches in the District.

	Permanent	Transit	Total
2009-10	0	0	0
2008-09	1 (3 yr pp only)	0	1 (3 yr pp only)
2007-08	0	0	0
2006-07	0	0	0
2005-06	0	0	0
2004-05	0	0	0

Table 3.38: COI H4- applications granted for Gypsy and Traveller sites

Affordable Housing

- 3.61 Affordable housing is a key issue for the District. During the 2009-10 monitoring year a lower level of affordable housing was provided than previous years, with 34 net affordable homes completed during the year. This equates to 18% of all residential completions for 09/10 that were affordable. This is below the former regional target of 35%.

	Total (net)
2009-10	34
2008-09	111
2007-08	88
2006-07	73
2005-06	56
2004-05	43

Table 3.39: COI H5: Affordable housing provision

- 3.62 Table 3.40 shows the amount of residents in the Babergh District waiting for affordable housing. The amount of people on the housing register has increased by 2.4% from March 2009 to March 2010. These figures are those before annual re-registering, which means the figures are likely drop for 2010/2011. Table 3.41 shows the breakdown if figures for each parish (excluding Sudbury, Gt Cornard, Hadleigh and Kettlebaston) in the district at November 2009.

	Number of people on housing register
March 2009	1941
March 2010	1988

Table 3.40 Housing Register Numbers

Parish	Affordable Housing Need	Parish	Affordable Housing Need
Acton	17	Kersey	2
Aldham	0	Lavenham	41
Alpheton	2	Lawshall	4
Assington	3	Layham	4
Belstead	0	Leavenheath	8
Bentley	3	Lindsey	0
Bildeston	17	Little Cornard	2
Boxford	21	Little Waldingfield	3
Boxted	3	Long Melford	45
Brantham	28	Milden	0
Brent Eleigh	0	Monks Eleigh	7
Brettenham	1	Nayland-with-Wissington	15
Bures St Mary	13	Nedging with Naughton	0
Burstall	4	Newton	1
Capel St Mary	35	Pinewood	5
Chattisham	1	Polstead	7
Chelmondiston	14	Preston St Mary	2
Chelsworth	0	Raydon	2
Chilton	0	Semer	0
Cockfield	14	Shelley	0
Copdock and Washbrook	4	Shimpling	4
East Bergholt	22	Shotley	33
Edwardstone	0	Somerton	0
Elmsett	9	Sproughton	4
Erwarton	5	Stanstead	4
Freston	0	Stoke by Nayland	4
Glemsford	44	Stratford St Mary	1
Gt. Waldingfield	16	Stutton	5
Groton	2	Tattingstone	4
Harkstead	3	Thorpe Morieux	5
Hartest	0	Wattisham	0
Higham	0	Wenham Magna	0
Hintlesham	10	Wenham Parva	0
Hitcham	4	Whatfield	4
Holbrook	17	Wherstead	2
Holton St Mary	2	Woolverstone	3

Table 3.41: Affordable Housing Need per parish (Nov 2009)

3.63 Core Output Indicator H6 – is a new indicator that was introduced and measures the number of applications assessed as part of the ‘Building for Life Assessment’, the assessment is aimed at improving the quality in new housing development. Currently there are no housing schemes that have been accessed in terms of the ‘Building for Life’ criteria. A Babergh planning officer recently received ‘Building for Life’ accreditation. This indicator will be reported upon once mechanisms for the assessment of ‘Building for Life’ criteria are in place.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

3.64 The Environment Agency (EA) publishes an annual list of applications to which they raised objections on grounds of either flooding or water quality. The vast majority of the objections are later removed following the imposition of conditions on the applicant or resubmission of the application. Core Output Indicator E1 monitors the number of applications granted contrary to the EA advice. During 2008-09, one application was granted contrary to EA advice. More recent information is not available yet and once available this information will be published.

Ground of objection	Number granted	Details
Flooding	1	B/08/01530- use of former stables as B&B
Water quality	0	n/a

Table 3.42: COI E1: Permission granted contrary to EA advice

3.65 Core Output Indicator E2 relates to changes in areas of biodiversity importance. There have been no changes to the biodiversity designations in Babergh over the 2009/10 monitoring year. Last year (2008/09) three County Wildlife sites were added to the inventory.

3.66 A number of developments took place in areas featuring in Suffolk's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) over the year. These are displayed in Table 3.44. Compared to last years figures there have been less developments that could potentially affect BAPs (total reduced by 77%) but more of a variety of species could potentially be affected.

Species	Number of Applications
Bats	5
Stag Beetle	4
Otter	2
Dormouse	1
Hedgehog	1
Birds	1
Lizards	1
Hares	1
Water Vole	1

Table 3.43: Development Proposals in an area affected by a BAP species

3.67 Core Output Indicator E3 relates to renewable energy generation. Table 3.44 shows the permissions and completions for renewable energy generation in the district. Several permissions were granted during the monitoring year but only one was completed during the 2009/10 monitoring year. This is not very different to last year's figures (with 5 permission), however the applications approved this year would provide for a larger amount of energy generation (141kw 08/09 and 924Ka 09/10).

Application Number	Description	Energy generation	Status	Date
B/09/00298/FUL	Solar Panels	18 kwh	Permission granted	28/05/09
B/09/00386/FUL	Wind Turbine	11 kw	Permission granted	18/05/09

B/0900393/FUL	Log Burning Boiler fuelled from woodland	40 kw	Permission granted	27/05/09
B/09/01387	Voltaic Panels		Permission granted	11/01/10
B/09/01524	Photo Voltaic Panels	850kw	Permission granted	05/03/10
B/09/01257/FUL	Wind Turbine	5kw	Completed	22/12/09

Table 3.44: CO1 E3 - Applications for renewable energy granted and status of the applications (including completions)

- 3.68 As a result of changes in permitted development rights concerning renewable energy some smaller scale developments may not be picked up through planning permission monitoring (for more information see <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200405/cmbills/067/2005067.htm>).
- 3.69 Babergh has one air quality management order in the district and this is for Ballingdon Street and Cross Street in Sudbury. The Council is currently carrying out a Further Assessment of the air quality in this area and is preparing an Action Plan in conjunction with Suffolk County Council Highways to pursue a reduction in pollution levels.

MINERALS & WASTE

- 3.70 These aspects are monitored by Suffolk County Council and for more details please refer to their website.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

- 3.71 Commercial development completions in the district were the lowest for five years, a likely outcome of the economic downturn. There has been a loss of 286m² for A1 uses in the district and a gain of just 556m² for B1a uses. The contextual indicators show that the amount of people claiming benefits has decreased by 1.3% while in Suffolk as a whole it has increased by 1%. There is still pressure on many allocated sites for redevelopment to alternative uses, invariably residential uses and the adopted Supplementary Planning Document on the Retention of Employment Land is aimed at providing detailed guidance on safeguarding of employment land.
- 3.72 With regards to some of the larger sites allocated for employment uses, the Council has delivered (and adopted) a non-statutory planning position statement for the employment site at Wherstead Park and for the Branham industrial area. The Wherstead site is occupied by the Co-op as their regional headquarters and has potential to provide space for other business occupiers. Discussions are continuing with representatives of the landowners of the old Wardle Storeys area at Branham to develop a brief for the site and Haven Gateway (New Growth Point) funding is earmarked for this purpose. The High Court Challenge that the landowners of the former British Sugar site, Sproughton, made during last year failed. The previous owners have gone into administration and the site is now being marketed. The European-funded Dryports initiative is continuing and will support the Council's position regarding the site.

- 3.73 A lower level of residential development was completed during the 2009-10 monitoring year and the effects of the market recession in Babergh are now visible on housing completions. It is likely that the rate of residential development and business development will continue to be lower than in the past in the years to follow. It may also be the case that sites with fewer infrastructure requirements are developed.
- 3.74 During the monitoring year of 2009-10 a total of 62% of completions were on previously developed land (PDL) and this was just higher than the former regional target (60%). Babergh is a rural district with limited previously developed land and a good level of completions on previously developed land was achieved. The total could be a result of smaller infill sites being developed instead of the larger greenfield, which could also be a reason why the residential completions were so low. Appropriate targets for previously developed land for the district will be considered in the Core Strategy.
- 3.75 Babergh has a good level of housing supply. It is difficult to forecast with certainty the rate at which future sites may come forward for residential development however a number of larger sites are currently under construction and it is anticipated that some of the other larger sites will come forward for development in the next few years. Known constraints on site delivery include two NHS owned sites in Sudbury (awaiting the outcome of NHS consultations) and these figures have not been included in the trajectory at this stage. During 2007-09 it was considered that a common land application could affect delivery at the People's Park site, however this was not successful and the site is now likely to come forward for development.
- 3.76 A lower level of affordable housing (18%) was delivered during the 2009-10 monitoring year than in the previous year. This has been put down to the collapse of open market development and hence planning gain properties during 2009, which has still not recovered this year, although there has been an increase in developers progressing with development. Of the total affordable housing completions, most were built on Council's land or were exceptions sites. It is important that a mix of affordable and market housing is retained. Developers are also seeking funding for more social rented properties, as the demand for intermediate housing is not as strong due to the fact that people are unable to raise mortgages.

LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS

- 3.77 As stated above, Babergh is at an early stage in the preparation and adoption of the Local Development Framework, and therefore no local indicators have yet been developed. For this section, the Core Output Indicators have been used as a base, but split to cover more local areas- i.e. the Core Output Indicators have been monitored for Babergh's towns Hadleigh and Sudbury (with Great Cornard) and also the Ipswich Policy Area (IPA). See Appendix 2 for a list of which parishes are included in these areas.
- 3.78 This is the second year that these indicators are monitored although for housing completions this has also been compared to housing stock changes; only limited historic figures are available for these indicators.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- 3.79 Table 3.45 shows the economic completions in each of the areas. Comparing this to the overall completions in Core Output Indicators for BD1, it can be seen

that the majority of completions occurred within the larger areas within the district. This is expected as the towns and edge of Ipswich have better access to services and infrastructure that are vital for successful businesses. Five of the completions were on allocated employment sites. There has been no loss of B uses for Sudbury and Hadleigh. There are no gains or losses for the Ipswich Fringe area which is quite different to last year as there was a net gain of 4786m².

	B1		B2		B8	
	Gain	Loss	Gain	Loss	Gain	Loss
Sudbury & Great Cornard	21	0	0	0	447	0
Hadleigh	535	0	0	0	0	0
IPA	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.45 LOI BD1- Employment completions (sq m) in particular areas

3.80 Table 3.46 shows that low levels of brownfield completions were achieved in towns.

	B1	B2	B8
	Gain	Gain	Gain
Sudbury & Great Cornard	21	0	447
Hadleigh	535	0	0
IPA	0	0	0

Table 3.46: LOI BD1 Employment completions on PDL (sq m)

HOUSING

3.81 Table 3.47 shows that a large part of the land supply is in Sudbury/Great Cornard.

Area	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Sudbury & Gt Cornard	175	209	175	237	120	100	80	70
Hadleigh	15	63	43	42	42	0	0	0
Ipswich Fringe	7	45	55	55	40	0	0	0
Larger villages	38	60	184	130	130	70	50	50
Smaller villages and rural areas	10	12	7	8	0	0	0	0

Table 3.47: LOI H2b & c: Future land supply in specific areas

	Increase in housing stock 2001 – 2010	% growth over the period	Average change in housing stock per annum	Distribution of new housing stock
Sudbury & Gt Cornard	1006	11.5	112	39.4%
Hadleigh	474	15.4	53	18.6
Pinewood	209	12.1	23	8.2%
Rest of Babergh	866	-	96	33.8%
Total Babergh	2555	7.1	284	100%

Table 3.48: Housing Stock distribution in Babergh

3.82 Table 3.48 shows the distribution of Babergh's housing stock over 9 years. It can be seen that the western side of Babergh had the biggest increase in housing stock, but this is mostly likely to be because of Sudbury, the largest town in the district, being located on the here. Although the west has had the biggest increase it is mid Babergh (centred around Hadleigh) which has the highest average growth over the 9 years.

CONCLUSIONS

3.83 As mentioned previously, relevant local output indicators will be developed in conjunction with developing the Development Plan Documents in the Local Development Framework.

3.84 Most of the residential and business development occurred within the Sudbury, Hadleigh towns and Ipswich Fringe.

SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS INDICATORS

3.85 One area that should be monitored and will become increasingly important is that of CO₂ emissions. Table 3.49 shows the emissions from various sectors over 2004-07 in tonnes per annum. Overall, the emissions are decreasing, although there was a slight increase during 2006.

	Industry & commercial	Domestic	Road transport	Total
2007	198	210	246	655
2006	226	220	290	736
2005	217	216	292	725
2004	281	240	321	842

Table 3.49: Carbon emissions in Babergh (tonnes per annum). Taken from Defra indicator NI186. No more up to date information available other than 2007.

3.86 Babergh recycles approximately 28% dry household waste; this percentage was slightly lower than last year. The amount of household waste going to landfill is higher than last year (for Suffolk). With most of Babergh being rural in nature it is possible that the compost figure is low as people have their own compost heaps. Very little household waste is recycled for energy recovery.

%	Household dry recycling	Household compost	Household for energy recovery	Household landfill
2009-10	28.03	10.08	0	61.9
2008-09	29.3	10.47	0	- (51.7)
2007-08	30.6 (25.6)	8.6 (20.2)	- (<0.01)	- (54.1)
2006-07	28.6 (23.9)	7.8 (19.0)	- (0.04)	- (57.1)
2005-06	26.9 (22.6)	6.5 (18.1)	- (0)	- (59.3)

Table 3.50: Recycling in Babergh: % of total waste (figures in brackets are Suffolk)

3.87 All households in Babergh are served by at least 2 roadside waste and recycling collections. They also all exceed the target of 21% of waste to be sent to recycling. Table 3.51 shows that the total amount of collected waste is being reduced (as shown also by the increasing amount of waste being recycled year on year).

	Collected household waste per person (kg)	Cost of waste collection per household (£)
2009-10	370.7	37.18
2008-09	378.3	30.46
2007-08	387.2	30.19
2006-07	404.4	34.61
2005-06	403.1	32.50

Table 3.51: Waste collection statistics

3.88 Table 3.52 shows the condition and the area of the SSSI designated areas in Babergh. Appendix 3 shows the table with the details regarding these sites. Much of the areas considered as unfavourable declining relates to the Stour Estuary SSSI (this can be viewed via

<http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/report.cfm?category=C,CF>).

There has been a slight change from last year with unfavourable recovering increasing by two and unfavourable no change and unfavourable declining decreasing from 17 to 13 and from 23 to 22 respectively.

Condition	Number of sites	Total area (ha)
Favourable	17	115.68
Unfavourable no change	13	113.73
Unfavourable recovering	24	419.23
Unfavourable declining	22	1348.1

Table 3.52: Change of condition of SSSI sites in Babergh

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

3.89 Local indicators and targets will be developed through the Local Development Framework production process.

3.90 The relevant strategies (if any are in place) to support recycling and biodiversity should also be identified as part of the Local Development Framework.

POLICY MONITORING

3.91 The Babergh Local Plan, Alteration No 2 was adopted in 2006. In order to ensure continuing planning policy coverage during transition from the Local Plan to the Babergh Development Framework, the Council applied to the Secretary of State (GO-East) to 'save' the majority of policies contained in the Babergh Local Plan. Confirmation has been received from the Secretary of State that most of the policies contained in the current adopted Babergh Local Plan are 'saved' (and thereby remain in place) whilst others expired on the 2nd of June 2009. This confirmation is in the form of a 'Direction' under paragraph 1(3) of schedule 8 to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. For more information please view our website.

3.92 Decision notices of all applications have been studied to provide quantitative data regarding the use of the saved Local Plan Policies. The outcomes of this analysis are in Table 3.53.

Policy	APPROVAL	REFUSAL
LP01- Planning Obligations	11	1
EN02 – CWSSs, RIGGS, LNRs	2	1
EN04- Semi Natural Habitats	7	3
EN06- Habitat Creation	3	0
EN09- Conservation of Energy	2	0
EN10- Renewable Energy	6	0
EN13- Water Conservation	0	0
EN21- Recycling Facilities – Refuse/Compost	1	0
EN22- Light pollution – Outdoor lighting	14	0
EN26- Telecommunications	0	2
HS01- Towns	29	5
HS02- Villages	126	19
HS03- Non-sustainable and sustainable villages	16	1
HS04- Protecting the countryside	21	12
HS05- Replacement dwellings	44	4
HS06- Rural exception- local needs housing (location/need)	0	0
HS07- Rural exception- local needs housing (management/occupation)	0	0
HS08- Affordable housing- allocated sites	3	0
HS09- Affordable housing- small settlements	3	0
HS11- Head Lane, Great Cornard	0	0
HS12- Housing allocation- William Armes	0	0
HS13- High Bank, Melford Road, Sudbury	0	0
HS14- People’s Park, Sudbury	0	0
HS15- Gray’s Close	4	0
HS16- Gallows Hill, Hadleigh	2	0
HS17- Carsons Drive, Gt Cornard	0	0
HS18- Bures Road, Gt Cornard	0	0
HS19- Rotherham Road, Bildeston	0	0
HS20- Friends Field/Tawney Rise, Bures	1	0
HS21- Goodlands Farm	0	0
HS22- Housing allocation- Folly Road	0	0
HS23- Church Farm, Whatfield	0	0
HS24- Church Lane, Sproughton	0	0
HS25- Land at Crownfield Road, Glemsford	1	0
HS26- Residential development- Ipswich	0	0
HS27- Density & house type	24	0
HS28- Infilling	226	23
HS29- Residential Caravans	1	0
HS31- Public open space (sites of >1.5ha)	0	0
HS32- Public open space (new dwellings and sites <1.5ha)	25	13
HS33- Extensions to existing dwellings	673	40
HS34- Smaller dwellings	0	0
HS35- Residential annexes	11	2
HS39- Special Needs Housing	15	0
HS40- Special Needs Housing: Conservations/COU	1	0
EM01- General employment	68	3
EM02- General employment areas- existing and new allocations	3	0
EM03- Land to South-East of Lady Lane, Hadleigh	2	0
EM04- Former British Sugar, Sproughton	1	0
EM05- Wherstead Office Park, Wherstead	9	0
EM06- Land at Brantham Industrial Area	0	0
EM07- Land at Bures Road, Gt Cornard	0	0
EM08- Warehousing & distribution	0	0

Policy	APPROVAL	REFUSAL
EM09- Leisure & Sport at Employment areas	0	0
EM11- Notley Enterprise Park	2	0
EM12- Bull Lane/Acton Place	0	0
EM13- Pond Hall Industrial Estate	0	0
EM14- Tentree Road, Gt Waldingfield	0	0
EM15- Off Brook Street, Glemsford	0	0
EM16- London Road, Capel St Mary	0	0
EM17- Sprints Lane, Ipswich Fringe	0	0
EM18- Land on the east bank of river Orwell	0	0
EM19- High Technology Employment Provision	0	0
EM20- Expansion/extension of existing employment uses	22	2
EM21- Redundant Airfields	0	0
EM23- Workshop Scale Employment sites	0	0
EM24- Retention of existing employment sites	9	7
SP03-Retail development outside town centres	0	1
SP04- Shopping in local centres and villages	1	0
SP05-Farm shops	0	0
CR01- Landscaping Quality	288	25
CR02- AONB Landscape	125	7
CR04- Special landscape areas	136	8
CR07- Landscaping schemes	75	1
CR08- Hedgerows	0	0
CR09-Agricultural Reservoirs	0	0
CR10- Change of Use from agricultural land	22	3
CR13- Removal of agricultural occupancy restrictions	0	1
CR14- Houseboats- Estuarial/ or inland waters	1	0
CR15- Houseboats at Pin Mill	0	0
CR16- Jetties at Pin Mill	0	0
CR18- Buildings in the countryside- non residential	22	0
CR19- Buildings in the countryside- residential	11	3
CR20- Protecting existing village facilities	1	3
CR22- Proposed LNR Belstead	0	0
CR24- Village Schools	0	0
CN01- Design standards	1202	72
CN03- Open Space with in settlements	3	0
CN04- Design & crime prevention	1	0
CN06- Listed buildings- alteration/extension/change of use	554	23
CN08- Development in or near conservation areas	175	13
CN14- Historic Parks and Gardens- National	0	0
CN15- Historic Parks and Gardens- Local	6	0
RE01- Sports facilities	13	0
RE02- New Playing Fields	0	0
RE04- Quay Lane, Sudbury Open Space	0	0
RE05- Shawlands Avenue, Gt Cornard	0	0
RE06- Small and medium scale recreation	11	0
RE07- Large Scale Recreation	0	0
RE11- Land between A137, A14 and the Strand	0	0
RE13- Gt Cornard Country Park	0	0
RE14- Stour & Orwell Estuaries	0	0
RE15- Moorings and Marinas	0	0
RE16- Land Based Sailing Facilities on Estuaries	0	0
RE17- Land based facilities at Alton Water	0	0
RE18- Rivers Stour and Gipping	0	0
TP01- Pedestrians	2	0

Policy	APPROVAL	REFUSAL
TP02- Public right of way	1	0
TP03- Provision of Cycle Routes	2	0
TP04- New Cycle Links	0	0
TP05- New Cycle Link Sproughton	0	0
TP07- Expansion of Copdock Park and Ride Facility	0	0
TP08- Proposed Park & Ride Wherstead	0	0
TP10- Sudbury Western Bypass Route Protection	0	0
TP13- Lorry Parking in Hadleigh	0	0
TP15- Parking standards- new development	17	2
TP16- Green Travel Plans	0	0
TP18- Airports	1	0
TP19- Boxford Community car park	0	0
SD01- Principal Shopping Area	0	0
SD02- Sudbury- Mixed use areas- business & service	0	1
SD03- Sudbury- Mixed use areas- shopping and commercial	1	0
SD04- Sudbury- Mixed use areas- residential development	0	1
SD05- Bus/rail interchange	0	0
SD06- Land around Bus Station & Borehamgate Precinct	0	0
SD07- Land to Rear of market Hill	0	0
SD08- North St/Gainsborough Rd Junction	0	0
SD10- Bus Station	0	0
SD11- Industrial Areas	1	0
SD13- Walnuttree Hospital	0	0
SD14- Market Hill, New Service Road	0	0
SD15- Alternative Hospital Site	0	0

Table 3.53: Policies used for deciding planning applications

3.93 From this analysis, it is clear that the saved policies in the Local Plan are well used and continues to result in development coming forward in a better planned manner that would have been the case otherwise. The implementation of key policies such as housing and employment provision, safeguarding of employment land, etc continues to be effective. It seems that the most frequently used policies are the policies relating to general development principles, for example design standards and landscaping qualities. Also well used are those policies relating to areas such as new development in towns and villages. Generally policies that have not been used in development control decisions are specialised policies for particular development types that did not feature during the monitoring period. The use of these policies would have to be monitored over a longer period and the appropriateness and effectiveness of policies will be considered in detail as part of the preparation process for the Core Strategy, Site Specific Allocations, and the Development Management Policies DPDs.

3.94 One policy area that is worth mentioning in this report is the supporting text to Policy HS06 - local needs criteria. Circumstances have somewhat changed since the adoption of the Local Plan. The criteria is no longer up to date, it is quite complicated and it does not reflect local needs. It is proposed that the Local Needs criteria be simplified and amended as follows:

- ❖ A nominee must be either:-
 - A person on the Council's Choice Based Lettings Register, who is living in the parish, who undertakes paid or unpaid employment in the parish, or who has family living in the Parish or who has previously lived in the parish themselves and who is in housing need according to the Council's current housing allocations policy.

- ❖ The following must be taken into account:
 - This list is not in any order of priority.
 - Accommodation must be allocated in accordance with the Council's current housing allocation policy.
 - Residents must have lived in the parish for a minimum of 2 years
 - Employees must have worked in the parish for a minimum of 2 years
 - Family members must have resided in the parish for a minimum of 2 years
 - Family members will include mother, father, brother, sister, son or daughter
 - Previous residence should have been for a minimum period of 2 years within the last 5 years
- ❖ Properties may be under occupied by one bedroom in order to accommodate local people in housing need, provided both the Council and the partner Registered Social Landlord are in agreement that the allocation is appropriate in the circumstances.
- ❖ Bungalow accommodation developed on exceptions or local needs sites will be for flexible letting to people of all age groups unless specified otherwise.
- ❖ Where there are two or more applicants seeking rented accommodation, who are assessed as having the same housing need and where all of the applicants meet the local lettings criteria as detailed above, preference must be given to the applicant/s that have been on the housing register for the longest time.
- ❖ When all applicants from the core parish have been considered, according to the above criteria, applicants from abutting parishes, as detailed in the Section 106 agreement, will be considered under the same criteria as detailed above.

3.95 The changes include simplifying the criteria by combining reference to first time buyers, retired or disabled people, households living in substandard accommodation, households not living in separate accommodation, people on the waiting list, descendants, people living in the parish and people who has lived there previously. Other changes include reducing the time period for living or working in the area from 5 - 10 years to 2 years. Finally the amended criteria also allow for who people who have an employment connection in the village not just retired or disabled people. These changes accord with PPS3 and it is recommended that the suggested local needs criteria (with any other minor amendments) be implemented.

3.96 There were 34 appeals over the year 2009-10, 16 were dismissed and 17 were allowed. This means that 50% of the appeals were dismissed.

SECTION 4: CONCLUSIONS

KEY POINTS & CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 Progress has been made since the last Annual Monitoring Report with achieving the Local Development Scheme milestones with the Sudbury Town Centre SPD being adopted, the evidence base for the Core Strategy and the Core Strategy Issues and Options consultation that took place early in 2009. However as a result of a lack of staff resources and the revocation of the RSS there has been and will be further delays in the preparing of the Babergh Core Strategy. The Council will have to consult the public regarding different scenarios for housing numbers, employment numbers and broad locations. This will impact on the timetable for the preparation of the Core Strategy, Site Specific Allocations and Development Management Policies. Subsequently the Local Development Scheme (LDS) will need to be amended. In the meantime preparation on the Core Strategy Document will continue.
- 4.2 Housing and employment completions in this monitoring year have been affected by the economic downturn. It is likely that the effect of the economic recession will still show over the forthcoming years and the rate of completions will continue to be lower than in the past. Housing completions and starts in the first quarter of 2010/11 were higher than in 2009/10 but this will have to be monitored over a longer period to provide useful trend information. It will be important to monitor future trends in the district and it is vital that the Council supports economic strategies and develops spatial policies that promote economic growth in order to maintain a healthy and vibrant local economy in the district.
- 4.3 There is still pressure on many allocated employment sites for redevelopment to alternative uses, invariably residential uses and the adopted Supplementary Planning Document on the Retention of Employment Land is aimed at providing detailed guidance on safeguarding of employment land. The Employment Land Review will also inform new Local Development Framework documents.
- 4.4 There were higher levels of business/industrial and residential completions on Previously Developed Land (PDL) than previously seen in the District. This is largely due to several smaller developments on brownfield land that were completed this year. Just over 60% (the target in the RSS) of residential development was built on PDL over the year 2009-10, and all business/ industrial completions were on PDL. The Council will need to consider targets on previously developed land in the Core Strategy.
- 4.5 We will be work on setting local housing targets through the LDF process. In the meantime for the purposes of this report the former RSS targets were used to consider housing supply. The 5 year housing land supply in Babergh exceeds the former RSS target for the district. It is difficult to forecast with certainty the rate at which future sites may come forward for residential development; however a number of larger sites are currently under construction and several others have consent for residential development or are currently being considered. It is anticipated that these larger sites will come forward for development in the next few years. Over the longer term, more allocations for residential/mixed-use development will need to be identified to provide for sufficient land over the next 15 to 20 years based on the former RSS targets.

- 4.6 Affordable housing completions for 2009-10 fell short of the demand in the district and were lower than for previous years. The Council will need to ensure effective policies are developed through the Development Plan Documents that reflect the findings of the evidence such as Housing Needs Surveys carried out both at District level and at more local levels.
- 4.7 Climate change is also an issue in the area. Flood risk could well increase as a result of climate change. One planning permission was granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding in 2008-09. Carbon emissions from the three main sources are reducing and more waste is being recycled. Babergh needs to maintain this trend and should develop spatial policies within the Development Plan Documents, which relate to climate change.

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

- 4.8 Amend Local Development Scheme (2010).
- 4.9 Continue to monitor economy and housing completions to judge impacts of credit crunch (Ongoing).
- 4.10 Continue with production of the Core Strategy and include consideration of housing and employment targets. Develop local monitoring indicators and targets.
- 4.11 Keep improving policy monitoring system, including information for indicator H6 – ‘Building for life’ assessments.
- 4.12 Ensure clear links between the monitoring work for the future versions of the AMR and the requirements of DPDs, Sustainability Appraisals/ Strategic Environmental Assessments and the Habitats Directive.
- 4.13 Include an Infrastructure Delivery Plan once a Core Strategy or/ and other Development Plan Documents are adopted.
- 4.14 Implement changes to the Local Housing Needs criteria.

Appendices:

Appendix 1: Future completions- housing trajectory

Site Name	Parish	Site area (ha)	GF/BF	Adopted/ windfall	(Estimated) total units to be built	Completions 31/03/10	Dwellings left to build	Total no of units per year													Notes- e.g. planning status				
								2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		2019/20	2020/21		
Major Sites >25																									
Chilton	Sudbury	19	G	A	700	0	700								70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70			
Lady Lane/A1071	Hadleigh	4.73	G	A	170	0	170						43	43	42	42									B/06/1488/OUT B/09/1431/RES
Rugby Ground	Gt Cornard	7.2	B	A	306	116	190		36	54	26	44	50	50	46										Policy HS18 B/03/1504/FUL
William Armes site	Gt Cornard	2 net	B	A	121	0	121						40	40	41										Policy HS12 B/04/01176/OUT B/09/0940/RES
People's Park'	Sudbury	4.5	G	A	100	0	100								30	30	30	10							none
East of Carson's Drive	Gt Cornard	4.4	G	A	170	0	170						50	50	50	20									Policy HS17 B/10/0094/FUL
Folly Road	Gt Waldingfield	3.92	B/G	A	90	0	90							30	30	30									Policy HS22 B/07/01211/FUL
Crownfield Road	Glemsford	1.3 net	G	A	60	0	60						30	30											B/09/0022
Former HMS Ganges	Shotley	16	B	W	325	0	325							50	50	50	50	50	50	25					B/00/01318/RES B/03/1085/OUT
Shotley Marina	Shotley	7.28	B	W	150	0	150							30	50	50	20								B/06/606/ROC
Guilford Europe Area 1	Gt Cornard	0.65	B	W	25	25	0	21	4																B/05/1050/RES
Guilford Europe 4Area 2	Gt Cornard	0.62	B	W	30	28	2	27	1			2													B/05/1051/RES
Cornard Mills	Gt Cornard	3.28	B	W	116	112	4	17	4 4	33	18	4													B/05/1746 & B/06/1172
Thorington Hall, areas F1, F2	Pinewood	5.52	G	W	160	0	160						40	40	40	40									B/02/1984/OUT
Walnuttree Hospital	Sudbury		B	A	35	0																			Unknown site area
Head Lane	Gt Cornard	0.71	B	A	30	0	30					15	15												Policy HS 11 B/06/00014/OUT

Site Name	Parish	Site area (ha)	GF/BF	Adopted/ windfall	(Estimated) total units to be built	Completions 31/03/10	Dwellings left to build	Total no of units per year													Notes- e.g. planning status				
								2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		2019/20	2020/21		
Ipswich Road	Holbrook	0.44	G	W	12	12	0				12													B/07/1251	
Days Close	Capel St Mary	1.2	G	W	32	0	32				0	12	20												B/08/118
8 Palfrey Heights	Brantham	0.27	B	W	6	0	6				0	3	3												B/07/2056
18 Queensland & 45, 47 Kingsland	Shotley	0.17	B	W	5	5	0				5														B/07/1385
45-51 Wattisham Rd	Bildeston	0.23	B	W	8	0	8						8												B/09/0858
Smaller sites 5-20																									
Driftway, The Street, Capel	Capel St Mary	0.44	B	W	9	8	1		5	1	2	1													B/05/1880
48 Cats Lane	Gt Cornard	0.34	B	W	11	11	0	10	1																B/05/1934/out
Mill Poultry Farm, Grove Hill Belstead	Belstead	0.36	G	A	5	0	5						5												B/03/1929 B/08/1309
List House Works. LM	Long Melford	0.23	B	W	12	0	12					6	6												B/07/1918
23-29 Rockalls Rd, Polstead	Polstead	0.25	B	W	12	12	0			12															B/04/1931
Former Snells Garage	Sudbury	0.38	B	W	13	12	1		1 2			1													B/05/1049
Covered Reservoir	Sudbury	0.12	B	W	7	7	0		7																B/06/849
Elmgrove, Glemsford	Glemsford	0.17	B	W	8	8	0		8																B/06/632
Land behind Queens Arms, Radiator Rd	Gt Cornard	0.13	B	W	8	8	0		8																B/06/375
Former Hadleigh building supplies	Hadleigh	0.71	B	W	11	0	11				0	6	5												B/06/330
Tots, Barrow Hill Acton	Acton	0.19	B	W	8	8	0		8																B/05/2081. 2 affordable units
rear of Patticroft	Glemsford	0.39	G	W	13	4	9				4	9													B/07/441

Site Name	Parish	Site area (ha)	GF/BF	Adopted/ windfall	(Estimated) total units to be built	Completions 31/03/10	Dwellings left to build	Total no of units per year													Notes- e.g. planning status			
								2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		2019/20	2020/21	
land off Stevenson Approach	Gt Cornard	0.24	B	W	5	2	3				1	1	3											B/07/885 B/08/1883
land behind Town Hall	Sudbury	0.04	B	W	6	0	6							6										B/07/532
Middleton Rd	Sudbury	0.6	B	W	22	0	22							12	10									B/05/2159
Stour House	Sudbury	0.25	B	W	16	16	0					16												B/07/1662
West of Crowcroft Road	Nedging	0.63	G	W	12	0	12							12										B/07/1411 4 affordable units
Land South of Lanterns	Cockfield	0.22	B	W	5	5	5				5													B/06/1756
Syers Farm	Hitcham	5.25	B	W	5	0	5					0	5											B/05/0035 B/07/1957
Land off Fullers Close	Hadleigh	0.47	B	A	8	0	8							8										B/06/1702 B/09/1177
Chilton Mount	Sudbury	0.13	B	W	8	0	8						8											B/06/1280
The Maltings/ Maltings Cottage, High Street, Cuckoo Hill	Bures	0.11	B	W	8	8	0	4	4															B/00/1170
Upper Carsons, 90 Canhams Rd	Gt Cornard	0.19	B	W	8	6	2					6	2											B/08/0586
81 St Clares Church Centre, Belmont Rd	Pinewood	0.24	B/G	W	7	0	7						7											B/07/0450
Land adj to telephone exchange, Brent Eleigh Rd	Lavenham	0.28	G	W	7	0	7						7											B/07/879
Land off Grays Close	Hadleigh	0.65	G	A	7	0	7							7										B/06/2146 B/09/1031
Rear of 5-8 North St, Gaol Lane	Sudbury	0.03	B	W	6	0	6						6											B/07/1601 B/09/1422

Site Name	Parish	Site area (ha)	GF/BF	Adopted/ windfall	(Estimated) total units to be built	Completions 31/03/10	Dwellings left to build	Total no of units per year													Notes- e.g. planning status			
								2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		2019/20	2020/21	
Heath Filling Station, The Heath	Tattingstone	0.35	B	W	6	3	3	3					3											B/04/0569
Ballingdon Garage, 12 Middleton Rd	Sudbury	0.1	B	W	6	6	0		6															B/04/0376
Hilltop, Waldingfield Rd	Sudbury	0.13	B	W	6	6	0	1																B04/1313
Church Farm	Whatfield	1.7	B	A	15	0	15						7	8										HS23
Willows Garage, The Street	Monks Eleigh	0.32	B	W	5	5	0		4	1														B04/0491
36 Station Rd	Sudbury	0.058	B	W	5	0	5					5												B09/0666
96a Angel St	Hadleigh	0.12	B	W	5	5	0		5															B/04/1468
Shotley Lodge	Shotley	0.05	B	W	8	0	8						4	4										B/07/1648
Land East of 28 & 29 Homefield	Boxford	0.22	B	W	8	0	8					4	4											B/09/747
Orchard House, Holbrook Rd	Stutton	0.27	B	W	5	3	2				3	2												B/07/1187
Total													237	404	381	499	395	178	130	120	95	70	70	

NB: In addition to the small sites shown in this table there are going to be completions on sites of 1 to 4 dwellings.

Appendix 2: Parishes in the Haven Gateway and the Ipswich Policy Area:

Parish	Ipswich Policy Area	Haven Gateway
Assington		✓
Belstead	✓	✓
Bentley		✓
Brantham		✓
Burstall		✓
Capel St Mary		✓
Chattisham		✓
Chelmondiston		✓
Copdock/Washbrook	✓	✓
East Bergholt		✓
Erwarton		✓
Freston		✓
Great Wenham		✓
Hadleigh		✓
Harkstead		✓
Higham		✓
Hintlesham		✓
Holbrook		✓
Holton St Mary		✓
Layham		✓
Leavenheath		✓
Little Wenham		✓
Nayland		✓
Pinewood	✓	✓
Polstead		✓
Raydon		✓
Shelley		✓
Shotley		✓
Sproughton	✓	✓
Stoke by Nayland		✓
Stratford St Mary		✓
Stutton		✓
Tattingstone		✓
Wherstead	✓	✓
Woolverstone		

Not all parishes are listed in the above table- only those in either IPA or Haven Gateway

Appendix 3: Details of SSSI condition

<http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/report.cfm?category=C,CF>

Name of site		Unit no	Unit area	Condition
Arger Fen	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	6.44	Unfavourable recovering
Arger Fen	Acid grassland - lowland	2	2.64	Favorable
Arger Fen	Acid grassland - lowland	3	2.38	Favorable
Arger Fen	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	4	17.59	Unfavourable recovering
Arger Fen	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	5	0.38	Favorable
Arger Fen	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	6	2	Favorable
Arger Fen	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	7	4.53	Favorable
Arger Fen	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	8	3.75	Unfavourable declining
Arger Fen	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	9	4.57	Unfavourable declining
Arger Fen	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	10	0.36	Favorable
Arger Fen	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	11	0.76	Unfavourable recovering
Arger Fen	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	12	1.54	Unfavourable recovering
Arger Fen	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	13	1.5	Unfavourable recovering
Arger Fen	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	14	0.5	Favorable
Arger Fen	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	15	0.78	Favorable
Bobbitshole, Belstead	Earth heritage	1	1.72	Favorable
Brent Eleigh Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	20.75	Unfavourable recovering
Brent Eleigh Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	2	5.35	Unfavourable recovering
Brent Eleigh Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	3	5.57	Favorable
Cornard Mere, Little Cornard	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	1	5.69	Unfavourable declining
Cornard Mere, Little Cornard	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	2	0.82	Favorable
Cornard Mere, Little Cornard	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland	3	2.02	Unfavourable declining
Edwardstone Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	7.69	Unfavourable declining
Edwardstone Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	2	4.68	Unfavourable declining
Edwardstone Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	3	4.85	Unfavourable no change
Edwardstone Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	4	7.79	Unfavourable declining

Name of site		Unit no	Unit area	Condition
Edwardstone Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	5	2	Unfavourable recovering
Elmsett Park Wood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	8.62	Unfavourable declining
Freston And Cutler's Woods With Holbrook Park	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	86.95	Unfavourable no change
Freston And Cutler's Woods With Holbrook Park	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	2	42.74	Unfavourable no change
Freston And Cutler's Woods With Holbrook Park	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	3	12.31	Unfavourable no change
Frithy And Chadacre Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	15.12	Unfavourable declining
Frithy And Chadacre Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	2	6.78	Unfavourable recovering
Frithy And Chadacre Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	3	6.78	Unfavourable no change
Glemsford Pits	Standing open water and canals	2	10.6	Unfavourable no change
Groton Wood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	20.14	Favorable
Hintlesham Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	38.42	Unfavourable recovering
Hintlesham Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	2	1.9	Unfavourable declining
Hintlesham Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	3	34.3	Unfavourable recovering
Hintlesham Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	4	2.54	Unfavourable no change
Hintlesham Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	5	40.95	Unfavourable recovering
Kentwell Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	5.1	Unfavourable declining
Kentwell Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	2	12.02	Unfavourable no change
Kentwell Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	3	8.03	Favorable
Kentwell Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	4	4.48	Unfavourable no change
Kentwell Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	5	3.69	Unfavourable declining
Kentwell Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	6	11.41	Unfavourable declining
Kentwell Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	7	11.49	Unfavourable recovering
Kentwell Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	8	2.41	Unfavourable declining
Kentwell Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	9	4.07	Unfavourable declining
Kentwell Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	10	4.68	Unfavourable declining
Kentwell Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	11	5.37	Unfavourable no change

Name of site		Unit no	Unit area	Condition
Kentwell Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	12	1.88	Unfavourable declining
Kentwell Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	13	1.2	Unfavourable declining
Kentwell Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	14	1.78	Unfavourable no change
Lineage Wood & Railway Track, Long Melford	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	62.07	Unfavourable recovering
Lineage Wood & Railway Track, Long Melford	Calcareous grassland - lowland	2	2.26	Unfavourable declining
Lineage Wood & Railway Track, Long Melford	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	3	0.75	Favorable
Lineage Wood & Railway Track, Long Melford	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	4	4.95	Unfavourable recovering
Lineage Wood & Railway Track, Long Melford	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	5	2.78	Favorable
Lineage Wood & Railway Track, Long Melford	Neutral grassland - lowland	6	1.62	Unfavourable no change
Lineage Wood & Railway Track, Long Melford	Neutral grassland - lowland	7	4.27	Unfavourable recovering
Milden Thicks	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	5.3	Unfavourable recovering
Milden Thicks	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	2	4.39	Unfavourable recovering
Milden Thicks	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	3	4.5	Unfavourable recovering
Milden Thicks	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	4	2.98	Unfavourable recovering
Milden Thicks	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	5	21.1	Unfavourable no change
Milden Thicks	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	6	2.89	Unfavourable declining
Milden Thicks	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	7	0.06	Unfavourable no change
Milden Thicks	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	8	1.01	Unfavourable no change
Milden Thicks	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	9	0.09	Unfavourable no change
Stour Estuary	Littoral sediment	2	388.45	Unfavourable declining
Stour Estuary	Littoral sediment	4	713.77	Unfavourable declining
Stour Estuary	Littoral sediment	6	162.83	Unfavourable declining
Stour Estuary	Earth heritage	8	3.45	Favorable
Thorpe Morieux Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	12.22	Favorable
Thorpe Morieux Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	2	28.37	Unfavourable recovering
Thorpe Morieux Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	3	4.64	Unfavourable no change

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