

Annual Monitoring Report 2008-2009



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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) and Regional Spatial Strategies (RSSs) 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]).

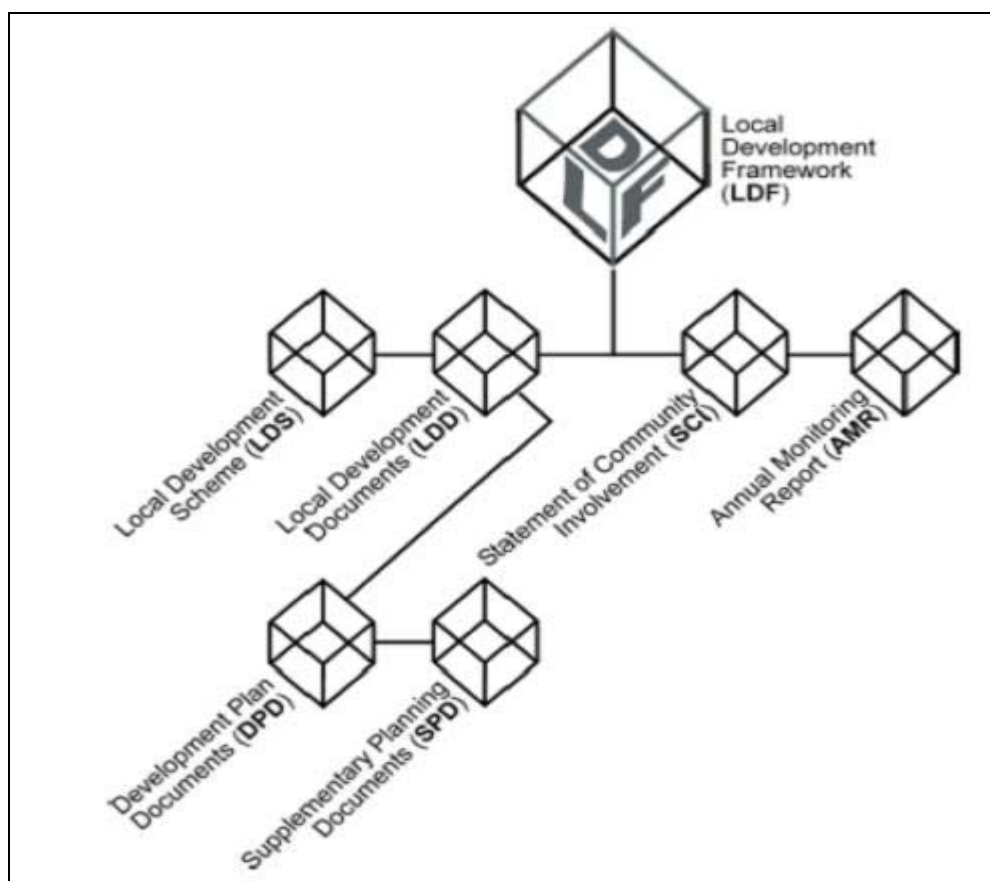


Figure 1.1: Composition of the Local Development Framework

- 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of June 2009 for an initial period of 3 years with certain policies being saved for a longer period or until they are superseded by an adopted Development Plan Document (DPD).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. The Regional Planning Body (currently the East of England Regional Assembly, EERA) prepares the Regional Spatial Strategy. The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) covering the East of England (also known as the East of England Plan) was the first RSS to be adopted in England under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 in May 2008. In order to maintain consistency at local and regional level monitoring, Central Government released a single set of Core Output Indicators (COIs, July 2008) that all Authorities are required to monitor annually. This consistency means that Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Reports can be developed against the backdrop of the wider regional level monitoring. 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 2009 covers the period from 1st April 2008 to 31st March 2009). 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 and regional 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 or regional 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 & METHODOLOGY

- 1.9. This document is the fifth Annual Monitoring Report produced by Babergh District Council. At the time of publishing, no Local Development Framework policies have been implemented, 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.

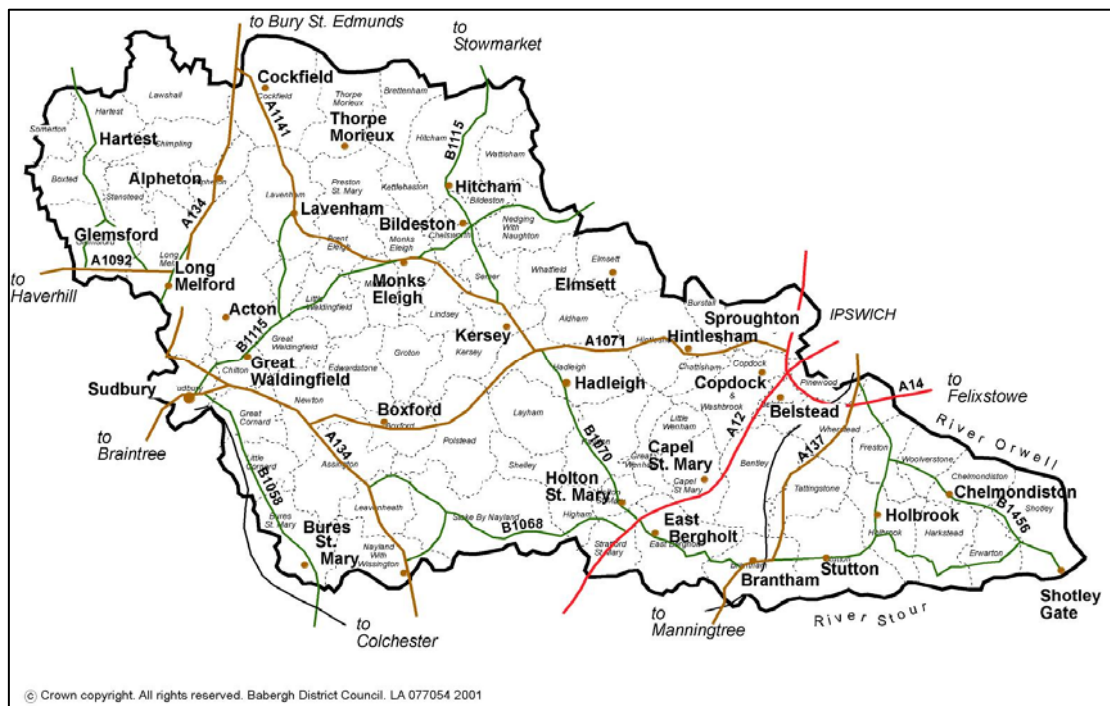


Figure 1.2: Map of the Babergh District

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 just over 20,000 people (20,430 at 2006 Mid year estimate (MYE)). Hadleigh, the second largest town, has a population of just over 8,480 people at the 2006 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 goes to Marks Tey where there is a mainline connection to Colchester, Chelmsford and London Liverpool Street (approximately 45 minutes). 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 and 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, also 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.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT REVIEW

- 1.15. Across Suffolk and Norfolk, the Boundary Committee are considering options for a proposed Local Government Review, whereby the current two tier system of Counties and Districts/Boroughs will be dissolved and all areas will be covered by single unitary authorities, which adopt all the responsibilities previously split between the two authorities. Various options for the 2 counties have been proposed for new boundaries for these unitary authorities, and the Boundary Committee are due to report their findings on these proposals to the Secretary of State during late 2009. More information is available from the Boundary Committee's website: www.electoralcommission.org.uk/boundary-reviews/all-reviews/eastern/suffolk/suffolk-structural-review.

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.
- 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 outline 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

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	
	Pre-submission consultation, commencement of Issues and Options Consultation and Preferred Options.	
Progress	<p>The evidence gathering began on schedule and is an ongoing process (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).</p> <p>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. The Regulations governing the production of Local Development Documents (Statutory Instrument 2004/2204) have also been updated (SI 2008/1371). These changes were brought into force in June 2008 and it has been considered prudent to await the final changes before progressing further in case any significant methodological changes were to be introduced, which has also caused delays. Staff resources have also impacted on the production of the Core Strategy.</p>	
Actions	<p>The evidence gathering will continue.</p> <p>The first formal consultation, Issues and Options, was published in April 2009 and ended on the 26th May 2009. There has been slippage in the LDS timetable for production of the Core Strategy, but at this stage it is anticipated that consultation on the Preferred Options will start in March or April 2010 with a final submission version produced in late 2010. The LDS will be amended accordingly to represent this alteration in the timetable.</p>	

DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Schedule of milestones	Evidence gathering	Nov 07-Mar 08
	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 Consultation Regulation 25	
	Preferred Options Consultation Regulation 27	
Progress	As for the Core Strategy, the evidence base production is an ongoing process which has started and will continue.	
Actions	The first consultation stage is likely to happen following the submission of the Core Strategy which will result in	

	<p>slippage in the preparation of the Development Management Policies.</p> <p>There is currently uncertainty relating to the timetable of this document. Local Government Review could have significant impacts on the emphasis placed on priorities in terms of Local Development Document preparation.</p> <p>Babergh District Council is intending to determine if and when this document will be produced after the Boundary Committee have announced their proposals.</p> <p>The Local Development Scheme will be amended to reflect these changes.</p>
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SITE SPECIFIC ALLOCATIONS

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 period:	None	
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	
Actions	Similarly to the Development Management Policies document, there is currently uncertainty regarding the preparation of this DPD. Local Government Review could have significant impacts on the emphasis placed on different types of development in specific locations, and as a result Babergh District Council is intending to determine if and when this document will be produced after the Boundary Committee have announced their proposals. The LDS will be amended to reflect any changes deemed necessary.	

AFFORDABLE HOUSING SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT (SPD)

Schedule of milestones	Evidence gathering	Mar- Sep 2007
	Public participation, Regulation 17	Apr-May 08
	Agree final SPD	Sep-Oct 2008
	Adoption	Oct/Nov 2008
Targets for	Evidence gathering exercise carried out	

monitoring period:	Public consultation to be commenced
	Agree final SPD
	Adoption
Progress	The draft SPD was published in December 2008 and consulted on between December 2008 and January 2009. The final document was adopted on the 7 th April 2009
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 09
	Agree final SPD	Feb-Mar 09
	Adoption	Mar-Apr 09
Targets for monitoring period:	Evidence gathering	
Progress	A draft was published but required some amendment. In the meantime the Suffolk Wide Design Guide is now being revised, and it was considered more appropriate to work jointly on that 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.	

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
Housing Needs Survey	Updated Housing Needs Survey in 2008 (DCA) Completed
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment	The SHLAA was completed in June 2009
Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation needs	This was carried out with other Districts and is complete.
Employment Land Review	Due to be completed at the end of 2009
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Final Report March 2009
Retail Needs survey	Complete- report available on website
PPG17 open space work	Work is ongoing
Green Infrastructure	Haven Gateway Strategy endorsed by Council July 2008
Water Cycle Study	Haven Gateway study due to be completed by end of 2009

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 2008-09.

SUMMARY AND NEXT STEPS

- 2.9 As Babergh adopted the Local Plan relatively recently, the policies contained therein are reasonably robust and up to date so there has not been the urgency to get new policies adopted as there has been in some 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 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. Local Government review (if it takes place) will affect the timetable for the production of documents as well.
- 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 and Site Allocations Development Plan Documents, the 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 steady population growth since 2001 up until the latest estimates of 2006, this is despite a general decline in household size. Building rates for new dwellings will have affected this and there have been variations due to where some service people have in the past 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.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Babergh	83.5 (0.7%)	83.9 (0.4%)	85.1 (1.2%)	85.9 (0.9%)	86.4 (0.6%)	86.9 (0.7%)
Suffolk	669.9 (%)	672.4 (0.37%)	672.3 (- 0.015%)	685.8 (2.00%)	693.5 (1.12%)	697.9 (0.63%)
East of England	5,400.5 (0.5%)	5,432.7 (0.6%)	5,474.7 (0.8%)	5,510.9 (0.7%)	5,563.0 (0.9%)	5,606.6 (0.8%)

Table 3.1: Population (in 000's), with % growth each year in brackets. (Mid Year Estimates)

- 3.2 To meet with sustainable development objectives, 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, these 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 (data is not available at parish level for 2006). These figures show that the population of Sudbury and Great Cornard is not growing as quickly as that of Pinewood, and that Hadleigh has the fastest growing population proportionally (note that Pinewood is situated within the IPA). Comparing these figures to the overall growth, it can be seen that in general, over half of the net growth in the District takes places in these parishes. Between 2004 and 2005, however, this was reversed and the majority of growth took place in the more rural locations. During the year 2005 to 2006 the majority of population growth took place in the larger settlements and there has been a declining population in some villages.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Sudbury & Great Cornard	19,940	19,880	20,180	20,150	20,140	20,430
Hadleigh	7,240	7,460	7,880	8,140	8,150	8,480
Pinewood	4,050	4,340	4,430	4,460	4,500	4,500
IPA	6,970	7,230	7,430	7,500	7,560	7,560
Babergh	83,540	83,960	85,160	85,770	86,400	86,900

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 (i.e. if the housing targets are met, this is the number of people that will be here). 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: RSS dwelling-led population projections

3.4 Figure 3.1 shows how this population splits in 2005 between males and females and by age. It can be seen that there is a large proportion of people over the age of 40, although this is split fairly evenly between males and females.

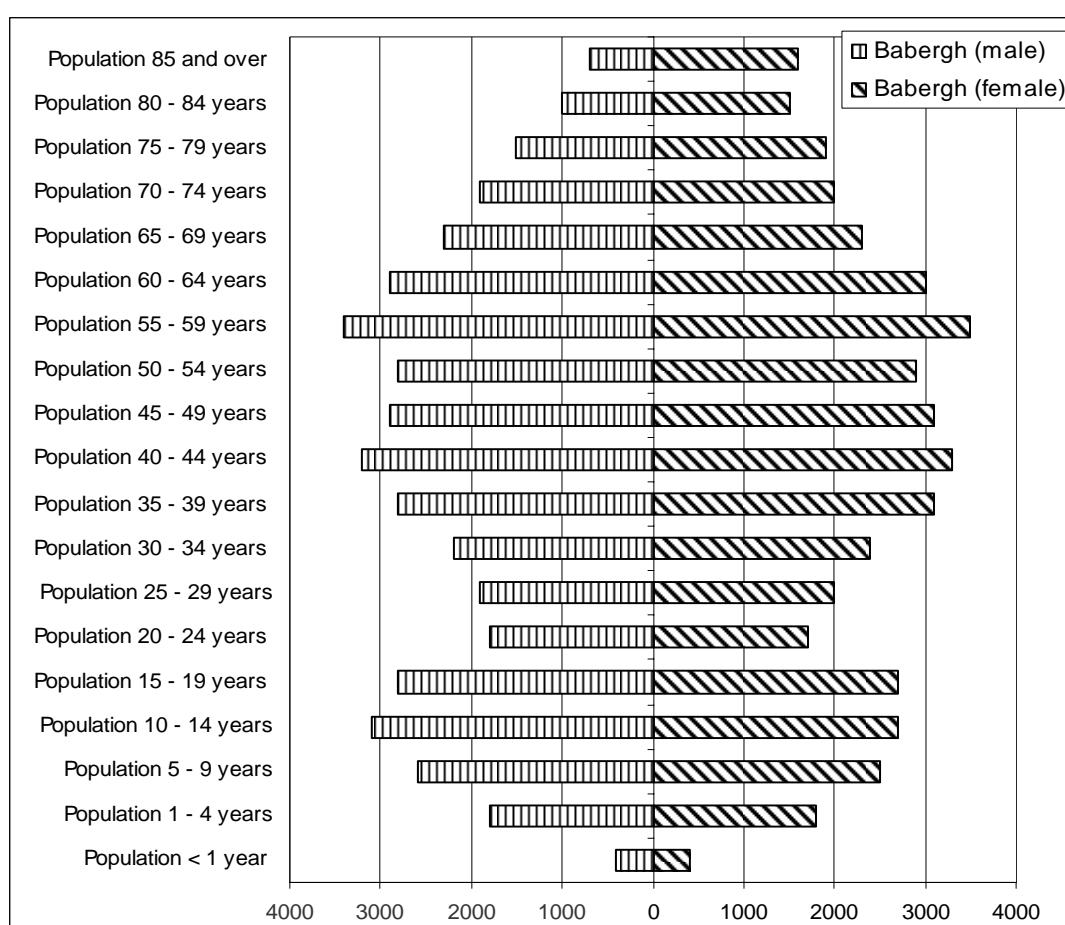


Figure 3.1: Age structure showing male/female split in Babergh

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. 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. This age distribution pattern may have implications in terms of economic activity and health care requirements.

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 2008 Babergh students scored generally slightly higher than Suffolk as a whole while scoring very slightly lower than the East of England in Table 3.4 and recently in Table 3.5. In Table 3.5 it shows that there has been an improvement in Suffolk and the East of England over time while pupils in Babergh have achieved consistently high standards over several years.

	English	Maths	Science	Average
Babergh	81.9	78.8	89.5	83.4
Suffolk	79.1	76.2	86.4	80.5
East of England	82.4	79.1	89.0	83.5

Table 3.4: 2008 Primary school attainment (% passing Key Stage 2 at Level 4) by subject.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Babergh	82.8	83.2	81.4	84.0	83.4
Suffolk	77.7	78	79.4	80.8	80.5
East of England	79.3	80	81.6	82.6	83.5

Table 3.5: Primary school attainment (% passing Key Stage 2 at Level 4) 2004-2008

- 3.8 Table 3.6 shows the exam results for year 11 school leavers (GCSEs). There were 892 year 11 school leavers in 2008, compared to 959 in 2007 in Babergh. Babergh's pass rates seem to oscillate around the average mark for the period of 66.8%, although the rate is consistently higher than Suffolk's. Notwithstanding that, Suffolk's pass rate shows an increasing trend.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Babergh	68.1	66.1	66.6	66.1	68.7	67.7	72.0
Suffolk	56.5	57	57.3	61.9	62.8	64.4	66.2
East	54.6	54.1	56.0	59.9	62.9	64.8	67.5

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). The figure of

5% NEET (not in education, employment or training) is nearly 1% lower than the Suffolk average in 2007.

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. This number is decreasing annually across both Babergh and Suffolk, however there has been a slight increase in Babergh over the last year. It may be necessary to wait for another year to establish if this is a trend or just a temporary increase.

	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	-

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

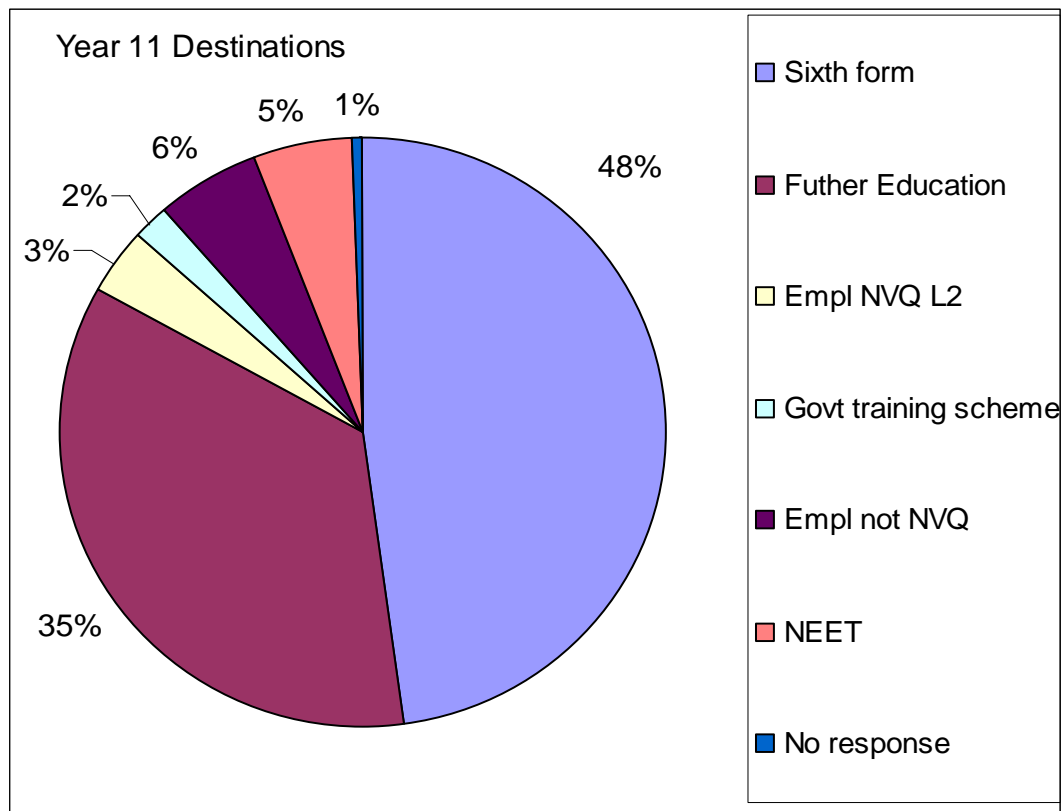


Figure 3.2: Showing year 11 school leaver destinations. (2008, Suffolk Data Observatory)

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

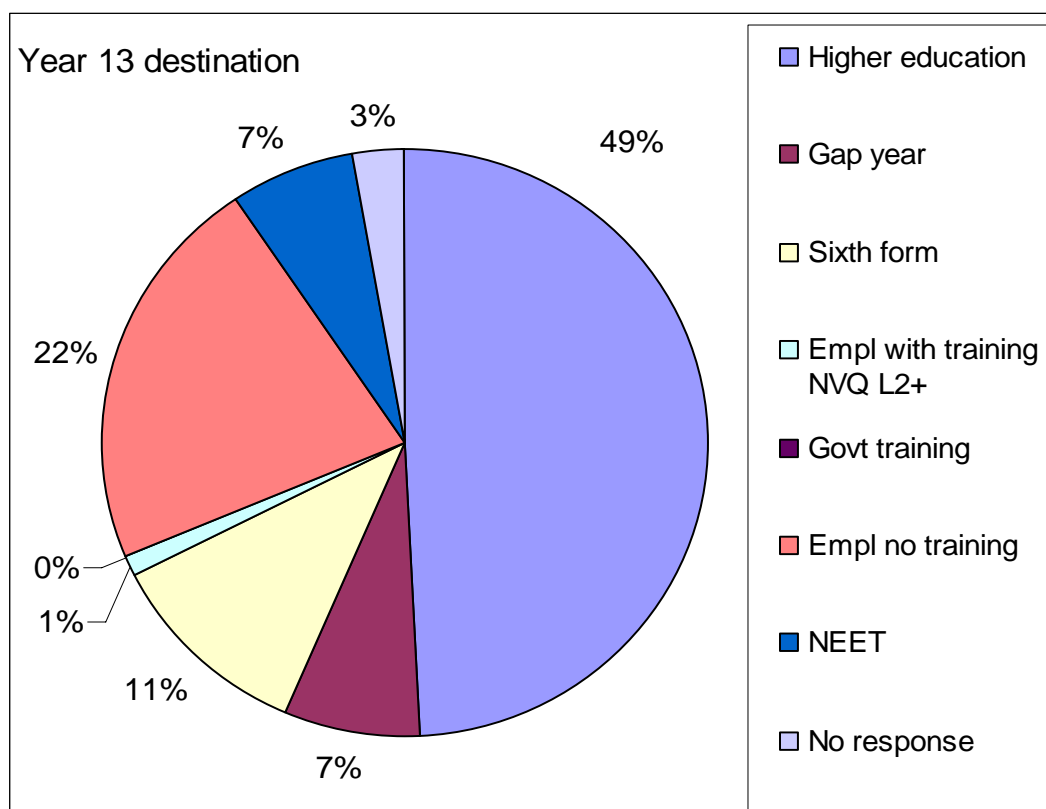


Figure 3.3: Showing year 13 leaver destinations (2008, SDO)

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 2007 figures are shown in brackets. The figures show the proportion of residents of working age who have that or above (so proportion of each would be difference).

%	No qualifications	Other qualifications	NVQ L1 or above	NVQ L2 or above	NVQ L3 or above	NVQ L4+
Babergh	11 (13.1)	8.6 (*)	80.4 (82.0)	69.2 (70.4)	41.6 (44.4)	24.4 (27.5)
Suffolk	13.2 (13.6)	10.0 (9.2)	76.8 (77.2)	58.7 (61.4)	39.9 (41.4)	21.5 (22.8)
East of England	11.8 (12.5)	9.3 (9.3)	78.8 (78.2)	62.8 (62.2)	43.4 (43.4)	26.1 (26.0)

Table 3.8: Highest level of qualification of Babergh residents 2008 (%). * indicates too small a sample to be sure- data from Nomis and is proportion of working age residents. This data is by calendar year Jan – Dec 08.

Health & Wellbeing

3.13 The rural Suffolk districts are pictured as having a healthy lifestyle and high quality of life. Tables 3.9a and b 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 Suffolk 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 3.9a: 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 3.9b: Life Expectancy (males) (years).

3.14 The most up to date information on general health within the District is from the Census (2001) which shows that Babergh, Suffolk and the East of England are all fairly similar in terms of proportion of people classifying themselves in each class. Table 3.10 shows these figures. 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).

3.15 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.

3.16 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.

3.17 These tables show the rapid increase in the number of people claiming various forms of benefit from 2008 to 2009 and this is in contrast to the decline the year before. This is what you might expect in a recession although the change appears to be very rapid and marked. For Babergh the increase is approximately 25% in one year and for Suffolk as a whole just over 19% change in one year; and for the East of England the change is approximately 20%. This suggests as a general conclusion that the district may have been more affected by the downturn than the

County or the region, but unemployment rates in Babergh have in recent years been very low indeed.

Babergh	2007	2008	2009
Any benefits	4,490	4,410	5,300
Carer's allowance (CA) only	360	370	360
Disability living allowance (DLA) only	420	440	460
Incapacity benefit (IB) or ESA only	650	620	630
Income support (IS)/pension credit (PC) only	600	620	630
Job seekers allowance (JSA) only	650	550	1,410
Severe disablement allowance (SDA) only	few	few	few
Widows benefit (WB) only	100	80	60
	7,270	7,090	8,850

Table 3.11 Babergh claimant numbers (Nomis)

Suffolk	2007	2008	2009
Any benefits	46,640	45,270	52,240
Carer's allowance (CA) only	3,400	3,420	3,460
Disability living allowance (DLA) only	3,680	3,870	4,150
Incapacity benefit (IB) or ESA only	5,900	5,710	5,940
Income support (IS)/pension credit (PC) only	6,780	6,570	6,690
Job seekers allowance (JSA) only	8,270	7,080	13,510
Severe disablement allowance (SDA) only	80	70	60
Widows benefit (WB) only	680	530	440
	75,420	72,540	86,490

Table 3.12 Suffolk Claimant Numbers (Nomis)

East of England	2007	2008	2009
Any benefits	380,420	373,330	433,050
Carer's allowance (CA) only	23,430	24,170	24,920
Disability living allowance (DLA) only	26,860	28,200	29,480
Incapacity benefit (IB) or ESA only	50,420	50,040	53,200
Income support (IS)/pension credit (PC) only	62,410	61,040	62,110
Job seekers allowance (JSA) only	64,740	56,620	110,690
Severe disablement allowance (SDA) only	630	580	500
Widows benefit (WB) only	5,650	4,480	3,640
	614,560	598,440	717,590

Table 3.13 East of England Claimant Numbers (Nomis)

Crime

3.18 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.

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Babergh	56.2	55.4	56.3	52.9	49.4
Suffolk	79.5	76.8	77.9	74.6	68.8
East of England	93.2	85.9	85.9	82.8	74.9

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

House Prices & Affordability

	2006	2007	2008
Babergh	330.5	317.7	357.4
Suffolk	331.2	345.4	361.8
East	378.7	389.5	402.5

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

	2006	2007	2008
Babergh	282.8	281.4	322.4
Suffolk	319.4	330.1	354.6
East	355.3	362.2	375.4

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

3.19 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, although the gap is narrowing. This reducing difference suggests either a smaller gap between the pay for jobs inside and outside Babergh, or that more people live and work in the same place (or a mixture of the two). 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 getting smaller. It is similar in the East as a whole, but with a larger gap.

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

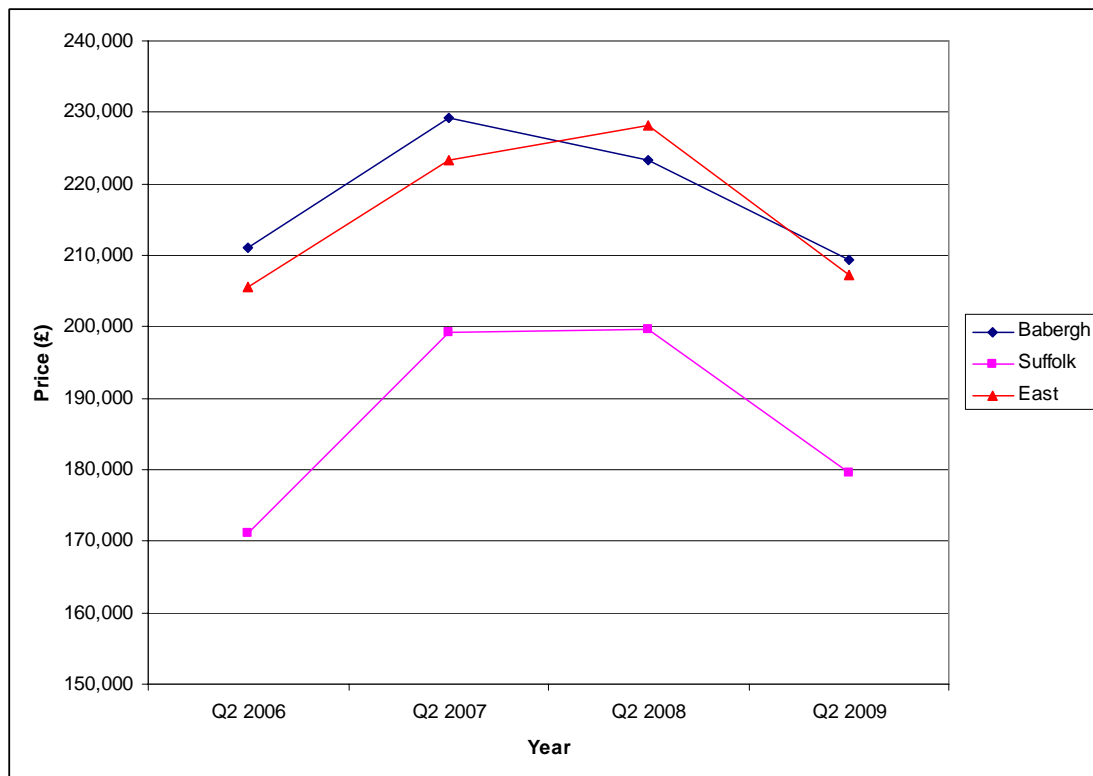


Figure 3.4: Average house prices (£) (measured over the 2nd quarter annually)

3.21 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 the numbers are coming down again, in real terms many people would still find buying a house unaffordable.

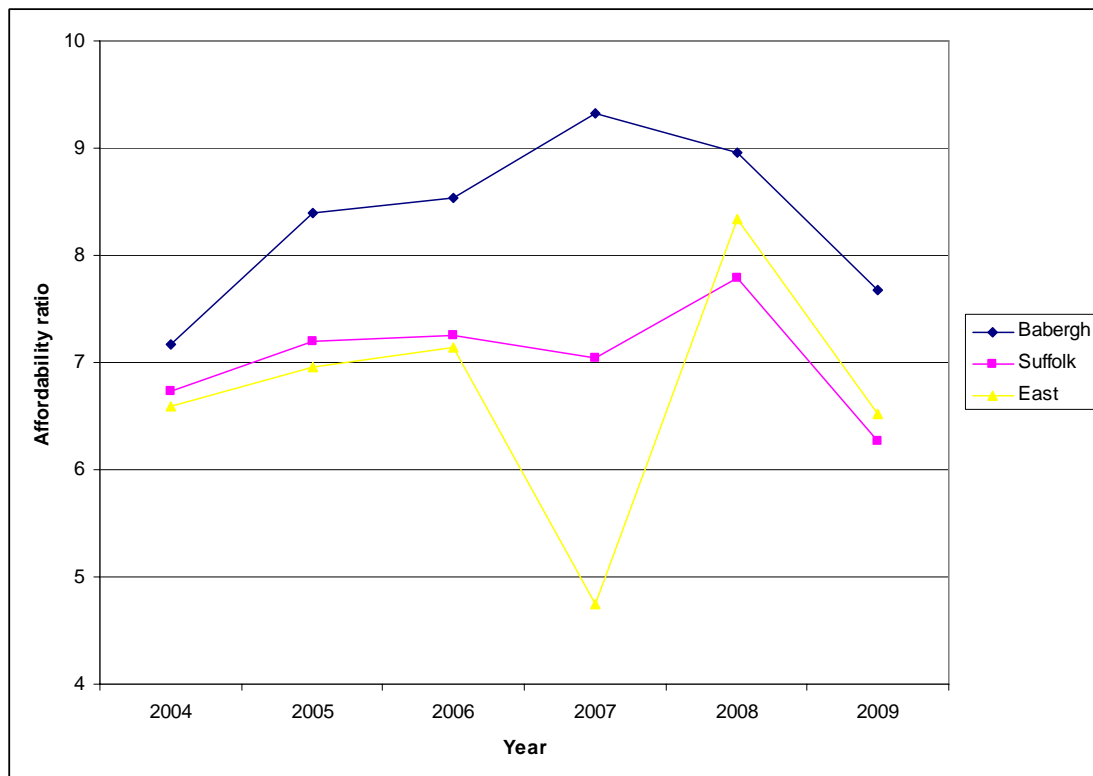


Figure 3.5: Affordability ratio, using average house price and 5% deposit assumption

3.22 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

3.23 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.

3.24 Babergh has historically had a thriving tourism based industry. It is yet to be seen whether the current “credit crunch” will have an effect on that; it could go either way with people having less disposable income and therefore not spending as much, or it could work to Babergh’s advantage with fewer people travelling overseas and the area being

more attractive to locally based tourists for short holidays. This is the kind of information that will be monitored over the coming years.

3.25 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. Following recent stories in the news relating to unemployment potentially increasing in the coming year, this figure will be monitored carefully. It will also be useful to monitor the number of people employed, as 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).

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Babergh	79.3	81.1	81.7	83.7	88.1
Suffolk	80.4	82.0	81.2	82.3	84.9
East	81.7	81.3	80.7	81.0	81.3

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		
	Total	Empl	Self	Total	Empl	Self	Total	Empl	Self
Babergh	78.7	64.4	14.4	83.1	65.3	17.8	85	69.1	15.9
Suffolk	77.6	66.7	11.2	79.2	67.6	11.6	81	70.8	10.2
East	77.1	66	11.1	77.4	66.4	11	77.2	66.6	10.6

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

3.26 It is also of interest to monitor the changing economic climate and where people are employed is the analysis of the industrial composition. Table 3.19 shows the number of employees in each sector, where:

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

(Numbers are given in 000s).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Babergh	17.7	10.1	14.7	11.4	17.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	13.2
Suffolk	13.9	10.9	12.5	11.6	14.1	8.5	6.5	8.1	13.5
East	15.4	12.9	14.5	11.4	12.0	7.5	7.4	7.2	11.5

Table 3.19: % Workplace composition for 2007

* denotes sample sizes too small to be considered robust enough to use.

3.27 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.

3.28 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 2007 and it is likely that they will change in 2008 and 2009. As might be expected there is a decline in the manufacturing sector with an increase in the service sector, but it also shows construction as increasing slowly, this is likely to have reversed in the last year.

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
Construction	2005	5.2	5	5.2
	2006	5.2	5.5	5.3
	2007	5.6	5.5	5.5
Tourism related	2005	8.4	9.4	7.3
	2006	8.8	9.9	7.8
	2007	8.2	8.9	7.6
Service	2005	71.5	80.3	81.6
	2006	72.1	80.5	82
	2007	72.8	79.1	81.8
Other employee jobs	2005	4.3	5.9	4.9
	2006	3.3	5.4	4.9
	2007	3.6	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:

Distribution, hotels, restaurants	2005	26	24.4	25.2
	2006	26.3	24.8	24.9
	2007	26.7	23.9	24.7
Transport and communications	2005	4.2	9	6.6
	2006	3.7	8.1	6.4
	2007	3.6	7.7	6.1
Banking, finance & insurance	2005	16.6	15	19.9
	2006	18.6	15.8	20.3
	2007	19.1	16.1	20.7
Public admin, education & health	2005	20.4	26	25.1
	2006	20.2	26.4	25.5
	2007	19.7	26.1	25.5

Table 3.21 More detailed breakdown of the majority of service jobs

3.29 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.

	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

3.30 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.

	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

3.31 Monitoring these indicators contributes to building up a fuller picture and therefore a greater understanding of the District and the issues that affect it. These contextual indicators will show the effects that the policies and their implementation are having on the ground, and it is important to have them collected consistently and reported in one place on an annual basis. This year information on benefits claims has been added but it is not intended that this is collected every year, when the economic climate improves.

3.32 In general, considering these contextual indicators shown here, Babergh is in a relatively strong position within Suffolk and the East, with high educational achievement, low unemployment and low crime rate.

3.33 In addition to those locations identified in Paragraph 3.2 (the larger settlements and more sustainable locations) it is felt that some of the larger villages, including Long Melford for example, could also be considered at this point.

3.34 For this report tables showing employment in different sectors has been added with the intention to show how the economic downturn has affected each sector, but the only information available is up to 2007. This is before there was strong evidence of the downturn and the credit

crunch taking full effect. It will be interesting to see how this changes in future years.

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	4725	579	4468	1100	3801	2220

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

NET	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total
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. There were lower levels of completion of floorspace in 2008-09 than in 2007-08 but significantly higher completions in 2008-09 than in years 04-07. Table 3.26 shows the break down of where these completions took place. Many of the larger developments took place in Sudbury and Hadleigh, which meets with Babergh's objective of development taking place in the most sustainable locations. By its nature, B8 development (storage and distribution) often has a need for larger floorspace. There were four B8 completions, which account in part for the higher levels of completions within the District. In addition to these, there was a mill conversion in Sudbury, which contributed to significant amounts of B1 floorspace completions.

DC ref	Parish	Description	PDL	Floor space
B/05/01330/FUL	Long Melford	Extension to B8	Yes	472
B/07/00323/FUL	Copdock and Washbrook	Change use from A1 to B8	Yes	446
B/07/00574/FUL	Sproughton	Change from B1/2 to B2/B8	Yes	1100
B/07/00809/FUL	Sudbury	New B1/B2 unit	No	232 (split between B1 and B2)
B/07/00848/FUL	Sudbury	Erection cash and carry warehouse on GF	No	1645 (B 8 use)
B/07/00915/FUL	Nayland	Retention/extension PP	Yes	12.65
B/07/01760/FUL	Copdock and Washbrook	part of ground floor change use from A1 to B1	Yes	Loss 223 A1, gain 72 B1
B/07/01835/FUL	Glemsford	New B8 storage unit on existing B1 site	Yes	40
B/08/00005/FUL	Long Melford	Change use/conversion From office to	Yes	35 loss from B1 to

		dentist		D1
B/08/00044/FUL	Sproughton	Change use/conversion from B8 to B2	Yes	770
B/08/00588/FUL	Great Waldingfield	Change use/conversion from agricultural building to B1 offices	Yes	1950
B/08/00629/FUL	Sproughton	Change use/conversion from B8 to B1	Yes	524
B/08/00630/FUL	Sudbury	Change use/conversion from B1 to taxi control room (Sui Generis)	Yes	104
B/08/00786/FUL	Brantham	Change use/conversion from dog grooming (Sui Generis) to B1	Yes	31
B/08/00826/FUL	East Bergholt	Change use/conversion from tuition to offices	Yes	79
B/08/01183/FUL	Hartest	Change use/conversion from butcher to office	Yes	70
B/08/01218/FUL	Stoke-by-Nayland	Change use/conversion from agricultural building to B8 storage	Yes	90
B/08/01722/FUL	Chattisham	Change use/conversion from agricultural building to B1 office	Yes	65
B/08/01779/FUL	Sproughton	Change use/conversion B1/B2 to D1	Yes	330
B/08/01814/FUL	Holbrook	Retention but retrospective. Previous outbuilding to residential from residential to office	Yes	49
B/09/00120/FUL	Bently	Change use/conversion garage (Sui generis) to workshop B2	Yes	156
B/06/00434/FUL	Sudbury	Replacement building and change use- loss of B8, gain B2	Yes	Loss 815 B8 and gain 2124 B2, and
B/06/00434/FUL	Sudbury	Replacement building and change use- loss of B8, gain B1	Yes	loss 111 B8 and gain 288 B1
B/06/00365/FUL	Copdock and Washbrook	Conversion of barn to B1 use	Yes	291
B/06/00903/RE S	Acton	New construction 6no B2 industrial units on gf	No	485
B/06/00963/FUL	Sudbury	New units B1 and B2 (one of each)	No	164 B1, 319 B2
B/06/01981/FUL	Sudbury	New warehouse and office extension on existing site	No	204 gain B1, 454 gain B8
B/05/01588/FUL	Sudbury	Extend retail area and convert upper floor B1 offices to residential flats	Yes	Loss B1 GAIN c3 97.5
B/03/01055/RE S	Hintlesham	Change use/conversion from agricultural to B1	Yes	364
B/04/00602/FUL	Hadleigh	New construction of B2 workshop	No	498

Table 3.26: Completions 2008-09

3.37 In Table 3.26, where there was an unknown split in terms of final use (e.g. permission was 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	%
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
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 2008-09 lower levels of B1 uses were developed on previously developed sites than in the previous monitoring year. High levels of B2 and B8 completions were developed on previously developed sites.

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
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 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 keen to work 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 that which took place within town centres.

	A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total
Gross	2307	337	1243.7	0	3887.7
Loss	775	68	249	0	1092
Net	1532	269	994.7	0	2795.7
Gross PDL	382	337	1172.7	0	1891.7
PDL %	16.5%	100%	94.3%	0%	48.6%

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 large net completions for non-residential uses during the 08-09 monitoring year. There have been relatively few completions in the town centre and a net loss of retail floorspace.

	A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total
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

* There is a discrepancy here between the B1a return (above), which is 2200 sq m and this one of 1199 sq m. This has been taken directly from the 2005-06 AMR.

	A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total
Gross	73	104	0	0	177
Loss	239	0	97.5	0	336.5
Net	-166	104	-97.5	0	-159.5
PDL %	100%	100%	100%	0%	1%

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

	A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total
2008-09	-166	104	0	0	- 62
2007-08	32	0	0	0	32
2006-07	0	0	0	0	0
2005-06	166	0	0	0	166

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 East of England Plan (Adopted May 2008) and are shown in Table 3.34 below.

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 Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England)

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

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 2008-09, in line with Core Output Indicator H2a and H2b, which monitor net additional dwellings for previous years and for the reporting year respectively. A good level of completions were achieved for 2008-09, just above the regional target for the district.

3.47 As shown in Table 3.34, the RSS sets a target of an additional 5,600 dwellings in the District between 2001 and 2021. The total completions over 2001-2009, as shown in Table 3.35, comes to 2208 which gives a remainder of 3392 dwellings to be built over 2010-2021. This means an average annual rate of 283 dwellings per annum up to 2021, and a total of 1415 houses are required over the next 5 years (at an annual rate of 283). From the trajectory figures shown in Appendix 1, a total of over 2,000 dwellings are potentially deliverable in the next 5 years (between 01/04/10 and 31/03/2015). This shows a good housing supply for the Babergh District for approximately up to 10 years. Most of the sites included in the trajectory are deliverable in the relative short term. The figures are still an accurate reflection of what is deliverable in theory, and delivery was discussed with the Strategic Housing Partnership during the SHLAA preparation process. It may be optimistic and some sites may experience more severe hold ups than anticipated 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 been 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.

3.49 Core Output Indicator H2c and d consider the future provision of housing in the District, by considering how many dwellings are required to be built to meet the 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 (in the RSS) 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. The credit crunch has also made it difficult to predict housing delivery.

3.50 Table 3.36 shows Core Output Indicators H2b, c, and d. Once the Council has progressed further with site specific allocations, more sites can be identified for future developments and the trajectory will become more robust for years 10-15. The figures for H2c are derived from the trajectory, the data for which is shown at Appendix 1. The AMR indicator set out by government relating to the housing trajectory requests information up to 2023. For Babergh this is not practical as explained above as a result of where we are with Site Specific Preparation, LGR and the current economic climate. More information regarding future housing supply is provided in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.

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 RSS. 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 way that the figures rise drastically in the future that more sites would need to be brought forwards to cater for the required levels of development in the RSS.

		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
H2b		304	289												
H2c	a) Net additions			228	239	409	511	515	353	190	130	95	70	70	70
	b) Hectares			7.6	8	13.6	17	17.2	11.8	6.3	4.3	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
	c) Target			283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283
H2d				150	200	350	400	350	300	300	290	290	278	300	290

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

3.52 Core Output Indicator H3 looks at all new and converted dwellings, and monitors the proportion that has been built on previously developed land (PDL). In the current monitoring year, 326 dwellings were built (gross). Of these, 180 were constructed on previously developed land, as shown in Table 3.37.

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

Table 3.37: COI H3 % PDL residential development.

3.53 Babergh is a very rural district with limited Previously Developed Land (PDL) supply. The completions on Previously Developed Land (PDL) are just below regional targets. This reflects the continued completions on large greenfield allocated sites and the reduction in completions on smaller infill PDL sites. This also possibly reflects the economic downturn with some of the infill and smaller PDL sites that may not be attractive to developers to finish or develop in a recession. Appropriate targets for Previously Developed Land for the future will be considered in the Core Strategy.

3.54 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. Only one temporary permission for a permanent Gypsy and Traveller site was granted within the district during this period as shown in Table 3.38. This confirms what the Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment found, that there is a very low demand for pitches in Babergh.

3.55 In July 2009 the 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. Additional pitch provision will have to be considered in Local Development Documents.

	Permanent	Transit	Total
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

3.56 Affordable housing is a key issue for the District. During the 2008-09 monitoring year a good level of affordable housing was provided, with 111 net affordable homes that were completed. This means that 38% of all residential completions for the 2008-09 monitoring year were affordable, which is slightly higher than the Regional Target of 35%. The 2008 Housing Needs Survey established that there is a general requirement for 75% social rent and 25% intermediate affordable housing.

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

Table 3.39: COI H5: Affordable housing provision

3.57 There is an additional Core Output Indicator which is H6 relating to Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessment. Currently there are no housing schemes being built under this process and so there is no information available yet for this indicator.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

3.57 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.

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

Table 3.40: COI E1: Permission granted contrary to EA advice

3.58 Core Output Indicator E2 relates to changes in areas of biodiversity importance. Over 2008-09, Babergh had 3 County Wildlife sites, a total of 31.04 ha, added to its inventory. Table 3.41 shows the sites and their areas. It should be noted that Roadside Nature Reserves (RNRs) have been incorporated into the main County Wildlife Site (CWS) register unless they already have a higher designation (e.g. SSSI) following a major review of RNRs by Suffolk County Council in 2003.

Site Name	Parish	Area (m²)
Bridge Street, Long Melford A134, RNR 108	Long Melford	176 (length in metres)
Wardman's Meadows	Sudbury	160 700
Ashground Covert and Alder Carr, Bobbitts Lane extension falls in Babergh District	Pinewood	149 737

Table 3.41: COI E2: Changes in biodiversity designations.

3.58 A number of developments also took place in areas featuring in Suffolk's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) over the year. These are displayed in Table 3.42

Species	Number of Applications
Bats	35
Great Crested Newts	3
Ponds	1

Table 3.42: Development Proposals in an area affected by a BAP species

3.59 Core Output Indicator E3 relates to renewable energy generation. Several permissions were granted however none were completed over the year 2008-09 (see Table 3.43 which shows last year). Babergh District Council did install 372 Kw of air source heat pump capacity in its own housing stock, to reduce the Council and it's tenants need to consume electricity.

	Description	Capacity	Status	Date
B/07/00673	Wind turbine	6 kW (6-12)	Permission granted	06/07/07
06/2124/FHA	Wind turbine (householder application)	1 kWh	Works complete	16/04/07
B/07/00160/FUL	Householder-installation of solar panels	1.7kW	Works complete	20/07/07

Table 3.43: COI E3: Completions for renewable energy

B/06/01721/FUL	9m high wind turbine	6 kWh	Permission granted	22/12/06
B/07/272/CMA	CHP Scheme (generator)	105 kWh	Permission granted	21/03/07
B/07/0673/FUL	Wind turbine	9 kWh	Permission granted	6/07/07
B/08/38/FHA	15m wind turbine	5 kWh	Permission granted	15/04/08
B/08/1529/FUL	Air Source Heat Pump	16 kWh	Permission granted	22/12/08

Table 3.44: Applications for renewable energy granted but not yet developed

3.60 Table 3.44 also shows other permissions previously granted but not yet completed for renewable energy. 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>).

MINERALS & WASTE

3.61 Monitored by Suffolk County Council and East of England Regional Assembly EERA.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

3.62 Despite the current economic downturn business and commercial development completions were only slightly lower than the previous monitoring year. These were higher than during the monitoring years of 2004-2007, with some substantial business completions within the district. The split between uses was different this year to last year with an increase in new retail floorspace completed. The contextual indicators however also show that the number of people claiming benefit has increased by 25% over the last year in Babergh and perhaps helps present a more balanced picture of the current situation. 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.

3.63 With regards to some of the larger sites allocated for employment uses as reported during the last annual monitoring year, the Council has delivered (and adopted) a non-statutory planning position statement for the employment site at Wherstead Park and for the Brantham 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 Brantham 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 European-funded Dryports initiative is continuing and will support the Council's position regarding the site. As reported last year Babergh has earmarked significant Haven Gateway funding to help secure the delivery of the site.

3.64 A good level of residential development was achieved during the 2008-09 monitoring year particularly considering the impacts of the economic recession. It is likely that the full effect of the economic recession on development within the district is not reflected in this report and it is likely that these effects will emerge and be reported in annual monitoring reports over the next few years. It is likely that the rate of residential development and business development could slow down in the years to follow. It may also be the case that sites with fewer infrastructure requirements are developed.

- 3.65 During the monitoring year of 2008-09 a total of 55% of completions were on previously developed land (PDL). Babergh is a very rural district with limited PDL supply. The completions on previously developed land (PDL) is just below regional target (60%) and this total reflects the continued completions on large greenfield allocated sites and the reduction in completions on smaller infill PDL sites. Appropriate targets for Previously Developed Land for the district will be considered in the Core Strategy.
- 3.66 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). During 2007-08 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.
- 3.67 A good level of affordable housing (38%) was delivered during the 2008-09 monitoring year. This to some degree can be attributed to developers transferring market housing to affordable housing due to market demands/ conditions. It has to be mentioned that dwelling completions to satisfactory occupation level (when a dwelling is suitable to be handed over to Registered Social Landlords) are now monitored as opposed to final completion (when all certificates are received by Building Control), which was monitored in the past. Of the total affordable housing completions, more than half of the affordable housing completions were on large mixed housing developments with the remainder mainly replacing existing stock, redeveloping the Council's land or 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

- 3.69 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 3 for a list of which parishes are included in these areas.

3.70 This is the second year that these indicators are monitored, only limited historic figures are available for these indicators.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

3.71 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 vast 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. In addition, many of the completions took place on allocated sites.

	B1		B2		B8	
	Gain	Loss	Gain	Loss	Gain	Loss
Sudbury & Great Cornard	280	201.5	435	0	472	0
Hadleigh	0	0	498	0	0	0
IPA	1332.6	330	770	1100	1100	1294

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

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

	B1	B2	B8
	Gain	Gain	Gain
Sudbury & Great Cornard	0	0	472
Hadleigh	0	0	0
IPA	1042	770	1100

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

HOUSING – LAND AVAILABILITY SPLIT BY AREA

3.73 Table 3.47 shows that a large part of the overall completions for this year took place in Sudbury/Great Cornard. Over the coming years, the majority of the developments will be taking place in these areas too.

Net additions	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Sudbury & Gt Cornard	131	172	161	170	191	235	256	169	120	80	70
Hadleigh	8	5	18	5	60	45	44	44	0	0	0
IPA	0	0	0	7	45	55	55	40	0	0	0
Total	139	177	179	182	296	335	355	253	120	80	70

Table 3.47: LOI H2b & c: Future completions in specific areas

CONCLUSIONS

- 3.74 As mentioned previously, relevant local output indicators will be developed in conjunction with developing the Development Plan Documents in the Local Development Framework.
- 3.75 Most of the residential and business development occurred within the Sudbury, Hadleigh towns and Ipswich Fringe.

SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS INDICATORS

- 3.76 One area that should be monitored and will become increasingly important is that of CO₂ emissions. Table 3.48 shows the emissions from various sectors over 2004-07 in tonnes per annum. Overall, the emissions are dropping generally, although there was a slight increase to 2006 and a further decrease in 2007. Taken from Defra indicator NI186- this data is no more up to date than 2007.

	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 3.48: Carbon emissions in Babergh (tonnes per annum)

- 3.77 Babergh recycles almost 30% dry household waste; this percentage was slightly lower than last year. This year only the total percentage of household compost recycled for Suffolk as a whole is available. The amount of household waste going to landfill is reducing. With a large part of Suffolk that is rural in nature it is possible that this figure is low as people have their own compost heaps. Very little household waste is recycled for energy recovery, and the amount going to landfill from the Babergh District is reducing.

%	Household dry recycling	Household compost	Household for energy recovery	Household landfill
2008-09	29.3	10.5*	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 3.49: Recycling in Babergh: % of total waste (figures in brackets are Suffolk)

* This is the combined figure for Suffolk County

3.78 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 3.50 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 (£)
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 3.50: Waste collection statistics

3.79 Table 3.51 shows the condition and the area of the SSSI designated areas in Babergh. Appendix 4 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 one more site that is in an unfavourable condition and declining and two sites that are no longer in favourable conditions.

Condition	Number of sites	Total area (ha)
Favourable	17	69.5
Unfavourable no change	17	218.94
Unfavourable recovering	21	304.7
Unfavourable declining	23	1366.47

Table 3.51: Change of condition of SSSI sites in Babergh

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

3.80 There are other areas that will become apparent which should be monitored and have indicators and targets developed for them through the Local Development Framework production process.

3.81 The relevant strategies (if any are in place) to support recycling and biodiversity should also be identified and this will be done for the next Annual Monitoring Report.

POLICY MONITORING

3.82 All Local Plan Policies were in place until the 1st of June 2009 and are therefore monitored in this AMR. Decision notices of all applications that were referred to Development Committee have been studied to provide quantitative data regarding the use of Local Plan Policies. The outcomes of this analysis are in Table 3.52.

Policy	APPROVAL	REFUSAL
LP01- Planning Obligations	19	6
EN01- SPAs, SACs, RAMSAR, NNRs, SSSIs	2	0
EN03- Protected Species	16	3
EN04- Semi Natural Habitats	5	2
EN05- Biodiversity	4	1
EN08- Stour and Orwell Estuaries	2	0
EN11- Floodplains & Washlands- protection	2	1
EN15- Surface Water Run-off	3	0
EN16- Water quality and resources	1	0
EN18- Sewerage and Sewage disposal	3	2
EN19- Hazardous installations & contaminated land	6	3
EN22- Outdoor lighting	2	0
EN25- Noise generating developments	2	1
HS01- Towns	14	6
HS02- Villages	22	5
HS03- Non-sustainable and sustainable villages	17	3
HS04- Protecting the countryside	7	2
HS05- Replacement dwellings	1	0
HS06- Rural exception- local needs housing (location/need)	1	0
HS07- Rural exception- local needs housing (management/occupation)	1	0
HS08- Affordable housing- allocated sites	1	0
HS09- Affordable housing- small settlements	4	0
HS12- Housing allocation- William Armes	0	0
HS22- Housing allocation- Folly Road	0	0
HS26- Residential development- Ipswich	0	0
HS27- Density & house type	28	9
HS28- Infilling	24	6
HS30- Design of new houses	37	12
HS31- Public open space (sites of >1.5ha)	1	1
HS32- Public open space (new dwellings and sites <1.5ha)	34	11
HS33- Extensions to existing dwellings	11	5
HS34- Smaller dwellings	3	0
HS35- Residential annexes	2	0
HS41- Low impact housing	1	0
EM01- General employment	11	1
EM02- General employment areas- existing and new allocations	2	1
EM08- Warehousing & distribution	0	0
EM15- Allocation- off Brook Street, Glemsford	0	0
EM20- Expansion/extension of existing employment uses	6	0
EM24- Retention of existing employment sites	2	3
SP01- Retail strategy	0	0

SP02- New retail development	1	0
SP03-Retail development outside town centres	1	0
SP04- Shopping in local centres and villages	1	0
SP05-Farm shops	0	0
CR01- Landscaping Quality	25	8
CR02- AONB Landscape	1	0
CR04- Special landscape areas	7	5
CR07- Landscaping schemes	10	2
CR08- Hedgerows	3	0
CR12- Agricultural worker's dwellings	1	0
CR17- Farm diversification	3	1
CR18- Buildings in the countryside- non residential	3	1
CR19- Buildings in the countryside- residential	6	0
CR20- Protecting existing village facilities	1	0
CN01- Design standards	83	25
CN02- Facilities for the disabled	3	0
CN04- Design & crime prevention	5	0
CN05- Listed buildings- demolition	1	0
CN06- Listed buildings- alteration/extension/change of use	20	7
CN08- Development in or near conservation areas	20	6
CN16- Ancient monuments	0	1
CN17- Archaeology	7	3
CN18- Sudbury and Hadleigh archaeological sites	2	1
RE01- Sports facilities	1	0
RE03- Existing playing fields	0	0
RE06- Small and medium scale recreation	1	0
TP01- Pedestrians	5	1
TP02- Public right of way	1	0
TP03- Provision of cycle routes	3	1
TP09- Traffic calming	0	0
TP12- Car parking	1	0
TP15- Parking standards- new development	30	10
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
HD04- Hadleigh- Town centre residential development	0	0

Table 3.52: Policy use for decisions made by Development Committee

- 3.83 From this analysis, 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 development in villages. Use of policies and appropriateness and effectiveness of policies will be considered as part of the preparation process for the Development Management Policies.
- 3.84 Of the 56 appeals over the year 2008-09, 38 were dismissed and 18 were allowed. This means that 68% of the appeals were dismissed.

SECTION 4: CONCLUSIONS

KEY POINTS & CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The Local Government Review will affect the development of the Local Development Framework. The Secretary of State's announcement was originally due by the 31st December 2008, but it is not likely to be until late 2009.
- 4.2 Progress has been made with achieving the Local Development Scheme milestones with both the Affordable Housing SPD and Safeguarding Employment Land SPD adopted, most of the evidence base in place for the Core Strategy and the Core Strategy Issues and Options Consultation that took place early in 2009.
- 4.3 The Local Development Scheme (LDS) will need to be amended. The timetable of most of the documents included in the LDS has altered and deadlines need to be revisited. It is likely that this will be amended after the initial outcomes of the Local Government Review are known. In the meantime preparation on the Core Strategy and the Sudbury Town Centre Supplementary Planning Document will continue.
- 4.4 Despite the current economic downturn a good level of business and housing completions were achieved. However some indicators such as benefits claims showed a significant increase during the year. It is likely that the full effect of the economic recession on development within the district is not reflected in this years monitoring report, it is likely that these effects will emerge over the forthcoming years. It is likely that the rate of residential development and business development could slow down in the years to follow. It may also be the case that sites with fewer infrastructure requirements are developed. It will be important to monitor and assess 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.
- 4.5 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 be useful in identifying whether there is a need for further sites to be allocated, as well as ensuring that the best type of sites in the most suitable locations are allocated through the new Local Development Framework documents.
- 4.6 There were higher levels of business and industrial completions on Previously Developed Land (PDL) than previously seen in the District.

This is largely due to several significant developments on brownfield land completing this year. Just under 60% (the target in the RSS) of residential development was built on PDL over the year 2008-09. The Council will need to consider targets on previously developed land in the Core Strategy.

- 4.7 The 5 years supply of housing exceeds the RSS target. 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. It is anticipated that some of the other larger sites will come forward for development in the next few years with several of the larger sites with consent or gaining approval for residential development. Over the longer term, more allocations for residential/mixed-use development will need to be identified.
- 4.8 A good level of affordable housing was provided over 2008-09. Notwithstanding that, affordable housing completions still fall short of the demand in the District. The Council will need to ensure effective policies are developed through the Development Plan Documents that reflect the findings of any Housing Needs Surveys carried out both at District level and at more local levels (e.g. through Parish plans).
- 4.9 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

- 4.10 Continue to monitor economy and housing completions to judge impacts of credit crunch (Ongoing).
- 4.11 Amend Local Development Scheme (2010).
- 4.12 Continue with production of the Core Strategy and include consideration of previously developed land and Gypsies and Travellers.
- 4.13 Keep improving policy monitoring system, including information for indicator H6.

Appendices:

Appendix 1: Future completions- housing trajectory

Site Name	Address	Site area (ha)	GF/ BF	Adopted/ wind fall	(Estimated) total units to be built	Completions 31/03/09	Total no of units per year														Notes- e.g. planning status		
							2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		2019/20	2020/21
Major Sites >25																							
Chilton	Sudbury	19	G	A	700	0							70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	
Lady Lane/A1071	Hadleigh	4.73		A	178	0							45	45	44	44							B/06/1488/OUT
Rugby Ground	Gt Cornard	7.2	B	A	306	90				36	54	30	40	50	50	46							Policy HS18 B/03/1504/FUL
William Armes site	Gt Cornard	2 net	B	A	121	0							40	40	41								Policy HS12 B/04/01176/OUT
People's Park'	Sudbury	4.5	G		100	0									30	30	30	10					none
East of Carson's Drive	Gt Cornard	4.4		A	170	0								50	50	50	20						Policy HS17 no application
Folly Road	Gt Waldingfield	3.92	B/G	A	90	0							30	30	30								Policy HS22 B/07/01211/FUL
Crownfield Road	Glemsford	1.3 net	G	A	60	0								30	30								None
Former HMS Ganges	Shotley	16	B	W	325	0							50	50	50	50	50	50	25				B/00/01318/RES
Shotley Marina	Shotley	7.28	B	W	150	0								30	50	50	20						B/06/606/ROC
Guilford Europe Area 1	Gt Cornard	0.65	B	W	25	25				21	4												B/05/1050/RES
Guilford Europe Area 2	Gt Cornard	0.62	B	W	30	28				27	1		2										B/05/1051/RES
Cornard Mills	Gt Cornard	3.28	B	W	116	75				17	32	26	21	20									B/05/1746 & B/06/1172
Thorington Hall, areas F1, F2	Pinewood	5.52	G	W	160	0								40	40	40	40						B/02/2984/OUT
Walnuttree Hospital	Sudbury		B	A	35	0																	Unknown site area
Head Lane	Gt Cornard	0.71	B	A	30	0							15	15									Policy HS 11 B/06/00014/OUT
Priory Stadium	Sudbury	2.08		A	60	30							15	15									B/01/2018/RES

Site Name	Address	Site area (ha)	GF/BF	Adopted/wind fall	(Estimated) total units to be built	Completions 31/03/09	Total no of units per year														Notes- e.g. planning status		
							2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		2019/20	2020/21
Land Adj Sudbury Eastern bypass (St Barts)	Sudbury	17	B/G	A	192	142		36	50	56	26	24											B/00/1016/FUL
Rotherham Road	Bildeston	1.44	G	A	26	24																	Policy HS19 B/03/662 & B/05/1250
Poplar Road	Gt Cornard	0.71	B	W	41	0				21	20												B/04/01624/FUL
Friends Fields/Tawney's Ride	Bures	0.25	B	A	40	9			9			15	16										Policy HS20 B/05/1130/
Land adj Maldon Grey, Cat's Lane	Gt Cornard		B/G		42	4				4				19	19								B/06/1450/FUL
20-25																							
Highbank	Sudbury	0.9	B	A	25	0							25										Policy HS13 none
Goodland's Farm	Boxford	0.7	B	A	20	0							20										Policy HS21 none
Land off Church Lane	Sproughton	1.1 net	G	A	30	0							15	15									Policy HS24 none
Beestons Coach Depot, Long Bessels	Hadleigh	0.45	B	A	20	8			3	5	12												B/04/0882/FUL
St Leonard's Hospital	Sudbury	0.47	B	W	23	0																	B/03/0282/OUT
Land adj Artiss Close	Bildeston	0.4	G	A	15	15				15													B/05/1250
Shotley Lodge, Bristol Hill	Shotley	0.112	B	W	8	0					8												B/07/1648
Affordable																							
Churchill Close, Lawshall	Lawshall	0.38	G	W	12	12				12													B/06/0311
Clibbon House, Gt Cornard	Gt Cornard	0.31	B	W	23	23				23													B/06/1349
Green Lane, Cockfield	Cockfield	0.4	G	W	9	9			6	3													B/05/1957

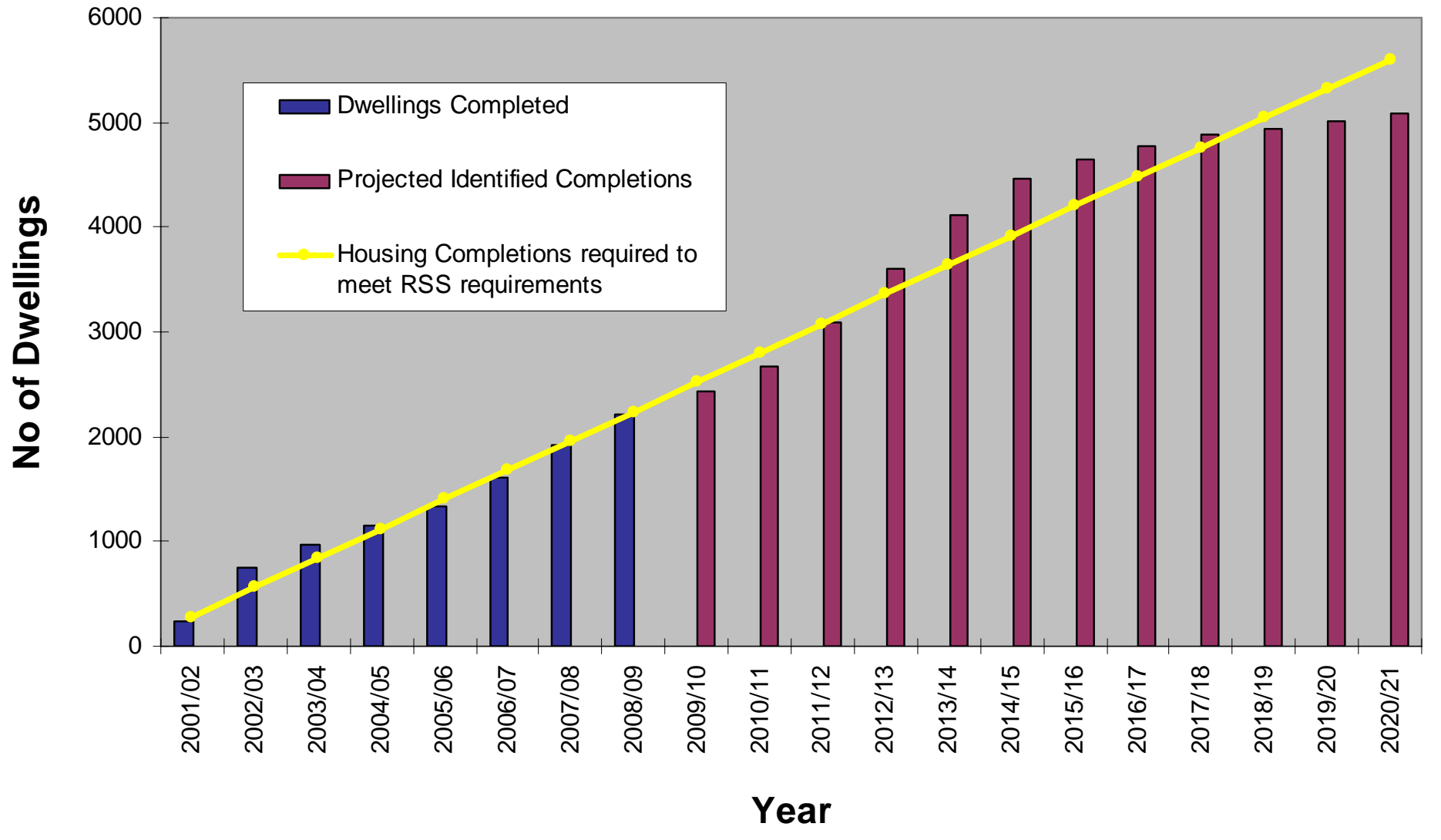
Site Name	Address	Site area (ha)	GF/ BF	Adopted/ wind fall	(Estimated) total units to be built	Completions 31/03/ 09	Total no of units per year														Notes- e.g. planning status	
							2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		2019/20
land adj 4 Howe Lane	Cockfield	0.17	G	W	6	6				6												B/07/617
Ipswich Road	Holbrook	0.44	G	W	12	0					12											B/07/1251
Days Close	Capel St Mary	1.2	G	W	32	0				12	20											B/08/118
8 Palfrey Heights	Brantham	0.27	B	W	6	3				3	3											B/07/2056
18 Queensland & 45, 47 Kingsland	Shotley	0.17	B	W	5	1				1	4											B/07/1385
Smaller sites 5-20																						
Driftway, The Street, Capel	Capel St Mary	0.44	B	W	9	6				5	1	3										B/05/1480
48 Cats Lane	Gt Cornard	0.34	B	W	11	11		10	1													B/05/1934/out
Mill Poultry Farm, Grove Hill Belstead	Belstead	0.36	G	A	5	0						5										B/03/1929
List House Works. LM	Long Melford	0.23	B	W	12	0					6	6										B/07/1918
23-29Rockalls Rd, Polstead	Polstead	0.25	B	W	12	12				12												B/04/1931
Former Snells Garage	Sudbury	0.38	B	W	13	12				12	1											B/05/1049
Covered Reservoir	Sudbury	0.12	B	W	7	7				7												B/06/849
Elmgrove, Glemsford	Glemsford	0.17	B	W	8	8				8												B/06/632
Land behind Queens Arms, Radiator Rd	Gt Cornard	0.13	B	W	8	8				8												B/06/375
Former Hadleigh building supplies	Hadleigh	0.71	B	W	11	0					6	5										B/06/330
Tots, Barrow Hill Acton	Acton	0.19	B	W	8	8				8												B/05/2081. 2 affordable units
rear of Patticroft	Glemsford	0.39	G	W	13	0					13											B/07/441

Site Name	Address	Site area (ha)	GF/ BF	Adopted/ wind fall	(Estimated) total units to be built	Completions 31/03/ 09	Total no of units per year														Notes- e.g. planning status		
							2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		2019/20	2020/21
land off Stevenson Approach	Gt Cornard	0.24	B	W	5	1				1	4												B/07/885
land behind Town Hall	Sudbury	0.04	B	W	6	0						6											B/07/532
Middleton Rd	Sudbury	0.6	B	W	22	0					12	10											B/05/2159
Stour House	Sudbury	0.25	B	W	16	0				16													B/07/1662
West of Crowcroft Road	Nedging	0.63	G	W	12	0						12											B/07/1481 4 affordable units
Land South of Lanterns	Cockfield	0.22	B	W	5	5			5														B/06/1756
Syers Farm	Hitcham	5.25	B	W	5	0				5													B/05/0035
Land off Fullers Close	Hadleigh	0.47	B	A	8	0						8											B/06/1702
Chilton Mount	Sudbury	0.13	B	W	8	0				8													B/06/1280
The Maltings/ Maltings Cottage, High Street, Cuckoo Hill	Bures	0.11	B	W	8	8		4	4														B/00/1170
Upper Carsons, 90 Canhams Rd	Gt Cornard	0.19	B	W	8	8			8														B/08/0586
81 St Clares Church Centre, Belmont Rd	Pinewood	0.24	B/G	W	7	0					7												B/07/0450
Land adj to telephone exchange, Brent Eleigh Rd	Lavenham	0.28	G	W	7	0					7												
Land off Grays Close	Hadleigh	0.65	G	A	7	0						7											B06/2146
Rear of 5-8 North St, Gaol Lane	Sudbury	0.03	B	W	6	0					6												B/07/1601
Heath Filling Station, The Heath	Tattingstone	0.35	B	W	6	3		3			3												B/04/0569

Site Name	Address	Site area (ha)	GF/BF	Adopted/wind fall	(Estimated) total units to be built	Completions 31/03/09	Total no of units per year														Notes- e.g. planning status		
							2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		2019/20	2020/21
Ballingdon Garage, 12 Middleton Rd	Sudbury	0.1	B	W	6	6			6														B/04/0376
Hilltop, Waldingfield Rd	Sudbury	0.13	B	W	6	6	5	1															B04/1313
Willows Garage, The Street	Monks Eleigh	0.32	B	W	5	5			4	1													B04/0491
36 Station Rd	Sudbury	0.058	B	W	5	0				2	3												B09/0666
96a Angel St	Hadleigh	0.12	B	W	5	5			5														B/04/1468
Orchard House, Holbrook Rd	Stutton	0.27	B	W	5	0				2	3												B/07/1187

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

Housing Trajectory 2008-09



Appendix 3: Parishes in the Haven Gateway and the Ipswich Policy Area:

Parish	Ipswich Policy Area	Haven Gateway
Arwarton		✓
Assington		✓
Belstead	✓	✓
Bentley		✓
Brantham		✓
Burstall		✓
Capel St Mary		✓
Chattisham		✓
Chelmondiston		✓
Copdock/Wasbrook	✓	✓
East Bergholt		✓
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 4: Details of SSSI condition

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

Name of site		Unit number	Unit area	Condition
Arger Fen	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	6.44	Unfavourable recovering
Arger Fen	Acid grassland - lowland	2	2.64	Favourable
Arger Fen	Acid grassland - lowland	3	2.38	Favourable
Arger Fen	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	4	17.59	Unfavourable recovering
Arger Fen	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	5	0.38	Favourable
Arger Fen	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	6	2	Favourable
Arger Fen	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	7	4.53	Favourable
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	Favourable
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	Favourable
Arger Fen	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	15	0.78	Favourable
Bobbitshole, Belstead	Earth heritage	1	1.72	Favourable
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	Favourable
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	Favourable
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	2	4.68	Unfavourable

	yew woodland - lowland			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
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	Favourable
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	Favourable
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	6	11.41	Unfavourable

	yew woodland - lowland			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
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	Favourable
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	Favourable
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	6	2.89	Unfavourable

	yew woodland - lowland			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	Favourable
Thorpe Morieux Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	1	12.22	Favourable
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

Appendix 5: List of indicators

	Description	Action (continue monitoring, ignore etc)
Contextual Indicators		
1	Overall population growth and year on year % growth	Continue to monitor
2	Growth in specific areas of district	Continue to monitor
3	Predicted population growth across District	To an extent useful but will not necessarily change year on year. Continue to monitor
4	Male/female and age split.	Only useful when compared year on year. Continue to record and monitor
5	Primary school attainment (and over time)	Continue to monitor
6	Year 11 pass rate	Continue to monitor
7	Year 11 NEET	Continue to monitor
8	Year 11 destination	Continue to monitor
9	Year 13 destination	Continue to monitor
10	Highest qualification level	Continue to monitor
11	Life expectancy	Continue to monitor
12	General health	General health is from census so will not be updated regularly.
13	Benefit claimants	Continue to monitor
14	Crime rate	Continue to monitor
15	Residents' earnings	Continue to monitor
16	Workplace earnings	Continue to monitor
17	House prices	Continue to monitor
18	Affordability ratio	(calculated from 15-17)
19	% pop (>16) economically active	Continue to monitor
20	% pop (>16) in employment	Continue to monitor
21	Workplace composition	Continue to monitor
22	VAT registration details	Continue to monitor
23	VAT registered survival rates	Continue to monitor
24	COI BD1 & historical	Required to monitor
25	COI BD2 & historical	Required to monitor
26	COI BD3 & historical	Required to monitor
27	COI BD4 & historical	Required to monitor
28	COI H1	Required to monitor
29	COI H2	Required to monitor
30	COI H3	Required to monitor
31	COI H4	Required to monitor
32	COI H5	Required to monitor
33	COI E1	Required to monitor
34	COI E2 & development in BAP areas	Required to monitor

35	COI E3 & extant permissions	Required to monitor
36	LOI BD1	Continue to monitor
37	LOI BD2	Continue to monitor
38	LOI BD3	Continue to monitor
39	LOI H2	Continue to monitor
40	Carbon emissions	Continue to monitor
41	Recycling	Continue to monitor
42	Waste collection	Continue to monitor
43	Change in condition of SSSI	Continue to monitor

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Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations (2004) SI 2004/2204

Sources for data used:

Suffolk Data Observatory available from: <http://www.suffolkobservatory.info/>

Neighbourhood Statistics (ONS) available from: www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk

Statistics collected from NOMIS, available from: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

BERR (Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform)- energy use statistics available from <http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/energy/statistics/index.html>

Environment Agency- information on planning permissions available from <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/aboutus/512398/908812/1351053/571633/?version=1&lang=en>

DTI- emissions and waste data available from: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/localgovindicators/indicators.htm>

Natural England- condition of SSSI- available from <http://www.english-nature.org.uk/special/sssi/report.cfm?category=R,RF>

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