



Annual Monitoring Report 2012 / 2013

December 2013



Housing



Economy



Environment



Society



Travel

What is the purpose of this document?

The purpose of this document is to report on the progress and implementation of the Waveney Local Development Framework (Local Plan).

Whilst every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of data in this report it can not be guaranteed free of errors.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Waveney District Council has produced an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) each year since 2004/05. The production of an AMR was a requirement under Regulation 48 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, as amended, until 2012.

1.2 Changes to planning legislation introduced as part of the Localism Act 2011 have amended the requirements for monitoring. Local planning authorities are now required to publish an Authorities Monitoring Report (AMR) under Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

1.3 There are key pieces of information that must be covered by an AMR: -

- progress on Local Development Framework (LDF) documents against the timetable in the Local Development Scheme;
- details of any policies not being implemented;
- net amount of additional affordable housing;
- total housing completed;
- any Community Infrastructure Levy receipts;
- details of any neighbourhood plans or neighbourhood development orders that have been adopted; and
- any action taken under the duty to cooperate.

1.4 Monitoring plays an important role in the successful delivery of Local Development Frameworks. The AMR is the main mechanism for assessing the effects of the LDF and the performance of its policies. The results of monitoring will feed into any future review or revision of policies that may be required. The AMR therefore forms an integral part of the LDF, by assessing performance and making arrangements for the early review of outdated or redundant planning policies.

Content of the report

1.5 This report covers the period from 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2013.

1.6 Four Development Plan Documents (DPDs) making up the Waveney Local Development Framework (Local Plan) are now adopted and are being monitored: -

- Core Strategy adopted January 2009;
- Site Specific Allocations DPD adopted January 2011;

- Development Management Policies DPD adopted January 2011;
- Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan adopted January 2012.



- 1.7 Each adopted DPD has a Monitoring Framework setting out how the performance of the policies they contain will be monitored. A Sustainability Appraisal was carried out for each of the documents which identified additional indicators to monitor any significant positive or negative effects of the plan. In total 177 indicators have been identified which can be used to monitor the performance of Local Development Framework policies and the significant effects they are having on sustainability criteria.
- 1.8 Whilst some indicators are monitored annually by the Council or external bodies, others are monitored less frequently (for example through the national Census or specially commissioned studies). Results for some indicators will change rapidly to signal recent changes, such as housing completions, employment figures or the number of vacant shops in town centres. Others, such as health, education and many environmental indicators, will show changes and trends over a longer timescale. This means that it is not always possible, practical or useful to report on every indicator every year.
- 1.9 This report presents information in the following sections:
- **Section 2) Progress against Local Development Scheme milestones** – A review of progress towards producing the documents set out in the LDS, whether timetables and milestones set out in the LDS are being met, if not the reasons why and how it is to be addressed. Any necessary changes to the adopted LDS are detailed.
 - **Section 3) Implementation and performance of Adopted Policies** – Assesses the implementation of adopted policies, particularly in relation to Core Strategy objectives. It presents results for a series of indicators and summarises how Waveney District is performing in these areas. It identifies any policies which have not been used over the last 12 months and policies that may need to be reviewed in the future.

- **Section 4) Monitoring of Sustainability Appraisal Significant Effects** – A summary of whether the predicted significant effects of LDF policies have yet been observed.
- **Section 5) Other Monitoring** – Covers monitoring requirements for Community Infrastructure Levy, Neighbourhood Planning and duty to cooperate.

1.10 Some key facts and figures are presented in a separate leaflet that has been prepared to accompany this report. This can be downloaded from www.waveney.gov.uk/LDF, has been provided to all Town and Parish Councils and is also available from [Waveney Local Offices](#).

2. Progress against Local Development Scheme milestones

- 2.1 The current adopted Local Development Scheme (LDS) is the Fourth Revision, dated September 2010. It includes a timetable for preparation of all the Local Development Documents over the period August 2010 to September 2013 that will be part of the Waveney Local Development Framework (see Figure 2.1).
- 2.2. The only outstanding DPD to be prepared as tabled in the LDS is the Gypsy and Traveller Site Specific Allocations document.

Gypsy and Traveller Site Specific Allocations DPD

- 2.3 The LDS timetable shows work commencing on this DPD in November 2011 and continuing throughout 2012 with Adoption in September 2013.
- 2.4 An up-to-date Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment is critical to identify local needs and pitch targets across the District. This has been jointly commissioned by Waveney, Mid Suffolk, Babergh, Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal district and borough councils. National planning policy for traveller sites emphasises the importance of neighbouring planning authorities working collaboratively to assess the accommodation needs of gypsies and travellers in their local area. It requires locally set targets for the number of pitches needed and for local authorities to identify specific sites to deliver pitch targets for the next 5 years and set out broad locations for growth looking 6-10 and where possible 11-15 years ahead.
- 2.5 Publication of the updated assessment has been delayed which means that work to produce the DPD has not yet started and none of the milestones scheduled to take place before and during 2013 have been met. Until the final version of the assessment is received, the Council cannot make a decision on whether the preparation of a DPD is the right approach for the District and no progress has been made.

Revisions to Local Development Scheme

- 2.6 There is no evidence to suggest amendments to the Waveney Local Development Scheme are needed at this time. The timetable for the Gypsy and Traveller Site Specific Allocations DPD will be reviewed on completion of the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment. The LDS will also be revised when it is determined that a review of the Core Strategy, Sites Allocations or Development Management Policies DPD is required. At the current time, taking into account the content of this AMR, no reviews are considered necessary.

Figure 2.1 Local Development Scheme Timetable – Fourth Review (Published September 2010)

Development Plan Document	2010					2011												2012												2013							
	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A
Core Strategy	Adopted January 2009																																				
Site Specific Allocations						Adopted January 2011																															
Development Management Policies						Adopted January 2011																															
Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan																		Adopted January 2012																			
Gypsy and Traveller Site Specific Allocations	+ ▲ ▲ ✕ ■ * ● ✦ ◆																																				

+ Consultation on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal

✕ Publication (final draft of DPD)

* Pre hearing meeting

✦ Inspectors Report

▲ Stakeholder / community engagement on issues and options

■ Submission for examination

● Hearing

◆ Adoption

2.7 A number of [Supplementary Planning Documents](#) have also being prepared as part of the LDF, with those on Built Heritage and Design, Halesworth Employment Sites and Affordable Housing adopted during the 2012/13 monitoring period. Since April SPD's for Development and Coastal Change, Renewable Energy and Sustainable Construction and the Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood and Kirkley Waterfront Development Brief have been published. No Supplementary Planning Documents are included in the LDS.

2.8 Over 50 background studies have being carried out for the District to form part of the evidence base to inform the Local Development Framework. These studies cover topics such as housing, economy, retail, transport and environment and can be viewed on the Council's website visit www.waveney.gov.uk/LDF.

3. Implementation and performance of adopted policies

Assessment of unimplemented policies

- 3.1 Regulation 34 of the Local Planning Regulations 2012 requires local authorities to identify which of their policies are not being implemented, to state the reasons why, and identify the steps (if any) being taken to rectify this. Such policies may need to be amended or replaced, for example if they no longer reflect national guidance or are no longer relevant to the local area.
- 3.2 All adopted Local Development Framework (LDF) policies are currently being implemented. As the LDF is a spatial plan, policies are implemented partly through the determination of planning applications but also through other actions, for example promoting the preparation of Town and Parish Plans (policy CS06 – Community Based Regeneration) and supporting new infrastructure such as completion of the Northern Spine Road in Lowestoft (policy CS15 – Sustainable Transport).




Assessment of planning appeal decisions

- 3.3 Planning appeals decisions can indicate where adopted policies may need to be updated, for example if they no longer reflect national policy or are not being interpreted as intended by planning inspectors.
- 3.4 During the monitoring year 2012/13, 19 appeal decisions were received from the Planning Inspectorate, including 1 enforcement case. Of these, 7 were allowed conditionally and 12 were dismissed by the Planning Inspector and indicating general support for current policies.
- 3.5 None of the allowed appeals have any implications for adopted policies. All relate to small-scale development including variation of conditions, advertisement consent, alterations or extensions. Most were allowed due to differing opinions on the significance of design for the natural, built or historic landscape and not due to inconsistency with national policy.
- 3.6 For information, one successful appeal just outside the monitoring period is highlighted this year as it has potential implications for Policy DM08. Change of use of a building in business use to residential (DC/12/0607/COU) has been allowed because the Planning Inspector determined that part of the policy was not consistent with the NPPF. The NPPF states that planning authorities should normally approve planning applications for change of use to residential from commercial use where there is an identified need for additional housing in that area providing there are no strong economic reasons against doing so. Weight was also given to unimplemented changes to permitted development rules. Now in force these allow

change of use from offices to residential without the need to apply for planning consent. Policies covering employment will be kept under review.

Assessment of implemented policies

- 3.7 Analysis of monitoring data can give an indication of the use and performance of implemented policies. In some areas it could take several years for the impacts of policies and objectives to be assessed through monitoring. However, it is possible to assess where Core Strategy objectives are already being delivered, and where more work needs to be done to affect change.
- 3.8 This assessment will concentrate on the implementation of Core Strategy objectives, as these provide the overarching strategy for the area. Appendix 1 lists the indicators to monitor progress of the Core Strategy objectives. The Development Management Policies DPD (2011), Site Specific Allocations DPD (2011) and Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan (2012) provide more detailed policies to help deliver Core Strategy policies, and all contribute towards delivering Core Strategy objectives. An assessment of how these policies are performing will be provided where relevant.
- 3.9 The Core Strategy objectives have been arranged into five key themes - housing; economy; environment; society and travel. Where appropriate key indicators are presented to support the assessments and theme summary. A RAG (Red Amber Green) status alert is used as follows:

-  Positive results that will assist in delivering LDF policies and objectives
-  Uncertain results that require continued monitoring and possible intervention to ensure that future results do not slide into the negative
-  Negative results that require continued monitoring and possible intervention to ensure that the LDF policies and objectives are met within the plan period

- 3.10 Tables 3.1 and 3.2 at the end of this section (pages 34-41) summarise the progress that has been made towards delivering the sites allocated for development in the Site Specific Allocations DPD and the Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan.

Housing

What are we trying to achieve?

Core Strategy Objective 6

Promoting balanced and mixed communities through housing provision and in particular addressing the need for affordable housing.

- Deliver an average of 290 dwellings per annum including a mix that meets the needs of the community including a minimum of 30% of affordable housing.

Key policies: -

- Core Strategy – CS11 ‘Housing’
- Development Management Policies – DM17 ‘Housing Mix and Type’, DM18 ‘Affordable Housing’
- Area Action Plan – HC1 ‘Housing in the AAP Area’, HC2 ‘Distribution of Housing Sites’
- Site Specific Allocations – Housing sites as listed in Table 3.1 (pg 34).

What progress has been made?

Summary

Overall delivery of housing in Waveney has been relatively low this year but reflects the national situation and is not unexpected. Improvements are anticipated as sites in the Site Specific Allocations DPD and Area Action Plan are implemented. The submission of a mixed use application in December that includes up to 850 dwellings for part of the Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood identified in the AAP indicates this to be the case (DC/13/3482/OUT).

In general the range and types of new homes being provided and delivery rate is on track to meet Core Strategy requirements as is the delivery of affordable housing.

- 159 new dwellings have been delivered this year. This below the target of 290 per annum, however the historic delivery rate and predicted delivery average over the plan period is still above the Core Strategy requirement of 6960 dwellings by 151 units.
- Affordable housing completions this year at 38.4% (61 in total) is above Core Strategy requirement of 30% and 35% requirement of Policy DM18.

- The housing elements on three sites in the Sites Specific Allocations Development Plan Document have progressed this year. The housing element of the mixed use allocation on land at the former Eversley School playing field in Southwold has delivered the first 29 of a total of 38 homes. Construction works commenced for 23 homes on the mixed use allocation at the Town Hall in Lowestoft. Works have also commenced at the former fire station in north Lowestoft which will deliver 32 homes.
- The type of housing delivered this year has been predominantly two and three bedroom units at 78.6% of all completions. 13% have been one bedroom dwellings with 18.4% having 4 bedrooms or more. The requirement of Policy DM17 to shift towards provision of smaller dwellings (40% one and two bedrooms) has been met, achieving a total of 47.3% of all completions.

Housing completions

Indicator	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10
Net additional dwellings delivered	159	192	248	280
Affordable housing completions (gross)	61	38	100	90
Number of dwellings completed (allocations) - land allocated in the Site Specific Allocations DPD adopted January 2011	29	0	n/a	n/a
Number of vacant dwellings – non-WDC-owned vacant dwellings returned to occupation as a direct result of action by WDC	3	1	19	50

Source for all Indicators: WDC Planning Policy and Housing Teams

House types and sizes

Indicator	Description	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11
Housing types and sizes (gross completions)	1 Bed	26	32	35
	2 Bed	69	48	99
	3 Bed	69	98	89
	4+ Bed	37	40	52
	House	125	140	167
	Bungalow	35	28	47
	Flat	41	50	61

Source: WDC Planning Policy Team

NB 2012/13 2 gross completions excluded from figures as not known/other = 1 x private traveller's site (1 x pitch, max 2 caravans) and 1 x temporary agricultural dwelling

Housing trajectory

Indicator	Current result 2012/13
Housing land availability (Housing trajectory)	see housing trajectory tables and chart below: Source of identified supply 2013-2025 Net additional dwellings 2001-2025

Source: WDC Planning Policy Team

This table identifies the net additional dwellings expected to come forward over the remainder of the Core Strategy plan period (1 April 2013 – 31 March 2025) by source of supply.

Source of identified supply 2013-2025	Net additional dwellings expected	
	2013-2025	Post 2025
Sites with planning permission as at 1 April 2013*	570	164
Sites with planning permission, subject to S106 (Woods Meadow, Oulton) NB decision issued Jul-13	714	86
Site Specific Allocations DPD (adjusted to account for planning consents/completions)**	521	0
Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan DPD (adjusted to account for planning consents and completions post 2025)***	1157	401
Draft Broads Authority Site Specific Policies DPD	76	0
Windfall provision (identified in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2013)	248	0
Deliverable sites not currently in the planning process	14	0
Total Provision 2013-2025	3300	651

* Sites with planning permission as at 1 April 2013 – a total of 768 units have planning permission. However not all of these units are considered to be deliverable by 31 March 2025 and a small number (estimated 34) are likely to be subject to revised schemes which may reduce the number of units finally developed.

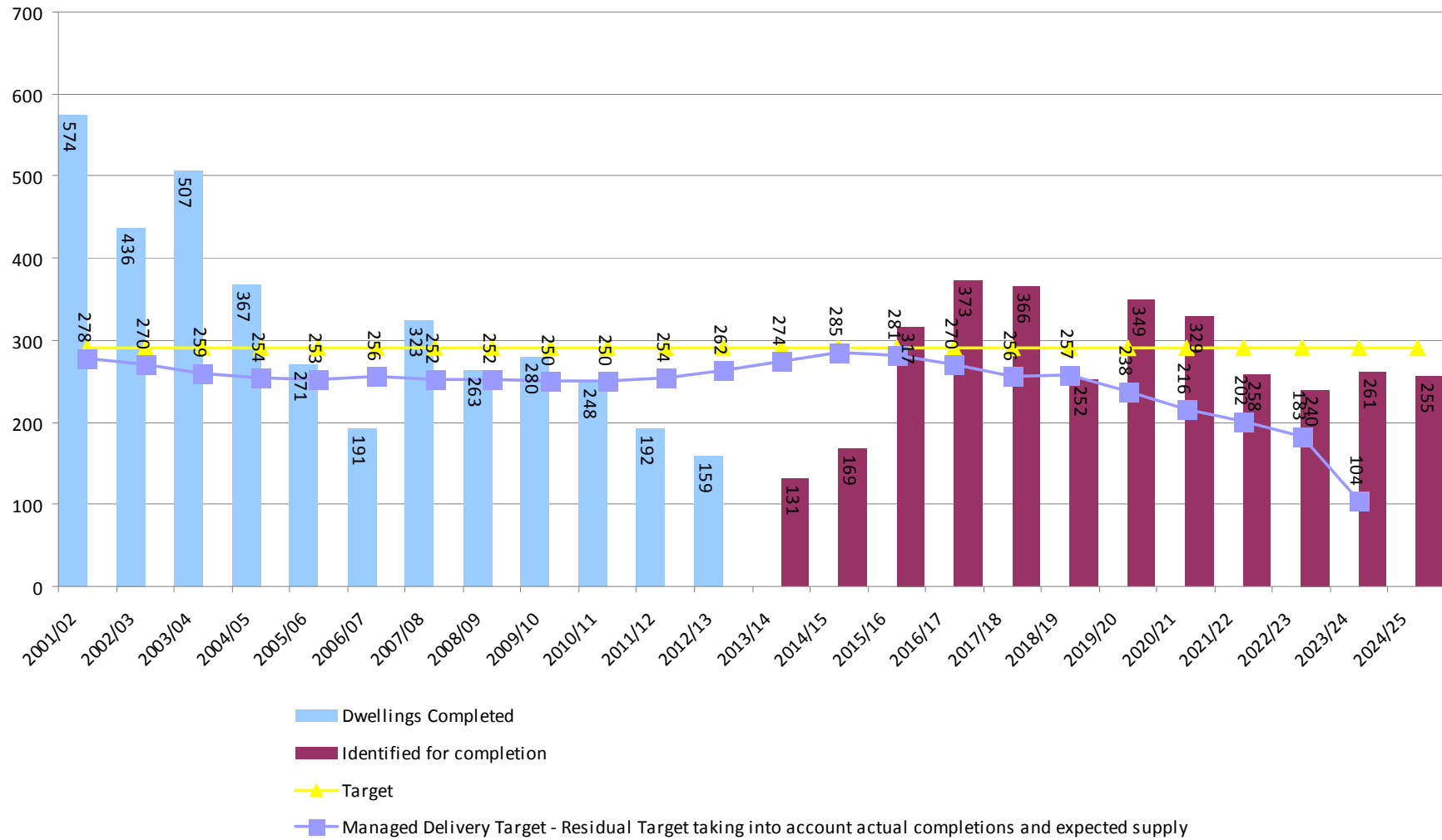
** Site Specific Allocations DPD allocates land anticipated to deliver 528 dwellings. Planning permission has been granted for three of these sites and housing numbers have been higher than anticipated. These sites are now expected to deliver 550 units, of which 29 dwellings have already been completed.

*** Sites in the Area Action Plan were expected to deliver 1585 units, some of which are likely to be completed after 31 March 2025. The total number of units expected on these sites has been revised down to 1558 due to planning consents granted for non-residential uses.

The following table and housing trajectory chart (Figure 3.1) shows that the Core Strategy housing requirement will be exceeded. These figures are evidenced in the [Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2013](#) and the [Statement of a 5-year supply of housing land 2013](#) available on the Council's website www.waveney.gov.uk/LDF.

	Net additional dwellings expected 2001-2025
Dwellings completed 2001-2013	3811
Dwellings identified for completion 2013-2025	3300
Total provision 2001-2025	7111
No. of units above Core Strategy requirement of 6,960 dwellings	151

Figure 3.1 Housing trajectory chart



Economy

What are we are trying to achieve?

Core Strategy Objective 1

Promoting the regeneration and renaissance of the Lowestoft sub-regional area (with Great Yarmouth), in particular the central area in and around Lake Lothing and the harbour, and the market towns of Beccles, Bungay, Halesworth and Southwold.

- Improved perception of Lowestoft.
- Increasing the vitality and viability of Lowestoft and the market towns.

Core Strategy Objective 10

Meeting the jobs growth target for the District.

- 5000 additional jobs by 2021.

Core Strategy Objective 11

Developing the renewable energy and educational sectors.

- Increase the number of jobs in the renewable energy and educational sector.

Core Strategy Objective 12

Promoting sustainable tourism and the cultural development of the District.

- Increase the economic benefits of tourism in a sustainable way.
- Increase participation in cultural activities.

Key policies: -

- Core Strategy – CS05 ‘Area Action Plan for Lake Lothing and the Outer Harbour’, CS06 ‘Community Based Regeneration’, CS07 ‘Employment’, CS08 ‘Renewable Energy Cluster’, CS10 ‘Retail, Leisure and Office Development’, CS13 ‘Tourism’, CS14 ‘Culture’.
- Development Management Policies – DM08 ‘Existing Employment Areas and other Employment Sites’, DM10 ‘Town Centre Boundaries’.
- Area Action Plan – All policies.
- Site Specific Allocations – Employment and other community sites allocations are listed in Table 3.1 (pg 34).

What progress has been made?

Summary

There is some concern that Waveney is failing to meet the job growth targets set out in the Core Strategy. In 2001 there were 40,300 employee based jobs in Waveney. As of 2010 there are only 39,300 representing a fall in employee jobs of 1,000¹. It is therefore unlikely that the 5,000 jobs target will be achieved within the plan period to 2021.

In terms of total employment land supply there is sufficient employment land available to deliver the required levels of jobs. As of April 2013 there is 88.7 hectares of employment land available on allocated sites and sites with planning permission. The Employment Land Availability Assessment (ELAA) identifies a further 9.2 hectares of available employment land on existing employment sites protected by Policies DM08 of the Development Management Policies, and Policies EMP1 and EMP4 of the Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan. This land can potentially provide 380,953sqm of employment floorspace. The Lowestoft and Great Yarmouth AAPs – Employment Land Evidence Base Report (DTZ, 2009) suggests that on average 33.5sqm of floorspace will accommodate one worker. Therefore, land available for employment development could potentially generate 11,371 new jobs.

There appears to be a substantial over supply of employment land particularly given the failure to keep pace with the job growth targets set out in the Core Strategy. However, there are a number of reasons for not reviewing plans at this stage. The Employment Land Study (Bone and Wells, 2006) and the Lowestoft and Great Yarmouth AAPs – Employment Land Evidence Base Report (DTZ, 2009) state that it is important that there is more employment land available than is required to enable turnover and provide choice and variety. This is important given the exact land requirements for the offshore renewable energy industry associated with the Round 3 offshore wind farms are unknown.

There also remain viability challenges in developing employment land in the short term, particularly large unserviced greenfield sites. The ELAA shows that the majority of supply is in the form of larger unserviced sites that will be financially challenging to develop in the short term meaning supply is quite limited in the short term. This further justifies the need to retain a large choice of employment sites, particularly serviced and partially serviced sites such as SOU1, SSP1, SSP9 and vacant sites in employment areas as detailed in the ELAA. Vacant sites in employment areas and sites such as SSP9 will also be important in aiding the relocation of business from other strategic sites in the Area Action Plan area. Additionally,

¹ These figures exclude those who are self employed working in Waveney. Comparative data between 2001 and now on self employed work is not available.

some of the employment land identified in the ELAA (approximately 17 ha) was allocated to meet local deficiencies in provision of employment land in market towns.

Improvement is expected in the medium to long term with the development of Sizewell C. A number of initiatives such as the Enterprise Zone, Local Development Orders and CORE status are promising for future employment opportunities. Some economically disadvantaged parts of Waveney look likely to be covered by Assisted Area Status designation next year and will qualify for government assistance in the form of subsidies and tax breaks for encouraging investment.

Tourism continues to play a role in the economy of Waveney and in 2009 supported almost 13% of all jobs in the District. The Council actively promotes the District as a tourist destination, including participation in national events such as the Olympic Torch relay and Tour of Britain cycle race in 2012.

Monitoring participation in cultural facilities is difficult as the national indicator has been abandoned. The Council continues to support local communities in the management of facilities such as Beccles Public Hall and is still working with Halesworth Playing Fields Association and others to help deliver enhanced sports facilities. In the longer term through the delivery of the Site Specific Allocations and Area Action Plan more community facilities such as open space and allotments will be delivered.

Lowestoft and Bungay town centres have seen an increase in the number of vacant units since 2004 that reflects the national trend. A small increase in the amount of food and drink uses is reported this year but generally some stability is seen across all town centres. Changes to Permitted Development rules in May 2013 which allow flexible changes of use between A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, D1 and D2 without the need to apply for planning permission will be monitored closely to establish any implications for the implementation of the Council's retail and town centre policies.

Employment

- In 2012/13 3,237m² of B1, B2 and B8 development was completed.

B1a Offices (other than Financial and Professional Services)

B1b Research and Development

B1c Light Industry

B2 General Industrial

B8 Storage or Distribution

- ✓ 3 factory extensions totalling 1,659m² (Beccles; Lowestoft; Halesworth)

- ✓ a two storey storage and distribution unit 146m² (B8) (South Lowestoft Industrial Estate)
- ✓ conversion of a residential dwelling into an office (B1a) (Lowestoft)
- ✓ conversion of a residential outbuilding into an artisan bakery (B1c) (Reydon)

● The amount of available employment land is 88.7 hectares (site allocations and land with planning permission). If taking into account the amount of vacant sites located within existing employment sites (DM08, EMP1 and EMP4) this increases to 97.9 hectares.

● The latest jobs data shows that the amount of employee jobs has fallen to 39,300. However, a further 3,000 self employed people were conducting business in Waveney at this time (2010). Although unemployment levels have remained stable for the last two years at 8.6% they are still higher than the national average of 7.9% for last year.

● Average full time wages in Waveney have decreased by approximately £1,400 since the previous year. In comparison figures for England show an average fall of just over £200.

● The difference between house prices and income has increased this year to 6.94, a rise of 0.35 over the last year.

Tourism

● 10 applications approved for new holiday accommodation, 2 applications for major investment in existing tourist facilities (Gunton Hall and Hotel Hatfield in Lowestoft).

Retail and Town Centre Uses

● The percentage of A1 uses in Lowestoft (main and core shopping streets) and Market Towns (town centres) is 51.6% a decrease of 0.6% from last year. Overall only one unit has been lost to a use outside A1 – A5 in these areas.

A1 Shops

A2 Financial and Professional Services

A3 Restaurants and Cafes

A4 Drinking Establishments

A5 Hot Food Takeaway

● The number of vacant units in town centres has increased the most in Lowestoft to 16.6%. The market towns have fared better with vacancy rates currently between 4% and just over 7%, this is against the national vacancy rate of 14.1% (May 2013).

Employment land developed

Indicator	Description Business Type (use class)	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11
Employment land developed (net additional floorspace, gross internal m ²)	B1A Offices	256m ²	1,790m ²	1,501m ²
	B1B R&D	0	0	0
	B1C Light Industry	153m ²	280m ²	235m ²
	B2 General Industry	1,770m ²	2,570m ²	5,527m ²
	B8 Storage or Distribution	1,058m ²	2,448m ²	3,559m ²
	B1-B8 Total	3,237m ²	7,088m ²	10,822m ²

Source: WDC Planning Policy Team

Employment land available

Indicator	Description	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11
Employment land available – land with planning permission and land allocated for employment uses in development plan documents (hectares)	Land with planning permission (excludes permissions on allocated sites)	23.44	33.58	44.84
	Allocations – Site Specific Allocations DPD (Jan 2011)	47.35	47.35	47.35
	Allocations – Area Action Plan DPD (Jan 2012) (2.82ha currently has planning permission)	17.91	17.91	-
	Total	88.70	98.84	92.19

Source for all indicators: WDC Planning Policy Team

Jobs, earnings and unemployment

Indicator	Current result	Previous result	Previous result	Previous result
Total employee jobs	39,300 (2010)	40,500 (2009)	39,600 (2008)	40,300 (2001)
Average earnings (full time)	£22,608 (2012)	£24,093 (2011)	£22,944 (2010)	£24,370 (2009)
Property price to income ratio	6.94 (2012)	6.59 (2011)	7.10 (2010)	6.13 (2009)
Unemployment rate	8.6% (Jan-Dec12)	8.6% (Jan-Dec11)	8.4% (Jan-Dec10)	6.3% (Jan-Dec09)

Sources:

Total employee jobs: ONS (Annual Business Inquiry employee analysis) 2010 figure is the most up to date available

Average earnings (full time): ONS (Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings – residents analysis)

Property price to income ratio: CLG website www.communities.gov.uk

Unemployment rate: ONS (Annual Population Survey)

Number and percentage of employees by employment division

Employment division	March 13	March 12	March 11	March 10
Agriculture & Fishing	1,300 (3%)	2,900 (6%)	2,100 (4%)	1,700
Energy & Water	! (!)	1,500 (3%)	! (!)	800
Manufacturing	7,900 (16%)	6,400 (13%)	7,800 (12%)	9,000
Construction	4,600 (9%)	4,600 (9%)	4,800 (11.6%)	4,800
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	14,900 (30%)	13,100 (26%)	8,800 (16.5%)	10,000
Transport & Communication	1,600 (3%)	2,000 (4%)	! (!)	1,700
Banking finance & insurance etc	4,800 (10%)	5,100 (10%)	5,400 (12%)	5,500
Public admin education & health	9,900 (20%)	12,400 (25%)	14,300 (32.7%)	9,400
Other services	3,200 (6%)	1,900 (4%)	1,600 (3.4%)	800

! Estimate and confidence interval not available since the group sample size is zero or disclosive (0-2)

Source: NOMIS (ONS annual population survey)

Tourism development

Indicator	Description	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11
Change in the amount of tourism development – number of applications determined against tourism policies	DPD tourism policies			
	CS13 Tourism DM23 Hotels and guest houses DM24 Touring caravan, camping and permanent holiday sites	10 applications approved for tourism uses 1 application resulting in loss of tourism use	9 applications approved for tourism uses	DMP DPD not adopted until Jan-11

Source: WDC Planning Policy Team monitoring of planning applications

Retail and town centres

Indicator	Description	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11
Percentage of town centre units with A1 shop use	Lowestoft main and core shopping streets	67%	67%	66%
	Beccles	48%	47%	49%
	Bungay	40%	40%	41%
	Halesworth	52%	53%	53%
	Southwold	51%	54%	54%
	Town centres total	51.6%	52.2%	52.6%
Changes in the number of each use class (A1-A5) in Lowestoft (main and core shopping streets) and the Market Towns (town centres)	A1 Shops	438	439	444
	A2 Financial and Professional Services	116	120	119
	A3 Food and Drink	47	43	42
	A4 Drinking Establishments	21	21	21
	A5 Hot Food Takeaways	18	18	18
	A1-A5 total	640	641	644
	Vacant units in town centres (number of vacant units and % of town centre units that are vacant)	Lowestoft main and core shopping streets	35 (16.6%)	26 (12.3%)
Beccles		14 (5.5%)	13 (5.1%)	18 (7.0%)
Bungay		12 (7.1%)	13 (7.7%)	9 (5.4%)
Halesworth		5 (4.6%)	5 (5.5%)	6 (5.5%)
Southwold		4 (4.0%)	4 (4.1%)	2 (2.1%)
Changes in the number of buildings in office use in Lowestoft town centre office areas		Lowestoft Office Areas (policy DM12)	-1	-2

2011/12 figure revised from previously published figures (A1 (440) and A3 (42), attributed to Southwold)

Source for all indicators: WDC Planning Policy Team monitoring including town centre surveys carried out May/June each year

Environment

What are we trying to achieve?

Core Strategy Objective 9

Securing schemes of high quality design which enhance the environment and reflect the character of the District.

- High quality living and working environments.

Core Strategy Objective 14

Making the most efficient use of land and giving priority to the redevelopment of previously used land.

- Achieve a target of 60% of development on previously developed land.

Core Strategy Objective 15

Minimising the impact of climate change.

- Increase the energy efficiency of homes.
- Increase the proportion of energy used from renewable sources to 10% by 2010 and 17% by 2020 (excluding offshore wind).
- Minimise the risk of flooding and coastal erosion.

Core Strategy Objective 17

Conserving and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment.

- No loss in number and area of designated nature conservation sites.
- Ensure that character areas in Suffolk preserve their distinctive and historic features.
- Protection and enhancement of the built and historic environment.

Key policies: -

- Core Strategy – CS01 ‘Spatial Strategy’, CS02 ‘High Quality and Sustainable Design’, CS03 ‘Flooding and Coastal Erosion’, CS16 ‘Natural Environment’, CS17 ‘Built and Historic Environment’.
- Development Management Policies - DM01 ‘Physical Limits’, DM02 ‘Design Principles’, DM04 ‘Sustainable Construction’, DM06 ‘Coastal Change Management Area’, DM27 ‘Protection of Landscape Character’, DM30 ‘Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment’.
- Area Action Plan – EHC1 ‘Design in the AAP Area’, EHC2 ‘Heritage Assets’, EHC4 ‘Biodiversity and Habitats’, FRM1 ‘Flood Risk and Emergency Planning’, WEW1 ‘Energy Requirements’.

What progress has been made?

Summary

Policies prioritising previously developed land for development are making positive progress as demonstrated by the figures presented in the tables below. Notwithstanding adopted policies, the Government's growth agenda and presumption in favour of sustainable development may have an impact in the future.

Policies aimed at protecting and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment are also proving successful with no reported losses as a result of new development and continued use of policies to encourage good design are reported this year.

Preventing inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and coastal erosion is key to minimising the impact of climate change. No applications have been approved against Environment Agency advice and no applications have been refused because of the threat of coastal erosion. The requirement to undertake a Flood Risk Assessment or Coastal Erosion Risk Assessment has ensured the success of policies.

The amount of installed renewable energy generating capacity this year has been disappointing at just 0.12MW (0.17GWh). However, not all installations require planning permission so cannot be monitored accurately. Actual installed capacity is likely to be higher than reported. If all outstanding permissions are implemented the Council has to date committed to about 50% of the 215GWh 2021 target, which overall is showing good progress.

- 63.6% of new housing and 100% of new employment floorspace has been completed on previously developed land.
- Density of new housing developments has achieved an average of 40 dwellings per hectare.
- 53 planning applications have been refused because of poor design.
- No planning applications have been granted against the advice of the Environment Agency on flood risk grounds.
- As at 31 March 2013 Waveney has approximately 9.29MW of installed renewable energy generating capacity. This is 17% of the target of 215GWh by 2021.
- No loss of nature conservation sites has been recorded this year.
- No change to the number of Listed Buildings has been recorded.

Planning applications refused due to poor design

Indicator	Current result 2012/13	Previous result 2011/12	Previous result n/a
Number of planning applications refused for reasons due to poor design	41 (primary reason)	30 (primary reason)	DMP DPD not adopted until Jan-11
CS02 High quality and sustainable design	12 (secondary reason)	21 (secondary reason)	
DM02 Design principles			

Source: WDC Planning Policy Team

Housing density and completions on previously developed land

Indicator	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10
Dwellings per hectare of net developable area (new build developments of 10 or more units)	40 (6 sites)	30 (2 sites)	53 (4 sites)	36 (5 sites)
Number and percentage of new dwellings completed on previously developed land (gross completions)	63.6% (129 of 203)	68.8% (150 of 218)	67.6% (186 of 275)	78.7% (236 of 300)
Amount and percentage of new employment floorspace on previously developed land (B1-B8 uses classes)	100% (3,839m ²)	34% (3,177m ²)	93% (10,580m ²)	100% (2,554m ²)

Source for all Indicators: WDC Planning Policy Team

Energy efficiency, flood risk and coastal erosion

Indicator	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10
Energy efficiency of homes – average SAP rating of Local Authority owned homes	68.8 (new methodology)	81.84		
Installed electricity generating capacity using renewable energy	0.38MW (0.446GWh)	7.91MW (17.30GWh) *(8.05MW)	1.00MW (9.6GWh)	0
Flood risk – planning applications approved against Environment Agency advice	0	0	0	0
Developments refused because of coastal erosion	0	2 (applicant failed to submit a risk assessment)	DMP DPD not adopted until Jan-11	

Sources:

Energy efficiency of homes: WDC Housing Team

Installed electricity generating capacity: WDC Planning Policy Team, monitoring of planning applications *figure in (brackets) includes 0.14MW installed in the last monitoring period but information not available until after the 2011/12 AMR was published.

Flood risk: Environment Agency and WDC

Development refused because of coastal erosion: WDC

Nature conservation sites

Indicator	Description	Current result 2012/13	Previous result 2011/12	Previous result 2010/11
Change in number and area of designated nature conservation sites	Ramsar	229ha (2 sites)	219ha (2 sites)	-
	SPA	757ha (3 sites)	802ha (3 sites)	-
	SAC	576ha (2 sites)	616ha (2 sites)	-
	SSSI	1262ha (11 sites)	1272ha (11 sites)	-
	CWS	1614ha (122 sites)	1615ha (146 sites)	-
	LNR	41ha (3 sites)	41ha (3 sites)	-

Note: there has been no change in numbers or areas of sites this last year.

Changes in figures between 2012 and 2013 are due to improved plotting accuracy (by source agency) and removing areas out to sea outside of the WDC boundary which were incorrectly included last year.

No actual change in CWS site numbers - reason for change in data is that sites with the same name are grouped for 2013. For example Easton Marshes would previously have been counted as 3 sites, but this year grouped as 1 site.

Source: Defra - Ramsar, Special Protection Area (SPA), Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI); Suffolk Biological Records Centre - County Wildlife Site (CWS); Natural England - Local Nature Reserve (LNR) 2013 data extracted from websites October 2013

Listed buildings

Indicator	Description	Current result 2012/13	Previous result 2011/12	Previous result 2010/11
Number of listed buildings and buildings at risk NB the Buildings at Risk Register is published every 3 years by SCC, the latest publication is for 2012	Grade I	No change	No change	49
	Grade II*	No change	No change	75
	Grade II	No change	No change	1478
	Buildings at risk	Not reported	14	Not reported

Source: WDC Design and Conservation Team

Archaeological sites

Indicator	Description	Current result 2012/13	Previous result 2011/12	Previous result 2010/11
Planning permissions affecting known or potential archaeological sites Relevant policies: DM31 Archaeological sites DM30 Protecting and enhancing the historic environment CS17 Built and historic environment	Applications assessed against archaeological or historic environment policies	24 permissions included conditions requiring archaeological investigation	25 permissions included conditions requiring archaeological investigation	DMP DPD not adopted until Jan-11

Source: WDC Planning Policy Team, monitoring of planning decisions

Installed electricity generating capacity using renewable energy

Indicator	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11	2009/10
Installed electricity generating capacity using renewable energy	0.12MW (0.17GWh)	*8.17MW (17.57GWh)	1.00MW (9.6GWh)	0

Sources:

Installed electricity generating capacity: WDC Planning Policy Team, monitoring of planning applications *figure for 2011/12 different from that published in last years AMR (2011/12) as information was not available until after the AMR was published.

 **Society**

What are we trying to achieve?

Core Strategy Objective 2

Where appropriate, achieving social and economic regeneration of the most deprived wards in Waveney through a community based approach.

- Reduce the proportion of the population (20%) who live in wards in Waveney defined as the most deprived 25% in the country.

Core Strategy Objective 3

Improving the health of the population and in particular reducing health inequalities.

- Reducing health inequalities.

Core Strategy Objective 4

Addressing low educational achievement and aspiration.

- Improve the skills and education levels of the local population.

Core Strategy Objective 5

Reducing rates of crime and fear of crime.

- Reduce the number of recorded incidents of anti-social behaviour .
- Reduce crime rates.

Key policies: -

- Core Strategy – CS04 ‘Infrastructure’, CS06 ‘Community Based Regeneration’, CS09 ‘Knowledge Economy’.
- Development Management Policies - DM02 ‘Design Principles’.
- Area Action Plan – SSP3 – ‘Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood’.

What progress has been made?

Summary

The proportion of Waveney's population living in areas within the most deprived 25% wards in the country increased from 20% in 2004 to 21% in 2010 (latest available data). While this shows that more needs to be done to reduce deprivation, many of the most deprived areas of the district are located in Lowestoft, in areas that should benefit from longer-term plans for job and housing growth set out in the Core Strategy.

This year shows that there is an improvement of almost 4% in the amount of the adult population that have qualifications. However, GCSE results including English and mathematics has shown a decrease this year.

- 21% of Waveney's population lives in the most deprived wards in the country.
- 8.10% of working age people do not have any qualifications.
- 43.6% of year 11 pupils gained 5 or more A* - C grades including English and Maths.
- Recorded crimes and anti-social behaviour incidents both decreased significantly between 2001 and 2012. In 2012 there were 1,218 fewer recorded crimes than in 2011 and 992 fewer anti-social behaviour incidents.

Deprivation

Indicator	Description	IMD 2010	IMD 2004
Proportion of the population who live within the most deprived 10% and 25% of areas in the country	% of population of Waveney living in the most deprived 10% of Lower Super Output Areas in the country	7%	7%
	% of population of Waveney living in the most deprived 25% of Lower Super Output Areas in the country	21%	20%

Source: CLG website, Index of Multiple Deprivation

Health

Indicator	Description	Current result	Previous result
Life expectancy	Males	79.3 years	-
	Females	83.3 years (2007-11)	-
Deaths <75 years from cardiovascular disease per 100,000 persons	Males	84.3	-
	Females	34.7 (2007-11)	-
Obesity in the population	% of the adult population who are obese	27% (2006-2008)	-
Obesity in the population	% of children aged 4 to 5 years who are obese	11.20% (2011-12)	10.70% (2010-11)
	% of children aged 10 to 11 years who are obese	18.70% (2011-12)	21.40% (2010-11)

Sources:

Life expectancy: Suffolk Observatory (Public Health Suffolk)

Deaths: Suffolk Observatory (ONS, Public Health Suffolk 2013)

Adult Obesity: Suffolk Observatory (CLG, Association of Public Health Observatories 2012)

Child Obesity: Suffolk Observatory (National Child Measurement Programme)

Qualifications

Indicator	Current result	Previous result	Previous result	Previous result
Proportion of the population with no qualifications (% of working age population with no qualifications aged 16-64)	8.10% (2012)	12.8% (2011)	14.7% (2010)	35.8% (2001 census, population aged 16-74)
Percentage of year 11 pupils gaining 5+ A* - C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths	43.6% (2011/12)	47% (2010/11)	48.3% (2009/10)	39.6% (2008/09)

Sources:

No qualifications: 2010-12 Suffolk Observatory (ONS) and 2001 Census

School grades: Suffolk Observatory (Department for Education, published 2013) based on academic year

Crime

Indicator	2012	2011	2010	2009
Crime – total count (indicator “Recorded crime per 1000 population” as originally described not available)	7,298	8,516	8,659	8,306
Anti-Social Behaviour – total count	5,839	6,831	7,505	8,360

Source: Suffolk Observatory (Suffolk Constabulary)

Travel

What are we trying to achieve?

Core Strategy Objective 7

Achieving more sustainable communities by ensuring facilities and services are commensurate with development.

- Increase the proportion of the population with access to key local facilities.

Core Strategy Objective 8

Improving access to services and facilities, especially for those people living in rural areas.

- Improve access to services and facilities for those living in rural areas.

Core Strategy Objective 16

Achieving sustainable transport, and in particular increasing cycling, walking and use of public transport and so reducing reliance on the car for travel.

- Increase the proportion of journeys undertaken by sustainable modes.

Key policies: -

- Core Strategy – CS01 ‘Spatial Strategy’, CS02 ‘High Quality and Sustainable Design’, CS15 ‘Sustainable Transport’.
- Development Management Policies - DM01 ‘Physical Limits’, DM02 ‘Design Principles’.
- Area Action Plan – TML1 ‘Sustainable Transport’.
- Site Specific Allocations – listed in table 3.1.

What progress has been made?

Summary

The Census shows that the percentage of Waveney residents walking or cycling to work is 17.6%. Further Census data on distances traveled to work is due to be released in February 2014. Walking to school has increased significantly since 2004 reaching 56% in January 2011. Car use still remains high at 25% for this type of journey.

[Lowestoft Local Links](#) is working with the business, community and school sectors to provide a package of sustainable transport initiatives designed to help improve travel choices in Lowestoft, cut carbon emissions, encourage growth and promote healthy lifestyles and

environments by encouraging people to walk, cycle and use public transport.

Traffic volumes at three key locations in Lowestoft decreased last year however overall traffic volumes have increased since 2001. There is a reduction in traffic at Normanston Drive that can be partly attributed to the construction of Millennium Way connecting Peto Way with Bentley Drive. Further improvements are likely with the construction of Phase 5 of the Northern Spine road, which gained planning consent this year.

Provision of new paths near the railway line east of Halesworth were granted planning permission at the end of 2012 and will form part of the National Cycle Network.

It is still early in the plan period for new community facilities proposed in the Site Specific Allocations and Area Action Plan DPDs to be delivered but improvements are expected in the longer term as allocations are implemented.

Only Kessingland and Somerleyton have all five of the services listed in the tables below. This represents around 25% of the rural population. Around 9,850 residents do not have a food shop in their parish.

- New community facilities proposed in the Site Specific Allocations and Area Action Plan DPD's have yet to be delivered although progress has been made towards securing funding or planning permission on some allocated sites, including a new community centre in Bungay (BUN3), healthy living centre in Reydon (SOU2) and health centre in Kirkley (SSP5).
- Only 25% of the rural population lives in parishes with 5 key services.
- Where traffic movement continues to be monitored there has been a small decrease in volumes again this year in key locations in Lowestoft.
- 96% of all new residential development has taken place in Lowestoft, the Market Towns and larger villages since 2001.
- New residential development* completed last year has all been within 30 minutes travelling time of a doctors, hospital, schools and employment areas.
- The results of the 2011 Census indicates that just over 23% of people travel to work by sustainable modes. 5% of people work from home. Almost 72% of people still use private vehicles to get to work.

*New residential development is defined as developments of 10 or more dwellings when the site is wholly complete.

New residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of key services

Site No.	Town / Parish	No. of dwellings	within 30 minutes public transport time:				
			GP	Hospital A & E	Primary School	Secondary School	Employment (policy DM08 / EMP1 existing employment sites)
1	Lowestoft	29	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2	Halesworth	38	Y	N	Y	N	Y

Source: WDC Planning Policy Team monitoring (planning applications and employment areas); SCC website (schools); NHS Choices website (GPs and hospital)

The James Paget University Hospital at Gorleston is a minimum journey time of 29 minutes from Lowestoft bus station (approx. 7 miles). Services run up to every 20 minutes Monday to Saturday and hourly on Sundays and public holidays.

Schoolchildren from Halesworth attend Bungay High School a distance of approximately 8.3 miles.

Suffolk County Council provides a school bus service which takes approximately 41 minutes.

Rural services

Indicator	Description	Current result
Percentage of rural population living in parishes which have a food shop or general store, post office, pub, primary school and meeting place	Waveney rural population	18,356
	Population living in parishes with all 5 facilities	4,754
	% of Waveney rural population living in parishes with all 5 facilities	25.90%

Source: Suffolk Rural Services Review published August 2012 and Census 2011 (population)

Traffic volume

Indicator	Description Road/Site title/Site ref	2012	2011	2010
Traffic volumes at key locations	B1375 Gorleston Road C101	12646*	12646	12906
	A1117 Normanston Drive C104	16309*	16309	16697
	A146 Carlton Colville M019	16524	16574	16573
	A1117 Saltwater Way M051	25280	25555	25579
	A12 Bascule Bridge (north bound) 6055	13945	14242	14424

*Monitoring at Gorleston Road and Normanston Drive ceased April 2011 due to budget cuts

7 Day Average Annual Daily Traffic – the average number of vehicles over a year using a road each day, all motorised vehicles

Source: Suffolk County Council and Highways Agency

Sustainable transport

Indicator	Description	Current result
Percentage of journeys to work undertaken by sustainable modes - Census 2011 usual residents aged 16 to 74 (those in employment = 49,181)	Sustainable modes of travel to work: Bicycle; On foot; Public transport (train, underground, bus, coach etc)	21.6%
	Non-sustainable modes of travel to work: Private vehicle (car driver/passenger, taxi, motorcycle)	71.6%
	Other: Other method of travel; Work mainly at or from home	6.8%

Sources: Journeys to work: Census 2011 usual residents aged 16-74 in employment

Conclusion

Review of adopted policies against national policy and changes to the Use Class Order

- 3.11 In 2012 the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) replaced the Planning Policy Guidance (PPGs) and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) that were used for the preparation of the Policies contained in the Councils DPD's. In light of the publication of the NPPF the Council undertook work to review compatibility of the adopted policies (Core Strategy, Site Specific Allocations, Development Management Policies and Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan) with the NPPF.
- 3.12 The review demonstrated that all policies were in broad compliance with the NPPF. The overall strategy continues to remain appropriate and the policies have a strong focus on the delivery of sustainable development, reinforced by positively worded and flexible policies.
- 3.13 In cases where there is some incompatibility with the NPPF the differences do not require urgent attention as they do not have implications for the overall strategy or whole policies. These will be considered as part of any future significant policy review. For example, some of the rural policies may be too restrictive but can be justified in terms of local circumstances.
- 3.14 Provisions for greater flexibility for changes of use were introduced in May 2013 that allow changes such as offices to schools and dwellings, agricultural buildings to retail, restaurants, offices, hotels and leisure uses without requiring planning permission. Further revisions due to be implemented in April 2014 include proposals to allow shops and agricultural buildings to convert to residential use without the need for a planning application.
- 3.15 It is too early to determine what level of impact these changes will have for the Council's adopted policies. There are some restrictions (for example some changes of use are not permitted in Conservation Areas) and in some cases time limits also apply. There may be implications for retail policies (DM10, DM11, DM13, DM14 and DM15), rural policies (DM09, DM22) and tourism policy (DM23). It is considered that there is unlikely to be any significant impact in light of these changes but the Council's policies will be kept under review.

Progress on Site Specific Allocations

3.12 The following tables summarise the progress that has been made towards delivering the sites allocated for development in the Site Specific Allocations DPD and Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan.

Table 3.1 Summary of progress on sites allocated in the Site Specific Allocations DPD, as at 30/09/2013

Lowestoft Area

Site Specific Allocation Policy				Planning Status	
Ref	Site Address	Allocation Description	Dependencies / Delivery	Planning Details	Comments
LOW1	Land south of Parkhill / west of Millennium Way Oulton	Primary school	Dependant on implementation of 'Woods Meadow' housing development which includes provision of a primary school – both schools may not be required.		
LOW2	Land south of South Lowestoft Industrial Estate Gisleham	Industrial	To be masterplanned with the landowner / developer in the short term. To be delivered throughout the plan period.	DC/12/0666/LDO Phase 1 infrastructure works including access road and foul drainage submitted (3.22ha)	Enterprise Zone status and Local Development Order in place April 2012.
LOW3	Town Hall, Council offices and car parks at Mariners Street Lowestoft	Mixed use including student accommodation, offices / studios / creative industries, live-work units and housing	A detailed masterplan for the site will be prepared to assist in the phasing of delivery throughout the plan period.	DC/11/1431/FUL Planning consent for 23 houses/flats approved May 2012 on part of allocation.	23 affordable homes completed July 2013. Remainder of allocation will become available on completion of WDC/SCC shared accommodation project at Riverside Road (anticipated March 2015)
LOW4	Council offices Clapham Road Lowestoft	Office or mixed use (specifically B1 offices with potential for housing on	Short term.		Site vacated and owned by the Council and is currently being marketed.

		upper floors)			
LOW5	Site of Normanshurst Fire Station Normanston Drive Lowestoft	Housing	Delivery through the landowner/developer in conjunction with the community during the early part of the plan period.	DC/11/1095/FUL Application for 32 dwellings granted December 2011.	First completions due by March 2014 and development expected to complete by 2016/17.
LOW6	Neeves Pit Lowestoft	Housing	Short to medium term.		Site vacated – necessary processes being undertaken prior to placing on the market early 2014.
LOW7	Gunton Park off Old Lane Lowestoft	Housing and Open Space	Medium term timescale but dependant upon identification of a suitable alternative site and relocation of existing club facilities.		
LOW8	CEFAS Laboratory Pakefield Road Lowestoft	Tourism and Residential	Medium term. A Development Brief to be prepared by the local authority/developer. Requires alternative site for relocation of CEFAS.		
LOW9	Monckton Avenue Nursery Lowestoft	Housing with Allotments and Open Space	Dependent on the relocation of the existing nursery which should take place in the early part of the plan period.		Site vacated. Developer in process of land purchase.
LOW10	Land part of Laurel Farm London Road Kessingland	Playing fields	Early part of the plan period.		
LOW11	Land part of Oakes Farm off Beccles Road Carlton Colville	Sports and Leisure	Requires preparation of a Masterplan and partnership working between WDC, SCC, landowners, Suffolk Sport, Waveney Active Sports Partnership and interested clubs and organisations.		Study being undertaken to assess sports needs in Waveney will inform how this site is progressed.

Beccles Area

SITE SPECIFIC ALLOCATION POLICY				PLANNING STATUS	
Ref	Site Address	Allocation Description	Dependencies / Delivery	Planning Details	Comments
BEC1	Land south of Benacre Road at Ellough Airfield Ellough	Industrial	Delivery throughout the plan period.		Enterprise Zone status and Local Development Order in place April 2012.
BEC2	Land off Gresham Road Beccles	Housing and Customer Access Centre	Expected to be developed in the early stages of the plan period.		Site is not yet available for development. Delivery not now expected until later stages of the plan period
BEC3	Land at Cucumber Lane / Oak Lane Beccles	Housing and Allotments	Expected to be developed in the early stages of the plan period.	DC/13/0820/OUT granted 15 Oct 2013 for 12 affordable houses, 8 market houses and 0.12ha of allotments.	Approved subject to S106 to secure affordable housing.
BEC4	Land south of Nicholson Drive Beccles	Allotments	Expected to be brought forward in the early part of the plan period.		

Bungay Area

SITE SPECIFIC ALLOCATION POLICY				PLANNING STATUS	
Ref	Site Address	Allocation Description	Dependencies / Delivery	Planning Details	Comments
BUN1	Land to west of A144 St John's Road Bungay	Industrial and Housing	Expected to be delivered throughout the plan period, but not in the short term.		Landowner has advised that a planning application could be brought forward within 12 months if the Council are willing to be flexible with the number of homes on the development to ensure a viable development. Policy BUN1 allows flexibility on the number of dwellings on the site that are necessary in order to deliver a viable scheme.
BUN2	Telephone Exchange Lower Olland Street Bungay	Housing	Delivery is expected in the later phases of the plan period.		
BUN3	Community Centre Upper Olland Street Bungay	Housing	Dependent on the relocation of the existing community centre to an alternative site (BUN4). Expected in the early phases of the plan period.		Permission for relocation of community centre granted at BUN4.
BUN4	Land at Old Grammar Lane Bungay	Community Centre / Customer Access Centre / Open Space	To be brought forward in the early part of the plan period.	DC/11/0847/FUL granted Sep 2011 comprising Honeypot Community Centre; Enterprise Centre; car park; picnic area and play areas.	Play area will be brought forward before community centre.
BUN5	Land off Wingfield Street Bungay	Allotments / Open Space			
BUN6	Land adjacent to Bungay Cemetery Bungay	Cemetery Extension	To be brought forward throughout the plan period.		Will be brought forward when required.

Halesworth Area

SITE SPECIFIC ALLOCATION POLICY				PLANNING STATUS	
Ref	Site Address	Allocation Description	Dependencies / Delivery	Planning Details	Comments
HAL1	Land west of Broadway Drive Halesworth	Industrial	Expected that the site will be progressed over the life of the plan period – most development expected over the medium term. Masterplan to be prepared.		Broadway Farm Development Brief Supplementary Planning Document adopted 25th April 2012.
HAL2	Broadway Farm, west of A144 Norwich Road Halesworth/Spexhall	Industrial	Expected that the site will be progressed over the life of the plan period – most development expected over the medium term. Masterplan to be prepared.		Broadway Farm Development Brief Supplementary Planning Document adopted 25th April 2012.
HAL3	Dairy Hill Playing Fields Halesworth	Housing and Allotments	Dependent on alternative playing field provision being delivered.		Site now part of a wider project including the middle school site – planning application being worked up.
HAL4	Dairy Farm at Saxons Way Halesworth	Housing and Community Centre / Customer Access Centre for public sector / voluntary service provision	Housing development expected to be brought forward in the short term, community facilities to be developed once funding secured.		Landowner has expressed an intention to develop and a planning application will be forthcoming. Although no timescale are currently known, there is no evidence to suggest the site will not be released in the short term.

Southwold Area

SITE SPECIFIC ALLOCATION POLICY				PLANNING STATUS	
Ref	Site Address	Allocation Description	Dependencies / Delivery	Planning Details	Comments
SOU1	Fountain Way Industrial Estate Reydon	Industrial	Anticipated that the site will be delivered throughout the plan period.		
SOU2	Former Eversley School Playing Field Wangford Road Reydon	Housing, Doctor's Surgery/Healthy Living Centre, Customer Access Centre for public / voluntary sector services and village green	Anticipated that the housing will be delivered by 2011 and health facilities need to be delivered by 2013.	DC/09/0611/FUL granted Nov-10 comprising 38 market and affordable homes; 60 bed care home; healthy living centre; 2 x retail / commercial units; onsite village green open space; £200k contribution for sports field enhancement (playing fields at Wangford Road – allocation SOU3)	Housing element completed August 2013. Temporary pharmacy building on site (of proposed retail units) until healthy living centre including pharmacy is completed. 'Sole Bay' Health Centre commenced May-13 (DC/12/0781/FUL) Village green in place.
SOU3	Land at Wangford Road Reydon	Sports pitches	Anticipated that development will be in the short term, part reliant on contribution from allocation SOU2.	DC/09/1209/COU granted Feb 2010 for change of use to playing fields – extension of time application approved Mar-13 DC/13/0139/EXT	Contribution from SOU2 paid April 2012. Purchase of land is almost complete with additional funds.

Table 3.2 Summary of progress on sites allocated in the Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan DPD, as at 30/09/2013

SITE SPECIFIC ALLOCATION POLICY				PLANNING STATUS	
Ref.	Site Address	Allocation Description	Dependencies / Delivery	Planning Details	Comments
SSP1	PowerPark	Establish an energy hub around the outer harbour and existing industrial area north of Hamilton Dock	The majority of the site is expected to be delivered in the short-medium term. A detailed study will assess whether access improvements from the A12 are required.		Local Development Order in place April 2012.
SSP2	Peto Square and South Quay	Expand town centre uses to connect the town centre, railway station and southern side of Lake Lothing	Dependant on junction improvements and upgrade of station facilities. Strategic flood risk mitigation measures are critical. Masterplan to be prepared.		Suffolk County Council (Lowestoft Local Links) are preparing proposals for the new pedestrian and cycle swing bridge, the Lowestoft Bus/Rail Interchange (completed Sep-13) and Commercial Road junction improvements.
SSP3	Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood	Comprehensive mixed-use redevelopment including housing, waterfront industry and employment uses, social and community facilities, open space, marina and a retirement village	Some development can take place in short term using existing access routes. Full development in medium – longer term requires detailed feasibility study of southern access routes. Strategic flood risk mitigation measures are critical. Masterplan to be prepared.	Riverside Road employment uses approved: DC/12/1391/FUL - B1a office call centre under construction. DC/13/0743/RG3 - WDC and SCC shared accommodation due for occupation Mar-15.	Development brief adopted 22 May 2013. Outline planning application for Brooke Park/Jeld Wen playing field submitted Dec-13 DC/13/3482/OUT. Enterprise Zone status and Local Development Order in place April 2012 (Riverside Road).
SSP4	East of England Park	Enhance Ness Point as a leisure and tourism destination	This site is expected to be delivered in the medium term. Landscape improvements are critical.		
SSP5	Kirkley Rise	Extend residential, retail, business and community uses	This site is expected to be delivered in the medium term. Strategic flood risk	DC/10/1605/FUL 'Kirkley Mill' Health Centre	Allocation anticipated approximately 68 units. Number revised to 41 units due to

SITE SPECIFIC ALLOCATION POLICY				PLANNING STATUS	
Ref.	Site Address	Allocation Description	Dependencies / Delivery	Planning Details	Comments
		and improve connections to the wider AAP area	mitigation measures are critical.	under construction. DC/11/0559/FUL Pharmacy approved July 2011. DC/11/1219/FUL Restaurant / public house opened Oct-12.	planning consents for non-residential uses.
SSP6	Western End of Lake Lothing	Waterfront tourism, housing and employment, with a focus on marine activities	This site is expected to be delivered in the long term. Strategic flood risk mitigation measures are critical.		
SSP7	Oswald's Boatyard	Housing, replacement library and community facilities	This site is expected to be delivered in the short term. Strategic flood risk mitigation measures are critical.		Delivery now expected post 2018 due to viability issues.
SSP8	The Scores	Small scale housing and employment development, and enhanced connections	Small-scale regeneration projects will take place throughout the plan period.		Two applications totalling 21 units are currently under consideration.
SSP9	Peto Square / Denmark Road Corridor	Employment	Delivery expected throughout the plan period, in particular linked to employment relocation requirements from other parts of the AAP area.		

4. Monitoring of Sustainability Appraisal significant effects

- 4.1 The Sustainability Appraisal for the Core Strategy identified three potential significant negative effects of the plan, namely access to services in rural areas, localised impacts on traffic in towns, and vulnerability to climatic events. Use of greenfield land for some development is a potential negative impact of the Site Specific Allocations DPD. No significant negative impacts were predicted as a result of policies in the Development Management Policies or Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan.
- 4.2 Although the documents contain measures designed to mitigate all of the potential negative impacts identified through Sustainability Appraisal, monitoring ensures that such mitigation measures are being effective.
- 4.3 All adopted LDF development plan documents were predicted to have significant positive impacts, across a range of social, environmental and economic sustainability objectives.

Potential minor negative and major positive sustainability impacts of the Waveney Local Development Framework

DPD	Potential minor negative effects of DPD, as assessed through Sustainability Appraisal	Potential major positive effects of DPD, as assessed through Sustainability Appraisal
Core Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to key services for all sectors of the population (in rural areas) • The effects of traffic on the environment (localised impacts in towns) • Vulnerability to climatic events (some town centre areas, particularly in Lowestoft, have high residual flood risk even if flood defences were improved) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce poverty and social exclusion • Improve access to key services for all sectors of the population • Offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment • Meet the housing requirements of the whole community • Improve the quality of where people live • Conserve soil resources and quality • Achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth throughout the plan area • Revitalise town centres • Encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment
Site Specific Allocations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes (through greenfield development) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to key services for all sectors of the population • Reduce the effects of traffic on the environment
Development Management Policies		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet the housing requirements of the whole community • Improve the quality of where people

DPD	Potential minor negative effects of DPD, as assessed through Sustainability Appraisal	Potential major positive effects of DPD, as assessed through Sustainability Appraisal
		<p>live</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve soil resources and quality • Conserve and where appropriate enhance areas of historical and archaeological importance • Achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth throughout the plan area
Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to key services for all sectors of the population • Improve the quality of where people live • Conserve soil resources and quality • Conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of townscapes • Achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth throughout the plan area • Revitalise town centres • Encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment

- 4.4 Monitoring data suggests that there have not been any significant detrimental impacts on landscape or greenfield land during 2012/13, as all new employment floorspace and a high proportion of housing development has been provided on previously developed land.
- 4.5 No significant negative impacts have been identified from monitoring as a result of Local Development Framework policies, although areas for further improvement have been noted in the above table. A shift towards sustainable transport modes is slow but with improvements to Lowestoft railway station and proposed provision of new pedestrian and cycle routes shows some progress.
- 4.6 Positive trends have been observed in many sustainability indicators, including a range of housing indicators, the efficient use of land and business development. Appendix 1 lists the indicators to monitor Sustainability Appraisal significant effects.

5. Other Monitoring

Community Infrastructure Levy

- 5.1 The Council has prepared a **Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)** to help support the delivery of the Waveney Local Development Framework and ensure the impact of new development on infrastructure is minimised. The CIL is a charge which will allow the Council to raise funds from developers undertaking new building projects in Waveney.
- 5.2 CIL charges are based on the size, type and location of the development proposed. The money raised can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure that is needed as a result of development. This includes:
- transport schemes
 - flood defences
 - schools
 - health and social care facilities
 - parks
 - open spaces
 - leisure centres
- 5.3 The Waveney Community Infrastructure Levy was adopted by the Council on 22nd May 2013 and charges came into effect on 1st August 2013. CIL has replaced existing off-site Section 106 contributions that some developments made towards infrastructure provision, apart from those for off-site provision of affordable housing. Future AMRs will report on income and expenditure of CIL contributions.

Planning Obligations or Section 106 Contributions

- 5.4 During 2012/13 **Planning Obligations or Section 106 Agreements** have continued to be used to secure infrastructure.
- 5.5 All new residential developments are required to provide open space. Developments with more than 19 dwellings generally provide this as part of the site. Smaller developments usually make an off-site contribution, these contributions are used within the vicinity of the development to improve existing open space facilities.
- 5.6 Developments of 5 or more dwellings are required to make provision towards affordable housing, either as part of the development or as an off-site contribution.

- 5.7 Other provisions can include education, pedestrian and cycle schemes, highways, public transport, community facilities etc that will be directly affected by the development.

Summary of planning obligation contributions 2012/13 – open space and affordable housing

Obligation	Income	Expenditure
Open space	£78.2k	£208k
Affordable housing	£41k	£83k

NB Open space secured includes £64,000 in upfront fees (Section 111)

- 5.8 Open space projects for 2012/13 include:
- ✓ New/replacement play equipment
 - ✓ Landscaping/tree planting schemes
 - ✓ New/replacement fencing, seating, dog waste bins etc
- 5.9 The affordable housing spend provided funding towards two new affordable homes in Reydon.
- 5.10 Further information on planning obligations and an online Section 106 database of all monies by town/parish can be found on the Council's Section 106 webpage www.waveney.gov.uk/section106

Neighbourhood Planning

- 5.11 A **Neighbourhood Development Plan** (NDP) allows communities to create a vision and planning policies for the use and development of land in a neighbourhood, for example, where new homes should be built and what they should look like. Neighbourhood development plans can be general or more detailed but must be in general conformity with the strategic policies in the Council's adopted Core Strategy.
- 5.12 With a **Neighbourhood Development Order** (NDO) communities can grant planning permission for development they want to see go ahead in a neighbourhood, for example allowing home extensions to be built without the need to apply for planning permission.
- 5.13 So far, no Neighbourhood Development Plans or Neighbourhood Development Orders have been adopted in Waveney. Several Town and Parish Councils have expressed an interest in developing a Neighbourhood Development Plan however, Kessingland is the only Parish Council that has progressed further. They submitted an application for the designation of their neighbourhood area in July 2013. The Council approved the application in December.

Further information on Neighbourhood Planning can be found on the Council's website at www.waveney.gov.uk/neighbourhoodplanning

Local Development Orders

- 5.14 Five **Local Development Orders (LDOs)** are in place to help simplify the planning process and four of the sites, with the exception of PowerPark, also have Enterprise Zone Status. The LDOs came into effect on 24th March 2012. An LDO grants permission, subject to conditions, for a type of specified development, removing the need to apply for planning permission. The objective of an LDO is to progress development at greater speed and certainty. The areas covered by LDO's are:
- PowerPark, Lowestoft
 - Mobbs Way, Oulton
 - Ellough Industrial Estate
 - Riverside Road, Lowestoft
 - South Lowestoft Industrial Estate
- 5.15 There have been two 'Notice of Commencements' in the monitoring period. Three industrial units proposed at Mobbs Way for the offshore energy sector (DC/13/0138/LDO) received in March 2013 and Phase I of the infrastructure scheme for an extension to the South Lowestoft Industrial Estate (DC/12/0666/LDO) received in June 2012.

Duty to Cooperate

- 5.16 Section 110 of the Localism Act (2011) sets out the requirements for duty to co-operate. All local planning authorities and other prescribed bodies in England must co-operate with each other in the preparation of development plan documents for strategic matters.
- 5.17 The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the strategic issues where co-operation might be appropriate, such as housing, jobs and transport provision. It highlights the importance of joint working to meet development requirements.
- 5.18 There has been a long history of joint working and co-operation between Waveney District Council, Suffolk County Council and neighbouring authorities of Great Yarmouth Borough Council and Suffolk Coastal District Council. Suffolk Coastal District Council is the preferred partner for Waveney District Council and there are a number of shared services between the two authorities. Great Yarmouth Borough Council shares a number of Sub-Regional issues with Waveney.
- 5.19 The context of the current Core Strategy is based on collaborative work that was part of the Regional Spatial Strategy process. Policies in the Core Strategy are underpinned by the key

approaches of the East of England Plan 2008 developed as a result of consideration of cross boundary strategic issues and identifying policies to address them.

- 5.20 Waveney has worked closely with Great Yarmouth Borough Council on a number of strategic issues. At one time our Core Strategies were running to a similar timetable and this had real benefits of jointly considering strategic issues and in particular economic development and regeneration, alongside the former Urban Regeneration Company for both areas. For various reasons the Great Yarmouth Core Strategy has been delayed and the two local authorities' timetables are no longer aligned. However, joint working has continued, along with the two county councils, on issues such as economic development, enterprise zones, preparing Local Development Orders and housing issues.

Local Economy

- 5.21 In August 2011 the Local Enterprise Partnership established Enterprise Zones (EZs) for Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft to foster green economic growth. To simplify the planning framework Local Development Orders (LDOs) were adopted for all 6 sites in April/May 2012 to enable permitted development for the offshore renewable energy, port and logistics sector.
- 5.22 Setting up the LDOs involved cross boundary engagement with Great Yarmouth Borough, Norfolk County Council and Suffolk County Council along with the Environment Agency and English Heritage. The main strategic issues covered include flood risk, traffic impact, preventing displacement of businesses and regenerating the towns through economic growth.
- 5.23 Suffolk local authorities are working together on the delivery of key infrastructure needed to deliver economic growth in Suffolk and to co-ordinate implementation, prioritise activity and respond to any funding opportunities. The Suffolk Growth Group comprising of the County Council, District Councils and the LEP has prepared the Suffolk Growth Strategy and is preparing a county-wide delivery programme for the strategy. The East Suffolk Growth Group, comprising of members and officers, is also looking at growth and investment needs and delivery for Suffolk Coastal and Waveney with its own strategy and delivery plan.

Housing

- 5.24 There has been cooperation regarding housing needs between Waveney District and Great Yarmouth Borough Councils (GYBC) for a number of years. A joint Housing Market Assessment was completed in 2007 and there have been ongoing discussions regarding updating this study. However, in September following a series of meetings, it was agreed that both Councils would undertake separate refreshes of the study to meet their specific needs due to differences in the Local Plan timetables. A joint study will be considered again in the future. Progress has also been made towards a Memorandum of Understanding with

GYBC to formalise joint working between the two planning authorities, looking at housing issues but also other aspects including employment and transport matters that have cross boundary impacts.

- 5.25 A Memorandum of Understanding has been prepared with the Broads Authority on housing targets for the Districts that cover the Broads Authority area. Waveney District Council has agreed that housing needs for the District will include the Broads area.

Coastal Erosion and Adaptation Measures

- 5.26 Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) are non-statutory documents for coastal defence management. They provide a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal evolution and present a policy framework to address these risks. The Kelling to Lowestoft Ness SMP was revised in 2009 and adopted by the Environment Agency and North Norfolk District Council in 2011, and Waveney District and GYBC in 2012. The Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan (Lowestoft Ness to Landguard Point) was adopted in 2010 in collaboration with the Environment Agency and Suffolk Coastal District Council. Waveney District Council is in the process of commissioning (along with Great Yarmouth Borough Council) a detailed study of the coastal processes from Gorleston to Lowestoft Ness to update our understanding of how this stretch of coastline works and will involve a significant amount of cooperation between coastal authorities and other organisations responsible for coastal planning.

Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

- 5.27 The District Council is an active participant in the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Partnership which produces a management plan for the AONB which includes the coastal area to the south of Kessingland in Waveney District.

Conclusion

- 5.28 Waveney and the adjoining local authorities and county councils have an ongoing working relationship that covers the strategic economic, social and environmental issues affecting the local and wider area. There is ongoing cooperation between Waveney and other neighbouring authorities including Great Yarmouth in relation to the development of their strategic policies on issues such as housing, employment and transport. Waveney does not intend to carry out an early review of the Core Strategy as no issues of any significance have arisen from this engagement to date to consider this necessary. However, ongoing engagement will inform and feed into any review that the Council carry out in the future.

Summary of engagement/consultation in relation to planning for sustainable development April 2012 to March 2013

Month/Year	Project	Detail of Engagement
04/12	Broads Authority Local Development Framework – Draft Sites Specific Allocations Issues, Options and Preferred Options Consultation	Provided a response to draft documents.
06/12	Marine Management Plan – Draft Vision and Objectives East Area Marine Plans	Joint written response by Suffolk Coastal and Waveney District Council on the consultation draft.
07/12	Marine Management Plan Objectives	Joint discussion between Suffolk County Council, Suffolk Coastal District Council and Waveney District Council to discuss what the council's wish to achieve through the Marine Planning Process.
09/12	Great Yarmouth Strategic Housing Market Assessment	Meeting to discuss continued joint working on housing market assessments for Waveney and Great Yarmouth Borough.
10/12	South Norfolk Site Specific Allocations Policies and Allocations Preferred Options Consultation	Provided a response to draft documents.
12/12	Broads Authority Memorandum of Understanding – Housing and Employment	Agreement between the Broads Authority, Waveney District Council, Broadland District Council, Great Yarmouth Borough Council, North Norfolk District Council, Norwich City Council, South Norfolk District Council, Norfolk County Council and Suffolk County Council on the treatment of housing and employment needs in the Broads Authority area.
12/12	Broads Authority Local Development Framework – Site Specific Allocations Policies	Provided a response to document.
20/12	Great Yarmouth Borough Council Core Strategy Consultation	Provided a response to document with particular reference to housing, employment, retail and traffic issues.
20/12	Great Yarmouth Borough Council Statement of Community Involvement Consultation	Provided a response to document.
03/13	South Norfolk District Council Wymondham Area Action Plan Preferred Options Second Public Consultation	Provided response to document.

Appendix 1 List of indicators to monitor Core Strategy Objectives and Sustainability Appraisal significant effects

KEY:

CS = Core Strategy (2009) CSSA = Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal

DMP = Development Management Policies (2011) DMPSA = Development Management Policies Sustainability Appraisal

SSA = Site Specific Allocations (2011) SSASA = Site Specific Allocations Sustainability Appraisal

AAP = Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan (2012) AAPSA = Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan Sustainability Appraisal

CS Objective/s	SA Objective	Indicator	Theme	Origin of Indicator (see key above table)			
				CS	DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
3	1	Obesity in the population	society	CS	DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
3	n/a	Life expectancy	society	CS			
1/3	n/a	Overall death rate (all) causes per 100,000 population	society	CS			
3	1	How do children travel to school	travel	CS	DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
3	1	Proportion of journeys to work on foot or by cycle	travel	CS	DMPSA	SSASA	
4	2	Percentage of year 11 pupils gaining 5+ A* - C grades at GCSE [or equivalent including English and maths]	society	CS		SSASA	
4	2	Proportion of the population with no qualifications	society	CS		SSASA	AAP
4	2	Proportion of the population with NVQ level 4 or higher	society	CS		SSASA	AAP
4	n/a	Average point score per student at A and AS level	society	CS			

CS Objective/s	SA Objective	Indicator	Theme	Origin of Indicator (see key above table)			
				CS	DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
5	3	Domestic burglary rate per 1000 population	society	CS	DMPSA		
5	3	Recorded crime per 1000 population	society	CS	DMPSA		AAP
5	n/a	Violet crime rate per 1000 population	society	CS			
5	n/a	Domestic burglary rate per 1000 population	society	CS	DMPSA		
5/9	n/a	Fear of crime	society	CS	DMP		
2	4	Proportion of the population who live in wards within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country	society	CS	DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
2	n/a	Number of parish Plans/Neighbourhood Plans adopted	society	CS			
n/a	5	Completion of Healthy Living Centre [SOU2]	society			SSASA	
n/a	5	Percentage of rural households within 13 minutes' walk of an hourly bus service	society	CSSA			
n/a	5	Proportion of population with access to a food shop	travel	CSSA			
7/8	5	Proportion of population with access to key local services (e.g. GP, post office)	travel	CSSA	DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
1/10	6	Unemployment rate	economy	CS		SSASA	AAP
n/a	7	Affordable housing developed in deprived areas (top 25% IMD)	housing		DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
6	n/a	Housing land availability	housing	CS	DMP		
6	7	Housing types and sizes [completed]	housing	CS	DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
6	n/a	Affordable housing (gross completions)	housing	CS		SSA	
6	n/a	Homelessness	housing	CS	DMP		
6	n/a	Housing stock	housing	CS	DMP		
6	n/a	Percentage of unfit dwellings (Local Authority)	housing	CS	DMP		

CS Objective/s	SA Objective	Indicator	Theme	Origin of Indicator (see key above table)			
				CS	DMP	SSASA	AAP
6	n/a	Special needs housing	housing	CS	DMP		
7	8	Percentage of residents who are happy with their neighbourhood	society	CS	DMPSA	SSASA	AAP
7	n/a	Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre	travel	CS			
n/a	9	Air quality [DMPSA - concentrations of air pollution]	environment		DMPSA		AAP
17	9	Bathing water quality	environment	CS	DMPSA		AAPSA
17	9	Water quality in estuaries	environment	CS	DMPSA		AAPSA
17	9	Water quality in rivers	environment	CS	DMPSA		AAPSA
n/a	10	Area (hectares) of greenfield land development	environment		DMPSA	SSASA	
n/a	10	Number and percentage of existing housing commitments on greenfield land	housing	CSSA			
17	10	Number and percentage of new dwellings completed on greenfield land	housing	CS	DMP	SSASA	AAPSA
n/a	11	Water availability for water dependant habitats	environment	CSSA			
n/a	12	Household (and municipal) waste produced	environment	CSSA			
9	12	Tonnage / proportion of household (and municipal) waste recycled, composted and land filled	environment	CS	DMP		AAPSA
9	n/a	Energy efficiency of homes	environment	CS			
9	n/a	Number of planning applications refused for reasons due to poor design	environment	CS	DMP		AAP
9	n/a	Number of domestic noise complaints	society	CS	DMP		
8/9/16	13	Percentage of journeys to work undertaken by sustainable modes	travel	CS	DMP	SSASA	AAP
8/9/16	13	Percentage of school children travelling to school by sustainable modes	travel	CS	DMPSA	SSASA	AAP
n/a	13	Number of developments where a travel plan is submitted or is a condition of	travel	CSSA			

CS Objective/s	SA Objective	Indicator	Theme	Origin of Indicator (see key above table)			
		development					
3	n/a	Percentage of footpaths and other rights of way which are easy to use by members of the public	travel	CS	DMPSA		
16	n/a	Traffic volumes at key locations	travel	CS			AAP
16	n/a	Percentage of all new residential development taking place in major towns, other towns and elsewhere	travel	CS			
9	n/a	Car parking standards	travel	CS			
15	14	Carbon dioxide emissions	environment	CS	DMPSA		AAPSA
15	14	Installed electricity generating capacity using renewable energy	environment	CS	DMP		AAPSA
9/15	n/a	Consumption of electricity – domestic use per consumer and total commercial/industrial use	environment	CS			
9/15	n/a	Consumption of gas – domestic use per consumer and total commercial/industrial use	environment	CS			
15/17	15	Flood risk - planning applications approved against Environment Agency advice	environment	CS	DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
15	n/a	Incidence of flood watches and warnings	environment	CS			
15/17	n/a	Developments refused because of risk of coastal erosion	environment	CS	DMP		
15	15	Number of properties at risk of flooding	environment		DMPSA	SSASA	AAP
n/a	16	Development proposals affecting a sample of BAP habitats and protected species outside protected areas (SWT)	environment	CSSA			
17	n/a	Ground water quality	environment	CS			AAP
17	n/a	Number of air quality management areas and dwellings affected	environment	CS			
17	16	Reported condition of SSSIs [ecological]	environment	CS	DMP	SSASA	

CS Objective/s	SA Objective	Indicator	Theme	Origin of Indicator (see key above table)			
				CSSA	DMP	SSASA	AAPSA
n/a	17	Change in number and area of designated geological SSSIs	environment	CSSA			
17	n/a	Change in number and area of designated nature conservation sites	environment	CS	DMP		
17	n/a	Number and area of Conservation Areas and Article 4 Directions	environment	CS	DMP		
17	17	Number of listed buildings and buildings at risk	environment	CS	DMP		AAPSA
n/a	17	Planning permissions affecting known or potential archaeological sites	environment	CSSA	DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
17	n/a	Number of applications affecting no known archaeological site but judged of high potential and approved with conditions requiring prior excavation or recording during development	environment	CS	DMP		
17	n/a	Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) damaged as a result of development	environment	CS	DMP		
n/a	18	Hectares of vacant or derelict land within AAP area	economy				AAPSA
n/a	18	Area of designated landscapes (AONB)	environment	CSSA			
n/a	18	Area of historic parks and gardens	environment	CSSA			
n/a	18	Countryside Quality counts	environment		DMP	SSASA	
n/a	18	Number and area of town / village greens and commons	environment	CSSA			
3	n/a	Change in amount of accessible green space	environment	CS	DMP		
12	n/a	Change in amount of open space (including children's play space, outdoor play space and accessible natural green space)	environment	CS		SSA	AAP
14	18	Number and percentage of new dwellings completed on previously developed land	housing	CS	DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
14	n/a	Number and area of potential and declared contaminated sites returned to beneficial use	environment	CS			

CS Objective/s	SA Objective	Indicator	Theme	Origin of Indicator (see key above table)			
				CS	DMP	SSA	
14	n/a	Dwellings per hectare of net developable area	housing	CS	DMP	SSA	
14	n/a	Number and percentage of existing housing commitments on previously developed land	housing	CS			
17	n/a	Allocations on best and most versatile agricultural land	environment	CS			
1/10	19	Business formation rate	economy	CS	DMP	SSASA	AAP
1/10	19	Business start ups and closures	economy	CS	DMP	SSASA	AAP
n/a	19	Comparative industrial and office rental costs within the plan area	economy	CSSA			
n/a	19	Employment by occupation i.e. management; admin; service; elementary occupations etc	economy				AAPSA
n/a	19	Employment land developed	economy		DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
12	19	Number and percentage employed in tourism, leisure and heritage	economy	CSSA	DMPSA	SSASA	AAP
1/10	19	Number and percentage of businesses by main industry type	economy	CS	DMP	SSASA	AAP
1/10	19	Number and percentage of businesses by size (number of employees)	economy	CS	DMP	SSASA	AAP
1/10	19	Number and percentage of employees by employment division	economy	CS		SSASA	AAP
1/10	n/a	Average earnings	economy	CS			AAP
1/10	n/a	Long-term unemployment rate	economy	CS			AAP
1	n/a	Housing benefits recipients	society	CS			
1	n/a	Number of childcare places	society	CS			
6	n/a	Average property price to income ratio	economy	CS	DMP		
n/a	20	Town centre uses developed [location and use class]	economy	CSSA	DMP	SSASA	AAPSA
13	n/a	Percentage of town centre units with A1 shop uses	economy	CS	DMP		

CS Objective/s	SA Objective	Indicator	Theme	Origin of Indicator (see key above table)			
				CS	DMP	SSASA	AAP
13	20	Vacant units in town centres	economy	CS	DMP	SSASA	AAP
13	13	New cultural facilities in town centres	economy	CS	DMP		
12	n/a	Number of visitors to Waveney	economy	CS	DMP		
14	n/a	Amount and percentage of new employment floorspace on previously developed land	economy	CS			
n/a	21	Distances travelled to work	travel		DMPSA	SSASA	
n/a	22	Number of enquiries to business advice services from outside of area	economy	CSSA	DMPSA	SSASA	
n/a	22	Number of enquiries to business advice services from within area	economy	CSSA	DMPSA	SSASA	

Appendix 2 References

Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended), HMSO

Localism Act 2011

Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, DCLG

National Planning Policy Framework (2012) DCLG

Planning Policy for Travellers Sites (2012) DCLG

Appendix 3 Glossary of terms

Affordable housing

Affordable housing as defined in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG, 2012):

Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.

Allocation

Designation of land in the Plan for a particular use, i.e. industrial land.

Annual Monitoring Report or Authorities Monitoring Reports

The Planning Act requires local planning authorities to monitor and review progress towards the delivery of the local development documents.

Area Action Plans

These are used to provide a planning framework for geographical areas of change or conservation. They are part of the Development Plan.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

Environmentally sensitive land designated under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 for its special landscape value. The Suffolk Coast and Heaths AONB was confirmed in 1970 by the Countryside Commission to protect the high landscape quality of the area for future generations. Suffolk Coast and Heaths is one of 41 AONBs which cover 15% of England and Wales.

Biodiversity

The variety of plant and animal species, plus the groups of species which make up particular habitats. These help maintain a balanced environment at all levels, from local to global.

(The) Broads Authority Area

This area is equivalent in status to a National Park. Under the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Act 1998 the Broads Authority is the Local Planning Authority for the area. Its remit is to protect the natural beauty and promote public enjoyment of the area, as well as protecting navigation interests.

Brownfield site

See previously developed land.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

A levy that local authorities can choose to charge on new developments in their area. The money can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods want.

Core Strategy

Sets out the long term spatial vision for the local authority area. It will include strategic objectives and planning policies to help deliver the vision. It forms part of the Development Plan.

County Wildlife Site (CWS)

Areas of county-wide wildlife interest such as ancient woodland, grassland with floral diversity or rarities, nationally scarce habitats or sites that support one or more species listed in the Wildlife and Countryside Act or the Red Data Book. Many are privately owned and have no statutory protection.

Development

Defined in Section 55 (1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as 'the carrying out of building, engineering, mining and other operations in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any buildings or land'.

Development Management policies

These are criteria based policies which are applied to ensure that all development meets the overall vision and strategic policies set out in the Core Strategy. To a greater or lesser extent these policies are taken into account in the determination of the majority of planning applications. The Development Management policies form part of the Development Plan.

Hectare (Ha)

1 hectare = 2.471 acres

Listed Building

A building or structure designated by the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport as being of special architectural or historical interest. See English Heritage website www.english-heritage.org.uk

Local Development Order

Grants permission, subject to conditions, for a type of specified development, removing the need to apply for planning permission.

Local Development Framework/Local Plan

The name for the portfolio of documents making up the Framework, which will provide the spatial planning strategy for a local authority area. It consists of the Development Plan Documents, a Statement of Community Involvement, the Local Development Scheme, and Annual/Authorities Monitoring Reports. However, through the Coalition Government's changes to the planning system the term "Local Plan" has been re-introduced.

Local Development Scheme

Sets out a programme for the preparation of Local Development Documents. It is a project management document which identifies which documents are to be prepared, the stages that have to be achieved and a detailed timetable.

Local Nature Reserves (LNR)

Declared by local authorities (including parish or town councils), in consultation with English Nature, as places for wildlife and people. They are sites with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally. LNRs are a statutory designation that are managed for nature conservation and also provide opportunities for research and education, or for people to simply enjoy and have contact with nature.

National Planning Policy Framework

Sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out requirements for the planning system and provides a framework to produce local and neighbourhood plans.

Previously developed land (PDL)

Land which has been previously developed, but is now largely vacant or disused. (A fuller definition is given in Annex 2 of the NPPF).

Proposals Map

Ordnance Survey maps which identify the areas to which policies and proposals in the development plan documents relate.

Ramsar sites

Wetlands of international importance, designated under the convention on Wetlands, which was agreed in Ramsar, Iran in 1971.

Renewable energy

Continuous energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment and can be tapped to meet energy needs.

Site Specific Allocations

The allocation of sites for specific or mixed uses. Policies identify any specific requirements for the site. The allocations form one of the documents making up the Development Plan.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)

Have statutory protection as the best examples of the UK's flora, fauna, or geological or physiographical features. They may have other national and international nature conservation designations. Most SSSIs are privately owned or managed, while others are owned or managed by public bodies or non-government organisations.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)

Designated under the EC Habitats Directive. These areas have been identified as best representing the range and variety of habitats and non-bird species within the European Union.

Special Protection Areas (SPA)

Protected sites classified in accordance with the EC Birds Directive, which came into force in 1979. SPAs are areas of the most important habitat for rare and vulnerable birds, and for regularly occurring migratory species within the European Union. SACs and SPAs together form the European network of "Natura 2000" nature conservation sites.

Statement of Community Involvement

Sets out the methods local authorities will use to involve local communities in the preparation of Local Development Documents and development management decisions. The Statement is not part of the Development Plan but it is subject to independent examination.

Supplementary Planning Documents

These provide additional information about a policy in a development Plan document e.g. a development brief for a specific site. They do not form part of the Development Plan.

Sustainability Appraisal

A tool for appraising policies to ensure that they reflect sustainable development objectives. An Appraisal is required in the legislation for all development plan documents. The Government has defined wide ranging objectives for sustainable development as including: social progress that meets the needs of everyone, effective protection of the environment, prudent use of natural resources and the maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment. The Sustainability Appraisal process takes into account the Strategic Environmental Assessment required by the EU.

Town and Country Planning Regulations

These are the Regulations which govern the preparation of the Local Development Framework Documents/Local Plan.


Use Classes Order


Order under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (amended 2005) that categorises all land uses (i.e. Retail - Class A1).

Appendix 4 Abbreviations used

AAP	Area Action Plan
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report or Authorities Monitoring Reports
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
CLG	Communities and Local Government
CWS	County Wildlife Site
DPD	Development Plan Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDO	Local Development Orders
LDS	Local Development Scheme
LNR	Local Nature Reserve
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PDL	Previously Developed Land
SAC	Special Area(s) of Conservation
SCC	Suffolk County Council
SPA	Special Protection Area(s)
SSSI	Site(s) of Special Scientific Interest
WDC	Waveney District Council

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