

Annual Monitoring Report 2011 / 2012

December 2012



Society



Economy



Environment



Travel



Housing

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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Executive Summary

This Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is produced under Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. The report assesses progress on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme against published timetables and milestones. It also presents data for a range of indicators, covering the monitoring period from 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012, allowing the implementation, performance and significant sustainability effects of the local policies in the Waveney Local Development Framework to be assessed. Finally, the report covers new monitoring requirements, including reporting on the Community Infrastructure Levy, neighbourhood planning and the duty to cooperate.

Progress against Local Development Scheme

Waveney District Council has made good progress on the preparation of the Local Development Framework, with four DPDs adopted by the end of January 2012. The Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan was the latest to be adopted, on 25th January 2012.

The preparation of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Specific Allocations DPD has been delayed until the Suffolk-wide Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment has been updated. This study is due to be completed by the end of 2012. As a result the first milestone (consultation on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal), scheduled to take place in November 2011, was not therefore met, and none of the milestones scheduled for 2012 have been met either. The Government's new planning policy for traveller sites, published in March 2012, emphasises the importance of locally produced data in planning to meet the accommodation needs of gypsies and travellers.

Milestone	LDS Target Date (Actual Date)	Met?
Adoption of the Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan	September 2011 (25 January 2012)	☹
Gypsy and Traveller Site Specific Allocations consultation on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal	November 2011 (to be reviewed)	☹
Gypsy and Traveller Site Specific Allocations Stakeholder/community engagement on issues and options	February 2012 (to be reviewed)	☹
Gypsy and Traveller Site Specific Allocations Stakeholder/community engagement on issues and options	August 2012 (to be reviewed)	☹
Gypsy and Traveller Site Specific Allocations Publication (final draft of DPD)	November 2012 (to be reviewed)	☹
















KEY:















- ☺ = Milestone target date met/exceeded
- ☹ = Milestone target date not met but milestone achieved
- ☹ = Milestone target date not met


Performance against indicators during 2011/12


Overall, positive trends have been observed in many indicators such as housing completions, affordable housing provision, employment completions, use of previously developed land. Many indicators present uncertain results which are anticipated to improve as site allocations are implemented and the benefits of recent Government initiatives such as Enterprise Zones, CORE (Centre for Offshore Renewable Energy) status and Portas Pilot are delivered. Some indicators, in particular those related to education, employment and health show negative trends which will require particular attention if results do not improve in the next couple of years. It is still early in the plan period however, and there does not appear to be any reason for undue concern.


Key monitoring results for 2011/12 include:

Housing	
	Overall between 2001 and 2012, housing has been delivered at a rate that exceeds the pro rata Core Strategy requirement, and it is anticipated that the Core Strategy housing requirement will be exceeded over the whole plan period (H11/H12).
	Almost 20% of all housing completions during 2011/12 were affordable (H1).
	No developments of 10 or more units completed and assessed this year achieved a 'Good' or 'Very Good' Building for Life rating (H6).
	All of the Council's housing stock meets the Government's 'decent' homes standard (H24).
	The homelessness trend is generally positive with levels in 2012 less than a quarter of 2004/05 figures (H8).
Economy	
	A net gain of 7088m ² of employment floorspace was recorded during 2011/12 (EC13).
	84 hectares of land is available for employment use, almost 37ha has current planning permission and 47ha is allocated land (EC12).
	A net loss 285m ² of retail floorspace (4 units) has been lost to other uses in town centres (EC18).
	As at May 2012, the Waveney town centres vacancy rate is 7.2% compared to the national average of 14.5% May 2012 (The Local Data Company). Vacancy rates vary from 4.1% in Southwold to 12.4% in Lowestoft (EC34).
	Unemployment levels are increasing and are above the Suffolk average (EC33).
	Average earnings in Waveney are consistently below the Suffolk average (EC3).
Environment	
	Lowestoft's bathing beaches show consistently high standards – they have met the Environment Agency's 'Higher' bathing water standards every year in the past decade and retained their Blue Flag status for 2012 (EN10).
	Although Southwold's bathing beaches continue to meet the minimum bathing water standards, they failed to meet the higher standards during 2011 and were not awarded Blue Flag status for 2012 (EN10).
	Per capita carbon dioxide emissions for Waveney have fallen each year between 2005 and 2009, dropping from 6.6 tonnes to 5.6 tonnes per person, which is well below the Suffolk average (EN11).
	Average electricity and gas consumption has reduced between 2005 and 2010, for both domestic and industrial/commercial customers (EN16/EN17).

	7.91MW of renewable energy installed this year. This is 8.05% of the 2021 target of 215GWh of renewable energy (EN26).
	The energy efficiency of Local Authority homes has increased significantly in the past decade, with an average SAP rating of 82 in 2011/12 compared to 53 in 2001/02 (EN20).
	The condition of Waveney's Sites of Special Scientific Interest is improving. Natural England's latest assessment (dated April 2012) reports that 52% are in favourable condition, compared with only 35% in November 2005. A further 33% are currently classified as 'recovering' (EN45).
	69% of housing development and 34% of employment development was on previously developed land (H18/EC1).
Society	
	The total number of reported crimes increased for the 2nd consecutive year in 2010/11. Domestic burglary shows a marked increasing trend, rising from 269 reported incidents in 2005/06 to 510 in 2010/11 (latest available figures) (S17/S2).
	Obesity in Waveney is above average for the county and Eastern region. 25% of adults and 10% of children aged 4-5 are classed as obese (S10).
	The percentage of year 11 pupils gaining 5+ GCSE's at grade C or above has increased annually from around 50% in 2004 to 67% in 2011. However, it remains below the county average of 72% (S12)
	Qualification levels remain low. Waveney has the lowest proportion of residents qualified to NVQ Level 4 or above, and the second highest proportion with no qualifications, of any district/borough in Suffolk (S14/S15).
	The numbers of housing benefit recipients has risen for the 4th consecutive year (2009-12) (S4)
Travel	
	91% of Waveney residents have access to a food shop (T13).
	25% of the rural population of Waveney live in parishes with 5 key services and facilities (T11).
	Since 2001, 87% of new residential development has been completed in Lowestoft and the market towns (T7).
	Completion of the Beccles Rail Loop in December 2012 provides hourly train services between Lowestoft and Ipswich.
	Traffic volumes at 5 key hot spots in Lowestoft have reduced from their peak in 2006, but remain higher than 2001 levels (T18).

KEY:
 = 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

1. Introduction

Introduction to the Annual Monitoring Report

The role of Annual Monitoring Reports

1.1 Waveney District Council has produced an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) each year since 2004/05, as required by Regulation 48 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, as amended.

1.2 There have been significant changes to the guidance and legislation relating to planning (e.g. the National Planning Policy Framework) and specifically AMRs in the past year. The previous guidance on how to produce a Local Development Framework AMR and what information they should contain was withdrawn by the Coalition Government in March 2011. The Localism Act 2011 and Local Planning Regulations 2012, which came into force this year, have amended the requirements for monitoring. This legislation requires local planning authorities to publish an Authorities Monitoring Report, but this no longer has to be sent to the Secretary of State. There are a number of key pieces of information that must be covered by an Authorities Monitoring Report, including: progress on Local Development Framework (LDF) documents against the timetable in the Local Development Scheme; details of any policies not being implemented; the net amount of additional affordable housing and 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. There are no longer any national core indicators that have to be monitored by all local authorities.

1.3 Monitoring continues to play 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 Annual Monitoring Report

1.4 This Annual Monitoring Report covers the period from 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012. This report is the first to be prepared with four of the Development Plan Documents (DPDs) making up the Waveney Local Development Framework now adopted. The Core Strategy was adopted in January 2009, the Site Specific Allocations and Development Management Policies DPDs were both adopted in January 2011, and the Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan was adopted in January 2012. The only remaining DPD yet to be prepared is the Gypsy and Traveller Site Specific Allocation DPD. A number of Supplementary Planning Documents are also being prepared as part of the LDF, with those on Open Space, Built Heritage and Design, Halesworth Employment Sites and Affordable Housing adopted during 2012.

1.5 The four adopted DPDs each contain a Monitoring Framework setting out how the performance of each 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 the predicted significant effects of the plan, including its positive impacts as well as the potential for negative impacts in some areas. 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. Many of these are included in the Monitoring Framework and/or Sustainability Appraisal monitoring proposals of more than one DPD.

1.6 Some indicators are routinely monitored by the Council or external bodies on an annual basis, while 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.

1.7 This AMR reports on a range of indicators in order to measure the performance and significant sustainability effects of the Waveney Local Development Framework. The report covers key indicators from all themes: housing, employment, environment, society and travel.

1.8 This report presents information in the following sections:

- **Section 2) Progress against Local Development Scheme milestones** - reviews progress to date in producing the documents set out in the Waveney Local Development Scheme. It reports on whether work is progressing in accordance with the timetables and milestones published in the LDS. If work is not on schedule, it sets out the reasons for this and how it is going to be addressed. Any necessary changes to the adopted LDS, including additional documents and revisions to the production timetable, are also described.
- **Section 3) Monitoring of Key Indicators** - presents results for a series of indicators and summarises how Waveney District is performing in these areas.
- **Section 4) Implementation and performance of Adopted Policies** - assesses the implementation of policies in adopted Development Plan Documents, particularly in relation to the achievement of Core Strategy objectives. It also identifies any LDF policies which have not been used during the year, or have not been working as intended, to allow an assessment of whether these need to be deleted or replaced in the future. This section also includes a review of adopted policies against National Policy changes, including identifying any policy gaps.
- **Section 5) Monitoring of Sustainability Appraisal Significant Effects** - summarises whether the predicted significant effects of LDF policies on sustainability criteria have yet been observed. If any potentially negative impacts are apparent, possible mitigation measures will be identified.
- **Section 6) Other Monitoring** - covers new monitoring requirements, including reporting on the Community Infrastructure Levy, neighbourhood planning and the duty to cooperate.

1.9 A separate leaflet has been prepared to accompany this report, presenting key facts and figures across all 5 themes. The leaflet can be downloaded from www.waveney.gov.uk/keyfacts and has been provided to all Town and Parish Councils and is also available from [Waveney Local Offices](#). Where possible, monitoring information will be made available online as soon as it is available to the Council, rather than waiting to publish in a report annually. The Council is currently considering how this can be achieved in practical terms.

2. Progress against Local Development Scheme milestones

2.1 The Waveney Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out details of all the Local Development Documents that will be prepared as part of the Waveney Local Development Framework. It establishes which documents are part of the development plan and sets out a timetable for their preparation, with critical dates.

2.2. The current adopted Local Development Scheme is the Fourth Revision, dated September 2010. Figure 2.1 (page 6) reproduces the Local Development Scheme timetable. The timetable shows that the Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan was due to be adopted in September 2011, with work to produce the Gypsy and Traveller Site Specific Allocations document beginning in November 2011 and continuing throughout 2012.

2.3 Progress of the key milestones scheduled throughout the year on each of the five Local Development Plan Documents is outlined below.



2.4 Core Strategy

Scheduled milestones 2011/12:

None

Summary of progress against milestones:

The Council formally adopted the Core Strategy on the 29th January 2009, so there are no more milestones to be met.

2.5 Site Specific Allocations

Scheduled milestones 2011/12:

None

Summary of progress against milestones:

The Council formally adopted the Site Specific Allocations DPD on the 26th January 2011, so there are no more milestones to be met.

2.6 Development Management Policies

Scheduled milestones 2011/12:

None

Summary of progress against milestones:

The Council formally adopted the Development Management Policies DPD on the 26th January 2011, so there are no more milestones to be met.

2.7 Lake Lothing Area and Outer Harbour Action Plan

Scheduled milestones 2011/12:

None

Summary of progress against milestones:

It was reported in last year's Annual Monitoring Report that the scheduled adoption date for this DPD of September 2011 had not been met, primarily because the Examiner decided to hold the Public Hearing sessions later than anticipated. The Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan was formally adopted by the Council on the 25th January 2012, and all milestones have now been met.

2.8 Gypsy and Traveller Site Specific Allocations

Scheduled milestones 2011/12:

February:	Stakeholder/community engagement on issues and options
August:	Stakeholder/community engagement on issues and options
November:	Publication (final draft of DPD)

Summary of progress against milestones:

It was reported in the previous AMR that the preparation of this DPD has been delayed to allow for the Suffolk-wide Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment to be updated. This has still not been completed, which therefore means that work to produce this DPD has not yet started and none of the milestones scheduled to take place before and during 2012 have been met.

The Government published its new planning policy for traveller sites in March 2012. This emphasises the importance of neighbouring local planning authorities working collaboratively to assess the likely accommodation needs of gypsies and travellers in their local area, and set local targets for the number of pitches needed in the area. It requires planning authorities to identify specific sites to deliver their local pitch targets for the next 5 years and set out broad locations for growth looking 6-10 and where possible 11-15 years ahead.

This means that an up-to-date Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment is critical to identify local needs and pitch targets across the District. A Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment has been jointly commissioned by Waveney, Mid Suffolk, Babergh, Ipswich and Suffolk Coastal district and borough councils. This is scheduled for completion in late 2012.

Local Development Framework background studies

2.9 Over 50 background studies have been 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

Revisions to Local Development Scheme

2.10 There is no evidence to identify a need for further amendments to the Waveney Local Development Scheme at this time. The timetable for the Gypsy and Traveller Site Specific Allocations DPD will be reviewed and amended as required on the completion of the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment.

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	S				
Core Strategy	Adopted January 2009																																									
Site Specific Allocations		*	●			★	◆																																			
Development Management Policies		*	●			★	◆																																			
Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan			✕			■		*	●			★	◆																													
Gypsy and Traveller Site Specific Allocations																+		▲							▲			✕			■		*	●				★	◆			

- ✚ Consultation on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal
- ▲ Stakeholder / community engagement on issues and options
- ✕ Publication (final draft of DPD)
- Submission for examination
- * Pre hearing meeting
- Hearing
- ★ Inspectors Report
- ◆ Adoption

3. Monitoring of Indicators

3.1 This section presents results for a suite of local indicators that have been developed in order to monitor the implementation of the Waveney Local Development Framework, and its significant sustainability impacts.

3.2 These indicators have been drawn from the monitoring frameworks of each of the four adopted Development Plan Documents and their Sustainability Appraisals. Appendix 1 lists all of the indicators in the combined Local Development Framework monitoring framework, showing which document they were originally proposed to monitor.

3.3 It has not been possible to monitor all 177 indicators this year, and Appendix 1 sets out the reasons for not including individual indicators in this year's report. However, results for around 111 indicators are set out below, with a further 14 covered in Section 4 as part of a review of allocated sites. These are arranged into sections in the key themes of housing, economy, environment, society and travel.

3.4 Results are given for the baseline monitoring period from 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012, unless otherwise stated. Trend data from previous years is also provided for some indicators.

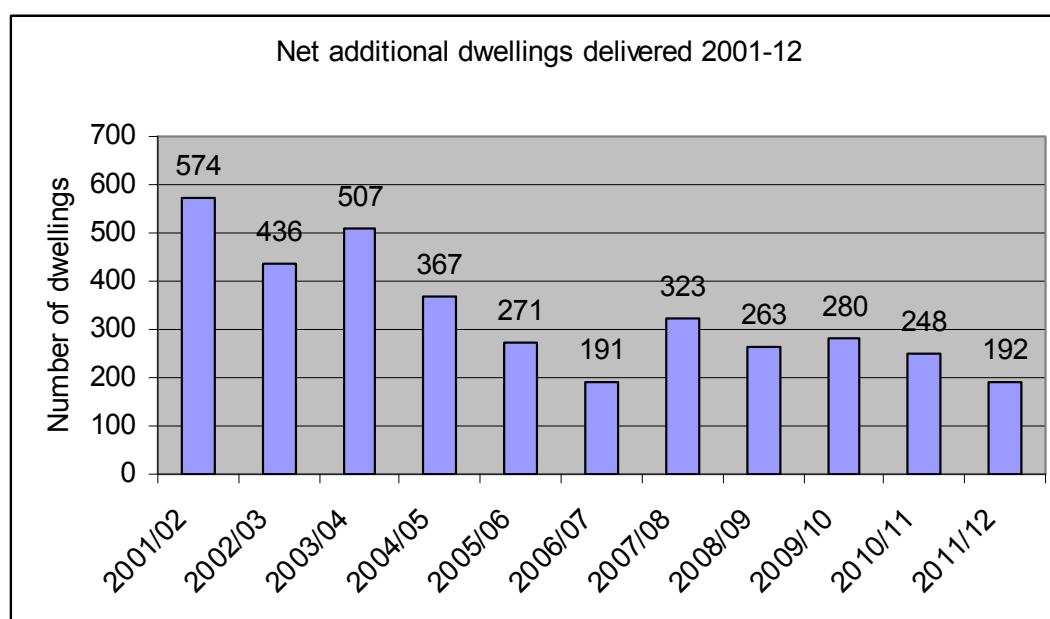
3.5 Section 4 uses the monitoring results to assess the implementation and performance of Core Strategy objectives, and section 5 summarises results relating to the predicted significant effects outlined in the Sustainability Appraisal.

Housing

Housing delivery

H12	Housing stock / increase in housing stock
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The Waveney Core Strategy (Adopted January 2009) sets out requirements for housing growth in the District covering the period from 1st April 2001 to 31st March 2025. The requirement for Waveney is 6,960 new dwellings between this period, an average of 290 completions per year. 3,652 net dwellings have been delivered during the period 1 April 2001 - 31 March 2012, which gives an average annual rate of 332 new dwellings per year.



Appendix 2 reports the number of housing completions by parish.

H11	Housing land availability
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The following table illustrates the level of net additional housing expected to come forward over the remainder of the Core Strategy plan period (April 2012 - March 2025).

Source of identified supply	Net additional dwellings expected 2012-2025
Sites with planning permission as at 1 April 2012	761
Sites with planning permission, subject to S106 (Woods Meadow, Oulton)	800
Site Specific Allocations DPD	545*
Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan DPD (reduced to account for planning consents and completions post 2025)	1202**
Draft Broads Authority Site Specific Policies DPD	76
Windfall provision (identified in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2012)	252
Total Provision 2012-2025	3636

*Allocated sites were expected to deliver 528 dwellings. Planning permission has been granted for three of these sites, housing numbers have been higher than allocated for.

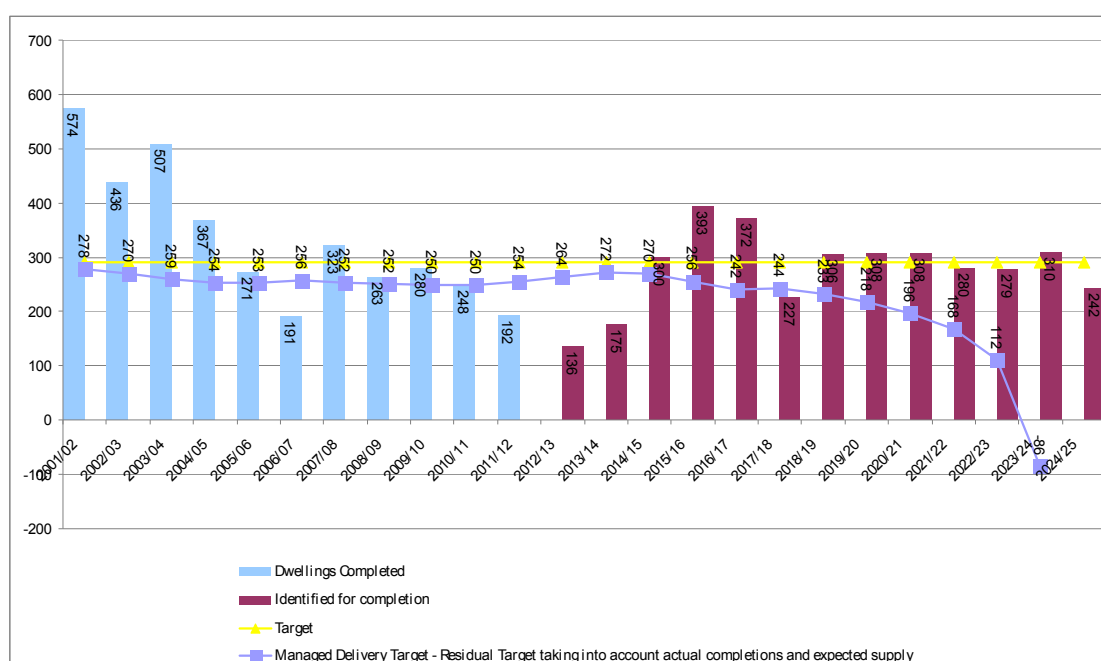
** 1585 dwellings are allocated in the Plan, some of which are likely to be completed after 2025.

The following table establishes that the Core Strategy housing requirement will be exceeded.

	Net additional dwellings 2001-2025
Dwellings completed 2001-2012	3652
Dwellings identified for completion 2012-2025	3636
Total provision 2001-2025	7288
No. of units above Core Strategy requirement	328

The housing trajectory illustrates the anticipated delivery of the 3,636 dwellings for the period April 2012 – March 2025. Appendix 3 provides a schedule of sites for the housing trajectory.

12/ 13	13/ 14	14/ 15	15/ 16	16/ 17	17/ 18	18/ 19	19/ 20	20/ 21	21/ 22	22/ 23	23/ 24	24/ 25
136	175	300	393	372	227	306	308	308	280	279	310	242



These figures are evidenced in the **Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2012** and the **Statement of a 5-year supply of housing land 2012** available on the Council's website www.waveney.gov.uk

A further 354 units are anticipated to be delivered post 2025 on part of the Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood, allocation SSP3 in the Area Action Plan.

H15	Number and percentage of existing housing commitments on greenfield land (land with planning permission)
H16	Number and percentage of existing housing commitments on previously developed land (PDL) (land with planning permission)

Area	No. of dwellings up to 31/03/2012			Percentage	
	Greenfield	PDL	Total	Greenfield	PDL
Lowestoft	305	283	588	51.87	48.13
Beccles	25	53	78	32.05	67.95
Bungay	8	28	36	22.22	77.78
Halesworth	12	23	35	34.29	65.71
Southwold	55	39	94	58.51	41.49
Total	405	426	831	48.74	51.26

Existing commitments (land with planning permission) includes allocated sites LOW5 Normanston Drive, Lowestoft and SOU2 Wangford Road, Reydon.

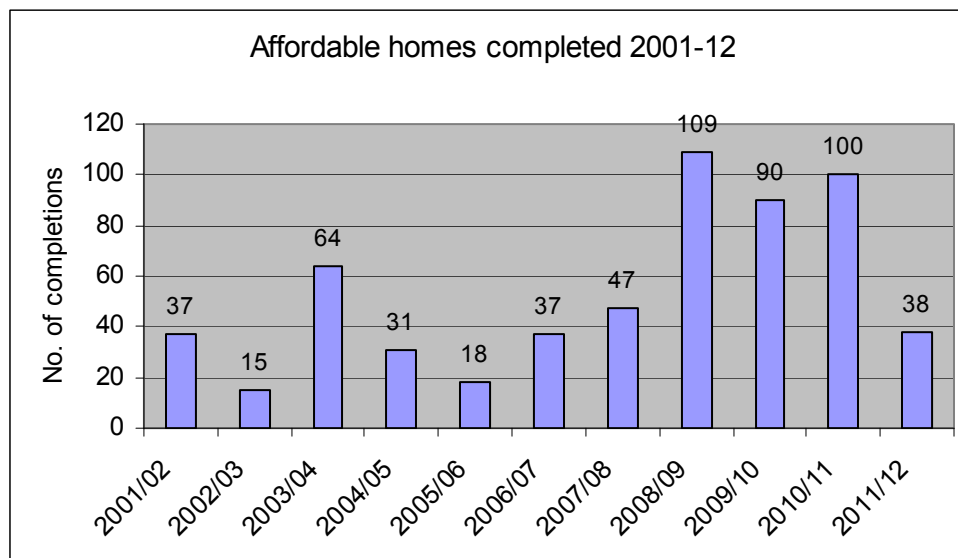
H17	Number and percentage of new dwellings completed on greenfield land [gross completions]
H18	Number and percentage of new dwellings completed on previously developed land (PDL) [gross completions]

Year	No. of dwellings completed (gross)			Percentage	
	Total	Greenfield	PDL	Greenfield	PDL
2007/08	338	120	218	35.5	64.5
2008/09	278	59	219	21.2	78.8
2009/10	300	64	236	21.3	78.7
2010/11	275	89	186	32.4	67.6
2011/12	218	68	150	31.2	68.8

H19	Number of dwellings completed [allocations]
H20	Number of dwellings remaining [allocations]

	No. of units allocated as at 31/12/2012	No. of units completed as at 31/03/2012	No. of units remaining
Site Specific Allocations	528	0	528
Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour AAP	1585	0	1585
Total	2113	0	2113

A total of 2113 dwellings have been allocated for the period up to 2025. Of these allocated sites 3 have planning permission/are under construction, none had been completed up to 31/03/12. These sites will provide 93 new homes of which 49 will be affordable. Tables 4.2 and 4.3 provide a summary of progress on sites allocated in the Site Specific Allocations and Area Action Plan documents (see pages 65-71).

Affordable Housing**H1 Affordable housing [gross completions]**

586 affordable homes have been completed during the period 2001-12. This is 16% of all new homes delivered in this period. Around 20% of all housing completions this year were affordable homes. The following table presents data for all affordable housing completions for 2001-12 by parish and those delivered this reporting period.

Parish	Total No. 2001 - 12	2011-12
Beccles	105	10
Blundeston	10	
Bungay	39	2
Carlton Colville	44	24
Halesworth	39	
Kessingland	52	
Lowestoft	208	2
Reydon	72	
Southwold	10	
Wangford	1	
Wrentham	6	
Total	586	38

The table below indicates the tenure of the affordable housing completed in 2011/12.

Social rent	Affordable rent	Intermediate (shared equity / shared ownership)	Total units
28	10	0	38

H2	Affordable housing commenced [gross]
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51 affordable homes commenced (of which 17 were completed this year and included in the figures above).

H4	Affordable housing developed in deprived areas (top 25% IMD)
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	All affordable completions	Affordable completions in deprived areas	% affordable housing in deprived areas
2009/10	90	20	22%
2010/11	100	12	12%
2011/12	38	2	5%

H5	Affordable housing provided on rural exception sites
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No affordable housing was approved or completed on rural exception sites in 2011/12. Exception sites are those in rural locations that would not normally be granted planning permission for housing unless a need for affordable housing can be justified.

Design / House types

H6	Building for Life scores
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This indicator is designed to show the level of quality in completed new housing developments of 10 or more new dwellings. Each housing scheme is awarded a score out of 20 (where 14 is categorised as good and 16 or more is very good), based on 20 questions under the topics shown in the table below. (A full list of questions is included in Appendix 4, Building for Life criteria).

Criteria	Scheme (no. of units)	
	A (10)	B (15)
Environment and community	1.5	3.0
Character	1.0	3.0
Streets, parking and pedestrianisation	0.5	2.0
Design and construction	1.0	2.0
Total score	4.0 Poor	10.0 Average

2 developments of 10 or more dwellings were completed in 2011/12, triggering assessment against the national 'Building for Life' criteria. Scheme A is a development of 10 dwellings (Phase 6 Carlton Park at Chapel Road, Carlton Colville) and is rated poor, scheme B for 15 dwellings (Four Acres, Carlton Colville) is rated average. Both schemes scored zero to questions within at least two criteria. A particular concern is the low scores attributed to design and character due to use of standard house designs and layouts.

Measures are in place to ensure Building for Life is used at pre-application and application stage for applicable schemes to evaluate and negotiate improvements to schemes during the development management process. This will assist in implementing Core Strategy policies *CS02 'High Quality and Sustainable Design'* (and related Development Management policies DM02, DM03, DM04 and DM05) and *CS11 'Housing'* (and related policies DM16, DM17 and DM18) and other policies as appropriate to the individual site.

H7	Dwellings per hectare of net developable area (new build developments of 10 or more units)
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The table below shows the average housing density (dwellings per hectare) of new build developments of 10 units or more that were wholly completed during the monitoring year.

Policy DM16 'Housing Density' of the Development Management Policies DPD seeks to ensure the most efficient use of land. A minimum density of 30 dwellings per hectare will be sought across the District and where appropriate higher densities of 50 dwellings per hectare in the towns.

	Number of developments (10+ units)	Total Units (Gross)	Site Area (ha) (Net)	Average Density (Dwellings per ha)
2011/12	6	238	5.96	40
2010/11	2	85	2.79	30
2009/10	4	79	1.48	53
2008/09	5	132	3.67	36
2007/08	1	16	0.16	100

H13	Housing types and sizes [completed]
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Policy DM17 'Housing Mix and Type' of the Development Management Policies DPD seeks to address the long term requirement for smaller properties (30 – 40% of all new dwellings should be 1 or 2 bedroom accommodation). The table below shows that this target has been achieved during 2011/12 with 37% of all new dwellings being smaller properties.

	Completions by number of bedrooms (gross completions)				
	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4+ bed	Total
Lowestoft area	13	35	43	25	116
Beccles area	10	3	21	3	37
Bungay area	0	0	14	2	16
Halesworth area	6	5	15	6	32
Southwold area	3	5	5	4	17
Total	32	48	98	40	218
2011/12 Percentage	15%	22%	45%	18%	100%
2004/5 baseline for comparison	4%	18%	41%	37%	100%

New housing developments are expected to take into account the Housing Market Assessment to determine the type of dwelling on any particular site. As detailed in the table below 64% of all new dwellings in 2011/12 were houses. With 1 in 4 of the population aged over 60 the need for single storey and specialised housing may need to be addressed to increase the percentage of bungalows being delivered.

	Completions by house type (gross completions)			
	House	Bungalow	Flat	Total
Lowestoft area	75	15	26	116
Beccles area	16	9	12	37
Bungay area	16	0	0	16
Halesworth area	24	3	5	32
Southwold area	9	1	7	17
Total	140	28	50	218
2011/12 Percentage	64%	13%	23%	100%
2004/5 baseline for comparison	77%	16%	7%	100%

H26	Special needs housing provided
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Policy DM17 'Housing Mix and Type' requires a proportion of all new homes to be built to 'Lifetime Homes' standards as set out in the Code for Sustainable Homes. The Lifetime Homes standards are mandatory at Code level 6. For other housing development Code level 6 does not become mandatory until 2016. Lifetime Homes (www.lifetimehomes.org.uk) are not a substitute for purpose-designed wheelchair standard housing. None were completed this monitoring period.

Special needs housing completed 2011/12		
Lifetime homes	Wheelchair accessible	Very sheltered housing
0	1	1

Improving existing housing stock

H21	Number of vacant dwellings
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Number of non-WDC-owned vacant dwellings returned to occupation as a direct result of action by WDC.

Year	Number of dwellings returned to occupation
2011/12	1
2010/11	19
2009/10	50
2008/09	32

This monitoring year, 1 property has been brought back into use via grant funding. Other properties may have been brought back into use by way of official contact but this would be very difficult to quantify as the owner may not have referred back to us.

The Council now has a grant budget to offer empty property grants and project a minimum of 24 for 2013/14.

H24	Percentage of unfit dwellings [Local Authority dwellings]
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None – all Council stock meets ‘decent standards’.

H8	Homelessness
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The number of households accepted as being homeless and in priority need has fallen each year since 2004, although an increase in 2010/11 there has been no significant rise since last year. Overall a positive trend with numbers only a quarter of those in 2005. The Council's emphasis has been on doing everything it can to keep people in their homes.

Year	Number of households
2011/12	65
2010/11	64
2009/10	54
2008/09	85
2007/08	109
2006/07	136
2005/06	184
2004/05	265

Source: CLG Homelessness Statistics

Flat saturation areas

H25	Refusal of planning permission for HMOs/self-contained flats in saturation areas
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Flat Saturation Zones are identified on the Proposals Map (policy DM19). Within these areas further conversions to self-contained flats/HMOs will not be permitted. No applications for flats/houses in multiple occupation were received in the areas identified as Flat Saturation Zones.

Economy

This section provides information on a range of different economic indicators, including employment status, earnings and jobs, and the health of businesses, retail and tourism in Waveney.

Some of the indicators refer to the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) which sets out coded Use Classes to describe broad categories of land use. The Use Classes referred to throughout this section are as follows:

A1	Shops
A2	Financial and Professional Services
B1 a	Offices (other than Financial and Professional Services)
B1 b	Research and Development

B1 c Light Industry
B2 General Industrial
B8 Storage or Distribution

D2 Assembly and Leisure

The floorspace figures are provided as gross internal floorspace, except for use class A1. The floorspace figures for shops (class A1) are provided as net tradable floorspace. This is defined as the sales space which customers have access to (excluding areas such as storage). N.B. where net tradable floorspace has not been provided an approximate net retail trading area has been calculated by using 70% of the gross internal floorspace.

Employment

EC13	Employment land developed
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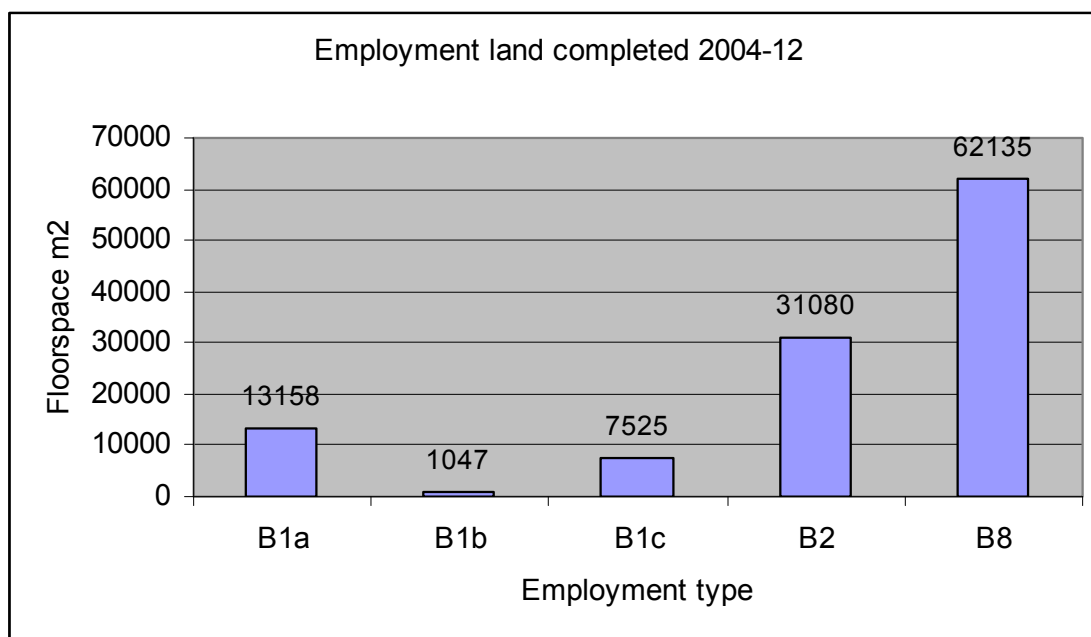
	Employment floorspace m2 completed, 2011/12					
	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	B1-B8 Total
Gained	1985	0	280	3301	3678	9244
Lost	195	0	0	731	1230	2156
Net	1790	0	280	2570	2448	7088

Completions include:

- ✓ Erection of a storage building
- ✓ Construction of an office unit
- ✓ Change of use from plant hire (SG) to general industrial (B2)
- ✓ Construction of an industrial unit for the manufacture of plastic products

The losses are across 5 sites, of which 1 is within an existing employment area. This was a change of use of a business office (B1a) to a car showroom. 3 sites have created a total of 12 new dwellings including a storage building, vacant for many years, converted into 6 dwellings (Beccles).

114,945m2 employment land has been completed since 2004, over half is for storage or distribution (use class B8).



EC1	Amount and percentage of new employment floorspace on previously developed land
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	Employment floorspace m2 completed					
	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	B1-B8 Total
Gains on PDL	1018	0	280	751	1128	3177
% PDL	51%	0	100%	23%	31%	34%

10 of the 13 sites completed were on previously developed land. The exceptions were the construction of an industrial building for a plastics manufacturer at Sparrowhawk Road, Holton to enable the relocation and expansion of an existing business; the change of use of a vacant agricultural building to an office and the erection of an office unit at Quay View Business Park, Lowestoft.

EC12	Employment land available
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	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	B1-B8 Total
Extant Planning Permissions (Ha)	8.64	1.69	3.46	16.45	6.44	36.68
Extant Allocations (Ha)	5.25	5.25	5.25	15.80	15.80	47.35
Total	13.89	6.94	8.71	32.25	22.24	84.03

Of the land with planning permission, almost half is zoned for general industrial use (B2) and 21ha is on previously developed land. The Site Specific Allocations Development Plan Document allocates land for employment uses totalling 47.35ha. Almost all of this allocated land is greenfield (32.5ha).

EC14	Hectares of vacant or derelict land within AAP area
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The Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan is an employment-led plan to regenerate existing underused and vacant employment land for redevelopment. Existing employment areas will be retained (policies EMP1 and EMP4) and energy sector employment will be focused at the PowerPark (SSP1) in the Whapload Road area of the town. The Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood (SSP3) is a large mixed-used development on the southern shore of Lake Lothing. The site comprises predominately underutilised or unoccupied brownfield land and offers an unrivalled waterfront opportunity to regenerate this area for employment (at Riverside Road), a sustainable residential community and provide public access to the waterfront.

The following table presents data for the employment sites within the AAP area. Where data is available it indicates the approximate amount of vacant or derelict land for each policy area.

Policy	Description	Total site area (ha)	Vacant / derelict land (ha)
EMP1	Existing employment area - Harbour Road Industrial Estate	10.30	2.22
EMP1	Existing employment area - Beach Industrial Estate (Birds Eye)	11.27	0.35
EMP4	Retained port related activities	19.01	0.00
SSP1	PowerPark	24.70	0.87
SSP2	Peto Square and South Quay	9.04	2.18
SSP3	Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood	59.76	26.55
SSP5	Kirkley Rise	8.31	1.13
SSP6	Western End of Lake Lothing	4.90	Not surveyed
SSP7	Oswald's Boatyard	0.50	Not surveyed
SSP8	The Scores	11.70	Not surveyed
SSP9	Peto Way/Denmark Road Corridor	3.10	Not surveyed

Source: WDC Employment Land Survey, May 2012 (note: figures are approximate)

Notes:

EMP1 (Birds Eye) vacant land figure comprises land formerly occupied by Initial Laundry.

EMP4 vacant land figure calculated as zero. The former Shell site is partially occupied by OGN Group. Other quayside land is used for port related activities.

SSP2 vacant land figure comprises land at Belevedere Road, Station Square (Custom House) and south side of Commercial Road only. Excludes Waveney Road and Suffolk Road which are included in Lowestoft town centre survey.

SSP3 vacant land figure comprises vacant land at Riverside Road (4ha) and the former Sanyo (8.12ha) and Jeld Wen (14.43ha) sites. Excludes Brooke Business Park (in use but currently substantially under-occupied) and the County Wildlife Site.

SSP5 vacant land figure includes approximately 0.47ha of land at Clifton Road / Economy Road with planning permission for a health campus and pharmacy.

EC2	Amount and type of employment in the countryside, outside the physical limits
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Relevant policy: DM09 Re-Use, Conversion and Replacement of Buildings in the Countryside for Employment Use. No completions have been recorded this

monitoring year, however applications assessed against this policy and permitted include:

- Change of use from village hall to offices and store (Sotterley)
- Conversion of redundant farm buildings to 3 holiday lets (Reydon)
- Conversion of outbuilding to live/work unit (South Elmham All Saints)
- Conversion to create artisan cheese making rooms (Bungay)
- Conversion of former farm buildings to micro brewery (St Cross South Elmham)

EC3	Average earnings
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	April 2007	April 2008	April 2009	April 2010	2011
Waveney	Full Time £21,921	Full Time £23,450	Full Time £24,370	Full Time £22,944	Full Time £24,093
	All £16,831	All £18,433	All £19,711	All £18,419	All £18,585
Suffolk	Full Time £22,747	Full Time £23,811	Full Time £24,247	Full Time £24,417	Full Time £25,274
	All £18,370	All £19,359	All £20,1664	All £19,758	All £19,936
East of England	Full Time £25,526	Full Time £26,584	Full Time £27,303	Full Time £27,216	Full Time £27,996
	All £20,850	All £21,846	All £22,513	All £22,284	All £22,592
England	Full Time £24,500	Full Time £25,558	Full Time £26,145	Full Time £26,268	Full Time 26,615
	All £20,354	All £21,172	All £21,680	All £21,575	All £21,648

Source: NOMIS (Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings – residents analysis)

Average earnings in Waveney have increased in 2011 in line with Suffolk averages following a decrease in 2010. However wages are still below the average earnings of 2009.

EC4	Average property price to income ratio
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Property prices peaked in 2008. Property price to income ratio is now close to levels seen in 2006 and now more affordable.

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
6.69	7.44	8.13	6.13	7.10	6.63

Source: CLG website www.communities.gov.uk

EC5	Business formation rate
EC6	Business start ups and closures

Since 2009 the number of business closures outnumbered business start-ups in both Waveney and Suffolk. The number of active enterprises is decreasing. This is reflective of the current economic situation.

	No. of active enterprises	No. of business births	No. of business deaths
Waveney 2007	3730	370	355
Waveney 2008	3710	335	305
Waveney 2009	3745	335	365
Waveney 2010	3715	295	360
Waveney 2011	3645	330	365
Suffolk 2011	27170	2495	2550

Source: ONS (Business Demography) www.ons.gov.uk

Definitions:

- An 'active' enterprise is the starting point for demography and is defined as businesses that had either turnover or employment at any time during the reference year.
- A 'birth' is identified as a business that was present in the reference year, but did not exist in the preceding one or two years. Births are identified by making comparison of annual active population files and identifying those present in the latest file, but not the two previous ones.
- A 'death' is defined as a business that was on the active file in one year, but was no longer present in the active file in the following one or two years.

EC23	Number of enquiries to business advice services from within area
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2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
198	189	210	297	235	629

Source: WDC Economic Regeneration Team

This is the number of business support and inward investment enquiries received which have either been dealt with or are ongoing. They are enquiries which come direct into the Economic Regeneration unit or via contact made at exhibitions/events.

The sharp rise indicates both potential threats to SME's from the economic downturn and the recent interest created from development opportunities in the Southern North Sea, progression of the Lowestoft AAP and the approved CORE and EZ status.

EC33	Unemployment rate
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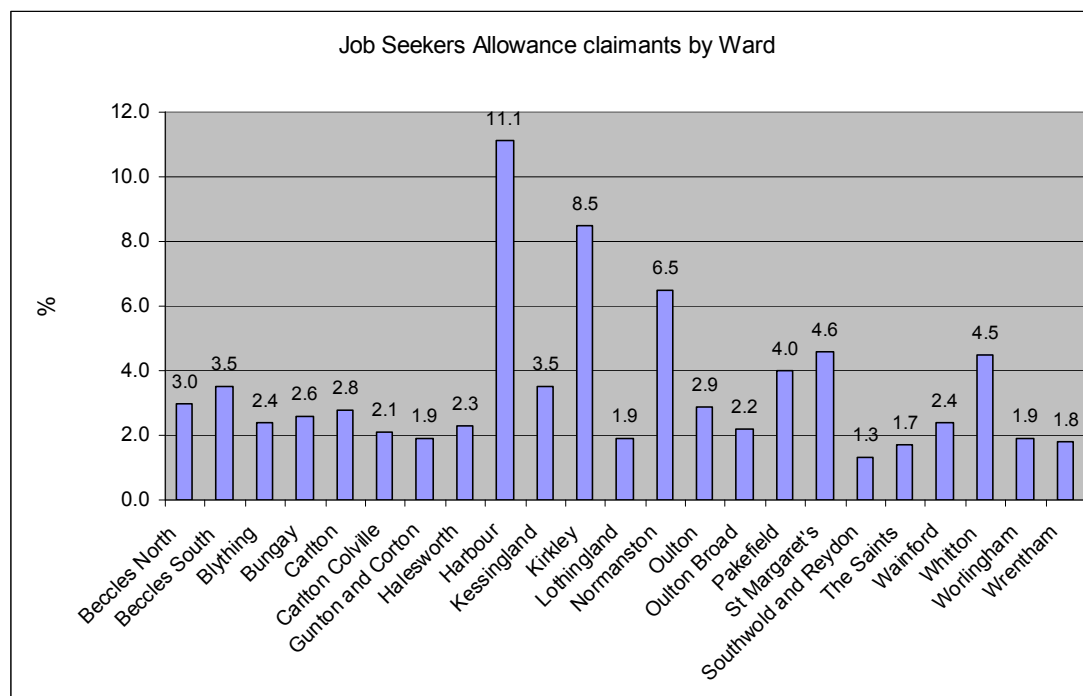
The only official unemployment figures released at District level are model based, the table below shows the total unemployment rate for Waveney District.

Of the 8.6% total unemployment rate at December 2011, half of those who are unemployed (4.3%) are actively looking for work and claiming Job Seekers Allowance.

Date	Waveney	Waveney %	East %	Great Britain %
Jan-07-Dec-07	3,300	6.1	4.3	5.2
Jan-08-Dec-08	3,000	5.5	4.9	5.7
Jan-09-Dec-09	3,400	6.3	6.3	7.7
Jan-10-Dec-10	4,500	8.4	6.5	7.7
Jan-11-Dec-11	4,800	8.6	6.6	8.0

Source: NOMIS (ONS Annual Population Survey)

JSA claimant count data for September 2012 is 4.2% or 2,932 persons for Waveney. Southwold and Reydon Ward has the lowest rate at 1.3% with Harbour Ward the highest at 11.1%.



Source: NOMIS website (JSA Claimants by Ward, Sep-12)

EC16 Long-term unemployment rate

Long-term unemployment is defined as lasting 12 months or longer. The percentage figures express the number of claimants resident in an area as a percentage of the population aged 16-64 resident in that area. This figure has fluctuated over the last 5 years but is consistently higher than the Suffolk average.

Date	Waveney %	Suffolk %
Dec-07	0.6	0.3
Dec-08	0.4	0.2
Dec-09	0.7	0.4
Dec-10	0.5	0.4
Dec-11	0.7	0.5

Source: NOMIS (JSA Claimant Rate) www.nomisweb.co.uk

Data for September 2012 is 1.1% or 790 persons for Waveney.

EC31 Total employee jobs

The number of jobs in Waveney has fluctuated around 40,000 over the last 5 years. In 2010 (the most recent year for which data is available) the total number of jobs was 39,600. This represents a decrease in the number of jobs after an increase the previous year.

Year	Total Employee jobs	Full-Time Employee jobs	Part-Time Employee jobs
2007	40,100	25,300	14,800
2008	39,600	24,600	15,000
2009	40,500	25,400	15,100
2010	39,600	24,200	15,400

Source: ONS (Annual Business Inquiry employee analysis)

Figures rounded independently and may not sum

Part time - those working 30 hours or less per week

Full time - those working more than 30 hours per week

EC20	Number and percentage of businesses by main industry type
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	Waveney 2010		Waveney 2011		Suffolk 2011	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	275	6.4	280	6.7	2615	8.3
Production	295	6.9	275	6.6	2040	6.5
Construction	505	11.8	470	11.2	3550	11.3
Motor trades	140	3.3	140	3.3	1100	3.5
Wholesale	160	3.7	160	3.8	1425	4.5
Retail	620	14.5	615	14.7	3260	10.4
Transport & storage (inc. postal)	140	3.3	130	3.1	1365	4.4
Accommodation & food services	325	7.6	310	7.4	1840	5.9
Information & communication	105	2.5	95	2.3	1475	4.7
Finance & insurance	75	1.8	75	1.8	650	2.1
Property	140	3.3	130	3.1	1015	3.2
Professional, scientific & technical	500	11.7	520	12.4	3630	11.6
Business administration and support services	295	6.9	270	6.4	2210	7.0
Public administration and defence	55	1.3	65	1.6	320	1.0
Education	115	2.7	120	2.9	770	2.5
Health	250	5.8	260	6.2	1760	5.6
Arts, entertainment, recreation and other services	285	6.7	275	6.6	2330	7.4

Source: ONS (UK Business: Activity, Size and Location – produced from a snapshot from Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR))

The three main business types in Waveney are construction, retail and professional, in line with Suffolk. No significant changes are reported for 2011 compared with 2010. The biggest increase by 0.7% is in the professional sector and the biggest drop being the construction industry of 0.6%.

EC21 Number and percentage of businesses by size (number of employees)

Employment size band	Waveney 2008	Waveney 2009	Waveney 2010	Waveney 2011	Suffolk 2011 %
0 - 4	2915 (67.1%)	2865 (66.5%)	2800 (65.4%)	2755 (65.8%)	68.0%
5 - 9	680 (15.7%)	720 (16.7%)	740 (17.3%)	695 (16.6%)	15.2%
10 - 19	380 (8.8%)	360 (8.4%)	370 (8.6%)	370 (8.8%)	8.1%
20 - 49	230 (5.3%)	225 (5.2%)	225 (5.3%)	220 (5.3%)	5.5%
50 - 99	80 (1.8%)	85 (2.0%)	90 (2.1%)	100 (2.4%)	1.9%
100 - 249	40 (0.9%)	40 (0.9%)	35 (0.8%)	35 (0.8%)	0.9%
250 - 499	15 (0.4%)	15 (0.4%)	15 (0.4%)	10 (0.2%)	0.2%
500 - 999	5 (0.1%)	0 (0%)	5 (0.1%)	5 (0.1%)	0.1%
1,000 +	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0%
TOTAL	4,345	4,310	4,280	4,190	31,355

Source: Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) [ONS]

Most businesses in Waveney continue to be small with over 65% employing 4 or less people. Without exception the amount of employees per employment size band is roughly equivalent to the Suffolk average.

Tourism**EC7** Change in amount of tourism development

Relevant policies: CS13 Tourism, DM23 Hotels and Guest Houses and DM24 Touring Caravan, Camping and Permanent Holiday Sites.

9 applications for new tourism development have been approved this monitoring year. The applications include the change of use of existing buildings to self contained holiday lets, provision of a touring caravan site, construction of holiday lodges, bed and breakfast accommodation and the use of land for yurts/farm lodges. The applications are generally in the rural areas e.g. Barsham, Ringsfield, South Cove, South Elmham All Saints.

EC19 Number and percentage employed in tourism

	2007	2008	2009
Estimated FTE jobs in Waveney supported by tourism spend	3,872	3,904	4,183
Estimated actual jobs in Waveney supported by tourism spend	5,338	5,385	5,774
% of all jobs in Waveney supported by tourism spend	11.9%	12.0%	12.8%

Source: Sunrise Coast Research Summary - East of England Tourism

FTE: full-time equivalent

The latest figures available show there are an increasing number of jobs supported by tourism spend in Waveney. These figures do not necessarily represent the total number of people in tourism related employment.

EC25	Number of visitors to Waveney
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	Estimated number of staying visitors	Estimated number of day visits
2007	435,000	3,236,000
2008	391,000	3,398,000
2009	393,000	3,557,000

Source: Sunrise Coast Research Summary - East of England Tourism

From the latest available data the amount of staying visitors has decreased by 42,000 visitors between 2007 and 2009. In the same period, day visitors have increased by 321,000.

Town Centres

This section looks at the vitality and viability of town centres. Annual Town Centre Surveys are carried out during May and June each year. Between 2004-2010 - town centre boundaries were as defined in the Waveney Interim Local Plan 2004. From 2011 onwards - town centre boundaries have been defined in the Development Management Policies DPD 2011 as illustrated on the Proposals Map 2012.

EC32	Town centre uses developed
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The table below presents data for town centre uses in Waveney District during 2011/12.

	Approximate floorspace M ²				
	A1 Net tradable	A2 Gross internal	B1a Gross internal	D2 Gross internal	A1-D2 Total
Gained	1095	223	1729	340	3387
Lost	723	701	195	406	2025
Net	372	-478	1534	-66	1362

Includes:

- ✓ 1 new shop unit constructed in London Road North, Lowestoft infilling a gap between 2 existing properties
- ✓ construction of a 800m² retail floorspace at mezzanine level (Lowestoft)
- ✓ conversion of a garage into a retail unit in Southwold
- ✓ loss of 3 retail units to residential use – all outside of town centres (DM10) or local shopping centres (DM14) (Beccles, Kessingland and Lowestoft)
- ✓ change of use of a gym (D2) to a children's day nursery (D1) in Bungay

EC18	New retail floorspace in town centres
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	Approx. net tradable floorspace M ²	No. of units
Gained	170	3
Lost	455	7
Net	-285	-4

The town centre boundaries of Beccles, Bungay, Halesworth, Southwold and Lowestoft (Policy DM10) are illustrated on the [Adopted Proposals Map](#)

Two retail floorspace gains were recorded in Southwold and 1 in Lowestoft. Losses still relate to supporting the economy and have not been lost to uses such as residential. Losses of retail units to other non-retail uses include:

- ✓ Dog grooming salon (Beccles)
- ✓ Health club (Beccles)
- ✓ Restaurant (Halesworth)
- ✓ Office uses such as nursing, financial and architectural services (Beccles, Lowestoft and Halesworth)

EC8	Changes in the number of buildings in office use in the Lowestoft Town Centre office areas
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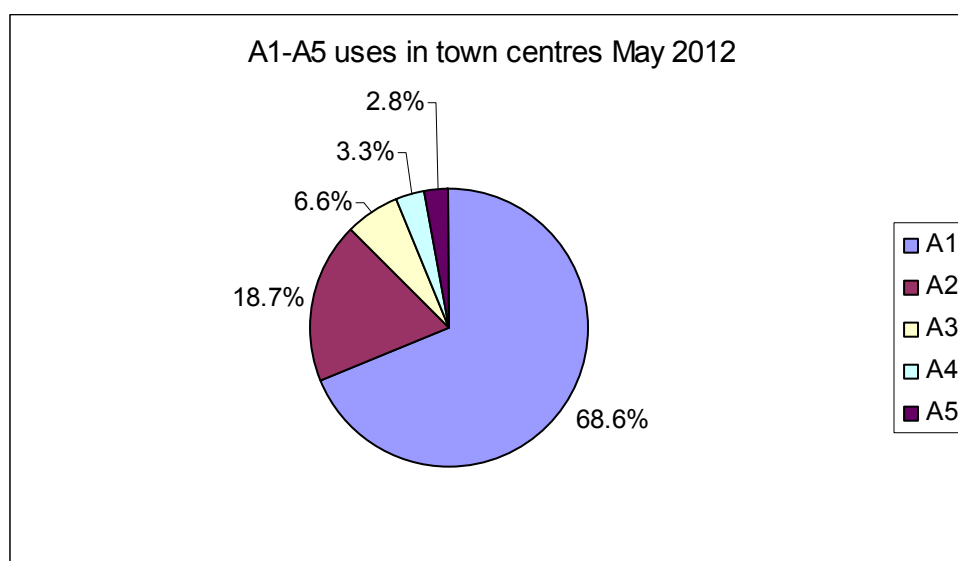
Policy DM12 'Office Areas in Lowestoft Town Centre' sets out the position with regard to change of use of buildings in Lowestoft Town Centre to A2 use (financial and professional services). No gains have been recorded, but approximately 592m² of A2 office floorspace has been lost to other uses:

- 9 Surrey Street (including an annex and outbuilding within the curtilage) a former accountants office has been converted into a total of 6 flats
- 10 Gordon Road a former insurance services has been converted into a drop-in centre for drug and alcohol rehabilitation

EC9	Changes in the number of each use class (A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5)
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	May 2012				
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5
Lowestoft main and core shopping streets	141	33	16	7	4
Beccles town centre	120	33	8	5	6
Bungay town centre	68	21	6	5	4
Halesworth town centre	58	21	5	3	3
Southwold town centre	53	12	7	1	1
Waveney Total May 2012	440	120	42	21	18
Waveney Total May 2011	444	119	42	21	18

Source: WDC (Annual Town Centre Surveys, carried out May/June each year)



Figures relate to ground floor uses only.

Overall a loss of three A1 – A5 uses has been recorded since last year. 4 A1 uses have been lost and 1 A2 use has been gained. No changes have been recorded for A3, A4 or A5 use. Beccles Town Centre has seen the largest overall loss of A1 units, however this includes the amalgamation of two separate units into a single unit at Taylors Square and Blyburgate.

EC17	New cultural facilities in town centres
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1 new D2 use has been created in Beccles town centre (Seasons Health Club, Hungate Court). This property was previously used as a furniture retailer.

EC26	Percentage of town centre units with A1 shop uses
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	May/June				
	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Lowestoft main and core shopping streets	69%	69%	69%	68%	67%
Beccles town centre	45%	47%	47%	49%	47%
Bungay town centre	41%	40%	39%	39%	40%
Halesworth town centre	53%	54%	54%	54%	53%
Southwold town centre	56%	55%	54%	53%	54%
Waveney Total	51.3%	52.0%	51.8%	52.4%	52.1%

Source: WDC (Annual Town Centre Surveys, carried out May/June each year)

The percentage of buildings with A1 uses has remained fairly stable since 2004 for all town centres in the District. This indicates that they are managing to maintain core town centre uses although this figure includes units that may be vacant as detailed below.

EC34	Vacant units in town centres
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		May/June				
		2004	2006	2008	2010	2012
Number of vacant units	Lowestoft main and core shopping streets	11	14	19	26	26
	Beccles town centre	11	10	9	15	13
	Bungay town centre	9	10	7	9	13
	Halesworth town centre	2	2	8	4	6
	Southwold town centre	1	1	1	2	4
% town centre units that are vacant	Lowestoft main and core shopping streets	5.3%	6.8%	9.2%	12.6%	12.3%
	Beccles town centre	4.8%	4.3%	3.9%	6.4%	5.1%
	Bungay town centre	6.1%	6.8%	4.7%	6.1%	7.7%
	Halesworth town centre	1.8%	1.8%	7.1%	3.6%	5.5%
	Southwold town centre	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	2.2%	4.1%

Note: Bungay figures revised from previously published figures (2004-2010)

Source: WDC (Annual Town Centre Surveys, carried out May/June each year)

Nationally, town centre vacancy rates stabilised at 14.3% during the second half of 2011, but then rose to 14.5% in January 2012 and 14.6% in February, March and April. May 2012 brought a slight improvement with shop vacancies reduced by 0.1% to 14.5% ([The Local Data Company](#)).

Of the 26 vacant units in Lowestoft, 18 are retail units (including a brand new unit); 2 office units (A2) ; 4 restaurants/cafes; 1 takeaway unit and 1 sui generis unit (a former tattooist). The Core Shopping Streets have a 10.4% vacancy rate (12 units).

Two public houses and 9 retail units are currently vacant in Beccles. However, one retail unit is due to open soon as an estate agent.

In Bungay, 2 small vacant units accessed via a narrow alley from the main thoroughfare have planning permission for residential use and a retail shop is currently closed for refurbishment. Two further retail units are available for let after refurbishment following a fire in 2010.

A financial office (A2) has been recorded as vacant in Halesworth since the 2010 town centre survey.

Of the 4 vacant units in Southwold Town Centre, one was due to open within two weeks of the survey as a clothes store and one is a recently completed unit (change of use from a garage).

Vacancy rates have risen between 2004 and 2012 with the sharpest rise between 2008 and 2010 apart from Halesworth. Figures for 2012 show that vacancy rates in the market towns are significantly below the national average. Lowestoft is also fairing well almost 2% lower than the national average. Beccles has seen a decrease in the amount of empty units of 1.3% over the last 2 years.

Environment

Natural Environment

EN4 Active management of local sites [county wildlife sites]

Suffolk County Council is responsible for providing data to Defra for the Government's Single Data List no. 160-00 (local sites in positive conservation management). The data collection assesses the proportion of local wildlife and geological sites under positive conservation management. The latest figures suggest that positive conservation management of sites is rising.

Waveney	% Green	% Amber	% Red
2011	47.00	4.00	49.00
2012	51.50	3.50	45.00

Source: SCC, Countryside Service

Further information can be found on Defra's website at <http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/biodiversity>

EN6 Allocations on Best and Most Versatile agricultural land

Two sites are allocated on agricultural land. These are LOW11 Part of Oakes Farm, off Beccles Road, Carlton Colville, which is allocated for sports and leisure uses and is Grade 2 land. LOW2 (16.42ha) Land south of South Lowestoft Industrial Estate, Gisleham is allocated for industrial use and predominantly Grade 3 land, 1.75ha is Grade 2. There are no allocations on Grade 1 agricultural land.

Defra definitions: Grade 1 Excellent, Grade 2 Very Good, Grade 3 Good.

EN7 Area (hectares) of greenfield land development

Development type	2011/12	
	hectares	%
Residential land completed	2.39	17.65
Employment land completed	7.88	81.49
Total	10.27	79.37

Core Strategy Policy CS01 'Spatial Strategy' requires that new development should be focussed on previously developed land i.e. at least 50% of housing and 60% of employment. The target for new housing has been achieved this year. This year the development of the Spectra packaging factory on a 7.56 ha greenfield site on the edge of Holton has significantly increased the % of employment land completed on greenfield sites. Overall since 2004 the amount of employment development completed on greenfield land is around 66%.

EN8	Area of designated landscapes (AONB)
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Waveney District has 4,986 hectares of designated Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (*source: Natural England*)

EN9	Area of historic parks and gardens
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3 historic parks and gardens totalling 451 hectares: Henham; Somerleyton Park; Belle Vue Park (Lowestoft) (*source: Natural England*)

EN14	Change in number and area of designated geological SSSIs
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There has been no change in the number and area of designated geological Sites of Special Scientific Interest this monitoring year. There are 3 geological SSSIs at Holton Pit, Corton Cliffs and Pakefield to Easton Bavents totalling 742 hectares (*source: Natural England*)

EN45	Reported condition of SSSIs [ecological and geological]
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Condition	Number of SSSI units	% of SSSI units
Favourable	49	52%
Unfavourable recovering	31	33%
Unfavourable no change	11	12%
Unfavourable declining	3	3%
Part destroyed	1	1%

Source: Natural England, April 2012

Definition: SSSI units are divisions of SSSIs used to record management and condition details. Units are the smallest areas for which Natural England gives a condition assessment. The size of units varies greatly depending on the types of management and the conservation interest. There are around 22,000 SSSI units [in England]

In 2005 only 35% of Waveney SSSIs were in favourable condition therefore the situation has significantly improved.

EN15	Change in number and area of designated nature conservation sites
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There has been no change in the number and area of designated nature conservation sites this monitoring year.

Site	excluding Broads Authority		including Broads Authority		Source
	No.	Ha.	No.	Ha.	
Ramsar	1	40	2	219	Defra, May 2012
SPA	2	553	3	802	Defra, May 2012
SAC	1	367	2	616	Defra, May 2012
SSSI	9	1023	11	1272	Defra, May 2012
CWS	116	1015	146	1615	Suffolk Biological Records Centre, 2012
LNR	3	41	3	41	Natural England, June 2012

EN23	Hectares of development in Strategic Gaps
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Relevant policy: DM28 Strategic Gaps and Open Breaks. Strategic Gaps are tracts of open land between settlements which protect the countryside and help prevent their coalescence. 3 Strategic Gaps have been identified on the [Proposals Map](#). One to the north of Corton, one between Kessingland and Lowestoft and another between Halesworth and Holton. No development has been completed in the Strategic Gaps.

EN18	Development proposals affecting a sample of BAP habitats and protected species outside protected areas (SWT)
------	--

12 sites were granted planning permission subject to conditions relating to biodiversity enhancement, wildlife mitigation measures and/or wildlife protection. Of these applications, 4 included precautionary conditions relating to Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) protection. Only one proposal directly affects BAP species.

EN30	Number and area of town / village greens and commons
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Waveney District has 82 town / village greens and commons totalling 210 hectares (*source: Suffolk County Council*) Data is not available to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in this amount.

Built environment

EN28	Number and area of Conservation Areas and Article 4 Directions
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Conservation Areas have been designated in parts of the District due to their particular architectural or historic interest. Article 4 (2) Directions are in place to provide additional protection regarding replacement windows and doors. Further information is contained in the [Built Heritage and Design Supplementary Planning Document \(SPD\)](#) which sets out the Council's approach to the modification and maintenance of historic buildings and buildings in conservation areas.

Conservation Area	Article 4 Direction Y/N	Site area (hectares)	
		within WDC plan area	within Broads Authority plan area
Lowestoft North	Y	32.2	0
Lowestoft South	Y	67.1	0
Beccles	Y	35.5	11.6
Bungay	Y	35.0	7.8
Halesworth	Y	27.0	0
Southwold Harbour	Y	6.0	0
Southwold High Street	Y	37.7	0
Holton	Y	11.8	0
Homersfield	Y	14.1	0
Somerleyton	Y	25.6	0
Wangford	Y	12.2	0
Wissett	Y	14.1	0

Wrentham	Y	10.4	0
Walberswick (part)	Y	2.3	0
Oulton Broad	N	0	46.2
Ellingham (part)	N	0	0.4

EN36	Number of listed buildings and buildings at risk
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The Waveney District is fortunate in having a wealth of buildings of historic or architectural importance, from timber framed farmhouses and modest seaside cottages to handsome Georgian and Victorian town houses.

Buildings and structures are listed by government appointed experts who classify them on their architectural and historic importance to the nation's heritage. They are graded in one of three categories depending on their significance:

Grade I is the premier level. In Waveney, there are 49 Grade I structures, of which 41 are churches.

Grade II* is the next level. In Waveney, there are 75 Grade II* structures.

Grade II is the final level of protection. In Waveney, there are 1478 Grade II structures, the vast majority being residential properties.

Locally listed buildings are not part of the national list of historically or architecturally significant buildings. However, they are considered to be of local interest and are worthy of preservation. Waveney District Council is currently responsible for selecting locally listed buildings. There are approximately 1420 locally listed buildings within the District. Further information and the Council's [Guide for Owners and Occupiers of Listed Buildings](#) is available on the Council's website.

The Suffolk Register of Buildings at Risk is a joint publication of the County Council and the seven district councils and provides details of Suffolk listed buildings known to be at risk through neglect and decay, or vulnerable to becoming so.

There are currently 14 buildings at risk in Waveney.

Number of buildings at risk by year	
2012	14
2009	13
2006	15
2003	14

Source: SCC Buildings at Risk Register, published every three years by Suffolk County Council from information compiled by local authority Conservation Officers
<http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/business/planning-and-design-advice/suffolk-register-of-buildings-at-risk>

EN37	Number of planning applications refused for reasons due to poor design
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Core Strategy policy CS02 High Quality and Sustainable Design and Development Management Policies DM02 Design Principles have been developed to ensure that poor design is rejected.

No. of applications refused due to design 1 April 2011-31 March 2012	
Poor design primary refusal reason	30
DM02 and CS02 secondary refusal reason	21

These figures suggest that the policies are having a strong influence in rejecting poor design and therefore contributing to improving to design quality.

EN32	Number and type of planning applications [Southwold Harbour]
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Policy DM32 'Southwold Harbour', controls development in and around Southwold Harbour to protect its unique character. This is an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and also a Conservation Area. Three applications have been approved during this monitoring year using the policy:

A temporary site for Southwold lifeboat station has been approved for a 12 month period whilst works are carried out to the harbour wall.

An additional covered boatyard space, rationalisation of office and store accommodation and improvements to the existing slipway have been approved at Harbour Marine Services, Blackshore.

A variation of condition relating to boundary fencing and parking has been approved for enhanced quayside facilities for fishermen on land north-west of the RNLI Lifeboat Station at Ferry Road.

All applications have been permitted in accordance with the policy, which allows necessary works and repairs for essential harbour services.

EN41	Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) damaged as a result of development
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English Heritage confirm that there have been no consented schemes in Waveney which have damaged a scheduled monument, either physically, or by harming the significance through an effect on the setting, over the past three years.

EN34	Number of applications affecting no known archaeological site but judged of high potential and approved with conditions requiring prior excavation or recording during development
EN42	Planning permissions affecting known or potential archaeological sites

A total of 25 applications granted planning permission during the reporting period included conditions requiring archaeological investigations. Of these applications, 3 were already known for their archaeological importance and assessed against Policy DM31 'Archaeological Sites'. 15 of the other applications used Policy DM30 'Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment' and Policy CS17 'Built and

Historic Environment' for determination. Suffolk County Archaeological Unit requested conditions to be included on the remaining 7 applications.

EN29	Number and area of potential and declared contaminated sites returned to beneficial use
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There are no declared contaminated sites in Waveney.

A number of planning applications have had contamination conditions applied this reporting year. Two applications have had contamination reports completed and no contamination was found. The remaining reports have yet to be carried out.

Several sites allocated for development in the Site Specific Allocations DPD and the Lowestoft Lake Lothing Area Action Plan DPD are known to be contaminated or potentially contaminated. Re-development of these sites will ensure that any contamination is removed and the land is returned to beneficial use.

Flood risk / coastal erosion

EN19	Developments refused because of / risk of coastal erosion
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Relevant policies: CS03 Flooding and Coastal Erosion, DM06 Coastal Change Management Area and DM07 Relocation and replacement of development affected by coastal erosion risk.

During the period 1 April 2009 – 31 March 2011, two applications have been refused due to / risk of coastal erosion. Both applications were refused as the applicant failed to submit a risk assessment.

EN21	Flood risk - planning applications approved against Environment Agency advice
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No applications were granted contrary to Environment Agency advice.

EN25	Incidence of flood alerts and warnings
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	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Flood watches/Flood alerts	26	12	7	9
Flood Warnings	2	0	0	2

Source: Suffolk Joint Emergency Planning Service

NB. Flood watches have now been changed to Flood alerts

Flood warnings are issued when flooding is expected and immediate action is required. Where flooding is possible flood alerts are issued to be prepared.

The areas affected by these flood alerts and warnings are the tidal River Waveney, the coast of Suffolk to Southwold, and the River Waveney upstream of Ellingham. The Environment Agency are not known to have issued any fluvial or pluvial alerts for inland Waveney areas.

EN31	Number and percentage of properties at risk from coastal erosion
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292 properties have been identified as at risk of coastal erosion (June 2012) comprising residential, community and commercial uses. Not all of the residential properties are primary residences, as a number are second homes or holiday lets, including 123 holiday homes at Waterside Park, Corton.

These properties have been identified as lying within the Coastal Change Management Area (policy DM06). This is an area along the coast that is likely to be affected by coastal erosion over the next 100 years.

A Supplementary Planning Document "[Development and Coastal Change](#)" is currently being prepared. This will provide practical guidance and clarity for the types of development that may be appropriate along the coast and how development in the area will be considered. It will also provide greater detail relating to relocation of commercial and residential properties that will be affected by coastal erosion.

EN40	Number of properties at risk of flooding
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There are around 4982 residential and commercial properties located in Flood Zones 2, 3a and 3b and at risk of flooding in Waveney. Of these a total of 1705 are located in the areas defined as Flood Zone 3b, functional flood plain and at highest risk of flooding. Most of these properties are in central Lowestoft around the Lake Lothing area although some are situated in the low lying areas around Bungay, Southwold, Reydon and Wrentham. All other properties are in Flood Zone 1.

Flood Zone 1 Annual probability of flooding less than 0.1%

Flood Zone 2 Annual probability of flooding greater than 0.1% but less than 1% (fluvial) or 0.5% (tidal)

Flood Zone 3a Annual probability of flooding greater than 1% (fluvial) or 0.5% (tidal)

Flood Zone 3b Annual probability of flooding greater than 5%, or land designed to flood in extreme flood events greater than 0.1% probability.

Energy and waste consumption / Renewable energy installed

EN16	Consumption of electricity - domestic use per consumer and total commercial / industrial use
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Sales per consumer, Waveney		
Year	Average domestic consumption kWh	Average commercial and industrial consumption kWh
2010	4,124	78,653
2009	4,133	80,634
2008	4,209	80,775
2007	4,489	83,740
2006	4,549	88,230
2005	4,628	90,360

Source: [Department for Energy and Climate Change](#) website www.decc.gov.uk

Between 2005 and 2010 average domestic and commercial electricity consumption has decreased.

EN17	Consumption of gas - domestic use per consumer and total commercial / industrial use
------	--

Sales per metre, Waveney		
Year	Average domestic consumption kWh	Average commercial and industrial consumption kWh
2010	13,645	436,103
2009	13,686	457,285
2008	14,815	429,259
2007	15,674	425,186
2006	16,330	466,319
2005	17,148	516,232

Source: [Department for Energy and Climate Change](http://www.decc.gov.uk) website www.decc.gov.uk

Note: Data cover the gas year – the period covering 1 October through to the following 30 September. Please note that the gas data are weather normalised.

Overall consumption of gas by domestic and commercial users has decreased between 2005 and 2010.

EN20	Energy efficiency of homes
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Average SAP rating of Local Authority owned homes	
2011/12	81.84
2004/05	63

Source: WDC Housing

Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) has been adopted by government as part of the UK national standard for calculating the energy performance of buildings. Every new house has to have a SAP rating. It provides a simple means of reliably estimating the energy efficiency performance of your home. SAP ratings are expressed on a scale of 1 to 100 - the higher the number, the better the rating. SAP is calculated by a procedure which is specified in Building Regulations, and which predicts heating and hot water costs.

Waveney District Council has undertaken work programmes which have all assisted in raising the SAP rating, including: PVCU double glazed windows/doors; loft insulation upgrades to all stock (WDC minimum levels 200mm); central heating installations and upgrades of old boilers with new efficient condensing units (ongoing); some renewable energy initiatives such as solar PV; installation of air to water heat pumps to 'off gas' properties; installations of solar thermal units; all stock has had cavity wall insulation.

EN24	Household (and municipal) waste produced
EN46	Tonnage / proportion of household (and municipal) waste recycled, composted and landfilled

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Household Waste Arisings	51,356	50,218	49,370	51,141	50,636
Municipal Waste Arisings	55,642	54,425	53,072	54,807	53,874
Household Recycling Rate	51.60%	55.90%	53.20%	52.10%	51.10%
Municipal Recycling Rate	47.94%	51.86%	49.68%	48.93%	48.64%

Source: SCC

Household Waste Arisings is the amount of waste collected by the Council that fits the Environment Agency definition of Household (this includes kerbside collections, bring site recycling, street sweepings and litter predominantly). Municipal Waste Arisings is all waste collected by the Council, including from commercial customers and other non-household sources.

Overall tonnage of household waste has fluctuated since 2007/08 and is lower than in 2010/11. Municipal waste arisings show a downward trend. Household and municipal recycling have reduced since a high in 2008/09.

EN26	Installed electricity generating capacity using renewable energy
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Policy DM03 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy has set a target of 215GWh of electricity to be generated from renewable sources by 2021. This is around 30% of the total electricity demand in Waveney. As at 31 March 2012, Waveney has approximately 11.66 MW non-domestic installed renewable energy generating capacity.

This monitoring year, 7.91MW or 17.30GWh (8.05% of the 2021 target of 215 GWh) has been installed.

Onshore wind:

- ✓ 2no. wind turbines at Kessingland (126m to blade tip)

Solar photovoltaics:

- ✓ Promens Packaging, Ellough (7,005 solar panel roof)
- ✓ Dell Primary School, Lowestoft
- ✓ East Point Academy, Lowestoft
- ✓ Riverside Business Centre, Lowestoft
- ✓ Reydon Primary School, Reydon

It is not possible to monitor whether all planning permissions have been implemented. The Council only reports commercial / community / school schemes that can be easily monitored. Some projects, particularly for residential properties, cannot be seen from outside of the application site and not all renewable energy installations require planning permission. Therefore, it is probable that the installed capacity is higher than reported. Ofgem provides data for renewable energy installations that are receiving Feed-in-Tariffs (FiTs). Installed domestic capacity receiving FiTs for 2011/12 is approximately 0.18GWh/yr

Air and water quality

EN5	Air quality
EN33	Number of air quality management areas and dwellings affected

There are no air quality management areas in Waveney. Each local authority is required to carry out a review and assessment of air quality in their area. This involves measuring air pollution and trying to predict how it will change in the next few years. If a local authority finds any places where the national air quality objectives are exceeded, it must declare an Air Quality Management Area for that area.

Air quality data is available in Lowestoft from a continuous analyser located in Belvedere Road and a network of 8 passive diffusion tube sites measuring NO₂ at relevant roadside locations on the A146, A1117 and A12, the major A-roads which pass through Lowestoft.

Waveney's [Air Quality Progress Reports](#) are available on the Council's website. Further information on Air Quality Management Areas can be found on Defra's website <http://aqma.defra.gov.uk>

EN11	Carbon dioxide emissions
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	Year	Total Emissions (t)	Per Capita Emissions (t)
Waveney	2009	656	5.6
	2008	711	6.0
	2007	738	6.3
	2006	763	6.5
	2005	774	6.6
Suffolk Total	2009	5,242	7.3

Source: [Department for Energy and Climate Change](#) website www.decc.gov.uk
Figures are in tonnes.

2009 data is the latest available. In Waveney total emissions have continually decreased since 2005 and per capita emissions are well below the Suffolk average.

EN10	Bathing water quality
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	Southwold - The Pier	Southwold - The Denes	Lowestoft - South of Claremont Pier	Lowestoft - North of Claremont Pier
2012	Higher	Higher	Higher	Higher
2011	Minimum	Minimum	Higher	Higher
2010	Higher	Higher	Higher	Higher
2009	Minimum	Minimum	Higher	Higher

2008	Minimum	Minimum	Higher	Higher
2007	Higher	Higher	Higher	Higher
2006	Higher	Higher	Higher	Higher
2005	Higher	Higher	Higher	Higher

Source: [Environment Agency](http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk) website www.environment-agency.gov.uk

The Environment Agency takes water samples from over 500 coastal and inland bathing waters in England and Wales, approximately once a week during the bathing season (May to September). It is the Environment Agency's role to drive improvement of water quality at bathing waters that are at risk of failing the standards set out in the European Bathing Water Directive.

Higher Quality means the bathing water meets the stricter Directive standards.

Minimum Quality means the bathing water meets the mandatory Directive standards.

Lowestoft beaches both retained their Blue Flags for 2012

Southwold beaches were not awarded Blue Flags for 2012

It should be noted that water quality is measured in the year before the flags are awarded.

EN22	Groundwater quality
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Two aquifers provide Waveney District with public and private drinking water supplies, irrigation of agriculture and amenity lands as well as industrial uses. These are the Cretaceous Chalk which forms the most important aquifer in England and the Crag, a locally important resource over its outcrop area in East Anglia.

The land use characteristics of the area gives rise to pollution threats from agriculture (including nitrate, phosphate, pesticides, herbicides) and urban and road drainage (including metals, salt, hydrocarbons, petroleum products).

The Environment Agency is responsible for monitoring groundwater quality and have published reports with data covering the period January 2000 to December 2007. One report covers the Norfolk and Suffolk Chalk and the other, the Norfolk and Suffolk Crag.

In both aquifers, the affects of agriculture can be seen in some areas by the presence of nitrate and some herbicides. Chlorinated solvents are found at some disused military airfields (chalk) some industrial sites and dry cleaners (crag). However, overall the water quality is good and of a quality suitable for human consumption.

Further information can be found on the Environment Agency's website at <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/water/118737.aspx>

EN50	Water quality in rivers/estuaries
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The total length of rivers in the Waveney catchment is 137km. The Environment Agency reports river quality annually. Generally the same river lengths are measured each year but additional monitoring is added as funding allows. Some water bodies

will have one sample point and are measured once a year, some have more points, some are measured more often and for different reasons.

Overall River Status			
	2009	2010	2011
	River Length (km)	River Length (km)	River Length (km)
High			
Good	25	20	13
Moderate	110	110	101
Poor	2	2	7
Bad			8
Not Assessed		5	8

Source: Environment Agency

This table shows the length of river that has been tested and the overall quality of water. In 2011 a total of 129 km of river were measured of the 137 in the Waveney catchment. In most it was found that water quality was either moderate or good.

Society

Education

S1	Average point score per student at A and AS level
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Key Stage 5 Exam results (A and AS Levels)

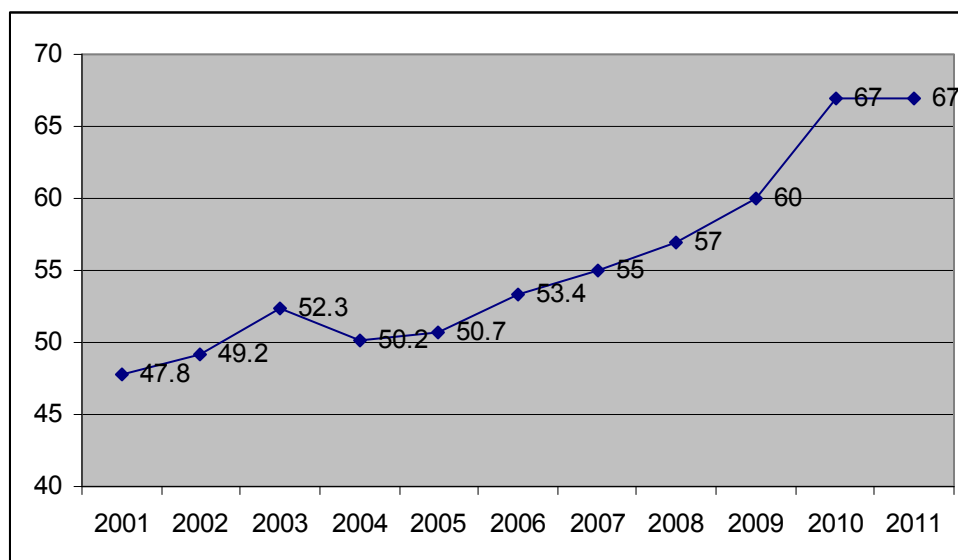
Institution Name	Average point score per student (including A* grade in 2010)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
England Average (all schools and FE colleges)	731.2	740	739.3	744.9	745.9
England Average (excluding independent schools)	711.2	721.3	721.3	726.6	728.2
The Benjamin Britten High School - Lowestoft	688.9	474.2	601.5	464.5	*
Bungay High School - Bungay	796.4	829.2	872.7	846.1	785.8
The Denes High School - Lowestoft	549.3	578.6	563.8	601.6	*
East Point Academy - Lowestoft	654.1	594.1	621	685.9	*
Lowestoft College - Lowestoft	451.8	414.2	456.1	503	442
Sir John Leman High School - Beccles	850.6	830.9	793.4	799.1	672.5

Source: Department for Education performance tables, www.education.gov.uk

* 'A' level education removed from Lowestoft schools as part of Suffolk County Council's schools re-organisation. Lowestoft Sixth Form College opened in September 2011 (no data available yet)

The figures indicate average point scores in Waveney are generally below the national average, but with above average scores at Beccles and Bungay High Schools.

S12	Percentage of year 11 pupils gaining 5+ A* - C grades at GCSE [or equivalent including English and maths]
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Source: Suffolk Observatory

Figures in Waveney have continued to improve but are still below the Suffolk average for 2011 of 72%.

S14	Proportion of the population with NVQ level 4 or higher
-----	---

2002	2004	2006	2010	2011
14.2%	15.1%	18.2%	18.7%	19.1%

Source: Suffolk Observatory (ONS)

2011 Suffolk average for comparison: 26.1%
Waveney has the lowest proportion of residents aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ Level 4 or above of any district/borough in Suffolk.

S15	Proportion of the population with no qualifications
-----	---

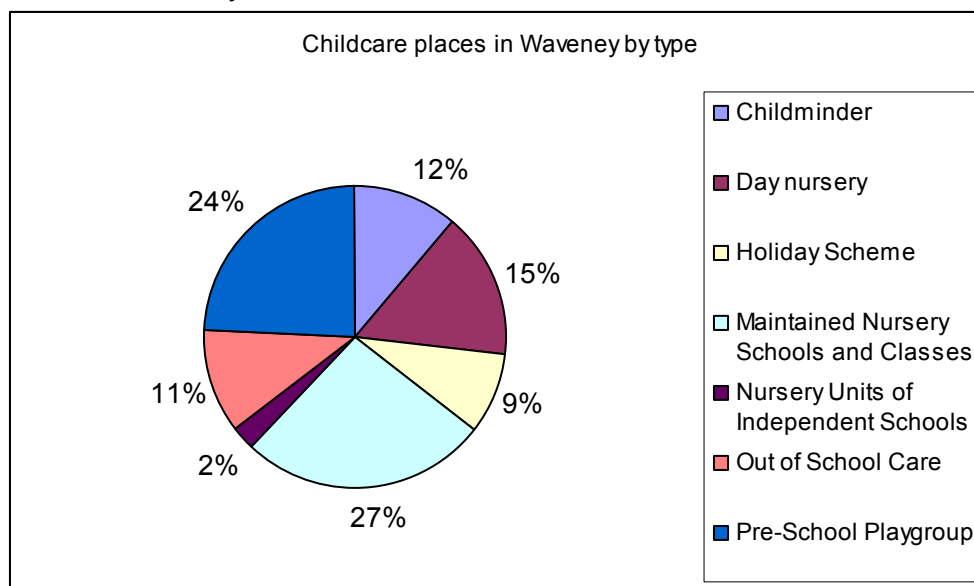
	% of working age population with no qualifications - aged 16-64
2010	14.7%
2011	12.8%

Source: Suffolk Observatory (ONS)

2011 Suffolk average for comparison: 9%.
Waveney has the second highest proportion of residents with no qualifications of any district/borough in Suffolk. The highest is Ipswich with 13.3%.

S6	Number of childcare places
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Approximately 2,128 childcare places are available in the District. 1,279 childcare places are in Lowestoft of which 487 places are in wards within the most deprived 10% in the country.



Source: Suffolk County Council

Crime

S3	Fear of crime
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How safe do you feel in the area where you live?	2011/12	Waveney	Suffolk
	Very safe	42%	48%
	Fairly safe	49%	45%
	A bit unsafe	7%	6%
	Very unsafe	2%	1%

Source: Suffolk Constabulary

The figures indicate that 90% of Waveney residents feel fairly, or very safe, just below the Suffolk average.

Baseline data from Suffolk Speaks survey 2005:

% of respondents who feel safe in the area where they live: 88%

% of respondents who feel their area is safe with low levels of crime and disorder: 51%

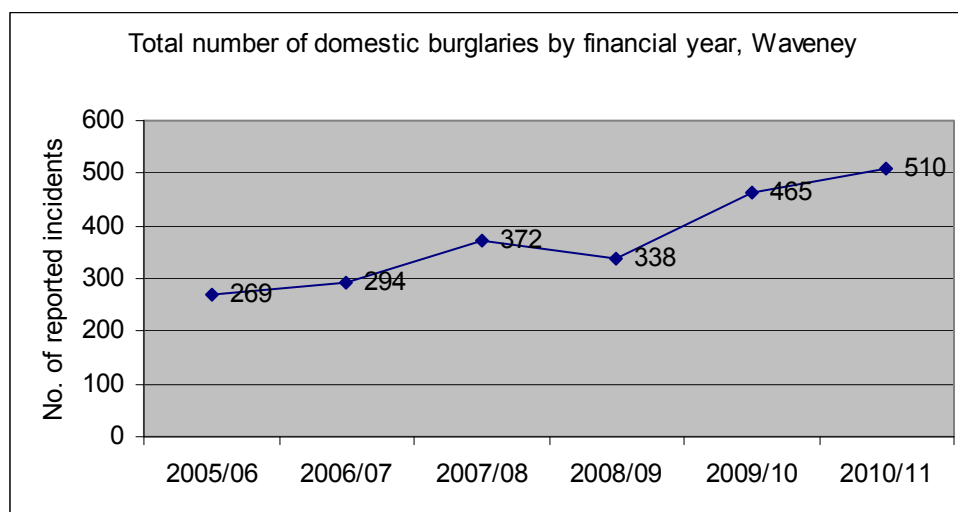
S17	Recorded crime per 1000 population
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Count of Total Crimes, Waveney			
2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
7726	7585	8226	8571

Source: Suffolk Observatory (Suffolk Constabulary)

Recorded crime rates have been increasing, following a drop in 2008/09.

S2	Domestic burglary rate per 1000 population
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Source: Suffolk Observatory (Suffolk Constabulary)

Domestic burglaries have continued to increase since 2005/06.

S19	Violent crime rate per 1000 population
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Most Serious Violent Crime - Number of Reported Incidents, Waveney			
2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
19	n/a	60	55

Source: Suffolk Observatory (Suffolk Constabulary)

Violent crime rates have dropped slightly since 2009/10.

Health

S5	Life expectancy
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Latest data from ONS shows that those born in Waveney between 2006 and 2010 have a life expectancy of 81.4 years. This is similar to the Suffolk average.

S11	Overall death rate by all causes per 100,000 population
-----	---

Ward	All deaths per 100,000 - Persons, 2006-2010
Beccles North	537.44
Beccles South	473.47
Blything	451.84
Bungay	640.86
Carlton	410.25
Carlton Colville	524.47
Gunton and Corton	445.66
Halesworth	481.32
Harbour	632.33
Kessingland	490.94

Kirkley	819.69
Lothingland	560.76
Normanston	621.27
Oulton	572.41
Oulton Broad	517.85
Pakefield	499.96
St Margaret's	506.66
Southwold and Reydon	443.07
The Saints	403.35
Wainford	458.00
Whitton	441.72
Worlingham	359.76
Wrentham	534.72

Source: Suffolk Observatory (NHS Suffolk, published September 2011)

The figure for Suffolk county is 504.00.

Highest death rates per 100,000 people during this period were in Kirkley, Harbour, Normanston and Bungay wards. Apart from Bungay these wards are categorised as being within the most 10% deprived wards in the country. However there is no explanation why Bungay has a high death rate or Whitton also a deprived ward has a much lower death rate. These figures would need to be assessed against the overall age of the population to gain a fuller understanding.

S10	Obesity in the population
-----	---------------------------

% of the adult population who are obese - 2008	
Waveney	25.30%
Suffolk	22.90%
East of England	23.60%

Source: Suffolk Observatory (CLG, Association of Public Health Observatories)

% of children aged 4 to 5 years who are obese				
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Waveney	10.50%	9.48%	9.12%	10.47%
Suffolk PCT	9.63%	8.81%	8.14%	8.59%
East of England	9.10%	9.31%	8.73%	9.19%

Source: Suffolk Observatory (National Child Measurement Programme)

% of children aged 10 to 11 years who are obese				
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Waveney	14.83%	19.15%	18.39%	18.25%
Suffolk PCT	16.22%	14.41%	14.53%	15.26%
East of England	15.75%	16.69%	16.58%	16.76%

Source: Suffolk Observatory (National Child Measurement Programme)

Adult obesity in Waveney at 25.3% is higher than Suffolk or East of England average. The figures suggest child obesity in Waveney is high but may have stabilised.

Community

S7	Number of domestic noise complaints
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Approximately 300 domestic noise complaints are received by the Council each year. The most common causes of complaint are amplified music, DIY and barking dogs. Around 40 complaints result in the Council taking formal legal action and of these around half a dozen result in the seizure of amplification equipment and prosecution.

S8	Number of Parish Plans/Neighbourhood Plans adopted
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A total of 5 Parish Plans have been prepared: Blundeston & Flixton; Corton; Halesworth; Kessingland and Worlingham. However, these plans do not form part of the development plan for the District.

It is early in the process for neighbourhood planning and the Government's pilot schemes are ongoing. Several parishes have engaged with the Council for advice on preparing for consultation with their communities to determine whether a town or neighbourhood plan is required, these include Southwold, Carlton Colville and Kessingland.

S9	Number of planning applications for change of use of village or neighbourhood shops
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Relevant policy: DM15 Neighbourhood and Village Shops and Facilities. No losses of village or neighbourhood shops have been permitted, however two applications assessed against policy DM15 have received planning permission for change of use:

Sotterley - Change of use from village hall to offices and store. The building is a corrugated iron building not originally built to serve as a village hall. The building was handed back to the Sotterley Estate as the village was unable to find anyone willing to run it as a village hall due to lack of demand for village events.

Henstead - Henstead Arts and Crafts Centre was approved in 2004 with a condition limiting use to B1 although a tea room (A3) has since been approved. In this monitoring period an application for change of use from craft centre (B1) to shop (A1) selling food produced on local farms has been granted.

S14	Proportion of the population who live within the most deprived 10% and 25% of areas in the country
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	Index of Multiple Deprivation	
	2004	2010
% 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	20%	21%

Source: Communities and Local Government website www.communities.gov.uk

Lower Super Output Areas are geographical areas designed for the collection and publication of small area statistics. They have a minimum size of 1,000 residents and 400 households, but average 1,500 residents.

56% of Local Authorities contain at least one Lower Layer Super Output Areas amongst the 10 per cent most deprived in England (IMD 2010).

Waveney has 5 Lower Super Output Areas within the most deprived 10%, in the country. All of these are all located in Lowestoft, and fall within Harbour, Kirkley, Normanston and St Margaret's wards. Areas within the most deprived 25% in the country fall mainly within the Lowestoft wards of Harbour, Kirkley, Normanston, St Margaret's and Whitton, but also include parts of Pakefield and Beccles South.

S4	Housing benefit recipients
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Apr-06	Apr-07	Apr-08	Apr-09	Apr-10	Apr-11	Apr-12
12,538	12,691	12,150	12,480	13,060	13,636	13,750

Source: WDC, Revenues and Benefits

There has been a steady increase since 2006 in the number of housing benefits recipients.

S18	Type of development completed on vacant school sites
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Suffolk County Council's school organisation review has resulted in the planned closure of some primary school and middle school buildings in the District. Some sites are to be retained and used by existing schools although a few will become vacant and available for alternative uses. Policy DM26 Re-Use of Vacant School Buildings and Playing Fields aims to ensure any sites not required for educational purposes are considered for recreational or community uses before other uses such as residential or commercial are permitted.

School site	Date to be vacated	Proposed use
Beccles Middle School	July 2012	Use by Sir John Leman High School and from September 2014 allocated for use by Beccles Free School
Bungay Middle School	July 2012	To be used by Bungay High School
Carlton Colville Primary School (relocated to Gisleham Middle School)	Spring 2012	Beccles Free School from 3 September 2012 until September 2014
Fen Park Primary (relocated to Kirkley Middle School)	July 2011	Currently vacant with no new use identified to date
Halesworth Middle School	July 2012	Interest in the site by the Halesworth Campus Project for community uses
Lothingland Middle School	July 2011	Currently vacant with no new use identified to date
Roman Hill Primary School (relocated to Roman Hill Middle School)	July 2011	Public consultation carried out in October 2012 for future new nursing home
Worlingham Primary School (to be relocated to Worlingham Middle)	July 2012	No new use has been identified to date

School)		
Elm Tree Primary School (relocated to Elm Tree Middle School)	April 2012	No definite use has been identified for the site although possibly a site for new care home.

Travel

Car parking provision

T1	Car parking standards
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Car parking provision is assessed under policy DM02 Design Principles and should be in accordance with the [Suffolk Advisory Parking Standards](#).

Commercial applications of 1,000m² floorspace will be reported against this indicator - once implemented. This year one development has been completed, an industrial unit for the manufacture of plastics products comprising 4 attached buildings totalling 5,600m² (Spectra, Holton). Two units are for B2 general industrial use (2,550m²) and two units for B8 warehousing (2,550m²) a further 600m² is to be used as office and ancillary space. The application was accompanied by a travel plan to encourage cycling and reduce the number of car journeys through car sharing and other initiatives. The table below shows parking required for this application to meet SCC parking standard and what has been provided on site. Car parking has been kept low and cycle parking meets the minimum requirements.

Suffolk Advisory Parking Standards (SAPS)	Required	Provided
<u>Car parking (maximum)</u> 1 space per 30m ² gfa (general industry) 1 space per 150 gfa (warehousing)* 1 space per 30m ² (offices) Room for 16.5m lorry	122 (85+17+20)	93
<u>Cycle spaces (minimum)</u> 1 stand per 300 gfa (general industry) 1 stand per 400m ² gfa (warehousing) 1 stand per 300 gfa (offices)	23.3 (8.5+8.5+6.3)	24 covered cycle store provided
<u>Disability spaces</u> equivalent to at least 5% of the total level of parking provision	6.1	5
<u>Motorcycles</u> a parking standard of one space plus an additional space for every 20 car parking spaces	7.1 (1+6.1)	10

gfa: ground floor area

* this standard will only apply where the development is specifically designed for storage or as a distribution centre within use class B8

Travel planning

T6	Number of developments where a travel plan is submitted or is a condition of development
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Core Strategy policy CS15 Sustainable Transport and Development Management Policy DM02 Design Principles ensure that the impact of new large scale development on the highway network is mitigated.

Address	Proposal	Travel Plan or condition
2010/11		
Former Playing Field Nightingale Avenue Reydon	Construction of healthy living centre, residential care home, retail/commercial units, 38no. dwellings and creation of new village green (Amended Scheme)	Condition*
Clifton Road Lowestoft	Construction of a Health Campus to house 2 GP Surgeries and Community Services	Condition
2011/12		
Tower Road South Lowestoft Industrial Estate	Change of use from B2 General Industrial to B8 Storage and Distribution	Travel Plan submitted
Land adj. Travelodge Hotel Leisure Way Lowestoft	Construction of 80no. bedroom care home plus staff and ancillary accommodation	Condition

* related to healthy living centre and care home only

None of the applications with travel plan conditions have been discharged to date. Suffolk County Council monitors the approved travel plans. If a plan does not achieve its targets the county council can request a financial contribution to mitigate against the traffic impact of the development."

Accessibility to services and facilities

T5	Number and type of planning applications outside defined limits
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DM01 Physical Limits have been defined for the main towns and larger villages. Outside these locations development will be treated as being in the open countryside where the object is to preserve the countryside for its own sake.

Residential completions outside physical limits (gross completions)				
Year	Total units	replacement dwellings	change of use / subdivision of existing buildings	New buildings
2009/10	16	2	11	3
2010/11	16	1	7	8
2011/12	21	4	1	16

The majority of the residential units are for a single dwelling, however in 2011/12 a site comprising 15 affordable homes was completed at Carlton Colville on the edge of the physical limits for Lowestoft.

Non-Residential completions outside physical limits (B1-B8 + SG uses)			
Year	No. of sites	Floorspace completed M2	Notes
2009/10	0	0	
2010/11	1	786	Conversion of a redundant barn to builders yard
2011/12	1	5,600	Construction of a factory for plastics products manufacturer

T7	Percentage of all new residential development taking place in major towns, other towns, larger villages and elsewhere
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Core Strategy policy CS01 Spatial Strategy provides a broad indication of the overall scale of development in the District and the infrastructure needed to support it. Most new residential development will take place in Lowestoft (70-80%) followed by the market towns (15-25%), with some limited development opportunities in some larger villages (up to 5%) with access to a good level of services.

Settlement Hierarchy	Settlement	Completions 2001-12	Completions % distribution
Lowestoft	Lowestoft + Carlton Colville + Oulton	2110	58%
Market Towns	Beccles + Worlingham	482	29%
	Bungay	148	
	Halesworth	221	
	Southwold + Reydon	223	
Larger Villages	Barnby + North Cove	16	9%
	Blundeston	33	
	Corton	15	
	Holton	12	
	Kessingland	169	
	Wangford	17	
	Wrentham	77	
Elsewhere	rural areas	129	4%
TOTAL		3652	100%

From 2001 to 2012 more growth has taken place in the Market Towns than set out in the Core Strategy. Although this is having no impacts yet, if this trend continues there could be impacts for achieving sustainable transport objectives. Most housing and employment growth is to take place in central Lowestoft with the development of the Area Action Plan Area around Lake Lothing and the Outer Harbour and other site allocations. It is expected that within the plan period development distribution will be in accordance with the Core Strategy.

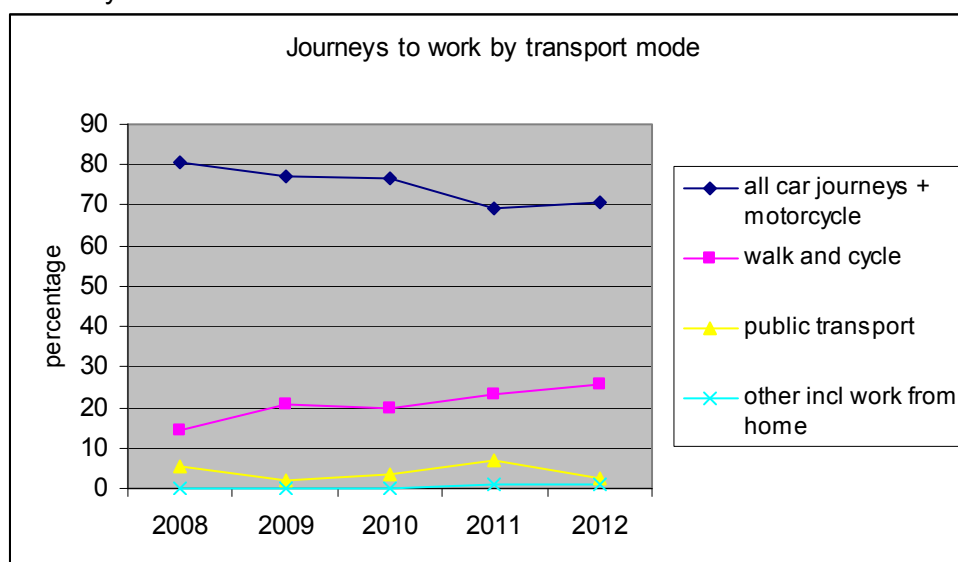
T2	Change in the percentage of development taking place in the towns and larger villages
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Settlement Hierarchy	Housing Completions 2010-11 %	Housing Completions 2011-12 %	% change 2011-2012
Lowestoft	54	55	+1
Market Towns	35	40	+5
Larger Villages	7	4	-3
Elsewhere	4	1	-3

New development is predominantly taking place in Lowestoft and Market Towns, which have greatest accessibility to services and facilities.

T9	Percentage of journeys to work undertaken by sustainable modes
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Suffolk County Council conducts an annual Travel to Work survey of Suffolk County Council and borough/district council employees. The survey is conducted early May of each year.



Source: SCC Travel to Work surveys (Waveney data)

The results for 2012 show that all car journeys account for 71% of all journeys and walking and cycling account for 26% of all journeys. The results are generally encouraging with the number of journeys by car reducing with walking and cycling increasing. However, the sample size is small and the number of completed returns from Waveney District Council employees is low. The small and fluctuating sample size may not provide reliable trend data or reflect the travel journeys for other employees within the District.

T12	Percentage of school children travelling to school by sustainable modes
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Suffolk County Council School Travel Survey taken on the 3rd Thursday of January each year.

Year	Walk	Cycle	Bus	Car
2011	56%	6%	13%	25%
2009	51%	9%	15%	24%
2005	40%	8%	9%	42%
2004	39%	17%	17%	28%

Source: SCC (Waveney data)

Latest data is 2011 as the department of education has removed the mode of travel category from the school census and Suffolk County Council was unable to collect this data for 2012. Overall walking to school has risen significantly since 2004 but journeys by car are still high at 25%.

T8	Percentage of footpaths and other rights of way which are easy to use by members of the public
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2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
62%	61%	66%	72%	75%

Source: SCC, Rights of Way

This indicates footpaths are generally improving and easier to use.

T11	Percentage of rural population living in parishes which have a food shop or general store, post office, pub, primary school and meeting place
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At the end of 2011, Suffolk ACRE (Action with Communities in Rural England) contacted all town and parish councils of up to 10,000 population within Suffolk to complete a questionnaire about what services were and were not available. 413 parish and town councils were contacted and 345 responses were received. The results of this survey have been published as the [Rural Services Review 2012](#) and is available on Suffolk ACRE's website www.suffolkacre.org.uk

36 of Waveney's 44 town and parish councils responded (excluding Lowestoft with over 10,000 population). Where responses were not received, data has been added by the Council where known. For this indicator the rural population excludes the following towns and villages: Lowestoft with Carlton Colville and Oulton, Beccles with Worlingham, Bungay, Halesworth, Southwold with Reydon.

Waveney rural population	18,920
Population living in parishes with all 5 facilities	4,830
% of Waveney rural population living in parishes with all 5 facilities	25.53

Source: Suffolk ACRE Rural Services Review published August 2012 and SCC population estimate (mid-2010)

Only two rural parishes have all 5 facilities, Kessingland with a population of around 4,390 and Somerleyton with Ashby and Herringfleet with around 440 residents.

Corton, Westhall and Wrentham totalling around 2,480 population have 4 services each. The exceptions being a post office at Corton and primary school for Westhall and Wrentham.

T10	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
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New residential development is defined as developments of 10 or more dwellings when the site is wholly complete. A percentage figure is not appropriate to apply as sites are likely to take more than one monitoring year to complete. The following table presents data for 6 developments completed during 2011/12. Carlton Colville residents have a choice of GP, primary and secondary schools.

Site No.	Parish	No. of dwellings	within 30 minutes public transport time:				
			GP	Hospital*	Primary School	Secondary School	Employment
1	Carlton Colville	10	√	X	√	√	√
2	Carlton Colville	97	√	X	√	√	√
3	Carlton Colville	15	√	X	√	√	√
4	Beccles / Worlingham	64	√	X	√	√	√
5	Bungay	14	√	X	√	√	√
6	Southwold	38	√	X	√	?	√

NB 'major health centre' has been omitted as hospital is included.

* The James Paget University Hospital at Gorleston is a minimum journey time of 27 minutes from Lowestoft bus station (a distance of approximately 7 miles). Services run up to every 15 minutes Monday to Saturday and hourly on Sundays.

? schoolchildren from Southwold attend Sir John Leman High School in Beccles a distance of approximately 11.8 miles. Suffolk County Council provides a school bus service which takes approximately 38 minutes.

T13	Proportion of population with access to a food shop [within Waveney District]
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Waveney population	117,420
Population with access to a food shop	107,570
% of Waveney population with access to a food shop	91.61

Source: Suffolk ACRE Rural Services Review published August 2012, WDC town centre surveys June 2012 and SCC population estimate (mid-2010)(Note: Census figure has not been used as no parish breakdown is currently available)

The percentage figure has been calculated by assuming that all residents within a parish with a food shop(s) can access the service.

Approximately 9,850 residents do not have a food shop in their parish. The lack of accessibility to a food shop is particularly noticeable within the 'The Saints' area. St James South Elmham (opposite the community centre) to Bungay town centre (St Mary's Street) is approximately 7.4 miles. The only public transport available is operated by Waveney Community Bus. Services run on Tuesdays and Thursdays only and on the first Saturday of each month. The journey time is 27 minutes (Tue) and 47 minutes (Thu) allowing between 2 hrs 5 min to 2hrs 35 min in Bungay. Although two convenience stores are located in St Mary's Street the main supermarket is approximately 0.8 miles from the town centre.

The Suffolk ACRE [Rural Services Review 2012](#) included a question on mobile shop / delivery vans visiting the parish. Those that responded positively to the question regarding supermarket deliveries are as follows: Barnby; Barsham & Shipmeadow; Beccles; Blundeston and Flixton; Covehithe; Gisleham; Mutford; Oulton; Rushmere; Ashby, Herringfleet & Somerleyton; St James South Elmham; Ilketshall St John; Ilketshall St Lawrence; Ilketshall St. Margaret; Homersfield; All Saints & St Nicholas, St Michael & St Peter South Elmham; Wrentham. A further 5 parishes answered that "Milk, Dairy, Soft Drinks etc" deliveries are also available.

Traffic volumes

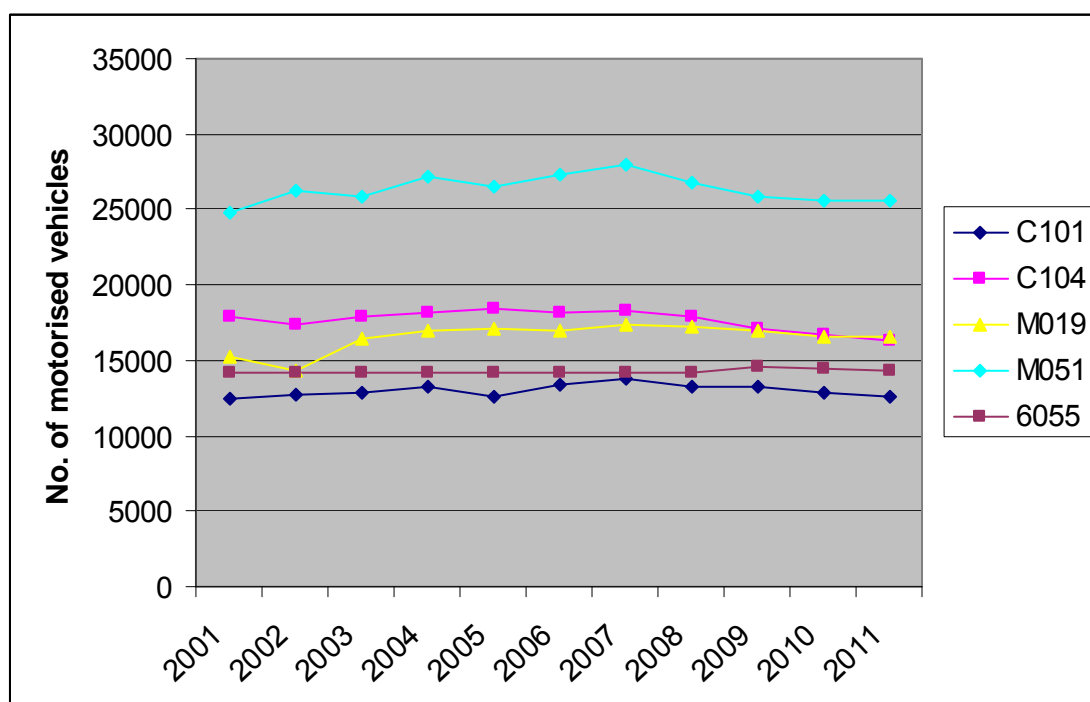
T18	Traffic volumes at key locations
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Suffolk County Council monitors traffic trends across the county using over 300 traffic counters located on Suffolk's roads and cycle-ways. Appendix 5 identifies the traffic count sites in Lowestoft. The Bascule Bridge is monitored by the Highways Agency and data is only available from April 2008. This figure (14172) has been extrapolated into past years. The following table and graph present data from these automated traffic count sites for several "hot spots" in the town.

Road	Site Title	Site Ref.	7 Day AADT's - All motorised vehicles					
			2001	2003	2006	2009	2011	Change 2001-11
B1375	Gorleston Road	C101	12501	12906	13415	13243	12646	145
A1117	Normanston Drive	C104	17869	17848	18149	17052	16309	-1560
A146	Carlton Colville	M019	15311	16430	16981	16959	16574	1263
A1117	Saltwater Way	M051	24841	25874	27363	25914	25555	714
A12	Bascule Bridge (north bound)	6055	14172	14172	14172	14591	14242	70

AADT Average Annual Daily Traffic - the average number of vehicles over a year using a road each day. *Source: Suffolk County Council and Highways Agency*

The greatest increase from 2001 -2011 is on the A146 and the smallest increase is going north over the bascule bridge. All five locations have seen a decrease in traffic volume between 2009 and 2011. However, overall traffic volume remains higher than in 2001. The reduction in traffic at Normanston Drive can be partly attributed to the construction of Millennium Way connecting Peto Way with Bentley Drive.



4. Implementation and performance of adopted policies

4.1 Regulation 34 of the Local Planning Regulations 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.

4.2 Appendix 6 lists all adopted policies in the Waveney Core Strategy (2009), Sites Specific Allocations DPD (2011), the Development Management Policies DPD (2011) and the Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan (January 2012). Some policies in the Waveney Local Plan (1996) had been 'saved' under transitional arrangements pending the preparation of the new LDF documents, but all policies in the 1996 Local Plan have now been replaced by adopted LDF policies.

4.3 This assessment will concentrate on the implementation of Core Strategy objectives, as these provide the overarching strategy for the area. The other 3 adopted DPDs provide more detailed policies to help deliver Core Strategy policies, and all contribute towards delivering Core Strategy objectives. Appendix 7 shows which adopted policies (in all DPDs) contribute towards delivering each Core Strategy objective.

4.4 This section also assesses the adopted policies against the National Planning Policy Framework published March 2012, identifying any policy gaps.

Assessment of unimplemented policies

4.5 Waveney is currently implementing all adopted Local Development Framework policies, where appropriate. As the Local Development Framework 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 encouraging Tourism (policy CS13). There are no unimplemented adopted policies at the current time.

Assessment of planning appeal decisions

4.6 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.

4.7 28 appeal decisions were received from the Planning Inspectorate during the monitoring year 2011/12, including 4 enforcement cases on 3 sites. Of these, 6 were allowed conditionally and 21 were dismissed by the Planning Inspector. The remaining appeal was withdrawn by the appellant. The majority of these appeals were for fairly small developments, such as alterations or extensions to individual properties or the construction of 1 or 2 new dwellings.

4.8 The allowed appeals were not as a result of inappropriate adopted policies. Four of the allowed appeals related to alterations to 2 listed buildings, and reflected a difference in opinions to the fact and degree of development specific impacts, relating

to design and historic features. The other two appeals were successful due to the Inspectors interpretation of national policy at the local level.

4.9 One of these (at Applewood in Carlton Colville) was an application for 18 new dwellings which provided no affordable housing. The appellant argued that the development would not be viable with affordable housing, as it was bought when land values were much higher. The Inspector expressed doubt (wrongly) that the Council would be able to demonstrate a 5-year supply of housing land when the latest assessment was finalised. He felt that the national presumption in favour of sustainable development meant the development should be given permission without providing any affordable housing, in order to support economic and housing growth and secure jobs.

4.10 The second successful appeal was for an extension of time to build one bungalow on garden land at Borrow Road, Oulton Broad. Since the original permission had been granted, gardens were no longer classified as brownfield land due to a change in national policy. The Council felt that there were sufficient brownfield housing sites available, in locations with better access to services and transport hubs, that should be developed first. However, the Inspector ruled that the availability of previously developed land should not prevent all building on greenfield gardens, and he felt that this one was appropriate for development.

Assessment of implemented policies

4.11 Analysis of monitoring data can give an indication of the use and performance of implemented policies. The Core Strategy was adopted in January 2009, as the over-arching strategy for the District. Other adopted DPDs contribute towards the implementation of the Core Strategy and the achievement of its objectives. The relationship between Core Strategy objectives and adopted policies in all DPDs is shown in Appendix 7. 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. This assessment is presented in Table 4.1.

4.12 Tables 4.2 and 4.3 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 4.1 Assessment of the implementation of Core Strategy objectives

<p>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</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved perception of Lowestoft • Increasing the vitality and viability of Lowestoft and the market towns <p>Assessment:</p> <p>Although housing completions were down on last year, they are continuing to exceed the overall housing target. 20% of completions this year were affordable homes. During 2011/12, 55% of housing completions were in Lowestoft (including Carlton Colville and Oulton) and 40% in the Market Towns.</p> <p>Progress is being made on several allocated sites including housing and community uses. The Enterprise Zone, Local Development Orders and Centre for Offshore Renewable Engineering status is promising for employment opportunities, particularly related to the energy, offshore engineering and port and logistics sectors.</p> <p>Progress is being made on the Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood Development Brief, which will assist in providing clarity for developers in implementing the AAP policies.</p> <p>Whilst there has not yet been an improvement in the vitality and viability of town centres, the situation is better than in other parts of the country.</p> <p>The recently completed Beccles Rail Loop providing hourly train services between Lowestoft and Ipswich with onward connection to London will improve the attractiveness of the area for business and tourists. The proposed pedestrian and cycle bridge adjacent the bascule bridge in Lowestoft will encourage walking and cycling thus reducing traffic on the roads and promote healthy lifestyles. Proposals for the Lowestoft Station Transport Interchange will improve connectivity within and to and from the town, encouraging use of public transport.</p> <p>Overall assessment: 😊 Would expect to see further improvements in the longer term as the AAP and Site Specific allocations for housing, employment, retail, community facilities, open space and allotments are implemented.</p>
<p>Objective 2: Where appropriate, achieving social and economic regeneration of the most deprived wards in Waveney through a community based approach</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the proportion of the population (20%) who live in wards in Waveney defined as the most deprived 25% in the country <p>Assessment:</p> <p>The proportion of Waveney's population living in areas within the most deprived 25% in the country increased slightly from 20% in 2004 to 21% in 2010, according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation. There was no change in the proportion living in the most deprived 10%. 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 which should benefit from longer-term plans for job and housing growth set</p>

out in the Core Strategy.

Only 5 of Waveney's 56 parishes have an adopted Parish Plan, so around 10%. The Localism Act (2011) introduced Neighbourhood Plans as a new process for preparing plans for local areas. WDC will advise and assist any parishes or communities wishing to prepare a Neighbourhood Plan, but none have been started to date.

Overall assessment: 😞 so far but would expect to see improvement in the longer term.

Objective 3: Improving the health of the population and in particular reducing health inequalities

Target:

- Reducing health inequalities
- Reduce mortality rates from heart disease, strokes and related diseases by 40% in people under 75
- Increase the Disability Adjusted Life years in people who are overweight or obese

Assessment:

Life expectancy in Waveney is similar to the average for Suffolk. Ward level mortality data shows that death rates vary widely across the district, from being particularly low in Worlingham to particularly high in Kirkley, Lowestoft. However, death rates are not always highest in the most deprived areas, or in urban areas. Obesity is slightly higher than average for the county and eastern region, both in adults and children.

In terms of encouraging healthy lifestyles, around ¾ of schoolchildren travel to school by sustainable modes. Although car use remains at similar levels to the 2004 baseline, the proportion of children walking to schools has increased while the proportion cycling decreased. The proportion of rights of way that are easy to use has increased each year since 2008/09.

The proposed pedestrian and cycle bridge adjacent the bascule bridge in Lowestoft will enhance walking and cycling experiences in the town, so encouraging healthy lifestyles.

Overall assessment: 😊 Little improvement so far but it would be unexpected to see change in many health indicators in the short term.

Objective 4: Addressing low educational achievement and aspiration

Target:

- Improve the skills and education levels of the local population

Assessment:

Qualification levels in the adult population remain low – Waveney has the second highest percentage of residents with no qualifications and the lowest percentage qualified to NVQ level 4 or above in Suffolk.

More positively, GCSE grades show an improving trend: the percentage of year 11 pupils gaining 5+ A* - C grades at GCSE has risen each year since 2004, from around 50% in 2004 to 67% in 2011. However, this remains below the county average of 72%. The average point score per student at A and AS level varies across the District and over time, with Lowestoft schools and colleges consistently scoring below the national average, and those in Beccles and Bungay consistently scoring

above. The reorganisation of Lowestoft schools in 2011-12 and the completion of the Lowestoft Sixth Form College aim to improve education standards and attainments.

Overall assessment: 😊 Promising trends in GCSE attainment but low qualification levels in population as a whole.

Objective 5: Reducing rates of crime and fear of crime

Target:

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

Assessment:

Total recorded crime rates have increased in the last 2 years, and domestic burglary shows a marked increasing trend (latest data 2010/11).

91% of Waveney residents feel 'very' or 'fairly' safe where they live, which is similar to the Suffolk average. Although not from a directly comparable source, this latest figure appears to show improvement against the 2005 baseline.

Overall assessment: 😞 Increasing crime rate needs to be reversed.

Objective 6: Promoting balanced and mixed communities through housing provision and in particular addressing the need for affordable housing

Target:

- Deliver an average of 290 dwellings per annum including a mix that meets the needs of the community including a minimum of 35% of affordable housing

Assessment:

192 new homes were completed in Waveney during 2011/12. Although this is relatively low, it reflects the national situation and is not unexpected. The average annual completion rate between 2001 and 2012 is 332, which remains above the minimum of 290 homes required each year to meet the Core Strategy housing requirement. It is anticipated that the Core Strategy requirement will be exceeded throughout the whole plan period of 2001-2025. No allocated sites have been completed yet but progress has already been made towards developing a number of sites.

Policy DM18 requires developments of 5 or more dwellings to provide a percentage of affordable housing. 38 affordable homes were completed this year, which represents around 20% of total completions. This is considerably lower than in the previous 3 years (which averaged around 100 affordable completions, exceeding 30%). Overall, since 2001 just 16% of housing completions have been affordable. Building commenced on 51 affordable homes during 2011/12, which is promising for future completions.

Policy DM17 requires a range of sizes and types of homes to be delivered. This year around ⅔ were houses with some bungalows and flats, most with 2 or 3 bedrooms. The size of homes shows a shift towards smaller units which is more reflective of the trend for smaller households.

Homelessness has shown a decreasing trend since 2004/05. All local authority housing stock meets 'decent' standards.

Overall assessment: 😊 Waveney is on track to meet Core Strategy housing requirements, with a range of sizes and types of new homes being provided. Homelessness has been reduced and 'non-decent' local authority housing eradicated.

Objective 7: Achieving more sustainable communities by ensuring facilities and services are commensurate with development

Target:

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

Assessment:

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. However, progress has already been made towards securing funding or planning permission on some allocated sites e.g. a replacement community centre in Bungay, healthy living centre and playing field provision in Reydon and a health centre in Kirkley, Lowestoft.

Southwold town centre gained two additional A1 retail units this year, however Beccles, Halesworth and Lowestoft all recorded losses of A1 units to other uses.

192 net dwellings were completed this year, of which 174 (91%) are within defined settlement boundaries. 6 developments of 10 or more dwellings were finally completed this year - these developments have delivered a total of 238 homes (87 in 2011/12) within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, primary and secondary schools and employment opportunities.

Overall assessment: 😊 Would expect to see further improvements in the longer term as the AAP and Site Specific allocations for housing, employment, community facilities, open space and allotments are implemented.

Objective 8: Improving access to services and facilities, especially for those people living in rural areas

Target:

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

Assessment:

25% of the rural population live in parishes with 5 key services (food shop or general store, post office, pub, primary school and a meeting place), and there have been recent improvements to bus services serving and within Lowestoft.

Overall assessment: 😊 Would expect to see further improvements in the longer term as Site Specific allocations for housing, employment, community facilities, open space and allotments are implemented.

Objective 9: Securing schemes of high quality design which enhance the environment and reflect the character of the District

Target:

- High quality living and working environments

Assessment:

Building for Life scores for larger developments remain low, although these schemes would generally have been approved before the current policies were in place. Poor design has been used as a reason for refusal on more than 50 applications this year.

Overall assessment: 😞 disappointing that recently completed residential developments are not scoring well against national standards. But more positively, design is being used as a reason for refusal and energy consumption and waste recycling indicators are showing improvement.

Objective 10: Meeting the jobs growth target for the District

Target:

- 5000 additional jobs by 2021

Assessment:

More than 84 hectares of land is available for employment development, in a variety of locations across the District. A net gain of 7,088m² employment floorspace (B1-B8) was completed, but many other indicators show negative trends. In 2010, the number of business 'births' was the lowest recorded since 2004 and it was outnumbered by business 'deaths' (which were at their highest since 2004). The total number of employee jobs has fallen since 2004, with a shift towards part-time jobs reflecting the national trend.

The number of Job Seeker Allowance claimants has risen each year since 2007, and is higher than the Suffolk average. Long-term unemployment also shows an increasing trend. The average wage rose in 2011 after a fall the previous year but still remains below the county and national averages.

Overall assessment: 😞 however improvement is expected in the medium to longer term. The offshore windfarms, Sizewell C and a number of initiatives such as the Enterprise Zone, Local Development Orders, CORE status and Portas Pilot for Lowestoft are promising for future employment opportunities.

Objective 11: Developing the renewable energy and educational sectors

Target:

- Increase the number of jobs in the renewable energy and educational sectors

Assessment:

OrbisEnergy, owned by Suffolk County Council and managed by Norfolk and Waveney Enterprise Services, brings together engineering companies, suppliers, service providers and private investors to help generate work, projects and contracts in the energy industry.

Lowestoft College has joined forces with the National Wind Farm Training Centre to launch a one-stop training centre for workers in the wind farm industry, providing generic and bespoke courses to meet the safety requirements of the sector.

The Council's Economic Regeneration Team works with a number of partners including Great Yarmouth Borough Council and the East of England Energy Group to market the area to potential employers and investors.

Overall assessment: 😞 significant growth is expected in the medium to longer term as benefits from the offshore wind farm proposals, Enterprise Zone and CORE status emerge. Difficult to assess jobs growth in this sector at present due to lack of data at a local level.

Objective 12: Promoting sustainable tourism and the cultural development of the District

Target:

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

Assessment:

Tourism continues to play a vital role in the economy of Waveney with an estimated 393,000 staying visitors and 3.6 million day visits in 2009. It is worth approximately £255 million to the local economy and supports almost 13% of all jobs in the District (2009).

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.

Difficult to monitor participation in cultural facilities as national indicator abandoned. The District Council has supported local communities in taking responsibility for the management of cultural facilities such as the Marina Theatre, Lowestoft and Beccles Public Hall. The Council is also working with the Halesworth Playing Fields Association, Reydon and Southwold Recreational Development Council and others in seeking to deliver enhanced playing field provision and other facilities.

Overall assessment: 😊 improvement expected in the longer term as the AAP and Site Specific Allocations for community facilities, open space and allotments are implemented.

Objective 13: Supporting our town centres as sustainable locations for a mix of uses

Target:

- Increase the vitality and viability of town centres

Assessment:

All towns in Waveney have seen an increase in the number of vacant units since 2004, and vacancy rates currently range from 4% of units in Southwold to 12% in Lowestoft. This reflects the national situation, although the vacancy rate, even in Lowestoft, remains below the national average (14.5%, May 2012).

In all town centres there has been a net loss of 5 retail units to other uses this year. Lowestoft town centre has slightly less A1 uses than in 2004, but overall the proportions of use classes A1 to A5 has not changed significantly in the past year. Therefore, while there has not yet been an improvement in the vitality and viability of town centres, the situation is better than in other parts of the country.

Overall assessment: 😊 Little improvement so far but generally faring better than the national picture. The Portas Pilot for Lowestoft will aim to improve the vitality of the town centre and successful initiatives and projects could be replicated across the District.

Objective 14: Making the most efficient use of land and giving priority to the redevelopment of previously used land

Target:

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

Assessment:

During 2011/12, 34% of employment development and 69% of new housing was on previously developed land. The change in definition of garden land from 'brownfield' to 'greenfield' has had little impact on housing results so far. The average housing density of 40 dwellings per hectare is higher than last year. Permission for new housing and employment development was rarely given outside of the defined physical limits.

Overall assessment: 😊 Policies prioritising previously developed land for redevelopment are generally working. Notwithstanding adopted policies, the Government's growth agenda and 'presumption in favour' of sustainable development may have an impact in the future.

Objective 15: Minimising the impact of climate change

Target:

- 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

Assessment:

Following a programme of works, the energy efficiency of Local Authority homes has increased significantly over the last 10 years. The average Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) rating of a Local Authority owned home was 82 in 2011/12, compared to a baseline figure of 53 in 2001/02.

Between 2005 and 2010 domestic and industrial/commercial consumptions of both gas and electricity have reduced. During the same period, CO2 emissions fell to 5.6 tonnes per person per year, well below the Suffolk average of 7.3.

Approximately 11.6MW of non-domestic renewable energy projects have been completed in Waveney since 2005, including three 126m commercial wind turbines, an anaerobic digestion facility and a 7,000 panel solar roof. Smaller projects include solar panels on schools and other community buildings. 8.05% of the 2021 Waveney target for renewable electricity was delivered this year. A further 19 domestic projects for solar photovoltaics have also been approved this year.

During 2011/12, no applications have been approved against Environment Agency advice on flood risk grounds and two applications were refused because of / risk of coastal erosion as the applicant failed to submit a risk assessment. Under the Coastal Change Pathfinder Programme Waveney District Council is assisting with the relocation of dwellings at risk from coastal erosion at Easton Bavents.

Overall assessment: 😊 positive progress is being made on a range of climate change issues.

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

Target:

- Increase the proportion of journeys undertaken by sustainable modes

Assessment: Suffolk County Council's annual Travel to Work survey shows a reduction of almost 10% in the number of journeys by car between 2008 and 2012.

During the same period, those walking, cycling and using public transport has increased by 8%. Around ¾ of schoolchildren travel to school by sustainable modes (2011).

Since 2001, 58% of housing completions were in Lowestoft (including Carlton Colville and Oulton) and 29% in the Market Towns.

Approximately 25% of the rural population live in parishes with access to 5 key facilities: food shop/general store, post office, pub, primary school and meeting place.

The £6.25m Lowestoft Local Links project will enhance walking, cycling and public transport facilities in Lowestoft, extending cycle routes and implementing a new pedestrian and cycle bridge adjacent the Bascule Bridge. Improvements to bus services introduced in June 2012 include more frequent trips and enhanced evening and Sunday services on six key routes in Lowestoft.

The Beccles Rail Loop has been completed and an hourly train service between Lowestoft and Ipswich is now in operation.

Improvements to provide an public transport interchange at Lowestoft Railway Station are imminent.

Overall assessment: 😊 some signs of progress are being made but would expect to see substantial improvements in the longer term as projects are implemented.

Objective 17: Conserving and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment

Target:

- No loss in number and area of designated nature conservation sites
- Ensure that character areas in Suffolk preserve their distinctive and historic features
- Ensure that 50% of the Biodiversity Action Plan targets are completed and 85% in progress by 2008
- Protection and enhancement of the built and historic environment

Assessment:

There has been no loss in number and area of designated nature conservation sites this year.

Natural England's latest assessment of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in Waveney reports that 52% were in favourable condition as of April 2012. A further 33% were reported to be currently in unfavourable condition but recovering. This shows improvement compared to the baseline figure from November 2005 when only 35% of Waveney's SSSIs were reported to be in favourable condition.

Two allocated sites include areas of Grade 2 (very good) agricultural land. There are no allocations on Grade 1 (excellent) agricultural land. This year, 31% of new homes and 66% of B1-B8 employment uses were completed on greenfield land.

Suffolk Biodiversity Partnership are reviewing monitoring arrangements for habitat and species action plans. There is no adopted Geodiversity Action Plan for Suffolk, and currently no plans to produce one. The number of County Wildlife Sites in Waveney which are being managed to conserve their nature conservation interest increased from 47% in 2011 to 51.50% this year.

All Conservation Areas within the Waveney plan area are covered by Article 4 (2) Directions to provide additional protection regarding replacement windows and doors.

Supplementary Planning Guidance has recently been adopted to provide advice and guidance on the modification and maintenance of historic buildings and buildings in conservation areas. There are currently 14 buildings in Waveney listed in the 'Buildings at Risk Register'.

Overall assessment: 😊 positive progress has been made on a range of environmental issues.

Note: the full list of indicators which contribute to monitoring each Core Strategy objective are presented in Appendix 7.

Table 4.2 Summary of progress on sites allocated in the Site Specific Allocations DPD, as at 30/11/2012

SITE SPECIFIC ALLOCATION POLICY				PLANNING STATUS	
Ref.	Site Address	Allocation Description	Dependencies / Delivery	Planning Details	Comments
Lowestoft Area					
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 by Planning Committee March 2012 and consent issued 2 May 2012 on part of allocation.	Part of allocated site sold and demolition works commenced August 2012. Development expected to complete Summer 2013.
LOW4	Council offices Clapham Road Lowestoft	Office or mixed use (specifically B1 offices with potential for housing on upper floors)	Short term.		Site sold subject to contract.
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.	Works commenced July 2012. Development expected to be completed by 2014/15.
LOW6	Neeves Pit Lowestoft	Housing	Short to medium term.		Site vacated – necessary processes being undertaken prior to placing on the market.
LOW7	Gunton Park off Old Lane	Housing and Open Space	Medium term timescale but dependant upon		

SITE SPECIFIC ALLOCATION POLICY				PLANNING STATUS	
Ref.	Site Address	Allocation Description	Dependencies / Delivery	Planning Details	Comments
	Lowestoft		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. Expressions of interest have been received from interested parties and formal sale documents are being prepared.
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.		
Beccles Area					
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 now expected to be delivered in the medium term (post 2018)
BEC3	Land at Cucumber Lane / Oak Lane Beccles	Housing and Allotments	Expected to be developed in the early stages of the plan period.		
BEC4	Land south of	Allotments	Expected to be brought		

SITE SPECIFIC ALLOCATION POLICY				PLANNING STATUS	
Ref.	Site Address	Allocation Description	Dependencies / Delivery	Planning Details	Comments
	Nicholson Drive Beccles		forward in the early part of the plan period.		
Bungay Area					
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.		
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Honeypot Community Centre: 466m2 internal (main hall, meeting room, kitchen, bar, toilets etc) Enterprise Centre: 284m2 internal (5no. B1 units, meeting room, toilets) 26no. car parking spaces Picnic Area Toddler and Junior Play Areas 	
BUN5	Land off Wingfield Street Bungay	Allotments / Open Space			
BUN6	Land adjacent to Bungay Cemetery	Cemetery Extension	To be brought forward throughout the plan period.		

SITE SPECIFIC ALLOCATION POLICY				PLANNING STATUS	
Ref.	Site Address	Allocation Description	Dependencies / Delivery	Planning Details	Comments
	Bungay				
Halesworth Area					
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 to long 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.		Halesworth Campus Project progressing the use of the former Halesworth Middle School for community uses. Principle of sale of current playing fields established by public vote January 2012 to facilitate extended and improved leisure facilities for the town.
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.		
Southwold Area					
SOU1	Fountain Way Industrial Estate Reydon	Industrial	Anticipated that the site will be delivered throughout the plan period.		
SOU2	Former Eversley School Playing Field	Housing, Doctor's Surgery/Healthy Living Centre,	Anticipated that the housing will be delivered by 2011 and	DC/09/0611/FUL granted Nov 2010:	Housing element commenced on site June

SITE SPECIFIC ALLOCATION POLICY				PLANNING STATUS	
Ref.	Site Address	Allocation Description	Dependencies / Delivery	Planning Details	Comments
	Wangford Road Reydon	Customer Access Centre for public / voluntary sector services and village green	health facilities need to be delivered by 2013.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 market homes • 13 affordable homes • 60 bed care home • Healthy living centre • 2 x 60m2 retail / commercial units • Onsite village green open space (0.347ha) • £200k contribution for sports field enhancement (playing fields at Wangford Road – allocation SOU3) 	<p>2011 and 14 houses completed by Oct-12. All 38 dwellings are expected to be completed by 2013/14.</p> <p>Temporary pharmacy building on site (of proposed retail units) until healthy living centre including pharmacy is completed. Revised scheme for healthy living centre approved Sep-12.</p> <p>Land for the village green has been seeded.</p>
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.	Contribution from SOU2 paid April 2012, other funding options being explored.

Table 4.3 Summary of progress on sites allocated in the Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan DPD, as at 30/11/2012

SITE SPECIFIC ALLOCATION POLICY				PLANNING STATUS	
Ref.	Site Address	Allocation Description	Dependencies / Delivery	Planning Details	Comments
Lowestoft Area					
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,	Dependant on junction improvements and upgrade		Suffolk County Council are preparing proposals for the

SITE SPECIFIC ALLOCATION POLICY				PLANNING STATUS	
Ref.	Site Address	Allocation Description	Dependencies / Delivery	Planning Details	Comments
		railway station and southern side of Lake Lothing	of station facilities. Strategic flood risk mitigation measures are critical. Masterplan to be prepared.		new pedestrian and cycle swing bridge, the Lowestoft Bus/Rail Interchange 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.		<p>Consultation on first draft development brief completed March 2012.</p> <p>Revised development brief published 30 November 2012 for public consultation and Adoption expected Spring 2013. Planning applications expected shortly after adoption.</p> <p>Enterprise Zone status and Local Development Order in place April 2012 (Riverside Road).</p>
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 and improve connections to the wider AAP area	This site is expected to be delivered in the medium term. Strategic flood risk mitigation measures are critical.	<p>DC/10/1605/FUL Health Campus approved February 2011.</p> <p>DC/11/0559/FUL Pharmacy approved July 2011.</p> <p>DC/11/1219/FUL Restaurant / public house approved December 2011.</p>	<p>Progress being made on discharging health campus planning conditions. Temporary health centre buildings recently erected.</p> <p>Restaurant opened October 2012.</p>

SITE SPECIFIC ALLOCATION POLICY				PLANNING STATUS	
Ref.	Site Address	Allocation Description	Dependencies / Delivery	Planning Details	Comments
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.		
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.		

Review of Adopted Policies against National Policy

4.13 This section of the AMR considers whether there have been any changes in national policy during 2011/12 and if so their implications for the adopted policies and the need for a review.

4.14 Of particular significance is the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the accompanying Planning Policy for Traveller Sites in March 2012.

4.15 The NPPF replaces the Planning Policy Guidance (PPGs) and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) that previously provided the national planning policy context for preparation of local Development Plan documents. The NPPF largely remains a distillation of the previous national policies set down in the PPSs and PPGs. However, there are some changes from this previous guidance that need to be considered. The documents that have been revoked and replaced are listed in Annex 3 to the NPPF. The Good Practice guides supporting the previous PPSs remain in place until such time as the Government has reviewed the necessity of providing additional national guidance to support the NPPF.

4.16 In the light of the publication of the NPPF the Council has undertaken two pieces of work:

1. An assessment of the compatibility of the adopted policies with the NPPF
2. A gap analysis, considering any policy or guidance gaps in the light of the revoked guidance and the potential loss of the extant Good Practice guides.

Compatibility of the adopted policies with the NPPF

4.17 The NPPF, Annex 1 paragraphs 214 and 215, states that for 12 months from the day of publication (27 March 2012), decision takers can give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004, even if there is a limited degree of conflict with the Framework. Following the 12 month period due weight should be given to policies according to their degree of consistency with the Framework i.e. the greater the consistency, the greater the weight. It is therefore important to consider the compatibility of the Waveney adopted policies with the Framework, whether any policies need reviewing and if so, taking into account the risks, the timing of any review.

4.18 An assessment of the compatibility of the adopted policies (i.e. the Core Strategy, Development Management Policies, Site Specific Allocations and Lake Lothing Area Action Plan) with the NPPF has been undertaken using a toolkit prepared by the Planning Advisory Service. Given the relatively recent adoption of the Waveney policy documents and limited changes in policy since their adoption, this review assessed the adopted policies against requirements in the NPPF that are new or significantly different from national policy set out in PPGs and PPSs.

4.19 The review essentially demonstrates broad compliance with the NPPF. The overall strategy remains appropriate and the policies have a strong focus on the delivery of sustainable development, reinforced by positively worded and flexible policies.

4.20 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. They will require further consideration as part of any future significant policy review. For example, some of the rural policies, could be argued to be overly restrictive in part and do not strictly accord with the NPPF. However, these differences are not considered significant and can likely be justified in terms of local circumstances. In decision making the NPPF will need to be considered alongside these policies in coming to a balanced view as to the weight they should be afforded and this approach is likely to be sufficient pending a full review of any of the policy documents. To some extent appeal decisions will assist in informing the future consideration and compatibility of policies. Where there are policy gaps in the current Plan, in most cases the NPPF should be sufficient to cover these. There is little point in duplicating the content of the NPPF. The assessment against the Planning Policy for Travellers suggests that further policy work may be required, depending on the results of the reviewed Needs Assessment being undertaken.

Policy areas that need addressing in the short term:

- Identification/allocation of additional town centre retail sites to meet potential non-food retail needs in Lowestoft in the short/medium term

Policy areas that need further consideration as part of a future review:

- Economic development in remote rural areas and criteria, such as quality of buildings, for reuse
- Identification of Nature Improvement Areas and types of development that may be appropriate
- Need to identify the full and objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing – Strategic Housing Market Assessment Review
- Consider whether the plan needs a policy which allows some market housing to facilitate the provision of significant additional affordable housing to meet local needs
- Review whether there is a need for a specific policy to resist inappropriate development of garden land
- Reconsider employment first approach to the reuse of buildings for residential, plus exceptional design as residential justification
- Review whether the Plan needs to specify particular 'suitable areas' for low carbon and renewable energy proposals based on selection criteria and include suitable size of development.
- Defence, national security, counter terrorism and resilience issues
- Identification of pitch targets for gypsies and travellers and plot targets for travelling show people
- Identification of a 5 year supply of pitches for gypsies and travellers and plots for travelling show people, and also look to identify a supply for 6-10 years and 11-15 years where possible
- In terms of the planning policy for travellers, also need to consider the need for rural exceptions sites and mixed sites for residential and business use

Gap Analysis

4.21 The purpose of the Gap Analysis has been to assess whether replacing very detailed national guidance and policy with the NPPF has omitted any key information

not available elsewhere. In particular the assessment looks at whether the loss of detailed policies and guidance at a national level has any implications for making decisions at a local level and if gaps have been created by the change, these are adequately covered by Waveney's Core Strategy, Development Management Policies, Supplementary Planning Documents or other emerging guidance.

4.22 The content of the NPPF has been compared against the PPSs, PPGs and practice guides that have or are to be replaced. Any missing detail has been assessed against the council's own policies, Supplementary Planning Documents and any other relevant guidance to establish whether any action needs to be taken. In relation to the practice guidance, which is still relevant, this has been assessed to establish whether the guidance is essential for interpretation of policy, is useful background guidance or is superfluous information.

4.23 The following lists the gaps in guidance and policy in the NPPF that are not covered by local policies or guidance and need further consideration: -

- Test for demonstrating agricultural need for a dwelling in the countryside
- Telecommunications
- Planning and unstable ground
- Advertisement control
- Noise
- Technical guidance relating to development and flood risk

4.24 Some of the practice guides that sat alongside the PPSs and PPGs are still useful, although they may need to be updated. Subject to the outcome of the government review the council may wish to produce its own guidance for the following: -

- Affordable Housing
- Housing Land Availability
- Housing Market Assessment
- Planning Town Centres
- Open Space Assessment
- Tourism

5. Monitoring of Sustainability Appraisal significant effects

5.1 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 (this is because some town centre areas, particularly in Lowestoft, have high flood risk, and even if flood defences were to be improved a residual risk remains in the event that these were breached). Loss of greenfield land was also raised as 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.

5.2 Although the documents contain measures designed to mitigate all of the potential negative impacts identified through Sustainability Appraisal, this needs to be monitored to ensure that such mitigation measures are being effective.

5.3 All adopted LDF development plan documents were predicted to have significant positive impacts, across a range of social, environmental and economic sustainability objectives.

Table 5.1 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 live • Conserve soil resources and quality • Conserve and where

DPD	Potential minor negative effects of DPD, as assessed through Sustainability Appraisal	Potential major positive effects of DPD, as assessed through Sustainability Appraisal
		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		• 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

5.4 Monitoring data suggests that there have not been any significant detrimental impacts on landscape or greenfield land during 2011/12, due to the high proportion of development on previously developed land.

5.5 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.

5.6 Positive trends have been observed in many sustainability indicators, including a range of housing indicators, the efficient use of land and business development. Appendix 8 lists the indicators to monitor Sustainability Appraisal significant effects.

6. Other Monitoring

Community Infrastructure Levy

6.1 The Council is currently preparing 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 new charge which will allow the Council to raise funds from developers undertaking new building projects in Waveney.

6.2 CIL charges will be 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

6.3 It is envisaged that a CIL will be adopted in Waveney by May 2013. Once adopted the CIL will replace existing off-site Section 106 contributions that some developments currently make towards infrastructure provision.

6.4 The Government considers that the CIL is a more transparent and simple method of collecting funds for infrastructure to support development than the current system of planning obligations. As such, regulations restrict the use of planning obligations post 2014 to encourage local planning authorities to implement a CIL.

Table 6.1 Waveney Community Infrastructure Levy Project Plan summary

Key Tasks	Date
Infrastructure Study consultation	29 July – 26 September 2011
Viability Study consultation	October – December 2011
CIL Charging Schedule consultation	30 March – 11 May 2012
Draft Charging Schedule - Publication	5 October – 16 November 2012
Draft Charging Schedule - Submission	December 2012
Draft Charging Schedule - Hearing	February/March 2013
Charging Schedule - Approval	May 2013

6.5 Future Annual Monitoring Reports will report on income and expenditure of CIL contributions. For further information on the Waveney Community Infrastructure Levy, including the Project Plan and Infrastructure Study, please visit the Council's website www.waveney.gov.uk/LDF or email planningpolicy@waveney.gov.uk

6.6 Until such time as the Community Infrastructure Levy is adopted, **Planning Obligations or Section 106 Agreements** will continue to be used to secure infrastructure.

6.7 Since 2004, it has been a requirement in Waveney District that 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 open space facilities.

6.8 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.

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

Table 6.2 Summary of planning obligation contributions 2011/12 – open space and affordable housing

Obligation	Income 2011/12	Expenditure 2011/12
Open spaces/play equipment	£246,575.68	£399,916.50
Affordable housing	£211,452.02	£120,000.00

NB Open space income includes £75,771 in upfront fees (Section 111)

6.10 Open space projects for 2011/12 include:

- ✓ New/replacement play equipment
- ✓ Landscaping/tree planting schemes
- ✓ New/replacement lighting, fencing, seating, litter bins, footpaths, planters etc

6.11 The £120,000 of affordable housing expenditure for 2011/12 provided funds towards a development of 29 energy-efficient houses and flats in Lowestoft, for social rent and shared ownership through Orbit Homes.

6.12 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

6.13 With a **Neighbourhood Development Plan** (NDP) communities can 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, depending on what local people want. They must however, be in general conformity with the strategic policies in the council's adopted Core Strategy and should not be used to promote less development than is set out in the Local Development Framework.

6.14 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 certain developments, such as extensions to houses, to be built without the need to apply for planning permission.

6.15 So far, no Neighbourhood Development Plans or Neighbourhood Development Orders have been adopted in Waveney. The Council will advise and

assist any parishes or communities wishing to prepare a Neighbourhood Plan. If any NDPs or NDOs are adopted in future, this will be reported in future AMRs. Further information on Neighbourhood planning can be found on the council's website at www.waveney.gov.uk/communityledplanning

Local Development Orders

6.16 As reported in last year's AMR, the Council has prepared five [Local Development Orders \(LDOs\)](#) to help simplify planning for a selection of employment sites in the District. Four of the five 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

6.17 The extent to which the LDO's are achieving their purpose will be reported in future AMR's.

Duty to Cooperate

6.18 Section 110 of the Localism Act (2011) sets out the new duty to co-operate. This requires all local planning authorities and other prescribed bodies in England to co-operate with each other in the preparation of development plan documents for strategic matters.

6.19 The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the strategic issues where co-operation might be appropriate. It highlights the importance of joint working to meet development requirements.

6.20 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 have a number of shared services between the two authorities. Great Yarmouth Borough Council shares a number of Sub-Regional issues with Waveney.

6.21 The context of the current Core Strategy is based on collaborative work as 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.

6.22 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 are no longer aligned in their policy development timetables. 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 Development Orders

6.23 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.

6.24 This 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 included flood risk, traffic impact, preventing displacement of businesses and regenerating the towns through economic growth.

Housing Market Assessment

6.25 The District shares a sub-regional housing market with Great Yarmouth Borough Council and there has been extensive ongoing cooperation regarding housing needs between both Councils for a number of years. A joint Housing Market Assessment was completed in 2007 and there have been ongoing discussions regarding updating this study. It was agreed in September 2012 following a series of meetings that both Councils would undertake separate refreshes of the study to meet their specific needs and then undertake a full joint study in the future. This approach was agreed as the best way forward due to differences in the Local Plan timetables.

Infrastructure Plan

6.26 The Suffolk Infrastructure Plan is being prepared to pull together information on key infrastructure needed to deliver economic growth in the Suffolk part of the New Anglia LEP. The Plan will co-ordinate implementation, prioritise activity and respond to any funding opportunities. The Suffolk Growth Group comprising of the County Council and District Councils is preparing this. The District Council's East Suffolk Growth Group are also looking at growth and investment needs and delivery for Suffolk Coastal and Waveney.

Coastal Erosion and Adaptation Measures

6.27 Shoreline Management Plans (SMPs) are non-statutory documents for coastal defence management planning. 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 to take into account concern over the plans impact on communities where the policy was for no active intervention or managed retreat and adopted by the Environment Agency in April 2011, North Norfolk District Council in November 2011 and Waveney District in 2012. Progress is being made towards adoption by Great Yarmouth Borough Council. 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.

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

6.28 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.

Table 6.3 Summary of engagement/consultation in relation to planning for sustainable development 2011/2012

Month/Year	Project	Detail of Engagement
04/11	Open Space SPD (Informal Draft)	Informal consultation with neighbouring planning authorities and County Council
05/11	Broads Authority Local Development Framework – Development Management Policies	Provided information and input into the Examination Statements in relation to Housing Targets in the Broads Area and Affordable Housing.
06/11	Marine Management Plan	Provided comments on draft study examining socio economic issues relevant to Marine Planning.
08/11	Affordable Housing SPD (Informal Draft)	Informal consultation with County Council, Broads Authority and HCA
09/11	Draft Open Space SPD And Habitats Regulation Assessment	Consultation with neighbouring authorities, County Council and relevant bodies prescribed in Part 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) Regulations 2012 ¹
12/11 01/12	Marine Management Plan	Attended workshop and provided comments on the Marine Management Organisations Evidence and Emerging Issues Document.
11/11 02/12	Local Development Orders: Ellough South Lowestoft Ind Estate Mobbs Way PowerPark Riverside Road	Consultation with neighbouring authorities, County Council and relevant bodies, joint working with County Council, Gt Yarmouth Borough Council in conjunction with the Local Enterprise Partnership.
03/12	Affordable Housing SPD	Consultation with neighbouring authorities, County Council and relevant bodies.
03/12	Broads Authority Local Development Framework – Draft Site Specific Policies, Issues and Options	Provided comments on draft document.
03/12	Preliminary Draft CIL Charging Schedule	Consultation with neighbouring authorities, County Council and relevant bodies.

¹ Prescribed bodies are: - Environment Agency; English Heritage; Natural England; Mayor of London; Civil Aviation Authority; Homes and Communities Agency; Primary Care Trust; Office of Rail Regulations; Transport of London; each Integrated Transport Authority; each Highway Authority; Marine Management Organisation; Local Enterprise Partnership.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Full list of Local Development Framework Indicators

Appendix 2 – Housing completions by parish, 2001-12

Appendix 3 – Housing Trajectory: schedule of sites

Appendix 4 – Building for Life criteria

Appendix 5 – Lowestoft traffic count sites

Appendix 6 – Adopted Development Plan Policies
Core Strategy (2009)
Development Management Policies (2011)
Site Specific Allocations (2011)
Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan (2012)

Appendix 7 – List of policies which contribute towards delivering each Core Strategy objective, and indicators which contribute towards monitoring each Core Strategy objective

Appendix 8 – List of indicators to monitor Sustainability Appraisal significant effects

Appendix 9 – References

Appendix 10 – Glossary of Terms

Appendix 11 – Abbreviations Used

Appendix 1 – Full list of Local Development Framework Indicators**Indicators not monitored this year have been greyed out**

Ref	Indicator	Theme	Reason for not monitoring this year	Origin of Indicator (see key below table)			
EC1	Amount and percentage of new employment floorspace on previously developed land	economy		CS			
EC2	Amount and type of employment in the countryside, outside the physical limits	economy			DMP		
EC3	Average earnings	economy		CS			AAP
EC4	Average property price to income ratio	economy		CS	DMP		
EC5	Business formation rate	economy		CS	DMP	SSASA	AAP
EC6	Business start ups and closures	economy		CS	DMP	SSASA	AAP
EC7	Change in amount of tourism development	economy			DMP		
EC8	Changes in the number of buildings in office use in the Lowestoft Town Centre office areas	economy			DMP		
EC9	Changes in the number of each use class (A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5)	economy			DMP		
n/a	Commencement of tourism use of former Grand Hotel [LOW8]	economy	Covered by review of allocated sites within AMR (see Table 4.2)			SSA	
EC10	Comparative industrial and office rental costs within the plan area	economy	Reported last year, no significant change. To report in future years.	CSSA			
EC11	Employment by occupation i.e. management; admin; service; elementary occupations etc	economy	AAP indicator - to be reported in future years with other AAP indicators.				AAPSA
EC12	Employment land available	economy				SSA	
EC13	Employment land developed	economy			DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
EC14	Hectares of vacant or derelict land within AAP area	economy					AAPSA
n/a	Implementation of East of England Park proposals [SSP4]	economy	Covered by review of allocated sites within AMR (see Table 4.3)				AAP
n/a	Implementation of Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood proposals [SSP3]	economy	Covered by review of allocated sites within AMR (see Table 4.3)				AAP
n/a	Implementation of Peto Square proposals [SSP2]	economy	Covered by review of allocated				AAP

Ref	Indicator	Theme	Reason for not monitoring this year	Origin of Indicator (see key below table)			
			sites within AMR (see Table 4.3)				
EC15	Import/export of workers to district and/or major towns	economy	Data not available. Sourced from 2001 Census - data only produced once a decade and more up to date data from 2011 Census not yet available.	CS			
EC16	Long-term unemployment rate	economy		CS			AAP
n/a	Net change in total number of VAT registered businesses	economy	VAT registrations/deregistrations data no longer available.				
EC17	New cultural facilities in town centres	economy		CS	DMP		
EC18	New retail floorspace in town centres	economy		CS	DMP		
EC19	Number and percentage employed in tourism	economy		CS	DMP		AAP
n/a	Number and percentage employed in tourism, leisure and heritage	economy	Duplicates another indicator (see EC19)	CSSA	DMPSA	SSASA	AAP
EC20	Number and percentage of businesses by main industry type	economy		CS	DMP	SSASA	AAP
EC21	Number and percentage of businesses by size (number of employees)	economy		CS	DMP	SSASA	AAP
EC22	Number and percentage of employees by employment division	economy	Reported last year. Sample data and appears to be unreliable.	CS		SSASA	AAP
n/a	Number of enquiries to business advice services from outside of area	economy	Due to reorganisation of the organisations that previously provided this data, it is considered unreliable.	CSSA	DMPSA	SSASA	
EC23	Number of enquiries to business advice services from within area	economy		CSSA	DMPSA	SSASA	
EC24	Number of visitors to Lowestoft	economy	Data reported at District level (EC25), but figures not currently available for individual towns.				AAP
EC25	Number of visitors to Waveney	economy		CS	DMP		
n/a	Overall employment rate	economy	Duplicates another indicator (see EC31)		DMP		
EC26	Percentage of town centre units with A1 shop uses	economy		CS	DMP		

Ref	Indicator	Theme	Reason for not monitoring this year	Origin of Indicator (see key below table)			
EC27	Proportion of lone parents and long term ill who are economically active	economy	Data not available. Sourced from 2001 Census - data only produced once a decade and more up to date data from 2011 Census not yet available.	CS			
n/a	Redevelopment of Town Hall [LOW3]	economy	Covered by review of allocated sites within AMR (see Table 4.2)			SSA	
EC28	Sq m commercial / office floorspace delivery [AAP area]	economy	AAP indicator - will be reported in future years when there has been more development in the AAP area.				AAP
EC29	Sq m entertainment / leisure / cultural floorspace in town centre [AAP area]	economy	AAP indicator - will be reported in future years when there has been more development in the AAP area.				AAP
EC30	Sq m retail floorspace delivered [AAP area]	economy	AAP indicator - will be reported in future years when there has been more development in the AAP area.				AAP
EC31	Total employee jobs	economy		CS			
EC32	Town centre uses developed	economy		CSSA	DMP	SSASA	AAPSA
EC33	Unemployment rate	economy		CS		SSASA	AAP
EC34	Vacant units in town centres	economy		CS	DMP	SSASA	AAP
EN1	Achievement of geodiversity action plan targets	environment	There is no adopted Geodiversity Action Plan for Suffolk, and currently no plans to produce one.	CS			
EN2	Achievement of habitat action plan targets	environment	Data not available this year – Suffolk Biodiversity Partnership are reviewing monitoring arrangements for HAPs.	CS	DMP		AAP
EN3	Achievement of species action plan targets	environment	Data not available this year – Suffolk Biodiversity Partnership are reviewing monitoring	CS			AAP

Ref	Indicator	Theme	Reason for not monitoring this year	Origin of Indicator (see key below table)			
			arrangements for SAPs.				
EN4	Active management of local sites [county wildlife sites]	environment			DMP		
EN5	Air quality	environment			DMPSA		AAP
EN6	Allocations on Best and Most Versatile agricultural land	environment		CS			
EN7	Area (hectares) of greenfield land development	environment			DMPSA	SSASA	
EN8	Area of designated landscapes (AONB)	environment		CSSA			
EN9	Area of historic parks and gardens	environment		CSSA			
EN10	Bathing water quality	environment		CS	DMPSA		AAPSA
EN11	Carbon dioxide emissions	environment		CS	DMPSA		AAPSA
EN12	Change in amount of accessible natural green space	environment	Sourced from Open Space Needs Assessment 2006. Revised study to be carried out in 2012 and findings to be reported in future AMR.	CS	DMP		
EN13	Change in amount of open space (including children's play space, outdoor play space and accessible natural green space)	environment	Sourced from Open Space Needs Assessment 2006. Revised study to be carried out in 2012 and findings to be reported in future AMR.	CS		SSA	AAP
EN14	Change in number and area of designated geological SSSIs	environment		CSSA			
EN15	Change in number and area of designated nature conservation sites	environment		CS	DMP		
EN16	Consumption of electricity - domestic use per consumer and total commercial / industrial use	environment		CS			
EN17	Consumption of gas - domestic use per consumer and total commercial / industrial use	environment		CS			
n/a	Countryside Quality counts	environment	Data not available. This national project was last updated in 2003.		DMP	SSASA	
EN18	Development proposals affecting a sample of BAP habitats and protected species outside protected	environment		CSSA			

Ref	Indicator	Theme	Reason for not monitoring this year	Origin of Indicator (see key below table)			
	areas (SWT)						
EN19	Developments refused because of / risk of coastal erosion	environment		CS	DMP		
EN20	Energy efficiency of homes	environment		CS			
EN21	Flood risk - planning applications approved against Environment Agency advice	environment		CS	DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
EN22	Groundwater quality	environment		CS			AAP
EN23	Hectares of development in Strategic Gaps	environment			DMP		
EN24	Household (and municipal) waste produced	environment		CSSA			
n/a	Implementation of proposed public realm and open space enhancements	environment	Covered by review of allocated sites within AMR (see Table 4.3)				AAP
EN25	Incidence of flood watches and warnings	environment		CS			
EN26	Installed electricity generating capacity using renewable energy	environment		CS	DMP		AAPSA
EN27	Local satisfaction with quality of open spaces	environment	AAP indicator - will be reported in future years when there has been more development in the AAP area.				AAP
EN28	Number and area of Conservation Areas and Article 4 Directions	environment		CS	DMP		
EN29	Number and area of potential and declared contaminated sites returned to beneficial use	environment		CS			
EN30	Number and area of town / village greens and commons	environment		CSSA			
EN31	Number and percentage of properties at risk from coastal erosion	environment			DMP		
EN32	Number and type of planning applications [Southwold Harbour]	environment			DMP		
EN33	Number of air quality management areas and dwellings affected	environment		CS			
EN34	Number of applications affecting no known archaeological site but judged of high potential and approved with conditions requiring prior excavation or	environment		CS	DMP		

Ref	Indicator	Theme	Reason for not monitoring this year	Origin of Indicator (see key below table)			
	recording during development						
EN35	Number of applications which involve Conservation Area or listed building enhancements [AAP]	environment	AAP indicator - will be reported in future years when there has been more development in the AAP area.				AAP
n/a	Number of buildings on at risk register	environment	Duplicates another indicator (see EN36)		DMP		AAP
EN36	Number of listed buildings and buildings at risk	environment		CS	DMP		AAPSA
EN37	Number of planning applications refused for reasons due to poor design	environment		CS	DMP		AAP
EN38	Number of planning applications with flood risk mitigation measures [AAP]	environment	AAP indicator - will be reported in future years when there has been more development in the AAP area.				AAP
EN39	Number of planning permissions with SuDS [AAP]	environment	AAP indicator - will be reported in future years when there has been more development in the AAP area.				AAP
EN40	Number of properties at risk of flooding	environment			DMPSA	SSASA	AAP
EN41	Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) damaged as a result of development	environment		CS	DMP		
EN42	Planning permissions affecting known or potential archaeological sites	environment		CSSA	DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
n/a	Properties at risk of flooding	environment	Duplicates another indicator (see EN40)	CS			
EN43	Reduction of carbon emissions (policy DM05)	environment	Policy has not been in place long enough to generate data - report in future years.		DMP		
EN44	Reported condition of County Wildlife Sites [AAP]	environment	AAP indicator - will be reported in future years when there has been more development in the AAP area.				AAP
EN45	Reported condition of SSSIs [ecological and	environment		CS	DMP	SSASA	

Ref	Indicator	Theme	Reason for not monitoring this year	Origin of Indicator (see key below table)			
	geological]						
EN46	Tonnage / proportion of household (and municipal) waste recycled, composted and landfilled	environment		CS	DMP		AAPSA
EN47	Water availability for water dependant habitats	environment	Data not available	CSSA			
EN48	Water consumption	environment	Data not available at District level	CS	DMP		
n/a	Water quality in estuaries	environment	Duplicates another indicator (see EN50)	CS	DMPSA		AAPSA
EN49	Water quality in Lake Lothing	environment	Data not available				AAP
EN50	Water quality in rivers/estuaries	environment		CS	DMPSA		AAPSA
H1	Affordable housing [gross completions]	housing		CS		SSA	
H2	Affordable housing commenced	housing			DMP		
H3	Affordable housing completions in AAP area [AAP]	housing	AAP indicator - will be reported in future years when there has been more development in the AAP area.				AAP
H4	Affordable housing developed in deprived areas (top 25% IMD)	housing			DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
H5	Affordable housing provided on exception sites	housing			DMP		
H6	Building for Life scores	housing			DMP		
n/a	Change in types and sizes of dwellings completed	housing	Duplicates another indicator (see H13)		DMP		
H7	Dwellings per hectare of net developable area	housing		CS	DMP	SSA	
H8	Homelessness	housing		CS	DMP		
H9	Household demographic profiles [AAP]	housing	AAP indicator - will be reported in future years when there has been more development in the AAP area.				AAP
H10	Housing completions in AAP area [AAP]	housing	AAP indicator - will be reported in future years when there has been more development in the AAP area.				AAP
H11	Housing land availability	housing		CS	DMP		

Ref	Indicator	Theme	Reason for not monitoring this year	Origin of Indicator (see key below table)			
H12	Housing stock / increase in housing stock	housing		CS	DMP		
H13	Housing types and sizes [completed]	housing		CS	DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
H14	Lifetime homes completions in AAP area [AAP]	housing	AAP indicator - will be reported in future years when there has been more development in the AAP area.				AAP
H15	Number and percentage of existing housing commitments on greenfield land	housing		CSSA			
H16	Number and percentage of existing housing commitments on previously developed land	housing		CS			
H17	Number and percentage of new dwellings completed on greenfield land	housing		CS	DMP	SSASA	AAPSA
H18	Number and percentage of new dwellings completed on previously developed land	housing		CS	DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
H19	Number of dwellings completed [allocations]	housing				SSA	
H20	Number of dwellings remaining [allocations]	housing				SSA	
H21	Number of vacant dwellings	housing		CS	DMP		
H22	Percentage of new dwellings meeting Code for Sustainable Homes level 5 [AAP]	housing	AAP indicator - will be reported in future years when there has been more development in the AAP area.				AAP
H23	Percentage of non-residential buildings meeting BREEAM Excellent standard [AAP]	housing	AAP indicator - will be reported in future years when there has been more development in the AAP area.				AAP
H24	Percentage of unfit dwellings [Local Authority dwellings]	housing		CS	DMP		
H25	Refusal of planning permission for HMOs/self-contained flats in saturation areas	housing			DMP		
H26	Special needs housing provided	housing		CS	DMP		
S1	Average point score per student at A and AS level	society		CS			
n/a	Completion of Healthy Living Centre [SOU2]	society	Covered by review of allocated sites within AMR (see Table 4.2)			SSASA	

Ref	Indicator	Theme	Reason for not monitoring this year	Origin of Indicator (see key below table)			
S2	Domestic burglary rate per 1000 population	society		CS	DMPSA		
S3	Fear of crime	society		CS	DMP		AAP
n/a	Hectares of burial land developed [BUN6]	society	Covered by review of allocated sites within AMR (see Table 4.2)			SSA	
S4	Housing benefit recipients	society		CS			
S5	Life expectancy	society		CS			
S6	Number of childcare places	society		CS			
S7	Number of domestic noise complaints	society		CS	DMP		
S8	Number of Parish Plans/Neighbourhood Plans adopted	society		CS			
S9	Number of planning applications for change of use of village or neighbourhood shops	society			DMP		
n/a	Number of visits to/use of Council funded or part-funded museums per 1000 population	society	Data no longer available. This used to be a national indicator but it was scrapped and data is no longer collected.	CS			
S10	Obesity in the population	society		CS	DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
S11	Overall death rate by [all] causes per 100,000 population	society		CS			
n/a	Percentage of residents who are happy with their neighbourhood	society	Data not available. Previously sourced through Suffolk Speaks survey, but this information is not routinely collected. Resources to not permit a survey to be commissioned annually.	CS	DMPSA	SSASA	AAP
n/a	Percentage of rural households within 13 minutes' walk of an hourly bus service	society	Data not available. Indicator based on a Suffolk County Council indicator which is no longer calculated.	CSSA			
S12	Percentage of year 11 pupils gaining 5+ A* - C grades at GCSE [or equivalent incl English and maths]	society		CS		SSASA	
S13	Planning application representations [AAP]	society	AAP indicator - will be reported in				AAP

Ref	Indicator	Theme	Reason for not monitoring this year	Origin of Indicator (see key below table)			
			future years when there has been more development in the AAP area.				
S14	Proportion of the population who live in areas within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country	society		CS	DMP SA	SSASA	AAPSA
S15	Proportion of the population with no qualifications	society		CS		SSASA	AAP
S16	Proportion of the population with NVQ level 4 or higher	society		CS		SSASA	AAP
n/a	Provision of community centre [BUN3, HAL4]	society	Covered by review of allocated sites within AMR (see Table 4.2)			SSA	
S17	Recorded crime per 1000 population	society		CS	DMP SA		AAP
n/a	Social infrastructure delivered	society	Covered by review of allocated sites within AMR (see Table 4.3)				AAP
S18	Type of development completed on vacant school sites	society			DMP		
S19	Violent crime rate per 1000 population	society		CS			
T1	Car parking standards	travel		CS	DMP		
T2	Change in the percentage of development taking place in the towns and larger villages	travel			DMP		
n/a	Distance to key services	travel	Duplicates another indicator (see T15)	CS	DMP		AAP
T3	Distances travelled to work	travel	Data not available. Sourced from 2001 Census - data only produced once a decade and more up to date data from 2011 Census not yet available.		DMP SA	SSASA	
T4	Footfall along key pedestrian routes	travel	AAP indicator - will be reported in future years when there has been more development in the AAP area.				AAP
n/a	How do children travel to school	travel	Duplicates another indicator (see T12)	CS	DMP SA	SSASA	AAPSA

Ref	Indicator	Theme	Reason for not monitoring this year	Origin of Indicator (see key below table)			
n/a	Implementation of proposed new waterside linkages	travel	Covered by review of allocated sites within AMR (see Table 4.3)				AAP
T5	Number and type of planning applications outside defined limits	travel			DMP		
T6	Number of developments where a travel plan is submitted or is a condition of development	travel		CSSA			
n/a	Number of proposed schemes implemented / under construction [AAP]	travel	Covered by review of allocated sites within AMR (see Table 4.3)				AAP
n/a	Number of recommended linkages implemented / under construction [AAP]	travel	Covered by review of allocated sites within AMR (see Table 4.3)				AAP
T7	Percentage of all new residential development taking place in major towns, other towns and elsewhere	travel		CS			
T8	Percentage of footpaths and other rights of way which are easy to use by members of the public	travel		CS	DMPSA		
T9	Percentage of journeys to work undertaken by sustainable modes	travel		CS	DMP	SSASA	AAP
T10	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			
T11	Percentage of rural population living in parishes which have a food shop or general store, post office, pub, primary school and meeting place	travel		CS	DMP		
T12	Percentage of school children travelling to school by sustainable modes	travel		CS	DMPSA	SSASA	AAP
n/a	Physical infrastructure delivered	travel	Covered by review of allocated sites within AMR (see Table 4.3)				AAP
n/a	Proportion of journeys to work on foot or by cycle	travel	Duplicates another indicator (see T9)	CS	DMPSA	SSASA	
T13	Proportion of population with access to a food shop	travel		CSSA			
T14	Proportion of population with access to hospital or GP or dentist surgery	travel	Requires definition as some duplication with another indicator (T15)	CS			

Ref	Indicator	Theme	Reason for not monitoring this year	Origin of Indicator (see key below table)			
T15	Proportion of population with access to key local services (e.g. GP, post office)	travel	Key services require definition as some duplication with another indicator (T14)	CSSA	DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
T16	Public footfall at key points on waterfronts	travel	AAP indicator - will be reported in future years when there has been more development in the AAP area.				AAP
T17	Public transport ridership [AAP]	travel	AAP indicator - will be reported in future years when there has been more development in the AAP area.				AAP
n/a	Traffic counts	travel	Duplicates another indicator (see T18)				AAP
T18	Traffic volumes at key locations	travel		CS			AAP

KEY:

CS = Core Strategy (2009)

DMP = Development Management Policies (2011)

SSA = Site Specific Allocations (2011)

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

CSSA = Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal

DMPSA = Development Management Policies Sustainability Appraisal

SSASA = Site Specific Allocations Sustainability Appraisal

AAPSA = Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan Sustainability Appraisal

A total of 177 Local Development Framework indicators has been identified of which 125 are reported this year.

Appendix 2 – Housing completions by parish, 2001-12

Parish	No.
All Saints and St Nicholas South Elmham	5
Ashby, Herringfleet and Somerleyton	2
Barnby	15
Barsham	2
Beccles	280
Benacre	12
Blundeston	34
Blyford	1
Brampton with Stoven	5
Bungay	147
Carlton Colville	841
Corton	17
Covehithe	0
Ellough	1
Flixton (Nr Bungay)	3
Flixton (Nr Lowestoft)	0
Frostenden	3
Gisleham	116
Halesworth	219
Henstead with Hulver Street	9
Holton	12
Homersfield	4
Ilketshall St Andrew	5
Ilketshall St John	1
Ilketshall St Lawrence	2
Ilketshall St Margaret	3
Kessingland	171
Lound	4
Lowestoft	1039
Mettingham	3
Mutford	4
North Cove	3
Oulton	158
Redisham	3
Reydon	205
Ringsfield	9
Rumburgh	8
Rushmere	0
St Cross South Elmham	2
St James South Elmham	6
St Margaret South Elmham	1
St Michael South Elmham	1
St Peter South Elmham	0
Shadingfield	11
Shipmeadow	2
Sotherton	3
Sotterley	2

Parish	No.
South Cove	1
Southwold	75
Spexhall	6
Uggeshall	3
Wangford with Henham	18
Westhall	6
Weston	3
Willingham St Mary	2
Wissett	9
Worlingham	209
Wrentham	77

Notes:

Figures account for replacement dwelling(s) and subdivision of existing dwellings requiring planning permission.

Figures do not relate to losses through demolitions for non-housing redevelopment e.g. South Lowestoft Relief Road or due to coastal erosion.

Figures do not relate to stock change i.e. movement between Council Tax and Non Domestic Rates.

Appendix 3 – Housing Trajectory: schedule of sites (April 2012 – March 2025)

Planning application ref / DPD policy ref	Type of permission	Parish	Name and address of site	Greenfield / Brownfield	Completed to date	Number remaining	Number expected by 2025	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Extant Planning Permissions on small sites																				
ALL (excl Dunston and Carlton Park)	Various (outline, full, approval of reserved matters etc)	Various	See Appendix A of Statement of a 5-year supply of housing land as at 31 March 2012	Brownfield + Greenfield	0	621	587	106	108	108	108	108	0	10	10	10	10	9	0	0
Extant Planning Permissions on large sites																				
Dunston + Carlton Park	Outline (historic allocations from previous local plans)	Various	See Appendix B of Statement of a 5-year supply of housing land as at 31 March 2012	Greenfield	0	174	174	0	0	0	2	3	5	20	24	24	24	24	24	24
Site Specific Allocations DPD Adopted January 2011																				
LOW3 DC/11/1431/FU L	Allocation part with p.p.	Lowestoft	Town Hall, Council offices and car parks at Mariners Street	Brownfield	0	23	23	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOW4	Allocation	Lowestoft	Council offices, Clapham Road	Brownfield	0	34	34	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOW5 DC/11/1095/FU L	Allocation with p.p.	Lowestoft	Site of Normanshurst Fire Station, Normanston Drive	Brownfield	0	32	32	0	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOW6	Allocation	Lowestoft	Neeves Pit, off Normanston Drive	Brownfield	0	76	76	0	0	0	38	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOW7	Allocation	Lowestoft	Gunton Park, off Old Lane	Greenfield	0	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	0	0	0	0	0
LOW8	Allocation	Lowestoft	CEFAS Laboratory, Pakefield Road	Brownfield	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	30	0	0	0	0	0
LOW9	Allocation	Lowestoft	Monckton Avenue Nursery	Brownfield	0	48	48	0	0	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Planning application ref / DPD policy ref	Type of permission	Parish	Name and address of site	Greenfield / Brownfield	Completed to date	Number remaining	Number expected by 2025	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
BEC2	Allocation	Beccles	Land off Gresham Road	Brownfield	0	28	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
BEC3	Allocation	Beccles	Land at Oak Lane / Cucumber Lane	Greenfield	0	15	15	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUN1	Allocation	Bungay	Land west of A144, St John's Road	Greenfield	0	35	35	0	0	0	25	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUN2	Allocation	Bungay	Telephone Exchange, Lower Olland Street	Brownfield	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
BUN3	Allocation	Bungay	Community Centre Upper Olland Street	Brownfield	0	8	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAL3	Allocation	Halesworth	Dairy Hill Playing Fields	Greenfield	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAL4	Allocation	Halesworth	Dairy Farm at Saxons Way	Greenfield	0	40	40	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOU2 DC/09/0611/FUL	Allocation with p.p.	Reydon	Eversley Playing Field, Wangford Road	Greenfield	0	38	38	30	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan Adopted, January 2012																				
SSP3	Allocation	Lowestoft	Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood	Brownfield / Greenfield	0	1,380	1,024	0	0	6	57	72	72	72	89	132	124	122	144	134
SSP5	Allocation	Lowestoft	Kirkley Rise (units reduced)	Brownfield	0	41	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	21	0	0	0	0	0
SSP6	Allocation	Lowestoft	Western End of Lake Lothing	Brownfield	0	57	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	17	0
SSP7	Allocation	Lowestoft	Oswald's Boatyard	Brownfield	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25
SSP8	Allocation	Lowestoft	The Scores	Brownfield	0	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0

Waveney Local Development Framework - Annual Monitoring Report 2011/12

Planning application ref / DPD policy ref	Type of permission	Parish	Name and address of site	Greenfield / Brownfield	Completed to date	Number remaining	Number expected by 2025	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Broads Authority - Draft Site Specific Policies DPD February 2012																				
OUL-DSSP-d	Proposed Allocation	Lowestoft	Former Pegasus / Hamptons Boatyard site, Caldecott Road, Oulton Broad	Brownfield	0	76	76	0	0	10	20	20	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Planning Applications awaiting S106																				
DC//01/0977/O UT	Outline (subject to S106)	Oulton	Woods Meadow, Sands Lane	Greenfield / Brownfield	0	800	800	0	0	40	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	40
Justified windfall element																				
see Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment 2012		Lowestoft and the Market Towns		Brownfield	0	252	252	0	20	19	19	16	19	26	24	24	22	24	20	19
TOTAL					0	4,026	3,636	136	175	300	393	372	227	306	308	308	280	279	310	242

Appendix 4 – Building for Life criteria

Environment and community	
01	Does the development provide (or is it close to) community facilities, such as a school, parks, play areas, shops, pubs or cafes?
02	Is there an accommodation mix that reflects the needs and aspirations of the local community?
03	Is there a tenure mix that reflects the needs of the local community?
04	Does the development have easy access to public transport?
05	Does the development have any features that reduce its environmental impact?
Character	
06	Is the design specific to the scheme?
07	Does the scheme exploit existing buildings, landscape or topography?
08	Does the scheme feel like a place with distinctive character?
09	Do the buildings and layout make it easy to find your way around?
10	Are streets defined by a well-structured building layout?
Streets, parking and pedestrianisation	
11	Does the building layout take priority over the streets and car parking, so that the highways do not dominate?
12	Is the car parking well integrated and situated so it supports the street scene?
13	Are the streets pedestrian, cycle and vehicle friendly?
14	Does the scheme integrate with existing streets, paths and surrounding development?
15	Are public spaces and pedestrian routes overlooked and do they feel safe?
Design and construction	
16	Is public space well designed and does it have sustainable management arrangements in place?
17	Do the buildings exhibit architectural quality?
18	Do internal spaces allow for adaptation, conversion or extension?
19	Has the scheme made use of advances in construction or technology that enhance its performance, quality and attractiveness?
20	Do buildings or spaces outperform statutory minima, such as building regulations?

Visit www.designcouncil.org.uk for further information

Appendix 5 – Lowestoft traffic count sites



KEY

6055	Bascul Bridge - Lowestoft	C108	Crestview Drive - Lowestoft
M019	Beccles Road - Carlton Colville	C109	Millennium Way - Lowestoft
M051	Saltwater Way - Oulton Broad	C110	St. Peters Street - Lowestoft
M097	Artillery Way - Lowestoft	C111	Cotmer Road - Oulton Broad
C101	Gorleston Road - Lowestoft	C112	Ashburnham Way - Carlton Colville
C103	Oulton Road - Lowestoft	C113	Lowestoft Rd - Carlton Colville
C104	Normanston Drive - Lowestoft	C115	Tom Crisp Way (South) - Lowestoft
C105	Long Road - Lowestoft	C116	Tom Crisp Way (North) - Lowestoft
C106	Victoria Road - Lowestoft	Y159	London Road - Pakefield
C107	Peto Way - Lowestoft		

Appendix 6 – Adopted Development Plan Policies

Waveney Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2009)

This table lists all the policies in the Waveney Core Strategy DPD, adopted in January 2009.

WAVENEY CORE STRATEGY (ADOPTED JAN 2009) POLICY
CS01 Spatial Strategy
CS02 High Quality and Sustainable Design
CS03 Flooding and Coastal Erosion
CS04 Infrastructure
CS05 Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan
CS06 Community Based Regeneration
CS07 Employment
CS08 Renewable Energy Cluster
CS09 Knowledge Economy
CS10 Retail, Leisure and Office Development
CS11 Housing
CS12 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation
CS13 Tourism
CS14 Culture
CS15 Sustainable Transport
CS16 Natural Environment
CS17 Built and Historic Environment

Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (2011)

This table lists all the policies in the Development Management Policies DPD, adopted in January 2011.

DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES (ADOPTED JAN 2011) POLICY
DM01 Physical Limits
DM02 Design Principles
DM03 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy
DM04 Sustainable Construction
DM05 Carbon Emissions and Carbon Compliance
DM06 Coastal Change Management Area
DM07 Relocation and Replacement of Development affected by Coastal Erosion Risk
DM08 Existing Employment Areas and Other Employment Sites
DM09 Re-Use, Conversion and Replacement of Buildings in the Countryside for Employment Use
DM10 Town Centre Boundaries
DM11 Lowestoft Town Centre Main and Core Shopping Streets
DM12 Office Areas in Lowestoft Town Centre
DM13 Kirkley and Oulton Broad District Shopping Centres
DM14 Local Shopping Centres
DM15 Neighbourhood and Village Shops and Facilities
DM16 Housing Density
DM17 Housing Type and Mix

DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES (ADOPTED JAN 2011) POLICY
DM18 Affordable Housing
DM19 Conversion of Properties to Flats
DM20 Residential Annexes
DM21 House Extensions and Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside
DM22 Housing Development in the Countryside
DM23 Hotels and Guest Houses
DM24 Touring Caravan, Camping and Permanent Holiday Sites
DM25 Existing and Proposed Open Space
DM26 Re-Use of Vacant School Buildings and Playing Fields
DM27 Protection of Landscape Character
DM28 Strategic Gaps and Open Breaks
DM29 Protection of Biodiversity and Geodiversity
DM30 Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment
DM31 Archaeological Sites
DM32 Southwold Harbour

Site Specific Allocations Development Plan Document (2011)

This table lists all the policies in the Site Specific Allocations DPD, adopted in January 2011.

SITE SPECIFIC ALLOCATIONS (ADOPTED JAN 2011) POLICY
LOW1 Land south of Parkhill / west of Millennium Way, Oulton
LOW2 Land south of South Lowestoft Industrial Estate, Gisleham
LOW3 Town Hall, Council offices and car parks at Mariners Street, Lowestoft
LOW4 Council offices, Clapham Road, Lowestoft
LOW5 Site of Normanshurst Fire Station, Normanston Drive, Lowestoft
LOW6 Neeves Pit, Lowestoft
LOW7 Gunton Park, off Old Lane, Lowestoft
LOW8 CEFAS Laboratory, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft
LOW9 Monckton Avenue Nursery, Lowestoft
LOW10 Land part of Laurel Farm, London Road, Kessingland
LOW11 Land part of Oakes Farm, off Beccles Road, Carlton Colville
BEC1 Land south of Benacre Road at Ellough Airfield, Ellough
BEC2 Land off Gresham Road, Beccles
BEC3 Land at Cucumber Lane / Oak Lane, Beccles
BEC4 Land south of Nicholson Drive, Beccles
BUN1 Land to west of A144, St John's Road, Bungay
BUN2 Telephone Exchange, Lower Olland Street, Bungay
BUN3 Community Centre, Upper Olland Street, Bungay
BUN4 Land at Old Grammar Lane, Bungay
BUN5 Land off Wingfield Street, Bungay
BUN6 Land adjacent to Bungay Cemetery, Bungay
HAL1 Land west of Broadway Drive, Halesworth
HAL2 Broadway Farm, west of A144 Norwich Road, Halesworth/Spexhall
HAL3 Dairy Hill Playing Fields, Halesworth
HAL4 Dairy Farm at Saxons Way, Halesworth
SOU1 Fountain Way Industrial Estate, Reydon

SITE SPECIFIC ALLOCATIONS (ADOPTED JAN 2011) POLICY	
SOU2	Former Eversley School Playing Field, Wangford Road, Reydon
SOU3	Land at Wangford Road, Reydon

Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan Development Plan Document (2011)

This table lists all the policies in the Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan DPD, adopted in January 2012.

LOWESTOFT LAKE LOTHING AND OUTER HARBOUR AREA ACTION PLAN (ADOPTED JAN 2012) POLICY	
EMP1	Employment Sites
EMP2	Energy Business Cluster
EMP3	Mixed Use Employment Areas
EMP4	Port Activities
HC1	Housing in the AAP Area
HC2	Distribution of Housing Sites
HC3	Social and Community Infrastructure
RLT1	Town Centre Enhancement and Retail within the AAP Area
RLT2	Leisure and Tourism
EHC1	Design in the AAP Area
EHC2	Heritage Assets
EHC3	Open Space
EHC4	Design for Biodiversity and Habitats
TML1	Sustainable Transport Infrastructure
TML2	Pedestrian and Cycle Network Improvements
TML3	Public Transport Network
TML4	Lowestoft Station Interchange
TML5	New Streets and Vehicular Routes
TML6	Parking in the AAP Area
FRM1	Flood Risk and Emergency Planning
WEW1	Energy Requirements within the AAP Area
WEW2	Water Efficiency and Quality
WEW3	Waste
SSP1	PowerPark
SSP2	Peto Square and South Quay
SSP3	Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood
SSP4	East of England Park
SSP5	Kirkley Rise
SSP6	Western End of Lake Lothing
SSP7	Oswald's Boatyard
SSP8	The Scores
SSP9	Peto Square / Denmark Road Corridor

Appendix 7 – List of policies which contribute towards delivering each Core Strategy objective, and indicators which contribute towards monitoring each Core Strategy objective (from all Development Plan Documents)

Core Strategy Objective	Policy (all DPDs)	Indicator (all DPDs)
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	CS01 Spatial Strategy CS05 Area Action Plan for Lake Lothing and the Outer Harbour CS06 Community Based Regeneration CS08 Renewable Energy Cluster CS09 Knowledge Economy DM08 Existing Employment Areas and Other Employment Sites DM10 Town Centre Boundaries DM11 Lowestoft Town Centre Main and Core Shopping Streets LOW2 Land south of South Lowestoft Industrial Estate, Gisleham (SSA) LOW3 Town Hall, Council offices and car parks at Mariners Street, Lowestoft (SSA) LOW4 Council offices, Clapham Road, Lowestoft (SSA) LOW5 Site of Normanshurst Fire Station, Normanston Drive, Lowestoft (SSA) LOW6 Neeves Pit, Lowestoft (SSA) LOW7 Gunton Park, off Old Lane, Lowestoft (SSA) LOW8 CEFAS Laboratory, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft (SSA) LOW9 Monckton Avenue Nursery, Lowestoft (SSA) BEC1 Land south of Benacre Road at Ellough Airfield, Ellough (SSA) BEC2 Land off Gresham Road, Beccles (SSA) BUN1 Land to west of A144, St John's Road, Bungay (SSA) BUN2 Telephone Exchange, Lower Olland Street, Bungay (SSA) BUN3 Community Centre, Upper Olland Street, Bungay (SSA) BUN4 Land at Old Grammar Lane, Bungay (SSA) BUN5 Land off Wingfield Street, Bungay (SSA) HAL1 Land west of Broadway Drive, Halesworth (SSA) HAL2 Broadway Farm, west of A144 Norwich Road,	Average earnings Business formation rate Business start up and closures Change in amount of tourism development Employment land available Housing benefit recipients Implementation of Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood proposals Implementation of East of England Park proposals Implementation of Peto Square proposals Long-term unemployment Net change in total number of VAT registered businesses Number and percentage of businesses by main industry type Number and percentage of businesses by size (number of employees) Number and percentage of employees by employment division Number of childcare places Number of visitors to Lowestoft Overall death rate by causes per 100,000 population Overall employment rate Proportion of lone parents and long term ill who are economically active Proportion of population with access to hospital or GP or dentist surgery Sq m commercial / office floorspace delivery [AAP area] Sq m entertainment / leisure / cultural floorspace in town centre [AAP area] Sq m retail floorspace delivered [AAP area] Total employee jobs Unemployment rate

Core Strategy Objective	Policy (all DPDs)	Indicator (all DPDs)
	Halesworth/Spexhall (SSA) HAL3 Dairy Hill Playing Fields, Halesworth (SSA) HAL4 Dairy Farm at Saxons Way, Halesworth (SSA) SOU1 Fountain Way Industrial Estate, Reydon (SSA) SOU2 Former Eversley School Playing Field, Wangford Road, Reydon (SSA) EMP1 Employment Sites (AAP) EMP2 Energy Business Cluster (AAP) EMP3 Mixed Use Employment Areas (AAP) EMP4 Port Activities (AAP) HC1 Housing in the AAP Area (AAP) HC2 Distribution of Housing Sites (AAP) HC3 Social and Community Infrastructure (AAP) RLT1 Town Centre Enhancement and Retail within the AAP Area (AAP) RLT2 Leisure and Tourism (AAP) EHC1 Design in the AAP Area (AAP) EHC2 Heritage Assets (AAP) EHC3 Open Space (AAP) EHC4 Design for Biodiversity and Habitats (AAP) TML1 Sustainable Transport Infrastructure (AAP) TML2 Pedestrian and Cycle Network Improvements (AAP) TML3 Public Transport Network (AAP) TML4 Lowestoft Station Interchange (AAP) TML5 New Streets and Vehicular Routes (AAP) TML6 Parking in the AAP Area (AAP) FRM1 Flood Risk and Emergency Planning (AAP) WEW1 Energy Requirements within the AAP Area (AAP) WEW2 Water Efficiency and Quality (AAP) WEW3 Waste (AAP) SSP1 PowerPark (AAP) SSP2 Peto Square (AAP) SSP3 Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood (AAP) SSP4 East of England Park (AAP) SSP5 Kirkley Rise (AAP) SSP6 Western End of Lake Lothing (AAP) SSP7 Oswald's Boatyard (AAP)	

Core Strategy Objective	Policy (all DPDs)	Indicator (all DPDs)
	SSP8 The Scores (AAP) SSP9 Peto Square / Denmark Road Corridor (AAP)	
2. Where appropriate, achieving social and economic regeneration of the most deprived wards in Waveney through a community based approach	CS06 Community Based Regeneration	Number of Parish Plans adopted Planning application representations Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% of wards in the country Plus indicators for Objective 1 above
3. Improving the health of the population and in particular reducing health inequalities	CS02 High Quality and Sustainable Design CS04 Infrastructure CS14 Culture CS15 Sustainable Transport LOW10 Land part of Laurel Farm, London Road, Kessingland (SSA) LOW11 Land part of Oakes Farm, off Beccles Road, Carlton Colville (SSA) SOU2 Former Eversley School Playing Field, Wangford Road, Reydon (SSA) SOU3 Land at Wangford Road, Reydon (SSA)	% of footpaths and other rights of way which are easy to use by members of the public Change in amount of accessible natural green space Change in provision of open space Completion of Healthy Living Centre [SOU2] How do children travel to school Life expectancy Obesity in the population Overall death rate by causes per 100,000 population Proportion of journeys to work on foot or by cycle Proportion of population with access to hospital or GP or dentist surgery
4. Addressing low educational achievement and aspiration	CS09 Knowledge Economy	% of year 11 pupils gaining 5+ A*-C grades at GCSE Average point score per student at A and AS level Proportion of the population with no qualifications Proportion of the population with NVQ level 4 or higher
5. Reducing rates of crime and fear of crime	CS02 High Quality and Sustainable Design CS04 Infrastructure CS05 Area Action Plan for Lake Lothing and the Outer Harbour DM02 Design Principles	Recorded crime per 1000 population Domestic burglary rate per 1000 population Violent crime rate per 1000 population Fear of Crime
6. Promoting balanced and mixed communities through housing provision and in particular addressing the need for affordable housing	CS01 Spatial Strategy CS05 Area Action Plan for Lake Lothing and the Outer Harbour CS11 Housing CS12 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation DM16 Housing Density DM17 Housing Type and Mix DM18 Affordable Housing DM19 Conversion of Properties to Flats DM22 Housing Development in the Countryside	Affordable housing Affordable housing commenced Affordable housing in AAP area Affordable housing provided on exception sites Average price to income ratio Changes in types and sizes of dwellings completed Homelessness Household demographic profiles House types and sizes Housing completions in AAP area

Core Strategy Objective	Policy (all DPDs)	Indicator (all DPDs)
	<p>LOW3 Town Hall, Council offices and car parks at Mariners Street, Lowestoft (SSA)</p> <p>LOW4 Council offices, Clapham Road, Lowestoft (SSA)</p> <p>LOW5 Site of Normanshurst Fire Station, Normanston Drive, Lowestoft (SSA)</p> <p>LOW6 Neeves Pit, Lowestoft (SSA)</p> <p>LOW7 Gunton Park, off Old Lane, Lowestoft (SSA)</p> <p>LOW8 CEFAS Laboratory, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft (SSA)</p> <p>LOW9 Monckton Avenue Nursery, Lowestoft (SSA)</p> <p>BEC2 Land off Gresham Road, Beccles (SSA)</p> <p>BEC3 Land at Cucumber Lane / Oak Lane, Beccles (SSA)</p> <p>BUN2 Telephone Exchange, Lower Olland Street, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>BUN3 Community Centre, Upper Olland Street, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>HAL3 Dairy Hill Playing Fields, Halesworth (SSA)</p> <p>HAL4 Dairy Farm at Saxons Way, Halesworth (SSA)</p> <p>SOU2 Former Eversley School Playing Field, Wangford Road, Reydon (SSA)</p> <p>HC1 Housing in the AAP Area (AAP)</p> <p>HC2 Distribution of Housing Sites (AAP)</p> <p>SSP3 Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood (AAP)</p> <p>SSP5 Kirkley Rise (AAP)</p> <p>SSP6 Western End of Lake Lothing (AAP)</p> <p>SSP7 Oswald's Boatyard (AAP)</p> <p>SSP8 The Scores (AAP)</p>	<p>Housing Land Availability</p> <p>Housing Stock</p> <p>Lifetime homes completions in AAP area</p> <p>Number of dwellings completed [allocations]</p> <p>Number of dwellings remaining [allocations]</p> <p>Number of vacant dwellings</p> <p>Percentage of unfit dwellings</p> <p>Refusal of planning permission for HMOs/self-contained flats in saturation areas</p> <p>Special needs housing</p>
7. Achieving more sustainable communities by ensuring facilities and services are commensurate with development	<p>CS01 Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS04 Infrastructure</p> <p>CS05 Area Action Plan for Lake Lothing and the Outer Harbour</p> <p>DM25 Existing and Proposed Open Space</p> <p>LOW1 Land south of Parkhill / west of Millennium Way, Oulton (SSA)</p> <p>LOW10 Land part of Laurel Farm, London Road, Kessingland (SSA)</p> <p>LOW11 Land part of Oakes Farm, off Beccles Road, Carlton Colville (SSA)</p>	<p>% of residents who are happy with their neighbourhood</p> <p>Change in provision of open space</p> <p>Completion of Healthy Living Centre [SOU2]</p> <p>Hectares of burial land developed [BUN6]</p> <p>Implementation of proposed public realm and open space enhancements</p> <p>Local satisfaction with quality of open spaces</p> <p>New retail floorspace in town centres</p> <p>Number of childcare places</p> <p>Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary</p>

Core Strategy Objective	Policy (all DPDs)	Indicator (all DPDs)
	<p>LOW9 Monckton Avenue Nursery, Lowestoft (SSA)</p> <p>BEC3 Land at Cucumber Lane / Oak Lane, Beccles (SSA)</p> <p>BEC4 Land south of Nicholson Drive, Beccles (SSA)</p> <p>BUN4 Land at Old Grammar Lane, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>BUN5 Land off Wingfield Street, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>BUN6 Land adjacent to Bungay Cemetery, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>SOU2 Former Eversley School Playing Field, Wangford Road, Reydon (SSA)</p> <p>SOU3 Land at Wangford Road, Reydon (SSA)</p> <p>HC3 Social and Community Infrastructure (AAP)</p> <p>EHC3 Open Space (AAP)</p> <p>SSP3 Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood (AAP)</p>	<p>school, employment and a major health centre</p> <p>Provision of community centre [BUN3, HAL4]</p> <p>Social infrastructure delivered</p>
8. Improving access to services and facilities, especially for those people living in rural areas	<p>CS01 Spatial Strategy</p> <p>CS02 High Quality and Sustainable Design</p> <p>CS04 Infrastructure</p> <p>CS10 Retail, Leisure and Office Development</p> <p>CS11 Housing</p> <p>CS12 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation</p> <p>CS13 Tourism</p> <p>CS14 Culture</p> <p>CS15 Sustainable Transport</p> <p>DM02 Design Principles</p> <p>DM09 Re-Use, Conversion and Replacement of Buildings in the Countryside for Employment Use</p> <p>DM13 Kirkley and Oulton Broad District Shopping Centres</p> <p>DM14 Local Shopping Centres</p> <p>DM15 Neighbourhood and Village Shops and Facilities</p> <p>DM25 Existing and Proposed Open Space</p> <p>DM26 Re-Use of Vacant School Buildings and Playing Fields</p> <p>LOW1 Land south of Parkhill / west of Millennium Way, Oulton (SSA)</p> <p>LOW9 Monckton Avenue Nursery, Lowestoft (SSA)</p> <p>LOW10 Land part of Laurel Farm, London Road, Kessingland (SSA)</p> <p>LOW11 Land part of Oakes Farm, off Beccles Road, Carlton Colville (SSA)</p> <p>BEC3 Land at Cucumber Lane / Oak Lane, Beccles (SSA)</p>	<p>% of journeys to work undertaken by sustainable modes</p> <p>% of school children travelling to school by sustainable modes</p> <p>Changes in the number of each use class (A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5)</p> <p>Completion of Healthy Living Centre [SOU2]</p> <p>Distance to key services</p> <p>New cultural facilities in town centres</p> <p>New retail floorspace in town centres</p> <p>Number of planning applications for change of use of village or neighbourhood shops</p> <p>Percentage of rural population living in parishes which have a food shop or general store, post office, pub, primary school and meeting place</p> <p>Provision of community centre [BUN3, HAL4]</p> <p>Type of development completed on vacant school sites</p>

Core Strategy Objective	Policy (all DPDs)	Indicator (all DPDs)
	<p>BEC4 Land south of Nicholson Drive, Beccles (SSA)</p> <p>BUN4 Land at Old Grammar Lane, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>BUN5 Land off Wingfield Street, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>BUN6 Land adjacent to Bungay Cemetery, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>HAL3 Dairy Hill Playing Fields, Halesworth (SSA)</p> <p>HAL4 Dairy Farm at Saxons Way, Halesworth (SSA)</p> <p>SOU2 Former Eversley School Playing Field, Wangford Road, Reydon (SSA)</p> <p>SOU3 Land at Wangford Road, Reydon (SSA)</p> <p>HC3 Social and Community Infrastructure (AAP)</p> <p>EHC3 Open Space (AAP)</p> <p>SSP3 Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood (AAP)</p>	
9. Securing schemes of high quality design which enhance the environment and reflect the character of the District	<p>CS02 High Quality and Sustainable Design</p> <p>CS05 Area Action Plan for Lake Lothing and the Outer Harbour</p> <p>DM02 Design Principles</p> <p>DM16 Housing Density</p> <p>LOW1 Land south of Parkhill / west of Millennium Way, Oulton (SSA)</p> <p>LOW2 Land south of South Lowestoft Industrial Estate, Gisleham (SSA)</p> <p>LOW3 Town Hall, Council offices and car parks at Mariners Street, Lowestoft (SSA)</p> <p>LOW4 Council offices, Clapham Road, Lowestoft (SSA)</p> <p>LOW5 Site of Normanshurst Fire Station, Normanston Drive, Lowestoft (SSA)</p> <p>LOW6 Neeves Pit, Lowestoft (SSA)</p> <p>LOW7 Gunton Park, off Old Lane, Lowestoft (SSA)</p> <p>LOW8 CEFAS Laboratory, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft (SSA)</p> <p>LOW9 Monckton Avenue Nursery, Lowestoft (SSA)</p> <p>LOW10 Land part of Laurel Farm, London Road, Kessingland (SSA)</p> <p>LOW11 Land part of Oakes Farm, off Beccles Road, Carlton Colville (SSA)</p> <p>BEC1 Land south of Benacre Road at Ellough Airfield, Ellough (SSA)</p> <p>BEC2 Land off Gresham Road, Beccles (SSA)</p>	<p>% of journeys to work undertaken by sustainable modes</p> <p>% of residents who are happy with their neighbourhood</p> <p>% of school children travelling to school by sustainable modes</p> <p>Building for Life scores</p> <p>Car parking standards</p> <p>Consumption of electricity – domestic use per consumer and total commercial/industrial use</p> <p>Consumption of gas – domestic use per consumer and total commercial/industrial use</p> <p>Dwellings per hectare of net developable area</p> <p>Energy efficiency of homes</p> <p>Fear of Crime</p> <p>Implementation of proposed public realm and open space enhancements</p> <p>Number of domestic noise complaints</p> <p>Number of planning applications refused for reasons due to poor design</p> <p>Number of applications which involve Conservation Area or listed building enhancements</p> <p>Percentage of new dwellings meeting Code for Sustainable Homes Level 5</p> <p>Percentage of non-residential buildings meeting BREEAM Excellent standard</p> <p>Tonnage/proportion of household (and municipal) waste recycled, composted and landfilled</p>

Core Strategy Objective	Policy (all DPDs)	Indicator (all DPDs)
	<p>BEC3 Land at Cucumber Lane / Oak Lane, Beccles (SSA)</p> <p>BEC4 Land south of Nicholson Drive, Beccles (SSA)</p> <p>BUN1 Land to west of A144, St John's Road, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>BUN2 Telephone Exchange, Lower Olland Street, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>BUN3 Community Centre, Upper Olland Street, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>BUN4 Land at Old Grammar Lane, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>BUN5 Land off Wingfield Street, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>BUN6 Land adjacent to Bungay Cemetery, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>HAL1 Land west of Broadway Drive, Halesworth (SSA)</p> <p>HAL2 Broadway Farm, west of A144 Norwich Road, Halesworth/Spexhall (SSA)</p> <p>HAL3 Dairy Hill Playing Fields, Halesworth (SSA)</p> <p>HAL4 Dairy Farm at Saxons Way, Halesworth (SSA)</p> <p>SOU1 Fountain Way Industrial Estate, Reydon (SSA)</p> <p>SOU2 Former Eversley School Playing Field, Wangford Road, Reydon (SSA)</p> <p>SOU3 Land at Wangford Road, Reydon (SSA)</p> <p>EHC1 Design in the AAP Area (AAP)</p> <p>EHC2 Heritage Assets (AAP)</p> <p>TML5 New Streets and Vehicular Routes (AAP)</p> <p>SSP1 PowerPark (AAP)</p> <p>SSP2 Peto Square (AAP)</p> <p>SSP3 Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood (AAP)</p> <p>SSP4 East of England Park (AAP)</p> <p>SSP5 Kirkley Rise (AAP)</p> <p>SSP6 Western End of Lake Lothing (AAP)</p> <p>SSP7 Oswald's Boatyard (AAP)</p> <p>SSP8 The Scores (AAP)</p> <p>SSP9 Peto Square / Denmark Road Corridor (AAP)</p>	<p>Water consumption</p>
10. Meeting the jobs growth target for the District	<p>CS05 Area Action Plan for Lake Lothing and the Outer Harbour</p> <p>CS07 Employment</p> <p>CS08 Renewable energy cluster</p> <p>CS09 Knowledge economy</p> <p>CS10 Retail, Leisure and Office Development</p>	<p>Average earnings</p> <p>Business formation rate</p> <p>Business start up and closures</p> <p>Employment land available</p> <p>Long-term unemployment</p> <p>Net change in total number of VAT registered businesses</p>

Core Strategy Objective	Policy (all DPDs)	Indicator (all DPDs)
	CS13 Tourism DM08 Existing Employment Areas and Other Employment Sites LOW2 Land south of South Lowestoft Industrial Estate, Gisleham (SSA) LOW3 Town Hall, Council offices and car parks at Mariners Street, Lowestoft (SSA) LOW4 Council offices, Clapham Road, Lowestoft (SSA) BEC1 Land south of Benacre Road at Ellough Airfield, Ellough (SSA) BUN1 Land to west of A144, St John's Road, Bungay (SSA) HAL1 Land west of Broadway Drive, Halesworth (SSA) HAL2 Broadway Farm, west of A144 Norwich Road, Halesworth/Spexhall (SSA) SOU1 Fountain Way Industrial Estate, Reydon (SSA) EMP1 Employment Sites (AAP) EMP2 Energy Business Cluster (AAP) EMP3 Mixed Use Employment Areas (AAP) EMP4 Port Activities (AAP) SSP1 PowerPark (AAP) SSP2 Peto Square (AAP) SSP3 Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood (AAP) SSP5 Kirkley Rise (AAP) SSP6 Western End of Lake Lothing (AAP) SSP8 The Scores (AAP) SSP9 Peto Square / Denmark Road Corridor (AAP)	Number and percentage of businesses by main industry type Number and percentage of businesses by size (number of employees) Number and percentage of employees by employment division Overall employment rate Proportion of lone parents and long term ill who are economically active Sq m commercial / office floorspace delivery [AAP area] Total employee jobs Unemployment rate
11. Developing the renewable energy and educational sectors	CS08 Renewable energy cluster CS09 Knowledge economy DM03 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy DM05 Carbon Emissions and Carbon Compliance EMP2 Energy Business Cluster (AAP) WEW1 Energy Requirements within the AAP Area (AAP) SSP1 PowerPark (AAP)	Number and percentage of employees by employment division
12. Promoting sustainable tourism and the cultural development of the District	CS10 Retail, Leisure and Office Development CS13 Tourism CS14 Culture DM09 Re-Use, Conversion and Replacement of Buildings in	Change in amount of open space (including children's play space, outdoor play space and accessible natural green space) Change in amount of tourism development Commencement of tourism use of former Grand Hotel [LOW8]

Core Strategy Objective	Policy (all DPDs)	Indicator (all DPDs)
	the Countryside for Employment Use DM23 Hotels and Guest Houses DM24 Touring Caravan, Camping and Permanent Holiday Sites LOW8 CEFAS Laboratory, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft (SSA) LOW10 Land part of Laurel Farm, London Road, Kessingland (SSA) LOW11 Land part of Oakes Farm, off Beccles Road, Carlton Colville (SSA) SOU3 Land at Wangford Road, Reydon (SSA) HC3 Social and Community Infrastructure (AAP) RLT2 Leisure and Tourism (AAP) TML4 Lowestoft Station Interchange (AAP) SSP3 Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood (AAP) SSP4 East of England Park (AAP) SSP5 Kirkley Rise (AAP) SSP6 Western End of Lake Lothing (AAP)	Implementation of Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood proposals Implementation of East of England Park proposals Implementation of Peto Square proposals Implementation of proposed public realm and open space enhancements Local satisfaction with quality of open spaces Number and percentage employed in tourism Number of visitors to Lowestoft Number of visitors to Waveney Number of visits to/uses of Council funded or part-funded museums per 1000 population
13. Supporting our town centres as sustainable locations for a mix of uses	CS01 Spatial Strategy CS10 Retail, Leisure and Office Development CS14 Culture DM10 Town Centre Boundaries DM11 Lowestoft Town Centre Main and Core Shopping Streets DM12 Office Areas in Lowestoft Town Centre LOW3 Town Hall, Council offices and car parks at Mariners Street, Lowestoft (SSA) LOW4 Council offices, Clapham Road, Lowestoft (SSA) RLT1 Town Centre Enhancement and Retail within the AAP Area (AAP) SSP2 Peto Square (AAP)	% of town centre units with A1 shop uses Changes in the number of buildings in office use in the Lowestoft Town Centre office areas Changes in the number of each use class (A1, A2, A3, A4 and A5) New cultural facilities in town centres New retail floorspace in town centres Redevelopment of Town Hall [LOW3] Sq m commercial / office floorspace delivery [AAP area] Sq m entertainment / leisure / cultural floorspace in town centre [AAP area] Sq m retail floorspace delivered [AAP area] Vacant units in town centres
14. Making the most efficient use of land and giving priority to the redevelopment of previously used land	CS01 Spatial Strategy CS05 Area Action Plan for Lake Lothing and the Outer Harbour CS07 Employment CS11 Housing DM01 Physical Limits DM16 Housing Density	Amount and percentage of new employment floorspace on previously developed land Amount and type of employment in the countryside, outside the physical limits Change in the percentage of development taking place in the towns and larger villages Dwellings per hectare of net developable area

Core Strategy Objective	Policy (all DPDs)	Indicator (all DPDs)
	DM25 Existing and Proposed Open Space DM26 Re-Use of Vacant School Buildings and Playing Fields LOW3 Town Hall, Council offices and car parks at Mariners Street, Lowestoft (SSA) LOW4 Council offices, Clapham Road, Lowestoft (SSA) LOW5 Site of Normanshurst Fire Station, Normanston Drive, Lowestoft (SSA) LOW6 Neeves Pit, Lowestoft (SSA) LOW8 CEFAS Laboratory, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft (SSA) LOW9 Monckton Avenue Nursery, Lowestoft (SSA) BEC1 Land south of Benacre Road at Ellough Airfield, Ellough (SSA) BEC2 Land off Gresham Road, Beccles (SSA) BUN2 Telephone Exchange, Lower Olland Street, Bungay (SSA) BUN3 Community Centre, Upper Olland Street, Bungay (SSA) SSP1 PowerPark (AAP) SSP2 Peto Square (AAP) SSP3 Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood (AAP) SSP5 Kirkley Rise (AAP) SSP6 Western End of Lake Lothing (AAP) SSP7 Oswald's Boatyard (AAP) SSP8 The Scores (AAP) SSP9 Peto Square / Denmark Road Corridor (AAP)	No. and area of potential and declared contaminated sites returned to beneficial use Number and type of planning applications taking place outside defined limits Number and percentage of existing housing commitments on previously developed land Number and percentage of new dwellings completed on previously developed land Number of vacant dwellings
15. Minimising the impact of climate change	CS02 High Quality and Sustainable Design CS03 Flooding and Coastal Erosion DM02 Design Principles DM03 Low Carbon and Renewable Energy DM04 Sustainable Construction DM05 Carbon Emissions and Carbon Compliance DM06 Coastal Change Management Area DM07 Relocation and Replacement of Development affected by Coastal Erosion Risk DM32 Southwold Harbour FRM1 Flood Risk and Emergency Planning (AAP) WEW1 Energy Requirements within the AAP Area (AAP)	Carbon dioxide emissions Consumption of electricity – domestic use per consumer and total commercial/industrial use Consumption of gas – domestic use per consumer and total commercial/industrial use Developments refused because of coastal erosion Flood Risk – planning applications approved against Environment Agency advice Incidence of flood watches and warnings Installed electricity generating capacity using renewable energy Number and percentage of properties at risk from coastal erosion

Core Strategy Objective	Policy (all DPDs)	Indicator (all DPDs)
	WEW2 Water Efficiency and Quality (AAP) SSP3 Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood (AAP)	Number of planning applications with flood risk mitigation measures Number of planning permissions with SuDS Percentage of new dwellings meeting Code for Sustainable Homes Level 5 Percentage of non-residential buildings meeting BREEAM Excellent standard Properties at risk of flooding Reduction of carbon emissions
16. Achieving sustainable transport, and in particular increasing cycling, walking and use of public transport and so reducing reliance on the car for travel	CS01 Spatial Strategy CS02 High Quality and Sustainable Design CS04 Infrastructure CS10 Retail, Leisure and Office Development CS11 Housing CS12 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation CS13 Tourism CS14 Culture CS15 Sustainable Transport DM02 Design Principles DM09 Re-Use, Conversion and Replacement of Buildings in the Countryside for Employment Use DM22 Housing Development in the Countryside LOW1 Land south of Parkhill / west of Millennium Way, Oulton (SSA) LOW2 Land south of South Lowestoft Industrial Estate, Gisleham (SSA) LOW3 Town Hall, Council offices and car parks at Mariners Street, Lowestoft (SSA) LOW4 Council offices, Clapham Road, Lowestoft (SSA) LOW5 Site of Normanshurst Fire Station, Normanston Drive, Lowestoft (SSA) LOW6 Neeves Pit, Lowestoft (SSA) LOW7 Gunton Park, off Old Lane, Lowestoft (SSA) LOW8 CEFAS Laboratory, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft (SSA) LOW9 Monckton Avenue Nursery, Lowestoft (SSA) LOW10 Land part of Laurel Farm, London Road, Kessingland (SSA) LOW11 Land part of Oakes Farm, off Beccles Road, Carlton Colville (SSA)	% of all new residential development taking place in major towns, other towns and elsewhere % of journeys to work undertaken by sustainable modes % of school children travelling to school by sustainable modes Amount and type of employment in the countryside, outside the physical limits Car parking standards Change in the percentage of development taking place in the towns and larger villages Distance to key services Footfall along key pedestrian routes Implementation of Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood proposals Implementation of Peto Square proposals Implementation of proposed new waterfront linkages Number and type of planning applications outside defined limits Number of proposed schemes implemented / under construction Number of recommended linkages implemented / under construction Physical infrastructure delivered Public footfall at key points of waterfront Public transport ridership Traffic counts Traffic volumes in key locations

Core Strategy Objective	Policy (all DPDs)	Indicator (all DPDs)
	<p>BEC1 Land south of Benacre Road at Ellough Airfield, Ellough (SSA)</p> <p>BEC2 Land off Gresham Road, Beccles (SSA)</p> <p>BEC3 Land at Cucumber Lane / Oak Lane, Beccles (SSA)</p> <p>BEC4 Land south of Nicholson Drive, Beccles (SSA)</p> <p>BUN1 Land to west of A144, St John's Road, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>BUN2 Telephone Exchange, Lower Olland Street, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>BUN3 Community Centre, Upper Olland Street, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>BUN4 Land at Old Grammar Lane, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>BUN5 Land off Wingfield Street, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>BUN6 Land adjacent to Bungay Cemetery, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>HAL1 Land west of Broadway Drive, Halesworth (SSA)</p> <p>HAL2 Broadway Farm, west of A144 Norwich Road, Halesworth/Spexhall (SSA)</p> <p>HAL3 Dairy Hill Playing Fields, Halesworth (SSA)</p> <p>HAL4 Dairy Farm at Saxons Way, Halesworth (SSA)</p> <p>SOU1 Fountain Way Industrial Estate, Reydon (SSA)</p> <p>SOU2 Former Eversley School Playing Field, Wangford Road, Reydon (SSA)</p> <p>SOU3 Land at Wangford Road, Reydon (SSA)</p> <p>TML1 Sustainable Transport Infrastructure (AAP)</p> <p>TML2 Pedestrian and Cycle Network Improvements (AAP)</p> <p>TML3 Public Transport Network (AAP)</p> <p>TML4 Lowestoft Station Interchange (AAP)</p> <p>TML5 New Streets and Vehicular Routes (AAP)</p> <p>TML6 Parking in the AAP Area (AAP)</p> <p>SSP1 PowerPark (AAP)</p> <p>SSP2 Peto Square (AAP)</p> <p>SSP3 Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood (AAP)</p> <p>SSP5 Kirkley Rise (AAP)</p> <p>SSP6 Western End of Lake Lothing (AAP)</p> <p>SSP7 Oswald's Boatyard (AAP)</p> <p>SSP8 The Scores (AAP)</p> <p>SSP9 Peto Square / Denmark Road Corridor (AAP)</p>	
17. Conserving and enhancing the	CS02 High Quality and Sustainable Design	Achievement of geodiversity action plan targets

Core Strategy Objective	Policy (all DPDs)	Indicator (all DPDs)
natural, built and historic environment	<p>CS03 Flooding and Coastal Erosion</p> <p>CS16 Natural Environment</p> <p>CS17 Built and Historic Environment</p> <p>DM01 Physical Limits</p> <p>DM02 Design Principles</p> <p>DM16 Housing Density</p> <p>DM20 Residential Annexes</p> <p>DM22 Housing Development in the Countryside</p> <p>DM24 Touring Caravan, Camping and Permanent Holiday Sites</p> <p>DM25 Existing and Proposed Open Space</p> <p>DM27 Protection of Landscape Character</p> <p>DM28 Strategic Gaps and Open Breaks</p> <p>DM29 Protection of Biodiversity and Geodiversity</p> <p>DM30 Protecting and Enhancing the Historic Environment</p> <p>DM31 Archaeological Sites</p> <p>DM32 Southwold Harbour</p> <p>LOW1 Land south of Parkhill / west of Millennium Way, Oulton (SSA)</p> <p>LOW2 Land south of South Lowestoft Industrial Estate, Gisleham (SSA)</p> <p>LOW3 Town Hall, Council offices and car parks at Mariners Street, Lowestoft (SSA)</p> <p>LOW4 Council offices, Clapham Road, Lowestoft (SSA)</p> <p>LOW5 Site of Normanshurst Fire Station, Normanston Drive, Lowestoft (SSA)</p> <p>LOW6 Neeves Pit, Lowestoft (SSA)</p> <p>LOW7 Gunton Park, off Old Lane, Lowestoft (SSA)</p> <p>LOW8 CEFAS Laboratory, Pakefield Road, Lowestoft (SSA)</p> <p>LOW9 Monckton Avenue Nursery, Lowestoft (SSA)</p> <p>LOW10 Land part of Laurel Farm, London Road, Kessingland (SSA)</p> <p>LOW11 Land part of Oakes Farm, off Beccles Road, Carlton Colville (SSA)</p> <p>BEC1 Land south of Benacre Road at Ellough Airfield, Ellough (SSA)</p> <p>BEC2 Land off Gresham Road, Beccles (SSA)</p> <p>BEC3 Land at Cucumber Lane / Oak Lane, Beccles (SSA)</p>	<p>Achievement of habitat action plan targets</p> <p>Achievement of species action plan targets</p> <p>Active management of local sites [county wildlife sites]</p> <p>Air quality [DMPSA – concentrations of air pollution]</p> <p>Allocations on Best and Most Versatile agricultural land</p> <p>Bathing water quality</p> <p>Change in number and area of designated nature conservation sites</p> <p>Countryside Quality counts</p> <p>Developments refused because of risk of coastal erosion</p> <p>Flood Risk – planning applications approved against Environment Agency advice</p> <p>Groundwater quality</p> <p>Hectares of development in Strategic Gaps</p> <p>Implementation of proposed public realm and open space enhancements</p> <p>Number and area of Conservation Areas and Article 4 Directions</p> <p>Number and percentage of new dwellings completed on greenfield land</p> <p>Number and type of planning applications [Southwold Harbour]</p> <p>Number of air quality management areas and dwellings affected</p> <p>Number of applications affecting no known archaeological site but judged of high potential and approved with conditions requiring prior excavation or recording during development</p> <p>Number of applications which involve Conservation Area of listed building enhancements</p> <p>Number of buildings on at risk register</p> <p>Number of listed buildings and buildings at risk</p> <p>Number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs) damaged as a result of development</p> <p>Properties at risk of flooding</p> <p>Reported condition of County Wildlife Sites</p> <p>Reported condition of SSSIs</p> <p>Water quality in estuaries</p> <p>Water quality in Lake Lothing</p> <p>Water quality in rivers</p>

Core Strategy Objective	Policy (all DPDs)	Indicator (all DPDs)
	<p>BEC4 Land south of Nicholson Drive, Beccles (SSA)</p> <p>BUN1 Land to west of A144, St John's Road, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>BUN2 Telephone Exchange, Lower Olland Street, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>BUN3 Community Centre, Upper Olland Street, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>BUN4 Land at Old Grammar Lane, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>BUN5 Land off Wingfield Street, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>BUN6 Land adjacent to Bungay Cemetery, Bungay (SSA)</p> <p>HAL1 Land west of Broadway Drive, Halesworth (SSA)</p> <p>HAL2 Broadway Farm, west of A144 Norwich Road, Halesworth/Spexhall (SSA)</p> <p>HAL3 Dairy Hill Playing Fields, Halesworth (SSA)</p> <p>HAL4 Dairy Farm at Saxons Way, Halesworth (SSA)</p> <p>SOU1 Fountain Way Industrial Estate, Reydon (SSA)</p> <p>SOU2 Former Eversley School Playing Field, Wangford Road, Reydon (SSA)</p> <p>SOU3 Land at Wangford Road, Reydon (SSA)</p> <p>EHC1 Design in the AAP Area (AAP)</p> <p>EHC2 Heritage Assets (AAP)</p> <p>EHC3 Open Space (AAP)</p> <p>EHC4 Design for Biodiversity and Habitats (AAP)</p> <p>WEW3 Waste (AAP)</p> <p>SSP1 PowerPark (AAP)</p> <p>SSP2 Peto Square (AAP)</p> <p>SSP3 Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood (AAP)</p> <p>SSP4 East of England Park (AAP)</p> <p>SSP5 Kirkley Rise (AAP)</p> <p>SSP6 Western End of Lake Lothing (AAP)</p> <p>SSP7 Oswald's Boatyard (AAP)</p> <p>SSP8 The Scores (AAP)</p> <p>SSP9 Peto Square / Denmark Road Corridor (AAP)</p>	

NB List of indicators does not include indicators that are solely to monitor Sustainability Appraisal significant effects

Appendix 8 – List of indicators to monitor Sustainability Appraisal significant effects

SA Objective	Indicator	Theme	Origin of Indicator (see key below table)			
			CS	DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
1	Obesity in the population	society	CS	DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
1	How do children travel to school	travel	CS	DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
1	Proportion of journeys to work on foot or by cycle	travel	CS	DMPSA	SSASA	
2	Percentage of year 11 pupils gaining 5+ A* - C grades at GCSE [or equivalent incl English and maths]	society	CS		SSASA	
2	Proportion of the population with no qualifications	society	CS		SSASA	AAP
2	Proportion of the population with NVQ level 4 or higher	society	CS		SSASA	AAP
3	Domestic burglary rate per 1000 population	society	CS	DMPSA		
3	Recorded crime per 1000 population	society	CS	DMPSA		AAP
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
5	Completion of Healthy Living Centre [SOU2]	society			SSASA	
5	Percentage of rural households within 13 minutes' walk of an hourly bus service	society	CSSA			
5	Proportion of population with access to a food shop	travel	CSSA			
5	Proportion of population with access to key local services (e.g. GP, post office)	travel	CSSA	DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
6	Unemployment rate	economy	CS		SSASA	AAP
7	Affordable housing developed in deprived areas (top 25% IMD)	housing		DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
7	Housing types and sizes [completed]	housing	CS	DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
8	Percentage of residents who are happy with their neighbourhood	society	CS	DMPSA	SSASA	AAP
9	Air quality [DMPSA - concentrations of air pollution]	environment		DMPSA		AAP
9	Bathing water quality	environment	CS	DMPSA		AAPSA
9	Water quality in estuaries	environment	CS	DMPSA		AAPSA
9	Water quality in rivers	environment	CS	DMPSA		AAPSA
10	Area (hectares) of greenfield land development	environment		DMPSA	SSASA	
10	Number and percentage of existing housing commitments on greenfield land	housing	CSSA			

SA Objective	Indicator	Theme	Origin of Indicator (see key below table)			
			CS	DMP	SSASA	AAPSA
10	Number and percentage of new dwellings completed on greenfield land	housing	CS	DMP	SSASA	AAPSA
11	Water availability for water dependant habitats	environment	CSSA			
12	Household (and municipal) waste produced	environment	CSSA			
12	Tonnage / proportion of household (and municipal) waste recycled, composted and landfilled	environment	CS	DMP		AAPSA
13	Percentage of journeys to work undertaken by sustainable modes	travel	CS	DMP	SSASA	AAP
13	Percentage of school children travelling to school by sustainable modes	travel	CS	DMPSA	SSASA	AAP
13	Number of developments where a travel plan is submitted or is a condition of development	travel	CSSA			
14	Carbon dioxide emissions	environment	CS	DMPSA		AAPSA
14	Installed electricity generating capacity using renewable energy	environment	CS	DMP		AAPSA
15	Flood risk - planning applications approved against Environment Agency advice	environment	CS	DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
15	Number of properties at risk of flooding	environment		DMPSA	SSASA	AAP
16	Development proposals affecting a sample of BAP habitats and protected species outside protected areas (SWT)	environment	CSSA			
16	Reported condition of SSSIs [ecological]	environment	CS	DMP	SSASA	
17	Change in number and area of designated geological SSSIs	environment	CSSA			
17	Number of listed buildings and buildings at risk	environment	CS	DMP		AAPSA
17	Planning permissions affecting known or potential archaeological sites	environment	CSSA	DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
18	Hectares of vacant or derelict land within AAP area	economy				AAPSA
18	Area of designated landscapes (AONB)	environment	CSSA			
18	Area of historic parks and gardens	environment	CSSA			
18	Countryside Quality counts	environment		DMP	SSASA	
18	Number and area of town / village greens and commons	environment	CSSA			
18	Number and percentage of new dwellings completed on previously developed land	housing	CS	DMPSA	SSASA	AAPSA
19	Business formation rate	economy	CS	DMP	SSASA	AAP
19	Business start ups and closures	economy	CS	DMP	SSASA	AAP

SA Objective	Indicator	Theme	Origin of Indicator (see key below table)			
19	Comparative industrial and office rental costs within the plan area	economy	CSSA			
19	Employment by occupation i.e. management; admin; service; elementary occupations etc	economy				AAPSA
19	Employment land developed	economy		DMP	SSASA	AAPSA
19	Number and percentage employed in tourism, leisure and heritage	economy	CSSA	DMP	SSASA	AAP
19	Number and percentage of businesses by main industry type	economy	CS	DMP	SSASA	AAP
19	Number and percentage of businesses by size (number of employees)	economy	CS	DMP	SSASA	AAP
19	Number and percentage of employees by employment division	economy	CS		SSASA	AAP
20	Town centre uses developed [location and use class]	economy	CSSA	DMP	SSASA	AAPSA
20	Vacant units in town centres	economy	CS	DMP	SSASA	AAP
21	Distances travelled to work	travel		DMP	SSASA	
22	Number of enquiries to business advice services from outside of area	economy	CSSA	DMP	SSASA	
22	Number of enquiries to business advice services from within area	economy	CSSA	DMP	SSASA	

KEY:

CS = Core Strategy (2009)

DMP = Development Management Policies (2011)

SSA = Site Specific Allocations (2011)

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

CSSA = Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal

DMPA = Development Management Policies Sustainability Appraisal

SSASA = Site Specific Allocations Sustainability Appraisal

AAPSA = Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan Sustainability Appraisal

Appendix 9 – 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 10 – 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 land - see previously developed land.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) - a new 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.

Conservation Area - An area, designated by a local authority under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, of special architectural or historic interest within towns and villages, which has been given special status to ensure its protection and enhancement.

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 - Areas of county-wide wildlife interest as defined using the following criteria:

- 'Woodland sites are selected using a number of criteria; ancient status, well-developed structure and diverse ground flora;
- Grasslands are selected on the basis of unimproved status, floral diversity and presence of rarities;
- Other habitats which are regionally or nationally scarce, e.g. heathland, vegetated shingle or open water are also represented;
- Any sites which support a population of one or more species listed in Schedule 5 or 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act or the Red Data Book are included.'

Taken from 'A Register of County Wildlife Sites in Suffolk' (1991 and updates), compiled by Suffolk Wildlife Trust and Suffolk County Council.

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.

Greenfield land - Land which has not previously been developed, i.e. fields, woods, meadows, or land that has no recent history of development.

Hectare - 1 hectare = 2.471 acres

Housing stock - Total residential units comprising all housing types and tenures.

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.

Local Development Orders - grants permission, subject to conditions, for a type of specified development, removing the need to apply for planning permission.

Local Development Framework - 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.

Local Plan - these were documents which set out local planning policy regime for the local authority area. They included the allocation of land for specific purposes as well as policies to manage development. They formed part of the development plan alongside the Structure Plan, but have now been superseded. Also see "Local Development Framework".

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.

Parking standards - The Council's requirements for parking provision ancillary to development.

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 Maps - 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) - strictly 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. Thus we can see that sustainable development includes economic and social as well as environmental influences. The Sustainable Appraisal process takes into account the Strategic Environmental Assessment required by the EU.

Sustainable Community Strategy - this is a requirement of the Local Government Act 2000. The Strategy aims to improve the economic, environmental and social well-being of the area. Through the preparation of the Community Strategy the local authority is expected to co-ordinate the activities of other public, private and voluntary and community bodies. Responsibility for the preparation of the Strategy may be passed to the Local Strategic Partnership. In Waveney, this group consists of a partnership of service providers, the private sector and voluntary and community groups. The intention is that local needs will be met in a co-ordinated and "joined up" way.

Town and Country Planning Regulations - these are the Regulations which govern the preparation of the Local Development Framework Documents.

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 11 – Abbreviations Used

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

If you, or someone that you know, requires this document or a summary of it in an alternative format or language please contact the Waveney District Council Planning Policy Team: Telephone 01502 523029 or email planningpolicy@waveney.gov.uk

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