



Appendix 1

# AUTHORITY MONITORING REPORT 2016

**December 2016**



Spatial Policy  
Colchester Borough Council  
Rowan House  
33 Sheepen Road  
Colchester  
Essex  
CO3 3WG  
[planning.policy@colchester.gov.uk](mailto:planning.policy@colchester.gov.uk)  
[www.colchester.gov.uk](http://www.colchester.gov.uk)

The maps in this document contain Ordnance Survey data reproduced with © Crown copyright and database rights 2014 Ordnance Survey 100023706.

All references to the county of Essex are to Essex as it is currently constituted i.e. without the unitary authorities of Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock.  
All references to 'Colchester' refer to Colchester Borough unless stated otherwise, e.g. Colchester town.

# **1. INTRODUCTION**

## **Background to the Report**

1.1 This Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) contains information about the extent to which the Council's planning policy objectives are being achieved. The report covers the period from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016.

## **Introduction**

1.2 The Localism Act removed the requirement for local planning authorities to produce an annual monitoring report for Government, but it did retain an overall duty to monitor planning policies. Authorities can now choose which targets and indicators to include in their monitoring reports as long as they are in line with the relevant UK and EU legislation. Their primary purpose is to share the performance and achievements of the Council's planning service with the local community. The monitoring report also needs to demonstrate how councils are meeting the requirement to cooperate with other authorities on strategic issues. The format of this AMR accordingly was revised and shortened last year to reflect the greater flexibility allowed for these reports and to present a more concise summary of key indicators.

1.3 Information on the timetable for preparation and adoption of plan documents is contained in the Local Development Scheme which is updated on a regular basis, most recently December 2015. While the Council is currently developing a new Local Plan, the AMR measures progress on the Local Plan. The overall strategic policies for Colchester contained in the Core Strategy were found to be 'sound' by a Government-appointed Inspector and the Document was adopted by the Council in December 2008. Two further Local Development Documents, Development Policies and Site Allocations, were found sound and adopted in October 2010. Selected Core Strategy and Development Policies were modified by a Focused Review in July 2014. The AMR also reports progress on the Neighbourhood Plans now underway in a number of neighbourhoods across the Borough.

1.4 The Council is now undertaking a full review of its policies and allocations leading to the adoption of a new Local Plan, which is programmed for 2018. An initial Issues and Options consultation was carried out in January/February 2015 and a Preferred Options document consultation was carried out from 9 July to 16 September 2016. A consultation on the submission version of the plan is programmed for February-March 2017.

## **Monitoring Information**

1.5 This report includes information on the progress the Council is making on a number of key areas. The information provided reflects the monitoring requirements set forth in the Localism Act 2010, the National Planning Policy Framework and associated regulations and guidance. The format focuses on key areas of delivery, in line with guidance highlighting the importance of monitoring progress in plan making and in assessing the success of policies concerned with delivery of housing and employment development. Additionally, the AMR includes relevant measurable indicators for the thematic areas covered by the Local Plan of transport and accessibility; environment and rural communities; and energy, resources, waste water and recycling.

## **Duty to Cooperate**

1.6 The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 require that the local planning authority's monitoring report must give details of what action has been taken during the monitoring year to satisfy the duty to cooperate.

1.7 CBC has met this requirement by holding a number of meetings on cross-border, sub-regional and regional issues with relevant stakeholders. These include district councils, the County Council, Essex-wide bodies such as the Essex Planning Officers' Association and Essex Chief Executives' Association, and the Haven Gateway Partnership covering north-east Essex and south-west Suffolk. CBC signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Essex University, Tendring District Council and Essex County Council in April 2014 which sets out a framework for collaboration on employment and training opportunities, growth and improved infrastructure.

1.8 More specifically, the Council has met the duty to cooperate in the process of plan-making by meeting with adjacent authorities and infrastructure providers to begin production of a new Local Plan. As part of the evidence gathering work for the Local Plan, the Council has been meeting with providers of key infrastructure to identify any major constraints or issues to consider in the generation of growth options and the identification of a preferred option. The Council has spoken to providers of roads, rail network and rail services, bus services, education, health, water and sewerage, environmental protection, electricity, and gas.

1.9 Cooperation around the production of an evidence base has included the Council's participation in Essex-wide work on population forecasts and on a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment. The Council jointly commissioned work to establish an Objectively Assessed Housing Need target along with Braintree, Chelmsford and Tendring to provide a consistent approach to the development of identifying housing need across local authority boundaries. The four councils have also jointly commissioned an Infrastructure Delivery Plan study. Consideration of how potential cross-boundary settlements should be handled, including the potential for development of settlement based on Garden Settlement principles, is being informed by jointly commissioned studies with Braintree and Tendring.

1.10 The Council expects to address any cross-boundary proposals through the preparation of joint planning documents. The Council will maintain a record of its actions satisfying the duty to cooperate on strategic issues which will be submitted as part of the plan examination process.

## Statistical Profile of Colchester

Indicator	Data	Source
<b>HOUSING</b>		
Number of dwellings	78,383	Valuation Office Agency CBC
Affordable Homes delivered for the year 2015 - 16	106	
Average household size (persons)	2.33	2011 Census
Average household price (£)	246,816	Hometrack
Lower quartile house price (£)	160,000	Hometrack
Empty properties	There were 1,366 empty properties as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2016	CBC
Households on the Housing Register	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March there were 4,162 households	Gateway to Homechoice
Homelessness households	For the year 2015-16 CBC accepted a homeless duty for 375 households	CBC
Households in temporary accommodation	As at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2015 there were 184 households in temp accommodation.	CBC
Further information on housing in Colchester	Colchester Housing Strategy	<a href="http://www.colchester.gov.uk/housingstrategy">http://www.colchester.gov.uk/housingstrategy</a>
<b>EMPLOYMENT</b>		
Economically active population	94,900 (Jul 2015 – Jun 2016)	Annual Population Survey, ONS
In employment	92,700 (as above)	As above
Total employees	77,300 (as above)	As above
Self-employed	15,000 (as above)	As above
Unemployed (model-based)	3,600 (as above)	As above
JSA claimants	1,405 (October 2016) (1.2% of the resident population aged 16-64)	ONS Jobseeker's Allowance with rates and proportions, Nomis, ONS
Economically inactive population	22,100 (Jul 2015 – Jun 2016)	Annual Population Survey, ONS
Employed workforce composition:		
• Full-time employees	51,000 (2015)	Business Register and Employment Survey, ONS
• Part-time employees	28,000 (2015)	As above
• Working owners	1,900 (2015)	As above
Number of businesses (total)	6,620 Enterprises (2015), accounting for 7,905 "Local units"	Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS)

Visitor trips	5,169,000 Day visits; 262,000 Staying visitor trips; 939,000 Staying visitor nights.	Cambridge Economic Impact Model analysed by The South West Research Company Ltd (2014).
Educational achievement	65% of Colchester school students achieved 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C in 2012/13	Colchester Borough Local Profile, ECC (Insight and Analysis).
Further information on Colchester's economy	Colchester Economic Strategy	<a href="http://www.colchester.gov.uk/article/11571/Colchester-Economic-Development-Strategy-2015---2021">http://www.colchester.gov.uk/article/11571/Colchester-Economic-Development-Strategy-2015---2021</a>

## ENVIRONMENT

Area of Ancient Woodland	568 ha.	Ancient Woodland Inventory
Number of houses at risk from surface water flooding within Critical Drainage Areas	3,299 (1 in 100 years event risk level)	Surface Water Management Plan 2013
Number of Neighbourhood Plans	2 adopted (Myland and Braiswick, Boxted 7 being prepared	Colchester Borough Council
Number of Air Quality Management Areas	4	Colchester Borough Council
Number of Conservation Areas	22	Colchester Borough Council
Number of Listed Buildings	2,056	Essex County Council
Buildings at Risk	36	Essex County Council
Number of Historic Parks & Gardens	4	Historic England
Nationally designated sites	8 SSSIs- Abberton Reservoir, Marks Tey Pit, Roman River, Upper Colne	Environment Agency
Special Sites of Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	Marshes , Wivenhoe Pit, Colne Estuary, Bullock Wood, Tiptree Heath, Cattawade Marshes Upper Colne Marshes Colne Estuary	
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	1 (Dedham Vale AONB)	Colchester Borough Council
Internationally Designated Sites	Essex Estuaries Special Area of Conservation – 46,410ha Abberton Reservoir Special Area of Conservation Colne Estuary Mid Essex (Phase 2) Special Protection Area – 2719ha Abberton Reservoir Special Protection Area -718ha	Environment Agency Environment Agency Environment Agency Environment Agency

## Planning Applications

1.11 The level of planning applications provides a useful backdrop against which the effects of policies can be considered.

<b>Planning Applications from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016</b>	
The total number of applications determined	1,680
The number of applications approved	1309
The number of applications refused	191
The number of appeals made	56
The number of appeals allowed	16 (3 Partial, 1 Withdrawn & 27 Dismissed)
The number of departures	1 (for determinations within the period)

1.12 The total number of applications received between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016 of 1,680 shows an increase on last year's total of 1,548, but is below the pre-recession figure of 2,015 in 2007-08. Decision rates show continuing high rates with 85% of minor applications decided within 8 weeks compared to 86% in the previous year and 80% in the year before that. Performance in the 'major applications' category was at 89% compared to 88% in the previous year and 90% in the year before that. This improvement reflects successes in the Council's implementation of project management measures for applications, including pre-application advice and Planning Performance Agreements which enhance consistency and quality in processing applications. 'Other applications' also exceeded the 80% national target with 93% being achieved, matching the rates of the previous two years.

## 2. 2015 AMR PROGRESS ON PLAN PREPARATION

2.1 The published LDS sets out the programme for plan preparation between 2016-2019 (available on the Council's website, [www.colchester.gov.uk/localplan](http://www.colchester.gov.uk/localplan) and the project chart is available in Appendix D to this report). The table below summarises the progress of the documents in that LDS and identifies any relevant updated key milestones. The LDS also includes information on the evidence base documents used to inform plan preparation, including timetables for their production and updating. Table 1 below reflects key plans which are now programmed for preparation as part of the Development Plan as indicated in the revised LDS.

2.2 A number of Neighbourhood Plans are listed with key milestones during the 12 months between December 2015 and December 2016. Table 1 summarises the current position on these NHPs together with additional NHPs which have been designated or discontinued in the last 12 months.

TABLE 1

Development Plan Document	Progress / Current stage Comments	Target Date / key milestones
Local Plan Focussed Review	Adopted July 2014	
New Local Plan	Issues & Options Consultation Feb / March 2015, Preferred Options Draft and Consultation July-September 2016	Submission plan consultation Feb/March 2017, adoption 2018
Community Infrastructure Levy	Draft Schedule / Delay to align with the New Local Plan, Consultation on Draft Schedule Evidence Base February 2016	Schedule to align with Local Plan adoption 2018
Planning Obligations SPD	Draft to align with New CIL	Adoption to align with Local Plan adoption 2018
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	Revised and Adopted 2013. Review built into LDS but not carried out as Adopted SCI remains compliant with NPPF and current legislation not need for Review.	No review programmed unless legislative changes render the current SCI not fit for purpose.
Strategic Growth DPD(s)	Planning Framework Document(s) related to strategic growth areas will need to be aligned with New Local Plan and comply with Duty to Co-	Programmed for adoption in 2019



operate with neighbouring authorities.

### 2.3 Neighbourhood Plans

Since the last AMR report there have been 2 adoptions 1 further NHP areas designated and one withdrawn. These are included in the table below, together with a summary of progress on the NHPs identified in the LDS.

Neighbourhood Plan	Area Designated Progress / Comments	Current stage Target Date / key milestones
Boxted	October 2012	Adopted December 2016
Messing	Withdrawn by NHP Forum July 2015	N/A
Myland and Braiswick	January 2013	Adopted December 2016
West Bergholt	July 2013	Draft Plan 2016
Wivenhoe	July 2013	Draft Plan 2016
Tiptree	February 2015	Draft Plan 2016
Stanway	June 2014	Evidence gathering / Consultation 2016
Eight Ash Green	June 2015	Evidence gathering / Consultation 2016
Copford	Withdrawn by NHP Group June 2016	
Marks Tey	September 2015	Evidence gathering / Consultation 2016-17
West Mersea	November 2016	Evidence gathering/Consultation 2017

## **3. Key Theme: HOUSING INDICATORS**

3.1 Colchester's adopted Core Strategy provided that the Borough needs to allocate and build 19,000 homes between 2001 and 2023, an average of 830 homes a year. In line with national policy contained in the 2012 National Planning Policy Framework, the Council is required to ensure sufficient housing land is supplied to meet local housing needs. The Council is developing a new Objectively Assessed Need target which will take into account the requirements of national policy and will ensure the Borough provides a 5 year supply of specific deliverable sites and identifies a supply of specific developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15. Work completed to date indicates that the basis for setting a housing target is an annual figure of 920 units a year (OAN Study, July 2015).

3.2 The majority of the housing programmed for delivery in the 2001-2023 period has already been accounted for by previous Local Plan allocations, housing completions and planning permissions. Colchester delivered 13,572 new homes between 2001/02 and 2015/16 at an average rate of 905 dwellings per year.

3.3 The housing trajectory included in this report shows that a net of 933 homes were built between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016. This is similar to last year's total of 943 and demonstrates good local market conditions.

3.4 The variations in yearly delivery figures can be smoothed out by considering the average over the last 5 years. This 5-year average figure for Colchester of 846 is below the current estimated target of 920 for the forthcoming 15-year period but the delivery of target levels in the last two years provides reassurance on target delivery. In the context of delivery rates across other Essex authorities, Table 2 illustrates that Colchester continues to demonstrate high delivery rates.

#### Essex Local Authority Housing Delivery

Authority	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Total Units 2001/2 – 2015/16
Basildon	700	622	119	679	593	5558
Braintree	301	176	182	409	523	7455
Brentwood	132	213	105	159	111	2905
Castle Point	56	75	168	202	116	2184
Chelmsford	235	274	471	826	792	8515
Colchester	1012	617	725	943	933	13572
Epping Forest	304	115	299	229	267	3516
Harlow	384	152	74	201	225	2624
Maldon	96	124	76	68	248	1970
Rochford	93	43	243	167	148	2353
Southend	328	254	210	138	551	4932
Tendring	232	244	209	276	236	5256
Thurrock	343	311	323	309	987	7599
Uttlesford	507	540	390	463	554	6188
Totals	4747	3731	3580	5069	6284	74627

Information Source – Essex County Council, Spatial Planning, Colchester BC

3.5 Colchester's build rate far exceeds that of other Essex authorities. In addition to locational and market factors, this reflects the Council's willingness to work with developers to bring schemes forward, including a flexible approach to scheme cost appraisals. The Council accordingly expects to be able to continue a high rate of delivery and to achieve a target around the 920/year figure over the plan period.

<b>Housing Indicator 1</b>	<b>Housing Trajectory 2015-2016</b>	<b>Indicator for Core Strategy Policy H1</b>
----------------------------	-------------------------------------	--

.6 The AMR this year is being produced at the same time as the submission version of the new Local Plan is being produced for consideration by the Local Plan Committee and public consultation early next year. New housing land allocations have yet to be finalised for the submission version so the following tables have been modified as follows from the format normally followed for AMR reporting:

- The projection of housing delivery through the Local Plan uses the figures from last year's report updated with current year completion figures.
- The housing trajectory, which normally provides a list of future allocations, is for this report confined to documenting historic delivery rates and providing a detailed list of housing units delivered last year.

The requirement for the Council to demonstrate how it intends meet the five year housing land supply requirement will be addressed by issuing a separate Five Year Housing Land Supply early next year once allocations and their expected delivery profiles have been finalised.

3.7 The Core Strategy figure of 830 houses a year in the following table is given as the target for the period 2001/2 – 2013/14, while the figure from current OAN work of 920 is used for targets for the Council's fifteen year housing land supply to 2028/29.

Year	Average annual target	Net additional completions per year	Cumulative target	Cumulative completions	Projected net additional dwellings per year	Projected Cumulative Completions
2001/02	830	566	830	566	-	-
2002/03	830	980	1660	1546	-	-
2003/04	830	916	2490	2462	-	-
2004/05	830	1277	3320	3739	-	-
2005/06	830	896	4150	4635	-	-
2006/07	830	1250	4980	5885	-	-
2007/08	830	1243	5810	7128	-	-
2008/09	830	1028	6640	8156	-	-
2009/10	830	518	7470	8674	-	-
2010/11	830	673	8300	9347	-	-
2011/12	830	1012	9130	10359	-	-
2012/13	830	617	9960	10976	-	-
2013/14	830	725	10790	11701		
2014/15	920	943	11760	12644		

2015/16	920	933	12680	13577		13577
2016/17	920		13600		986	14563
2017/18	920		14520		1089	15652
2018/19	920		15440		1106	16758
2019/20	920		16360		938	17696
2020/21	920		17280		1004	18700
2021/22	920		18200		663	19363
2022/23	920		19120		721	20084
2023/24	920		20040		607	20691
2024/25	920		20960		437	21128
2025/26	920		21880		389	21517
2026/27	920		22800		281	21798
2027/28	920		23720		217	22015
2028/29	920		24640		125	22140
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>12644</b>				

3.8 The table based on last year's projections indicates the Council is projected to deliver 4,800 units over the five year period 2017/18-2021/22, which is a yearly average of 960. The refinement on allocations currently underway for the Local Plan will ensure that the Council 5-year housing land supply reflects the Objectively Assessed Need target of 920 plus a 5% buffer in line with national guidance. It is important to bear in mind, however, that even if the Council can ensure there is an adequate supply of housing land, economic viability considerations and market conditions influence actual delivery figures.

3.9 A net of 933 homes were built between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016 as detailed in the table below.

Planning reference	Site location	Ward	Site net total	Site remaining	Completed
130432	10 MONKWICK AVENUE, COLCHESTER	Berechurch	1	0	1
F/COL/07/0241	90 BERECHURCH HALL ROAD, COLCHESTER	Berechurch	10	0	10
131957 / 131956	MONKWICK AVENUE GARAGES, COLCHESTER	Berechurch	18	0	18
131239	PARK STABLES, BOUNSTEAD RD, COLCHESTER	Berechurch	1	0	1
131927	WINDSOR CLOSE GARAGES, COLCHESTER	Berechurch	8	0	8
132106	149 HIGH ROAD, LAYER DE LA HAYE	Birch & Winstree	1	0	1
130042	2 ABBOTTS HALL COTTAGES, MALDON RD, GT WIGBOROUGH	Birch & Winstree	1	0	1
111364	25 GREEN ACRES ROAD, LAYER DE LA HAYE	Birch & Winstree	1	0	1
102628	THE GROVE, MALDON ROAD, GREAT WIGBOROUGH	Birch & Winstree	1	0	1
101770	THE OAK STORES, HARDYS GREEN	Birch & Winstree	1	0	1
132267 / 142904	11 NORTH HILL, COLCHESTER	Castle	8	0	8
142904	11 NORTH HILL, COLCHESTER	Castle	2	0	2
131739	34 NORTH HILL, COLCHESTER	Castle	1	0	1
146359	38-40 CULVER STREET EAST, COLCHESTER	Castle	2	0	2
132179	7 ST. BOTOLPH'S STREET, COLCHESTER	Castle	15	0	15
131490	71 EAST HILL, COLCHESTER	Castle	12	0	12
146555	92 EAST HILL, COLCHESTER	Castle	1	0	1
145806	ANGEL COURT, 135-136 HIGH STREET, COLCHESTER	Castle	2	0	2
136244	ANGEL COURT, 136-137 HIGH STREET, COLCHESTER	Castle	31	25	6
091089	LAND AT GREENS YARD, COLCHESTER	Castle	2	0	2
143720	ORIEL HOUSE, 43-44 NORTH HILL, COLCHESTER	Castle	24	0	24
146295	THE COACH HOUSE, 49 EAST STREET, COLCHESTER	Castle	12	6	6
121845	19 CREFFIELD ROAD, COLCHESTER	Christchurch	2	0	2

132178	35-39 SHRUB END ROAD, COLCHESTER	Christchurch	1	0	1
132286	56 CREFFIELD ROAD, COLCHESTER	Christchurch	2	0	2
110373	PETROL STATION SITE, MALDON AND DRURY RD. COLCHESTER	Christchurch	6	0	6
112447	107 LONDON ROAD, COPFORD	Copford & West Stanway	9	0	9
145995	78 SCHOOL ROAD, COPFORD	Copford & West Stanway	2	0	2
130239	99 & 105 LONDON ROAD, COPFORD	Copford & West Stanway	8	6	2
131932	LAKELANDS PHASE 2 (NR1 & NR3), STANWAY	Copford & West Stanway	101	0	75
145481	EAST LANE, DEDHAM	Dedham & Langham	1	0	1
140538	LONG ROAD, DEDHAM	Dedham & Langham	1	0	1
130769	PERRY HOUSE, PERRY LANE, LANGHAM	Dedham & Langham	1	0	1
132125	14 CHURCH STREET, ROWHEDGE	East Donyland	3	0	3
081313	21 CHURCH STREET, ROWHEDGE	East Donyland	1	0	1
131867	23 & 25 PARKFIELD STREET, ROWHEDGE	East Donyland	1	0	1
150819	LAND TO THE REAR OF RECTORY ROAD, ROWHEDGE	East Donyland	1	0	1
112079	NATHAN COURT, EAST DONYPOND	East Donyland	1	0	1
120813	27 PONDER ROAD, FORDHAM	Fordham & Stour	1	0	1
131260	FMR WIG AND FIDGET PH, STRAIGHT ROAD, BOXTED	Fordham & Stour	1	0	1
145673	GREENGATES, BRICK KILN LANE, GREAT HORKESLEY	Fordham & Stour	7	5	2
132046	CHRYSMOND CROFT, MOOR ROAD, GREAT TEY	Great Tey	1	0	1
F/COL/04/2256	164-174 LEXDEN ROAD, COLCHESTER	Lexden	3	0	3
131604	FMR ECC OFFICES, PARK RD, COLCHESTER	Lexden	31	0	29
111149	LAND AT 123 LONDON ROAD, MARKS TEY	Marks Tey	1	0	1
120528	LAND AT 21 BURY CLOSE, MARKS TEY	Marks Tey	1	0	1
121699	2 NAYLAND ROAD, COLCHESTER	Mile End	9	0	9
145126	21 BEDFORD ROAD, COLCHESTER	Mile End	1	0	1
132149	BRAISWICK LANE, COLCHESTER	Mile End	4	0	4
100502	FORMER SEVERALLS HOSPITAL PHASE 1, COLCHESTER	Mile End	248	86	63

122035	LAND AT 17 BAKERS LANE, COLCHESTER	Mile End	1	0	1
121272	CHESTERWELL, COLCHESTER	Mile End	1600	1593	7
O/COL/02/0563	TURNER VILLAGE/NORTHFIELDS, TURNER RD, COLCHESTER	Mile End	432	75	24
142693	22-28 BARRACK STREET, COLCHESTER	New Town	2	0	2
121426	ABBEY HOUSE, FLAGSTAFF RD, COLCH	New Town	5	0	5
150701 151403	GRAPHIC HOUSE, 11 MAGDALEN STREET, COLCHESTER	New Town	8	0	8
101983	LAND REAR OF BROOK STREET, COLCHESTER	New Town	110	50	17
090725	PAXMANS MAIN SITE, PORT LANE, COLCHESTER	New Town	49	0	49
140516	THE BEER HOUSE, 126 MAGADALEN STREET, COLCHESTER	New Town	5	0	5
120774	58 ABBOTS ROAD, COLCHESTER	Old Heath	6	0	6
120380	THE MALTINGS, KING EDWARD QUAY, COLCHESTER	Old Heath	153	0	100
130938	1 & 2 PYEFLEET VIEW, EAST RD, EAST MERSEA	Pyefleet	1	0	1
146245	IVY LANE, EAST MERSEA	Pyefleet	2	0	2
121099	LAND AT RANSOMES, WIGBOROUGH RD	Pyefleet	1	0	1
071528	NEW BARN, CHURCH RD, PELDON	Pyefleet	1	0	1
110058	PELDON GARAGE, LOWER ROAD, PELDON	Pyefleet	5	0	5
120868	REAR OF LANGENHOE LION, MERSEA RD, LANGENHOE	Pyefleet	2	0	2
136179	LAND ADJ THE LANGENHOE LION, MERSEA RD, LANGENHOE	Pyefleet	2	0	2
120140	THORNFLEET, CHURCH RD, PELDON	Pyefleet	1	0	1
111242	WHITE COTTAGE, SHOP LN, EAST MERSEA	Pyefleet	1	0	1
146281	300 SHRUB END ROAD, COLCHESTER	Shrub End	5	0	5
121907	39 BOADICEA WAY, COLCHESTER	Shrub End	1	0	1
121664	ALPORT AVENUE, COLCHESTER	Shrub End	3	0	3
102685	GARAGES SITE, SOMERSET CL, COLCHESTER	Shrub End	4	0	4
120966	THE ROWANS, LAYER ROAD, COLCHESTER	Shrub End	1	1	1
146184	4-8 LINDEN CLOSE, COLCHESTER	St Andrew's	1	0	1
121481	AFFLECK ROAD SITE GARAGES, COLCHESTER	St Andrew's	3	0	3
131449	BLOCK H, CAELUM DRIVE, COLCHESTER	St Andrew's	2	0	2

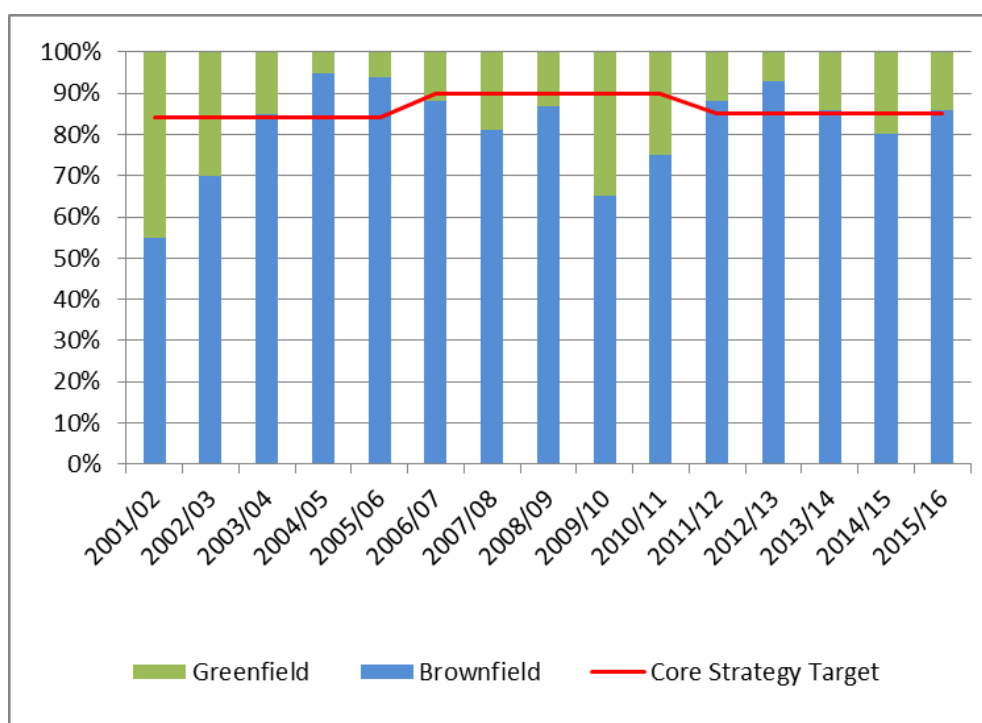
131952	HOLBOROUGH CLOSE GARAGES, COLCHESTER	St Andrew's	3	0	3
090011 and associated	JEWSON'S SITE, HAWKINS ROAD, COLCHESTER	St Andrew's	2	0	2
110166	LAND REAR OF 164 TO 168 GREENSTEAD ROAD, COLCHESTER	St Andrew's	2	0	2
130019	231 ST. JOHN'S ROAD, COLCHESTER	St John's	1	0	1
122046	277 IPSWICH ROAD, COLCHESTER	St John's	1	0	1
145132	BETTS FACTORY, IPSWICH ROAD, COLCHESTER	St John's	127	79	48
120754	LAND AT FOX STREET, COLCHESTER	St John's	1	0	1
120848	RAILWAY SIDINGS, HALSTEAD ROAD, STANWAY	Stanway	123	120	3
131700	11 AND 19 NEWBRIDGE ROAD, TIPTREE	Tiptree	7	0	2
102447	21 BLUE ROAD, TIPTREE	Tiptree	1	0	1
131414	35 NEW ROAD, TIPTREE	Tiptree	4	0	4
120381	40 STATION ROAD, TIPTREE	Tiptree	1	0	1
121888	46 NEWBRIDGE ROAD, TIPTREE	Tiptree	1	0	1
112390	CHURCH ROAD, TIPTREE	Tiptree	4	0	4
121071	INTERNATIONAL FARM CAMP SITE, HALL ROAD, TIPTREE	Tiptree	2	0	2
111126	PRIORY FARMHOUSE, BRAXTED PARK ROAD, TIPTREE	Tiptree	1	0	1
132187	18 BRADBROOK COTTAGES, ARMOURY RD, WEST BERGHOLT	West Bergholt & EAG	2	0	2
131924	2 DONARD DRIVE, WEST BERGHOLT	West Bergholt & EAG	1	0	1
142468	44 NEW CHURCH ROAD, WEST BERGHOLT	West Bergholt & EAG	2	0	2
146040	47 CHAPEL ROAD, WEST BERGHOLT	West Bergholt & EAG	1	0	1
122005	BOURNE BARN FARM, WEST BERGHOLT	West Bergholt & EAG	1	0	1
130647	LAND ADJ 18 BRADBROOK COTTAGES, ARMOURY RD, WEST BERGHOLT	West Bergholt & EAG	1	0	1
146128	POST OFFICE, HALSTEAD ROAD, EAG	West Bergholt & EAG	1	0	1
081848	WOODROWS, BLIND LANE, HALSTEAD RD, EAG	West Bergholt & EAG	2	0	2
110530	15 EAST ROAD, WEST MERSEA	West Mersea	1	0	1
144670	20 GOINGS LANE, WEST MERSEA	West Mersea	1	0	1
130682	23 GOINGS LANE, WEST MERSEA	West Mersea	1	0	1
120093	29 ST PETERS STREET, WEST MERSEA	West Mersea	1	0	1



132331	5-9 FAIRHAVEN AVENUE, WEST MERSEA	West Mersea	1	0	1
110368	6 MEADOW LANE, WEST MERSEA	West Mersea	1	0	1
121654	61 EMPRESS AVENUE, WEST MERSEA	West Mersea	1	0	1
100442	LAND AT MILL ROAD, WEST MERSEA	West Mersea	1	0	1
121333	MERSEA COURT, HIGH STREET NORTH, WEST MERSEA	West Mersea	6	0	6
140208	82 BELLE VUE ROAD, WIVENHOE	Wivenhoe	6	0	6
120846	PEARL WALK, WIVENHOE, COLCHESTER	Wivenhoe	3	0	3
131929	ROSABELLE AVENUE GARAGES, WIVENHOE	Wivenhoe	5	0	5
131452	ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE HALL, CHAPEL ROAD, WIVENHOE	Wivenhoe	1	0	1
101059 / 120098	GARRISON DEVELOPMENT - A1	New Town	537	86	146
072824 / 072820	GARRISON DEVELOPMENT - B1A	New Town	11	0	11
VARIOUS	GARRISON DEVELOPMENT - J	Christchurch	389	209	55
101502	GARRISON DEVELOPMENT - L/N	Shrub End	6	0	6
091641	GARRISON DEVELOPMENT - S2N	Berechurch	163	0	1
130505	GARRISON DEVELOPMENT - S2NW	Berechurch	16	0	16
			Gross completions		<b>961</b>
			Losses in year		<b>28</b>
			<b>Net completions</b>		<b>933</b>

<b>Housing Indicator 2</b>	<b>Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land (brownfield)</b>	<b>Indicator for Core Strategy Policies SD1, H1 and UR1</b>
----------------------------	--	---

3.11 During 2015/16 there were 933 net additional dwellings completed across the Borough, of these 802 units were completed on previously developed land (brownfield), which accounts for 86% of the total. Chart H1 below illustrates the historic delivery of new dwellings on PDL and greenfield land along with the Core Strategy target throughout the corresponding plan period.



3.12 Paragraph 111 of the NPPF encourages local authorities to set locally appropriate targets for the use of PDL and this is reflected in Core Strategy Policy H1 which outlines that during the first part of the plan period the Council will seek to provide over 80% of dwellings on PDL. As can be seen in Chart H1 the vast majority of new housing has been delivered on PDL during the plan period.

<b>Housing Indicator 3</b>	<b>Affordable housing completions</b>	<b>Indicator for Core Strategy Policies H4</b>
----------------------------	---------------------------------------	--

3.13 During the monitoring year 2015/16 106 affordable housing units were delivered, 38 of these were social rent, 55 were affordable rent and 13 were shared ownership. This amounts to 11.4% of all new homes delivered. The comparable figures for the previous two years were 259 (26.2%) in 2014/15 and 103 (14.2%) in 2013/14. This year's total compared to last year reflects the challenging national climate for affordable housing where it has been difficult for Registered Providers to deliver affordable housing led developments and therefore the council

has been more reliant on delivery being through Developers Section 106 obligations. For the year 2015/16, £514,186.14 was received in commuted sums for affordable housing. This money was provided to meet requirements for affordable housing in lieu of affordable dwellings within some permitted schemes.

<b>Housing Indicator 4</b>	<b>Percentage of affordable housing in rural areas</b>	<b>Indicator for Core Strategy Policies H4 and ENV2</b>
----------------------------	--	---

3.14 There were no affordable housing completions in rural areas between 2015 and 2016.

<b>Housing Indicator 4</b>	<b>Gypsy and Traveller Issues</b>	<b>Indicator for Core Strategy Policy H5</b>
----------------------------	-----------------------------------	--

3.16 The Council worked with other districts to produce an Essex Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) to help provide an assessment of current provision and future need for pitches in the borough. (Published in July 2014, with September 2014 revisions). The GTAA established that Colchester had 12 local authority pitches at Severalls Lane, 15 private pitches, and one site where the use was tolerated and considered lawful due to the length of time it had occurred.

3.17 Council monitoring established that in January 2016 there were 54 caravan/mobile units, including 16 on the Local Authority Site on Severalls Lane. These figures represent the total permitted number of pitches/caravans in the Borough. The actual number of caravans present in the Borough may vary at any point in time and explain any differences between the number of caravans permitted by planning applications and the number of caravans recorded in the caravan count.

3.18 The Council amended Core Strategy Policy H5 (Gypsies and Travellers) in its Focused Review (July 2014) to clarify that it will use national policies to help determine planning applications for gypsy and traveller sites prior to the adoption of a new Local Plan. The development of new policies and allocations for gypsies, travellers and travelling show people will be guided by the 2014 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment, which found that the Council will need to provide 15 further pitches to meet demand to 2033.

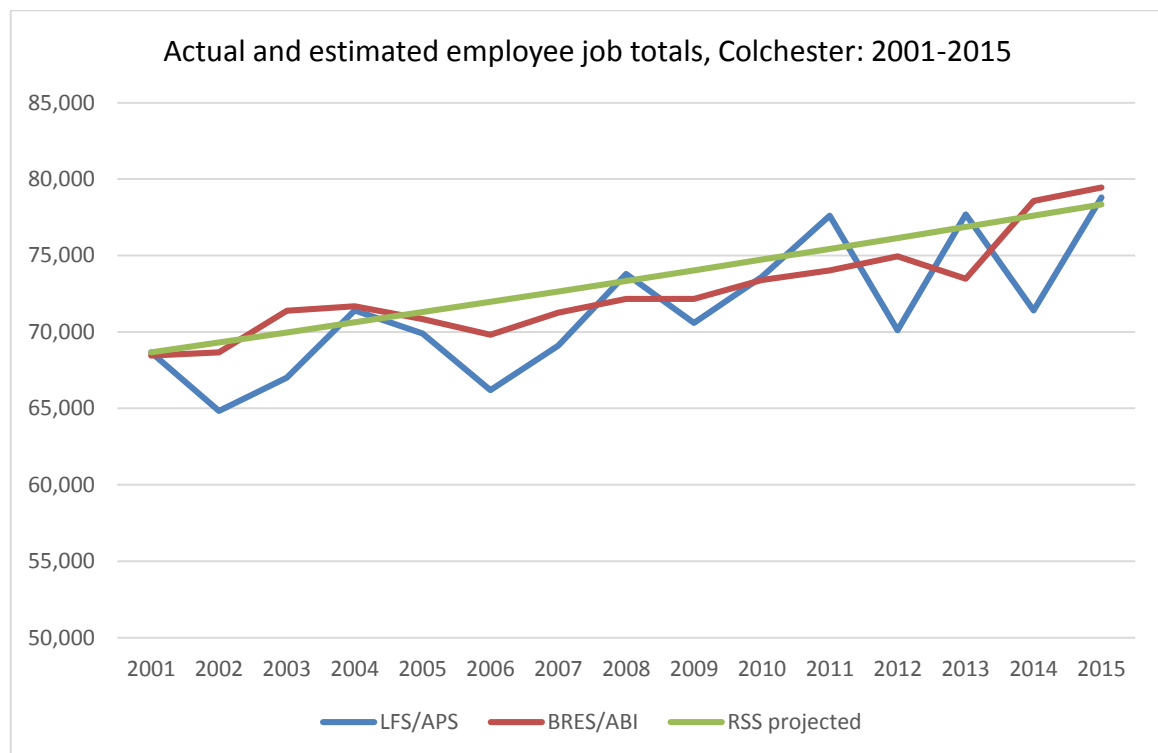
## 4. Key Theme: ECONOMIC GROWTH INDICATORS

### Employment in Colchester

4.1 The Council published an [Employment Land Needs Assessment](#) in January 2015 to inform the next Local Plan guiding development to 2032 and beyond. It found that Colchester has recorded reasonably strong levels of employment growth over the last 23 years with declining industrial employment being offset by growth in office jobs. Workforce job growth has historically lagged behind working-age population growth in Colchester, in contrast with the majority of local authorities within the sub-region. Key sectors include professional services, publishing and broadcasting, education and healthcare while major job losses have been recorded in the public administration, wholesale and transport sectors.

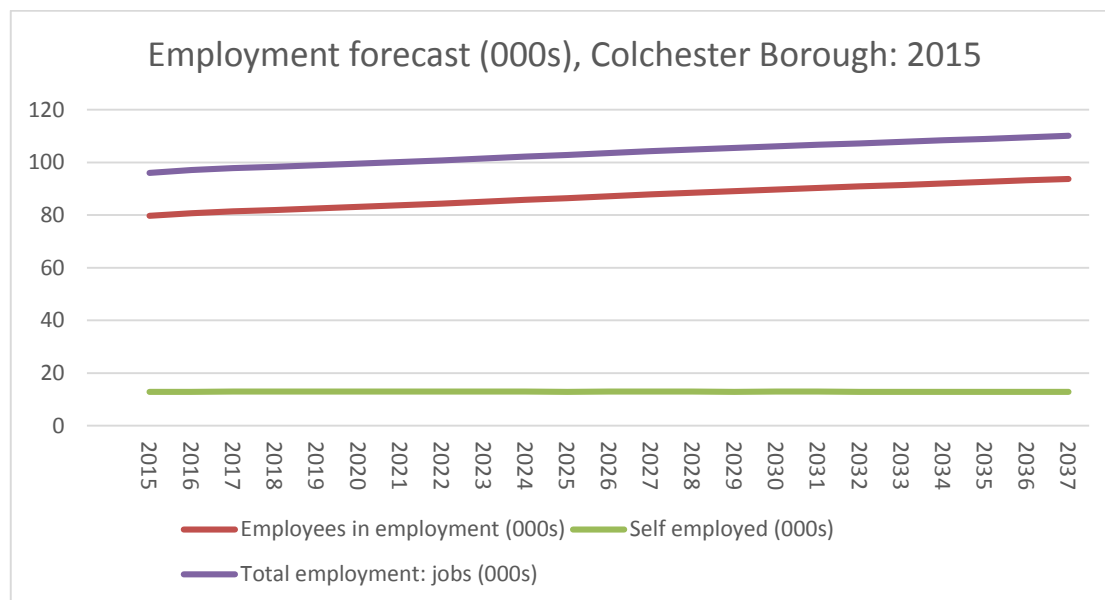
4.2 Colchester is a net exporter of labour with a self-containment rate that reduced over the period 2001-2011 from 71.4% to 62.8%. Census data also points to a slight skills mismatch between in- and out-commuters, with out-commuters more likely to be employed within higher skilled occupations than those travelling into the Borough for work.

4.3 Chart EG1 below illustrates BRES/ABI job growth to date (2015 is the most recent figure) against the projected target from the adopted Local Plan. While employee job increase was below projected job growth requirements from 2005/6, and also held back by the financial recession, jobs data for 2014 and 2015 records growth above the RSS projected trend. (The LFS/APS estimates are included for completeness but are subject to greater variability, due to sampling).

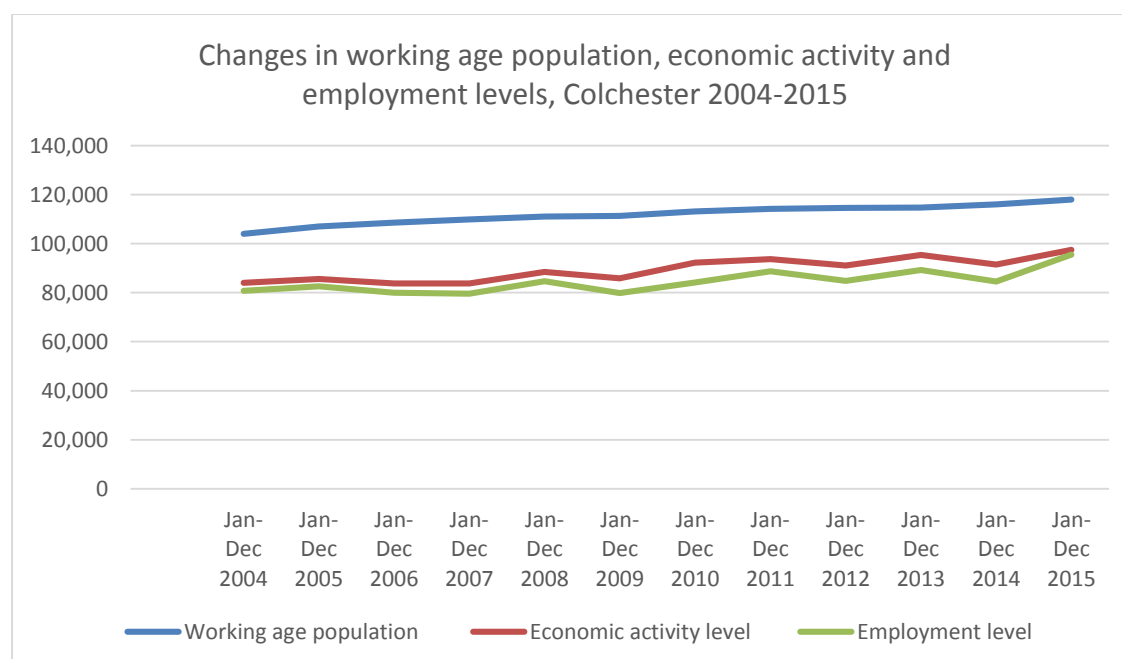


Sources: BRES/ABI, ONS; RSS (2008)

4.4 In line with the above finding, the baseline forecast from the East of England Forecasting Model suggests that Colchester's total employment (including self-employment) will increase from 96,034 in 2015 to 110,046 in 2037, a rise of 14.6%. Total employment across Essex over the same period will increase by 10.3%, compared to a 12% rise across the East of England.



4.5 As shown in the below chart, the employment level has lagged behind growth of the working-age population in the Borough, predominantly reflecting high levels of housing growth in Colchester.



4.6 This gap is again narrowing as the rate of claimant unemployment continues to fall and converges with the economic activity level. Unemployment now stands at around 1.0% - considered to be principally job-changers or 'frictional unemployment'.

4.7 GVA per capita shows the contribution that each individual makes to total output in a given geography; it is calculated by dividing the total value of output in the area (less intermediate consumption) by the total resident population of the area. (Given the absence of GVA estimates at Borough/District level (NUTS 4), the figures for Colchester are taken from the East of England Forecasting Model (baseline scenario)).

4.8 Colchester's total GVA was estimated at £3.51billion for 2015. In the same year, the figure was £26.203billion for Essex and for the Region, £123.450billion. Compared to surrounding borough and district authorities, Colchester's GVA was second only to that of Chelmsford.

Average GVA per worker for each Local Authority in the sub-Region, 2015.

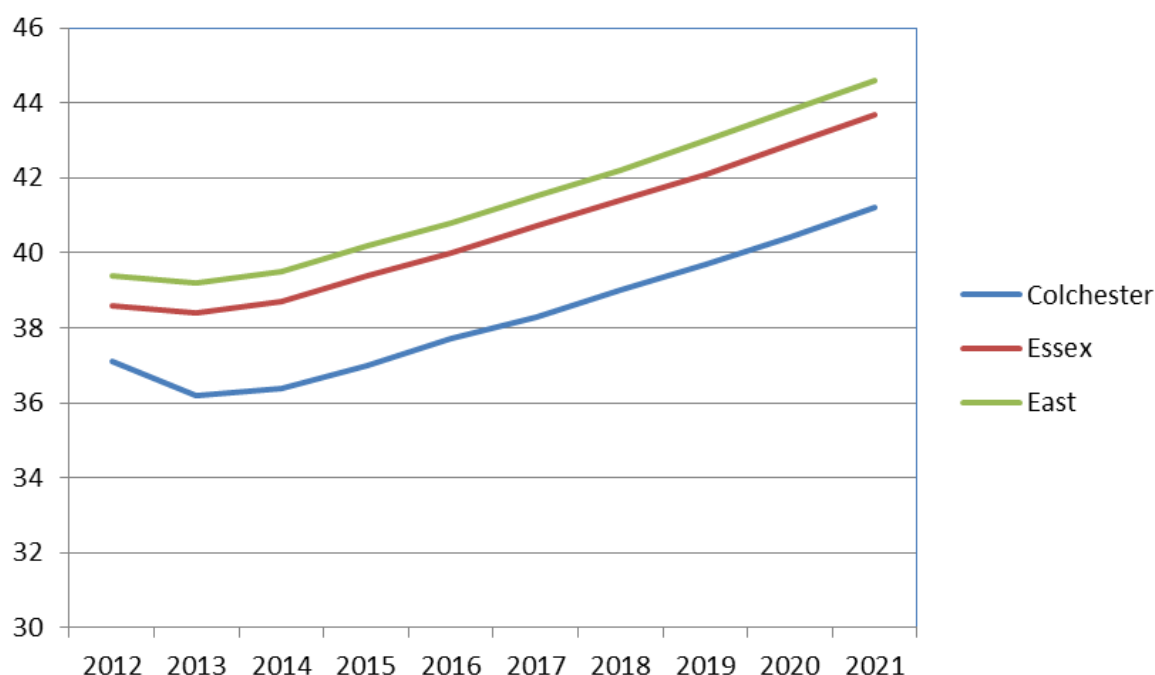
Rank	Borough	GVA per worker	Total GVA
1	Uttlesford	£50,200	£2.295 billion
2	Maldon	£41,700	£1.061 billion
3	Ipswich	£39,600	£3.066 billion
4	Braintree	£39,900	£2.523 billion
5	Chelmsford	£38,200	£3.572 billion
<b>6</b>	<b>Colchester</b>	<b>£36,500</b>	<b>£3.505 billion</b>
7	Babergh	£33,200	£1.317 billion
8	Tendring	£33,800	£1.574 billion

Source: EEFM, January 2016.

4.9 However, GVA per worker, which gives an indication of the efficiency of labour in terms of output produced per job, stood at £36,500 per worker, which is lower than the County (£39,700), Regional (£41,000) and UK (£42,600) levels. Colchester is only ahead compared to Babergh and Tendring and, as noted in the recent *Employment Land Needs Assessment* by NLP (2015),

'This could reflect the concentration of lower value retail, leisure and hospitality employment within Colchester and indicates the scope to enhance the Borough's productivity levels and output in the future, particularly if more of Colchester's highly skilled residents can be encouraged to work in the Borough' (para 2.14).

Forecast labour productivity (£000s, 2010 prices), Colchester, Essex and East: 2012-2021.



Source: EEFM, January 2015.

<b>Economic Growth Indicator 1</b>	<b>Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (sqm).</b>	<b>Indicator for Core Strategy Policies CE1, CE2 and CE3</b>
------------------------------------	---	--

4.10 The 2015 [Employment Land Needs Assessment](#) stated that the Borough recorded moderate amounts of new development over the last few years, mainly relating to industrial (B1c/B2/B8) uses and driven by a small number of large developments. At the same time, the Borough has been losing significant amounts of B class space, to the extent that permitted overall net floorspace has been negative in recent years.

4.11 This indicator shows the amount and type of employment floorspace (gains and losses and net balance) granted permission during the last monitoring year.

	<b>B1(a) m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>B1(b)-B8 m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Gains</b>	2578	1372	3950
<b>Losses</b>	-12197	-443	-12640
<b>Net balance</b>	-9619	929	-8690

4.12 In line with the findings of the Employment Land Needs Assessment, the table shows there has been a net loss of 8,690 square meters of commercial floorspace across the Borough from planning permissions issued in the monitoring period. The majority of this net loss was on B1(a) office floorspace as a direct result of the 2013 national changes to permitted development rights allowing the change of use from offices to residential. 10,978 square meters of office floorspace was permitted to change to residential use following this change to regulations.

<b>Economic Growth Indicator 2</b>	<b>Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, which is on previously developed land (PDL) (sqm).</b>	<b>Indicator for Core Strategy Policies SD1, CE1, CE2, CE3, UR1</b>
------------------------------------	--	---

4.13 The purpose of this indicator is to show the amount and type of employment floorspace (gross) granted permission on previously developed land (PDL) during the last monitoring year.

	<b>B1(a)</b>	<b>B1(b)-B8</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Gross on PDL</b>	1093	1372	2465
<b>% on PDL</b>	42.3%	100%	

4.14 The low percentage of permissions granted on PDL for B1(a) (office) use reflects a large greenfield extension for new office facilities at Severalls Business Park otherwise all other permissions involved the conversion or replacement of existing commercial buildings.

<b>Economic Growth Indicator 3</b>	<b>Employment land available</b>	<b>Indicator for Core Strategy Policies CE1, CE2 and CE3</b>
------------------------------------	----------------------------------	--

#### **Floorspace data by major category: 2001-2012**

4.15 The available floorspace data from the Valuation Office Agency provides the areas occupied by major categories of rateable commercial premises from 2001 - 2012.

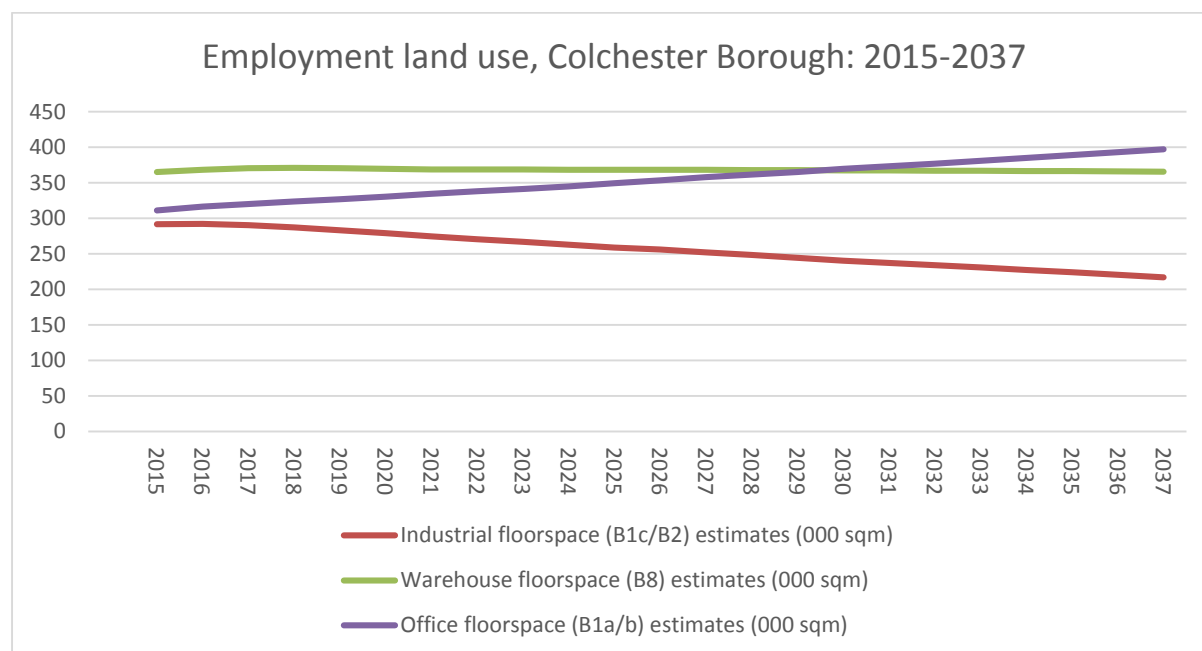
	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
Office	203	206	206	206	208	197	202	203	210	209	216	208
Retail	406	421	418	420	422	421	421	418	420	423	426	435
Industrial	663	675	691	699	693	690	672	628	618	618	634	644
Other	83	89	92	91	95	97	104	107	106	108	106	110
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>1,418</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>1,399</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>1,354</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>1,397</b>

4.16 The table shows that there has been a decline in overall commercial space in the Borough from 2006 and that the current total commercial floorspace stock is almost the same as that in 2007. This 'standstill' position reflects changes to the office market with increasing intensity in the use of space to accommodate more staff, new methods of working such as home-working, flexi-working and the introduction of mobile communications. Retail floorspace, however, has continued to increase lightly, reflecting the Borough's position as a major retail centre in the Region and just outside the top 50 locations in the UK. Industrial floorspace has declined lightly but is holding up well while Other (warehouses, including retail warehouses) has increased, reflecting new developments.

4.17 The below chart indicates the forecast position to 2037 for increases in B Use Class floorspace in the Borough. Effectively, this is a "policy off" forecast, excluding



interventions by the public sector and significant changes in the perception of the Borough as a destination for office and industrial location. In this forecast, only office floorspace is predicted to increase, moving from 311,000 m<sup>2</sup> in 2015 to 397,000 by 2037.



Source: EEFM, January 2016

<b>Economic Growth Indicator 4</b>	<b>Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses' (sqm)</b>	<b>Indicator for Core Strategy Policy CE2a</b>
------------------------------------	--	--

4.18 The purpose of this indicator is to show the amount of floorspace (gross and net) for town centre uses within (i) the town centre area and (ii) the local authority area which has been permitted the last monitoring year. (NB in previous years, the indicator related to completed floorspace, but difficulties in obtaining reliable data means that the data below only relates to planning permissions granted).

<b>(i) Town Centre area</b>				
	<b>A1-A2 Retail</b>	<b>B1(a) Offices</b>	<b>D2 Leisure</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Gains</b>	346	0	0	346
<b>Losses</b>	-941	-4257	-220	-5418
<b>Net balance</b>	-595	-4257	-220	-5072

<b>(ii) Local authority area</b>				
	<b>A1-A2 Retail</b>	<b>B1(a) Offices</b>	<b>D2 Leisure</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Gains</b>	311	2578	6152	9041
<b>Losses</b>	-419	-90	-259	-768
<b>Net balance</b>	-108	2488	5893	8273

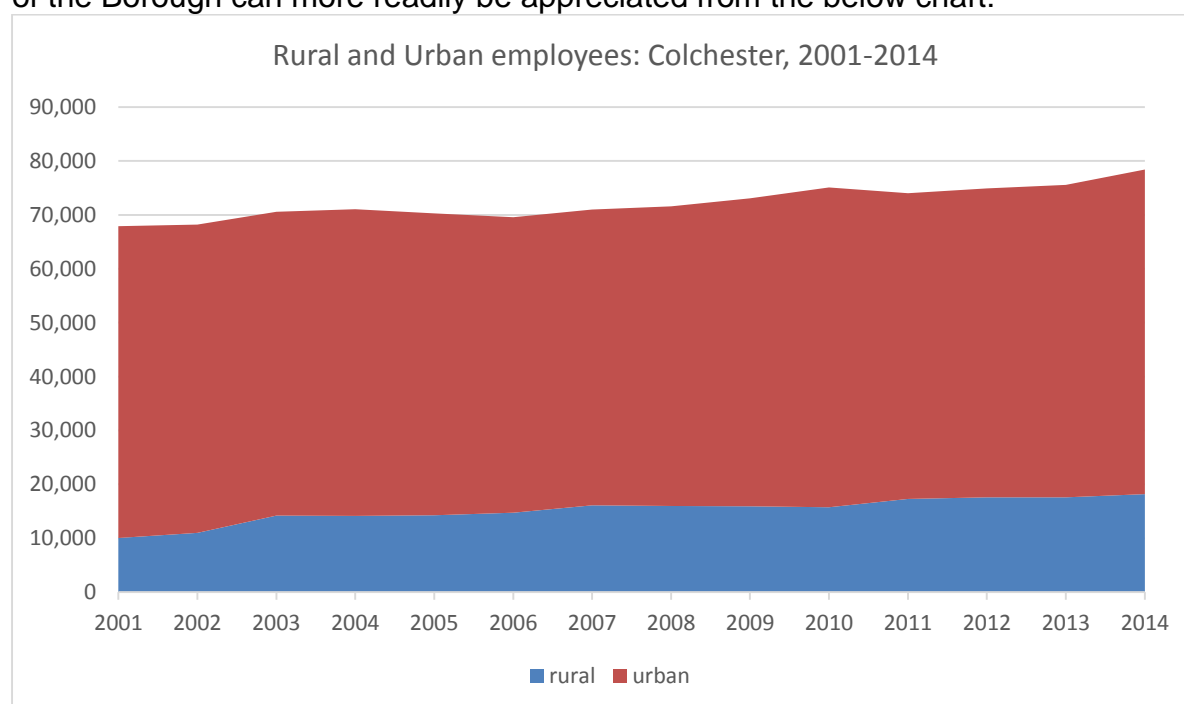
4.19 As demonstrated in previous years, national changes to permitted development rights which allow for the change of use from office to residential use has had an impact on the Borough's employment land. During the monitoring year numerous schemes have come forward, mainly in the town centre but the monitoring year also saw Equity House adjacent Colchester North Station gain permission for 62 new apartments. In total office to residential permitted development resulted in the loss of 10,978 square metres of office space across the Borough.

4.20 There has been an increase in 'town centre uses' across the Borough with new leisure space at the Northern Gateway and also a new gymnasium at Peartree Road in Stanway granted planning permission during the monitoring year.

<b>Economic Growth Indicator 5</b>	<b>Number of jobs in rural areas</b>	<b>Indicator for Core Strategy Policy ENV2</b>
------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--

4.21 Recent data provides an update on the evolution of rural and urban jobs from 2001. Rural employment has increased in absolute terms as much as urban employment over the period, a significant finding. Consequently, rural jobs are increasingly significant for the rural population share which is one-third of the Borough's population. Moving from almost 15% of all jobs in the rural area in 2001, rural employment has increased to just over 23% of all jobs in 2014. While a proportion of this employment will be home-based, the figures suggest that the Borough's rural employment planning policies have supported employment growth in the rural area while maintaining an emphasis on Town Centre and urban locations to absorb the greater part of the increase in size of the working population.

The profiles of these changing shares in job numbers between urban and rural areas of the Borough can more readily be appreciated from the below chart:



Sources: Annual Business Inquiry, ONS; BRES, ONS.

## **5. Key Theme: TRANSPORTATION**

### **Overview**

5.1 Engaging with the community has illustrated that transportation and traffic issues are still very high up on the public's list of priorities. The Core Strategy sets out the Borough Council's approach to transport, which seeks to change travel behaviour to manage demand, especially of peak hour car traffic.

Based on an urban cordon count undertaken in 2014 traffic had grown by approximately 9% on the previous year, 2013. Overall traffic was 4% higher than in 2004 but 4% lower than the flow in 2000.

### **Walking and Cycling in Colchester**

5.2 A number of pedestrian and cycle facilities have been provided or upgraded during 2015/16. These have been funded by CBC, developer funding and or Local Growth Fund. These include:

- Brigadier Walk Garrison north south shared use path opened December 2015
- Wivenhoe –University shared use path, under construction in 2015/16, opened in April 2016
- Wivenhoe Trail major maintenance – Sustrans undertook work to culverts (September 2015) and commence negotiation on extending the permissive rights
- Fixing the Link public realm and guidance along route from Colchester North Station and Town Centre in partnership with Abellio Greater Anglia and ECC, route launched March 2016
- North Colchester Cycle Package – changes in the Station Way allowed the cycle facility to be moved onto the pavement to create a shared use north south facility.
- Stanway Cycle Package – new shared use path started construction in January 2016.
- The Via Urbane Romanis (opened in April 2015) included new footways and cycle paths linking Mile End Mill Road to Axial Way. The scheme also provided a new foot, cycle and equestrian crossing at Tower Lane, and links to the new primary school.

5.3 A number of training and promotional campaigns have also been delivered to encourage residents to take up cycling. This includes Bikeability training programmes delivered within Colchester schools.

### **Public Transport and Major Infrastructure**

5.4. The P&R is a key component of the infrastructure identified in the Local Plan as being required to deliver the planned level of growth for Colchester. The site and service was opened in April 2015. These included the construction of a 1,000 space car park and terminus building, bus priority measures along the route and new bus stops in the town centre. The footway cycle link along Bosted Road was constructed in 2015/16 to encourage safe movement of people using the car park accessing the Community Stadium.

5.5 Via Urbane Romanis (Northern Approach Road, Phase 3), opened in April 2015. The road connects Junction 28 of the A12 to the existing Northern Approach Road and early delivery of the road enables the release of the planned housing development on the Severalls development site in North Colchester and employment on the Colchester Northern Gateway. The scheme includes adjacent pedestrian and cycle facilities, and bus priority lanes which provide a route for the Park and Ride facility.

5.6 CBC was successful in securing grant funding to improve the exhaust emission and air quality in the town centre. Ten buses were fitted with equipment to reduce Nitrogen Oxides and Nitrogen Dioxide and raise the engine standard from Euro III to equivalent Euro V. The 10 buses were equipped through the autumn/winter of 2015 and launched in January 2016.

### **Travel Change Behaviour**

5.7 The Colchester Travel Plan Club (TPC) has continued to assist TPC members in retaining or improving their accreditation to Essex County Council's (ECC) Business Travel Plan Accreditation and further developing their travel plans.

5.8 The Borough Council still works closely with the train operating company under the Station Travel Plan. Its main focus has been development and delivery of the south side cycle parking, and the development of the Fixing the Link scheme. The Borough is still a partner in the Community Rail Partnership scheme.

### **Transport and Accessibility Indicators**

5.9 A number of the indicators below are linked to data collected for the Essex Local Transport Plan (LTP) or the Local Area Agreement. Previously, the Council had access to journey to school and bus passenger levels, and to public transport accessibility data, but as this data is no longer available at a Borough level, these indicators are no longer included in the AMR.

<b>Transport Indicator 1</b>	<b>To obtain an agreed Travel Plan for all major commercial/community developments</b>	<b>Core Strategy Indicator for Policy TA1</b>
------------------------------	--	---

5.10 In total 12 establishments were accredited through the ECC Travel Plan Accreditation Scheme during 2015/16. Travel Plans are accredited against a list of travel plan measures, employee engagement and a set of specific targets. The accreditations for 2015/16 were:

- The Gilberd: Gold
- Babcock: Gold
- Colchester Institute: Silver
- Colchester United: Bronze
- Essex University: Gold
- Williams and Griffin (Fenwicks): Bronze
- The Oaks: Bronze
- The Maltings: Bronze
- Colchester General Hospital (CHUFT): Bronze
- Colchester Sixth Form College: Gold

- Colchester Borough Council: Gold
- Colbea: Bronze

The Oaks joined the Travel Plan Club as an associate member. There was renewed engagement with Clinical Commissioning Group as an associate member of the Travel Plan Club due to their move from Primary Care Centre to Colchester business park. There was also renewed engagement with CHUFT as a full member following the appointment of a consultant managing the move from Essex County Hospital to the general including relaunching the Travel Plan which had become dormant.

5.11 A total of 271 Residential Travel Information Packs have been provided to new residents of residential developments in Colchester in 2015/16 as detailed below:

<b>Residential Travel Information Packs for provided in Colchester during 2015/2016</b>		
Site Name	Location	Number of Packs Issued
7 Oxford Road	Colchester	1
The Garrison	Colchester	270

<b>Transport Indicator 2</b>	<b>Comparison of long and short stay car parking demand and duration in public car parks in the Town Centre</b>	<b>Core Strategy Indicator for Policy TA5</b>
------------------------------	---	---

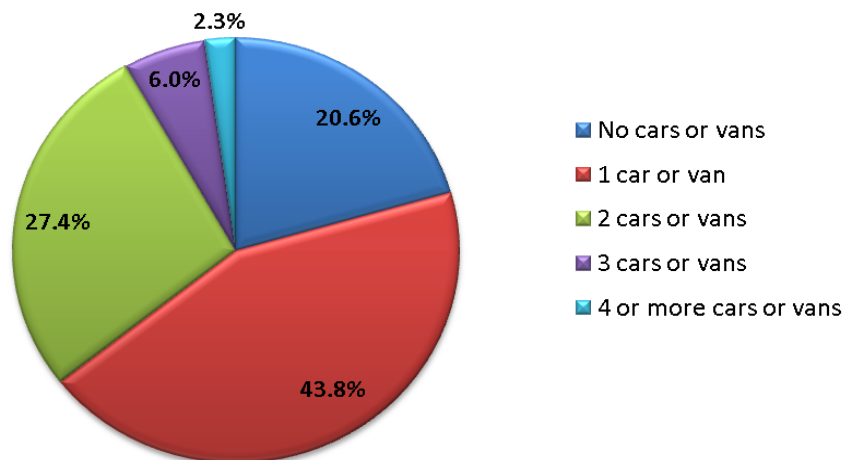
5.12 Colchester Borough Council is still seeing a rise in the use of its car parks as residents and visitors take advantage of the range of competitive parking offers. Parking prices vary due to market pressures but all those over 4 hours are greater the cost of £3.00 park and ride ticket. The majority of Sheepen Road car park closed in February 2016 for the construction of an office development although a small car park, 54 spaces remain alongside the Coach & Lorry Park at the rear. Priory Street car park is undergoing a major update which began in summer 2016.

## Travel to Work Data

In order to understand Colchester's commuter patterns more accurately work has been carried out within the Council on 'Travel to work' data, collated as part of the 2011 Census. An overview of the data available is provided below.

- The Borough has high levels of car ownership. In 2011, 56,893 households owned a car compared to 14,741 households who did not own a car. The pie chart below shows this breakdown in more detail.
- The car is the most popular method of transport used by residents in the Borough to travel to work. In 2011, 49,522 people used the car, as opposed to 6,655 who used the train and 4,918 that travelled to work by bus.
- There are a total of 109,043 work related trips per day within, to, or out of the Borough;
- There are 86,075 employed residents in the borough who either work within or outside of the Borough;
- 54,058 (69%) of employed residents make an internal trip (from any ward in Colchester to any ward in Colchester);
- 7,167 (8%) of employed residents have no fixed place of work;
- In addition 24,850 employed residents leave the Borough – of these 25% go to Greater London, 15% to Tendring District, 15% to Braintree District and 10% to Chelmsford City; 22,968 people came into the Borough for work – of these 38% come from Tendring District, 16% from Braintree District and 11% from Babergh District;
- In 2011, Colchester was a net exporter of 1,882 employees.

### Car or Van Ownership Census 2011



## 6. Key Theme: ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

6.1 The natural environment of the Borough has been shaped by both physical process and land management over time. These processes have created the high quality landscapes and diverse habitats and biodiversity/geodiversity found throughout the Borough. These include internationally significant areas of coastal and intertidal habitats, mudflats and salt marsh and shell banks, which constitute some of the features of interest within the Mid Essex Estuaries Special Area of Conservation (SAC). New development has the potential to fragment or lead to the loss of habitat. The Council seeks to conserve and enhance Colchester's natural environment, countryside and coastline as well as preserving its archaeological and built heritage through the protection and enhancement of sites of international, national, regional and local importance.

6.2 The Borough Council will continue to direct development away from land at risk from all types of flooding and will also seek to ensure that new development does not increase the risk of flooding either on or off site through the increased use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) where appropriate.

<b>Environment Indicator 1</b>	<b>Number of planning applications approved contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood defence or water quality grounds</b>	<b>Core Strategy Indicator for Policy ENV1</b>
--------------------------------	---	--

6.3 Between April 2015 and March 2016 no planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency. A new indicator monitoring the number of Sustainable Drainage schemes (SUDS) will be developed for the new Local Plan.

<b>Environment Indicator 2</b>	<b>Number and area of Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) Local Sites (LoWs) within Colchester</b>	<b>Core Strategy Indicator for Policy ENV1</b>
--------------------------------	---	--

6.4 No new Local Nature Reserves were designated during the monitoring period. A review of the Local Sites (formerly Local Wildlife Sites) was commissioned in June 2015. Any changes in the number and area of Local Sites designated will be reported in the 2016/17 Annual Monitoring Report.

<b>Site</b>	<b>2014/2015</b>
Local Sites (LoWS)	168 sites covering 1957 hectares
Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	7 LNRs covering 175.39ha (Spring Lane, Bull Lane, Lexden Park, Salary Brook, Welsh Wood, Colne and Hilly Fields.

<b>Environment Indicator 3</b>	<b>Amount of development in designated areas (SSSI, AONB)</b>	<b>Core Strategy Indicator for Policy ENV1</b>
--------------------------------	---	--

6.5 Policy ENV1 seeks to protect the Borough's biodiversity within designated sites. None of the 107 applications approved with the Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (61) or close to other designated sites (46) resulted in direct harm or loss of the above designated sites.

<b>Environment Indicator 4</b>	<b>Increase in areas of public open space</b>	<b>Core Strategy Indicator for Policy PR1</b>
--------------------------------	---	---

6.6 Colchester Borough covers an area of 33,400 hectares, 2,028 hectares of which is accessible natural greenspace. The Borough is above the County average in terms of the provision of green space for all of Natural England's Accessible Natural Green Space Standards (ANGSt) categories.

6.7 Colchester Borough Council adopted a total of 4.79 ha of new open space during the monitoring period. The areas of open space provided as part of recent developments and adopted by the Council in the 2015/16 monitoring period are set out below:

Flagstaff Road POS and play site	0.42 ha
John Mace POS and play area (Garrison Area S)	0.60 ha
Churchill Gate (Garrison Area O)	1.16 ha
Valentinus Cres POS (Garrison Area Q)	1.90 ha
Waterside Place POS	0.71 ha

These measurements exclude areas of highway land that are not in CBC ownership and are not primarily open space.

<b>Environment Indicator 5</b>	<b>Recorded loss of listed buildings Grade I and II+ (by demolition), Scheduled Monuments or nationally important archaeological sites and assets on the Colchester Local List to development</b>	<b>Core Strategy Indicator for Policy UR2</b>
--------------------------------	---	---

6.8 In the 2014/15 monitoring period, one Listed Buildings (Grade I & II) was lost due to dereliction. No Scheduled Ancient Monuments were lost as part of development proposals. 3 new assets were added to Colchester's Local List during this period. Due to resourcing issues at Essex County Council, the Buildings at Risk register has not been updated since 2013/14.

<b>Heritage Asset</b>	<b>2015/16</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Recorded loss of any of Borough's 2056 Grade I & II Listed Buildings	1	Brook House, Tiptree delisted due to progressive dereliction



Recorded loss of any of Borough's 45 Scheduled Ancient Monuments	0	No change
Number of buildings on Buildings At Risk register	37	Not monitored since 2013
Number of assets on Colchester's Local List	745	No change
Number of Conservation Areas	22	1 new Conservation Area proposed but not yet progressed

<b>Environment Indicator 6</b>	<b>Percentage of household waste recycled and composted</b>	<b>Core Strategy Indicator for Policy ER1</b>
--------------------------------	---	---

6.9 Waste sent for disposal is a wasted resource that results in a cost rather than a potential for income from recycling for the Council. As a result this is an important indicator to achieve. It is also an important indicator to see how much waste, when put alongside the amount being recycled, is being generated by households in the Borough.

<b>Activity</b>	<b>2015/16</b>
Waste collected recycled or composted	Target: 410kg/household, achieved: 415kg/household. Target: 48% of waste recycled, achieved: 45.19%.
Increase in total tonnage waste collected for recycling	The year end residual waste collected overall was 985 tonnes higher than 14/15 with tonnages of recycling overall also down by 241 tonnes compared with 14/15. Garden waste down by 217 tonnes probably due to seasonal variations. Food waste down by 76 tonnes (an expected fall due to visibility of amounts of food thrown away which results in less wastage per household) Glass, cans and plastic are slightly up however, it is the increase in residual waste that has impacted on the lower recycling rate.

## 7. Key Theme: ACCESSIBLE SERVICES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

### Overview

7.1 Accessible services and facilities are vital to the development and maintenance of communities. Community facilities should be located within or near centres and other accessible locations to maximise community access and build a sense of local community identity. The Council supports the retention and enhancement of existing community facilities that can provide a range of services and facilities to the community at one accessible location. In addition, the Council will work with local partners, such as Parish Councils or Community Associations, to plan and manage community facilities.

7.2 The Borough Council will safeguard existing facilities and will work with partners including the local community to bring together funding from a variety of public and private sources to deliver new community facilities. Development proposals will be required to review community needs (e.g. Health Impact Assessment) and provide community facilities to meet the needs of the new population and mitigate impacts on existing communities.

<b>Community Indicator 1</b>	<b>Recorded losses of community facilities as a result of development</b>	<b>Core Strategy Indicator for Policies SD1, SD2, UR1, PR1, TA3, and TA4</b>
------------------------------	---	--

7.3 No community facilities were lost as a result of new developments during the monitoring period April 2015 - March 2016.

<b>Community Indicator 2</b>	<b>Key infrastructure projects delivered (SD)</b>	<b>Core Strategy Indicator for Policies SD1, SD2, UR1, PR1, TA3, and TA4</b>
------------------------------	---	--

7.4 Table 6d in Section 6 of the revised 2014 Colchester Core Strategy identifies a number of key infrastructure projects which have been subdivided into the categories 'necessary' and 'local and wider benefit'. Many of the projects are tied to development programmed for later in the plan period, but the following progress is noted for projects delivered during the monitoring period or scheduled for delivery in 2016/17:

<b>Infrastructure projects</b>	<b>Completion date</b>
<b>Necessary</b>	
Northern approach Road Phase 3	Opened April 2015
North Park and Ride including bus lanes	Opened April 2015
Camulos Academy	Opened September 2016
Braiswick Primary School	Opened September 2015
<b>Local &amp; Wider benefit</b>	
<b>Green links, walking and cycling improvements:</b>	
Brigadier Walk Garrison shared use path	December 2015

Fixing the Link public realm improvements along route from Colchester North Station and Town Centre	March 2016
Wivenhoe –University shared use path	April 2016
Sustrans repairs to drainage culverts Wivenhoe Trail	September 2015
Highwoods Country Park route repair	Completed April 2015
Mile End Road cycle route	August 2016

### **Contributions secured towards Open Space Sport & Recreation**

7.5 Core Strategy Policy PR1 seeks to ensure the protection and enhancement of Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities and Community Facilities. All relevant developments are strictly subject to unilateral undertakings, and Section 106 agreements are prepared in accordance with adopted Supplementary Planning Documents. Contributions are being collected, monitored and allocated to local projects for the benefit of the increasing residential numbers.

7.6 The contributions secured towards the provision of open space, community facilities, travel planning and over the monitoring period are set out in the table below

<b>Facilities</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Open Space, Sport & Recreation	£188,079.82 towards provision, enhancement of equipment and maintenance.
Community Facilities	£382,688.18

## 8. Key Theme: Climate Change

### Overview

8.1 Colchester Borough Council is a leading carbon cutting Council in the UK and is committed to promoting efficient use of energy and resources and promoting the development of renewable energy generation alongside waste minimisation and recycling. The Council signed up to the Nottingham Declaration in 2008, and took the next step in its on-going public commitment by signing up to the LGA Climate Local in 2015. The LGA Climate Local action plan published on the Council's website, offers a framework that can reflect local priorities and opportunities for action. It supports Councils' efforts both to reduce carbon emissions and to improve their resilience to the anticipated changes in the climate. The Council's Local Authority Carbon Management (LACM) Plan was refreshed for 2016-2020 and lays out a course of action that the Council will take in reducing its own environmental impact up to 2020.

8.2 The Council published and adopted an Environmental Sustainability Strategy in January 2015 (<http://www.colchester.gov.uk/article/15782/Environmental-Sustainability-Strategy>) and a Progress Report has been published for 2015/16.

Climate Change Indicator 1	Carbon emissions and Climate Change	Supporting Indicator for Policy SD1
----------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

8.3 During 2015/16 Colchester Borough Council saw a decrease in CO2 emissions to 6,175 tonnes compared to 6,533 tonnes in 2014/15.

8.4 The Council's latest greenhouse gas emissions report for 2015/16 calculated that the Council achieved a 39% reduction in its carbon emissions from its baseline year of 2008. As the Council's target is to reduce CO2 emissions by 40% by 2020 the Council is on track to achieve this target.

8.5 The Council has also successfully reduced the impact of staff travel from 45 tonnes of CO2 in 2014/15 to 41 tonnes of CO2 in 2015/16. This could be down to the implementation of travel plans by large organisations such as University of Essex and Colchester Hospital, more car sharing and more efficient travel planning by staff.

8.6 The challenge now for Colchester is to implement the new Local Authority Carbon Management Plan which has had to identify more innovative and creative ways to continue to reduce carbon emissions by 2020. The Carbon Trust have confirmed that should the Council carry on business as usual without implementing a carbon management programme of works the effects would be to increase carbon emissions by 11% by 2020. This is based on the effects the predicted population growth will have in the Borough resulting in increased demand for Council Services.

<b>Climate Change Indicator 2</b>	<b>Climate Change Adaptation</b>	<b>Supporting Indicator for Policies SD1, ENV1 and ER1</b>
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------	--

8.7 During 2015/16 the Council reviewed its progress in implementation of the new Environmental Sustainability Strategy. The new strategy focuses on developing existing initiatives within the Council and supporting/empowering communities to take action to reduce carbon emissions.

8.8 The Council completed a feasibility study funded by the Department for Energy and Climate Change to explore opportunities to deliver District Heating in the Northern Gateway and in East Colchester. The scope to deliver District Heating in other growth areas could be explored in the future.

<b>Climate Change Indicator 3</b>	<b>Renewable energy installed by type</b>	<b>Core Strategy Indicator for Policy ER1</b>
-----------------------------------	---	---

8.9 Between April 2015 and March 2016, the following renewable energy applications were approved: Solar 9, Biomass 1, Ground Source 0 and Wind Turbines 0.

8.10 Part 40 of The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (England) Order 2008 gives permitted development rights to the installation of domestic microgeneration equipment. Planning permission is only required for a limited number of renewable energy technologies. This means that the number of renewable energy installations may be higher than that indicated by the number of planning applications. The number of renewable energy applications may decrease due to the recent government reductions in the tariff payments for energy produced from renewable sources.

8.11 BRE has developed the Home Quality Mark (HQM) as part of the BREEAM family of quality and sustainability standards. HQM will enable developers to showcase the quality of their new homes, and identify them as having the added benefits of being likely to need less maintenance, cheaper to run, better located, and more able to cope with the demands of a changing climate. The HQM demonstrates a home's environmental footprint and its resilience to flooding and overheating in a changing climate, highlights the impact of a home on the occupant's health and wellbeing, and evaluates the digital connectivity and performance of the home. This is a new scheme and the Council will support developers who choose to register under this scheme. Reference is made to the Home Quality Mark in emerging policy DM25.

## **Appendix A – Local Plan Policies**

### **Core Strategy Policies**

#### **Sustainable Development Policies**

SD1	Sustainable Development Locations
SD2	Delivering Facilities & Infrastructure
SD3	Community Facilities

#### **Centres and Employment Policies**

CE1	Centres and Employment Classification and Hierarchy
CE2	Mixed Use Centres
CE2a	Town Centre
CE2b	District Centres
CE2c	Local Centres
CE3	Employment Centres

#### **Housing Policies**

H1	Housing Delivery
H2	Housing Density
H3	Housing Diversity
H4	Affordable Housing
H5	Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
H6	Rural Workers Dwellings

#### **Urban Renaissance Policies**

U1	Regeneration Areas
U2	Built Design and Character

#### **Public Realm Policies**

PR1	Open Space and Recreational Facilities
PR2	People Friendly Streets

#### **Transport and Accessibility Policies**

TA1	Accessibility and Changing Travel Behaviour
TA2	Walking and Cycling
TA3	Public Transport
TA4	Roads and Traffic
TA5	Parking

#### **Environment and Rural Communities Policies**

ENV1	Environment
ENV2	Rural Communities

#### **Energy, Resources, Waste, Water & Recycling Policy**

ER1	Energy, Resources, Waste, Water and Recycling
-----	---

### **Development Management Policies**

DP1	Design and Amenity
DP2	Health Assessments
DP3	Planning Obligations and the Community Infrastructure Levy

DP4	Community Facilities
<b>Centres and Employment</b>	
DP5	Appropriate Employment Uses and Protection of Employment Land and Existing Businesses
DP6	Colchester Town Centre Uses
DP7	Local Centres and Individual Shops
DP8	Agricultural Development and Diversification
DP9	Employment Uses in the Countryside
DP10	Tourism, Leisure and Culture
<b>Housing</b>	
DP11	Flat Conversions
DP12	Dwelling Standards
DP13	Dwelling Alterations, Extensions and Replacement Dwellings
<b>Urban Renaissance</b>	
DP14	DP14 Historic Environment Assets
<b>Public Realm</b>	Public Realm
DP15	Retention of Open Space and Indoor Sports
DP16	Private Amenity Space and Open Space
	Provision for New Residential Development
<b>Transport and Accessibility</b>	
DP17	Accessibility and Access
DP18	Transport Infrastructure Proposals
DP19	Parking Standards
<b>Environment and Rural Communities</b>	
DP20	Flood Risk and Management of Surface Water Drainage
DP21	Nature Conservation and Protected Lanes
DP22	Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
DP23	Coastal Areas
<b>Energy, Resources, Waste, Water and Recycling</b>	
DP25 Renewable Energy	Renewable Energy

## Site Allocations Policies

SA CE1	Mixed Use Sites
<b>Housing</b>	
SA H1	Housing Allocations
SA H2	Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation
<b>Urban Renaissance</b>	
Town Centre and North Station	Town Centre and North Station
SA TC1	Appropriate Uses within the Town Centre and North Station Regeneration Area
<b>East Colchester</b>	
SA EC1	Residential development in East Colchester
SA EC2	Development in East Colchester
SA EC3	Area 1: Former Timber Dock
SA EC4	Area 2: King Edward Quay

SA EC5	Area 3: Magdalen Street
SA EC6	Area 4: Hawkins Road
SA EC7	University of Essex Expansion
SA EC8	Transportation in East Colchester
<b>Garrison</b>	
SA GAR1	Development in the Garrison Area
<b>North Growth Area</b>	
SA NGA1	Appropriate Uses within the North Growth Area
SA NGA2	Greenfield Sites in the North Growth Area
SA NGA3	Employment Uses in the North Growth Area
SA NGA4	Transport measures in North Growth Area
SA NGA5	Transport Infrastructure related to the NGAUE
<b>Stanway Growth Area</b>	
SA STA1	Appropriate Uses within the Stanway Growth Area
SA STA2	Phasing of Greenfield sites in Stanway Growth Area
SA STA3	Employment and Retail Uses in Stanway Growth Area
SA STA4	Transportation in Stanway Growth Area
SA STA5	Open Space in Stanway Growth Area
<b>Tiptree</b>	
SA TIP1	Residential sites in Tiptree
SA TIP2	Transport in Tiptree
SA GAR1	Development in the Garrison Area



## Appendix B – Glossary

**Affordable Housing** – This breaks down into two subcategories: social housing where rent levels are set in line with the Government's rent-influencing regime. And intermediate housing: a mix of low cost home ownership products (e.g. shared ownership) and other reduced cost rental products primarily in the form of key worker housing. More recently the Government has been promoting Starter Homes as 'affordable housing'.

**Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)** – The Authority Monitoring Report sets out how well the Council is performing in delivering the objectives of its Local Development Framework. It was previously called the Annual Monitoring Report.

**Brownfield** (also known as Previously Developed Land (PDL)) – Previously developed land that is unused or may be available for development. It includes both vacant and derelict land and land currently in use with known potential for redevelopment. It excludes land that was previously developed where the remains have blended into the landscape over time.

**Community Facilities** – Buildings, which enable a variety of local activity to take place including, but not limited to, the following:

- Schools, Universities and other educational facilities
- Libraries and community centres
- Doctors surgeries, medical centres and hospitals
- Museums and art galleries
- Child care centres
- Sport and recreational facilities
- Youth clubs
- Playgrounds
- Places of worship
- Emergency services

Some community activities can also be provided via privately run facilities (e.g. pubs and village shops).

**Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)** – The Community Infrastructure Levy is a planning charge, introduced by the Planning Act 2008 as a tool for local authorities in England and Wales to help deliver infrastructure to support the development of their area.

**Core Strategy** – The Core Strategy sets out the long-term vision for the sustainable development of Colchester and the strategic policies required to deliver that vision. It provides for the enhancement of the environment, as well as defines the general locations for delivering strategic development including housing, employment, retail, leisure, community and transport, which are then given precise boundaries in the Proposals Map. The Colchester Borough Core Strategy was adopted by the Council in 2008.

**Development Policies** – A document that the council have produced alongside the Site Allocations document to guide future development within the Borough. The Policies contained within this Development Plan Document, along with other relevant national and Core Strategy Policies, replaced the 2004 Local Plan policies in the determination of planning applications.

**Evidence Base** – The evidence base for Colchester's Local Development Framework includes all the documents used to inform its policies and allocations, including studies, strategies, and national, regional and local policies. Evidence Base documents can be viewed via links on the Council's LDF website page.

**Flood Risk Assessment** – An assessment of the likelihood of flooding in a particular area so that development needs and mitigation measures can be carefully considered.

**Greenfield** – Land which has never been built on before or where the remains of any structure or activity have blended into the landscape over time.

**Local Development Scheme (LDS)** – This is the project plan for a three year period for the production of documents including the Local Plan, Supplementary Planning Documents and Neighbourhood Plans.

**Natura 2000** – The European network of protected sites established under the Birds Directive and Habitats Directive (SPA, SAC).

**Neighbourhood Planning** - Neighbourhood planning is a new way for communities to decide the future of the places where they live and work. The government introduced this new tier of planning through the Localism Act 2011.

**Planning Contributions** – the principle of a developer agreeing to provide additional benefits or safeguards, often for the benefit of the community, usually in the form of related development supplied at the developer's expense.

**Previously Developed Land (PDL)** – See Brownfield.

**Private Open Space** – Open spaces usually in private ownership that can fulfil similar functions as public open spaces but which tend to have significant access restrictions to the members of the public imposed through ownership rights or a requirement to pay to use facilities.

**Proposals Map** – The Proposals Map shows all boundaries and designations specified in a Development Plan Document (DPD) such as the Core Strategy, Site Allocations or Development Policies. The Colchester Borough Proposals Map was adopted by the Council in 2010.

**Public Open Space** – includes all spaces of public value, usually in public ownership, which are generally accessible to the public and which provide important opportunities for sport, outdoor recreation as well as fulfilling an amenity function.

**Public Realm** – Public realm relates to all those parts of the built environment where the public has free access. It encompasses all streets, square and other rights of way, whether predominantly in residential, commercial or community/civic uses; open spaces and parks; and the public/private spaces where public access is unrestricted (at least during daylight hours). It includes the interfaces with key internal and private spaces to which the public has normally has free access.

**Ramsar Site** – An area identified by an international agreement which supports endangered habitats.

**Town and Country Planning Regulations ('The Regulations')** – The identification of a consultation stage in relation to a Regulation, i.e. Regulation 25, 27, etc. refers to the relevant section of the June 2008 amendments to the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. The Regulations cover the various stages in preparing and consulting on Local Development Framework documents.

**Travel Plan** – These provide information and incentives for new residential and employment sites to use public transport. Travel Plans typically include the issuing of travel pack to new residents and businesses which may include vouchers for 12 months free or discounted travel on public transport.

**Site Allocations** – The Site Allocations document sets out the criteria for the boundaries shown on the Proposals Map and provides area and use specific allocations. The Site Allocations DPD was adopted by the Council in 2010.

**Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)** – A SSSI is an area that has been notified as being of special interest under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. They include the best examples of the Country's wildlife habitats, geological features and landforms.

**Special Area of Conservation (SAC)** – A site of European Community importance designated by the member states, where necessary conservation measures are applied for the maintenance or restoration, at favourable conservation status, of the habitats and/or species for which the site is designated.

**Special Protection Area (SPA)** – A site designated under the Birds Directive by the member states where appropriate steps are taken to protect the bird species for which the site is designated.

**Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)** – This document sets out the standards that the Council intend to achieve in relation to involving the community and stakeholders in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of the Local Plan in the determination of significant planning applications.

**Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)** – The SHMA is a study carried out every few years to appraise the local housing market area and identify the need and demand for different housing types and tenures within that area.

**Strategic Land Availability Assessment (SLAA)** – The SLAA is a collective term for housing and employment land availability assessments. This is a process carried out as part of Local Plan preparation to identify new sites for housing and employment uses, required by national policy.

**Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)** – A document produced by the Council to add further detailed guidance and information on a particular subject. An SPD is subject to a formal consultation period and then is used as a material consideration when determining planning applications.

**Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)** – A range of techniques for managing the runoff of water from a site. They can reduce the total amount, flow and rate of surface water that runs directly to rivers through storm water systems.

**Sustainability Appraisal (SA)** – An appraisal of the economic, social and environmental effects of a plan from the outset of the preparation process, so that decisions can be made that accord with sustainable development.

**Sustainable Development** – Development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

## Appendix C – Local Development Scheme 2016-2019

