

ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2012

COLCHESTER BOROUGH COUNCIL





Colchester Borough Council
Strategic Policy & Regeneration
Spatial Policy
Colchester Borough Council
PO BOX 885
Town Hall
Colchester
Essex
CO1 1ZE
Tel: (01206) 282473/282476
Fax: (01206) 282711
[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 2012 Ordnance Survey 100023706.

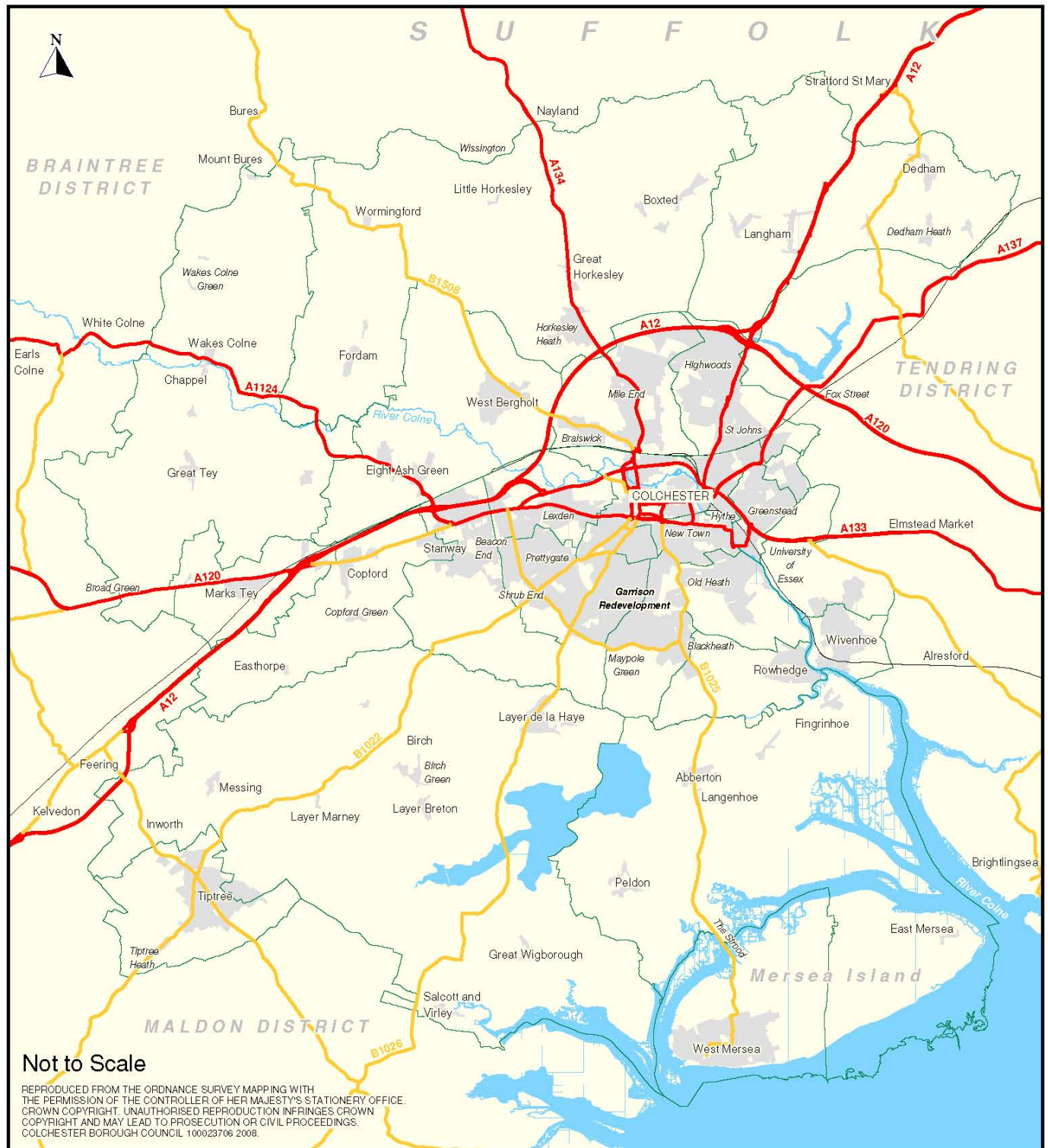
All references to the county of Essex are to Essex as it is currently constituted i.e., without the unitary authorities of Southend-on-Sea and Thurrock.

If you need help reading or understanding this document, please take it to our Customer Service Centre, High Street, Colchester. Or phone (01206) 282266. We will try to provide a reading service, a translation, or any other format you need.

Contents

	Page
1 Executive Summary and Core Indicators Summary	5
2 Introduction	8
3 Portrait and Vision for Colchester	10
4 Progress on Plan Making	17
5 Difficulties Collecting Data	23
6 LDF Monitoring Indicators	24
6.1 – Background	24
6.2 – Key Theme: Housing	26
6.3 – Key Theme: Economy & Business	41
6.4 – Key Theme: Transportation	51
6.5 – Key Theme: Environment & Heritage	57
6.6 – Key Theme: Accessible Services & Community Facilities	76
6.7 – Key Theme: Climate Change	81
7 Analysis of Policies	84
8 Sustainability Appraisals	86
9 Future AMRs	89
 Appendix 1 – Data Sources	 90
Appendix 2 – Glossary	97
Appendix 3 – Local Development Framework Monitoring Indicators	99
Appendix 4 – Key Facilities and Infrastructure	105

Map of Colchester's Wards and surrounding areas



1. Executive Summary

1.1 Background to the Report

This Annual 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 2011 to 31 March 2012. During this period, the National Planning Policy Framework came into effect which modified the plan-making process. It provides that planning policies to achieve sustainable development should be covered by a Local Plan, replacing the previous process for local authorities' adoption of a series of documents comprising a Local Development Framework.

1.2 Introduction

The Localism Act removed the requirement for local planning authorities to produce an annual monitoring report for Government, but they did retain an overall duty to monitor 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 format of this AMR accordingly is designed to clearly demonstrate how the Council is meeting targets and indicators arising from the adopted planning policies.

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. The overall strategic policies for Colchester contained in the [Core Strategy](#) were found 'sound' by a Government appointed Inspector and it 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. A review of the Council's planning policies will begin in 2013 to ensure that they are appropriate in the context of changing local and national circumstances and the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework.

1.3 How well are the Council's policies working?

The AMR is divided into a number of Key Themes covering progress in meeting planning policy aspirations across a variety of areas. Appendix 3 provides a list of targets developed for adopted Local Development Framework documents and the indicators that have been selected to measure them. The key findings of the indicators are set out below:

- House building has showed a recovery from the recession this year, with a return to delivery figures that exceed the average target of 830 dwellings per year. Over the 15 year period to 2027 the Council is on course to achieve the above target. Colchester has already delivered 10,838 new homes between 2001/02 and 2011/12 at an average rate of 943 dwellings per year.
- The housing trajectory included in this report shows that a net of 1012 homes were built between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012. This is an increase on the previous year's total of 673. This is a very encouraging result in the context of a continuing national downturn. This positive result reflects the Council's willingness to work with developers to bring schemes forward, including a flexible approach to scheme cost appraisals.
- 366 units of affordable housing were completed between April 2011 and March 2012 or 35.3% of all units. The high percentage reflects the fact that the total includes some schemes which were 100% affordable schemes. The Council has been successful in

bringing affordable housing projects on in a difficult economic climate, including seeking grant funding where larger sites have stalled. The achievement of the Council's 35% affordable housing target in the future is, however, likely to be constrained by the fact that the increased rental income stream resulting from the new affordable rent tenure is seen by Government as a replacement for grant.

- Approximately 88% of new and converted dwellings were on previously developed land, in line with planning policies giving preference to brownfield sites.
- The LDF provides for the identification of appropriate sites to meet the needs of gypsies/travellers and travelling showpeople. The Site Allocations DPD and accompanying Proposals Map includes allocations for 30 pitches for gypsies and travellers.
- Employment land is being provided in suitable locations within the Borough to meet Core Strategy targets. It is recognised however, that both the delivery of additional employment and retail development are dependent on external factors unrelated to planning such as market interest and the overall state of the economy. The net balance of new employment floorspace shows a low level of increase for 2010-11 which reflects the current economic climate. The total of 2,051 sqm was down on last year's level of 5,294 sqm. The lack of new Town Centre commercial completions is discouraging, but the commercial property market for existing Town Centre property is buoyant and vacancy rates continue to be below national averages of approximately 12-13%. The proposed redevelopment of Williams and Griffins demonstrates confidence in the Town Centre over the longer term.
- The challenging issue of transportation is being tackled through a number of approaches including new transport infrastructure (i.e. the new A12 junction and improved cycle routes) as well as behavioural change measures such as travel plans, which support shifts away from car based means of transport. A high percentage of new developments are continuing to be built within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major retail centre.
- With regard to biodiversity, monitoring has established that policies which seek to protect areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value and priority habitats and species are generally working. However, there is a need to continue to protect habitats and species from development that causes harm or damage.
- The policies have also been successful in ensuring that there has been no loss/damage to listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Sites of Special Scientific Interest or (SSSIs), Local Wildlife Sites, key community facilities or loss of designated allotment sites.
- The Council signed up to the Local Authority Carbon Management Scheme (LACM) in 2007 and with guidance from the Carbon Trust have substantial energy savings in our day-to-day operations. The overall target set by the Carbon Trust is a 25% reduction in energy usage by 2012. Between April 2011 and March 2012 there was a reduction in CO₂ emissions from Council operations and buildings of 6%, which is just under 540 tonnes of CO₂. Per capita CO₂ emissions have reduced by a total of 16.17% between the baseline of 2005 and 2010. Per capita emissions for Colchester residents are now 5.7 tonnes having fallen from a baseline of 6.8 tonnes per capita.
-

1.4 Evaluation of Planning Policies

Colchester demonstrated success in transferring from the old Local Plan system to the Local Development Framework process established in 2004. Prior to the changes to the national planning system proposed by Government in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the Borough was among the small percentage of authorities nationally who had adopted a comprehensive set of documents to guide the development management process. This currently comprises the strategic policies in the Core Strategy adopted in December 2008 and the supporting Site Allocations and Development Policies documents adopted in October 2010. The findings of the AMR are considered to demonstrate the continuing appropriateness of the Council's planning policies, but since 4 years have now elapsed since the Core Strategy was approved, it is appropriate to begin a review of planning policies and produce a new Local Plan for the Borough in compliance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework.

2. Introduction

2.1 Background and Purpose of the Colchester AMR

The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) provides key information that helps the Borough Council and its partners establish what is happening now within Colchester Borough, what may happen in the future and compare these trends against existing planning policies and targets to determine what needs to be done. Monitoring will help to address questions such as:

- Are policies achieving their objectives and in particular are they delivering sustainable development and key infrastructure?
- Have policies had unintended consequences?
- Are the assumptions and objectives behind policies still relevant?
- Are the targets being achieved?

Requirements for an AMR were previously set forth in Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which required that every local planning authority (LPA) should prepare and publicise an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) containing information on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and the extent to which the policies set out in Local Development Documents (LDDs) and local plans were being achieved. These regulations are superseded by the National Planning Policy Framework, which give authorities more latitude in how they monitor policies. While the new system provides less specific regulation, the focus on local priorities has not diminished the role of effective monitoring, and it continues to be expected that the monitoring process will ensure that local policies are addressing locally identified targets and objectives.

The AMR accordingly sets out how it will update and amend components of the Local Plan and other plans to reflect changing circumstances. The AMR also has a wider role in helping the Council and its partners monitor the success of the Local Investment Plan and other plans, and can also be used by other agencies to amend their plans and actions. The AMR will provide the opportunity to consider the Council's track record in delivering key infrastructure to support growth and the effectiveness of its use of funds gathered in for both strategic (Community Infrastructure Levy) and local (Section 106 agreements) funding.

The Council's Local Plan Committee reviews the adequacy of our AMR and the way we use monitoring as a key element of the plan-making process. It will also be a major consideration for the independent Planning Inspectors who will assess the soundness of our plans. Planning Inspectors will consider:

- Whether policies are founded on a robust and credible evidence base; and
- Whether there are clear mechanisms for implementation and monitoring.

The AMR will also be a key element in the monitoring requirements that arise from Sustainability Appraisals and the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.

2.2 Scope and Coverage

This report covers the following matters:

- Information for each document in the LDS, indicating the stage it has reached, whether this accords with the timetable set out, any reasons for delays or changes and further steps required to progress the work.

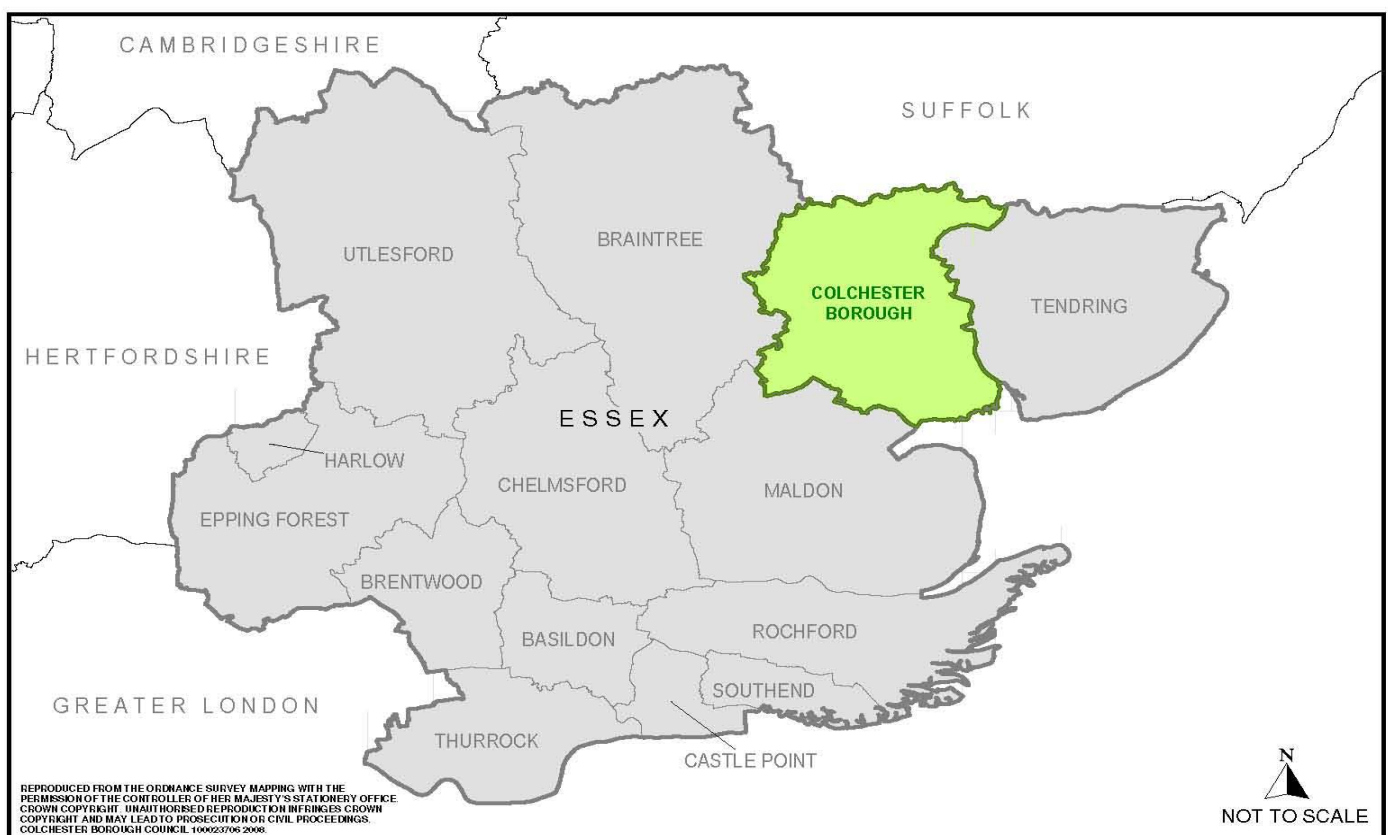
- Progress on policies and targets in the Adopted Colchester Borough Local Plan, which currently comprises the Core Strategy, Site Allocations and Development Policies DPDs including the reasons for any slippage.
- What significant effects implementation of the policies are having on the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainability is defined and whether these effects are as intended;
- Whether the policies need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended or because there have been changes in national or regional policy; and the actions we will take to achieve this.

3. Portrait and Vision for Colchester

3.1 Location and General Character

The Borough of Colchester is located in the county of Essex in the east of England, covering an area of approximately 329 square kilometres. The Borough is situated 62 miles north east of London. The main urban areas account for 67.6% (122,343 people) of the Colchester population¹. The rural areas of the Borough account for 34.4% of the population (58,673 people) and the countryside areas are mainly used for agriculture.

The Borough lies in a key gateway location between the UK and Europe, with access to Europe via the nearby Ports of Harwich and Felixstowe to the east and Stansted Airport to the west.



The following sections provide a general profile of the Borough. Further statistical information is available in the Key Themes sections noted below as well as in the Evidence Base for the Local Investment Plan (updated July 2012) available on the Council's website (www.colchester.gov.uk).

3.2 Population

Data from the 2011 Census put the Borough population at approximately 173,100. This figure is an 11.0% increase from the 2001 Mid Year Estimate (MYE) of 156,000. The population of Colchester has been rising over the last ten years, and is forecasted to continue to grow over the next ten years.

¹ Mid-2010 Population Estimates (wards). Population Estimates Unit, ONS © Crown Copyright, 2011. * Stanway ward is included as an urban ward.

As the second largest district in Essex County (behind Basildon), Colchester accounts for 12.4% of the Essex population, and based on the 2011 Census figures the average population density of Colchester was 526 people per square kilometre. This is an increase from 2001 when there were 474 people per sq km.

Estimates suggest that from 2012-2022 the population of Colchester is expected to grow by 14.3% to 206,000 people. This is an increase of 25,700 people over a 10 year period. By the same measure this is the second largest population growth in Essex County; Uttlesford had the highest at 14.7%.

There has been an increase in ethnic minority groups since Census Day 2001, from 3.8% to an estimated 11.1% of the Colchester population in mid 2009. This is higher than the Essex proportion of 8.2%.²

3.3 Households

At 31 March 2012 there were approximately 75,945 dwellings within the Borough of which 6,257 were owned by the local authority.³ The average household size was 2.33 people per household in 2011, this has decreased from 2.37 in 2001 (Census findings).⁴

A total of 1012 homes were built between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012. Under current policies, 830 dwellings are expected to be built in the Borough each year. There have been 366 recorded affordable housing completions. During this same time period 88% of residential completions were located on previously developed land (brownfield sites).

The average household price in April 2012 across Colchester Borough was £214,573. This illustrates a 4% increase on the 2011 figure of £205,063. The 2007 Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) observed that few households aspiring to home ownership had access to enough money to purchase a home in Colchester, and annual updates since 2007 have not found any change to this position. The SHMA identified a need for 1,082 affordable homes per year, which is very high given the total housing provision in the Core Strategy is only 830 per year. The SHMA findings support the Affordable Housing target of 35% in the Core Strategy.

For more housing information please see **6.2 Key Theme: Housing**.

3.4 Heritage and Habitat

Colchester has a rich and vast heritage. As Camulodonum, it was the first capital of England and it is also Britain's oldest recorded town, recorded by Pliny the Elder in AD77. The Borough has a rich archaeological and cultural heritage, dating back to at least 4,000BC. There are 22 conservation areas, some 2,560 listed buildings and 52 Scheduled Monuments. There are 4 parks within Colchester on the National Register of Special Historic Interest including Colchester Castle Park, Severalls Hospital, Layer Marney Tower gardens and Wivenhoe Park.

The rural landscape of the Borough has a rich ecological character, influenced by geology and landform. Habitats include woodland, grassland, heath, estuary, saltmarsh, mudflat and freshwater and open water habitats. There is a substantial amount of coastline. Many sites are recognised for their value by international and national designations, including the coastal and estuary areas in the south east and the Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) in the north of the Borough.

² Mid-2009 Experimental Population Estimates by Ethnic Group (ONS). © Crown Copyright, 2012.

³ ELASH Return & Council Tax Data. Colchester Borough Council, 31 March 2012.

⁴ 2001 and 2011 Census, Office for National Statistics (ONS). © Crown Copyright, 2012.

For more information on the environment please see **6.5 Key Theme: Environment & Heritage**

3.5 Economic Activity and Prosperity

Research by the Centre for Cities published in July 2010 indicates that Colchester has performed relatively well during the recession in relation to other areas and fits within the 'buoyant' category of cities (in contrast to stable or struggling).⁵ In April 2012 the Javelin group published a report documenting town centres deemed as the most 'robust' and those most 'at risk'. 'At risk' is defined as those town centres that are most at risk of future decline, with the robust centres being those that are in the strongest position to defend themselves. In the largest location grades assessed, Colchester was included as one of Great Britain's most robust retail destinations⁶. Results from Colchester's Quarterly Economic Report (September 2012) indicate that 79.7% of Colchester's working age population were economically active in 2011/12, and the unemployment rate was 5.9%. The percentage of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) has decreased very slightly (when compared to the same period as last year). The percentage of 16-19 year olds Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET) has decreased considerably when comparing monthly figures from July 2011 to July 2012.⁷ The latest data shows that number of Job Seeker's Allowance claimants decreased slightly from 2.8% to 2.7% between August 2011 and August 12 (working age resident based proportion), which is still below the Great Britain average, which decreased from 3.9% to 3.8%.

Colchester's main employer is the Army Garrison, which has close links with the town and there are also sizeable educational employees, including the University of Essex. Colchester is a flourishing destination for tourists and in 2010 tourism was worth £224.8m, to the Borough economy, a rise of 256% from £63.1 million in 1993.⁸

The Borough is relatively prosperous, ranking 205 out of 326 districts on the Index of Multiple Deprivation (rank 1 being the most deprived). It is estimated that approximately 5% of people in Colchester live in seriously deprived neighbourhoods. However, this is somewhat lower than the relative proportions in Basildon (18%), Tendring (18%) and Harlow (12%).⁹

For more information on Colchester's economy please see **6.3 Key Theme: Economy & Business**

3.6 Community

The community has access to a wide range of Council run services and facilities, with 31 parish councils. Facilities include country parks at Cudmore Grove, East Mersea and Highwoods, Colchester, a leisure centre (Leisure World) including swimming pools and a 1,200 capacity event venue, and four multi-activity centres. There are also smaller community centres, village halls and activity centres in many areas around the borough which provide a range of activities and spaces to hire.

There are 79 maintained schools: 64 primaries, 11 secondaries and 4 special schools. There are two further education colleges, Colchester Sixth Form College and the Colchester Institute, plus the University of Essex, making the Borough a major educational base and significantly adding to the diversity of the population.

⁵ 'Colchester, Ipswich and the Haven Gateway sub-region: comparative analysis.' Centre for Cities, July 2010.

⁶ Javelin - Battlefield Britain: Survivors and Casualties in the Fight for the High Street, 2012

⁷ Data from Essex CCIS.

⁸ Economic Impact of Tourism Report on the borough of Colchester, 2010.

⁹ Indices of Deprivation, ONS, 2010.

For more information on community facilities please see **6.6 Key Theme: Accessible Services & Community Facilities.**

3.7 Health

The health of people in Colchester is generally better than the England average. Deprivation is lower than average; however, it is estimated that 5,565 children live in poverty.

Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average but there are inequalities across the Borough. Life expectancy is 8.4 years lower for men and 4.4 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Colchester compared to the least deprived areas.

Over the last 10 years 'all cause mortality rates' in Colchester have fallen. Early death rates for cancer and from heart disease and stroke have also fallen and are better than the England average¹⁰. In 2011, there were 1,432 registered deaths¹¹. An estimated 23.6% adults are obese and an estimated 19.6% of adults smoke. There were 2,692 hospital stays for alcohol related harm in 2010-11, marking an increase on previous years but a lower rate than most other areas¹².

In terms of child health, the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (the number of deaths at ages under one year, per 1,000 live births) in 2010 was 3.2. This is a decrease from 3.6 in the previous year, and is below the Essex value of 4.0¹³. About 16.5% of Year 6 children (10 and 11 year-olds) in Colchester are classified as obese, slightly better than the national average but still significant cause for concern. 73.0% of mothers initiate breast feeding, which is better than the national rate, but smoking in pregnancy rates remain high at 19.7% of expectant mothers. A higher percentage than average of pupils spent at least three hours each week in on school sport in 2009/10.¹⁴

In 2011 there were 2,190 live births in Colchester, a small decrease from 2,204 in 2010. The 'Total Fertility Rate' (TFR) indicates the average number of children that would be born to a woman if the current age-specific (the number of live births per 1,000 woman of each age) patterns of fertility persisted throughout her childbearing life. In 2011 the TFR in Colchester was 1.68 a fall from the 2010 figure of 1.70, and below the Essex average of 1.95¹⁵. In 2011 in Colchester, 18.9% of live births were born to non-UK born mothers¹⁶.

3.8 Transport

The Borough is connected to a comprehensive network of major roads via the A12 and A120, which provide routes to London, the M25, Harlow and Cambridge. The Borough also lies in close proximity to the major seaport of Harwich (20 miles) and Stansted Airport (30 miles).

Public transport provision includes six railway stations, bus routes operated by ten bus companies and several cycle trails including National Cycle Route One.

¹⁰ Colchester Health Profile, 2012, Association of Public Health Observatories (APHO)

¹¹ Provisional Mortality Statistics: Deaths registered in England and Wales by area of usual residence, 2012, Office of National Statistics

¹² Colchester Health Profile, 2012, Association of Public Health Observatories (APHO)

¹³ Mortality Statistics: Deaths registered in England and Wales by area of usual residence, 2010, Office of National Statistics

¹⁴ Colchester Health Profile, 2011, Association of Public Health Observatories (APHO). This indicator was not available in the 2012 refresh.

¹⁵ Births Summary Tables, England and Wales, 2011 (Provisional), Office of National Statistics

¹⁶ Parents' Country of Birth Tables England and Wales, 2011, Office of National Statistics

One of the biggest challenges to Colchester is population growth and the dominance of the car as the main mode of travel. Significant congestion can occur during peak times within Colchester, the A12 and on several of the minor roads to the south of the Borough.

For more information on transportation please see **6.4 Key Theme: Transportation**

3.9 Regeneration

The Borough is engaged in an ambitious regeneration programme in five areas of Colchester; North Colchester, the Garrison, St. Botolph's, East Colchester and North Station. The redevelopments will collectively provide new housing, employment, the University knowledge gateway, new army garrison, a visual arts facility and new community stadium.

3.10 Growth

Colchester's Local Development Framework (LDF) contains a number of planning policies designed to meet the need for new homes established by the local evidence base. This document seeks to measure their performance in delivering new homes and supporting infrastructure. The Council is intending to help fund strategic infrastructure to support growth through adoption of a charging schedule for a Community Infrastructure Levy.

3.11 Vision

Revisions to the Council's Strategic Plan in 2009 have allowed the organisation to focus more on their customers and their expectations and needs. :

Key objectives are:

- Listen and Respond
- Shift Resources to Deliver Priorities
- Be Cleaner and Greener

Priorities are:

- addressing older people's needs
- addressing younger people's needs
- community development
- community safety
- congestion busting
- enabling job creation
- healthy living
- homes for all
- reduce, re-use, recycle.)

These priorities and agendas are the Council's quality standards and set a bar against which the organisation can measure its progress and achievements.

3.12 Delivery

Colchester produced a Local Investment Plan which was updated in July 2012. (link) It provides the evidence base for agreement over investment priorities for Colchester for the Homes and Communities agency as well as many other partners such as the Haven Gateway Partnership and Essex County Council. It also informs the Integrated County Strategy which gives a strategic focus in three areas; low carbon energy, key towns and Thames Gateway South Essex. The Council is in the process of developing a charging schedule for the Community Infrastructure Levy which will, when adopted, fund strategic infrastructure projects prioritised by the Council and published in an annual list.

3.13 Outcomes

By 2021, Colchester will have reduced the gap between the better off and less well off communities and have produced a better quality of life for all. We will have created quality places with better environments in which people live, work and visit. Transport will have been improved with better bus and rail services and car usage down, but with traffic flowing freely on roads when used. Infrastructure will have been provided. Crime will be down. Resources will be conserved and more 'sustainable' building promoted. We will have a prosperous economy with a broad balance between local jobs and local labour supply and higher wages. Colchester town centre will be an attractive, vibrant and accessible regional centre with a range of excellent facilities and an increased number of visitors. The countryside will still be rural and the rural towns and villages will have retained their unique identities and benefit from improved access to services and better public transport and thriving local enterprise. The special character and quality of the coast and countryside will have been maintained and enhanced.

3.14 Objectives

Colchester's Core Strategy (December 2008), includes the following principal objectives:

Sustainable Development

- Focus new development at sustainable locations to support existing communities, local businesses, sustainable transport and promote urban regeneration to protect greenfield land.
- Provide the necessary community facilities and infrastructure to support new and existing communities.
- Provide excellent and accessible health, education, culture and leisure facilities to meet the needs of Colchester's growing community.
- Promote active and healthy lifestyles and strive for excellence in education and culture.
- Reduce the Borough's carbon footprint and respond to the effects of climate change.

Centres and Employment

- Create a significant regional centre and a vibrant network of district and local centres that stimulate economic activity and provide residents' needs at accessible locations.
- Provide for a balance of new homes and jobs to support economic prosperity of our growing community and reduce the need to travel outside the Borough for employment.

Housing

- Provide high quality and affordable housing at accessible locations to accommodate our growing community.
- Provide a range of different types of new housing to meet the diverse needs of the whole community.

Urban Renaissance

- Revitalise rundown areas and create inclusive and sustainable new communities.
- Promote high quality design and sustain Colchester's historic character, found in its buildings, townscape and archaeology.

Public Realm

- Improve streetscapes, open spaces and green links to provide attractive and accessible spaces for residents to live, work and play.

Accessibility and Transportation

- Focus development at accessible locations which support public transport, walking and cycling, and reduce the need to travel.
- Develop Colchester as a Regional Transport Node, improving transport connections and gateways within the Borough and to the wider region.
- Provide excellent public transportation, walking and cycling connections between centres, communities and their needs.
- Improve the strategic road network and manage traffic and parking demand.

Natural Environment and Rural Communities

- Protect and enhance Colchester's natural environment, countryside and coastline.
- Support appropriate local employment and housing development in villages and rural communities.

Energy, Resources, Recycling and Waste

- Encourage renewable energy and the efficient use of scarce resources.
- Reduce, reuse and recycle waste.

4. Progress on Plan-making

This section examines progress in development of a planning framework for Colchester. The Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out key documents and timetables, and these are noted below along with progress to date, any issues, potential delays, problems and revisions to our approach. The section concludes with a summary identifying strengths, weaknesses and opportunities for improvement.

4.1 [The Local Development Scheme \(LDS\)](#)

Timetable for production:

- Survey and Participation on options: January - December 2005
- Formal 6 week consultation on *preferred* options and representations: January - February 2005
- Submission to Secretary of State & formal 6 week consultation: 23 March 2005 - 20 April 2005
- Independent examination: n/a
- Approval: May 2005
- Revised and submitted to GO-East: October 2006
- Approval: November 2006
- Revised and submitted to GO-East: February 2007
- Approval: September 2007
- Revised and submitted to GO-East in October 2008 following publication of new regulations
- Adopted: November 2008
- Revision and Submission to Government to reflect addition of new work: February 2011
- Revision to reflect changes to timetable and addition of new work – December 2011 (submission to Government no longer required)
- Revision to reflect requirements of National Planning Policy Framework and new/revised work

On Target? - Yes,

4.2 [Statement of Community Involvement \(SCI\)](#)

Timetable for production:

- Survey and Participation on options: November 2004 – March 2005
- Formal 6 week consultation and representations: January - February 2005
- Submission to Secretary of State & formal 6 week consultation: October 2005
- Independent examination: March 2006
- Adopted June 2006
- Revised October 2008 following publication of new regulations
- Revised SCI adopted April 2011 following changes to regulations

On Target? – Yes

4.3 [Core Strategy](#)

Timetable for production:

- Survey and Participation on options: March – April 2006
- Formal 6 week consultation on preferred options and representations: November – December 2006

- Formal 6 week consultation on amendments to the preferred options and representations: June-July 2007
- Submission to Secretary of State & formal 6 week consultation: November-December 2007
- Independent examination: June 2008
- Adoption: December 2008
- Review: See Local Plan below

On Target? – To be replaced by Local Plan

4.4 Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD)

Timetable for production:

- Pre-submission consultation on issues and options: November-December 2007
- Six week consultation on preferred options and representations: January-February 2009
- Formal 6 week consultation on Submission Document: September-October 2009
- Submission to Secretary of State: November 2009
- Independent examination: March-April 2010
- Adoption: October 2010
- Review: See Local Plan below

On Target? To be replaced by Local Plan

4.5 Development Policies Development Plan Document (DPD)

Timetable for production:

- Pre-submission consultation on issues and options: November-December 2007
- Formal 6 week consultation on preferred options and representations: January-February 2009
- Formal 6 week consultation on Submission Document: September-October 2009
- Submission to Secretary of State: November 2009
- Independent examination: March-April 2010
- Adoption: October 2010
- Review: See Local Plan below

On Target? To be replaced by Local Plan

•

4.6 Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule

- Consultation on draft Charging Schedule – August-September 2011
- Consideration of submission schedule by Local Development Framework Committee – November 2011
- Consideration of revised submission schedule by Local Plan Committee – January 2013
- Submission to Government and public consultation – Early 2013
- Examination – Summer 2013
- Adoption – Winter 2013/14

On Target? Yes, Original time schedule revised due to need to reconsider viability evidence and charging levels

4.7 Supplementary Planning Documents

- Title – Backland and Infill Development

- Status – SPD
 - Timetable – Adoption September 2009
- On Target?** – Yes

- Title – [Community Facilities](#)
 - Status – SPD
 - Timetable – Adoption September 2009
- On Target?** – Yes

- Title – [Affordable Housing](#)
 - Status – SPD
 - Timetable – Adopted August 2011 (Further work on below-threshold contributions pending)
- On Target?** – Yes

- Title – [Parking Standards](#)
 - Status – SPD
 - Timetable – Adoption November 2009
- On Target?** – Yes

- Title – [North Station Masterplan](#)
 - Status – SPD
 - Timetable – Adoption Feb. 2013
- On Target?** – On hold - awaiting further transport work

- Title – [North Colchester Masterplan](#)
 - Status – SPD
 - Timetable – Adoption June 2012
- On Target?** – Yes

- Title – Stanway Masterplan
 - Status – SPD
 - Timetable – TBD
- On Target?** – On hold - awaiting evidence base work and initial developer options

- Title – [Town Centre Action Plan SPD](#)
 - Status – SPD
 - Timetable – Adoption December 2012.
- On Target?** – Yes

- Title – [Cycle Delivery SPD](#)
 - Status – SPD
 - Adoption – January 2012
- On Target?** – Yes

- Title – [Tiptree Jam Factory DPD](#)
 - Status – DPD
 - Adoption – January 2013
- On Target?** – Yes

4.8 Documents to be produced as Evidence Base for the plan-making process

Title – Sustainability Appraisal for the Core Strategy
 Timescale – Completed November 2007

On Target? – Yes and complete.

Title – [Sustainability Appraisal for the Site Allocations DPD](#)

Timescale – Submission to Secretary of State with DPD in November 2009

On Target? – Yes and complete.

Title – [Sustainability Appraisal for the Development Policies DPD](#)

Timescale – Submission to Secretary of State with DPD in November 2009

On Target? – Yes and complete.

Title – Townscape Character Study ([Vol 1](#), [Vol 2](#), [Figures](#))

Timescale – Completed June 2006

On Target? - Yes and complete.

Title – [Strategic Housing Land Availability Study](#)

Timescale – November 2007 and updated annually in AMR.

On Target? -. Yes, updated annually in AMR.

Title – [Retail Study](#)

Timescale – Completed February 2007, updated October 2009.

On Target? - Yes and complete.

Title – [Landscape Character Assessment](#)

Timescale – November 2005

On Target? – Yes and complete.

Title – [Employment Land Study](#)

Timescale - June 2007

On Target? - Yes – update to be programmed.

Title – Strategic Housing Market Assessment

Timescale – February 2008 followed by annual updates.

On Target? –Updates for 2009 and 2010 published, current update underway.

Title – [Strategic Flood Risk Assessment](#)

Timescale - November 2007

On Target? - Yes – update to be programmed.

Title – Appropriate Assessment of the Core Strategy

Timescale - November 2007

On Target? - Yes and complete

Title – Appropriate Assessment of the Site Allocations

Timescale - November 2009

On Target? - Yes and complete

Title – [Open Space Study](#)

Timescale – November 2007

On Target? - Yes – update to be programmed

Title – Assessment of Open Countryside Between Settlements

Timescale – July 2009

On Target? – Yes and complete.

Title – Settlement Boundary Review

Timescale – July 2009 and update to begin Jan 2013

On Target? – Yes.

Title – [Historic Environment Characterisation Project](#)

Timescale – June 2009
On Target? – Yes and complete.

Title – Local Wildlife Sites Survey [Part 1](#), [Part 2](#)
Timescale – December 2008
On Target? – Yes – update to be programmed.

Title – [Hotel Study](#)
Timescale – April 2007 and update June 2009
On Target? – Yes and complete.

Title – [Haven Gateway Water Cycle Study](#)
Timescale – October 2009
On target – Yes – update to be programmed

Title – [CIL Viability Evidence](#)
Timescale – March – July 2011
On target – Yes

Title – [Colchester Green Infrastructure Study](#)
Timescale – October 2010 – March 2011
On target – Yes

Title – [Colchester Town Centre Retail Study](#)
Timescale – October 2011
On target - Yes

4.9 Other Documents or Reports that affect the timescales of planning policy development

The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS), also known as the East of England Plan, formed part of the Development Plan during the development and adoption of Colchester's Core Strategy, Site Allocations and Development Policies. It accordingly also formed part of Colchester's Development Plan during the period covered by this document, although it has now been abolished through the Localism Bill.

The Council has prepared a Local Investment Plan to provide the basis for agreement over investment priorities for Colchester for the Homes and Communities Agency and the Local Economic Partnership as well as many other partners such as Essex County Council. It is designed to be reviewed on a regular basis to ensure it can respond to emerging opportunities and changing circumstances.

The Colchester Investment Plan has informed the Essex Integrated County Strategy (ICS) which gives a strategic focus in three areas;

- Low carbon energy
- Key towns
- Thames Gateway South Essex.

This approach is designed to maximise the greatest return on investment in times of reduced funding being available. The ICS ambition is 'to create a highly performing and competitive economy that makes a significant contribution to UK economic growth and recovery; provides for the successful regeneration of Essex communities; promotes healthy communities and supports vulnerable people; and provides a high quality of life for residents.'

The Council will also be supporting infrastructure delivery through a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), and will be finalising a charging schedule which will then be examined and adopted to allow for new development to pay a standard charge toward strategic infrastructure projects. The AMR will be a key source for monitoring information to inform review of infrastructure delivery and prioritisation of projects to be funded through CIL.

Colchester was amongst the relatively small number of local authorities nationally who achieved the adoption stage for key Local Development Framework documents, and the Borough intends to continue to respond quickly to the plan-making requirements set forth in the National Planning Policy Framework. The next year will see the Council initiate a thorough review of its planning policies. The planning policy process will continue to need to account for internal and external documents that are being produced by other departments within the Council and other partners. In addition to the Investment Plan noted above, these include strategies such as the Economic Prosperity Strategy and the Housing Strategy. There will be a need for the planning policy team to liaise closely with groups across the Council so that the team can ensure that all relevant objectives are accounted for in the planning policy review process.

4.10 Monitoring of the Core Strategy Infrastructure Projects and future indicators

To ensure the future success of Colchester's planning policies it is essential that the relevant indicators are identified and a system of monitoring progress is agreed. The AMR includes the indicators set out in the Local Development Framework along with progress on monitoring these indicators. These indicators are summarised in Appendix 4. In addition to the Core Strategy indicators, a number of Supporting Indicators are also included to provide a more complete picture of progress on key objectives. Appendix five identifies the infrastructure projects that have also been included in the Core Strategy and the table is followed by information on progress in infrastructure delivery.

5. Difficulties Collecting Data

In collecting the baseline data for this Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) many different sources of information have been used. One of the difficulties faced in collecting data has been finding data at a Borough level. For example, in several instances environmental data is usually only collected at a County or Regional level, which consequently limits local data and policy analysis.

Borough-level data from the 2011 Census is starting to be available but is not yet available at ward level, so several pieces of baseline data continue to be based on Census information from 2001. However, where possible, more recent updates from other sources have been provided to try and counterbalance the limitations of older data sources.

The 'Civica' monitoring system is used by the development control and building control teams to enter key information for each submitted planning application and now provides an important source of data for the AMR.

As with any quantitative data sources, it is wise to approach the indicators with a degree of caution as the way in which they are collected can often impact significantly on their reliability. It should be noted that data published in this report was correct at the time of printing. A list of data sources can be found in Appendix 1.

6. Monitoring Indicators

6.1 Background

As part of the Annual Monitoring Report, the Council will monitor key indicators on an annual basis. The monitoring of general performance will take place through considering the following information:

Indicators – Prior to changes in the national planning system, the Government published AMR guidance which provided for both core indicators set nationally as well as scope for local authorities to select indicators appropriate to their area. The planning system now gives local authorities flexibility to set their own indicators. The Core Strategy included a list of core and local indicators (Appendix 4) which were examined and approved by the Inspector along with the rest of the document in 2008. A few further indicators were subsequently added following adoption of the Development Policies in 2010. This year's AMR retains all these indicators as they are considered to remain appropriate.

Background Information– These indicators help to provide a backdrop against which the effects of policies can be considered. They provide information on all key changes that are taking place in the borough in the wider social, environmental and economic context. The information includes significant effects indicators linked to sustainability appraisal objectives which consider how local authorities are applying the principles of sustainable development planning. This information provides a backdrop against which the effects of policies can be considered.

Planning Applications from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011		
6.1.1	The total number of applications received	1,544
6.1.2	The total number of applications determined*	1,574 (includes 111 Withdrawn)
6.1.3	The number of applications approved	1,225
6.1.4	The number of applications refused	179
6.1.5	The number of appeals made	46
6.1.6	The number of appeals allowed	9 (1 Partial, 1 Withdrawn & 32 Dismissed)
6.1.7	The number of departures	3 (for determinations within the period)

* includes withdrawn applications.

The total number of applications received between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012 showed a slight increase on last year's total of 1,525, although the total is still below the pre-recession figure of 2,015 in 2007-08. For the current time period, Colchester exceeded the Government's target of 65% of minor applications to be decided within 8 weeks (80%). Performance in the 'major applications' category improved from the previous year and stood at 80% for Largescale Major applications although the 62.8% for Smallscale Major applications was fractionally down. However both figures are comfortably above the government target. 'Other applications' also exceeded the 80% national target with 88.4% being achieved (up from 86.3% in 2010-11).

6.2 Key Theme: HOUSING

Core Strategy Policies

SD1	Sustainable Development Locations – Will promote sustainable development and regeneration to deliver at least 19,000 homes between 2001 and 2023, and 14,200 jobs between 2001 and 2021, and growth will be located at the most accessible and sustainable locations.
H1	Housing Delivery – Will plan, monitor and manage the delivery of over 19,000 homes in Colchester between 2001 and 2023. Housing will be focused in growth areas in Colchester including urban extensions to the north and the southwest.
H2	Housing Density – Will seek housing densities that make efficient use of land while ensuring that new housing developments be informed by the local built character and the accessibility of the location.
H3	Housing Diversity – Will seek to secure a range of housing types and tenures on developments across the Borough in order to create inclusive and sustainable communities.
H4	Affordable Housing – Will seek to secure 35% of new dwellings be provided as affordable housing.
H5	Gypsies and Travellers – Will identify sites to meet the established needs of gypsies and travellers in the Borough.

LDF Development Policies

- DP1 Design and Amenity – Ensures that residential development is designed to a high standard, avoid unacceptable impacts on amenity and demonstrate social, economic and environmental sustainability.
- DP11 Flat Conversions- Provides criteria for the conversion and sub-division of existing premises into flats and other self-contained residential units
- DP12 Dwelling Standards – Guides residential development to ensure protection of residential amenity, provision of appropriate layouts and design; and adequate vehicle parking and refuse arrangements
- DP13 Dwelling Alterations, Extensions and Replacement Dwellings- Provides criteria to ensure appropriate development of alterations, extensions and replacement dwellings

Overview

Colchester needs to allocate and build 19,000 homes between 2001 and 2023 in accordance with the adopted Core Strategy. National Planning Policy also requires the Borough Council to ensure it provides a 5 year supply of specific deliverable sites and identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15. Therefore an additional 3,320 homes will be required between 2023 and 2027. Overall, this involves provision of 830 dwellings on average per year up to 2027. The additional post-2023 figure is currently being calculated by rolling forward the current 830 target, but the forthcoming review of the Council's strategic policies will allow this target to be reviewed.

The majority of this housing is already accounted for by previous Local Plan allocations, housing completions and planning permissions. Colchester had already delivered 10,383 new homes between 2001/02 and 2011/12 at an average rate of 943 dwellings per year. The Colchester Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment also identified additional capacity within developed areas to accommodate the required housing and shows a 15 year supply of housing land.

The housing trajectory included in this report shows that a net figure of 1012 homes were built between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012. This is an increase on the previous year's total of 673 and shows a return to housing delivery levels that are higher than the target of 830 per year. This positive result reflects a change in the way monitoring is carried out and the Council's willingness to work with developers to bring schemes forward, including securing grants and a flexible approach to scheme cost appraisals. The Council has developed its capacity to monitor housing numbers in-house and no longer uses the County Council monitoring service. The Council's in-house capacity is intended to ensure a reliable report of trends in future delivery, which could then inform reviews of allocation requirements. The transfer and different way of monitoring may account in part for the high delivery levels this year.

New housing development in Colchester Borough will seek to reduce the need to travel, support regeneration and protect greenfield land. The Core Strategy focuses development in the following key areas:

- Town Centre
- North Growth Area
- East Growth Area
- South Growth Area
- Stanway Growth Area

Colchester will seek to focus housing delivery on previously developed land (PDL) and will also ensure that a sufficient supply of developable land is available to deliver 830 new homes each year on average during the plan period. For more information on Colchester Borough Council's housing aspirations please refer to 'Colchester's Core Strategy' document available at www.colchester.gov.uk/ldf

6.2.1	Housing Trajectory 2011-2012	Indicator for Core Strategy Policy H1
--------------	-------------------------------------	--

A net of 1012 homes were built between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012. Under current policies, an average of 830 dwellings are expected to be built in the Borough each year up to March 2026.

The housing trajectory is updated each year and illustrates:

- I. The number of net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document period, whichever is the longer;
- II. The number of net additional dwellings for the current year;
- III. The projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period or over a ten year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer;
- IV. The annual net additional dwelling requirement; and
- V. The annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous years' performances.

In earlier years of the 2001-2021 plan period, Colchester's housing delivery was consistently and significantly in excess of the minimum requirements for housing delivery provided for in the Council's Core Strategy. This was then followed by two years of delivery below the target figure of 830 houses a year. The figure for 2011-12 of 1012, however, shows a return to higher than average delivery rates consistent with the overall improved economic climate in the Southeast and provides some reassurance that Colchester will be able to meet overall housing targets. This positive result reflects the Council's willingness to work with developers to bring schemes forward, including a flexible approach to scheme cost appraisals. In addition the Council has developed its capacity to monitor housing numbers in-house and no

longer uses the County Council monitoring service. The Council's in-house capacity is intended to ensure a reliable report of trends in future delivery, which could then inform reviews of allocation requirements. The transfer and different way of monitoring may account in part for the high delivery levels this year.

The table below provides a projection of housing delivery through the Local Development Framework. The Core Strategy identified broad areas for greenfield urban extensions and regeneration of previously developed land, to provide that housing provision delivered 19,000 homes between 2001 and 2023 at a rate of 830 per year. In particular greenfield urban extensions are expected to deliver an additional 3,000 homes between 2016 and 2023. The Site Allocations DPD, which was adopted in October 2010, allocates the land required to achieve this housing delivery.

The figures set out in the Core Strategy are based on the requirements of the East of England Plan (RSS). The RSS set a target of 17,100 new homes to be achieved by 2021 and this figure informed an annualised delivery rate. The Core Strategy adopted a similar timeframe but extended it by 2 years to demonstrate a 15 year supply.

Year	Average annual target	Net additional completions per year	Cumulative target	Cumulative completions	The annual net additional dwelling requirement	Projected net additional dwellings per year	Projected Cumulative Completions
2001/02	830	566	830	566	830	-	-
2002/03	830	980	1660	1546	841	-	-
2003/04	830	916	2490	2462	835	-	-
2004/05	830	1,277	3320	3739	831	-	-
2005/06	830	896	4150	4635	811	-	-
2006/07	830	1,250	4980	5885	807	-	-
2007/08	830	1,243	5810	7128	785	-	-
2008/09	830	1,028	6640	8156	761	-	-
2009/10	830	518	7470	8674	746	-	-
2010/11	830	673	8300	9347	759	-	-
2011/12	830	1012	9130	10383	765	-	-
2012/13	830		9960		746	756	11139
2013/14	830		10790		745	785	11924
2014/15	830		11620		739	967	12891
2015/16	830		12450		717	1006	13897
2016/17	830		13280		689	972	14869
2017/18	830		14110		659	844	15713
2018/19	830		14940		637	854	16567
2019/20	830		15770		624	810	17377
2020/21	830		16600		613	845	18222
2021/22	830		17430		591	799	19021
2022/23	830		18260		562	676	19697
2023/24	830		19090		533	649	20346
2024/25	830		19920		495	423	20769
2025/26	830		20750		531	250	21019
2026/27	830		21580		811	50	21069
TOTAL			21580				21069

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) provides the relevant national guidance on the monitoring and delivery of housing. It requires local authorities to:

- identify and maintain a rolling supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years worth of housing against their housing requirements. The supply should include an additional allowance of 5 per cent (moved forward from later in the plan) to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. The NPPF states that where there has been a record of persistent under delivery of housing, local planning authorities should increase the buffer to 20% but as demonstrated above there has not been an under delivery in Colchester and only 5% is required.
- identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15
- not make allowance for windfall sites in the first 10 years of supply, or in the rolling five-year supply, unless there is compelling evidence of genuine local circumstances that prevent specific sites being identified. Any allowance should be realistic having regard to the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, historic windfall delivery rates and expected future trends
- illustrate the expected rate of housing delivery through a housing trajectory for the plan period and, for market housing, set out a housing implementation strategy describing how delivery of a five-year supply of housing land will be maintained to meet targets

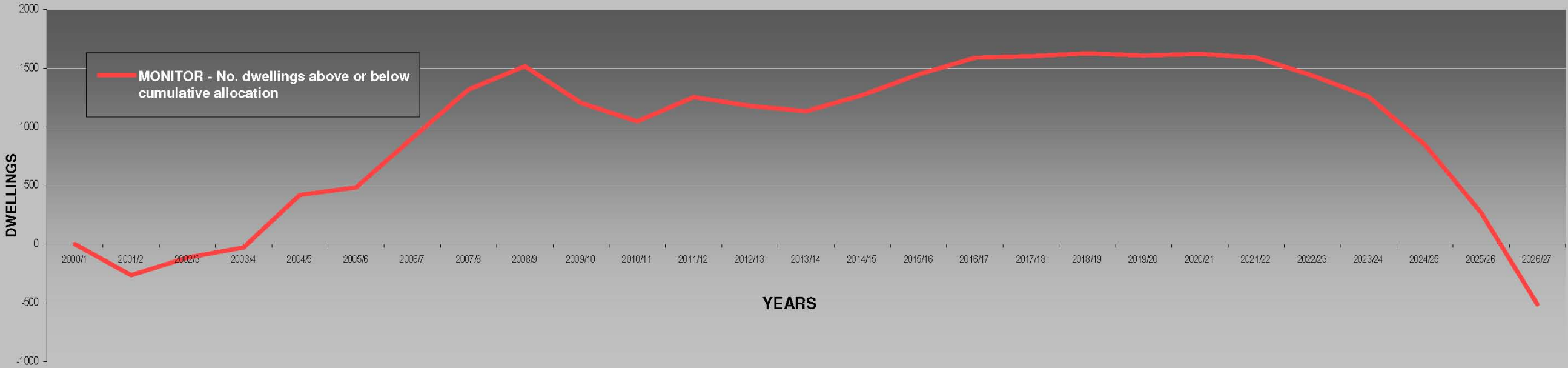
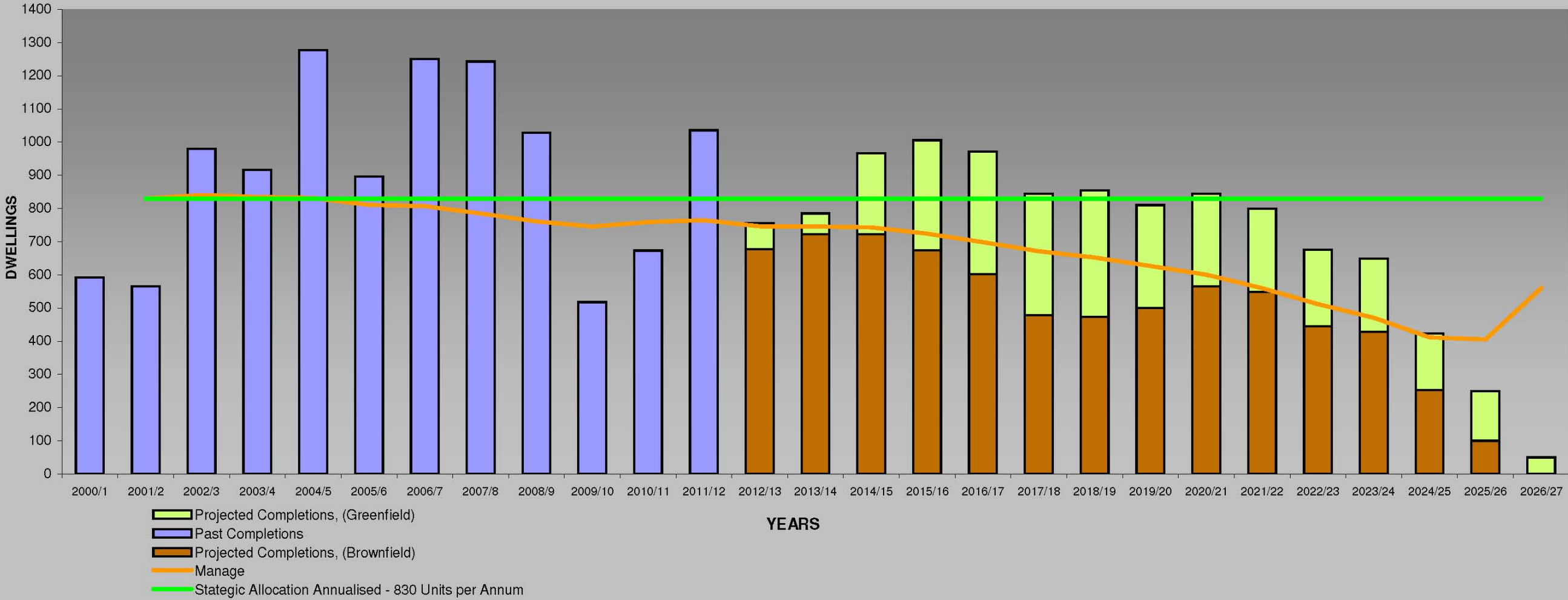
The Council has considered its own targets and the evidence base, (primarily the Strategic Housing Market Assessment) in light of the new national approach and has decided to continue to retain the overall requirement to deliver 19,000 new dwellings by 2023. Policy H1 of the Core Strategy reflects this and also states that the Council will ensure there is an adequate supply of land available to deliver 830 new homes each year.

The Council can ensure there is an adequate supply of housing land available but there can be no guarantee in the current uncertain economic climate that units will be delivered each year. A pragmatic approach has to be taken which reflects the over supply to date the expectation that the market will improve over time and the need to meet the overall target to address housing need in Colchester. Since 2001 10,383 new dwellings have been built in the borough set against a target of 9130, providing an over supply of 1253 units. In view of the localism agenda the Council has considered the impact national factors will have on the local housing market to identify any implications for the borough. In addition the results of the latest Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) have been considered. The changes to the planning system have left authorities free to set their own housing targets, provided they are based on robust evidence. Whilst the Council accepts that it would be unwise to put too much weight on the extent of the upward trend in the context of a fragile global economy, the upward trend in 2011 does validate the Council's overall assumption that peaks and troughs in housing delivery rates will be averaged out over the longer term, allowing housing targets to be met..

The Housing Trajectory was revised in 2010 to show a reduced delivery target for the short term, and these more conservative estimates for the immediate future have been retained. The Council remains confident, however, that the overall target of 19000 dwellings will still be delivered by 2023 on the basis that peaks and troughs in demand are compensated for over the longer term. The Council will monitor its delivery carefully to address the requirement to meet the estimated demand and need set out in the evidence base and ensure it can be adequately met.

The Housing Trajectory is updated on an annual basis and reflects information provided by developers and landowners. Through this it has been established that Colchester should be able to continue to meet its delivery targets. The SHLAA guidance sets out the requirements for the 5 year supply but was written in a different climate. Sites now may be deliverable and developable but there may be no incentive to bring them forward because of the lack of finance available to purchasers, although the Government is seeking to address this point with new initiatives. Evidence from the 2010 Strategic Housing Market Assessment update shows the effects of the current restrictions on mortgage finance. Deposits needed by first time buyers are roughly equivalent to a year's average household income needed to make the mortgage affordable.

COLCHESTER BOROUGH HOUSING TRAJECTORY SHOWING GREENFIELD AND PDL SEPARATELY - Includes Sites



PERM	- SITE WITH PLANNING PERMISSION.
WOPP	- SITE W ITH O UT P LANNING P ERMISSION.

[illegible]

19/07/2012 - INDICATES THE CURRENT PERMISSION WILL EXPIRE BEFORE 31 MARCH 2013.

PERM - SITE WITH PLANNING PERMISSION.
WOPP - SITE WITHOUT PLANNING PERMISSION.

Colchester Borough Trajectory - Includes site information

1st APRIL 2012				FINAL FIGURES AND INFORMATION										673	1012	710	785	967	1006	972	844	854	810	845	799	676	649	423	250	50	20999	Out standing units from 2027 onwards		
UNITS TO BE BUILT	TOTAL UNITS	Planning Permission Number	Date Expired	- SMALL SITES, (ELEVEN UNITS OR LESS) ARE SHOWN IN THESE LIGHTER COLOURS -																														
				BUILT AT 31 3 2012	SITE LOCATION	Status	Nat Grid Ref.		Area	Ward	Applicant Name (with P/P)		10/11	11/12	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	25/26	26/27	TOTALS				
0	0			N/A	Strategic Site																										0			
63	63	081852	02/02/2013	0	AIM HIRE SITE, HAWKINS ROAD	PERM	601673	224313	0.512	AND	Ferry Investments Ltd									33	30										63			
0	378	VARIOUS	started	378	HYTHE QUAYS, (FORMER MOLER WORKS), LIGHTSHIP WAY	PERM	601798	224149	2.781	AND	Barratt Eastern Counties			69																	378			
0	0			0	AFFLECK ROAD SITE GARAGES	WOPP	602080	225029	0.069	AND	Colchester Borough Council																				0	4		
3	3	F/COL/05/0255	started	0	LAND ADJACENT TO 1 BRITTEN CLOSE	PERM	602160	224641	0.014	AND	Mrs P Allen						3														3			
0	0			0	ROSALIND CLOSE SITE GARAGES	WOPP	602619	225356	0.06	AND	Colchester Borough Council																				0	2		
0	0			0	ROSALIND CLOSE POTENTIAL ADDITIONAL SITE GARAGES	WOPP	602661	225385	0.029	AND	Colchester Borough Council																				0	1		
0	0			0	HOLBOROUGH CLOSE SITE ONE GARAGES	WOPP	602665	225282	0.042	AND	Colchester Borough Council																				0	2		
0	0			0	HOLBOROUGH CLOSE SITE TWO GARAGES	WOPP	602669	225217	0.093	AND	Colchester Borough Council																				0	7		
40	40	Not applied for yet		0	COALYARD SITE NORTH OF HYTHE STATION ROAD	WOPP	601498	224858	0.736	ANN																					40			
2	2	081383	started	0	44, 44A, 46 AND 46A PONDFIELD ROAD	PERM	601707	226304	0.092	ANN	Claydon Hall Trading Co Ltd					2															2			
1	1	021750	started	0	LAND ADJACENT TO 57 BROMLEY ROAD	PERM	602512	226007	0.018	ANN	J and D Builders						1														1			
2	2	120072	2015/03	0	PART LAYER MARNEY NURSERIES, SMYTHES GREEN, LYM	PERM	592003	218565	0.09	BAW	Mr G a Trim La Calderona							2													2			
3	3	110687	2014/06	0	MC CREADIES GARAGE, SMYTHE'S GREEN, LYM	PERM	592060	218605	0.205	BAW	Mr J Mc Credie								3												3			
1	1	091372	08/12/2012	0	LAND ADJACENT ACORNS, MILL LANE, BIRCH	PERM	593919	219155	0.352	BAW	Mr A J Partner							1													1			
1	1	111115	2014/08	0	GATEHOUSE FARM, SCHOOL ROAD, BIRCH	PERM	594346	219776	0.171	BAW	Trustees of the Round 1969 Settlement Fund						1														1			
1	1	072007	18/08/2012	0	BARN STABLES, FIELDS FARM ROAD, LAYER DE LA HAYE	PERM	597933	219843	0.376	BAW	Mrs S Tootal						1														1			
3	16	110496	2014/05	13	ADJACENT ALL SAINTS CHURCH, HALSTEAD ROAD, EAG	PERM	594175	225724	0.734	BEG	NP Powell Developments Ltd					3															16			
10	10			0	90 BERECHURCH HALL ROAD	WOPP	599734	221920	0.214	BER	Scandia Hus Courtfield						10														10			
0	0			0	MONKWICK AVENUE SITE TWO GARAGES	WOPP	600094	222632	0.217	BER	Colchester Borough Council																				0	4		
0	0			0	WINDSOR CLOSE SITE ONE GARAGES	WOPP	600183	222922	0.114	BER	Colchester Borough Council																				0	4		
0	0			0	WINDSOR CLOSE SITE TWO GARAGES	WOPP	600209	222985	0.101	BER	Colchester Borough Council																				0	5		
13	13	081300 (appeal)	19/07/2012	0	FORMER CHERRYTREE GARAGE, 17 BLACKHEATH	PERM	600305	221997	0.275	BER	Tesco Stores Ltd.							13													13			
7	7	072048	started	0	LAND AT 103 TO 109 QUEENSLAND DRIVE	PERM	600418	222537	0.182	BER	Dellacourt Dev Ltd					7															7			
2	2	102121	17/02/2014	0	GARAGES SITE OFF MELBOURNE CHASE / DARWIN CLOSE	PERM	600582	222262	0.058	BER	Colne Housing Society						2														2			
1	1	111958	2014/12	0	27 OAKS DRIVE	PERM	598750	225191	0.067	CAS	Mr Mark Pertwee					1															1			
5	8	110820	30/06/2014	3	1 RAWSTORN ROAD AND 33 TO 35 MANOR ROAD	PERM	599082	225009	0.064	CAS	Mr and Mrs David and Jennifer Kemble			3			5														8			
9	9	102595	16/02/2014	0	22 TO 22 CROUCH STREET	PERM	599267	224953	0.032	CAS	Mrs M Long					9															9			
2	2	102633	17/02/2014	0	27 CROUCH STREET	PERM	599333	224990	0.012	CAS	Mr A Sherwood and Mr T Sherman					2															2			
1	1	110203	2014/05	0	21 NORTH HILL	PERM	599410	225440	0.017	CAS	Abaco Estates Ltd						1														1			
2	2	110509	2014/05	0	21 NORTH HILL	PERM	599410	225440	0.017	CAS	Abaco Estates Ltd						2														2			
5	5	091288	09/12/2012	0	11 NORTH HILL	PERM	599425	225354	0.029	CAS	Wynnstay Properties						5														5			
4	4	091004	02/12/2012	0	8 CULVER STREET WEST	PERM	599491	225149	0.017	CAS	Mr Robert Gillard						4														4			
3	3	102068	2014/04	0	15 HIGH STREET	PERM	599511	225176	0.016	CAS	Mr Graham Stanton					3															3			
24	284	090654	2012/09	260	CLARENDON WAY	PERM	599522	226267	0.205	CAS	Seward Properties									24											284			
1	7	081959	started	6	11 TRINITY STREET AND 18 TO 22 SIR ISAACS WALK	PERM	599553	225042	0.172	CAS	Witnesham Ventures Ltd			6		1															7			
1	1	090732	20/01/2013	0	LAND ADJACENT 9 WALTERS YARD	PERM	599556	225373	0.008	CAS	Ms Sarah Jane Money					1															1			
5	5	080964	started	0	21 ST PETERS STREET	PERM	599594	225534	0.057	CAS	Mr M Le Blond					5															5			
9	9	101947	2014/07	0	136 AND 137 HIGH STREET	PERM	599629	225256	0.225	CAS	City & Country Group						9														9			
2	2	112198	2015/03	0	1 TO 3 PELHAM'S LANE	PERM	599631	225160	0.01	CAS	Mr Tim Parry							2													2			
4	4	110939	2014/08	0	7 TRINITY SQUARE																													

PERM	- SITE WITH PLANNING PERMISSION.
WOPP	- SITE W ITH O UT P LANNING P ERMISSION.

1st APRIL 2012				FINAL FIGURES AND INFORMATION																673	1012	710	785	967	1006	972	844	854	810	845	799	676	649	423	250	50	20999	Out standing units from 2027 onwards	
UNITS TO BE BUILT	TOTAL UNITS	Planning Permission Number	Date Expired	- SMALL SITES, (ELEVEN UNITS OR LESS) ARE SHOWN IN THESE LIGHTER COLOURS -																																			TOTALS
				BUILT AT 31 3 2012	SITE LOCATION	Status	Nat Grid Ref.	Area	Ward	Applicant Name (with P/P)	10/11	11/12	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	25/26	26/27												
0	0			N/A	Strategic Site																											0							
0	0			0	SWAN GROVE, CHAPPEL SITES GARAGES	WOPP	589468	228153	0.074	GTY	Colchester Borough Council																					0	3						
15	15	071046	started	0	127 MERSEA ROAD	PERM	600365	223687	0.181	HAR	JDS Residential Ltd																					15							
0	0			0	STALIN ROAD SITE GARAGES	WOPP	600565	223683	0.56	HAR	Colchester Borough Council																					0	2						
25	25	Not applied for yet	PE 062444	0	LAND AT CANNOCK MILL, OLD HEATH ROAD - PE	WOPP	601082	223776	0.924	HAR	Vaughan and Blyth Ltd																						25						
6	6	101275	27/08/2013	0	2 FINGRINGHOE ROAD, FORMER SITE OF THE BELL INN P.H.	PERM	601668	222943	0.18	HAR	Balan Properties Ltd																						6						
320	320	Not applied for yet		0	KING EDWARD QUAY AND HAVEN ROAD	WOPP	602019	223889	5.439	HAR	Woodguard Limited																						320						
7	7	Not applied for yet	PE 120879	0	491 AND 493 IPSWICH ROAD - PE	WOPP	601668	228102	0.394	JOH	Vaughan and Blyth Ltd																						7						
68	68	Not applied for yet		0	BETTS FACTORY, IPSWICH ROAD	WOPP	601767	228272	3.29	JOH																								68					
8	12	F/COL 05/1204	started	4	FORMER SNOOKER CLUB OFF KING COEL ROAD	PERM	596053	225099	0.199	LEX	Wright Developments Ltd																						12						
35	35	102241	16/12/2013	0	LAND AT 79 LONDON ROAD	PERM	596200	225103	0.387	LEX	Family Mosaic																						35						
1	1	F/COL 04/2256	started	0	164 TO 174 LEXDEN ROAD	PERM	596757	225088	0.118	LEX	Mr M White																						1						
3	3	081870	started	0	172 LEXDEN ROAD	PERM	596757	225088	0.118	LEX	Alpine Landscapes Easterly																						3						
1	1	06/0459	started	0	30 ST CLARE ROAD	PERM	597411	224712	0.321	LEX	Mr and Mrs J Nicholson																						1						
76	76	Not applied for yet		0	ECC PARK ROAD DEPOT	WOPP	598081	224736	2.146	LEX																							76						
0	680	COL 03/1019	started	680	FLAKT WOODS SITE, TUFNELL WAY, BRAISWICK	PERM	598374	226692	17.23	MIL	The Braiswick Consortium / Persimmon / G. Wimpey	45	205																				680						
10	10	111467	2015/03	0	BLOCKS E3 AND F3 NEW BRAISWICK PARK, TUFNELL WAY	PERM	598411	226729	0.331	MIL	Persimmon Homes, Essex																						10						
0	0	100117	23/03/2013	0	40 TO 42 NAYLAND ROAD	PERM	598918	227876</																															

19/07/2012 - INDICATES THE CURRENT PERMISSION WILL EXPIRE BEFORE 31 MARCH 2013.

PERM - SITE WITH PLANNING PERMISSION.
WOPP - SITE WITHOUT PLANNING PERMISSION.

Colchester Borough Trajectory - Includes site information

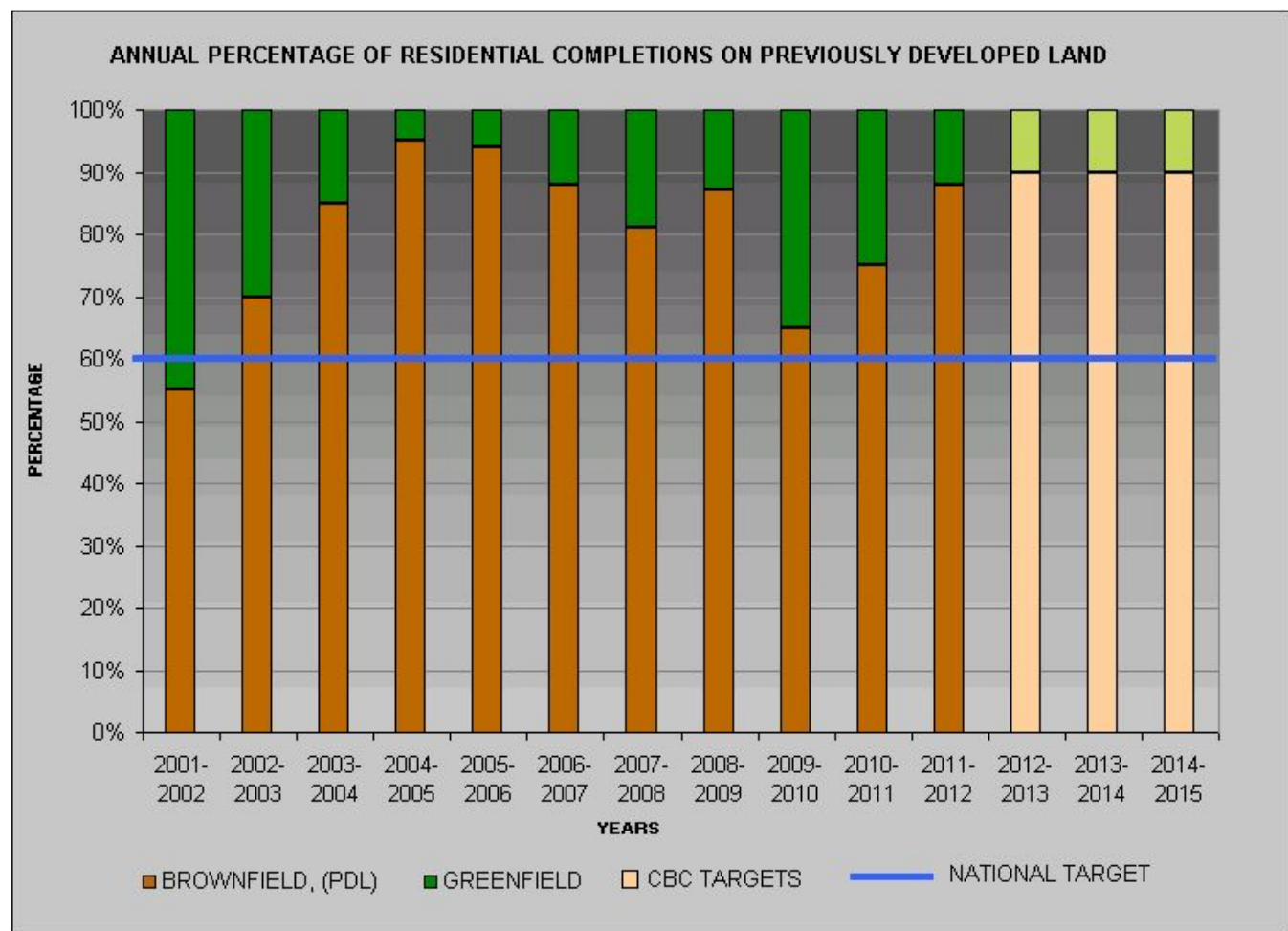
1st APRIL 2012				FINAL FIGURES AND INFORMATION												673	1012	710	785	967	1006	972	844	854	810	845	799	676	649	423	250	50	20999	Out standing units from 2027 onwards
UNITS TO BE BUILT	TOTAL UNITS	Planning Permission Number	Date Expired	- SMALL SITES, (ELEVEN UNITS OR LESS) ARE SHOWN IN THESE LIGHTER COLOURS -																								TOTALS						
				BUILT AT 31 3 2012	SITE LOCATION	Status	Nat Grid Ref.	Area	Ward	Applicant Name (with P/P)	10/11	11/12	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	25/26	26/27							
0	0			N/A	Strategic Site																											0		
1	1	111363	2014/10	0	16 BARFIELD ROAD	PERM	601117	212839	0.04	WMS	Mr P Davies			1																		1		
1	1	072736	started	0	39 EAST ROAD	PERM	601825	213266	0.05	WMS	N D Smith Ltd			1																		1		
0	1	120157	2015/03	1	58 FAIRHAVEN AVENUE	PERM	602200	212739	0.09	WMS	Mr N Barron		1																			1		
0	0			0	ROSABELLE AVENUE SITE ONE GARAGES	WOPP	603616	222327	0.134	WVQ	Colchester Borough Council																					0	5	
3	3	F/COL 0160/07	started	0	FORMER WORKS, CORNER OF QUAY STREET / WEST STREET	PERM	603824	221525	0.039	WVQ	Heritage Homes Ltd			3																		3		
24	24			0	CEDRICS, 1 THE AVENUE	WOPP	603872	222030	0.25	WVQ							12	12														24		
18	98	O/01/1799	started	80	COOKS SHIPYARD, WIVENHOE	PERM	604128	221427	3.384	WVQ	Taylor Wimpey Dev Ltd	29	15	18																		98		
1	1	090822	started	0	LAND AT 47 BELLE VUE ROAD	PERM	604203	222194	0.042	WVQ	Mr and Mrs D Dykes			1																		1		
0	198			198	GARRISON DEVELOPMENT - Q - COMPLETED	PERM	599654	223136	6.693	BER	Taylor Wimpey																					198		
0	289			289	GARRISON DEVELOPMENT - S1 - COMPLETED	PERM	599838	222120	10.28	BER	Taylor Wimpey																					289		
19	146	072928	27/02/2011	127	GARRISON DEVELOPMENT - S2s - UNDER CONSTRUCTION	PERM	599518	222009	4.35	BER	Taylor Wimpey		64	63	19																	146		
21	21			0	GARRISON DEVELOPMENT - S2sw - NOT STARTED	WOPP	599313	222070	0.672	BER	Taylor Wimpey				10	11																21		
163	163	091641	01/04/2013	0	GARRISON DEVELOPMENT - S2n - NOT STARTED	PERM	599561	222125	0.57	BER	Taylor Wimpey					41	41	41	40													163		
30	30			0	GARRISON DEVELOPMENT - S2nw - NOT STARTED	WOPP	599356	222187	1.662	BER	Taylor Wimpey							30														30		
0	0	090020	2013/01	0	GARRISON DEVELOPMENT - P1 - NOT STARTED	PERM	599694	223813	1.12	BER	Taylor Wimpey Flagstaff Office																					0		
52	52	080914	21/05/2013	0	GARRISON DEVELOPMENT - H1/H2 - NOT STARTED	PERM	599348	224588	2.243	CHR	Taylor Wimpey				4	40	8															52		
301	501	NUMEROUS	SEVERAL	200	GARRISON DEVELOPMENT - J - UNDER CONSTRUCTION	PERM	599247	224376	10.26	CHR	Lexden Restorations Ltd / Bovis Homes Ltd	136	2	60	60	60	60	61														501		
14	14	100982	22/09/2013	0	GARRISON DEVELOPMENT - K1/K2 - NOT STARTED	PERM	598902	224179	1.292	CHR	Taylor Wimpey				14																	14		
500	500	101059	27/08/2013	0	GARRISON DEVELOPMENT - A1 - UNDER CONSTRUCTION	PERM	600138	224382	13.47	NEW	Taylor Wimpey				40	42	42	42	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	19						500		
11	11	072824 / 072820*	01/11/2013*	0	GARRISON DEVELOPMENT - B1a - UNDER CONSTRUCTION	PERM	599714	224713	1.061	NEW	Taylor Wimpey				2	5	4															11		
116	116			0	GARRISON DEVELOPMENT - B1b - NOT STARTED	PERM	599786	224595	3.753	NEW	Taylor Wimpey						36	40	40													116		
0	30			30	GARRISON DEVELOPMENT - C2 - COMPLETED	PERM	599711	224472	0.518	NEW	Taylor Wimpey																					30		
209	256	101502	13/10/2013	47	GARRISON DEVELOPMENT - L/N - NOT STARTED	PERM	598984	223893	8.883	SHE	Taylor Wimpey			47	43	43	42	41	40													256		
0	284			284	GARRISON DEVELOPMENT - O - COMPLETED	PERM	599401	223831	6.747	SHE	Taylor Wimpey		42																			284		
7022				COMPLETED SITES NO LONGER INDIVIDUALLY LISTED ABOVE								228	274													7022								
	500			SMALL SITE ALLOWANCE/WINDFALLS										0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	0				500		
	10359			Past Completions								673	1012													10359	C							
	3492			Projected Completions, (GREENFIELD)										78	62	244	332	370	365	380	310	280	250	231	220	170	150	50				3492	D	
	7148			Projected Completions, (BROWNFIELD)										632	723	723	674	602	479	474	500	565	549	445	429	253	100	0				7148	D	
	10640			Projected Completions by year (Total)										710	785	967	1006	972	844	854	810	845	799	676	649	423	250	50				10640		
				Cumulative Completions								9347	10359	11069	11854	12821	13827	14799	15643	16497	17307	18152	18951	19627	20276	20699	20949	20999				E		
	21580			PLAN - Strategic Allocation (annualised)								830	830	830	830	830	830	830	830	830	830	830	830	830	830	830	830	830	830				21580	F
				MONITOR - No. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation								1047	1229	1109	1064	1201	1377	1519	1533	1557	1537	1552	1521	1367	1186	779	199	-581				G		
	631			MANAGE - Total Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions								759	765	748	751	748	730	705	678	660	635	610	571	526	488	435	441	631				631	H	

FIVE YEAR REQUIREMENT INDICATOR

673	1012	710	785	967	1006	972	844	854	810	845	799	676	649	423	250	50
		FIVE YEAR SUPPLY = 4440														
		Five years annualised Strategic Allocation 4150														
10/11	11/12	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	25/26	26/27
8300	9130	9960	10790	11620	12450	13280	14110	14940	15770	16600	17430	18260	19090	19920	20750	21580

6.2.2	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land	Indicator for Core Strategy Policies SD1, H1 and UR1
--------------	---	---

Between 2011 and 2012, there was a gross of 1094 permanent dwellings built in Colchester. A total of 967 of these dwellings were completed on previously developed land, accounting for 88% of all built dwellings.



Between 2011 and 2012, there were existing permissions for over 4798 (gross) new homes and approximately 94% of these were on previously developed land (PDL). Completions on PDL for the current year have increased to just above 88% of total housing delivery due to brownfield developments in East Colchester, Flakt Woods, Turner Rise and the Garrison.

6.2.3	Affordable housing completions	Indicator for Core Strategy Policies H4
--------------	---------------------------------------	--

366 units of affordable housing were completed between April 2011 and March 2012. A total of 271 were social rented, 61 intermediate tenure (shared ownership) and 33 units were built through the Homebuy Direct scheme which offers equity loans towards the purchase of a new build home on selected developments.

The Core Strategy provides that the Council will seek to secure 35% of new dwellings to be provided as affordable housing, with thresholds of 10 units in urban areas and 3 units in rural areas.

The year end figure of 366 affordable homes is 36.0% of all units provided. The high percentage reflects the fact that the total includes some schemes which were 100% affordable schemes. The Council has been successful in bringing affordable housing projects on in a difficult economic climate, including seeking grant funding where larger sites have stalled. The achievement of the Council's 35% affordable housing target in the future is, however, likely to be constrained by the fact that the increased rental income stream resulting from the new affordable rent tenure is seen by Government as a replacement for grant.

6.2.4	Percentage of affordable housing in rural areas	Indicator for Core Strategy Policies H4 and ENV2
--------------	--	---

There were no affordable housing completions in rural areas between 2011 and 2012, which reflects both the wider downturn in the housing market as well as the particular difficulties in delivering rural exception sites. New Government policies intending to address these issues such as the Community Right to Build initiative and the Neighbourhood Planning process have yet to impact on delivery rates.

6.2.5	Number of new homes and employment development completed at ward level within Growth/Regeneration Areas	Indicator for Core Strategy Policy UR1
--------------	--	---

Between 2011 and 2012 there were 486 residential units completed in a growth/regeneration area during the period. During this same period development of 3239 sqm of non-residential land was also completed. The table below outlines the areas where this development took place.

Residential	Units
North Growth Area	92
Garrison Regeneration Area	112
East Colchester Regeneration Area	272
North Station Regeneration Area	0
Town Centre	0
Total	486
Non-residential	Sqm
North Growth Area	724
East Colchester Regeneration Area	606
North Station Regeneration Area	0
Stanway Growth Area	0

6.2.6	Percentage of residential completions that are two or three bedroom properties	Indicator for Core Strategy Policy H3
--------------	---	--

Between 2011 and 2012, 75.7% of residential completions were either two or three bedroom properties. This shows a similar percentage to the previous year which was 76.4%. The residential completions for two and three bedroom properties was identical at 414 units for

each. A further 14.8% of dwellings had four or more bedrooms at this time, compared to 11.9% the year before. The above figures indicate that the supply of one-bedroom flats is still low in response to a lack of current market demand for flats despite the fact that the number of one bed units has nearly doubled compared to the previous year. Longer demographic trends (e.g. smaller households), housing affordability trends (e.g. price of large houses is unaffordable to many), and sustainable development trends (e.g. compact urban form) may affect the trend in future. The Core Strategy encourages a balanced mix of housing delivery to reflect demographic trends, housing needs and market demand. Core Strategy Policy H3 provides that applications for new housing should be guided by an appraisal of community context and housing need. The planning application process will accordingly be used to address any significant imbalances in the mix of housing sizes.

6.2.7	Gypsy and Traveller Issues	Indicator for Core Strategy Policy H5
--------------	-----------------------------------	--

The January 2012 caravan count showed that a total of 18 caravans were present in Colchester all of which were on private sites. 17 caravans were on authorised sites (permanent sites with planning permission). 1 caravan was 'tolerated' on an unauthorised site without planning permission.

The caravans present in Colchester accounts for just 1.7% of the Essex total of 1076 caravans. Across Essex 236 of the caravans were socially rented, however, there were no socially rented caravans in Colchester at the time of the last count.

There were 103 caravans belonging to travelling showpeople in Essex at the time of the January 2012 count. None of these were in Colchester.

The January 2012 count showed there were 169 Local Authority pitches across Essex containing 374 caravans. None of these were in Colchester. The Severalls Lane Local Authority site in Colchester was under construction during the current monitoring year and will provide for 12 pitches. The site opened in April 2012 and information from the Essex Countywide Traveller Unit shows that it is now fully occupied.

At 31st March 2012 there were planning permissions for Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation on 10 different sites within the Borough. There was one application within the monitoring year which granted conditional approval for the change of use of land to form 3 pitches at Vernons Road, Chappel (application 111335). The total permitted provision in the borough is 28 pitches and 40 caravans. At the end of the monitoring year, some of the sites were subject to personal or temporary permissions.

In addition to these planning permissions there is one site of 2 caravans / 1 pitch where the use is tolerated and considered lawful due to the length of time it has occurred.

The above figures represent the total permitted number of pitches/caravans in the Borough. This may differ from the actual number of caravans present in the Borough 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.

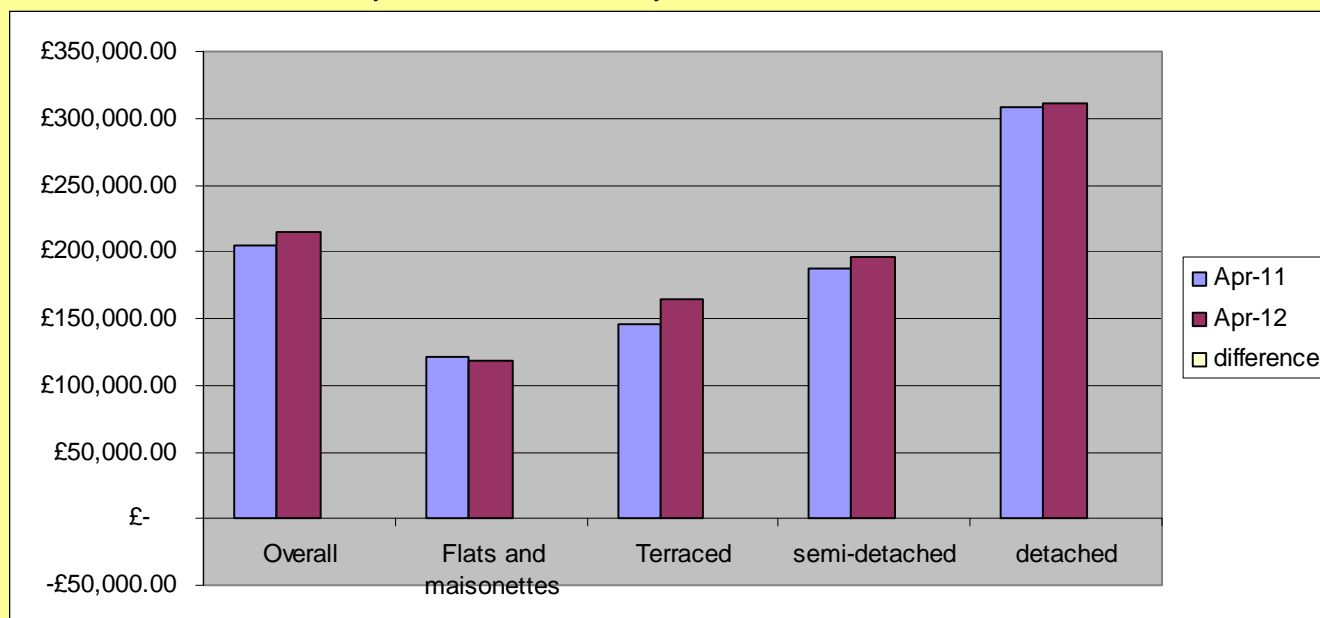
The Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPD seek to identify sites to meet the established needs of gypsies, travellers and travelling show people in the Borough. The Core Strategy states that a suitable site for gypsies and travellers is being provided in Severalls Lane, North

Colchester. Additional sites are identified in the Site Allocations DPD. These allocated sites are identified as suitable for a number of pitches. The size or capacity of a pitch will vary as explained in the Site Allocations DPD and therefore the allocated number of pitches cannot be directly compared to a specific number of caravans. The final version of Policy SA H2 allocates 30 pitches for Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation in the Borough. The policy also states that the Council will consider the need to allocate additional sites to provide for provision post-2011 in light of further government guidance and that any such review will have regard to the need identified in the Essex Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA). Although no need for travelling show people has been identified, Core Strategy Policy H5 states that the matter will be kept under review.

The Council is working with other districts to commence a review of the Essex Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) to help provide an assessment of the future need for pitches in the borough.

6.2.8 Background Information

- At 1st April 2011 there were approximately 75,945 dwellings within the Borough of which 6,257 were owned by the local authority. The average household size was 2.33 people per household in 2011 which shows a small decrease from the 2001 figure of 2.37.
- The average household price in April 2012 in Colchester was £214,573. This illustrates a 4% increase from £205,063 in April 2011. The figures reflect an upturn in the housing market, with the highest percentage increase for terraced houses at 11%. Last years increase for flats of 8% has been counter-balanced by a 2% decrease this year. The table below demonstrates this.



- As of 31 March 2012 there were 1,695 vacant dwellings in Colchester, a decrease from 2,006 in March 2011.
- Between 2011 and 2012 0% of council homes were classified as 'non-decent'. This is a result of a planned programme of work which took place over the last year. Going forward, the aim is to continue to achieve full stock decency at the end of each year; properties identified as potentially falling into non-decency are programmed into work throughout the year and the Council continues to carry out stock condition surveys to update its asset management database.
- Between April 2011 and March 2012, 296 people were accepted as homeless by Colchester

Borough Council. As of 1 April 2012 there were 4,877 people on the Colchester Borough Council Housing Register. This figure excludes transfer applicants (those already living in social housing that are seeking a transfer).

- At the end of March 2012, there were 171 households in temporary accommodation, which shows a small upturn from last year's figure of 163. The Council and its partners have undertaken a considerable amount of positive work to prevent homelessness, and also work to help homeless people housed in our temporary accommodation move on quickly.

Potential Issues

Colchester's housing market continues to improve, with housing completions up on last year and once again above target. The strength of the recovery is, however, uncertain, as the market continues to be fragile at national level and new Government housing and planning initiatives will take a while to take effect. Restrictions on lending continue to limit the entry of first-time buyers in particular into the market. The level of new planning applications has increased slightly this year, but is still below pre-recession levels. To support housing market recovery and unlock sites, the Council will continue to pursue a range of funding sources for associated major infrastructure projects including Government programmes, forward funding, and implementation of the Community Infrastructure Levy.

6.3 Key Theme: ECONOMY AND BUSINESS

Core Strategy Policies	
CE1	Centres and Employment Hierarchy – Will encourage economic development and will plan for the delivery of over 14,000 jobs in Colchester between 2001 and 2021. The Council will promote the redevelopment of existing mixed use Centres and Employment Zones, while focusing employment developments towards accessible locations.
CE2	Mixed Use Centres – Will promote a mix of development types and scales in accordance with the Centre and Employment Hierarchy, and focus new retail and office development in or around the Town Centre.
CE3	Employment Zones – Employment Zones will accommodate employment developments that are not suited to mixed use Centres, including industry, warehousing and business.
UR1	Regeneration Areas – Enhance Colchester as a prestigious regional centre, to regenerate rundown areas, deprived communities and key Centres, with the purpose of building successful and sustainable communities.
ENV2	Rural Communities – Will enhance the vitality of rural communities by supporting small-scale housing and employment development that will enhance the character of villages.

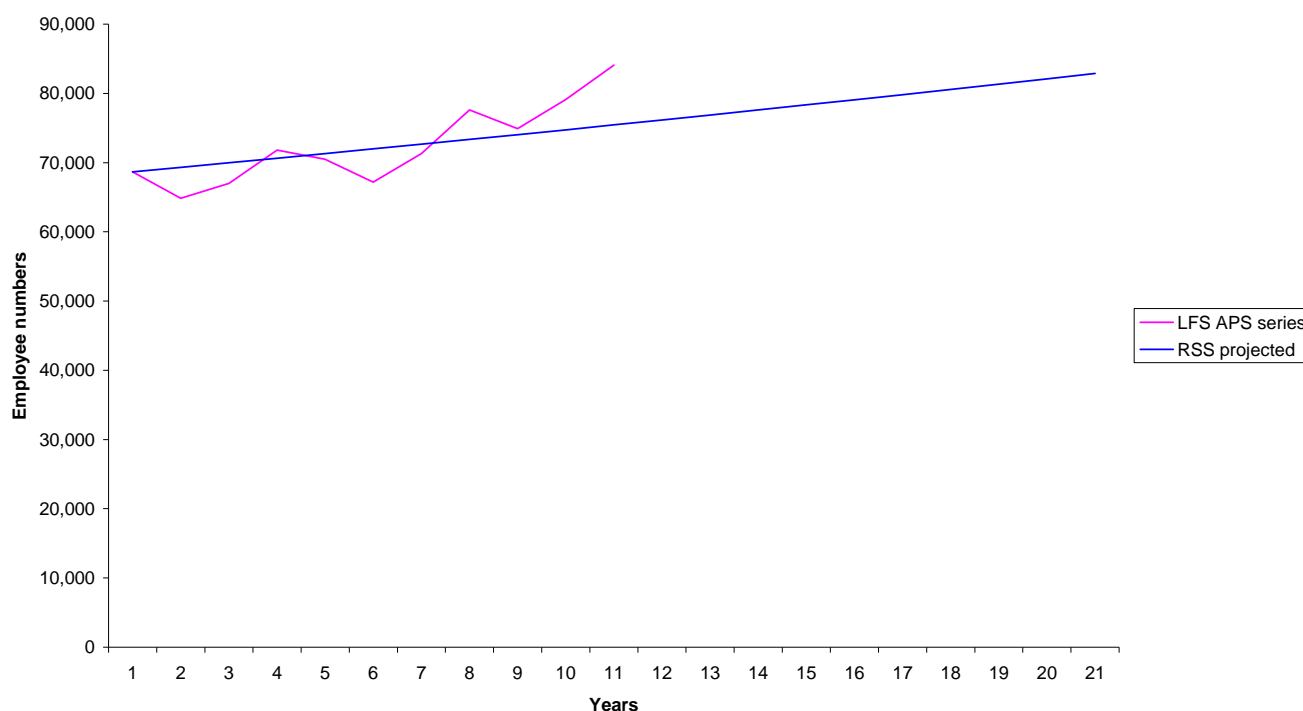
LDF Development Policies	
DP1	Design and Amenity – Ensures that development is designed to a high standard, avoid unacceptable impacts on amenity and demonstrate social, economic and environmental sustainability.
DP5	Appropriate Employment Uses and Protection of Employment Land and Existing Businesses- .Specifies appropriate employment uses within designated employment sites and zones and provides for safeguarded of sites used for employment uses.
DP6	Colchester Town Centre Uses -Ensures an appropriate balance of uses in the Town Centre and sets levels of retail use on streets frontages in the Inner and Outer Core.
DP7	Local Centres and Individual Shops - Safeguards the primary retail role of Neighbourhood and Rural District Centres as well as providing criteria for safeguarding individual shops.
DP8	Agricultural Development and Diversification- Provides support for existing agricultural uses and sets criteria for appropriate farm diversification proposals.
DP9	Employment Uses in the Countryside -Supports appropriate employment uses in the countryside by providing criteria for conversions, extensions, replacement and new rural employment buildings.
DP10	Tourism, Leisure and Culture – Provides criteria to encourage the development of appropriately located tourism, leisure and culture facilities.

Overview

Providing jobs for Colchester's growing community is a central objective of the Core Strategy. It assumes a floor target of approximately 14,200 employee jobs, although many jobs have already been created since 2001. The Council cannot deliver the additional employment directly, but it can help to protect existing employment, stimulate new employment-generating developments and accommodate these in the most suitable locations. To help deliver employment, the Borough will need to take advantage of growth employment sectors and minimise job losses in declining sectors.

Currently the Borough is on track to achieve the job target total; the chart below illustrates Annual Population Survey (APS) job growth to date (2011 is the most recent figure) against the projected target. (From 2001-2004 the dataset was known as the Labour Force Survey (LFS) . Major employment-generating projects in the Regeneration Areas and Employment Zones will boost progress towards the target as they come on-stream over the next few years.

Actual and estimated employee job growth: Colchester, 2001-2021



The Council commissioned studies for the Core Strategy for projected growth in retail, business and employment and used this evidence to plan and facilitate future economic development and employment delivery in Colchester. Over the 2006 to 2021 period, the borough will need to accommodate the following development:

- 67,000sqm (net) of retail floorspace, predominantly in the Town Centre (Retail Study, Feb. 2007)
- 106,000sqm (gross) of office floorspace (Use Class B1a & B1b), predominantly in the Town Centre and at the University Research Park. (Employment Land Review, May 2007)
- 45,000sqm (gross) of business floorspace (excluding offices), predominantly in Strategic Employment Zones (Employment Land Review, May 2007)

The Borough is well connected to the strategic road, rail, air and port networks between London and East Anglia and the Region and the European continent. Express rail travel to London from the Borough is only 45 minutes journey time; Stansted Airport is 40 minutes drive-time away while Colchester is within the Haven Gateway sub-region and its three commercial ports which collectively form the largest near-sea and deep-sea container port complex in the Country with a significant roll-on, roll-off and passenger ferry function. These three ports, Harwich, Ipswich and Felixstowe, are of national and regional economic importance for trade and as transport gateways. This strategic position has meant the Borough has been a magnet for growth resulting in a healthy and vibrant economy with the average gross weekly pay level in excess of the GB average and above that of the Region; see below.

Earnings by residence (2011)

	Colchester	East	GB
Gross weekly pay (£)			
Full-time workers	530.2	528.5	503.1

In 2008 (latest data, information not currently collected), the Department for Communities and Local Government reported that Colchester contained 388,000 sqm of retail floorspace and, 226,000 sqm of office floorspace. The Borough also held 342,000 sqm of factory floorspace and 318,000 sqm of warehouse floorspace. The overall stock of floorspace reported in 2007 totalled 1,329,000 sqm, a fall of 32,000 sqm over the total for 2007.

In order to fulfil Core Strategy 2021 targets, the Borough will need to provide a further 48,259 sqm of retail floorspace in the town centre.

Use Class Order Examples

The following table of examples will help to explain the data within this chapter.

Use Class	Examples
A1	Shops, post offices, travel/ticket agencies, sandwich shops, hairdressers, funeral directors, dry cleaners, internet café.
A2	Professional and financial services, banks, building societies, betting shops, estate and employment agencies.
B1	Offices not within class A2. Research and development of products or processes, laboratories, light industry.
B1a	Offices not within class A2.
B2	General industry.
B8	Use for storage or as a distribution centre.
D2	Assembly and leisure. Cinemas, concert/dance halls, sports halls, swimming pools, skating rinks, gymnasiums, other indoor and outdoor sport and leisure uses.

6.3.1	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (sqm).	Indicator for Core Strategy Policies CE1, CE2 and CE3
--------------	---	--

The purpose of this indicator is to show the amount and type of completed employment floorspace (gains and losses and net balance).

	B1a	B1-B8	Total
Gains	0	2381	2381
Losses	0	330	330
Net balance	0	2051	2051

The total of 2,051 square metres completed employment floorspace in 2011/12 compares with 5,294 square metres in 2010/11. It indicates that the commercial market in Colchester is lagging further behind the residential market in showing signs of recovery.

6.3.2	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, which is on previously developed land (PDL) (sqm).	Indicator for Core Strategy Policies SD1, CE1, CE2, CE3, UR1
--------------	--	---

The purpose of this indicator is to show the amount and type of completed employment floorspace (gross) coming forward on previously developed land (PDL).

	B1a	B1-B8	Total
Gross on PDL	0	2051	2051
% on PDL	NA	100%	100%

Last year, the total of brownfield completions had fallen to 25% due to development on several greenfield sites. This year's total of 100% of new employment floorspace completed on brownfield sites compares with 91.7% in the previous year. While the percentage is based on a low total, it reinforces the continuing availability of brownfield sites.

6.3.3	Employment Land available by type (Ha)	Indicator for Core Strategy Policies CE1, CE2 and CE3
--------------	---	--

The purpose of this indicator is to show the amount and type of employment land available.

	B1a	B1-B8	Other employment uses (A and D-class) uses	Total
Extant Planning Permissions	1.66	2.09	7.31	39.65

Between April 2011-March 2012 a total of 11.06 hectares of land had planning permissions for employment-generating uses.

6.3.4	Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses' (sqm)	Indicator for Core Strategy Policy CE2a
--------------	--	--

The purpose of this indicator is to show the amount of completed floorspace (gross and net) for town centre uses within (i) town centre areas and (ii) the local authority area.

(i) Town Centre areas				
	A1-A2 Retail	B1a Offices	D2 Leisure	A1-D2 Total
Gains	0	0	0	0
Losses	0	0	0	0
Net balance	0	0	0	0

(ii) Local authority area				
	A1-A2	B1a	D2	A1-D2 Total
Gains	1458	0	0	13654
Losses	270	0	0	746
Net balance	1188	0	0	12908

The lack of activity in new floorspace for Town Centre uses reflects the overall weakness of the commercial market. The redevelopment of the Williams and Griffins department store points, however, to investor confidence in the longer term prospects of the Town Centre. Additionally, the commercial property market for existing Town Centre property is buoyant and vacancy rates continue to be below national averages of approximately 12-13%. (9.7% in May 2011, King Sturge Colchester Town Centre Retail Study). In particular occupancy rates in the Walls/Lanes area of small shops are improving. The Council is working with traders in the area to develop a programme of improvements including interpretation, presentation and physical enhancement.

6.3.5	Town Centre Retail Frontage Percentages	Indicator for Development Policy DP6
--------------	--	---

The table below shows the level of A1 use along each frontage as recorded in spring 2012. The previous year figures are also provided to show areas of change in the 2011/12 monitoring period. Town Centre monitoring is undertaken to record the current (or last known) ground floor use of units within the Town Centre Inner and Outer Core areas.

Frontage	Allocation	Target	Year	
			2011	2012
Culver Square & Shewall Walk	Inner Core	85%	98%	98%
Culver Street East (north side)	Inner Core	85%	100%	100%
Culver Street East (south side)	Inner Core	85%	100%	100%
Culver Street West (south side)	Inner Core	85%	90%	90%
Culver Walk (north side)	Inner Core	85%	95%	95%
Culver Walk (south side)	Inner Core	85%	86%	86%
Eld Lane	Inner Core	85%	80%	80%
Head Street (east side)	Inner Core	85%	96%	96%
Lion Walk	Inner Core	85%	80%	80%
Long Wyre Street (east side)	Inner Core	85%	88%	80%
Long Wyre Street (west side)	Inner Core	85%	100%	100%
Priory Walk (north side)	Inner Core	85%	90%	87%
Priory Walk (south side)	Inner Core	85%	100%	100%
Queen's Street	Inner Core	85%	65%	65%
Red Lion Yard (east side)	Inner Core	85%	83%	83%
Red Lion Yard (west side)	Inner Core	85%	87%	87%
Short Wyre Street	Inner Core	85%	90%	90%
Sir Issac's Walk	Inner Core	85%	75%	73%
St Nicholas Passage	Inner Core	85%	100%	100%
Trinity Square (east side)	Inner Core	85%	100%	100%
Trinity Street	Inner Core	85%	54%	54%
Vineyard Street	Inner Core	85%	29%	29%
Bank Passage	Outer Core	50%	100%	100%
Crouch Street	Outer Core	50%	66%	66%
Culver Street West (north side)	Outer Core	50%	52%	52%
Head Street (east side)	Outer Core	50%	14%	14%
High Street	Outer Core	50%	54%	54%
Queen's Street	Outer Core	50%	51%	51%
St Botolph's Street	Outer Core	50%	56%	56%
St John's Street (north side)	Outer Core	50%	67%	67%
St John's Street (south side)	Outer Core	50%	90%	90%

	Frontage above policy target
	Frontage below policy target

As shown by the table and the 2012 figures, there has been very little change in most of the frontages since 2011. Only one frontage (Long Wyre Street, east side) has fallen below the threshold but this was the result of a new A3 use being introduced in that location.

Over the past 12 months the Council has been able to retain the level of A1 use within the Town Centre and successfully use Development Policy DP6 to guide future development and resist change of use applications in areas which are close to the thresholds prescribed within the policy.

The table shows that the main shopping areas within the Town Centre are performing well with regards to the level of A1 retail use in these locations. 64% of the frontages within the Inner Core are operating above the 85% policy threshold. The frontages which are below the threshold are predominately the streets near where the Inner Core meets the Outer Core which reflects the fluid nature of the Town Centre and the different areas within it. Certain frontages within the Inner Core are operating well below the target threshold so these areas need greater attention and focus through policy mechanisms such as the Town Centre SPD to promote town centre vitality.

Within the 2011/12 monitoring period the uses within the Town Centre have remained fairly static but various units have become vacant or been converted for another similar use so although the level of uses has remained similar the actual business may have changed. Numerous units have also been renovated within the past year.

The policy thresholds found with Policy DP6 are broadly accurate and reflective of how the Town Centre is currently operating but will need to be closely monitored as the Council undertakes work on the production of a new Local Plan to replace the current Local Development Framework in the next few years, which will provide an opportunity to revisit the role of retail in the town centre and its relationship to other uses, food and drink in particular.

6.3.6	Number of jobs in rural areas	Indicator for Core Strategy Policy ENV2
--------------	--------------------------------------	--

Cuts at the Office of National Statistics have ended this source of statistical information on rural jobs and means that the Council needs to develop alternative ways of monitoring this important issue, such as forthcoming detailed information from the 2011 Census.

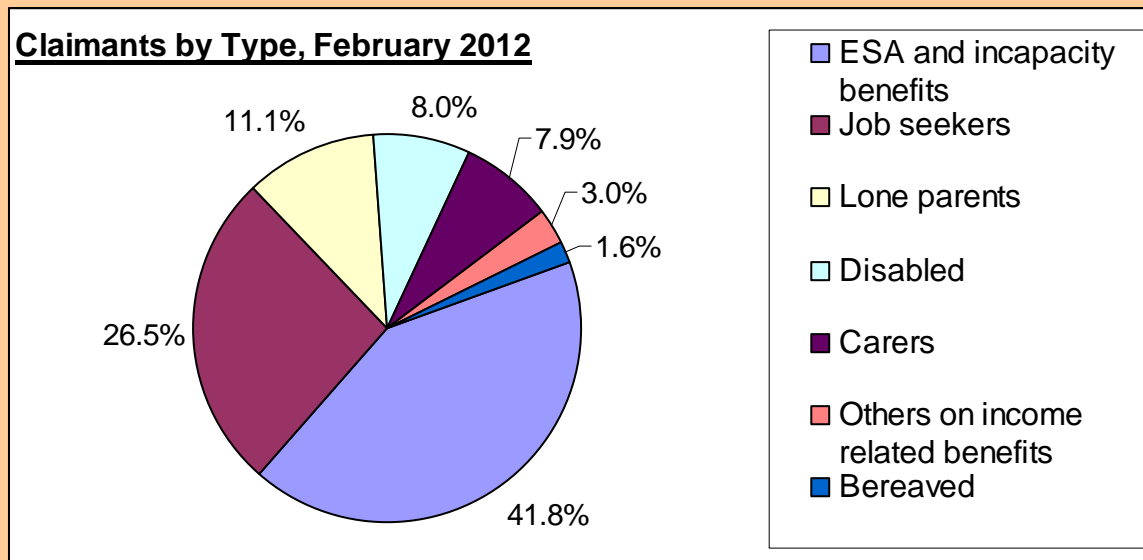
6.3.7 Background Information

- From April 2011 to March 2012 data from the Annual Population Survey estimated the percentage of economically active people in Colchester as 79.7% of the working age population. This figure was the same as the regional figure, and higher than the Great Britain average of 76.5%. The number of economically active individuals was 100,900 of which 94,800 were in employment. Broken down further, this was composed of approximately 81,200 employees and 13,100 self employed plus 6,000 people who were unemployed. The latter figure (5.9% of the economically active population), was lower than the East (6.6%) and significantly lower than the GB (8.1%) average.
- Nomis data indicates that there has been a decrease in the number of inactive working age individuals; from 25,200 (Apr-10 to Mar-11), to 24,900 (Apr-11 to Mar-12).
- Nomis data for Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants in August 2012 (most recent data), calculated a total of 3,299 claimants (1,192 female and 2,107 male). Compared to September 2011 data published in the previous AMR, this is a decrease of 70 JSA claimants. When this is broken down by gender and the split compared, the proportion of female claimants has decreased by 3.6%, and male claimants have decreased by 1.2%
- Data from the Annual Population Survey (Apr-11-Mar-12) estimated 20.3% of Colchester's working age population as inactive (24,900 people). However, 25.5% of working age females were in this category, and only 15.0% of males. Of the inactive working age

population 18.2% (4,500) were inactive-wanting a job and 81.8% (20,400 people) were inactive- and not wanting a job.

- Nomis data shows that in February 2012, 13,490 (11.1%) of Colchester's working age population were claiming worklessness benefits, compared to 13,930 (10.6%) of the working age population in February 2011. The chart below shows the benefit types claimed by the Colchester workless population, Employment Support Allowance (ESA) and incapacity accounting for 41.8% of all claims, followed by 26.5% JSA claimants (no change in rankings from last year).
- Annual population Survey data (Apr-11-Mar-12) shows that by occupation, the largest number of Colchester's working age population, at 22,000, were employed in professional occupations, and represented 23.2% of the population in employment. Managers, directors and senior officials made up the second largest number of working age employees, at 13,100 (13.8%). Administrative and secretarial occupations were the third highest employee group in Colchester, making up 12,600 employees (13.3%).
- Business Register Employment Survey (BRES) 2010 data reveals education and health represented a large proportion of employee jobs (30.1%), motor trades, wholesale and retail also made up a substantial proportion (18.9%).

Claimants by Type, February 2012



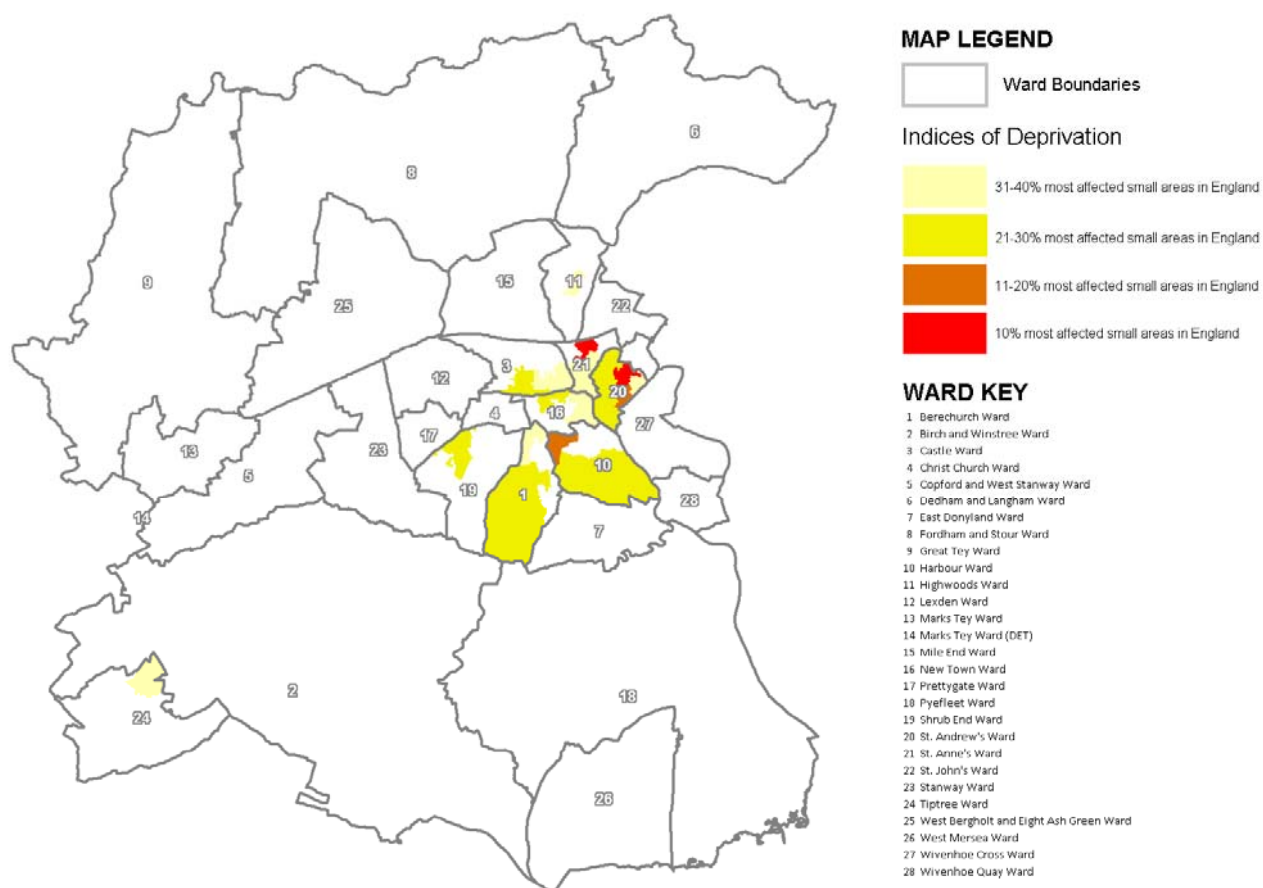
- Tourism was worth £231.6, to the Borough economy in 2011, which is a rise of approximately 3% from £224.8m in 2010, and 267% from 1993.
- In total, it is estimated that 4,071 full time equivalent jobs are supported by tourism, equating to 5,529 actual jobs. 1,799 actual jobs are supported by staying visitors and 3,729 by day trips.
- Colchester attracted just under 5.0m visitor trips in 2011. This is approximately 6% higher than in 2010 (4.7m) and 79% higher than the 1993 figure of 2.8m visitor trips. This can be broken down as follows:
 - 64,000 staying trips taken by overseas staying visitors;
 - 222,000 staying trips taken by domestic staying visitors; and
 - 4.7m day trippers.
- In 2010, it was estimated that there were 88,000 jobs in Colchester. This equates to a job

density of 0.72, i.e. the ratio of total jobs to working age population. This was slightly lower than the Eastern job density of 0.75 and a slight increase from 86,000 in 2009.

- In March 2011 there were 5,895 VAT and/or PAYE registered businesses in the Borough. These businesses accounted for 7,235 local units – effectively “workplaces” and were distributed by number across a wide range of sectors.
- Educational achievement in Colchester is generally good. The working age population is defined as those aged between 16 and 64 years, male and female). Between January and December 2011, approximately 46,100 residents were qualified to NVQ4 level or above (HND, Degree and Higher Degree level qualifications or equivalent), accounting for 38.1% of the working age population. This is approximately 9% higher than the Eastern figure of 29.2%. A further 88,600 people were qualified to NVQ2 level and above (5 or more GCSEs at grades A-C, intermediate GNVQ, NVQ 2, intermediate 2 national qualification (Scotland) or equivalent), accounting for over two thirds of the working age population (68.5%). During this time period the number of people in Colchester with no qualifications at all stood at 4.7% (5,700 people).
- In 2007, none of the small areas in Colchester appeared in the top 10% most deprived in England. However, in the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation two small areas were in the top 10% most deprived in England. These were Magnolia in St Andrew's ward and St Anne's Estate in St Anne's ward. In the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD07) there were three small areas out of all 104 in the borough in the 20% most deprived in England, in the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 this had increased to four small areas. In IMD07, St Anne's Estate in St Anne's ward and Magnolia in St Andrew's ward were the small areas with the highest levels of deprivation in Colchester (ranking first and second respectively). Although these were the two most deprived in 2010, their position had switched: In IMD10, Magnolia was the most deprived small area followed by St Anne's Estate.

Deprived small areas in Colchester wards (Indices of deprivation 2010)

(40% most deprived small areas in England)



In July 2010 the Haven Gateway Partnership commissioned 'Centre for Cities' to undertake some research about how the economic performance of Colchester, Ipswich and the local authorities comprising the Haven Gateway sub-region rank in comparison to English cities. The analysis uses a typology of economic performance developed in a recent report, Private Sector Cities: a new geography of opportunity. The study categorises the economies of England's cities as buoyant, stable or struggling. Centre for Cities considered that If Colchester was included in England's list of 56 cities, it would rank as one of the country's most buoyant economies. Between 1998 and 2008, the number of private sector jobs in Colchester grew by 11.5 % (which would have been the ninth highest percentage growth of any city in England).

Potential Issues

The key sustainability issues for economic well-being in the future centre around maintaining a healthy, vibrant and diverse economy that can successfully weather the challenges of the economic downturn.

Sustainable economic growth for the future will continue to involve matching the needs of the local workforce and urban employment and regeneration areas with the opportunities for growth and inward investment presented by Colchester's regional status as a major employment hub accessible both to London and Europe.

No less important is policy support for the rural economy which has been affected in recent years by falling incomes from farming. As a significant part of the Borough's area – around two-thirds - is rural, there is a need to encourage revitalisation of the rural economy including farm diversification schemes. More importantly, improving access in rural areas to non-land-based jobs and services will contribute significantly to this aim.

Improved transportation and attractive travel links are a major issue for Colchester, and it is essential that planning for transport is an integral part of the whole Local Development Framework, including the location of jobs near homes to reduce the need to travel. It is particularly important to improve and maintain Colchester's transportation infrastructure so that the Borough can continue to attract businesses, employees, shoppers and tourists, therefore boosting the local economy. No less important is the ability of Borough businesses and residents to obtain Next Generation Access to Information and Communication Technology and the increasing growth of home-working and home-based enterprises requires Colchester to make a step-change in digital connectivity.

The Core Strategy provides for five major regeneration sites in the Borough, each of which will significantly contribute to employment and business growth. Within these areas the provision of attractive, accessible and flexible business premises will also help generate new investment opportunities and encourage businesses to remain in Colchester. The visitor economy has been identified as a growth area, especially with the opening of the Firstsite contemporary visual art gallery in September 2011. The Town Centre remains the key focus for improvement and developments there include new public spaces (such as that around the Firstsite gallery); the new Magistrates' Court which opened in April 2012; new hotel/restaurants on East Hill; the proposed redevelopment of Williams and Griffins department store; and the planned development of Vineyard Gate as a further retail development.

6.4 Key Theme: TRANSPORTATION

Core Strategy Policies	
TA1	Accessibility and Changing Travel Behaviour – Will work with partners to improve accessibility and change travel behaviour as part of a comprehensive transportation strategy for Colchester.
TA2	Walking & Cycling – Will work with partners to promote walking and cycling as an integral, highly sustainable means of transportation.
TA3	Public Transport – Will work with partners to further improve public transport and increase modal shift towards sustainable modes.
TA4	Roads and Traffic – Will work with partners to accommodate necessary car travel, manage demand in urban areas, and facilitate freight and servicing.
TA5	Parking – Will work with partners to ensure that car parking is managed to support the economy and sustainable communities.

LDF Development Policies

- DP17 Accessibility and Access – Requires that all development should seek to enhance accessibility for sustainable modes of transport by giving priority to pedestrian, cycling and public transport access. A Travel Plan and/or Transport Assessments will be required for proposals with more significant traffic generation impacts.
- DP18 Transport Infrastructure Proposals – Ensures that developments that provide transport infrastructure, such as Park and Ride, freight servicing, new highway network improvements and new public transport facilities, are appropriately located, justified and environmental acceptable.
- DP19 Requires new development to have regard to the Vehicle Parking Standards developed by Essex County Council.

Overview

The Borough is connected to a comprehensive network of major roads via the A12 and A120, which provide routes to London, the M25, Harlow and Cambridge. The Borough also lies in close proximity to the major seaport of Harwich (20 miles) and Stansted Airport (30 miles). As a Regional Interchange Centre, public transport provision includes extensive rail and bus services. This consists of:

- six railway stations with train services to London and Norwich on the mainline as well as links to Cambridge, Clacton etc on the branchlines, operated by National Express East Anglia,
- a network of frequent bus services across the urban area linking key services, principally operated by First and Network Colchester
- a number of other complementary bus services provided by a number of operators linking to other towns e.g. Chelmsford and Clacton, rural locations and dedicated services including to schools, for football matches and supporting Colchester's night time economy, and
- inter-urban coach services linking to destinations across the UK including London, Stansted airport and Liverpool.

Engaging with the community as part of Colchester's Core Strategy development has illustrated that transportation and traffic issues are very high up on the public's list of priorities.

The LDF 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. Certain major infrastructure is to be provided through development in north and west Colchester. Park and

Ride is to be provided in north Colchester and a planning permission has been granted for the site. Improvements for cycling and public transport are also being sought along with initiatives to reduce traffic in the town centre. The Council's current car parking strategy aims to find a balance between supporting town centre vitality; minimising peak hour journeys; and set robust but responsive pricing structures that also support car park running and refurbishment costs. A range of special parking offers is available that compare favourably to Colchester's competitive towns.

Cycling in Colchester

The Colchester Cycling Delivery Strategy has been adopted in January 2012 which sets out how we can encourage more cycling in the borough. The document includes new cycle routes as well as proposals for promoting cycling and cycle training. The document will be used in negotiations with developers to ensure investment in cycling is made which benefits the developments new community. The document will also be used in bidding for other funding sources where appropriate.

A number of training and promotional campaigns have also been delivered as part of the project to encourage residents to take up cycling. This includes Bikeability training programmes delivered within Colchester Schools. The number of years 5 and 6 children attending cycle training between April 2010 and March 2011 was 639 pupils.

Station Travel Plan

The Colchester Station Travel Plan national pilot project has been completed, and due to its success the Station Travel Plan will continue. During this year the following initiatives have been implemented including -

- Getting to the Station guide to show station users how to travel to and from the station;
- Dedicated web site, regular newsletters and posters at the station keeping station users and stakeholders informed of progress;
- Campaign to encourage more people to travel to the station by bus with discounted PlusBus bus tickets and better bus information;
- Major refurbishment of the station which includes the south side ticket hall and forecourt with new cycle parking areas.

Major Infrastructure

A new vehicle route onto the north side of the University of Essex Campus has been constructed as part of the Knowledge Gateway Development at the University. This is accessed off a new junction on the A133 Clingoe Hill, also providing a safe crossing point for students.

As part of the development of the former Garrison Barracks (Meanee & Hyderabad) site, a new through road (Roberts Road) is being created linking Mersea Road and Military Road.

Work has begun on the Stanway Western Bypass which will provide a link between London Road and Warren Lane. This is a developer funded scheme.

Extensive negotiations have been held with ECC and the landowners to forward fund the early delivery of the Northern Approaches phase 3, linking together the existing NAR through to Axial Way/United Way giving access to the A12.

A Growing Places Funding Bid has been provisionally allocated by the Local Enterprise Partnership which included the cost of constructing the Colchester Park and Ride and the NAR2 Rapid Transit Corridor. The target date for the Park and Ride to open is the end of 2013.

Travel Change Behaviour - Colchester Travel Plan Club

The Travel Plan Club has remained highly active over the last year. Work has included the following :

- Assisted TPC members to achieve the Essex County Council's Business Travel Plan Accreditation and sponsored a Sustainable Travel category as part of the prestigious NQE Business Awards;
- Reviewed communication methods with members, resulting in a new website, social media and themed TPC meetings;
- Communications support for the Cycle Colchester Project and supported members to promote sustainable travel at events e.g. fresher's fairs, car share coffee mornings;
- Promoted the Travel Plan Club and Cycle Colchester at the Colchester Carnival;
- New bus ticketing initiatives e.g. Network Colchester carnets and setting up systems to administer discounts;
- Developed relationship with the voluntary group "Walk Colchester" (WC), working jointly on "walk to work week" events, and having our own blogspot;
- Helped CBC promote a pool bike scheme;
- Promotion of local bike week events to our members. We also promoted other local cycling events through the year including a popular family ride, and sporting events;
- Undertaken snapshot on line survey across Travel Plan Club members, plus an initial travel survey for new members to establish base line data;
- Made a successful submission to DEFRA for www.Loveurcarcolchester.co.uk to help address air quality issues in Colchester by promotion to the travel plan club members. The promotional campaign was launched in February 2012.

Transport and Accessibility Indicators

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, but as this data is no longer available at a Borough level, these indicators are no longer included in the AMR. Further changes in future years may result from changes to the National Indicator set and LTP3.

6.4.1	Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major retail centre	Core Strategy Indicator for Policies SD1 and SD2
--------------	--	---

The Council has reviewed planning permissions granted during 2011-12 and has established that all the new residential developments were within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major retail centre. This shows that development has been located where there is access to public transport and there is a good coverage of public transport.

6.4.2	To obtain an agreed Travel Plan for all major commercial/community developments	Core Strategy Indicator for Policy TA1
--------------	--	---

Two travel plans were approved through major development applications in Colchester during 2011/12. Seven existing travel plans in Colchester were also accredited during 2011/12.

Travel plans are accredited against a list of travel plan measures, the level of survey responses and the targets they meet.

In addition to this, 827 residential travel information packs have been provided for residents of four new developments in Colchester during 2011/12.

The 2011 snapshot survey showed that 53% of members travelled sustainably to work during June/July. Surveys over the previous few years, show an ongoing reduction in the number mainly driving alone to work from 59% in 2008, 56% in 2009 and 53% in 2010.

6.4.3	Comparison of long and short stay car parking demand and duration in public car parks in the Town Centre (with a view to reducing long stay)	Core Strategy Indicator for Policy TA5
--------------	---	---

Changes made by the Council to tariffs to protect its car parking income mean has ended the clear differentiation between short and long stay rates. A new indicator is accordingly under development for future years to provide a means of monitoring levels of long stay car parking.

6.4.4	Annualised indicator of Cycling Trips (increased to reflect Colchester's cycle town status).	Core Strategy Indicator for Policies TA1, TA2 and PR2
--------------	---	--

During November 2011, there were approximately 58,937 cycle trips recorded at 13 automatic sites across the town. This is a 25% increase compared to approximately 46,893 cycle trips in November 2010. It should be noted that both the 2010 and 2011 data sets have been cleansed since the 2010 figures were last reported. Further analysis of the data shows a reduction in numbers of cyclists from the middle of November 2010 which corresponds with cold/freezing temperatures and snowfall.

Counts were also undertaken in Colchester on 6 Cycle Town Sites. During November 2011 there were approximately 21,278 cycle trips recorded on these sites. This is an increase compared to approximately 12,199 cycle trips in November 2010. Again however, a reduction in the number of cyclists from the middle of November 2010 corresponds with cold/freezing temperatures.

6.4.5	Motor vehicles entering Colchester on the main radial corridors	Core Strategy Indicator for Policies TA1, TA2, TA3, TA4, TA5
--------------	--	---

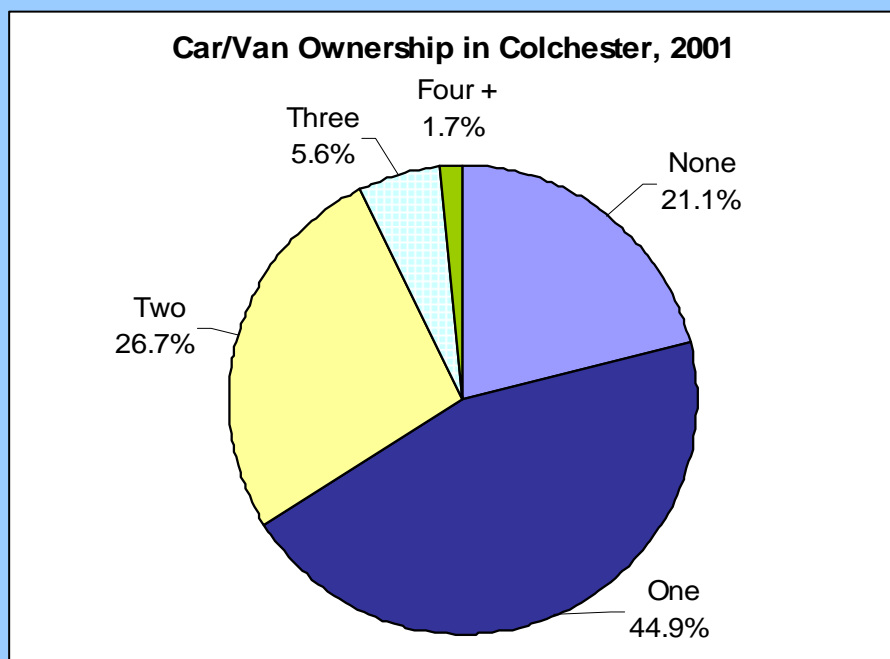
28,494 vehicles entered Colchester town centre in the peak period in 2011 (ECC LTP Indicator 12b). This is below the target value of 33,000.

The level of cars entering Colchester in the morning peak has shown a small decrease against 2010 when the figure was 28,749.

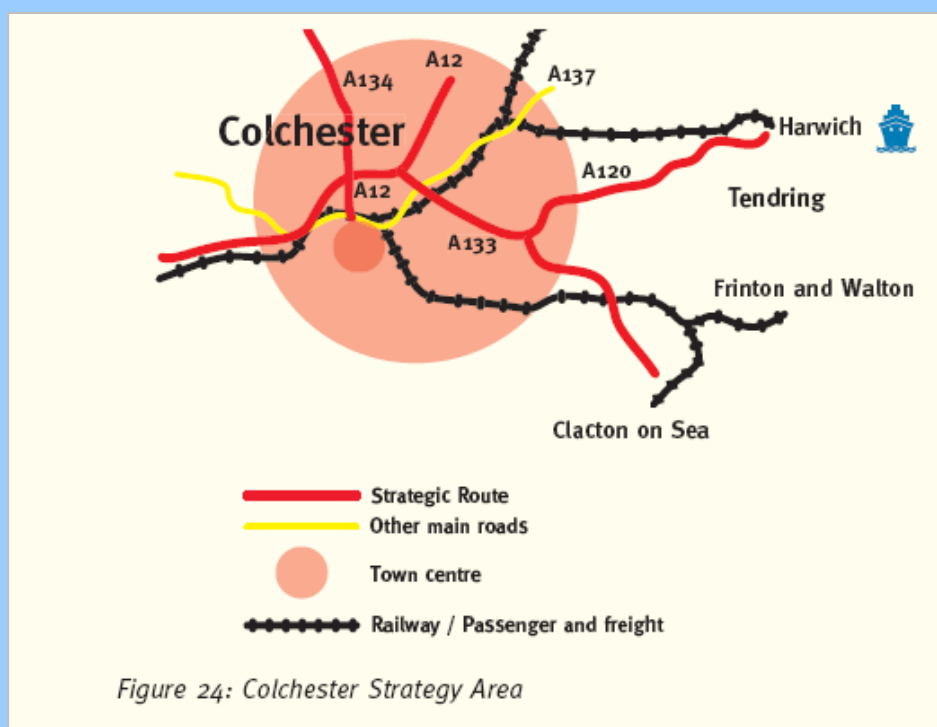
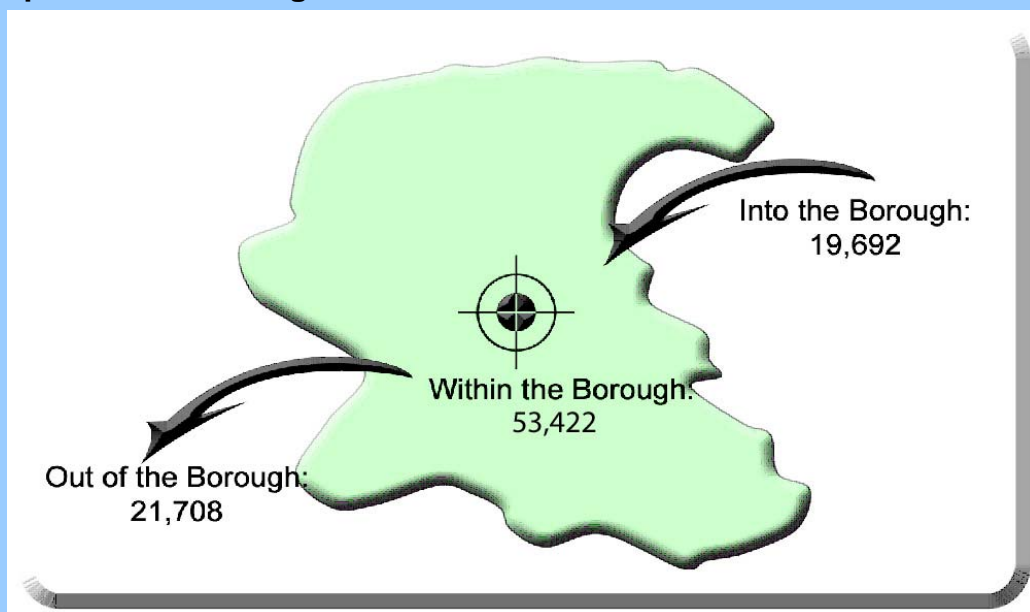
6.4.6 Background Information

In order to understand Colchester's commuter patterns more accurately, a significant amount of work has been carried out within the Council on 'Travel to work' data, collated as part of the 2001 Census. Data shows that:

- The Borough has high levels of car ownership. In 2001, 63,706 households owned a car compared to 13,473 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 2001, 41,528 people used the car, as opposed to 5,210 who used the train and 4,587 that travelled to work by bus.
- There were 94,822 work related trips within, to or out of the Borough in 2001. There were 75,130 employed residents in the Borough who either work within or outside the Borough. 53,422 (71%) of employed residents make an internal trip (from any ward in Colchester to any ward in Colchester).
- In addition, 21,708 (29%) of employed residents leave the Borough – 25% to Greater London, 16% to Braintree District, 14% to Tendring District and a further 12% to Chelmsford Borough.
- It was also estimated that 19,692 people come in to Colchester – 45% (8,767) coming from Tendring District alone.
- In 2001, Colchester was a net exporter of 2,016 employees.



Trips into the Borough:



6.5 Key Theme: ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE

Core Strategy Policies	
SD1	Sustainable Development Locations – Will promote sustainable development and regeneration to deliver at least 14,200 jobs between 2001 and 2021 and 19,000 homes between 2001 and 2023. Growth will be located at the most accessible and sustainable locations.
UR2	Built Design and Character - Will promote and secure high quality, inclusive design in all new developments that makes better places for residents and visitors and conserves and enhances the built character, historic assets and public realm of the Borough.
PR1	Open Space – Will maintain strategic green links between the rural hinterland, river corridors, and key green spaces, while also providing a network of open spaces and recreational opportunities that meet local community needs and facilitates active lifestyles.
ENV1	Environment – Will conserve and enhance Colchester's natural and historic environment, countryside and coastline. The network of strategic green links between the rural hinterland, river corridors, and key green spaces and areas of accessible open space that contribute to the green infrastructure across the Borough will be protected and enhanced. Development adversely impacting on Natura 2000 sites or the Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty will not be supported. Development will also be directed away from land at risk from either fluvial or coastal flooding.
ER1	Energy, Resources, Waste, Water and Recycling – Will promote the efficient use of energy and resources, including the delivery of zero carbon homes and renewable energy projects, while working towards waste minimisation and increased recycling to reduce the Borough's carbon footprint.

LDF Development Policies	
DP1	Design and Amenity – Will ensure that development is designed to a high standard, avoid unacceptable impacts on amenity and demonstrate social, economic and environmental sustainability.
DP14	Historic Environment Assets – Will ensure that development does not adversely affect a listed building, conservation area, historic park or garden or important archaeological remains.
DP20	Flood Risk & Management of Surface Water Drainage – Will ensure that development minimises the risk of flooding and incorporates measures for the conservation and sustainable use of water.
DP21	Nature Conservation and Protected Lanes – Will conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.
DP22	Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty – Will ensure that development makes a positive contribution to the special landscape character and qualities of the AONB.
DP23	Coastal Areas – Will provide an integrated approach to coastal management within the coastal protection belt and along the undeveloped coast. Proposals within the West Mersea Waterside Area of Special Character will be expected to enhance the traditional maritime character of the area.
DP25	Renewable Energy – Will support proposals for renewable energy schemes and encourage renewable energy technologies into all development where viable.

Overview

The natural environment of the Borough has been shaped by both physical process and land management over time. These two processes have created the high quality landscapes and diverse habitats and biodiversity/geodiversity within 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 lead to the loss of

habitat and species and this must be prevented where possible and mitigated in all other circumstances.

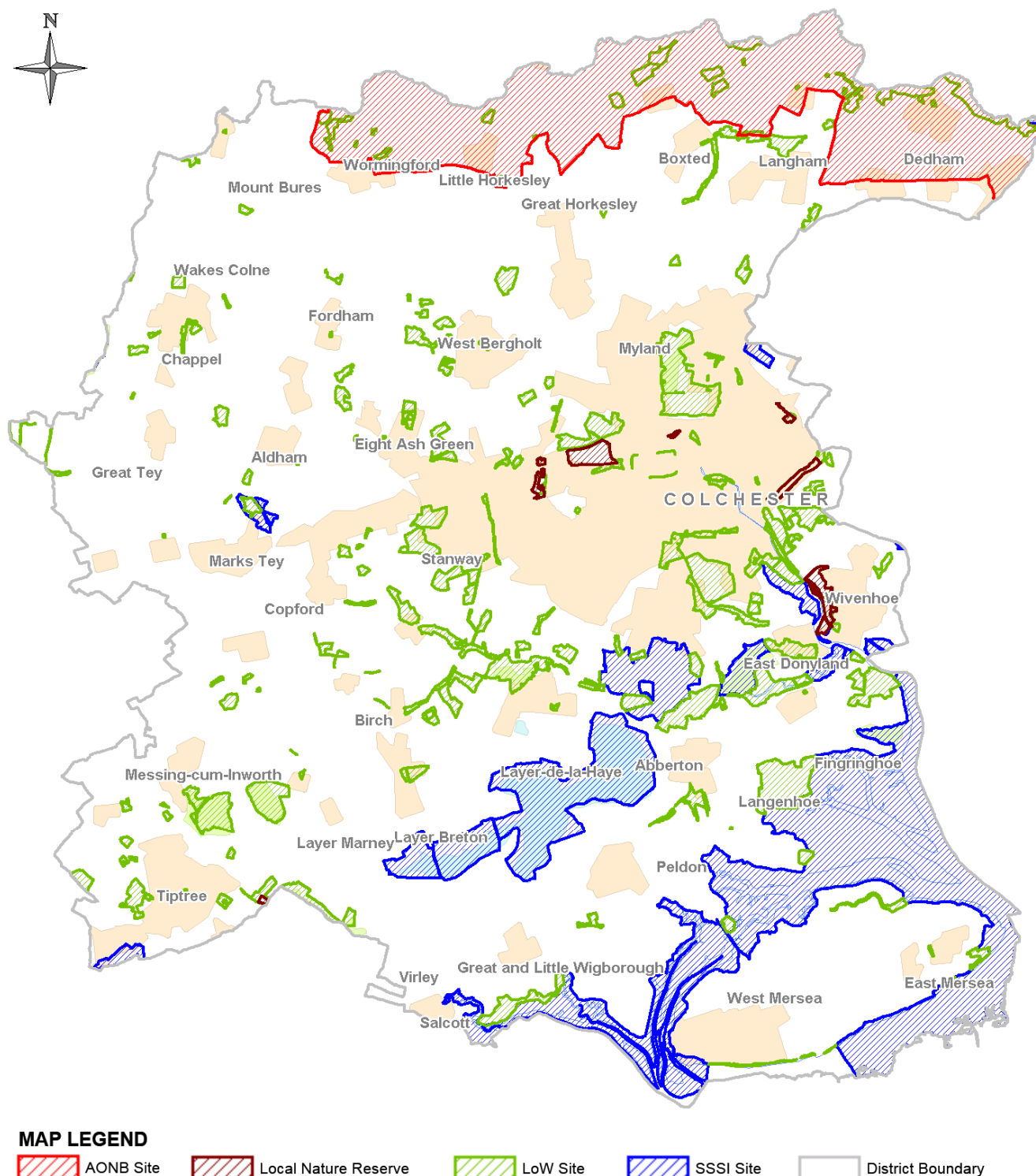
Colchester's Local Development Framework (LDF) promotes the reuse of land (i.e. development on brownfield sites) and require a density of development that makes the most efficient use of land. This will reduce the pressure for greenfield sites, where landscape and biodiversity value can be high. Brownfield sites however can sometimes also have high biodiversity importance, providing unique refuges for species in an otherwise urban area. Brownfield habitats have been proposed for inclusion on the UK Biodiversity Priority Habitats list therefore the biodiversity interest on such sites will need to be fully considered as part of new developments.

The Council seeks to conserve and enhance Colchester's natural environment, countryside and coastline as well as preserving its archaeological and built heritage. It also aims to conserve the Borough's diverse biodiversity, geology, history and archaeology through the protection and enhancement of sites of international, national, regional and local importance.

The Urban Archaeological Database was established in the Museum department of Colchester Borough Council nearly 10 years ago, in partnership with and benefitting from English Heritage funding. It aims to record all archaeological information within the Town Centre, including both individual sites or monuments and key archaeological finds. It also records information produced through events such as excavations and surveys in the town, which are often prompted by development. The database helps inform the planning process as the Archaeological Officer references it when responding to planning applications.

The Council's Geographical Information System (GIS) layers presently contain 3410 monument records and 5791 event records.

Colchester Borough's Environmental Designations 2012



© Crown copyright and database rights 2012 Ordnance Survey 100023706 | Not To Scale | 23/11/2012.

6.5.1	Number of planning applications approved contrary to advice given by the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	Core Strategy Indicator for Policy for ENV1
--------------	---	--

Between April 2011 and March 2012 no planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency.

Colchester Borough Council will continue to direct development away from land at risk from fluvial and coastal flooding. Development within flood risk areas will need to be managed to ensure that it will not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. The Council 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 or adversely affect ground water quality.

Overleaf is a flood zone map, based on the Environment Agency's data, showing those areas of Colchester that are high flood risk, i.e. have a 1% (1 in 100) or greater annual probability of fluvial flooding or a 0.5% (1 in 200) or greater annual probability of tidal flooding regardless of current flood defences.

The Flood and Water Management Act implements Sir Michael Pitt's recommendations following his review of the 2007 floods. The Act provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses.

Defra recognises that serious flooding can happen any time. Both national and local climate projections suggest extreme weather will happen more frequently in the future. Colchester is also projected to experience wetter winters in the future as a result of climate change. The Flood and Water Management Act aims to reduce the flood risk associated with extreme weather.

Essex County Council is the lead local flood authority under the Act. They are responsible for dealing with flooding from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses. The Environment Agency continues to maintain responsibility for dealing with coastal flooding and flooding from main rivers.

Essex County Council is currently preparing a Local Strategy for Flood Risk Management. A consultation on a draft strategy was held in April 2012. The Council is a member of the Essex Flood Management Partnership and plays an active role in formulating the Flood Risk Assessment and Flood Risk Hazard Maps.



Colchester is currently working with Essex County Council to prepare a Surface Water Management Strategy for Colchester Borough. This is expected to be completed in April 2013.

Essex County Council has also prepared new Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) guidance which was adopted in July 2012. Essex County Council will be the SuDS approval body for major planning applications as of April 2013.

Colchester's Flood Zone Areas 2012



MAP LEGEND

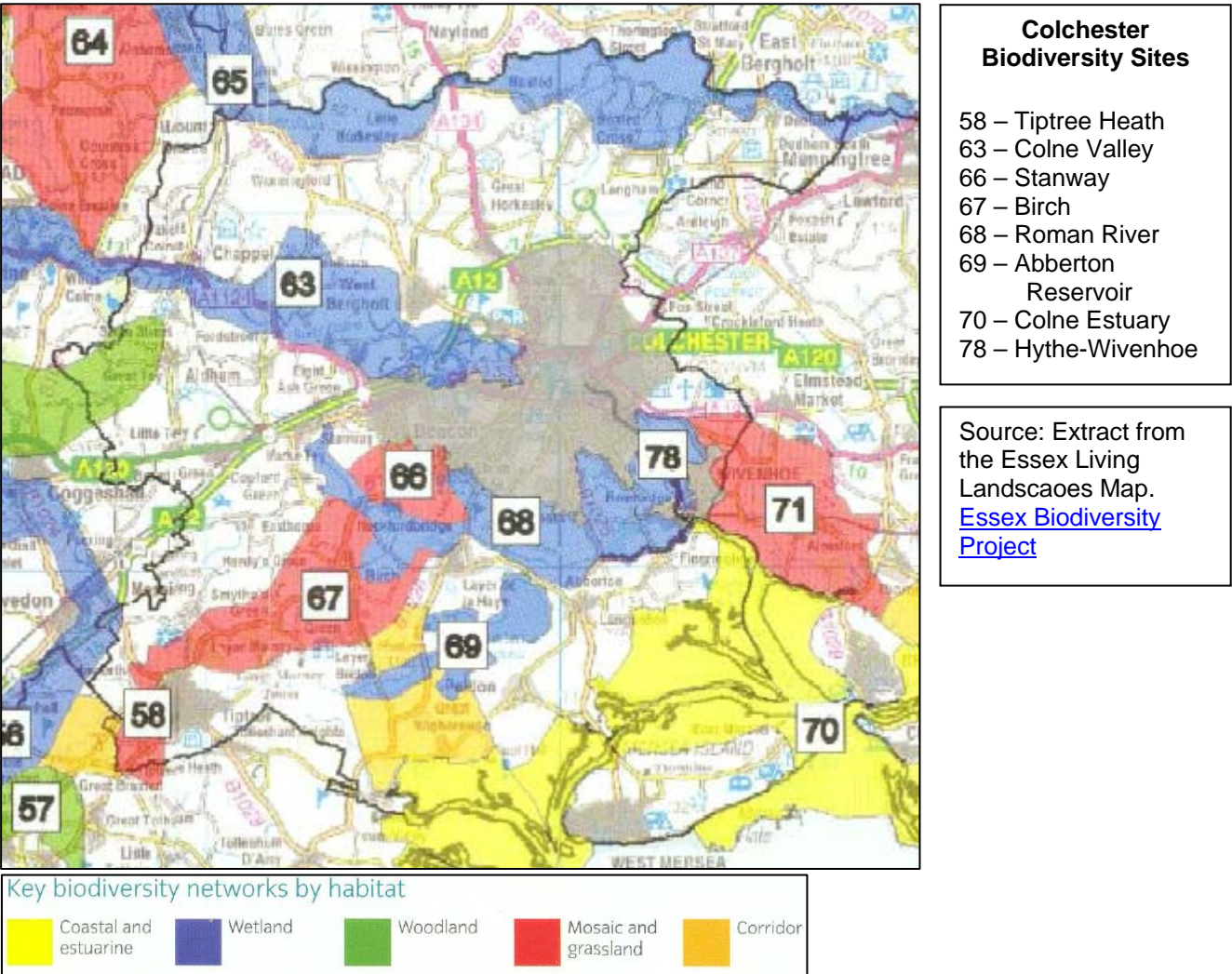
 Flood Zone 3 (1/100 year)  District Boundary

© Crown copyright and database rights 2012 Ordnance Survey 100023706 | Not To Scale | 23/11/2012.

6.5.2	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance including: Change in priority habitats and species (by type); and Changes in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national regional, sub-regional or local significance	Core Strategy Indicator for Policy ENV1
-------	---	--

The Council is currently unable to measure changes in priority habitats and species. All emerging planning policy however seeks to protect sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance by directing development away from them. The Council also seeks to maintain a green infrastructure network across the Borough between the urban and rural hinterlands and along river corridors which will provide important wildlife refuges and adaptation routes for species whose habitats are at risk or adversely affected by climate change.

The key biodiversity sites in Colchester are shown in the map below.



6.5.3	Area of ancient woodland within the Borough	Core Strategy Indicator for Policy ENV1
-------	---	---

Number of Sites	70 sites
Total area	568 Ha

Ancient Woodlands* are defined as woodlands that have existed in the Borough since the 1600's. Natural England maintain an inventory of Ancient Woodland. The Council's data on Ancient Woodland was updated in May 2012 and there are now 70 sites which are within or intersect the borough boundary. The latest GIS information shows that there is currently approximately 568ha of Ancient Woodland in Colchester Borough. By its nature Ancient Woodlands are a non replaceable asset requiring protection.

Ancient woodlands are potentially at risk from development pressures and agricultural intensification. Colchester Borough Council will seek to protect the Borough's Ancient Woodland resource by directing the majority of new development towards brownfield sites in urban areas as a priority thus reducing pressure for greenfield development and thereby reducing the potential for Ancient Woodlands to be affected by development.

* Ancient woodland (based on woodland that intersects the borough boundary, not woodland that is entirely contained within the boundary). Ancient Woodlands also include Semi Ancient Natural Woodlands. This refers to woodlands where the original woodland footprint dating back to the 1600's remains intact but where the woodland species assemblages have been altered through more modern planting programmes.

6.5.4	Number and area of Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and Local Wildlife Sites (LoWs) within Colchester	Core Strategy Indicator for Policy ENV1
--------------	--	--

Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS) previously known as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC's) are areas of land which locally in the Borough have significant wildlife value. Together with statutory protected areas, Local Wildlife Sites represent	Local Wildlife Sites (LoWs)	Local Nature Reserves (LNRs)*
Number of Sites	168	10
Total Area	1957 Ha	175.39 Ha
Range	144.4 Ha	36.14 Ha
Mean	11.6054 Ha	17.50 Ha
Mode	0-1 Ha	2-3 Ha
Median	4.90 Ha	10.15 Ha

the minimum habitat needed to maintain the current levels of wildlife in Essex. Their nature conservation value lies in the role they play in protecting wildlife and habitats in the wider countryside. Local Wildlife Sites are protected within the local planning system as they are a 'material consideration' during the determination of planning applications. The first Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC's) report was produced for Colchester in 1991. Following extensive field surveys, 147 sites covering 1463.7 hectares of land were designated as SINC's. Since the initial report was produced the selection process for designating Local Wildlife Sites has changed. A new robust set of site selection criteria was developed by DEFRA in 2006. In addition knowledge and availability of data about biodiversity in the County has improved considerably during the last 20 years.

In 2008 Colchester Borough Council commissioned a review of the Borough's Local Wildlife Sites. As a result of this review a total of 168 Local Wildlife Sites covering 1957 hectares have now been identified across the Borough representing an overall increase of 21 new Local Wildlife Sites in the Borough, which is a net increase of 493.3 hectares. The Council will seek to safeguard these important Local Wildlife Sites from loss as a result of development in accordance with Policy ENV1 in the Core Strategy.

A new Essex Local Wildlife Sites partnership was established during 2012, Colchester Borough Council will be representing Essex Planning Officers Association (EPOA) as part of this partnership.

**Local Nature Reserves (based on LNRs that intersect the borough boundary, not LNRs entirely contained within the boundary).*

6.5.5	To deliver the revised quantity standards for the different open space typologies across the Borough by 2011	Supporting Indicator for Policy PR1
--------------	---	--

The Council originally worked to a universal standard of 2.83ha per 1000 people for open space provision. In 2006, the Council commissioned an Open Space, Sport and Recreation study in accordance with national Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 17, as part of the evidence

base for the LDF to test these standards in terms of meeting local existing and future population needs for open space and sports facilities.

An audit of existing open space/sport facilities provision was completed as part of the PPG17 study. This showed that for some types of open space the current 2.83ha standard was being met however for other types of open space this was not the case e.g. allotments.

In response to the outputs from the PPG17 study, which assessed open space needs across a range of different open space typologies, new accessibility, quality and quantity standards have been developed to ensure that the future of open space provision will meet existing and future population needs.

The revised quantity standards are set out below for the different typologies per 1,000 people in Colchester.

Parks and Gardens	1.76ha
Natural and semi natural open space urban	5.00ha
Amenity greenspace	1.10ha
Provision for children	0.05ha
Provision for teenagers	0.05ha
Allotments	0.2ha
Outdoor sports facilities	1.5ha

Open Space, Sport and Recreation provision is being incorporated into strategies such as the Open Space and Play Strategy and Allotment Strategy. These documents will provide a mechanism for ensuring that the Council provides adequate Open Space, Sport and Recreation facilities in the Borough. New areas of open space, sport and recreation facilities will be provided as part of new development in accordance with Core Strategic Policy PR1 and Development Policies DP4, DP15 and DP16. Planning contributions will be secured through the Council's Development Team negotiations as part of the planning decision making process.

6.5.6	Increase in areas of public open space	Core Strategy Indicator for Policy PR1
--------------	---	---

Colchester Borough Council commissioned Land Use Consultants in September 2010 to prepare a Green Infrastructure Strategy for Colchester Borough covering the period up to 2025. The purpose of the strategy was to improve knowledge about green infrastructure provision levels across the Borough and to provide evidence to support the LDF process. Whilst the Green Infrastructure Strategy covers the whole Borough, detailed consideration was given to the Growth Areas around and within Colchester town where most development will take place.

The Green Infrastructure Study found that Colchester Borough covers an area of 33,400 hectares of land, 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. 19% of all households can access green space in all categories as opposed to a county average of 7% and only 1% of households in the Borough meet none of the ANGSt criteria.

Open Space provision is being incorporated into various strategies such as the Open Space and Play Strategy, Allotment Strategy and Green Infrastructure Strategy. All these documents will provide a mechanism for ensuring that the Council provides adequate open space in the

Borough. New areas of open space will be provided as part of new development in accordance with Core Strategic Policy PR1 and PR1 and Development Policies DP4, DP15 and DP16. Planning contributions will be secured through the Council's Development Team negotiations as part of the planning decision making process.

The following new areas of open space were provided in Colchester as part of recent development schemes (April 2011 – March 2012):

- Tile House Farm (Phase 2) 22,557m²

6.5.7	Amount of development in designated areas (Local Wildlife Sites, SSSI, AONB)	Core Strategy Indicator for Policy ENV1
--------------	---	--

During the monitoring period there were 122 planning applications in designated areas. 102 of these applications were granted planning permission. From the consideration of these applications it appears that none of the applications are likely to result in damage or loss.

6.5.8	95 % of nationally and internationally important wildlife and geological sites in favourable condition (SSSI, SPA, SAC & RAMSAR)	Core Strategy Indicator for Policy ENV1
--------------	---	--

Condition status of SSSI's in Colchester Borough (with latest survey dates)

Favourable condition	Unfavourable condition no change	Unfavourable condition & recovering	Unfavourable condition & declining
Abberton Reservoir (2010)			
	Bullock Wood (2010)		
		Tiptree Heath (2010)	
Marks Tey Brickpit (2008)			
Roman River (2010)			
		Cattawade Marshes (2012)	
Upper Colne Marshes 1 unit (plus 1 unit in Tendring District) (2010)		Upper Colne Marshes 2 units (2010)	
Wivenhoe Gravel Pit (2008)			
Colne Estuary 8 units (2008-2010)		Colne Estuary 10 units (2010)	Colne Estuary 1 unit (2009)

There are ten Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's) designated in Colchester. These are nationally important ecological/geological sites designated under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) with further protection provided through the Countryside and Rights of Ways Act 2000 (as amended).

Natural England is responsible for monitoring the condition of SSSI's and the most recent data are shown in the table above. The table shows that seven of the Borough's SSSI's are in favourable condition. Some of these sites cover a large area and for these sites different parts of the SSSI are in different condition. This is the case with the Colne Estuary and Upper Colne Marshes SSSIs.

Only one SSSI is in unfavourable condition and declining and this is one unit of the Colne Estuary SSSI. The SSSI unit condition summary states that this is due to coastal squeeze and the sea defence close to the East Mersea Youth Camp is referred to.

The condition of SSSI's can be affected positively and negatively by a variety of factors including changes in management, coastal squeeze, impact of diffuse pollution, development impacts and water extraction. The Council seeks to protect nature conservation sites of international, regional, national and local importance in accordance with Core Strategy policy ENV1 and Development Policies policy DP21.

6.5.9	Number of visitors to Natura 2000 sites	Core Strategy Indicator for Policy ENV1
--------------	--	--

Colchester Borough Council commissioned an appropriate assessment as part of the evidence base for the Core Strategy DPD, which is a requirement of the Habitat Regulations 2004 (as amended). The appropriate assessment identified increased recreational pressure as a potential significant impact on both the integrity of Natura 2000 sites and the features of interest for which the sites were designated. The appropriate assessment identified the need for Colchester Borough Council to implement a monitoring scheme to monitor visitor numbers to Natura 2000 sites. An appropriate assessment was completed for the Site Allocations DPD and this reiterated the need for visitor survey and monitoring work.

A visitor monitoring scheme will enable trends to be measured in terms of increases or decreases in visitor numbers and associated levels of disturbance (physical and non physical) at Natura 2000 sites. Where visitor increases are found to be increasing disturbance at a Natura 2000 site avoidance measures will be identified in partnership with Natural England.

Colchester Borough Council has prepared a methodology for visitor monitoring, which is supported by Natural England. In November 2010 the Council began surveying visitors to Natura 2000 sites in Colchester Borough and Tendring District. These surveys continued in June 2011 and November 2011.

In total 288 groups were interviewed during November 2011. This is almost the same number of groups interviewed during the whole of year one (306 groups in total) and twice the number of groups interviewed during last winters survey period (135 groups). Over half of the groups were interviewed at the weekend (162 groups).

Whilst the aim of this survey and monitoring programme is to establish whether increased levels of housing is increasing visitors to Natura 2000 sites and affecting site condition the amount of housing built in one year is not significant enough to explain the huge increase in visitors between last year and this year. The weather during November 2011 was a lot milder than November 2010 and so this may account in part for the increase in visitors. Another explanation for the significant increase in visitors may be due to the timing of surveys.

During November 2011 when undertaking a half day surveying most of the surveyors surveyed during the middle of the day (e.g. 10am-3pm), rather than surveying for either a

morning or afternoon. During the November 2010 survey period surveyors tended to survey either in the morning or afternoon. All three survey periods have shown that 11am-2pm is the busiest period. Therefore this difference in survey timings may be another explanation as to why there has been a significant increase in visitors this winter compared to last.

A number of rare visiting birds were recorded at coastal sites in Colchester Borough namely The Strood and Cudmore Grove and this also influenced visitor numbers particularly at the Strood. In November 2010 9 groups were surveyed at The Strood and these were predominantly local dog walkers. In the November 2011 a total of 16 groups were surveyed however 12 of the 16 groups surveyed stated that their only reason for visiting The Strood was to see the rare Red Breasted Goose. All said that their choice of sites is dictated by what birds are about.

There were a variety of activities that took place within the Natura 2000 sites surveyed and some survey respondents cited two reasons for visiting the sites. Dog walking was the most frequent purpose of visiting as was the case in previous survey periods. As before walking was the second main purpose of visiting. Bird watching was more popular during this survey period than in previous survey periods. Whilst surveying visitors to Strood Channel the surveyor encountered numerous groups that said they were visiting because a rare bird was present at the site. Bird watching was a popular reason for visiting The Walls and many groups said that they had visited to photograph birds and to feed the swans. A few of the groups surveyed said that they had come out for fresh air and two of the groups said that they were new to the area and were exploring.

225 of the groups were made up of 1 or 2 people; previous survey periods also found that the majority of groups were made up of 1 or 2 people. This ties in with the finding that the most frequent reason for visiting the Natura 2000 sites is to dog walk. During the weekend it was found that there were a greater number of larger groups than during the week. There were 45 groups of 3 people or more during the weekend compared to 15 groups of 3 or more during the week.

Many of the groups chose to visit the Natura 2000 sites for a number of reasons as highlighted in figure 70. The most frequent reason for visiting was because it is close to home, which was also found during the previous two survey periods.

Attractive scenery was the second most common reason for visiting, compared to like the area last winter. 46 groups said that they had chosen to visit because of the desire to be close to the coast.

As previously there were very few visitors to Kirby Quay and Old Hall Marshes (6 groups at each site); perhaps due to the fairly remote locations and in the case of Kirby Quay the lack of car parking.

The majority of groups travelled to the sites by car. Walking, as a percentage of total journeys, was less during this survey period than in previous survey periods. For the first time a small number of groups had travelled by bus and train.

Over two thirds of the groups said that they do visit alternative sites regularly. During year one it was found that the highest percentage of groups that did visit alternative sites was at Abberton Reservoir. During this survey period all of groups at Abberton Reservoir said that they do visit alternative sites regularly.

Some of the groups surveyed listed several alternative Natura 2000 sites that they regularly visit. Almost half of the groups that said they do visit alternative sites said that they visit Tendring coastal sites. This was also found during year one. Essex Wildlife Trust and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds reserves was the second highest alternative, perhaps due to the high number of groups bird watching during this survey period.

45 groups said that they did not have good access to open space close to home. Due to the lack of data collected on groups home towns it has not been possible to identify where these groups live.

Small open spaces close to home was the most common answer given to the question 'which open spaces close to home do you visit regularly?' This was also found during year one. The beach was the second most popular open space that groups regularly visit, reflecting the likely high proportion of visitors from Tendring District.

Whilst there were significantly more visitors during this survey period than the previous winter the analysis shows that the reasons, frequency and time of year people visit is very similar.

6.5.10	Amount of residential development on greenfield land	Core Strategy Indicator for Policies SD1, Hi, UR1
---------------	---	--

Between April 2011 and March 2012, 12% of residential development in Colchester Borough was on greenfield land.

This was a decrease from the previous year (April 2010 to March 2011) when 25% of residential development was on greenfield land.

6.5.11	Applications involving Tree Preservation Order (TPO) trees	Supporting Indicator for Policies ENV1
---------------	---	---

Between April 2011 and March 2012 151 Tree Preservation Order (TPO) applications were made. This is a decrease from 168 applications in the previous year but is still higher than the 107 applications recorded in April 2010 to March 2010.

Applications typically involved pruning in the form of crown raising, crown thinning and crown reductions. There were occasional incidences of trees being felled with replacement trees being conditioned where appropriate.

82 Conservation Area notifications were made for works to trees.

41 new TPOs were made between April 2011 and March 2012.

6.5.12	No recorded loss of listed buildings (by demolition) and Buildings of Grade I and II+	Core Strategy Indicator for Policy UR2
---------------	--	---

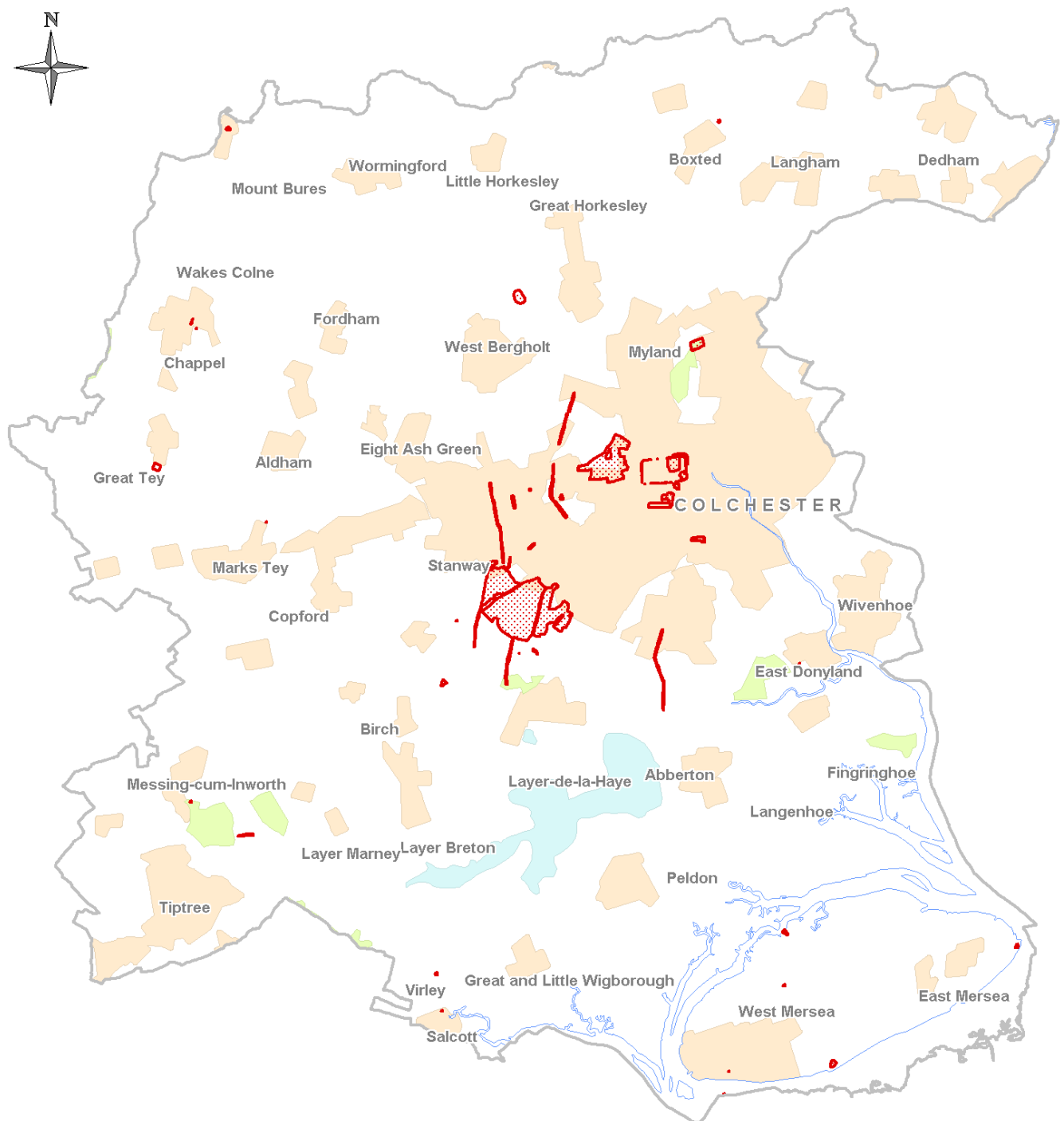
There were no recorded applications for demolitions of listed buildings in the Borough between April 2011 and March 2012.

At the time of writing there had been no update to the ECC Heritage at Risk Register (HARR) for 2012. The last update to this was in October 2011 when it was stated that there were a total of 2,560 listed buildings in Colchester Borough and the Essex County Council Buildings at Risk Register records that 41 of these are at risk of demolition or destruction through neglect. In 2010 48 listed buildings in the Borough were on the register and in 2009 49 listed buildings were on the register. Work on the 2012 update was underway at the time of writing.



6.5.13	No recorded loss or damage to Scheduled Monuments or nationally important archaeological sites through development	Supporting Indicator for Policy UR2
---------------	---	--

There are currently 52 Scheduled Monuments (SMs) in Colchester Borough and between April 2011 and March 2012 there was no recorded loss or damage to a SM or nationally important archaeological sites through development. Overleaf is a map showing the location of Colchester's SMs.

Colchester's monuments and physical features 2012



MAP LEGEND

 Scheduled Monument  District Boundary

© Crown copyright and database rights 2012 Ordnance Survey 100023706 | Not To Scale | 23/11/2012.

6.5.14	Contributions secured towards streetscape improvements	Core Strategy Indicator for Policies SD2, PR1 and PR2
---------------	---	--

There is currently no way to measure this indicator but several new developments have resulted in significant streetscape improvements, including Firstsite which opened in September 2011. Projects such as the Town Centre Supplementary Planning Document and the new bus station were also being progressed within the monitoring year. Contributions towards streetscape improvements have been secured from the Borough-wide Section 106 fund as well as funding from the Haven Gateway Partnership.

6.5.15	Number of homes with provision of private/communal open space	Supporting Indicator for Policy PR1
---------------	--	--

There is currently no way to measure this indicator using the Colchester Borough Council internal planning application monitoring system. However, information provided by the Development Management team indicates that 100% of all new homes have or will have access to either an area of public open space or a private or communal area of open space in accordance with Core Strategy policy PR1.

6.5.16	Number of Parish Plans/Village Design Statements adopted as guidance	Core Strategy Indicator for Policy ENV2
---------------	---	--

Between April 2011 and March 2012 four community plans were adopted as guidance. The Dedham Parish Plan and the West Bergholt Village Design Statement were adopted in December 2011. The Winstred Hundred Village Design Statement and Parish Plan was adopted in March 2012. The Myland Parish Plan was adopted in July 2012.

6.5.17	Number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) in Colchester	Core Strategy Indicator for Policies ENV1, TA1 and UR2
---------------	--	---

Like most Boroughs/Districts in the region which do not have large industrial processes, the main source of local air pollution is from motor vehicles. These emit, amongst other things, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and fine particular matter. Particular problems arise where traffic is slow moving through old, narrow streets near the historic centre of the town.

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) have been in existence in Mersea Road and Brook Street for several years.

A new Air Quality Management Order came into effect on the 5 January 2012. This replaces the previous order and designates a total of four Air Quality Management Areas:

- Area 1 - Central Corridors (including High Street Colchester, Head Street, North Hill, Queen Street, St. Botolph's Street, St. Botolph's Circus, Osborne Street, Magdalen Street, Military Road, Mersea Road, Brook Street, and East Street).
- Area 2 - East Street and the adjoining lower end of Ipswich Road

- Area 3 - Harwich Road / St Andrew's Avenue junction
 Area 4 - Lucy Lane North, Stanway

A planning guidance note on air quality was adopted by the Council on 20 August 2012.

6.5.18	Percentage of household waste recycled and composted	Core Strategy Indicator for Policy ER1
---------------	---	---

In 2011/12 40.16% of all household waste collected was recycled, reused and composted. This exceeds the annual target of 40% and but lower than last years figure of 40.24%. During this time a total of 23,757.015 tonnes of waste within the Borough was recycled, reused and composted.

The average residual waste per household was 467.582kg in 2011/12, which is slightly lower than last years figure of 479.137kg. The reduction in average waste per household is thought to be a result of the economic climate forcing a reduction in food thrown away, increased waste awareness through education and a reduction in food packaging produced by the industry.

6.5.19	Per capita consumption of water	Core Strategy Indicator for Policy ER1
---------------	--	---

According to a report by WWF the national daily domestic water use (per capita consumption) is 150 litres. Nationally we are expected to reduce per capita consumption of water to an average of 130 litres per person per day by 2030 or possibly even 120 litres per person per day depending on new technological developments and innovation.

Part G of the October 2010 amendments to Building Regulations require per capita consumption of water to be limited to 125 litres. The Code for Sustainable Homes will help to improve water efficiency in new build and Colchester is committed to delivering more sustainable buildings in accordance with the Core Strategy and Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.

6.5.20 Background

In 2011/12 the total area of contaminated land brought back into beneficial use was 2.54 hectares. This appears to have been a particularly low year. The previous year figures being 14.08 hectares in 2010/2011 and 17.42 hectares in 2009/2010.

There are 22 conservation areas, and some 2,560 listed buildings in Colchester Borough. There are 4 parks within Colchester on the National Register of Special Historic Interest including Colchester Castle Park, Severalls Hospital, Layer Marney Tower gardens and Wivenhoe Park. As a Scheduled Monument (SM) Gosbecks Archaeological Park is a major asset to the area containing Roman remains. However, the primary archaeological monument is an Iron Age Dyke System around Colchester. Such remains are also uncovered on a regular basis during development particularly in the town centre. Many of the town's buildings are listed and date from 15th century. There are also many listed barns and agricultural buildings in the outlying villages.

In 2009 it was estimated that the annual average domestic consumption of gas in Colchester

was 14,932 kWh. This is slightly lower than the average domestic consumption of gas in the region and Great Britain, which is 15,434 kWh and 15,383 kWh respectively.

Under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) all water bodies (lakes, rivers and coastal waters) need to achieve 'good ecological potential or status'. Ecological potential/ status is made up of physico-chemical status (phosphorus/ ammonia/ dissolved oxygen and pH) and biological status (fish/ diatoms/ macrophytes/ macroinvertebrates).

The Environment Agency has confirmed that there are 18 WFD river water bodies within Colchester Borough covering 148.651 km. In 2009, 16 of these waters (86% by length) are classified as being of moderate ecological status, 1 is classified as poor (12% by length) and 1 has yet to be assessed (2% by length). The Roman River is of poor ecological classification and St Botolph's Brook has yet to be assessed.

The Water Framework Directive results are not officially updated until 2015 when the next River Basin Plan is published. However, interim classification results are available. The 2011 interim WFD classifications (based on data up to the end of 2010) indicate that 14 of the waters in the Borough are now at Moderate status (55% by length), 3 of the waters are now Poor status (43% by length) and one water is now Bad status (2% by length). While this new data is suggestive of deterioration in the water quality across the Borough, there has been no actual environmental deterioration, but we have started sampling for new attributes in new places.

For the 2012 (and 2011) bathing water seasons, the bathing waters at West Mersea (South Colchester) have been assessed to be of 'excellent' quality, an improvement on the 2010 'good quality'.

In January 2010 the Colchester Local List project was launched covering Colchester's urban area. A group of historic buildings and architecture experts produced a set of criteria to help identify buildings suitable for inclusion on the Local List. Following site surveys approximately 600 buildings were identified for inclusion on the draft Local List. The draft Local List was issued for Public Consultation using the Colchester Historic Building Forum website¹⁷.

As a result of the public consultation a further 59 buildings were identified for inclusion on the draft Local List. The Colchester Local List was formally adopted by the Council at Local Development Framework Committee on the 12 December 2011. The Colchester Local List includes approximately 600 buildings or historic assets. The final list is available on the Colchester Historic Building Forum website.

Two more Local List projects have also commenced in Langham and Wivenhoe. This work is being undertaken by historic building enthusiasts in these villages who will use the same methodology and selection criteria as those used in the Colchester Local List study.

This work will provide useful information for use when determining planning applications affecting Locally Listed buildings.

Potential Issues

Water quality is an important issue for the Borough. In order to achieve good water quality it is important for issues such as sewerage infrastructure to be considered as part of all developments to ensure that the Borough's watercourses are not adversely affected and if possible improved. The Haven Gateway Water Cycle Study (2009) has assessed both water

¹⁷ www.colchesterhistoricbuildingforum.org.uk

quantity and water quality issues in the Borough. Anglian Water and Veolia Water East have also both published Business Plans for the period 2009-2014. These documents set out planned infrastructure spending identified across Colchester Borough for this period to ensure that new development needs can be adequately met in terms of water supply and waste water treatment.

Another potential issue is impacts of a changing climate on biodiversity. Corporately the Council seeks to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change. This is discussed in the Climate Change section of this report.

Contains Environment Agency information © Environment Agency and database right

6.6 Key Theme: ACCESSIBLE SERVICES AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

LDF Core Strategy Policies	
SD2	Delivering Facilities and Infrastructure – Will work with partners to ensure that infrastructure and community facilities are provided to support sustainable communities.
SD3	Community Facilities – Will work with partners to deliver key community facilities to support communities and provide facilities for local communities based on identified needs and all new development will be required to contribute towards the provision of such facilities.
PR1	Open Space – Will provide strategic green links between the rural hinterland, river corridors and key green spaces, whilst protecting and enhancing the existing network of green links, open spaces and sports facilities and secure additional areas where deficiencies are identified.
PR2	People-friendly Streets – Will promote and secure attractive, safe and people-friendly streets which will encourage more walking, cycling, recreation and local shopping.
UR1	Regeneration Areas – Enhance Colchester as a prestigious regional centre, to regenerate rundown areas, deprived communities and key centres, with the purpose of building successful and sustainable communities.

LDF Development Policies	
DP4	Community Facilities - Supports the provision of new community facilities and the retention of existing facilities.
DP15	Retention of Open Space and Indoor Sports Facilities – Protects open space and sports facilities from change of use and ensures that a change of use will not be supported if it would result in deficiencies in public open space provision.
DP16	Private Amenity Space and Open Space Provision for New Residential Development – Sets out standards for private amenity space for different dwelling types. Also requires at least 10% of the site area to be provided as public open space.

Overview

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.

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.

Colchester's Core Strategy identifies the following growth areas and potential new community facility projects to be delivered in partnership with local service providers.

Growth Areas	Project
Town Centre	Firstsite (Community arts facility) (open Sept. 2011) St Botolphs Quarter – Hotel to be developed by 2013 Creative Business Centre – Completion in 2013 Magistrates Court – Completion in 2013
North Growth Area	Community stadium and regional conference centre (open in 2008) Colchester General Hospital expansion 4 new primary Schools (Queen Boadicea School open) Early years and childcare facilities Either a new secondary school site (on a precautionary basis) and/or expansion of existing secondary school provision at nearby schools.
East Growth Area	University of Essex expansion
General	7 new health centres 6 forms of secondary school capacity 6 new primary schools New and improved community halls Extra pre-school, primary and secondary school provision (including new where appropriate)

6.6.1	Proportion of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard	Supporting Indicator for Policy PR1
--------------	--	--

Areas of open space with the Green Flag Award are currently Castle Park in the centre of Colchester and High Woods County Park in the north of Colchester:

- Castle Park – basic award
- Castle Park – Green Flag heritage award
- High Woods Country Park

6.6.2	Recorded loss of designated allotment sites	Supporting Indicator Policy PR1
--------------	--	--

There were no recorded losses of designated allotment sites between 2011 and 2012. No losses were required in the previous year either.

6.6.3	Recorded losses of community facilities as a result of development	Core Strategy Indicator for Policy SD3
--------------	---	---

Core Strategy policies SD2 and SD3 and Development Policies policy DP4 are designed to deliver and protect community facilities within Colchester Borough.

Between 2011 and 2012 there were no recorded losses of a community facility due to development. The Council will continue to safeguard existing facilities as part of their commitment to creating sustainable communities.

In September 2009, the Council adopted a Supplementary Planning Document on the 'Provision of Community Facilities' which was supported by an audit of community facilities produced. Both have been prepared to ensure the adequate provision of community facilities that satisfy the needs of local people in the Borough.

6.6.4	100% of new permitted developments to comply with SPD's on Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities and Community Facilities	Core Strategy Indicator for Policies SD2, SD3 and PR1
--------------	--	--

Core Strategy Policy PR1 ensures 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. In 2011-2012 £975,240 was received for Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities and £127,691 was received for community facilities.

These are both considerably higher than the previous year, but the Open Space receipts do include one large item of £437,000.

Projects being delivered with the aid of developers' contributions in 2011/12 are set out below.

Project location	Project description
Wivenhoe	Refurbishment works to William Loveless Hall
Castle	Refurbishment works to Cardinal Bourne Hall
Castle	Refurbishment works to the April Centre
Castle	Garrison Clubhouse
Castle	St Botolphs Public realm
Copford	New play equipment Queensbury Ave
Dedham	New CCTV in Recreation Ground
Marks Tey	New play area fencing
Mile End	Improved access to sports ground
Mile End/Highwoods	New play area fencing
Mile End/Highwoods	Adventure play facilities at country park
Monkwick	Refurbishment works to St. Margaret's Church Hall
New Town	Refurbishment works to the Hythe Community Centre
Shrub End	Gladiator Way new play area
Shrub End	Barbour Gardens new play area
Stanway	New play area for Stanway PC
St Andrews	New play equipment Titania Close
St Andrews	New play equipment Hickory Ave
St Andrews	Magnolia Drive POS Zip wire
Wivenhoe	Tennis club pavilion improvements

6.6.5	Key infrastructure projects delivered (SD)	Core Strategy Indicator for Policies SD1, SD2, UR1, PR1, TA3, and TA4
--------------	---	--

Table 6d (appendix 5) in the adopted 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 currently underway:

- **East Transit Corridor** – Feasibility study undertaken to identify potential corridor
- **Northern Approaches and new A12 junction** – Funding secured, A12 junction opened autumn 2010
- **North Park and Ride** – Scheme now has planning application and is anticipated to be delivered by the end of 2013
- **Western Bypass** – Completion dependant on delivery of development
- **Hythe Rail Station** – Improvements completed Winter 2009
- **Historic Town Centre Improvements** – Town Centre traffic reduction measures underway
- **Magistrates Court**- Open April 2012.
- **Green Links and Walking and Cycling improvements** – Cycle town projects have included new and improved cycle routes; cycle training for adults and children; and new cycle parking spaces installed at key locations including schools, railway stations, the town centre and University of Essex.

6.6.6	All crime – number of crimes per 1000 residents per annum Number of domestic burglaries per 1000 households	Core Strategy Indicator for Policy SD1
--------------	--	---

The latest data available was from 1 Jul 2011 to 30 Sep 2011. Based on this period the number of crimes per 1000 residents in the Borough was 16.004.

When comparing the latest information for Colchester with the previous year to date (ie. the 1 April 2010 - 30 Sep 2010 with 1 Apr 2011 - 30 Sep 2011) the number of crimes was up by 95 (2%) to 5,557.

The number of domestic burglaries is currently recorded as a total number. When comparing the latest information for Colchester with the previous year to date (ie. the 1 April 2010 - 30 Sep 2010 with 1 Apr 2011 - 30 Sep 2011) the number of domestic burglaries was down by 42 (17%) to 199.

Colchester Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) has identified the following broad factors to consider when setting crime reduction priorities:

- **Crime** such as street robbery, business crime, assault & violent crime, car crime, burglary, domestic violence, criminal damage etc
- **Anti-Social Behaviour** such as noise, joyriding, vandalism, gangs, youth nuisance, damage to property, harassment etc
- **Environmental Crime** such as fly tipping, litter, fly posting, graffiti etc
- **Misuse of Drugs** such as dealing, discarded needles, crack houses, drug misuse
- **Alcohol** such as binge drinking, underage sales, behaviour caused by alcohol, cheap and multiple drink promotions

6.6.7 Background

In June 2012 Sport England published the results of their Active People Survey 6 for the period April 2011 to April 2012. The statistics now record those who participate in at least 1 session a week (at least 4 sessions of at least moderate intensity for at least 30 minutes in the previous 28 days) rather than the 3 sessions a week recorded in surveys from previous years.

The findings for Colchester indicate that 38.5% of residents took part in at least 1 session a week of moderate intensity sport. There was a slight increase from 36.5% for the period October 2010 to October 2011, however, it is not a statistically significant change as set out in the Sport England report.

Colchester Borough Council runs 4 museums, all of which are registered under the Museums and Galleries Commission registration scheme.

Potential Issues

For a number of reasons access to a variety of services and facilities can be an issue for Colchester residents. The Indices of Multiple Deprivation measure social inclusion by considering and scoring a whole range of issues, from access to certain facilities, to income and employment. The score provides an indication of how deprived an area is. On a national level Colchester Borough scores very low. Despite this there are areas in the Borough where deprivation exists. As Colchester is generally an affluent area, the places where deprivation exists are often exacerbated by the marked differences of neighbouring communities. It is therefore important to encourage social inclusion through the design and build of new communities and to ensure adequate community infrastructure and services are available.

As Colchester contains a number of rural communities, rural isolation can also be an issue. Rural areas often have limited facilities, and this coupled with poor public transport links can prevent those without access to a car accessing the facilities they need. Public consultation on the LDF has also highlighted the perceived need for villages/rural areas to retain a sense of community and to avoid becoming so-called 'commuter-villages.' To address this issue the Council is encouraging and assisting with the development of Parish Plans and Village Design Statements. In the future Neighbourhood Plans will also be a mechanism for rural communities to address certain issues within their area.

In promoting healthy lifestyles, access to recreation, leisure and open space is as important as access to formal health facilities like hospitals, doctor's surgeries and NHS dentists. An aging population will increase demands on health and social care, particularly the need for residential nursing care. However, it will also impact upon other sectors of the Borough such as the local economy, the increased housing demand and an increase on public transport and other key services. A general increase in population figures will also impact upon the current number of schools and nursery establishments. The need for new facilities such as schools and recreation facilities is already considered as part of new development. In 2010 the Council introduced a requirement for certain types of development to be subject to Health Impact Assessments. The purpose of a Health Impact Assessment is to identify the potential health consequences of a proposal on a given population, maximise the positive health benefits and minimise potential adverse effects on health and inequalities.

6.7 Key Theme: Climate Change

Core Strategy Policies	
SD1	Sustainable Development Locations – Will promote sustainable development and regeneration to deliver at least 14,200 jobs between 2001 and 2021 and 19,000 homes between 2001 and 2023. Growth will be located at the most accessible and sustainable locations.
ENV1	Environment – Will conserve and enhance Colchester's natural and historic environment, countryside and coastline. The network of strategic green links between the rural hinterland, river corridors, and key green spaces and areas of accessible open space that contribute to the green infrastructure across the Borough will be protected and enhanced.
ER1	Energy, Resources, Waste, Water and Recycling – Will promote the efficient use of energy and resources, including the delivery of zero carbon homes and renewable energy projects, while working towards waste minimisation and increased recycling to reduce the Borough's carbon footprint.

LDF Development Policies

DP25 Renewable Energy – Will support proposals for renewable energy schemes and applicants will be encouraged to incorporate renewable energy technologies into new development where viable.

Overview

Colchester Borough Council is committed to promoting efficient use of energy and resources and promoting the development of renewable energy generation alongside waste minimisation and recycling. Through the Core Strategy and Development Policies DPD the Council will encourage the delivery of renewable energy projects, including micro-generation, in the Borough to reduce Colchester's carbon footprint. New development will be expected to demonstrate that over 15% of energy demand will be produced by local renewable or low carbon technology. In addition, new dwellings will be required to reduce carbon emissions by 25% from 2010, 44% from 2013 and 100% from 2016 from a 2006 baseline in line with revised national building regulations for all homes to be zero carbon from 2016.

In order to lead by example, Colchester Borough Council has signed up to the Nottingham Declaration and the Local Authority Carbon Management (LACM) scheme. Additionally, Colchester Borough Council also seeks to increase its current recycling rate from 31% to 60% recycling of household waste by 2021.

The Council has taken part in a One to One Support Programme with the Energy Saving Trust. As part of this programme an Action Plan was developed by the Council's Sustainability Action Group and has undergone consultation with Senior Management Team under the Leadership of Place programme. The Action Plan is split into the three areas of strategy, services and community leadership. A number of recommendations are included and each of these has a number of actions needed to fulfil the recommendation. Each action is supplemented with information on who will carry it out, when and how. This programme came to an end in 2010 but the Action Plan is continuing to be implemented and monitored.

The Council and Colchester Borough Homes have been working together to develop a business case to consider renewable electricity generation as an investment through the Feed in Tariff. The Feed in Tariff is a new government incentive scheme, which makes renewable energy a good financial investment. Energy companies are obliged to pay a feed in payment per unit of energy produced, which is index linked and guaranteed for 25 years.

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

Colchester Borough Council is committed to reducing Climate Change both within the Borough and through its in-house operations. The Council signed up to the Local Authority Carbon Management Scheme (LACM) in 2007 and with guidance from the Carbon Trust have substantial energy savings in our day-to-day operations. Between April 2011 and March 2012 there was a reduction in CO₂ emissions from Council operations and buildings of 6%, which is just under 540 tonnes of CO₂.

Per capita CO₂ emissions have reduced by a total of 16.17% between the baseline of 2005 and 2010. Per capita emissions for Colchester residents are now 5.7 tonnes having fallen from a baseline of 6.8 tonnes per capita.

6.7.2	Climate Change Adaptation	Supporting Indicator for Policies SD1, ENV1 and ER1
--------------	----------------------------------	--

Under NI188 the Council progressed work on climate change adaptation. NI188 was a process based indicator that measured the Council's actions towards adapting to the inevitable effects of climate change. The Council achieved level 1 – 'public commitment and prioritised risk based assessment' in 2008/9 and level 2 – 'comprehensive risk assessment' in 2009/10.

During 2010/11 the Council developed an Adaptation Action Plan based on the findings of the Borough specific climate risk assessment, which was undertaken in 2009/10. The Adaptation Action Plan identifies a number of measures that the Council can take both individually and with its partners to adapt to the effects of climate change.

6.7.3	Number of zero-carbon homes completed	Core Strategy Indicator for Policies SD1, H1 and ER1
--------------	--	---

Building regulations on zero-carbon homes does not become compulsory until 2016 and there is currently no data available on planning applications for zero-carbon development.

From 1 October 2010 improvements to Part L of the building regulations has resulted in a reduction in carbon emissions from new dwellings. The dwelling emission rate, which measures the maximum CO₂ emissions rate (in kg per m² per annum) arising from energy use for heating, hot water and lighting for the actual dwelling, has reduced by 25% from 2006 building regulations requirements.

The Sustainable Design and Construction SPD sets out the Council's expectation that all new dwellings are constructed to a minimum of level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes. The Council currently has no way of monitoring how many new dwellings meet level 3 or above of the Code for Sustainable Homes, however this will be looked at as part of future AMRs.

6.7.4	Renewable energy installed by type	Core Strategy Indicator for Policy ER1
--------------	---	---

Between April 2011 and March 2012, there were 22 applications for solar photovoltaics and 3 applications for wind renewable energy development. There were no recorded applications for ground source or biomass technologies.

The amount of renewable energy installed in the current year has increased considerably over that in previous years, particularly for solar photovoltaics.

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. The amount of renewable energy installed in the Borough may therefore be higher than this indicator suggests.

Potential Issues

Climate change is a major issue that the whole Council will need to consider. It is predicted that through climate change the summers in England will become, longer, drier and hotter, whilst the winters will be stormier and wetter. This could have adverse impacts not only on the environment, but also on economic and social aspects of life in Colchester.

Colchester's Core Strategy, Development Policies and Supplementary Planning Documents have an important role to play in dealing with Climate Change. Planning can encourage the reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases, address the increased incidents of flooding by promoting Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDs) and help deal with increased droughts in the summer by promoting water efficiency techniques. Developers, local businesses and local communities will be encouraged to provide and use renewable energy sources.

Connected to Climate Change are a whole collection of other related issues that could compound the effects. For example water usage is increasing both through ongoing development and increased demand, and this coupled with drier summers could lead to sustained periods of restrictions on water supply. The inevitable increased rate of development will put further pressure on the water resources available in the Borough. Similarly the amount of waste produced in Colchester is increasing, and at the same time the land available to dispose of this waste (landfill sites) is reducing. Further, fuel poverty is an issue already facing some residents of the Borough and the number of residents affected is likely to increase as a result of projected rises in fuel prices.

7. Analysis of Policies

Collection of monitoring information provides a basis for evaluating the success of planning policies. The following section accordingly analyses whether there are any areas of concern and the steps that the authority is taking to ensure that a policy is implemented, amended or replaced.

The National Planning Policy Framework, published in March 2012 signals a change from the Local Development Framework back to a Local Plan system. Accordingly, the forthcoming review of Colchester's planning policies will result in the development of a Local Plan for the area. In the interim, the adopted Local Development Framework documents are considered to remain in general compliance with the National Planning Policy Framework and can serve as a robust basis for policy direction and decisions on planning applications. LDF documents are reasonably up-to-date, with the Core Strategy adopted in December 2008 and the Development Policies DPD adopted in October 2010. The following issues will need to be monitored moving forward to inform this review and to ensure that the Council's planning policies remain effective.

- House building has showed a recovery from the recession this year, with a return to delivery figures that exceed the average target of 830 dwellings per year. Over the 15 year period to 2027 the Council is on course to achieve the above target. Colchester has already delivered 10,838 new homes between 2001/02 and 2011/12 at an average rate of 943 dwellings per year.
- The housing trajectory included in this report shows that a net of 1012 homes were built between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012. This is an increase on the previous year's total of 673. This is a very encouraging result in the context of a continuing national downturn. This positive result reflects the Council's willingness to work with developers to bring schemes forward, including a flexible approach to scheme cost appraisals. The Core Strategy review in 2012 will provide an opportunity to consider the appropriateness of housing delivery rates and phasing.
- 366 units of affordable housing were completed between April 2011 and March 2012, or 36% of all units. This is a very positive trend especially in light of the current economic climate. It reflects the Council's success in bringing affordable housing projects on, including seeking grant funding where larger sites have stalled.
-
- Approximately 88% of new and converted dwellings were on previously developed land which reflects the preference in planning policy for brownfield sites and the continuing availability of such sites in the Borough
-
- Colchester's Core Strategy and Site Allocations DPDs both include policies on Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation. Site Allocations Policy H2 allocates 30 pitches for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation which meets the level of provision required in the now revoked East of England Plan. The policy also identifies the Essex Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) as providing important evidence to inform any future review of the Site Allocations document. The evidence in the Essex GTAA currently shows

the need for further pitches in Colchester to be low. Core Strategy Policy H5 provides criteria to assist in the determination of planning applications.

- Employment land is being provided in suitable locations within the Borough to meet Core Strategy targets. It is recognised however, that both the delivery of additional employment and retail development are dependent on external factors unrelated to planning such as market interest and the overall state of the economy. The net balance of new employment floorspace shows a low level of increase for 2010-11 which reflects the current economic climate. The total of 2,051 sqm was down on last year's level of 5,294 sqm. The lack of new Town Centre commercial completions is discouraging, but the commercial property market for existing Town Centre property is buoyant and vacancy rates continue to be below national averages of approximately 12-13%.
- The challenging issue of transportation is being tackled through a number of approaches including new transport infrastructure (i.e. the new A12 junction under construction and improved cycle routes) as well as behavioural change measures such as travel plans, which support shifts away from car based means of transport. A high percentage of new developments are continuing to be built within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major retail centre.
- With regard to biodiversity, it appears that the policies, which seek to protect areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value and priority habitats and species are generally working. However, there is a need to continue to protect habitats and species from development that causes harm or damage.
- The Council has successfully taken initial steps to reduce its own carbon footprint. We are now committed to aiding local communities to follow our example and are endeavouring to mitigate the potential impacts of climate change through planning policies.
- The policies have also been successful in ensuring that there has been no loss/damage to listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Local Wildlife Sites, key community facilities or loss of designated allotment sites.

8. Sustainability Appraisal

Introduction

It is a requirement of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive and part of Sustainability Appraisals that the significant effects of implementing a plan must be monitored to identify unforeseen effects and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action. The Sustainability Appraisals of the Core Strategy, Site Allocations and Development Policies Development Plan Documents have been closely prepared alongside these documents. A monitoring framework is set out in the Core Strategy, which includes key indicators and targets for each Core Strategy objective. These are very closely linked to the Sustainability Appraisal objectives and assessment criteria.

Sustainability Appraisal monitoring is a continuous process; in addition to monitoring as part of the AMR, each time a Sustainability Appraisal is carried out for a DPD a scoping report will be prepared, which will update the baseline data, sustainability issues facing the Borough and likely evolution without implementation of the plan based on past trends.

Whilst this section will repeat information already presented in the AMR it presents data of relevance to each of the Sustainability Appraisal objectives and is an important part of the Sustainability Appraisal process and a requirement of the SEA Directive.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

This section provides an outline of the progress against each Sustainability Appraisal objective.

1. To ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home:

The amount of dwellings completed in 2011/12 represents a return to levels above the target of 830 dwellings per year. The amount of affordable dwellings completed is also higher than the previous year and has seen the Council exceed the 35% affordable housing target for the first time. No zero carbon dwellings were completed and whilst some consents included conditions that dwellings be built to a minimum of Code for Sustainable level 3 there is currently no way of monitoring how many completed dwellings were built to this standard.

2. To ensure that development is located sustainably and makes efficient use of land:

No planning applications were approved contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency in regards to flood risk. The percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land was 88%, which is higher than last years figure of 75%. All new development in the Borough in 2010/11 is considered to be within 30 minutes of community facilities.

3. To achieve a prosperous and sustainable economy and improve the vitality of town centres:

For the second year in a row there was a zero net increase of retail, office and leisure space within the town centre. Retail uses elsewhere in the Borough showed a net gain of 1188 sqm, although this is less than last year's net gain. Four Village Design Statement/ Parish Plan

were adopted, which is an increase from previous years. This demonstrates that local communities are getting involved in the planning system in line with the localism agenda.

4. To achieve more sustainable travel behaviour and reduce the need to travel:

All new development in the Borough in 2011/12 was considered to be within 30 minutes of community facilities.

5. To improve the education, skills and health of the Borough's population:

£249,860 was secured through Section 106 agreements towards open space and £11,726 was secured towards community facilities.

6. To create safe and attractive public spaces and reduce crime:

100% of development complied with the standards set out in the Open Space SPD. Data on crime was difficult to obtain and is different to the previous year's indicator, meaning that crime rates cannot be compared.

7. To conserve and enhance the townscape character, historic and cultural assets of the Borough:

There were no recorded applications for the demolition of listed buildings. 72 planning applications were approved in the Dedham Vale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and none of these applications are likely to result in adverse effects on landscape character.

8. To conserve and enhance the natural environment, natural resources and biodiversity of the Borough:

The condition of the ten Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in the Borough has not changed since last year. Seven SSSIs are in favourable condition, one is unfavourable no change, five are in unfavourable condition but recovering and one SSSI continues to be in unfavourable condition and declining (the Colne Estuary). The Water Framework Directive requires all rivers to achieve good ecological status by 2015. Within the Borough sixteen water bodies are moderate ecological status, one is poor and one has yet to be assessed. The two air quality management areas have not altered. 14.08 hectares of contaminated land was brought back into beneficial use.

9. To make efficient use of energy and resources and reduce waste and our contribution to climate change:

Two planning applications were approved for renewable energy technologies. The amount of domestic waste recycled, reused and composted has increased to 40.24%, which is an increase from last year's figure of 39.28%.

Adverse effects and mitigation measures

As explained in the housing section of the AMR the Council can ensure there is an adequate supply of land available for housing but there can be no guarantee in the current economic climate that units will be delivered each year. There has been an over supply to date (using the RSS residual method) and there is an expectation that the market will improve over time; thereby meeting the overall target to address housing need in Colchester. Since 2001 10,838

new dwellings have been built in the Borough set against a target of 9130, providing an over supply of 1047 units. Over the longer term it is still anticipated that overall targets can be met given the high rates of delivery early in the plan period and this year's encouraging return to a higher delivery figure.

There was no development of retail, office and leisure floorspace within the Town Centre for the 2011-12 period. This, however, is partially offset by more positive indicators of Town Centre health such as vacancy levels which are below national averages. As set out in policy CE2a of the Core Strategy the Council will seek to deliver over 67,000sqm of net retail floorspace and 40,000 sqm of gross office floorspace in the town centre, urban gateways and town centre fringe between 2006 and 2021. The Better Town Centre Project should be a catalyst for investment and regeneration in the Town Centre.

Not all of the ten SSSIs in the Borough are in favourable condition. This can be due to a number of different conditions and the Core Strategy, through policy ENV1, seeks to protect and enhance nature conservation interests. The visitor monitoring programme that the Council has commenced as part of the Habitat Regulations Assessment will provide some useful evidence on visitor trends to the Natura 2000 sites in the Borough, which are all also notified as SSSIs.

The amount of planning applications for renewable energy installations is low. However, in the majority of cases householders are able to install renewable energy technologies under permitted development rights.

No zero carbon homes were completed. Research published by national government has shown that this is very expensive to achieve and so it is unlikely that zero carbon homes will be completed within the Borough within the next few years.

Gaps in information

Only one indicator was available under the objective: 'To achieve more sustainable travel behaviour and reduce the need to travel'. This makes it very difficult to assess the effects of the Borough's DPDs on sustainable travel behaviour.

This year data on crime levels was very difficult to obtain and the data obtained only covers the three month period of March – May 2011, of which two months is outside of the monitoring period in any case. Having total crime over a three month period does not enable a comparison to be made as last years data was total crime per 1000 of the population.

9. Future AMRs

This is Colchester Borough Council's seventh AMR and many improvements have been made since our first publication in 2004/05. Its official status has changed in light of the removal of national requirements for AMR content and submission, but the need to monitor local progress remains. The format developed in previous years is considered to remain largely relevant, but the evolution of the AMR will continue since it is a live document that will change year on year as new documents and policies arise and need monitoring. This year, we have worked on the on-line publication of the report to provide that it can be accessed via topics and includes 'hot-links' to the policies being monitored. In future we will work towards a more corporate approach to providing on-line monitoring information on a wide range of Council policies and activities.

Colchester's Local Development Framework documents includes a number of indicators intended to measure the effect of planning policies which have been agreed through the examination process. These can be found in Appendix Four.

Our monitoring of Sustainability Appraisals will be a continuous process. In addition to monitoring as part of the AMR, each time a Sustainability Appraisal is carried out for a Local Development Document a scoping report will be prepared, which will update the baseline data, sustainability issues facing the Borough and likely evolution without implementation of the plan based on past trends.

Appendix 1 – Data Sources

Housing Indicators

AMR Section	Data item	Source	Date
Core Output Indicators			
6.2.1	Housing trajectory - Originates from the results of the annual development monitoring survey carried out by ECC and agreed with CBC - from data off LABC and NHBC monthly returns, together with planning data off Flare.		
i)	The number of net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document period, whichever is the longer (net additional dwellings)	CBC analysis of planning permissions	2012
ii)	The number of net additional dwellings for the current year (net additional dwellings - current year)	CBC analysis of planning permissions	
iii)	The projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period or over a ten year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer	CBC analysis of planning permissions	
iv)	The annual net additional dwelling requirement (requirements)	CBC analysis of planning permissions	
v)	The annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirement, having regard to previous years' performances (annualised strategic housing figure)	CBC analysis of planning permissions	
6.2.2	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land	CBC analysis of planning permissions	2012
6.2.3	Affordable housing completions	English Local Authority Statistics on Housing (ELASH) published by CLG	
Local Output Indicators			
6.2.4	Percentage of affordable housing in rural areas	Occupied affordable housing by quarter - data available by UPRN or first line of address so that it can be mapped on GIS against rural areas.	2010-11
6.2.5	Number of new homes and employment development completed at ward level within Growth/Regeneration Areas	A regeneration layer exists on MapInfo. DC can only do permissions rather than completed. Divide between residential and non-residential development.	2010-11
6.2.6	Percentage of residential completions that are two or three bedroom properties	CBC analysis of planning permissions	2010-11
6.2.7	Gypsy and Traveller Issues	Colchester Borough Council Planning Policy and Development Management	2011-12
6.2.8 Contextual Indicators			

	Number of dwellings and number of privately owned dwellings	Council tax figures and English Local Authority Statistics on Housing (ELASH) published by CLG	2012
	Average household size	Census 2011, ONS	2011
	Mean house price	Land Registry of England and Wales, Crown Copyright. The data is from hometrack but the source is the Land registry and its specifically prices based on sales only (Hometrack also supply the figures based on sales and valuations)	2011
	Vacant dwellings	English Local Authority Statistics on Housing (ELASH) published by CLG	2012
	Decent homes (NI 158)	English Local Authority Statistics on Housing (ELASH) published by CLG	2012
	Number of homeless people - Number of households accepted as full homeless.	CLG Homelessness Statistics (P1E form)	2011-12
	Number of people on the housing register	English Local Authority Statistics on Housing (ELASH) published by CLG	2012
	Number of people in temporary accommodation (NI 156)	CLG Homelessness Statistics (P1E form)	2011-12

Economy Indicators

Section	Data Item	Source	Date
Core Output Indicators			
6.3.1	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type.	Development Monitoring Service (DMS)/ECC	2009-10
6.3.2	Amount of floorspace for employment type which is on previously developed land.	Development Monitoring Service (DMS)/ECC	2009-10
6.3.3	Employment land available by type	Development Monitoring Service (DMS)/ECC	2009-10
6.3.4	Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'	Development Monitoring Service (DMS)/ECC	2009-10
(i)	Town Centre Areas	Development Monitoring Service (DMS)/ECC	2009-10
(ii)	Local Authority Areas	Development Monitoring Service (DMS)/ECC	2009-10
6.3.5	Jobs in Rural Areas	Annual Business Inquiry, ONS	2009
6.3.6 Background Information			
	Number and % of economically active people	Annual Population Survey, Nomis.	2011-12
	Economically active and in employment	Annual Population Survey, Nomis.	2011-12

	Those classed as employees	Annual Population Survey, Nomis.	2011-12
	Those self-employed	Annual Population Survey, Nomis.	Not mentioned in report
	Economically active and unemployed	Annual Population Survey, Nomis.	2011-12
	Increase in economically active people of working age	Annual Population Survey, Nomis.	2011-12
	JSA Claimants (total & by gender)	ONS claimant count with rates and proportions, Nomis	Aug-12
	Number and % economically inactive	Annual Population Survey, Nomis.	2011-12
	Economically inactive gender split	Annual Population Survey, Nomis.	2011-12
	Those wanting a job	Annual Population Survey, Nomis.	2011-12
	Those not wanting a job	Annual Population Survey, Nomis.	2011-12
	Number and % of those claiming worklessness benefits (pie chart of benefits)	DWP benefit claimants, Nomis.	Feb-12
	Employment by Occupation	BRES Data, Nomis	2010
	Industry	Annual Population Survey, Nomis.	2011-12
	Value of tourism and visitor trips	The Cambridge Model - Volume and Value of Tourism in Colchester,' CBC internal data.	2012
	No. of jobs and job density.	Nomis Local Profile	2009
	No. of VAT registered businesses.	Nomis Local Profile	2011
	Qualifications	Annual Population Survey, Nomis.	2011
	% of Colchester's Population living in seriously deprived small areas.	Index of Multiple Deprivation, Audit Commission Area Profiles.	2010

Transportation Indicators

Section	Data Item	Source	Date
Core Output Indicators			
6.4.1	Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major retail centre	CBC analysis of planning permission	2011-12
Local Output Indicators			
6.4.2	To obtain an agreed Travel Plan for all major commercial/community developments	Transportation Team - Colchester Borough Council	2012

6.4.3	Comparison of long and short stay car parking demand and duration in public car parks in Town Centre (with a view to reducing long stay)	CBC Parking Services Team	
6.4.4	Annualised indicator of Cycling Trips (increased to reflect Colchester's cycle town status)	Collected November 2010 at 13 sites in accordance with Cycling England and Sustrans Requirements through the Cycling Town initiative.	2010
6.4.5	Motor vehicles entering Colchester on the main radial corridors	ECC LTP Indicator 126	2010
6.4.8 Background Information			
	Number of residents who travel to work by private motor vehicle.	ONS via the Audit Commission's Area Profiles.	2001
	Car Ownership	Census 2001, ONS	2001
	Distance Travelled to Work	Census 2001, ONS	2001
	Travel within the Borough	Census 2001, ONS	2001
	Additional traffic congestion information	Colchester Local Investment Plan Evidence Base	2010

Environment & Heritage Indicators

Section	Data Item	Source	Data
Core Output Indicators			
6.5.1	Number of planning applications approved contrary to advice given by the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	CBC Environmental & Protective Services	2011-12
6.5.2	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance including	Data unavailable	
6.5.3	Area of ancient woodland within the Borough	CBC Geo Spatial Team	2011-12
6.5.4	Number and area of Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) and Local Wildlife Sites (LoWs) within Colchester	CBC Spatial Policy Team	2011-12
6.5.6	Increase in areas of public open space	CBC Parks & Recreation Team	2011-12
6.5.7	Amount of development in designated areas (Local Sites, SSSI, ANOB)	CBC Environmental & Protective Services	2011-12
6.5.8	No sites of national importance for nature, or AONB, SSSIs or Local Site, to be lost or damaged by development and/or amount of development in designated areas (Local Sites, SSSI, ANOB) (2 indicators combined).	Nature on the map	2008-2012
6.5.8	95 % of nationally and internationally important wildlife and geological sites in favourable condition (SSSI, SPA, SAC & RAMSAR)	Provided by Natural England every 3 years.	
6.5.9	Number of visitors to Natura 2000 sites	CBC Spatial Policy Team	2011-12
6.5.10	Amount of residential development on greenfield land.	CBC Spatial Policy Team	2011-12

6.5.11	Number of TPO applications made No. of TPO applications granted, refused and withdrawn CA notices made and agreed Number of new TPOs made	CBC Environmental & Protective Services / CBC Planning Register (Civica)	2011-12
6.5.12	No loss of listed buildings (by demolition) and (2) Buildings of Grade I and II+	(1) CBC Planning Register and (2) Provided by English Heritage via the ECC website, 2009. At risk register update unavailable	2011-12
6.5.14	Contributions secured towards streetscape improvements	CBC Regeneration Team	2012
6.5.16	Number of Village Design Statements/ Parish Plans adopted as guidance	CBC Spatial Policy Team	2012
6.5.17	Number of Air Quality Management Districts (AQMD)	CBC Environmental & Protective Services	2012
6.5.18	NI 191 - Residual household waste per household	Performance Dashboard - Organisational Quadrant Results, Colchester Borough Council.	2012
6.5.18	NI 192 - Household waste reused, recycled and composted	Performance Dashboard - Organisational Quadrant Results, Colchester Borough Council.	2012
6.5.19	Per capita consumption of water	Defra	2004
Supporting Indicators			
6.5.5	To deliver the revised quantity standards for the different open space typologies across the Borough by 2011.	CBC Spatial Policy Team	2012
6.5.13	No loss or damage to SM or nationally important archaeological sites through development.	CBC Planning Register (Civica)	2012
6.5.15	Number of homes with provision of private/communal open sapce	Data unavailable	-
Background			
	Contaminated Land	CBC Environmental & Protective Services	2012
	Assets of the Built Environment	CBC GeoSpatial Team	2012
	Domestic consumption of gas and electricity.	Department of Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS)	2007 & 2008
	Quality of rivers	Environment Agency	2006- 2007

Accessible Service & Community Facilities Indicators

Section	Data Item	Source	Date
Core Output Indicators			
6.6.3	Recorded losses of key community facilities lost in any part of the borough as a result of development.	CBC Development Control Team	2012
6.6.4	100% of new permitted developments to comply with SPD on Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities and Community Facilities.	CBC Parks and Recreation / Community	2012
6.6.5	Key Infrastructure projects delivered (SD)	CBC Planning Policy Team	2012
6.6.6	All crime - number of crimes per 1,000 residents per annum	Home Office-iQuanta is intended to provide performance management information. In order to do this effectively, timeliness is considered more important than complete accuracy. Performance data based on returns from forces is therefore not subject to full checks which would delay its inclusion on iQuanta. Usage information provided to user administrators is likewise not subject to full checks. For these reasons, the accuracy of data from iQuanta or about iQuanta usage cannot be guaranteed. Such data should not be used explicitly or implicitly in circumstances in which complete accuracy and certainty are required.	2012
Supporting Indicators			
6.6.1	Proportion of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard.	CBC Parks & Recreation Team	2012
6.6.2	Recorded loss of designated allotment sites.	CBC Parks & Recreation Team	2012
6.6.9 Background			
	Results from the Sport England Active People Survey of those aged over 16 years.	Activity Profile: Colchester. Sports England	2008-09
	Museums	BVPI (2006-2007)	2007-2008

Climate Change Indicators

Section	Data Item	Source	Data
Core Output Indicators			
6.7.3	Number of zero carbon homes completed	CBC Environmental & Protective Services	2012

6.7.4	Renewable energy installed by type	CBC Environmental & Protective Services	2012
Supporting Indicators			
6.7.1	Carbon emissions and climate change	CBC Street Services	2012
6.7.2	Climate Change Adaptation	CBC Street Services	2012

Appendix 2 - Glossary

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)

A report by a local planning authority assessing plan production progress and policy effectiveness.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

An area with statutory national landscape designation, the primary purpose of which is to conserve and enhance natural beauty. Together with National Parks, they represent the finest landscapes.

Biodiversity

The whole variety of life encompassing all genetics, species and ecosystem variations, including plants and animals.

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)

A strategy prepared for a local area aimed at conserving biological diversity.

Conservation Area

Areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character, appearance or setting of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.

Core Indicator

An indicator that measures the direct output of the plan or programme. These indicators measure progress in achieving plan or programme objectives, targets and policies.

Core Strategy

A Local Development Document which sets out the strategic policies guiding development of the Borough. Colchester's Core Strategy was adopted in 2008. A review of the Core Strategy is commencing which will see it eventually incorporated into a Local Plan, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework.

Contextual Indicators

An indicator used in monitoring that measures changes in the context within which a plan or programme is being implemented.

Development Plan

A document setting out the local planning authority's policies and proposals for the

development and use of land and buildings in the authority's area. It includes Development Plan Documents prepared under the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act of 2004, which for Colchester now include the Core Strategy, Site Allocations and Development Policies documents.

Development Plan Document

DPDs are Local Development Documents that have development plan status. Once adopted, development control decisions must be made in accordance with them unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The DPDs which local planning authorities must prepare, include the core strategy, site-specific allocations of land and, where needed, area action plans. There will also be a proposals map, which illustrates the spatial extent of policies that must be prepared and maintained to accompany all DPDs. All DPDs must be subject to rigorous procedures of community involvement, consultation and independent examination, and adopted after receipt of the inspector's binding report.

Evidence base

The information and data gathered by local authorities to justify the "soundness" of the policy approach set out in Local Development Documents, including physical, economic, and social characteristics of an area.

Habitat

An area of nature conservation interest.

Listed Building

A building of special architectural or historic interest. Graded I (highest quality), II* or II.

Local Development Documents

These include Development Plan Documents, which will form part of the statutory development plan, and Supplementary Planning Documents, which do not form part of the statutory development plan. LDDs collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the local planning authority's area, and they may be prepared jointly between local planning authorities.

Local Development Framework

The local development framework is a non-statutory term used to describe a folder of documents, which includes all the local planning authority's local development documents (comprised of development plan documents, which will form part of the statutory development plan, and supplementary planning documents). The local development framework will also comprise the statement of community involvement, the local development scheme and the annual monitoring report.

Local Development Scheme

The local planning authority's time-scaled programme for the preparation of Local Development Documents that must be agreed with Government and reviewed every year.

Regional Spatial Strategy

Regional Spatial Strategies have now been abolished, but formerly they provided a strategy for how a region should look in 15 to 20 years time and possibly longer. Their function has now been taken over by local authorities and wider area based groupings known as Local Economic Partnerships.

Significant Effects Indicators

An indicator that measures the significant effects of a plan or programme.

Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Nationally important monuments that enjoy greater protection against inappropriate development through the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

Local Wildlife Sites

Locally important sites of nature conservation adopted by local authorities for planning purposes.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest

A site identified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as incorporated in

the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) as an area of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features (basically, plants, animals, and natural features relating to the Earth's structure).

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)

The SCI sets out standards to be achieved by the local authority in involving the community in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of all local development documents and development control decisions.

Strategic Environmental Assessment

An environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use, which complies with the EU Directive 2001/42/EC. The environmental assessment involves the:

- preparation of an environmental report;
 - carrying out of consultations;
 - taking into account of the environmental report and the results of the consultations in decision making;
 - provision of information when the plan or programme is adopted; and
- showing that the results of the environment assessment have been taken into account.

Supplementary Planning Document

An SPD is a Local Development Document that may cover a range of issues, thematic or site specific, and provides further detail of policies and proposals in a 'parent' DPD.

Sustainability Appraisal (including Environmental Appraisal)

The process of weighing and assessing all the policies in a development plan, Local Development Document, or Regional Spatial Strategy, for their global, national and local implications. (See also Strategic Environmental Assessment).

Appendix 3

Local Development Framework Monitoring Indicators

Core Strategy

	CS Objectives	Targets	Key Indicators	AMR Reference
Sustainable Development Policies	Focus new development at sustainable locations to support existing communities, local businesses, provide sustainable transport and promote urban regeneration to protect greenfield land.	National target 60% of new development on Previously Developed Land (Policies SD1, CE1, H1 and UR1)	-Number of new homes completed on previously developed land (AMR Core Indicator) - Amount of new employment development on previously developed land (AMR Core Indicator)	See Para 6.2.2 See Para 6.3.2
	Provide the necessary community facilities and infrastructure to support new and existing communities.	100% of new permitted developments to comply with SPD on Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities and Community Facilities (Policies SD2 and PR1)	Indicator based on Community Facilities Audit and regular updates.	See Para 6.6.6
	Provide excellent and accessible health, education, culture and leisure facilities to meet the needs of Colchester's growing community.	100% of major new development to be accessible to health, education and employment facilities (Policies SD1 and SD2)	% of new development within 30 minutes public transport travel time of health, education and employment facilities (AMR Core Indicator)	See Para 6.4.1
	Promote active and healthy lifestyles and strive for excellence in education and culture.	0% of applications to result in the overall loss of community facilities (Policy SD2)	Number of applications resulting in the loss of community facilities (AMR Local Indicator)	See Para 6.6.5
	Reduce the Borough's carbon footprint and respond to the effects of climate change.	Delivery of infrastructure schemes identified in the LDF (Policy SD2, Table UR1, Table PR1, Table TA3, Table TA4, Table 6d)	Key infrastructure projects delivered (AMR Infrastructure Trajectory)	See Para 6.6.7
		General contribution of new development to national targets on educational attainment by improving job opportunities and life chances (Policy SD1)	Percentage of population of working age qualified to NVQ level 3 or equivalent (AMR Significant Effects Indicators)	See Para 6.3.7
			Percentage of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills (AMR Significant Effects Indicators)	See Para 6.3.7
		100% of relevant proposals address the health implications of the development	% of relevant applications complying with policy	Indicator under development
		Funding for necessary local and sub-regional infrastructure secured through a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	Development and approval of a charging schedule. Amount of CIL raised	Charging schedule under development. Indicator will be included in AMRs following adoption

Centres and Employment Policies	<p>Create a significant regional centre and a vibrant network of district and local centres that stimulate economic activity and provide residents' needs at accessible locations.</p> <p>Provide for a balance of new homes and jobs to support economic prosperity of our growing community and reduce the need to travel outside the Borough for employment.</p>	Contribute to East of England Plan Haven Gateway target of 20,000 jobs to 2021 (Policies CE1, CE2 and CE3)	Amount of floorspace development for employment and leisure by type (AMR Core Indicator)-Number of jobs (AMR Contextual Indicator)	See paras 6.3.1, 6.3.3, 6.3.4 and 6.35
			Amount of employment development delivered in Growth or Regeneration areas (AMR Core Indicator)	See Para 6.2.5
			Number of new businesses setting up in the Borough- VAT registrations (AMR Significant Effects Indicator)	See Para 6.3.7
		85% A1 Retail street frontage in the Inner Core. 50% A1 Retail street frontage in the Outer Core.	Indicator on retail frontage percentages	See Para Para 6.3.5
Housing Policies	<p>Provide high quality and affordable housing at accessible locations to accommodate our growing community</p> <p>Provide a range of housing options to meet the diverse needs of the whole community.</p>	Contribute to East of England Plan target for Colchester of 17,100 houses to 2021 (Policies H1 and SD1)	Housing completions per annum (net) - Housing Trajectory (AMR Core Indicator) Number of new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land (AMR Core Indicator)	See 6.2.1, 6.2.2
		Homelessness - Monitored by Strategic Housing Team – precise target inappropriate for this cross-cutting issue (Policies H1, H3, H4 and SD1)	Number of households accepted as full homeless (AMR Contextual Indicator)	See 6.2.8
		East of England Plan and Core Strategy target of 35% of new dwellings to be affordable (Policy H4)	Affordable housing completions (AMR Core Indicator).	See 6.2.3
		Ensure that new residential development makes efficient use of land (Policies H2, H1, UR1, and SD1)	Percentages of new dwellings completed at the following density bands – less than 30 dwelling per hectare, between 30-50 dph and above 50 dph	Monitored through the planning application process – specific density indicators no longer appropriate in the context of their removal from PPS3.
		100% of flat conversions to comply with the criteria of Policy DP11	Number of flat conversions permitted as departures from Policy DP11	Indicator under development
		All residential development to have a high standard of design, construction and layout	Satisfaction with residential development will be monitored through LDF consultations	Indicator under development

Urban Renaissance Policies	Revitalise rundown areas and create inclusive and sustainable new communities.	Meet Core Strategy housing and employment housing targets for Growth/Regeneration areas to contribute to East of England Plan target for Colchester of 17,100 houses and 20,000 new jobs to be created in the Haven Gateway to 2021 (Policy UR1)	Number of new homes and employment development completed at ward level within Growth/Regeneration Areas	See Para 6.2.5
	Promote high quality design and sustain Colchester's historic character, found in its buildings, townscape and archaeology	0% of new developments to result in loss of Grade I and II* and scheduled monuments at risk. Year on year reduction in number of buildings on Buildings at Risk register. Monitored through the planning applications process (Policy UR2)	Buildings of Grade I and II* and scheduled monuments at risk	See Para 6.5.13
Public Realm Policies	Improve streetscapes, open spaces and green links to provide attractive and accessible spaces for residents to live, work and play.	New development to contribute to open space, green links and streetscape improvements (Policies PR1, PR2, and SD2)	Increase in areas of public open space	See Para 6.5.7
			Contributions secured towards streetscape improvements	See Para 6.5.14
		100% of all new permitted developments to deliver adequate areas of private/communal space in accordance with the standards set out in the Essex Design Guide and Urban Place Supplement. (Policy PR1)	Number of homes with provision of private/communal open space.	See Para 6.5.15
		Reduce crime rates across the Borough. Delivered in partnership with Essex Police. These targets will be monitored through the Colchester Community Safety Crime and Disorder Reduction (Policies PR2 and UR2)	All crime – number of crimes per 1000 residents per annum	See Para 6.6.9
			Number of Domestic Burglaries per 1000 Households	See Para 6.6.9
Transport and	Focus development at accessible locations which support public transport, walking and cycling, and reduce the	Cycling – increase by 75% in urban area by 2010/11 (Policies TA2, TA1 and PR2)	Annualised Indicator of Cycling Trips linked to LTP* Performance Indicator 10 – Increased to reflect Colchester's cycle town status	See Para 6.4.4

	need to travel.	Motor Vehicles – to control peak period traffic entering the Colchester urban area to 33,400 vehicles by 2010/11 (Policies TA1, TA2, TA3, TA4, and TA5)	Motor Vehicles entering Colchester on the main radial corridors – LTP* Performance Indicator 12a	See Para 6.4.5
	Provide excellent public transportation, walking and cycling connections between centres, communities and their needs.	To reduce the percentage of pupils aged 5-16 travelling by car (Policies TA1, TA2, TA3, TA4, and PR2)	Mode Share of Journeys to School linked to LTP* Performance indicator 13	See Para 6.4.6
	Develop Colchester as a Regional Transport Node, improving transport connections and gateways within the Borough and to the wider region.	Increase use the of public transport on selected routes in Colchester (Policies TA3 and TA1)	Number of bus passenger journeys on selected routes linked to LTP* Performance indicator 17	See Para 6.4.7
		To obtain an agreed travel plan for all major commercial/community developments (Policy TA1)	Encourage modal shift through Travel Plan and planning application processes	See Para 6.4.2
	Improve the strategic road network and manage traffic and parking demand.	Reduce the proportion of long stay in comparison with short stay parking (Policy TA5)	Comparison of long and short stay car parking demand and duration in public car parks in the Town Centre	See Para 6.4.3
		Percentage of completed non-residential development(within Use Class Orders A, B and D) complying with parking standards as set out in the LDF (Policies TA5 and TA1)	Percentage of completed non-residential development(within Use Class Orders A, B and D) complying with parking standards as set out in the LDF	Indicator under development
			*LTP indicators are only set to 2010/11, but since the indicators have not yet been replaced, they are still in use as the best option.	
Environment and Rural Communities Policies	Protect and enhance Colchester's natural and historic environment, countryside and coastline. Support appropriate local employment and housing development in villages and rural communities.	40% or less new houses to be built on greenfield land (AMR Core Indicator) (Policies ENV1, ENV2, SD1, CE1, H1, and UR1)	Number of homes completed on greenfield land	See Para 6.5.11
		Minimise impact of new development in areas designated due to their environmental importance (Policy ENV1)	Amount of development in designated areas.	See Para 6.5.8
		95% of nationally designated SSSI's are to be in favourable condition or recovering by 2010. (Policy ENV1)	Condition of internationally and nationally important wildlife and geological sites (SSSI, SPA, SAC & RAMSAR)	See Para 6.5.9
		Manage visitor numbers at European Sites at levels that do not cause damage or affect site integrity. (Policy ENV1)	Number of visitors to Natura 2000 sites	See Para 6.5.10

		No increase in number of Air Quality Management Districts (AQMDs) (Policies ENV1, TA1, UR2)	Number of AQMDs	See Para 6.5.17
		All developments to incorporate water management schemes including Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs) (Policies ENV1 and ER1)	Number of schemes incorporating water management schemes	See Para 6.5.17
		0% net loss of Local Sites (formerly Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation) & Local Nature Reserves (LNR) (Policy ENV1)	Number and area of SINC's and LNR's within the Borough	See Para 6.5.5
		0% loss of ancient woodland (Policy ENV1)	Area of ancient woodland within the Borough (New AMR indicator)	See Para 6.5.4
		0% net loss of priority habitats and species (Policy ENV1)	Change in priority habitats and species	See Para 6.5.3
		0 applications to be approved contrary to EA advice (Policies ENV1 and SD1)	Number of planning applications approved contrary to advice given by the EA on flood risk/flood defence grounds	See Para 6.5.2
		Assist villages in the preparation of Parish Plans/Village Design Statements and achieve 100% adoption rate. (Policy ENV2)	Number of Parish Plans/Village Design Statements adopted as guidance.	See Para 6.5.18
		Provide 35% of all housing in rural areas as affordable housing (Policies ENV2 and H4)	Percentage of affordable housing units provided in rural wards	See Para 6.2.4
		Ensure rural areas contribute their proportionate share to the overall jobs target (Policy ENV2)	Number of jobs in rural areas	See Para 6.3.6
Energy, Resources, Waste, Water and Recycling Policies	Encouraging renewable energy and the efficient use of scarce resources.	Contribute to national target of 100% zero carbon by 2016. Data for this will be more readily available from 2010 onwards in line with interim targets for a 25% carbon reduction by 2010, 44% by 2013 & zero carbon by 2016 as defined in Building Regulations (Part L). (Policy ER1)	Number of zero-carbon homes completed (National target). AMR Indicator to be developed in line with evolving national targets and policies	See Para 6.6.4
	Reduce, reuse and recycle waste.	Contribute to Regional targets in the East of England Plan set out below to increase energy production from renewables sources : 10% by 2010, 17% by 2020 -excluding offshore wind	Renewable energy capacity installed by type	6.6.5

		energy, 14% by 2010, 44% by 2020 – including offshore wind energy (<i>Policy ER1</i>)		
		Contribute to Colchester Borough Council's Local Area Agreement domestic waste recycling targets set out below: 21% by 2008/09, 22% by 2009/10 & 26% recycled by 2010/11 (<i>Policy ER1</i>)	Percentage of domestic waste recycled	See Para 6.5.18
		Contribute to Colchester Borough Council's Local Area Agreement domestic waste composting targets as set out below: 13% by 2008/09, 13% by 2009/10 & 14 % recycled by 2010/11. (<i>Policy ER1</i>)	Percentage of domestic waste composted	See Para 6.5.18
		Contribute to national targets for reduced water consumption/person between 120 litres/person (level 1) and 80 litres/person (level 6) as defined in The Code for Sustainable Homes (<i>Policy ER1</i>)	Per capita consumption of water	See Para 6.5.19

Appendix 4 – Key Facilities and Infrastructure (Table 6d from adopted Core Strategy)

Development Linkage	"Necessary" Projects	Funding status	Delivery Body
East Growth Area	East Transit Corridor	To be secured	ECC
	Medical Centre	To be secured	PCT/LIFT Strategic Partnership Board
North Growth Area	4 new primary schools	To be linked to new development through planning obligations/ standard changes	Developer/ CBC
	A12 junction improvements – Cuckoo Farm (Junction 28)	To be secured	Developer/ Highways Agency
	Expand secondary school capacity	To be linked to new development through planning obligations/ standard changes	Developer/ECC
	North Transit Corridor	To be secured through the release of the Severalls Hospital Development	Developer
	North/South Capacity Improvements (A133/A134)	To be secured	ECC
	Northern Approaches (phase 3) and new A12 Junction (junction 28)	Secured through Section 106 Agreement Community Infrastructure Funding (CIF2) bid submitted	Developer / Highways Agency

Development Linkage	"Necessary" Projects	Funding status	Delivery Body
	North Park and Ride (permanent) ¹	Project identified in Regional Funding Allocation as a Priority 1b scheme	ECC
South Growth Area	Medical Centre	Secured	PCT
	New Primary School	To be linked to new development through planning obligations/ standard changes	ECC
Stanway Growth Area	New Primary School	To be linked to new development through planning obligations/ standard changes	ECC
	Western Bypass - Northern and Southern sections	Secured through Section 106 agreement	Developer
	Stanway Road Improvements Warren Lane	To be secured	Developer
Town Centre Growth Area	A133 Central Corridor Improvements (Stage 1 short term measures) ²	Essex County Council (ECC) Local Transport Plan (LTP) funds allocated, Community Infrastructure Funding (CIF2) bid submitted	ECC
Supports all growth areas	A12 junction improvements - Crown Interchange (Junction 29)	To be secured	Developer/ Highways Agency
	A12 junction improvements - Eight Ash Green (Junction 26)	To be secured	Developer/ Highways Agency
	A12 junction improvements - Marks Tey (junction 25)	To be secured	Developer / Highways Agency

Development Linkage	"Necessary" Projects	Funding status	Delivery Body
	A133 Central Corridor (Stage 2 long term measures)	To be secured	ECC

Development Linkage	"Local and wider benefit" Projects	Funding status	Delivery Body
East Growth Area	Colne River Pedestrian/Cycle Bridge	Secured through Section 106 Agreements	Developer
	Hythe Rail Station improvements	GAF allocated	Network Rail/ ECC
	Strategic public open space	To be linked to new development through planning obligations/ standard charges	Developer/ CBC
	University of Essex expansion	To be secured	University
	University Research Park (Access improvements)	Secured through Section 106 Agreements	Developer
North Growth Area	Allotments	To be linked to new development through planning obligations/ standard charges	Developer/ CBC
	Community Hall improvements and new Community Centre	To be linked to new development through planning obligations/ standard charges	Developer/ CBC
	Community stadium	Secured	CBC
	Electricity Sub Station	To be linked to new development through planning obligations/ standard charges	Electricity Provider

Development Linkage	"Local and wider benefit" Projects	Funding status	Delivery Body
	Sport, recreation and youth facilities	To be linked to new development through planning obligations/ standard charges	Developer/ CBC
	Strategic public open space	To be linked to new development through planning obligations/ standard charges	Developer/ CBC
South Growth Area	Gym Facilities Garrison	Secured	Developer/ CBC
Stanway Growth Area	Allotments	To be linked to new development through planning obligations/ standard charges	Developer/ CBC
	Expand secondary school	To be linked to new development through planning obligations/ standard charges	ECC
	Improved Bus Links	To be secured	ECC
	Strategic public open space	To be linked to new development through planning obligations/ standard charges	Developer/ CBC
	Village Hall improvements	To be linked to new development through planning obligations/ standard charges	Developer/ CBC
	Youth recreation facilities	To be linked to new development through planning obligations/ standard charges	Developer/ CBC
Town Centre Growth Area	Cultural Quarter (Public Realm)	Development team selected, Growth Point Funding Secured	CBC/ Developer

Development Linkage	"Local and wider benefit" Projects	Funding status	Delivery Body
	Firstsite New site (Community Arts Facility)	Secured	CBC
	Historic Town Centre Improvements	Growth Area Funding (GAF) allocated	ECC/CBC
	Magistrates' court	Dept for Constitutional Affairs (DCA) PFI funding decision imminent	DCA
	New Bus Station	To be secured through development	Developer
	Colchester North Rail Station Improvements ³	To be secured	Network Rail/ECC/CBC
	Colchester Town Rail Station Improvements ⁴	Secured through Section 106 Agreements	Network Rail/ ECC
	Southway Pedestrian/cycle bridge ⁵	To be secured through development	Developer
Tiptree	Expand primary school	To be linked to new development through planning obligations/ standard charges	ECC
	Sports pitches and allotments	To be linked to new development through planning obligations/ standard charges	Developer/ CBC
	Tiptree Health Centre	To be secured	PCT/LIFT Strategic Partnership Board

Development Linkage	"Local and wider benefit" Projects	Funding status	Delivery Body
West Mersea	West Mersea Health Centre	To be secured	PCT/LIFT Strategic Partnership Board
Wivenhoe	Allotments	To be linked to new development through planning obligations/ standard charges	Developer/ CBC
	Community Hall improvements	To be linked to new development through planning obligations/ standard charges	Developer/ CBC
	Wivenhoe Health Centre	To be secured	PCT/LIFT Strategic Partnership Board
	Youth facilities	To be linked to new development through planning obligations/ standard charges	Developer/ CBC
Supports all growth areas	A120 Braintree to A12	Partial allocation in Regional Funding Allocation	HA
	Cemetery expansion - Berechurch	To be secured	CBC
	Colchester-Clacton branch line re-signalling	Secured	Network Rail
	Essex Police facilities	To be secured	Essex Police
	Facilities to support 2012 Olympics	To be secured	Developer/ CBC

Development Linkage	"Local and wider benefit" Projects	Funding status	Delivery Body
	Green Links and Walking and Cycling improvements	Funding secured	ECC/CBC
	New public open space - St John's	To be linked to new development through planning obligations/ standard charges	Developer/ CBC
	Quality Bus Partnerships and Public Transport Improvements	Secured through LTP allocation	ECC
	Village Hall improvements - Rowhedge	To be linked to new development through planning obligations/ standard charges	Developer/ CBC
¹ Transport project also supporting development in the Town Centre Growth Area ² Transport project also supporting development in the North Growth Area ³ Transport project also supporting development in the North Growth Area ⁴ Transport project also supporting development in the South Growth Area ⁵ Transport project also supporting development in the South Growth Area			

