

Braintree District Council
Local Development Framework

Annual Monitoring Report 1.4.09 - 31.3.10



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Introduction

1 Introduction

This is the sixth annual monitoring report for Braintree District to be prepared under the planning system introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It monitors the period from 1st April 2009 to 31st March 2010.

A key objective of the current planning system is that local development documents will be 'spatial', rather than simply land-use plans, meaning that they will deliver positive social, economic and environmental outcomes and contribute to sustainable development objectives...

Sustainable development can be defined as... "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Local development documents must consider the needs of communities and key drivers of social, economic and environmental change and facilitate partnerships through active collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders and agencies. There is also an increased focus upon implementation.

Why is monitoring necessary?

Monitoring is an essential part of the continuous planning process (plan, monitor, manage) and an important contributor towards implementation. In order to assess whether policies are delivering the desired outcomes it is necessary to monitor what is happening now and what may happen in the future. Monitoring helps address questions like:

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

Answering these questions will determine whether a policy is effective, needs to be amended or replaced.

The evidence base and local distinctiveness

Local development documents must be founded on a credible and as far as is practicable, up-to-date, evidence base, (the documents that form our evidence base are discussed later in this report); they must also take account of, reflect, promote and enhance the sense of local distinctiveness. That is to say, the elements that together make Braintree District stand out from other places. Monitoring can then be carried out against this data for the reasons discussed previously.

The key contextual characteristics of the District combine to contribute to its unique identity and these and other matters are reviewed each year in the monitoring report:

- i. The principal physical, economic, social and environmental characteristics of the District.
- ii. The principal purposes for which land is used in the area.
- iii. The size, composition and distribution of the population of the area.
- iv. The communications, transport system and traffic of the area (including accessibility by public transport).
- v. Any other considerations which may be expected to affect those matters.

Core output indicators and local output indicators

All local planning authorities are required to report on core output indicators. These are a set of indicators designed to achieve consistent and comparable data collection, when recording progress made towards national planning policy and sustainable development objectives. The set of indicators was revised in 2008. Local indicators are chosen by the authority to monitor particular circumstances and issues that are of local importance.

The local development framework and local development scheme

This years monitoring report has in the main, recorded progress against the policies contained in the Braintree District Local Development Framework Core Strategy. The Submission Draft Core Strategy was published in May 2010.

The Local Development Scheme sets out the documents to be prepared and the timetable for their preparation. When the new local development documents have been adopted they will formally replace the Local Plan Review. The Local Development Scheme was updated in January 2010. Appendix 1 sets out a schedule of saved local plan policies.

Summary

The monitoring report aims to assess the following:

- Progress in meeting policy targets and milestones in local development documents
- Housing trajectories demonstrating how policies will deliver housing provision
- Whether local development documents' policies need adjusting or replacing, because they are not working as intended and actions needed to achieve this

Content and layout of the monitoring report

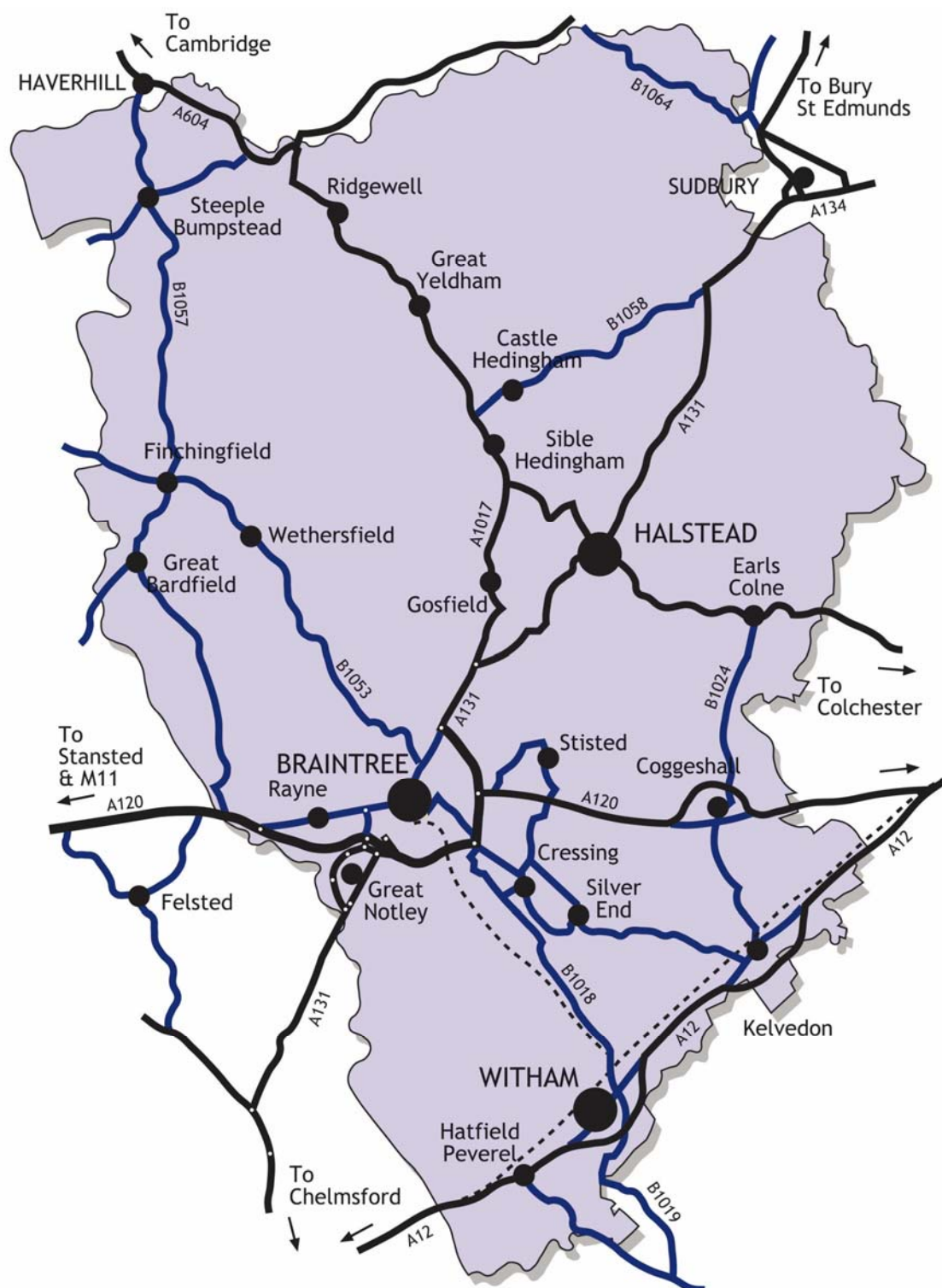
This monitoring report is based upon guidance set out principally in the following documents:

- The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004
- Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning
- Planning Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide
- Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators - Update 2/2008

Further information

If you have any queries relating to this monitoring report, please contact the Planning Policy team on 01376 551414 extensions 2511 and 2577, or email planningpolicy@braintree.gov.uk General information about the Braintree District Local Development Framework can be found at www.braintree.gov.uk/ldf.htm

Figure 1: Map of Braintree District



Key Contextual Characteristics of Braintree District

Braintree is a largely rural district and is the second largest in Essex, covering 612 square kilometres. Nearly 60% of the population live in the three main urban areas of Braintree, Halstead and Witham.

The following statistics demonstrate that Braintree District is an area with recent high population growth and although unemployment had previously been below the regional and national rate for a number of years, in this monitoring period model based unemployment increased to above the regional rate (whilst remaining just below the national rate). Earnings are slightly above the national average and there is a low level of crime and deprivation at the District level. There are however, certain pockets of greater deprivation in particular with reference to education, skills and training, and access to housing and services.

House prices are high and are above the national average. The condition of the housing stock in the District is good.

The proportion of the workforce employed in manufacturing and construction is above the national average. The proportion employed in finance, IT and other business is below the regional and national average. There is significant out-commuting of Braintree District residents to work in other areas. Policies are being developed within the draft Core Strategy document with the aim of reducing growth in out-commuting and broadening the opportunities for a range of businesses across the economy.

There are transport accessibility problems, including particularly relating to heavy traffic on the A120 between Braintree and Marks Tey; there are dispersed rural settlements in the District, where public transport is difficult to provide; and capacity improvements are needed on the Witham to Braintree railway branch line in order to increase the frequency of the service.

Contextual Indicators:

Population Count, Density, and Change

Population Count and Broad Age Group

The estimated population of the District as at mid-2009 is shown in Table 1, below, which indicates the age structure by broad age group. Braintree District has a higher proportion of the population in the age groups 0-14 and 45-64 than the regional or national average, and a lower proportion than regionally or nationally aged 15-44. The source of this information is the Office for National Statistics mid year sub-national population estimates.

Table 1: Estimated Population of Braintree District Mid-2009	
	People
Total number of people Braintree District	142,700
Males	70,300
Females	72,400
Aged 0 - 15	28,200
Working age 16-64M/59F	86,300
Older people 65M/60F and over	28,300

Source: Office for National Statistics Mid-2009 Population Estimates

Population Density

The density of population of the District is shown in Table 2, below. This is based on the known area of the District, and the estimated mid-2009 population as stated in the Office for National Statistics sub-national population estimates.

The population density of the District in 2001 was 220 people per square kilometre; by 2009 this had risen to 233 people per square kilometre.

Table 2: Population Density, 2009			
Population Density	Braintree District	East of England	England
People per hectare	2.33	3.02	3.98

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Population Distribution by Ward and Broad Age Group

Information on the estimated population by ward in mid-2007 is set out in Table 3 using experimental estimates published by ONS.

Table 3: Estimated Population by Ward, Mid-2007				
Ward	All ages	Aged 0-19	Aged 20-59	Aged 60+
Black Notley & Terling	3,975	1,009	2,096	870
Bocking Blackwater	8,055	2,159	4,525	1,371
Bocking North	4,200	916	2,061	1,223
Bocking South	5,600	1,580	2,849	1,171
Bradwell, Silver End & Rivenhall	4,796	1,282	2,517	997
Braintree Central	7,562	1,616	4,394	1,552
Braintree East	7,071	2,131	3,892	1,048
Braintree South	6,799	1,670	3,912	1,217
Bumpstead	2,525	651	1,331	543
Coggeshall & North Feering	4,990	1,146	2,504	1,340
Cressing & Stisted	2,243	492	1,076	675
Gosfield & Greenstead Green	2,424	444	1,127	853
Great Notley & Braintree West	7,599	2,551	4,121	927
Halstead St Andrews	6,802	1,554	3,618	1,630
Halstead Trinity	4,770	1,222	2,535	1,013
Hatfield Peverel	4,430	958	2,182	1,290
Hedingham & Maplestead	6,335	1,392	3,295	1,648
Kelvedon	5,116	1,304	2,681	1,131
Panfield	2,100	445	1,058	597
Rayne	2,125	527	1,121	477
Stour Valley North	2,135	454	1,084	597
Stour Valley South	2,148	480	1,036	632
The Three Colnes	5,186	1,258	2,613	1,315
Three Fields	3,870	859	2,050	961
Upper Colne	2,193	497	1,161	535
Witham Chipping Hill & Central	4,400	869	2,258	1,273
Witham North	4,951	1,393	2,651	907
Witham South	7,755	2,037	4,399	1,319
Witham West	6,645	1,754	3,683	1,208
Yeldham	2,086	542	1,113	431

Source: Office for National Statistics

Population change

The chart below illustrates estimated population change in the District between 2001 and 2009, based on the ONS mid year sub-national population estimates.

According to the Office for National Statistics estimates, over this period the District experienced high levels of population growth until the start of the recession, when population growth sharply declined.

Figure 2: Braintree District Population Trend 2001-2009

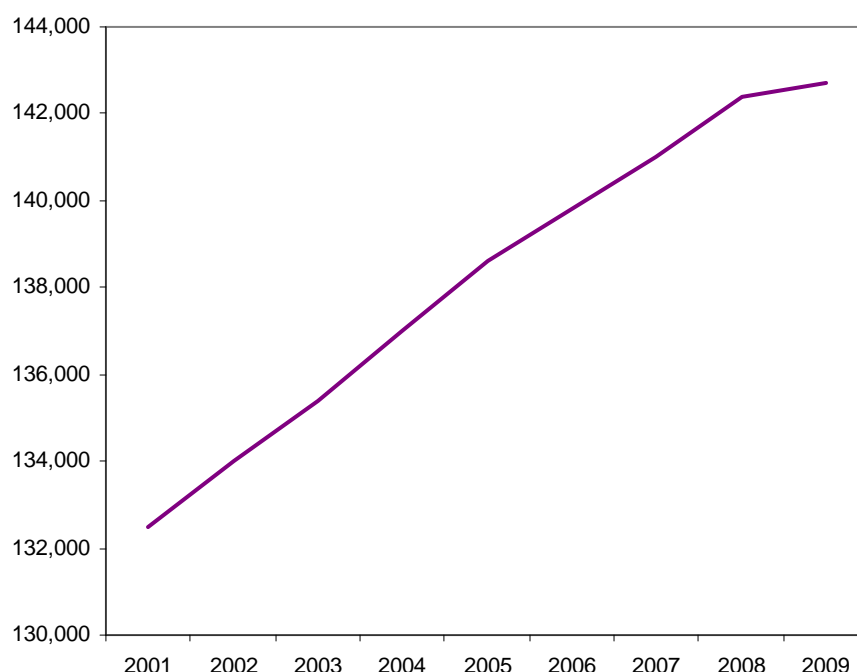


Table 4 below shows year on year population change in Braintree District since 1991, according to the Office for National Statistics sub-national population estimates..

Population change has fluctuated over this period, reaching its highest point in the year 1999/2000 (+2,200).

The increase in the most recent reported year - 2008/2009 - was the lowest since 1992/1993.

Table 4: Estimated Population Change Braintree District 1991-2009				
Year	Population increase	Year	Population Increase	
1991-92	1,000	2000-01	1,300	
1992-93	300	2001-02	1,600	
1993-94	1,400	2002-03	1,400	
1994-95	1,000	2003-04	1,500	
1995-96	700	2004-05	1,600	
1996-97	1,200	2005-06	1,300	
1997-98	1,800	2006-07	1,100	
1998-99	2,000	2007-08	1,400	
1999-2000	2,200	2008-09	400	

Source: ONS Mid Year Estimates, Crown Copyright; figures rounded to nearest 100

The main factor in the level of population change in the District has been migration. The District has experienced high levels of net in-migration over this period, and this has generally out-weighed the influence of natural change (births over deaths); but in 2008/2009 the District experienced net out-migration for the first year since 1992/1993. The chart below illustrates components of change over the period 1991 to 2009.

Figure 3: Population change Braintree District 1991-2009: Components of Change

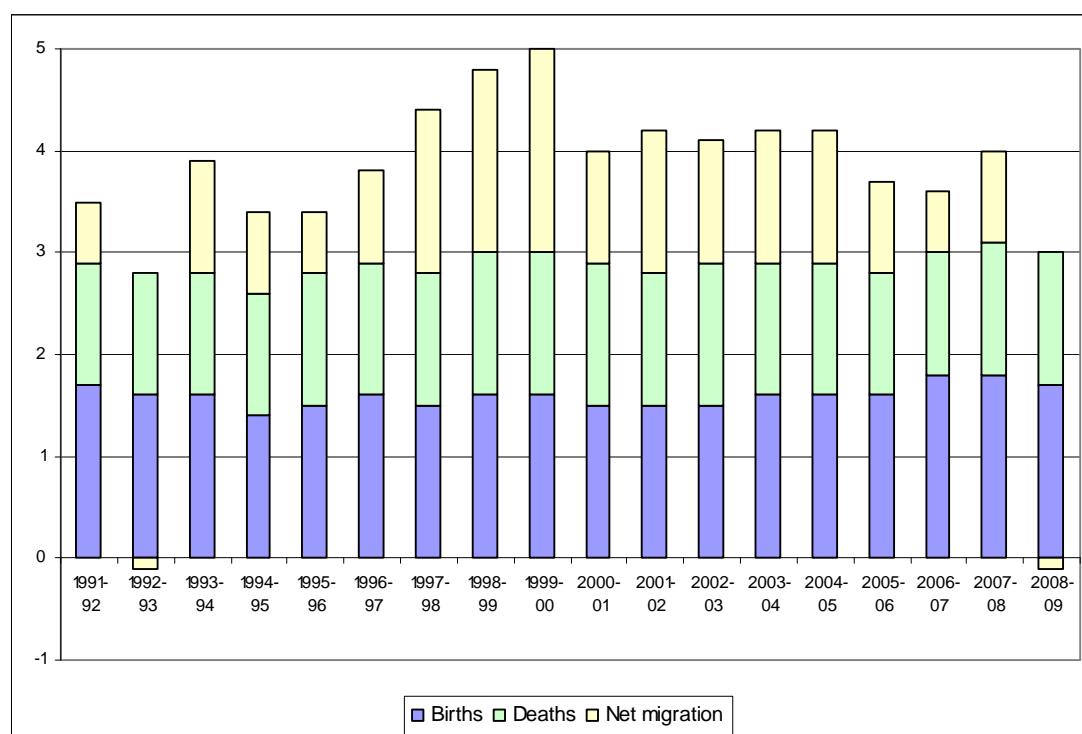


Table 5, below, provides information on the components of population change in Braintree District. Migration is the most difficult component of population change to estimate; the UK has no compulsory registration of migration and there are no comprehensive administrative sources. The Office for National Statistics publishes estimates of long term migration at local authority level. Long term international migration is someone who changes their country of usual residence for a period of at least a year. Recent research by ONS estimated that short term migration in 2007 in Braintree District formed between 1.1% and 2.0% of the mid-2007 population (i.e. Between approximately 1,600 to 2,800 people).

Table 5 Components of population change, Braintree District

Year	Live births	Deaths	Natural change	Net migration	Total change
1991-92	1,700	1,200	500	600	1,000
1992-93	1,600	1,200	400	-100	300
1993-94	1,600	1,200	300	1,100	1,400
1994-95	1,400	1,200	200	800	1,000
1995-96	1,500	1,300	200	600	700
1996-97	1,600	1,300	300	900	1,200
1997-98	1,500	1,300	200	1,600	1,800
1998-99	1,600	1,400	200	1,800	2,000
1999-2000	1,600	1,400	200	2,000	2,200
2000-01	1,500	1,400	200	1,100	1,300
2001-02	1,500	1,300	100	1,400	1,600
2002-03	1,500	1,400	200	1,200	1,400
2003-04	1,600	1,300	300	1,300	1,500
2004-05	1,600	1,300	300	1,300	1,600
2005-06	1,600	1,200	400	900	1,300
2006-07	1,800	1,200	600	600	1,100
2007-08	1,800	1,300	500	900	1,400
2008-09	1,700	1,300	400	-100	400

(Figures rounded to nearest 100 and may not sum due to rounding)

Source: Office for National Statistics.

Most of the migration has come from other parts of this country, rather than from international migration. Table 6, below, shows the breakdown between intra-national and international migration for Braintree District for the period 2003-2009.

Table 6: Estimated long-term migration Braintree District 2003-2009							
Year	International migration			Internal migration			Sum total net migration
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	
2003-04	300	500	-200	7,600	6,100	1,500	1,300
2004-05	300	400	-100	7,100	5,700	1,400	1,300
2005-06	300	400	-100	7,000	6,000	1,400	1,300
2006-07	300	800	-500	7,400	6,400	1,000	500
2007-08	400	400	0	6,900	6,000	900	900
2008-09	300	600	-300	5,700	5,500	200	-100

Source: Office for National Statistics, Local Area Migration Data

Further information on international migration in recent years, sourced from the Office for National Statistics, is summarised in the tables below.

Table 7 provides information on Worker Registrations; these are migrant workers from A8 countries (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia or Slovenia) who are working in the country for more than a month.

Table 7: Migration data, Braintree District: Worker registrations (A8 countries), 2004-2009	
May 2004-Dec 2004	210
Jan 2005-Dec 2005	335
Jan 2006-Dec 2006	590
Jan 2007-Dec 2007	445
Jan 2008-Dec 2008	325
Jan 2009-Dec 2009	125

Table 8 provides information on Flag 4 registrations; these are people registered with a GP who were previously registered outside of the UK.

Table 8: Migration data Braintree District: GP Flag 4 registrations

Mid 2001-Mid 2002	293
Mid 2002-Mid 2003	285
Mid 2003-Mid 2004	380
Mid 2004-Mid 2005	554
Mid 2005-Mid 2006	632
Mid 2006-Mid 2007	745
Mid 2007-Mid 2008	624
Mid 2008-Mid 2009	526

Table 9 provides information on migrant workers from the Department for Work and Pensions National Insurance Recording System.

Table 9: Migration data Braintree District: National Insurance Recording Systems data

Jan 2004-Dec 2004	330
Jan 2005-Dec 2005	680
Jan 2006-Dec 2006	730
Jan 2007-Dec 2007	760
Jan 2008-Dec 2008	530
Jan 2009-Dec 2009	450

Projected Population Change

The Office for National Statistics produce projections of future population change which are intended to indicate future trends in population by age and sex over the next 25 years. However, these are trend based projections, which means assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration are based on observed levels mainly over the previous five years; they show what the population would be if those trends continued.

The ONS projections do not take into account the impact of policy, for example the scale and distribution of planned housing development .

The most recent set of ONS projections is 2008-based. The projections for Braintree District are shown in Table 10, below.

The ONS projections assume continued high net in migration into the District. The projections project a 20.7% increase in the population of the District between 2008 and 2026, which is higher than the county average (19.5%) or the regional average (18.2%).

The projected change in population is summarised below by broad age group. The age group projections do not take into account the proposed future change in retirement age.

The 2008-based projections are based on changes that occurred when the economy was buoyant, and do not take into account the effects of the recession.

As described above, the dominant factor in population change in Braintree District has been internal migration, which has occurred at high levels in the past but reduced sharply in 2008/2009.

Table 10: Braintree District projected population (trend-based), by broad age group				
	Children 0-15	Working age 16-64M/59F	Older people	Total all ages
2008	28.2	86.7	27.4	142.4
2011	28.9	88.1	30.0	146.9
2016	29.9	90.5	34.6	155.0
2021	31.5	93.1	39.0	163.5
2026	32.2	95.3	44.3	171.8

Source: Office for National Statistics 2008 based sub national population projections, Crown Copyright (figures in thousands)

In the short term, the estimated increase in population appears overstated when compared with the ONS mid-year population estimates.

Table 11, below, compares the 2008-based projected change 2008/2009 with the estimated change 2008/2009 according to the mid-year estimates.

Table 11: Comparison of estimated and forecast change 2008/2009 (figures expressed in thousands)

	Projected change 2008/09 in 2008- based sub national population projections	Estimated change 2008/09, Mid 2009 population estimates
Mid 2008 population	142.4	142.4
Mid 2009 population	143.9	142.7
Natural change	0.5	0.4
Births	1.7	1.7
Deaths	1.3	1.3
All Migration, net	1.0	-0.1
Internal migration, net	7.3	0.2
Internal migration, in	6.0	5.7
Internal migration, out	1.3	5.5
International migration, net	0.3	-0.3
International migration, in	0.5	0.3
International migration, out	-0.2	0.6
Cross Border migration, net	0.1	
Cross Border migration, in	0.2	
Cross Border migration, out	-0.1	
Total net change	1.5	0.4

Source: Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright

In the longer term, it should be borne in mind that the ONS projections are not forecasts; they do not take into account policy issues should as the rate of growth in adopted and proposed plans, which are lower than the rate from simply extrapolating past trends in the District. Policy based projections were produced for the East of England Regional Assembly as part of the evidence base for the review of the East of England Plan to cover the period 2011-2031; these were 2006-based projections and provided information modelled on zero-net migration, and on Scenario 1 of the proposed review of the Plan. The results for Braintree District are summarised in Table 12, below.

It is likely that the ONS trend-based projections have overstated future population increase in the District, and the Chelmer Model policy-based

projections have understated future population increase. The gap between the two sets of projections is quite wide.

Table 12: Policy based Projections: Projected population change 2011-2031, Chelmer Model Run for the East of England Plan Review

	2006	2011	2021	2031	Change 2011-31, number	Change 2011-31, %
Zero net migration	140,100	142,126	144,570	145,155	3,029	2.13%
Scenario 1		140,200		143,000	2,800	2.00%

Projected changes in age structure

The tables below illustrates the projected change in age structure over the period 2008 to 2026 according to the ONS 2008-based sub national population projections.

The largest projected change is in the number of elderly people, and in elderly people as a proportion of the total population.

Table 13: Selected age groups as a proportion of the total population, Braintree District

	Children (aged 0-15)	Working age (aged 16-64M/59F)	Older people
2008	19.8%	60.9%	19.2%
2011	19.7%	60.0%	20.4%
2016	19.3%	58.4%	22.3%
2021	19.3%	56.9%	23.9%
2026	18.7%	55.5%	25.8%

Table 14: Projected change in population in selected age groups, Braintree District

	Children: change in no.	Children: change in %	Working age: change in no.	Working age: Change in %	Older people: Change in no.	Older people: Change in %
2008-2011	700	-0.13%	1,400	-0.91%	2,600	+1.18%
2011-2016	1,000	-0.38%	2,400	-1.58%	4,600	+1.9%
2016-2021	1,600	-0.02%	2,600	-1.45%	4,400	+1.53%
2021-2026	700	-0.53%	2,200	-1.47%	5,300	+1.94%
2008-2026	4,000	-1.06%	8,600	-5.41%	16,900	+6.55%

Source: Office for National Statistics, Mid-2008 based sub national population projections

Health and Life Expectancy

The health of the population in Braintree is generally better than the England average, but is worse than the England average in respect of

- road injuries and deaths
- statutory homelessness
- physical activity and estimated levels of obesity in adults, and
- hip fractures in people aged over 65.

The rate of early death from heart disease and stroke has remained below the England average.

However, after falling in past years, early deaths from cancer have risen in each of the last two years and are now similar to the England average.

Child health in the District is better than the England average, including levels of child obesity and tooth decay in children aged 5.

Teenage pregnancy rates are lower than the England average.

Table 15: Health summary indicators, Braintree District compared with England

	Braintree District	England average
Life expectancy male, at birth 2006-2008	78.9	77.9
Life expectancy female, at birth, 2006-2008	82.8	82.0
Physically active children, %, 2008/2009	53.0	49.6
Obese children, % in reception year 2008/2009	7.0	9.6
Tooth decay in children aged 5 years	0.5	1.1
Teenage pregnancy (aged under 18)	33.3	40.9
Physically active adults, % aged 16+, 2008/2009	9.4	11.2
Obese adults, %, 2006-2008	26.7	24.2
Hip fracture in over 65s (age standardised rate, per 100,000 population)	582.8	479.2
Early deaths from heart disease and stroke, age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75	65.8	74.8
Road injuries and deaths, rate per 100,000 population 2006-2008	64.6	51.3

Source: Braintree Health Profile 2010, Department of Health

Although the level of obesity in children at reception year was lower than average, at adulthood the level of obesity is higher than average and the proportion of physically active adults is lower than average. Similarly, whilst the proportion of children who were physically active was better than the England average; the proportion of adults who were physically active was lower than average. The Place Survey (2008) indicated that a lower than average proportion of the population used sports and leisure facilities and that the satisfaction rating with sports and leisure facilities was lower than average (see section on Open Spaces and Sports Provision, later in this report).

The incidence of hip fracture in over 65's was higher than the England average (at 582.8 per 100,000 population, the age standardised rate is over 20% higher than the national average).

The incidence of road injuries and deaths was higher than the England average; at 64.6 per 100,000 population the rate was over 25% higher than than the England average.

There are health inequalities within the District; the Health Profile indicates that men in the most affluent parts of the District have an average life expectancy 4 years greater than those in the more deprived areas.

Ethnicity and Religion

Table 16: Ethnicity: Place of Birth, 2001

Place of birth (all people)	Braintree District	Eng & Wal Rank/376	Regional Rank/48
Born in UK	126944	147	13
Born elsewhere in EU (inc Rep Ireland)	2076	202	34
Born outside EU	3159	236	36

Source: ONS, 2001 Census of Population

Table 17: Estimated Ethnic Group, Braintree District, 2007

Persons	Population (thousands)
All persons	140.9
White: British	130.1
White: Irish	1.2
White: Other White	3.2
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	0.5
Mixed: White and Black African	0.2
Mixed: White and Asian	0.5
Mixed: Other Mixed	0.4
Asian or Asian British: Indian	0.9
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	0.4
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	0.4
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	0.4
Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	0.6
Black or Black British: Black African	0.1
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese	0.4
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other	0.5

Source: ONS, Experimental Ward Estimates

Table 18, Religion of residents, 2001, Braintree District	
Religion (all people)	Braintree District
Christian	98116
Buddhist	198
Hindu	245
Jewish	197
Muslim	409
Sikh	49
Other	334
No religion	22453
Religion not stated	10178

Source: ONS, Census of Population 2001

People, Places and Families

Table 19: Marital Status, Braintree District, 2001, all people aged 16 and over	
Marital status	Number of people
Single people (never married)	26415
Married or re-married people	58737
Separated or divorced	11234
Widowed	8129

Source: ONS, Census of Population 2001

Table 20: Household Composition			
Composition (all households)	Braintree District	Eng & Wales Rank/376	Regional Rank/48
One person households	14443	291	34
Married couple households	23368	71	13
Cohabiting couple households	5153	50	10
Lone parent households:			
with dependent children	2856	211	19
with non-dependent children only	1407	275	25
All other households	7103	342	19

Source: Census 2001

The estimated dwelling stock by parish is listed in Table 21, below.

Table 21: Estimated dwelling stock by parish, Braintree District, 2010			
Small Area Name	Est. dwelling stock at 2010	Small Area Name	Est. dwelling stock at 2010
Alphamstone	89	Halstead	5,272
Ashen	142	Hatfield Peverel	1,849
Bardfield Saling	75	Helions Bumpstead	180
Belchamp Otten	73	Kelvedon	1,496
Belchamp St Paul	164	Lamarsh	83
Belchamp Walter	100	Liston	25
Birdbrook	155	Little Maplestead	111
Black Notley	896	Little Yeldham	127
Borley	46	Middleton	62
Bradwell	211	Ovington	24
Braintree & Bocking (unparished)	17,468	Panfield	366
Bulmer	270	Pebmarsh	227
Bures Hamlet	339	Pentlow	92
Castle Hedingham	534	Rayne	865
Coggeshall	2,036	Ridgewell	226
Colne Engaine	391	Rivenhall	306
Cressing	704	Shalford	326
Earls Colne	1,620	Sible Hedingham	1,726
Fairstead	78	Silver End	1,466
Faulkbourne	39	Stambourne	174
Feering	814	Steeple Bumpstead	655
Finchingfield	567	Stisted	250
Foxearth	129	Sturmer	193
Gestingthorpe	186	Terling	311
Gosfield	638	Tilbury Juxta Clare	61
Great Bardfield	559	Toppesfield	217
Great & Little Henny	73	Twinstead	71
Great Maplestead	146	Wethersfield	534
Great Notley & Braintree West	2,412	White Colne	199
Great Saling	130	White Notley	228
Great Yeldham	733	Wickham St Paul	140
Greenstead Green & Halstead			
Rural	270	Witham	10,833

Economy

Employment, Labour Supply, and Unemployment

Table 22: Braintree District residents, Employment Status, 2001			
Status (all people aged 16-74)	Braintree District	Eng & Wales Rank/376	Regional Rank/48
Employed	64318	53	13
Unemployed	2187	264	25
Long-term unemployed	504	290	35
Student (economically active)	1920	256	31
Retired	11948	287	33
Student (economically inactive)	2071	371	47
Looking after home/family	6841	65	14
Permanently sick or disabled	3551	258	21
Other inactive	1990	314	35

Source: Census 2001

Table 23: Working age population, Braintree District, 2008	
All persons working age	86,600
Males working age	45,600
Females working age	40,900

Source: Nomis

Table 24: Labour Supply (April 2009 - March 2010)				
	Braintree (numbers)	Braintree (%)	Eastern (%)	GB (%)
All people				
Economically active	73,900	80.1	78.9	76.5
In employment	69,700	75.5	73.5	70.3
Employees	58,800	64.4	63.1	60.9
Self employed	10,900	11.1	10.1	9.0
Unemployed (model based)	5,000	6.7	6.6	7.9
Males				
Economically active	42,000	89.4	85.5	82.7
In employment	39,400	83.7	79.2	75.2
Employees	30,800	66.8	64.2	62.0
Self employed	8,600	16.9	14.8	12.8
Unemployed	*	*	7.1	8.9
Females				
Economically active	31,900	70.6	72.3	70.3
In employment	30,300	67.2	67.8	65.5
Employees	28,000	62.0	62.0	59.8
Self employed	*	*	5.4	5.2
Unemployed	*	*	6.1	6.7

* Data unavailable, sample size too small for reliable estimate

Source: Nomis, Braintree District Labour Market Profile, from Annual Population Survey

Table 25: Percentage unemployment April 2009-March 2010 (previous year in brackets)		
	Model Based unemployment rate	Claimant count based unemployment rate
<i>Braintree</i>	6.7 (6.0%)	3.3% (2.1%)
<i>East Region</i>	6.6 (5.3%)	3.3% (2.2%)
<i>UK</i>	7.9 (6.2%)	4.0% (2.8%)

Model based unemployed: Number and % of unemployed people aged 16-59/64 expressed as % of the economically active population aged 16-59/64.

Source: Nomis, Regional Labour Market Statistics Table 12

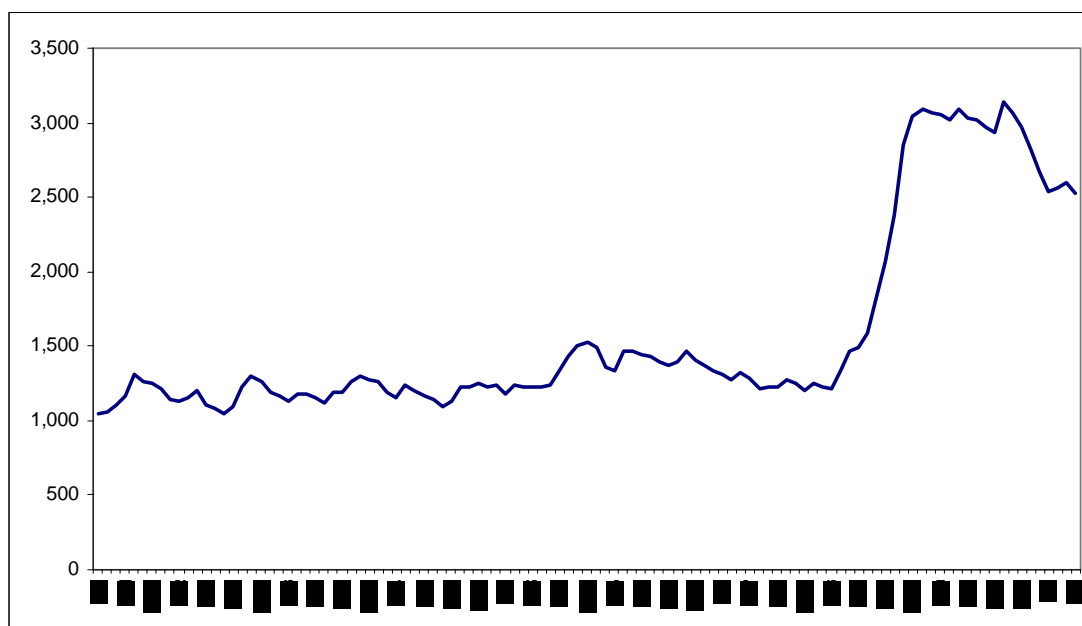
The unemployment rate in the District is below that of the East of England Region, and Great Britain as a whole.

Table 26, below, shows the unemployment trend in Braintree District over the monitoring year.

Table 26: Unemployment trend 2009/2010 Braintree District			
Date	Claimant count	Date	Claimant count
March 2009	3,041	October 2009	3,022
April 2009	3,089	November 2009	2,966
May 2009	3,070	December 2009	2,929
June 2009	3,059	January 2010	3,135
July 2009	3,015	February 2010	3,073
August 2009	3,089	March 2010	2,967
September 2009	3,028	April 2010	2,826

The chart below illustrates the longer term trend in unemployment in the District.

Figure 4: Claimant count Unemployment, Braintree District, September 2001 to September 2010



Source: ONS Labour Market Statistics

The percentage of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance in the Braintree District is lower than the regional and national average, as it was between 1999 and 2008.

Table 27: Job Seekers Allowance Claimants April 2010				
	Braintree (numbers)	Braintree (%)	Eastern (%)	UK (%)
All people	2,826	3.3	3.4	4.1
Males	1,966	4.3	4.6	5.7
Females	860	2.1	2.1	2.4

Source: Nomis Local Area Data Table 16 (May 2010)

In April 2010, Braintree was mid-range amongst Essex Districts in terms of unemployment as a percentage of the working age population.

Table 28: Unemployment claimant count rate, Essex Districts, April 2010	
Districts (highest rate first)	Unemployment as Percentage of working age population
Harlow	5.1
Tendring	4.5
Basildon	4.4
Castle Point	3.4
Epping Forest	3.4
Braintree	3.3
Chelmsford	2.8
Colchester	2.7
Maldon	2.7
Brentwood	2.5
Rochford	2.4
Uttlesford	2.1

Source: Regional Labour Market Statistics, Office for National Statistics

The claimant rate in the District has reduced slightly over the monitoring year, and the reduction has been proportionately greater than that for Essex, the region or the UK (see Table 29, below).

Table 29: Unemployment: Job Seekers Allowance Claimant Rate. April 2009 - 2010				
Date	Braintree	Essex	East region	UK
April 2009	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.1
May 2009	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.1
June 2009	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.1
July 2009	3.5	3.4	3.4	4.2
August 2009	3.6	3.5	3.5	4.2
September 2009	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.2
October 2009	3.5	3.4	3.4	4.2
November 2009	3.4	3.3	3.4	4.1
December 2009	3.4	3.3	3.3	4.1
January 2010	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.3
February 2010	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.4
March 2010	3.4	3.5	3.5	4.2
April 2010	3.3	3.3	3.4	4.1

Source: Regional Labour Market Statistics, Office for National Statistics

The table below provides information on unfilled Jobcentre Plus vacancies in comparison with working age residents and Job Seekers Allowance Claimants as at August 2010.

The number of claimants per vacancy in the District is less than the national average but higher than the Essex and the regional averages.

Table 30: Vacancies and Jobseekers Allowance Claimants, August 2010

	Unfilled Jobcentre Plus Vacancies	Unfilled vacancies per 10,000 population aged 16-64	JSA Claimants per unfilled Jobcentre vacancy
Braintree	546	60	4.8
Essex		68	4.3
East of England		73	4.0
Great Britain		72	5.0

Source: Regional Labour Market Statistics, Office for National Statistics

The table below shows the trend in the number of JSA Claimants per unfilled Jobcentre vacancy between 2006 and 2010.

Table 31: Trend in ratio JSA Claimants per unfilled vacancy, Braintree District, 2006-2010

Date	Ratio
January 2006	1.4
August 2006	2.5
January 2007	3.6
August 2007	1.6
January 2008	1.8
August 2008	1.9
January 2009	7.5
August 2009	7.6
January 2010	7.5
August 2010	4.8

Source: Regional Labour Market Statistics, Office for National Statistics

Qualifications and Earnings

The following table compares educational attainment of pupils in the District with the averages for the East of England Region and for England.

Table 32: GCSE and equivalent results for young people, referenced by geography of educational institution			
2007/2008:			
	Braintree District	East of England	England
Pupils at end of Key Stage 4 achieving 5+ A*-C	55.6%	64.7%	65.3%
Pupils at end of Key Stage 4 achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths	41.0%	50.3%	47.6%
All pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 with no passes	2.2%	1.6%	1.4%
2008/2009:			
	Braintree District	East of England	England
Pupils at end of Key Stage 4 achieving 5+ A*-C	62.4%	69.0%	69.8%
Pupils at end of Key Stage 4 achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths	46.6%	51.9%	50.7%
All pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 with no passes	N/a	N/a	N/a

Source: Office for National Statistics

According to the Local Futures report summary profile for Braintree, Braintree District was ranked 333 out of 407 districts on skills and qualifications, indicating a resident workforce in the bottom 20% of districts by national standards.

The ONS Annual Population Survey indicates that compared with the regional and national averages, a higher proportion of Braintree District residents have no qualifications, and the District has a lower proportion of residents at all other skill levels. This is illustrated in the table below.

Table 33: Qualifications of residents aged 16-64: ONS Annual Population Survey January 2009-December 2009

	Braintree numbers	Braintree %	East Region %	Great Britain %
NVQ4 and above	17,400	19.5	27.3	29.9
NVQ3 and above	33,700	37.7	46.9	49.3
NVQ2 and above	53,800	60.2	64.2	65.4
NVQ1 and above	68,400	76.5	79.9	78.9
Other qualifications	6,500	7.2	8.8	8.8
No qualifications	14,500	16.3	11.3	12.3

Source: Nomis, ONS Annual Population Survey

Whilst there is a need for caution in using the Annual Population Survey data because of the relatively small sample size at district level, on the face of it the 2009 results show a deterioration in the proportion of the Districts residents of working age population who are qualified when compared with the previous year, and when compared with the 2001 Census results. The table below compares the results from the Annual Population Surveys of 2004 to 2009.

Table 34: Residents aged 16-64, with qualifications at level NVQ4 and above

Year	Braintree no.	Braintree %	East region %	Great Britain %
2004	20,400	23.8	25.0	26.1
2005	20,900	24.1	25.0	26.5
2006	16,100	18.5	24.8	27.4
2007	20,200	23.3	25.9	28.5
2008	20,700	22.6	25.6	28.6
2009	17,400	19.5	27.3	29.9

Source Nomis, ONS Annual Population Survey

Average earnings of residents

The table below provides information on the median earnings of full time employees living in the area in 2009. Whereas last years figures showed the District with higher than average earnings in all categories, this years survey indicates that the median average female hourly rate is now less than the regional or national average.

Table 35: Residence based earnings: Median earnings of full time employees living in the area, 2009			
	Braintree, £	East region, £	Great Britain, £
Gross weekly pay:			
All full time workers	519.50	509.40	491.00
Males	564.30	565.80	534.40
Females	439.40	432.60	426.60
Hourly pay:			
All full time workers	12.52	12.89	12.47
Males	14.44	13.78	13.16
Females	10.69	11.42	11.45

Source: Office for National Statistics

According to the Nomis data for 2009, average weekly wages of Braintree residents were the 8th highest out of the 12 Essex Districts. The average wage of people working in the District is lower than the average wage of people living in the District (£446.20 in 2009 compared with £519.50 residence based). The table below illustrates workplace based average gross weekly pay in 2009.

Table 36: Workplace based average weekly wages 2009	
	Gross weekly pay by workplace
Braintree	446.20
Essex	491.90
East region	479.10
Great Britain	490.20

Source: Office for National Statistics, Nomis, 2010

The average wage for those working in Braintree was lower than that reported at the county, regional and national level. On the workplace based figures, Braintree was tenth out of the twelve Essex Districts, with only Tendring and Castle Point workers earning less. When compared with other parts of the region, Braintree came 33rd out of the 48 local authority areas in the region.

Employment and Jobs

According to the 2001 Census Special Workplace Statistics there were 50,479 people working in the District in April 2001.

According to data in the East of England Annual Monitoring Report 2009 on Workforce Jobs total jobs change 2001 to 2009, the number of jobs in the District increased by an estimated 7,500 (13.9%) over the period 2001-2009. This compares with a regional average increase of 4.0%. In the neighbouring districts of Chelmsford and Colchester, the report indicated total employment increased by 14,900 (19.1%) and 2,500 (3.0%) respectively, whilst employment in Uttlesford was estimated to have declined by 300.

Table 37, below, sets out information from the East of England Annual Monitoring Report 2009 on employment, comparing change in the number of employees according to the Annual Business Inquiry December 2000 and September 2008 with the change in total jobs as measured by the regional Workforce Jobs analysis for March 2001 and March 2009. This provides additional evidence on employment change in the District, but it also demonstrates the variation between different sources. Whilst the time period differ, and the ABI survey does not include self employment, it is likely that these are not the only factors in the differences (residence based figures on self employment for the District show 10,900 self employed residents in 2001 according to the Census, and 10,500 residents in 2008/2009 according to the Annual Population Survey).

Table 37: Comparison of ABI data on employees and Workforce total jobs data, Braintree District

ABI survey employees Dec 2000	43,900
ABI survey employees Sept 2008	49,000
Change in employees 2000-2008 according to ABI survey	+5,000
Workforce jobs, total jobs March 2001	53,900
Workforce jobs, total jobs March 2009	61,400
Change in total jobs according to WFJ estimates	+7,500

Source: EERA; figures may not add due to rounding)

Job density

‘Job density’ is the term given to represent the number of jobs available for a single person of working age over a given area. For example, a job density of 1 would represent the fact that there is a single job available for every person of working age.

Table 38: Job Density (2008)			
	Braintree	Eastern	GB
Job Density	0.64	0.77	0.79

Source: Office for National Statistics.

The job density figures represent the ratio of total jobs to working-age population.

“Total jobs” includes employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces.

The latest available figure from the Office for National Statistics is as at 2008. Job Density within the District, at 0.64, is below the regional and national average.

The table below shows the reported job density for Braintree District over the period 2001 to 2008.

Table 39: Job density, Braintree District	
Year	Reported Jobs Density
2001	0.64
2002	0.71
2003	0.70
2004	0.67
2005	0.67
2006	0.66
2007	0.70
2008	0.64

Source: Nomis, ONS jobs density.

Table 40, below, compares jobs density in Braintree District 2008 with that in other Essex Districts.

Table 40: Job density 2008	
District	Jobs density
Basildon	0.78
Braintree	0.64
Brentwood	0.80
Castle Point	0.45
Chelmsford	0.81
Colchester	0.76
Epping Forest	0.66
Harlow	0.88
Maldon	0.68
Rochford	0.50
Tendring	0.55
Uttlesford	0.91
Essex	0.71

Source: Nomis, ONS jobs density

Table 41: Employee Jobs (2008)				
	Braintree (employment jobs)	Braintree (%)	Eastern (%)	England (%)
Total employee jobs	49,000	-	-	-
Full-time	33,200	67.8	67.2	68.8
Part-time	15,800	32.2	32.8	31.2
Employee jobs by industry				
Manufacturing	6,900	14.1	10.3	10.2
Construction	3,700	7.6	5.4	4.8
Services	37,600	76.7	82.5	83.5
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	12,300	25.2	25.0	23.4
Transport & communications	2,700	5.5	6.0	5.8
Finance, IT, other business activities	8,200	16.8	21.4	22.0
Public admin, education & health	11,700	23.8	25.3	27.0
Other service	2,700	5.5	4.8	5.3
Tourism-related	3,700	7.5	7.7	8.2

Source: ECC SEA Baseline Information Profile 2009-2010

Notes:

Tourism-related includes employees also counted as part of the Services Industry Class.

Employee jobs excludes self employed, government supported trainees and HM Forces.

- In comparison to 2007 figures, the job density in Braintree has decreased from 0.74 to 0.64 in 2008.
- In comparison with 2007 figures, full time employment has decreased and part time employment has increased.
- Braintree District can be seen to have an above average proportion of people employed in the 'Manufacturing' and 'Construction' sectors and a lower proportion in 'Services'.
- The biggest relative deficit compared with the regional and national picture is in Finance IT and other business services sub group. The proportion employed in this sub group has reduced compared with 2007.
- The highest proportion of people at all hierarchies work in the Services industry. The proportion is the lowest in Braintree at 76.3%, compared to 81.8% in the East of England and 83% in Great Britain.

Occupational structure

Table 42, below, sets out information on the employment structure of residents of the District, taken from the ONS Annual Population Survey.

However, although these figures have the advantage of being more up to date than those from the 2001 Census, as they are based on a sample survey they are less reliably accurate at District level.

Table 42: Employment by occupation April 2009/March 2010		
Occupation	Number	Percentage
Major Groups 1-3	27,100	38.9%
1 Managers & senior officials	11,200	16.0%
2 Professional occupations	5,700	8.1%
3 Associate professional & technical	10,300	14.7%
Major Groups 4-5	12,600	18.1%
4 Administrative & secretarial	5,500	7.9%
5 Skilled trades occupations	7,100	10.2%
Major Groups 6-7	13,000	18.6%
6 Personal Service occupations	8,900	12.7%
7 Sales & customer service occupations	4,100	5.9%
Major Groups 8-9	17,000	24.4%
8 Process plant & machine operatives	6,600	9.5%
9 Elementary occupations	10,400	14.9%

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, April 2009/March 2010

Comparing the occupational structure of the District (above) with the regional and national averages, the District has a lower proportion of residents employed in professional occupations; a lower proportion employed in administrative and secretarial occupations; and a higher proportion employed in personal service, process plant and machine operatives, and elementary occupations.

According to the Annual Population Survey results, the number of Braintree District residents employed in Major Groups 4-5 has been declining, whereas the numbers employed in Major Groups 6-7, and in Major Groups 8-9, have been increasing.

According to the Annual Business Inquiry, The number of manufacturing employee jobs in Braintree District has been reducing, and the number of service sector employee jobs has been increasing (see Table 43, below).

Table 43: ONS Annual Business Inquiry Analysis: change in employee jobs 2001-08, people employed in Braintree District

Year	Manufacturing employees	Service sector employees
2001	10,000	31,400
2002	9,500	33,000
2003	8,600	35,600
2004	8,600	35,000
2005	8,400	36,800
2006	7,300	36,900
2007	6,900	38,000
2008	6,900	37,600

Source: Office for National Statistics, Annual Business Inquiry

More details on change in employment within the service sector in the District are set out in Table 44, below.

Table 44: Change in employment structure Braintree District

Year	Public admin, education & health	Transport & communications	Distribution hotels & restaurants	Banking finance & insurance	Construction
2001	9,800	2,000	10,300	7,300	2,600
2002	9,500	2,000	11,300	8,300	3,000
2003	10,700	1,900	12,000	8,700	3,500
2004	11,400	2,500	11,300	7,400	3,400
2005	12,500	2,500	12,200	7,300	3,300
2006	12,400	2,400	12,100	7,600	3,600
2007	11,800	2,600	12,400	8,600	4,200
2008	11,700	2,700	12,300	8,200	3,700

Source: Office for National Statistics, Annual Business Inquiry

Business stocks

According to data from ONS Business Demography published by Inspire East (Essex Economic Profile, March 2010), the total stock of businesses in Braintree District in 2008 was 6,445, which was the fourth highest amongst Essex Districts (Chelmsford being 6,835 and Colchester and Epping Forest being 6865).

As a proportion of the adult population, this amounted to 566 per 10,000 adults, which was the sixth highest rate among the twelve Essex Districts, and above Chelmsford and Colchester. The Essex average per 10,000 adults was 516; the corresponding rates for the East of England region and the UK were 509 and 467.

Business births

There were 690 “business births” in the District in 2008, which was the sixth highest amongst Essex Districts. There were 61 business births per 10,000 adults in the District, compared with an Essex average of 60, an average for the region of 56, and a UK average of 54. The business formation rate in 2008 had declined significantly prepared to previous years. The table below compares business formation rates in Braintree District 2002-2008 with the rates for Essex as a whole over that period.

Table 45: New Business Registration Rate (per 10,000 population aged 16+):			
Year	No. of business births, Braintree	Braintree registration rate	Essex registration rate
2002	695	65.5	57.2
2003	720	67.0	61.7
2004	810	74.5	64.8
2004	750	68.0	60.3
2006	700	62.8	57.4
2007	815	72.3	61.7
2008	690	60.6	59.7

Source BERR 2010

Table 46, below, sets out information on small business growth in the District over the period 2002-2008, and compares the proportion of Braintree businesses showing growth in the second year with the rate for Essex. The proportion of Braintree small businesses that show growth in the second year has been higher than the Essex average. The proportion showing growth in Braintree District has increased in 2008 compared to 2002, although in the most recent year (2007/08) there was a slight reduction.

Table 46: Small Business growth, Braintree & Essex, 2002-08

Year	Braintree District, Registered business with employment <50	Braintree District, No. of small businesses with increase in employment in 2nd year	Braintree District, % of small businesses showing growth	Essex, % of small businesses showing growth
2002/03	4.920	505	10.26	10.11
2003/04	4.980	515	10.34	9.57
2004/05	5.165	585	11.33	10.71
2006/06	5.310	720	13.56	13.21
2006/07	5.485	785	14.31	13.97
2007/08	5.610	790	14.08	13.82

Source BERR 2010

Self employment

The proportion of residents in employment who are self employed has generally been higher in Braintree District than the average for the region. The table below shows the number and proportion of economically active residents who are self employed, according to the Annual Population Survey, over the period 2004 to 2010. Changes in the early part of this period may have been influenced by changes to taxation classifications, with particular reference to the construction industry.

Table 47: Braintree residents who are self employed, 2004-2010, and compared with East of England Region %

Year (April/March)	Braintree, number	Braintree, %	East region, %
2004/2005	13.100	14.4	10.1
2005/2006	11.900	13.3	10.2
2006/2007	10.000	10.5	10.7
2007/2008	9.800	10.6	10.6
2008/2009	10.500	10.9	10.0
2009/2010	10.900	11.1	10.1

Source ONS Annual Population Survey

Industrial and Commercial Floorspace April 2008 by Bulk Industrial Class

Tables 48 and 49, below, provide information on the stock and composition of industrial and commercial floorspace in Braintree District in April 2008 by Bulk Industrial Class, according to Valuation Office data.

Table 48: Stock of Industrial and Commercial Floorspace, Braintree District, April 2008 ('000 sq m)	
All Bulk Classes	1,376
Retail Premises	196
Commercial Offices	108
Other Offices	22
Factories	597
Warehouses	399
Other Bulk Premises	54

Source ONS, VOA data

Table 49: Composition of Industrial and Commercial Floorspace April 2008			
Bulk Industrial Class	Braintree, %	East region, %	England, %
Retail premises	14.24	18.08	17.84
Commercial offices	7.85	12.44	14.45
Other offices	1.6	2.78	2.91
Factories	43.39	32.87	34.23
Warehouses	29.00	30.20	27.14
Other Bulk Premises	3.92	3.62	3.42

Source: ONS, Valuation Office data

Factories and warehouses accounted for the majority of industrial and commercial floorspace. Factory floorspace accounted for a higher proportion in the Braintree District than the average for the region or for England, whereas retail and offices accounted for a lower proportion in Braintree than the average.

Rateable values of Commercial and Industrial Floorspace

The rateable value for factory floorspace in the District in 2008 was higher than the regional and national averages. The comparison between the District, the region and the England average for various categories of floorspace as at April 2008 are shown in Table 50, below.

Table 50: Rateable values of Commercial and Industrial Floorspace April 2008, per sq m			
	Braintree	East of England	England
Retail premises	£110	£128	£130
Offices	£85	£102	£121
Commercial offices	£86	£106	£128
Factories	£38	£36	£29
Warehouses	£43	£45	£40
Other bulk premises	£34	£35	£32

Source: ONS 2010

Town Centres

Town Centre Retail Composition by floorspace

The composition of town centre floorspace for the three main towns is summarised in the tables below.

Table 51: Composition of town centre floorspace, Braintree			
Braintree town centre: Floorspace (sq m)			
Retail category	Floorspace	% of total	UK average %
Convenience	9,495	20.74	14.43
Comparison	16,026	35.01	37.49
Service	16,565	36.19	38.58
Vacant	3,688	8.06	9.38
Total	45,773	100	100
Braintree town centre: Number of units			
Retail category	No. of units	% of total	UK average %
Convenience	19	7.20	8.83
Comparison	85	32.20	34.10
Service	141	53.41	45.81
Vacant	19	7.20	11.10
Total	264	100	100

Source: Experian Goad Category Report, February 2009.

Table 52: Composition of town centre floorspace, Halstead

Halstead town centre: Floorspace (sq m)			
Retail category	Floorspace	% of total	UK average %
Convenience	4,562	18.73	14.43
Comparison	7,423	30.47	37.49
Service	11,018	45.23	38.58
Vacant	1,356	5.57	9.38
Total	24,359	100	100
Halstead town centre: Number of units			
Retail category	No. of units	% of total	UK average %
Convenience	10	6.58	8.83
Comparison	54	35.53	34.10
Service	77	50.66	45.81
Vacant	11	7.24	11.10
Total	152	100	100

Source: Experian Goad Category Report, February 2009.

Table 53: Composition of town centre floorspace, Witham

Witham town centre: Floorspace (sq m)			
Retail category	No. of units	% of total	UK average %
Convenience	5,448	18.11	14.43
Comparison	8,902	29.60	37.49
Service	14,353	47.72	38.58
Vacant	1,375	4.57	9.38
Total	30,078	100	100
Witham town centre: Number of units			
Retail category	No. of units	% of total	UK average %
Convenience	11	6.83	8.94
Comparison	48	29.81	34.54
Service	88	54.66	45.10
Vacant	14	8.70	11.25
Total	161	100	100

Source: Experian Goad Category Report, February 2009.

Socio-Cultural Issues

Crime Rates in Braintree District

Braintree District has seen a percentage reduction in crime figures between 2008/09 and 2009/10 for sexual offences and violence against the person.

However, there have been percentage increases in the offences of burglary of dwellings; theft of motor vehicles and theft from a motor vehicle, although whereas the rates have fallen in Essex and nationally. Theft of a motor vehicle and theft from a motor vehicle offences have also increased

Table 54: Crime: Offences in Braintree District, number 2009/2010 and percentage change 2008/2009 to 2009/2010

	Braintree, Offences recorded 2009/10	Braintree, % change	Essex, % change	England & Wales, % change
Violence against the person	1,225	-17%	-3%	-3%
Sexual offences	72	-32%	+9%	+6%
Robbery offences	35	0%	-16%	-6%
Burglary of dwellings	294	+19%	-1%	-6%
Theft of a motor vehicle	171	+2%	-16%	-20%
Theft from a motor vehicle	597	+8%	-11%	-15%
Interfering with a motor vehicle	53	-17%	-25%	-20%

Source: ECC SEA Baseline Information Profile (Home Office 2010)

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation.

The Indices of Deprivation 2007 have been produced at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level, of which there are 32,482 in the country. LSOAs have between 1000 and 3000 people living in them with an average population of 1500 people. In most cases these are smaller than wards, thus allowing the identification of small pockets of deprivation.

There are also six district summary scores for each Local Authority district (there are 354 districts in England). A relative ranking of areas, according to their level of deprivation is then provided.

There are also supplementary Indices measuring income deprivation amongst children and older people: the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI). Together these various Indices make up the Indices of Deprivation 2007.

The Indices are used widely to analyse patterns of deprivation, identify areas that would benefit from special initiatives or programmes and as a tool to determine eligibility for specific funding streams. However, it is important to note that not all deprived people live in deprived areas and conversely, not everyone living in a deprived area is deprived.

At district level average deprivation is low, although educational and skills, including educational attainment, is relatively poor. More information on this issue is set out in the Economy section of this report.

Below District level, there are some pockets of greater deprivation with some LSOAs around Braintree, Witham and Halstead towns falling into the 25% most deprived in England in particular with reference to education skills and training; and barriers to housing and services are a problem in many of the rural areas of the District.

The issues with education and skills are mirrored in the Department of Health survey data which showed only 46.6% at Key Stage 4 achieving 5A*-C including English and Maths in Braintree District 2008/9, compared with an England average of 50.9%.

The results at Lower Super Output Area from the index of Deprivation 2007 are summarised below:

Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation: In top 25%: Bartrams Avenue estate area Braintree East

Employment deprivation: In top 25%: Bartrams Avenue estate area

Income deprivation: In top 25%: Bartrams Avenue estate area; Tabor Avenue/Coldnailhurst Avenue area; Beckers Green estate area; White Horse Avenue estate Halstead Trinity; Bailey Bridge Road/Glebe estate area Bocking; Greenfields estate area

Health deprivation and disability: In top 25%: Bartrams Avenue estate area

Education Skills and Training deprivation: In top 10%: White Horse Avenue estate area (in top 4%); Templars estate area; Bartrams Avenue estate area; Bailey Bridge Road/Glebe estate area; Calamint Road estate area Witham. In top 25%: Goldingham estate Braintree South; Glebe Avenue estate; Hatfield Road estate Witham South; Tabor Avenue/Coldnailhurst estate; Humber Road estate/Blunts Hall Road Witham West; Beckers Green estate area; Silver End (part); Forest Road estate Witham (part); Cressing Road/Rickstones Road/Forest Road (part) Witham North; Church Street Chipping Hill area (part) Witham Chipping Hill and Central; Stubbs Lane Chelmer Road Clockhouse Way Braintree East

Children in deprivation: In top 25%: Bartrams Avenue area; Beckers Green area Braintree East; Templars Estate area Witham North; Greenfields estate area Witham Chipping Hill and Central.

Elderly people in deprivation: In top 25%: Bartrams Avenue estate area; Tabor Avenue/Coldnailhurst estate area Bocking South; Humber Road estate area Witham West; Greenfields estate area; Kenworthy Road area Braintree Central.

Barriers to housing and services (rural deprivation and high house prices): In top 10%: Panfield/Shalford/Saling; Toppesfield/Stambourne/Birdbrook/Ridgewell; Bulmer/Foxearth/the Belchamps/Ovington/Pentlow; Pebmarsh/Lamarsh/Alphamstone/the Hennies/Twinstead; Maplstead/Wickham St Paul/Gestingthorpe; Bradwell/Pattiswick; High Garrett/Gosfield; Wethersfield; Finchingfield.

Table 55: Index of Deprivation 2007, Braintree District	
Average Score	13.61
Rank of Average Score	239*
Average Rank	11974.84
Rank of Average Rank	232
Extent	0.01
Rank of Extent	265
Local Concentration	22580.12
Rank of Local Concentration	252
Income Scale	14,753
Rank of Income Scale	156
Employment Scale	5470.25
Rank of Employment Scale	179

Notes:

* 1 was the most deprived area and 354 the least deprived, out of 354 local authorities in England.

Local Concentration - shows the severity of multiple deprivation in each authority, measuring 'hot-spots' of deprivation.

Extent - the proportion of a district's population that lives in the most deprived Super Output Areas in England.

Average Scores and Average Ranks - two ways of depicting the average level of deprivation across the entire district.

Income Scale and Employment Scale - the number of people experiencing income and employment deprivation retrospectively.

*Extract from the English Indices of Deprivation 2007, based on 2005 data.
Source: Communities and Local Government, ONS 2008*

Open Spaces & Sports Provision

Sports and leisure facilities

According to the Place Survey 2008, a lower proportion of the population of the District were very or fairly satisfied with sports and leisure facilities in the District than was the average for the region or for nationally.

Table 56: Proportion of respondents satisfied or fairly satisfied with sports and leisure facilities in the area	
Braintree District	44.3%
East of England region	45.5%
England	46.2%

Source: Place Survey 2008, CLG

According to the Place Survey 2008, the percentage of respondents who have used sports and leisure facilities in their area in the last 6 months was 45.6%; this was lower than the regional or England average.

Table 57: Proportion of respondents who have used sports and leisure facilities in the area in the past 6 months	
Braintree	45.6%
East of England region	47.3%
England	47.5%

Source: Place Survey 2008, CLG

The Sport England Active People Survey confirmed that participation rates in the District are lower than average. The table below compares participation rates in the District with the averages for the region and for England over the 12 month period April 2009 to April 2010, based on a sample survey. Compared with other Essex Districts, Braintree was fourth from bottom out of 12 (Tendring, Harlow and Rochford being lower).

Table 58: Adult participation in sport	
Braintree	15.0%
Essex	15.7%
East region	15.7%
England	16.6%

Source: Sport England Active People Survey, April 2009-April 2010

The Sport England Active People Survey uses a different definition of participation to that used for National Performance Indicator 8. Participation is defined in the APS as three or more sessions of sport per week, of moderate intensity and for 30 minutes or more. The National Performance Indicator defines participation as 3 or more days a week on which moderately intensive exercise of 30 minutes or more, of sport or other active recreation. The wider measure used in the NPI includes, for example, walking, cycling, yoga and archery. The participation rate in the District according to the wider measure used in the National Indicator was 16.6%.

Parks and open spaces

According to the Place Survey 2008, 76.1% of Braintree respondents had used parks and open spaces in the district in the past 6 months (see table below). This was lower than the Essex, regional and England averages, and was the lowest of the twelve Essex Districts.

Table 59: Residents using parks and open spaces	
Braintree	76.1%
Essex	83.3%
East region	81.2%
England	83.3%

Source: Place Survey 2008, CLG

The Place Survey indicated that 63.9% of Braintree respondents were fairly or very satisfied with parks and open spaces in the District. This is third from bottom of the twelve Essex Districts, and lower than the Essex, regional or England averages (see table below).

Table 60: Satisfaction with parks and open spaces	
Braintree	63.9%
Essex	73.7%
East region	71.0%
England	68.5%

Source: Place Survey 2008, CLG

The Green Heart initiative aims to improve use of and satisfaction with parks and open spaces in the District.

Housing

Table 61: Housing and households, Braintree District, 2001			
	Braintree District	Eng & Wal Rank/376	Regional Rank/48
Number of households with residents	54,332	141	14
Number of people per hectare	2.2	260	32
Average household size	2.41	103	20
Vacant household spaces	1,417	256	25
Owner-occupied	39,363	201	28
Social rented	10,384	-	-
Privately rented or living rent free	4,585	-	-
Without central heating	,371	282	27
Without bath/shower & toilet	271	84	8
Overcrowding indicator	2,201	232	30

Source: Census 2001, Crown Copyright

- data not available

Table 62: Estimated dwelling stock Braintree District at 31 March 2010	
Total	60,840
Local authority	49
Housing association	10,233
Other public sector	22
Private sector	50,540

Source: CLG, Table 100, Dwelling stock tables by Tenure and District 2010

House Prices, Tenure, and Household Types

Table 63: Mean Dwelling Prices Based on Land Registry Data (£)								
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Braintree	150,891	174,486	190,854	196,557	205,484	222,930	224,196	198,758
Essex	159,327	184,960	202,812	212,094	224,038	238,311	236,656	223,668
East region	149,299	172,257	190,218	200,501	212,186	227,766	225,967	215,260
England	141,108	159,357	181,330	192,247	206,715	222,619	220,310	216,493

Source: ECC SEA Baseline Information Profile 2010/CLG 2010

Prices recorded at time of change of ownership

In 2009 Braintree District house sales had a comparatively lower mean dwelling price of £198,758, which was lower than the county, regional and national averages.

Prior to 2009, since 2002 the mean dwelling sale prices in Braintree District have been mainly above that of national values and below those for Essex. The mean sale price is not necessarily comparing like with like in that it can be affected by variations in the type of dwelling on the market, so if for example proportionately more small dwellings were being sold in Braintree this would affect the average figure.

Over the year 2008/2009, Braintree experienced a greater drop in mean average prices than the county, regional or national average.

Over the longer term, over the period 2002-2009 mean house sale prices in the District increased, but by proportionately less than the average for the county, region or England (see table below).

Table 64: Change in house prices, Mean house sale prices				
	Change 2008/09, £	Change 2008/09, %	Change 2002-09, £	Change 2002-09, %
Braintree	-£25,438	-11.35%	+£47,867	+31.72%
Essex	-£12,988	-5.49%	+£64,341	+40.38%
East region	-£10,707	-4.74%	+£65,961	+44.18%
England	-£3,817	-1.73%	+£75,385	+53.42%

Source Land Registry Data, CLG 2010

Table 65: Mean Prices by Dwelling Type (Jan 09 - Dec 09)			
Dwelling Type	Braintree	East of England	England and Wales
Detached Dwellings	£301,054	£310,224	£314,681
Semi-detached Dwellings	£183,418	£196,859	£188,212
Terraced Dwellings	£155,070	£169,154	£176,539
Flat Dwellings	£121,218	£142,283	£197,370
All Dwellings	£198,758	£215,260	£216,493

Source Land Registry Data, CLG 2010

Table 66: Median Prices by Dwelling Type (Jan 09 - Dec 09)			
Dwelling Type	Braintree	East of England	England and Wales
Detached Dwellings	£262,000	£249,995	£249,995
Semi-detached Dwellings	£170,000	£174,950	£160,000
Terraced Dwellings	£147,000	£155,000	£143,500
Flat Dwellings	£121,000	£130,000	£150,000
All Dwellings	£169,995	£175,000	£170,000

Source Land Registry Data, CLG 2010

Table 67: Price Indicators for all dwellings, by quartile Jan 09 - Dec 09			
	Braintree	East of England	England & Wales
Lower quartile prices	£140,000	£135,000	£123,000
Upper quartile prices	£228,125	£245,000	£247,000

Source ONS Neighbourhood Statistics

The table below shows the dwelling stock by Council Tax band in 2008, compared with the regional and England averages. Braintree had a higher proportion in tax bands B and C. There was a much lower proportion of dwellings in tax band A in the district compared with the England average,

Table 68: Dwelling stock by Council Tax Band, 2008			
	Braintree	East region	England
Band A	9.2%	14.3%	25.0%
Band B	25.6%	21.2%	19.4%
Band C	29.9%	26.3%	21.7%
Band D	14.2%	17.5%	15.3%
Band E	11.0%	10.6%	9.5%
Band F	6.3%	5.8%	5.0%
Band G	3.5%	3.9%	3.5%
Band H	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%

Source Office for National Statistics, from CLG

The tables below show the tenure split for Braintree District and compared with regional and national averages according to the CLG data for 2009, but this must be treated with some caution. The data in the following table, again using CLG data, shows an apparent reduction in the dwelling stock of the District 2008-2009 of nearly 500 dwellings. The actual dwelling stock change over that period, as recorded from site checks, was an increase of 342 dwellings.

For comparison, the 2008 total dwelling stock according to the Council Tax register was 60,835; and according to the HSSA was 60,951. The equivalent figures for 2009 were 61,118 and 61,132 respectively.

The scale of change 2008/2009 from the Council Tax data is broadly consistent with the scale of change recorded from site checks, whereas the CLG data as published on the Neighbourhood Statistics site is clearly incorrect.

Further analysis of the stated change in dwelling stock by tenure according to the Neighbourhood Statistics/CLG data indicates more extensive problems with the statistics.

The change in RSL dwelling stock 2008/09 appears too high at +2,216, and it then reduces to 10,233 in 2010; and the reduction in owner occupied stock by 2,753 is also an anomaly.

As the change by tenure is also incorrect, reliable data on tenure split in 2009 is not available.

The trend information as published by ONS Neighbourhood Statistics is illustrated in the tables below.

The 2006 data is not shown in the trend data published by ONS Neighbourhood Statistics.

Table 69: Tenure April 2009, Braintree District		
Tenure	Total Number of Dwellings	Proportion
Owner occupied/private rented	48,016	79.5%
Local Authority	58	0.1%
Registered Social Landlord	12,316	20.4%
Other Public Sector	22	-%
Total	60,412	100%

Source: ONS, Neighbourhood Statistics, from Communities and Local Government

Table 70: Dwelling stock change by tenure, Braintree District, 2001-09, according to CLG data

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2007	2008	2009	2010
Owner occupied/ private rented	44,589	45,805	46,934	47,898	48,551	50,028	50,769	48,016	50,540
Local Authority	9,127	8,915	8,640	8,443	8,358	8,238	57	58	49
Registered Social Landlord	1,444	1,548	1,653	1,675	1,797	1,922	10,100	12,316	10,233
Other Public Sector	148	184	176	41	31	25	25	22	22
Total	55,308	56,452	57,403	58,057	58,737	60,213	60,951	60,412	60,840

The table below compares data on dwelling stock change by year derived from the CLG data shown in the table above with data derived from housing site checks for residential land availability surveys.

Table 71: Dwelling stock change Braintree District, data comparisons

Year	CLG data on dwelling stock as published by ONS Neighbourhood Statistics	BDC/ECC data from site checks
2001-2002	1,144	647
2002-2003	951	659
2003-2004	654	854
2004-2005	680	693
2005-2007	1,476	1,165
2007-2008	738	628
2008-2009	-539	342
Total 2001-2009	5,104	4,988

However, CLG publish information on net additions to the dwelling stock of Braintree District which is not consistent with the information derived from CLG data in the table above.

The CLG Live Tables data in the table below is rounded to the nearest 10, and is consistent with the BDC/ECC site check derived data.

Table 72: Braintree District: Net additions to dwelling stock according to CLG Live Tables, 2004/2005 to 2009/2010

2004/2005	690
2005/2006	510
2006/2007	660
2007/2008	630
2008/2009	340
2009/2010	430

Source: CLG Live Tables

The CLG published Live Tables data on dwelling stock is also inconsistent with the data on dwelling stock by tenure on the Neighbourhood Statistics site.

Table 73: Dwelling stock estimates Braintree District, 2005 to 2010, CLG Table 125

2005	58.280
2006	58.780
2007	59.440
2008	60.070
2009	60.410
2010	60.840

Homelessness

The table below shows the trend in the number of homeless acceptance in priority need in the District over the period 2002 to 2010. This has generally been in decline, in accordance with national trends.

Table 74: Number of homeless acceptances in priority need, Braintree District , 2002/2003 to 2009/2010

2002/2003	362
2003/2004	390
2004/2005	363
2005/2006	269
2006/2007	274
2007/2008	283
2008/2009	195
2009/2010	103

Source CLG, June 2010

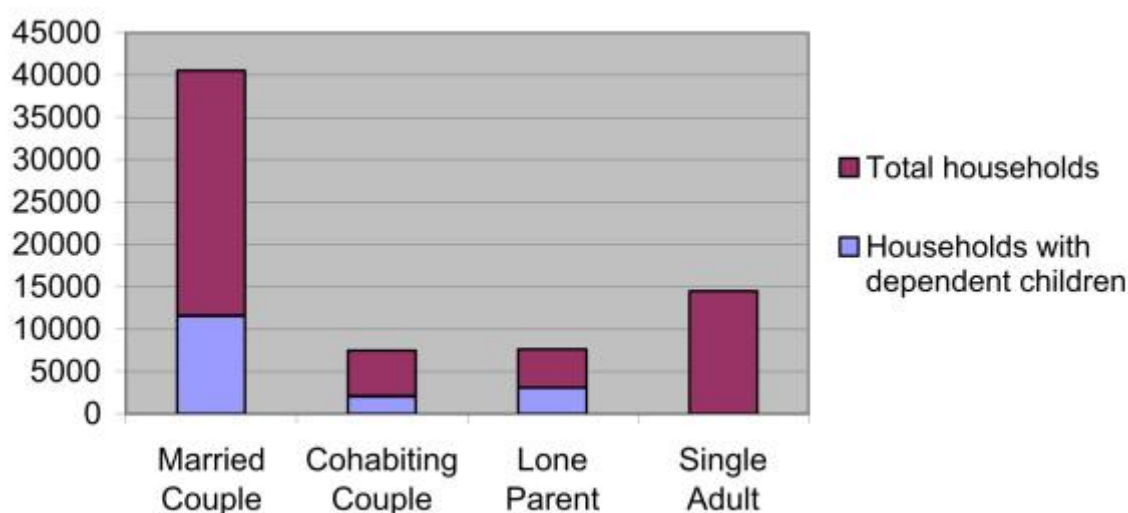
In terms of ethnicity of homeless acceptances in priority need, of the 103 acceptances in 2009/2010, 89.5% were White; 1.9% were Black or Black British, 0.9% were Asian or Asian British; 0.9% were Mixed, and 3.8% were of unknown ethnic origin. The proportion of acceptances that were white was similar to the proportion reported as being homeless that were white.

At the end of March 2010 there were 34 homeless households in temporary accommodation, of which 6 were in hostels (which included women's refuges) and 28 were in local authority/housing association dwellings.

Household type

The chart below illustrates household type in Braintree District in 2001 according to information from the 2001 Census.

Figure 5: Household type, Braintree District, 2001



The Governments 2008 based household projections, published in 2010, provide estimates of household type in 2008 and projections by household type to 2033.

These projections use the ONS population projections as an input, and those projections extrapolate recent past trends to show what the population would be if recent past trends continue.

The household projections, published by CLG, estimate that the proportion of households who are one person households was lower in Braintree District than the average for Essex, the regional average or the England average.

The proportion that was one person households was projected to increase over time, but the proportion was projected to remain lower in Braintree District than in Essex/the region/England.

This is illustrated in the tables below. As with the population projections, the trends reflected in recent past years, being pre-2008, were pre-recession and the possible impacts of the recession on household formation and other trends have not yet been considered in the modelling.

Table 75: Household type by %, 2008 (source CLG 2008 based household projections)

	Braintree	Essex	East region	England
One person	30%	32%	32%	34%
Couple and no other adult	52%	49%	48%	43%
Couple and one or more other adult	8%	9%	9%	9%
Lone parent (with or without other adult)	7%	6%	6%	8%
Other	3%	4%	5%	6%

Table 76: Projected household type by %, 2033 (source CLG 2008 based household projections)

	Braintree, change in number 2008-2033	Braintree %	Essex	East region	England
One person	12,000	36%	39%	39%	41%
Couple and no other adult	10,000	49%	45%	45%	39%
Couple and one or more other adult	-2,000	4%	4%	5%	5%
Lone parent (with or without other adult)	2,000	7%	8%	8%	10%
Other	1,000	4%	3%	3%	5%

Vacant dwellings and second homes

The table below provides information on vacant dwellings and second homes in the District and compared with the regional and England average percentages. The information is published by Communities and Local Government. At regional level, the percentages are presented are derived by considering only those local authorities where both the number of total dwellings and the number in a particular category are available.

Table 77: Vacant dwellings and second homes 2007 and 2008 (source ONS Neighbourhood Statistics, from CLG)

	Braintree 2007	Braintree 2008	East region	England
Number of second homes (dwellings)	265	261		
Second homes as % of total dwellings	0.4%	0.4%	1.1%	0.9%
All vacant dwellings, number	N/a	N/a		
All vacant dwellings, as %	N/a	N/a	3.0%	3.6%
Number of dwellings vacant for up to 6 months	840	754		
% of dwellings vacant for up to 6 months	1.4%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%
Number of dwellings vacant for up to 12 months	N/a			
Dwellings vacant for up to 12 months, %	N/a	N/a		
Long Term vacant dwellings, number	734	792		
Long Term vacant dwellings, %	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	1.4%

Cultural Heritage

Within the Braintree District there are:

- 9 Registered Parks & Gardens
- 36 Registered Village Greens
- 40 Scheduled Monuments
- 39 Conservation Areas
- 3192 Listed Buildings

Conservation Areas

There are 39 Conservation Areas within the Braintree District. The areas in Halstead and Earls Colne were extended in 2007, and Witham (Town Centre) area was extended in 2008. Appraisals were undertaken for Bulmer, Cressing and Finchingfield Conservation Areas in 2008/9, and the boundaries of these were amended in 2009. Appraisals are being carried out for Pebmarsh, Sible Hedingham and Silver End in 2010.

The Witham Area Partnership Scheme

A Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan was produced for the Witham Conservation Area and funding has been secured towards grants for improvements, this is being administered through the Witham Area Partnership Scheme (APS).

The Witham APS is a 5 year English Heritage based grant scheme for the preservation and enhancement of the conservation area based around Newland Street. The objective is to put into sound repair the structure and exterior of those buildings that make a positive contribution to the conservation area. Works may include the reinstatement of lost features including traditional windows, doors and shopfronts.

The scheme started in April 2008 and will finish March 2013. The first 3 years of the scheme are the grant 'offer' period. The remaining 2 years are for completion of projects.

Funding and administration:

English Heritage: £150,000
 Essex County Council: £75,000
 Braintree District Council: £45,000
 Witham Town Council: £30,000
Total: £300,000

£270,000 is available as grants towards repairs/improvements of buildings and £30,000 towards administration costs.

Listed Buildings

Listed buildings of special architectural or historic interest contribute to the character of the district and are protected under the Listed Buildings and Conservations Areas Act (1990). They are structures that are of national or architectural importance and therefore not limited to older buildings. Nearly a quarter (23%) of the Listed Buildings in Essex are located in Braintree District. The majority of listed buildings in the district are grade II listed. There are 67 listed buildings of exceptional interest (grade I) and 184 which are particularly important buildings of more than special interest (grade II*). The distribution of listed buildings within the district is fairly widely spread. Clusters of listed buildings can be found in the historic settlements such as Coggeshall and linear patterns are identifiable along historic transport routes.

Table 78: Listed Buildings Composition for Braintree District	
Type of Listed Building	Total Number
Grade I	67
Grade II*	184
Grade II	2,941
Total	3190
Grade A (Church)	0
Grade B (Church)	4

Source: ECC SEA Baseline Information Profile 2010, from English Heritage 2010

The *Historic Buildings at Risk Register* contains details of buildings known to be 'at risk' through neglect and decay, or vulnerable of becoming so. The objective of the register is to outline the state of repair of these buildings with the intention of instigating action towards securing their long term conservation. The number of Listed Buildings at risk in the District fluctuates year by year: -

Table 79: Number of Listed Buildings at Risk, Braintree District, 2004-2009	
2004	27
2005	32
2006	31
2007	27
2008	23
2009	20

Source: ECC SEA Baseline Information Profile 2010/Essex County Council, Historic Buildings at Risk Register

Nine of the buildings on the "at risk" register are listed as being in priority A, which is the second highest number within this category compared with other Essex districts. Priority A represents buildings at immediate risk of further rapid deterioration or loss of fabric with no agreed solution for restoration. Five buildings were in priority C, which means in slow decay with no agreed solution for restoration; two were in priority D which means in slow decay but with a solution agreed but not yet implemented; and four were in priority E which includes buildings in varying degrees of repair.

Transport and Spatial Connectivity

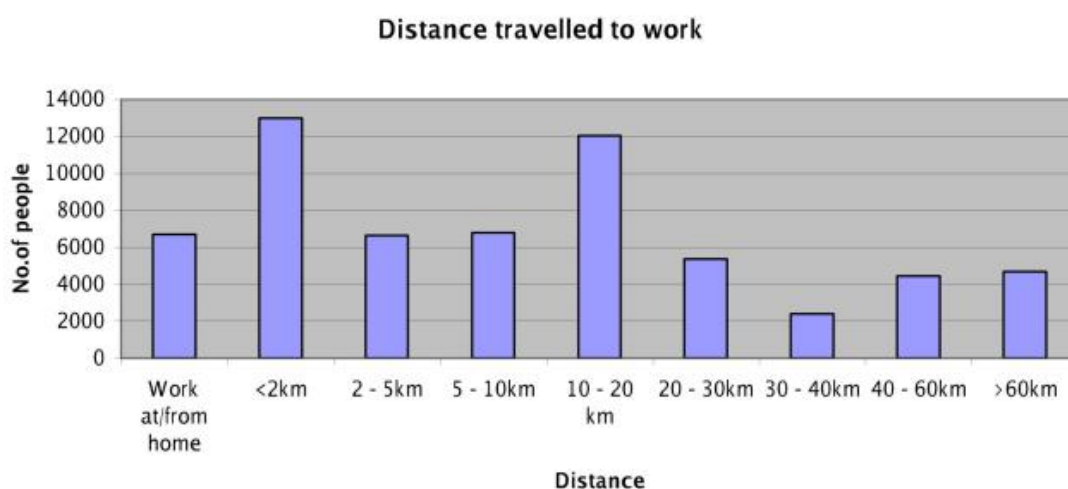
Travel to Work and Car Ownership

Table 80: Travel to Work, Braintree District residents, 2001 (all people aged 16-74 in employment)

Travel to work by car	43715
Travel to work by public transport	7023

Source: Census 2001

Figure 6: Distance travelled to work, Braintree District residents, 2001

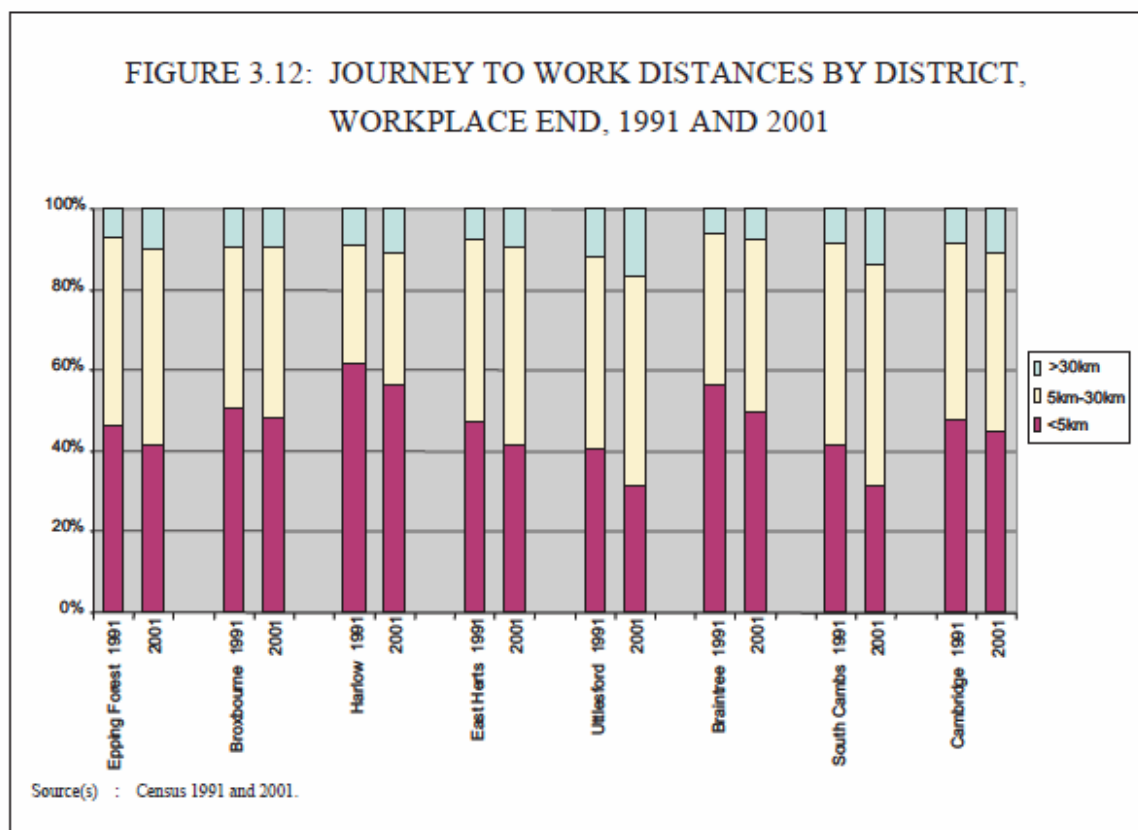


Source: ONS, 2001

The chart below is a copy extract from the WSP/Cambridge Econometrics Study on Commuter Flows in London and the Wider South East 2001 to 2016/21. That study found that Braintree was one of the local authority districts with the longest average trip lengths in England, exceeded only by some deeply rural districts in Northumberland and West Devon. As Braintree District did not have above average proportions of managerial or professional occupations – which tend to commute the longest distances – the study suggested that the long distances have more to do with location than with type of resident labour, and may be related to relatively low population density (the extensive rural areas of the district) and to the imbalance between labour supply and availability of employment locally.

The study analysed data from the 1991 and 2001 Censuses of Population, and the figure shows that the proportion of Braintree District residents travelling less than 5 km to work declined between 1991 and 2001.

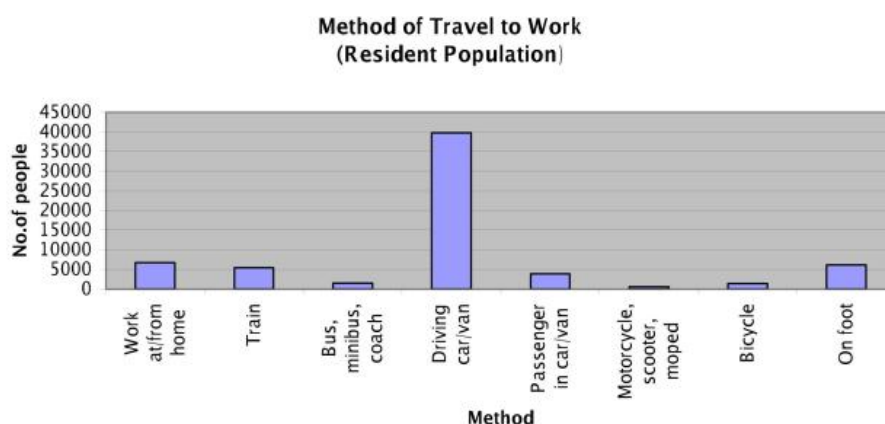
Figure 7: Copy extract: Commuter Flows in London and the Wider South East, Journey to Work Distances by District 1991 and 2001



There was a large commuting outflow (43%) of Braintree District residents - mainly to Chelmsford (10%) and to Greater London (10%). The next most popular destinations were the adjoining authorities of Uttlesford (5%) and Colchester (4%). In-commuters filled 26% of jobs in the District.

The largest flows of people travelling to the District for work come from the neighbouring districts of Colchester (6.7%), Chelmsford (4%), Maldon (3%) and Babergh (2%) Source: ECC SEA Baseline Information Profile, Census 2001

Figure 8: Method of travelling to work, 2001, Braintree District residents



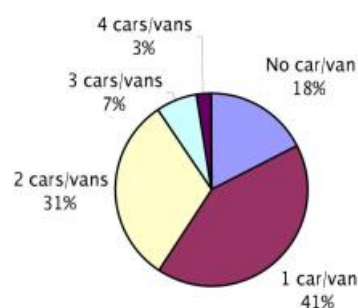
Source: ONS, 2001

42% of Braintree residents drive either a car or van to work, this is a higher proportion of private vehicle use than both in the East of England region at 39.1% and England, recorded at 34.68%. Train use within the District (5.68%) is higher than that seen regionally (4.02%) and nationally (2.67%). The proportion travelling by bus at 1.61% is lower than seen regionally (2.65%) and approximately three times smaller than the national proportion of 4.74%.

Source: ECC SEA Baseline Information Profile 2007-2008/Census 2001

Figure 9: Car ownership Braintree District 2001

Car Ownership in the Braintree District



Source: ONS, 2001 Census of Population

Table 81: Car ownership, 2001

	Braintree District	England & Wales Rank/376	Regional Rank/48
Households without car/van	9543	258	24
Households with 1 car or van	22680	301	38
Household with 2 or more cars/vans	22109	81	19

Source: Census, 2001

Ownership of a single car or van per household is the most common occurrence at the District, Regional and National levels. This proportion is smaller in Braintree than either the East of England or England at 41.74% of all households. The East of England recorded the highest proportion in this field at 44.10%.

17.56% of Braintree District residents do not own a car or van. This is a smaller proportion than the 19.8% recorded in the East of England and 26.84% in England. At 2.49%, Braintree District has a higher proportion of households with 4 cars or more than both the East of England (1.93%) and England (1.39%).

Major Road Proposals

A120:

The Highways Agency scheme for improvements to the A120 (Braintree to Marks Tey) has been removed from the East of England region's programme. In line with their advice DfT have instructed the Highways Agency not to proceed any further with the development of this scheme.

Source: Highways Agency

Congestion

Heavy traffic volumes cause congestion during peak hours at several of Braintree's key junctions in the town centre and on the A120 at Galleys Corner and Marks Farm roundabouts. The Essex Local Transport Plan 2006-2011 indicated that the congestion reference flow on the A12 was greater than 1 (indicating capacity problems) from the M25 to Marks Tey, with the A120 approaching capacity (at a reference of 0.8-0.99) on the A120 from Coggeshall to Marks Tey.

Without intervention, on the 2021 "Do Nothing Scenario", network congestion in the future is expected to extend to see the A120 Coggeshall - Marks Tey and the A120 Braintree - Stansted at or exceeding a reference value of 1.0, and the A120 Braintree - Coggeshall the B1018 Braintree - Witham, and the

A131 from Braintree - Halstead all approaching capacity at 0.8-0.99. (Source: Essex Local Transport Plan 2006-2011, Figures 4.1 and 4.2).

Safer Roads

According to the Braintree Health Profile 2010 (published 2010 by the Department of Health), the rate of road injuries and deaths in the district from traffic accidents was higher than the England average, at 64.6 per 100,000 population in 2006-2008 compared with 51.3 per 100,000 for England.

Although traffic accident casualties have reduced when compared with the 1994/1998 baseline, 2009 saw increases in many categories. The number of people killed or injured on roads in the district increased in 2009 compared with 2008. The District accounted for 10% of the population of Essex, but 13% of deaths/serious injury casualties. At 82, the District had the highest number of KSI (killed or serious injury) casualties of the twelve Essex Districts in 2009. Braintree, Brentwood, Harlow and Rochford were the only districts in Essex to not show a reduction in KSI casualties in 2009 compared to 2008, and their figures were much lower than the figure for Braintree. The table below provides details of casualties from traffic accidents by type.

Table 82: Road traffic casualties, Braintree District					
	1994-98 average	2006	2007	2008	2009
Fatalities	11	11	10	4	4
KSI casualties	135	109	98	66	82
Child KSI casualties	16	6	8	2	5
Slight casualties	569	485	434	363	351
Pedestrian casualties	69	51	39	29	41
Pedestrian KSI casualties	18	11	9	11	13
Pedestrian slight casualties	51	40	30	18	28
Pedal cyclist casualties	48	37	29	16	20
Pedal cyclist KSI casualties	12	8	6	4	4
Pedal cyclist slight casualties	36	29	23	12	16
Powered 2 wheeler user casualties	59	63	70	42	68
Powered 2 wheeler user KSI casualties	23	26	32	13	32
Powered 2 wheeler user slight casualties	36	37	38	29	36
Car user casualties	479	404	376	309	284
Car user KSI casualties	73	56	50	37	30
Car user slight casualties	406	350	326	272	254

Source: Road Casualties Essex 2009 Annual Report

Accidents involving motorbikes were responsible for the highest proportion of KSIs within Braintree, with 32 KSIs recorded. Current performance would continue to satisfy the Department for Transport target of a 40% reduction of the 1994 -1998 KSI casualties by 2010, and a 50% reduction in child casualties by the same year. However, the increase in 2009 is a matter of concern.

Passenger Transport

The introduction of concessionary travel, for all people over 60 and for people with disabilities led to a dramatic increase in the number of journeys made by bus; a 10% growth in bus patronage from 2006/7 to 2007/8 to 43.3 million passenger journeys in Essex. From 1st April 2008, a new 'Free in England Travel Concession' scheme started. In the Braintree District the passes are valid from 9 a.m. to midnight weekdays, and all day at weekends and bank holidays. Concessionary travel is now the responsibility of Essex County Council.

Cycling

New cycleway routes were provided by the District Council during the monitoring period as follows:

- Dengie Close Phase 2, Witham (new culvert)
- Panfield Lane to Portersfield, Braintree (Phase 2 Gypsy Corner scheme)
- Constance Close to Blue Mills Hill, Phase 1 of Blackwater Rail Trail improvements, Witham

Phase 2 of the Blackwater Rail Trail improvements (Blackwater Lane to Pasture Road) is proposed to be implemented in 2011/2012.

Accessibility

To improve accessibility within Braintree, a new pedestrian and cycle bridge is planned across the Braintree Branch railway line at Freeport Station. A planning application for the bridge was approved in December 2010 and construction of the bridge is due to commence in 2011.

There are also plans for a footbridge to link Witham Station to the Easton Road car park, to improve pedestrian accessibility to the station. Preliminary design is ongoing, no planning application is required. Work is due to commence in early 2011 and is planned for completion July 2011.

Local Development Scheme Implementation

2 Local Development Scheme Implementation

Progress

The adopted Local Plan is the 'Braintree District Local Plan Review', which was adopted in July 2005 and covers the period up to 2011.

This will be replaced by Local Development Documents, when they are adopted. The Local Development Scheme sets out the documents to be prepared and the timetable for their preparation.

The Local Development Scheme was published in September 2005 and a First Review of the LDS was approved in April 2007, and a Second Review was approved in March 2010.

Statement of Community Involvement

The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was adopted on 13th July 2006. The SCI sets out our proposals for involving local people and organisations in the planning system. The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 came into force on 27th June 2008. These regulations changed the process for preparing Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and the requirements for consultation. The **Statement of Community Involvement Supplement** was approved by the Local Development Framework Panel of 2nd September 2009. The supplement explains how the Council intends to engage the community and stakeholders in the preparation of its Development Plan Documents under the revised Regulations and reviews each stage of the DPD process. Paragraph 5.4 of this supplement was amended by the Local Development Framework Panel on 14th April 2010.

Core Strategy

The Council published a Core Strategy Issues and Options Document for consultation in April 2007. Consultation responses were reported to the Local Development Framework Panel on 25th July 2007.

The Preferred Options, Core Strategy entitled "One District - One Vision - A Draft Strategy for People and Places in the Braintree District to 2025" was published in 2008. Consultation took place from 31st October 2008 to 19th December 2008. The document considered the Council's Sustainable Community Strategy and Core Strategy and was accompanied by a One District One Vision Technical Supplement.

The Council published the Submission Draft Core Strategy on 10th May 2010 for public consultation. Representations on the Submission Draft were considered by the Council's Local Development Framework Panel on 22nd September 2010, which agreed to recommend focused changes to the Core Strategy.

The Focused Changes were approved by the Council on 27th September 2010, and were published for consultation between 7th October 2010 and 19th November 2010. On 6th December 2010 the Council agreed that the Core Strategy Submission Draft, plus the Focused and Minor Changes, should be submitted to the Secretary of State.

Evidence Base

A number of studies have been prepared to inform the Local Development Framework. The documents are available on the Planning Policy pages of the Council's website at:

[www.braintree.gov.uk/Braintree/planning/Local+Development+Framework/LD F+Evidence+Base](http://www.braintree.gov.uk/Braintree/planning/Local+Development+Framework/LD+F+Evidence+Base)

Supplementary Planning Documents

Table 83: Adopted Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)	
Document	Document Date
Affordable Housing	April 2006
External Artificial Lighting	September 2009
Open Space	November 2009

Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment

Each Development Plan Document is subject to a sustainability appraisal and strategic environmental assessment. The SEA/SA documents for the Local Development Framework are being undertaken by Essex County Council on behalf of the District Council. These are all available on the Council's website, following the link from Local Development Framework.

Local Plan Review Policies

Government Regulations, relating to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, dealing with the transition from Local Plans to Local Development

Frameworks, state that Local Plan policies are only automatically 'saved', that is, in force, for three years after the date of adoption of the plan. This three year period ended on 24 July 2008.

The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government has decided that the majority of the Braintree District Local Plan Review policies can be 'saved' and should continue to apply after 24 July 2008, with the exception of the following eleven policies, which expired on that date.

- RLP23 Provision for Gypsies and Travelling Showpersons
- RLP43 Atlas Works Site, Earls Colne
- RLP57 Freeport Special Policy Area
- RLP66 Flood Risk in Developed and Urban Areas
- RLP67 Flood Risk in Undeveloped Areas
- RLP68 Functional Floodplains
- RLP130 Indoor Sport and Leisure Site, Braintree Retail Park
- RLP131 Swimming Pool, Millennium Way, Braintree
- RLP132 Community Swimming Pool, Ramsey School, Halstead
- RLP156 Community Uses Site, Colchester Road, Halstead
- RLP165 Monitoring

All of the other Local Plan Review policies are 'saved' and will continue to remain in force until they are replaced by approved policies in the Core Strategy and Development Control Documents, which will replace the Local Plan Review in due course.

Amendments to Appendices:

The parking standards at Appendix 3 of the Local Plan Review have been superseded by revised Parking Standards that were adopted by the Council in November 2009. These can be viewed on the Council's website via:

<http://www.braintree.gov.uk/Braintree/planning/Planning+Policy/BraintreeDistrictLocalPlanReviewAdopted25thJuly2005.htm>

County Wildlife Sites (Appendix 6 of the Local Plan Review) are now called Local Wildlife Sites (LoWS); the reviewed list can be viewed on the Council's website via:

<http://www.braintree.gov.uk/Braintree/environment/landscape+services/Local+Wildlife+Sites.htm>

Detailed Timetable for Each Local Development Document

(Please note that the early parts of the Core Strategy consultation were carried out under the 2004 Regulations.)

Core Strategy	
Role and Content	Sets out the spatial vision, spatial objectives and strategy for the development of the District and framework for development control.
Timetable and Milestones	
Issues and Options Consultation including early stakeholder engagement (Reg 25)	April - May 2007
Consideration of Representations, gathering of further evidence and amendment of document	June 2007 - August 2008
Member Approval of Consultation Document	September 2008
Public Participation (Reg 26)	October - December 2008
Consideration of Representations and amendment of document	January 2009 - January 2010
Member Approval of Consultation Document	February 2010
Pre Submission Consultation (Reg 27)	March - July 2010
Member Consideration of Representations to Pre Submission Consultation Document	September 2010
Council Approval of Focused Changes	September 2010
Consultation on Focused Changes	October - November 2010
Member Consideration of Representations to Focused Changes	December 2010
Council Approval of Submission of Core Strategy	December 2010
Submission to Secretary of State	January 2011
Pre Hearing Meeting	February 2011
Hearing (Reg 34)	April 2011
Receipt of Inspector's Report	July 2011
Date of Adoption (Reg 36)	September 2011

Development Management DPD	
Role and Content	Sets out detailed planning policies to assist with the determination of planning applications.
Timetable and Milestones	
Early Stakeholder Engagement (Reg 25)	August - September 2008
Member Approval of Consultation Document	June 2011
Public Participation (Reg 25)	July - August 2011
Consideration of Representations and amendment of document	October 2011
Member Approval of Consultation Document	November 2011
Pre Submission Consultation (Reg 27)	January - February 2012
Member Consideration of Representations to the Pre Submission Consultation Document	April 2012
Submission to Secretary of State (Reg 30)	June 2012
Pre Hearing Meeting	August 2012
Hearing	October 2012
Receipt of Inspector's Report	February 2013
Date of Adoption	April 2013

Allocations DPD	
Role and Content	Sets out detailed allocations of land for housing, employment, retail and other major land uses
Timetable and Milestones	
Early Stakeholder Engagement (Reg 25)	February - May 2011
Member Approval of Consultation Document	June 2011
Public Participation (Reg 25)	July - August 2011
Consideration of Representations and amendment of document	October 2011
Member Approval of Consultation Document	November 2011
Pre Submission Consultation (Reg 27)	January - February 2012
Member Consideration of Representations to the Pre Submission Consultation Document	April 2012
Submission to Secretary of State (Reg 30)	June 2012
Pre Examination Hearing	August 2012
Hearing	October 2012
Receipt of Inspector's Report	February 2013
Date of Adoption	April 2013

LDF Core Output Indicators by Key Policy Themes

3 LDF Core Output Indicators by Key Policy Themes

Business development and town centres

Results reported are based on the same site thresholds used by Essex County Council for non-residential monitoring. These are:

Retail uses (Use Class A1 & A2)– 250 sq m;

Industrial and Warehouse uses (Use Classes B1-B8) – 100 sq m;

Offices (Use Class B1a) – 1000 sq m;

Recreation and Leisure – 1000 sq m.

Information is taken from the 'Non-Residential Land Availability Survey 2010' produced by Essex County Council. Non-residential land monitoring is undertaken by the County Council under a Service Level Agreement.

BD1: Total amount of additional employment floorspace - by type

BD2: Total amount of additional employment floorspace on previously developed land - by type

The table below provides information on the completed non-residential floorspace by type in the year 2009/2010, and also shows the amount of additional floorspace on previously developed land. The source of this information is the Strategic Environmental Assessment Baseline Information Profile, prepared by Essex County Council.

Table 84: Implemented industrial and commercial floorspace (sq m) Braintree District 2009/2010				
	Retail (A1-A2)	Office (B1)	General Industry (B1-B8)	Leisure (D2)
Gross floorspace completed	2,245	2,204	3,930	0
Of which Previously Developed Land	2,245	0	3,572	0
Of which Greenfield	0	2,204	358	0
Floorspace losses non-residential to non-residential	0	340	18,067	0
Floorspace losses non-residential to residential	0	2,956	5,883	0
Completed net floorspace	2,245	-1,092	-20,020	0

Source: Essex County Council, 2010

Employment development in previous years

The tables below provide information on the completed non-residential floorspace by type in the year 2009/2010, and also show the amount of additional floorspace on previously developed land. The tables also include information on change in employment floorspace in the two previous years, for comparison.

The source of this information is the Strategic Environmental Assessment Baseline Information Profile, prepared by Essex County Council.

Table 85: Retail development (sq m) Braintree District 2006/07-'08/09			
	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
Gross floorspace completed	2,110	898	2,280
Of which Previously Developed Land	0	898	1,830
Of which Greenfield	2,110	0	450
Floorspace losses	0	931	0
Completed net floorspace	2,110	-33	2,280

Table 86: B1 Office development (sq m) Braintree District 2006/07-'08/09			
	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
Gross floorspace completed	4,778	4,646	-
Of which Previously Developed Land	1,333	0	-
Of which Greenfield	3,445	4,646	-
Floorspace losses	0	0	-
Completed net floorspace	4,778	4,646	-

Table 87: B1-B8 General Industry development (sq m) Braintree District 2006/07-'08/09			
	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
Gross floorspace completed	38,238	26,317	20,521
Of which Previously Developed Land	12,543	8,561	13,521
Of which Greenfield	25,695	17,756	7,000
Floorspace losses	5,446	2,535	15,648
Completed net floorspace	32,792	23,782	4,873

Outstanding permissions for future non-residential development

BD3: Employment land available (sq m, net) - by type

The table below provides information on the capacity for development of non-residential development from outstanding planning permissions by type in the year as at April 2010.

The table includes information on the amount of potential additional floorspace on previously developed land.

Table 88: Outstanding permissions for industrial and commercial floorspace (sq m) Braintree District 2010				
	Retail (A1-A2)	Office (B1)	General Industry (B1- B8)	Leisure (D2)
Gross floorspace	7,946	40,116	91,550	1,424
Of which Previously Developed Land	7,695	1,222	30,554	1,424
Of which Greenfield	251	38,894	67,954	0
Floorspace losses non- residential to non-residential	0	1,948	25,976	0
Floorspace losses non- residential to residential	756	2,142	2,202	0
Net floorspace, outstanding permissions	7,190	36,026	63,372	1,424

Source: Essex County Council, April 2010

In addition, sites identified for employment development but without permission amounted to 7.17 hectares, of which 1.81 hectares was for retail development and 5.36 hectares was for B1/B2/B8 development.

Losses from 1 April.2009 to 31 March 2010, and potential losses identified at April 2010

Although there continue to be losses of non-residential, including employment sites, to residential development, the recycling of sites for non-residential uses is a significant source of supply.

Permissions for recycling sites, non-residential use to non-residential use:

- Warner Drive, Springwood Industrial Estate: redevelopment of warehouse for new warehouse
- Crittall Road Witham, refurbishment of warehouse
- Springwood Drive Braintree, change of use warehouse to general industrial
- Great Slamseys Farm Great Notley, change of use storage to light industrial
- Silks Way Braintree (formerly Braintree Office Supplies), change of use warehouse/distribution to leisure
- Ernest Doe Rayne Road Braintree, demolition of B1/B2/B8 building and erection of Lidl store and new building for Ernest Doe (granted on appeal and implemented)
- Carier site East Street Braintree, part redevelopment/conversion and sub division to provide 12 smaller units
- Burtons Green Greenstead Green, redevelopment of workshops and storage buildings
- Lynderswood Farm Black Notley, replacement business unit, research and development
- Wheaton Court Witham, change of use from B1/B8 to B2 industrial use
- Queenborough Lane Braintree, change of use from research and development to industry/warehouse use
- Gosfield Airfield, replacement of office/workshop
- Broton Drive Halstead, redevelopment of fire damaged building to B1/B2/B8 employment uses
- Lakes Industrial Park Braintree, change of use from B1/B8 to fitness club, 386 sq m floorspace
- Freebournes Road Witham, change of use warehouse to Karting track, 1424 sq m floorspace
- Swan Vale Industrial Estate Colchester Road Witham, redevelopment of B1/B2/B8 buildings 7,900 sq m floorspace to new DIY centre
- Springwood Drive Braintree, change of use from industry/warehousing 1,600 sq m floorspace to bus depot
- Springwood Court Braintree, change of use light industrial unit to karate centre, 230 sq m floorspace, implemented.
- Purley Farm Coggeshall, change of use from office to education, 340 sq m floorspace, implemented.

Losses from non-residential to residential use

Although redundant employment sites can provide a useful source of brownfield sites for housing and reduce the need for Greenfield housing sites, it is important to monitor and review the loss of commercial sites to consider the impact on employment land availability, and there are policy objectives on protecting employment sites from change of use. These policy objectives were endorsed on appeal in the monitoring year in respect of the Central Park site at Halstead, where the Inspector upheld the Council's decision to resist loss of the employment site to residential.

The following sites involved losses to residential

- Rifle Hill Garage site Braintree, redevelopment of industrial buildings to 66 dwellings, loss of 5768 sq m floorspace, permitted 2009/2010 (allocated in development plan)
- Bayer site Halstead, redevelopment of offices under construction, loss of 2600 sq m floorspace taken place
- Rayne Road Braintree, redevelopment of industrial building to 9 dwellings, loss of 855 sq m, permitted 2009/2010
- New Street Braintree, change of use from offices to 5 flats, loss of 262 sq m floorspace
- Market Place Braintree, change of use offices to 6 flats, loss of 356 sq m floorspace, implemented
- High Street Braintree, change of use upper floor offices to 3 flats, loss of 300 sq m floorspace
- Plumbase site Station Approach Braintree, redevelopment to 16 dwellings, loss of 456 sq m floorspace
- Christy House/Chantry House Bocking, demolition of offices/light industrial as part of retirement complex development, loss of 1,350 sq m light industrial/1,948 sq m offices floorspace, permitted 2009/2010 but superseded earlier permission for residential development.
- 41 Chapel Hill Halstead, demolition of workshop buildings and erection of 4 flats, loss of 165 sq m floorspace
- Rafe Hall Pebmarsh, change of use from storage/distribution to residential, loss of 115 sq m floorspace, permitted 2009/2010 and implemented.
- The Workshop Cobbs Fenn Sible Hedingham, conversion of joinery workshop to 1 dwelling, loss of 232 sq m floorspace
- Tills V Smith Garage site, Castle Hedingham, redevelopment of vehicle repair garage to 6 dwellings, loss of 411 sq m floorspace, permitted 2009/2010
- London Road Garage site Kelvedon, redevelopment of garage to 2 dwellings, loss of 385 sq m floorspace
- Church Street Coggeshall, change of use from office to dwelling, loss of 1,536 sq m floorspace.
- Premdor site, Sible Hedingham, loss not yet taken place.

- Crittalls site and adjacent finishing works, Silver End, loss of approximately 15,600 sq m floorspace, demolition taken place and recorded in ECC monitoring of actual losses.

BD4: Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'* (i) within town centre areas (ii) within the local authority area

** for the purposes of this indicator, town centre uses are defined as Use Class Orders A1, A2, B1a, and D2*

Table 89: Core Indicator BD4 development ('town centre uses' floorspace)						
		A1	A2	B1a	D2	Total
BD4 (i)	gross	1380	0	0	0	1380
	net	1380	0	0	0	1380
BD4 (ii)	gross	2280	0	0	0	2280
	net	2280	0	0	0	2280

The A1 floorspace gain included the retail element (450m²) of a neighbourhood centre (mixed retail and residential uses) at Great Notley

Employment change

The Local Development Framework Core Strategy sets out a proposed local target of a net additional 14,000 jobs in the District between 2001 and 2026 (an average of 560 per year).

Accurate and comparable data on employment is difficult to establish at district level.

The Census of Population provides the only detailed baseline data describing the relationship between employed residents and workplace populations.

The Annual Business Inquiry is an annual survey of employee jobs which excludes most self employed jobs. The Office for National Statistics draw attention to discontinuities in the Annual Business Inquiry from year to year and advises against its use for monitoring purposes, although it is a key source for econometric forecasts including the East of England Forecasting Model.

The Civilian Workforce Jobs series (WFJ) is based on the ABI and other sample surveys and is recommended by ONS for monitoring purposes, but is not available below regional level.

Total Jobs figures have been examined as part of work on the preparation of the review of the East of England Plan; these are based on the ABI plus other sources (and include information on self employment) and are available at district level. Although the reliability of these estimates remains uncertain, they are probably the best available estimates.

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the more recent Annual Population Survey (APS) are household sample surveys which provide a comparator with the 2001 Census for numbers of employed residents as well as quarterly rolling annual estimates. Since 2004 the survey has also published workplace population estimates, enabling the resident/workplace balance to be monitored. This source is recommended by ONS for monitoring purposes below the regional level, but as a sample survey, and particularly since the sample size has been reduced, the results show a volatility at district level which is in part due to the confidence interval associated with the sample size.

According to the 2001 Census, the workplace population of Braintree District in April 2001 was 50,479. This compared with 64,318 residents in employment.

According to Nomis, based on the Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) survey, there were 54,000 jobs in the District in 2001.

According to the information prepared by Inspire East from Nomis Annual Business Inquiry data, as the economy entered recession in 2008, there were 49,000 jobs in Braintree District (see table below). The number of jobs had increased by 600 between 2003 and 2008. The percentage rate of growth in the District was less than the County, region or national average.

Table 90: Total Employment 2003-2008, Braintree District				
	2003	2008	Net change	Per cent change
Braintree District	48,400	49,000	600	+ 1.2%
Essex				+ 2.1%
East of England Region				+ 3.8%
England				+ 3.8%

Source: Insight East, from Nomis, Annual Business Inquiry, figures rounded to nearest 100.

The table below compares data on change in the number of jobs in the District. These figures are taken from work done as part of the evidence base for the review of the East of England Plan.

Table 91: Employment change in Braintree District: Comparison between data sources	
Annual Business Inquiry data, employees Dec 2000	43,900
Annual Business Inquiry employees Sept 2008	49,000
ABI employees change 2000-2008	+ 5,000
Workforce Jobs Total Jobs March 2001	53,900
Workforce Jobs total jobs March 2009	61,400
Workforce Jobs total jobs change 2001-2009	+7,500
Percentage change in Workforce Jobs total jobs 2001-2009	+ 13.9%
Employed Residents 2000/2001, Labour Force Survey	64,000
Employed Residents 2008/2009, Annual Population Survey	65,600
Change in employed residents 2000/01 to 2008/09	+ 1,600
Change in net out commuting April 2001 to 2008/09	- 5,300
Estimated change in Workplace population 2000/01 to 2008/09	+ 6,900

Forecast future employment change

The Insight East's East of England Forecasting Model provides forecasts of future net employment change by District over the period from 2008 to 2013. These forecasts were prepared as part of the evidence base for the review of the East of England Plan. The forecasts were prepared before the proposed cuts in public sector employment.

Table 92: Projected net employment growth 2008-13 & 2008-18				
	2008-2013 net change	2008-2013 % change	2008-2018 net change	2008-2018 % change
Braintree District	-2,100	-3.3%	100	0.2%
Essex	-8,600	-1.4%	23,400	3.7%
East of England Region	21,900	-0.8%	142,300	5.0%
UK	-745,100	-2.4%	663,100	2.1%

Housing

Core Output Indicator H1: Plan period and housing targets

The relevant development plan for the housing target and plan period in the 2009 Annual Monitoring Report was the East of England Plan (adopted in 2008).

Since then, and after April 2010, the new Government has announced its intention to abolish regional strategies, and that whilst the East of England Plan is still in place (following a High Court decision), the Governments intention to abolish regional strategies is now a material consideration.

The Government has stressed that local planning authorities are best placed to determine how to meet their ambitions for housing; they may retain the housing targets set out in the regional strategy or they may decide to review these.

The Council has determined to use the level of housing provision set out in the East of England Plan as the basis for planning housing supply in the Local Development Framework.

The Plan Period for the East of England Plan is 2001-2021; the Plan Period for the Local Development Framework will extend to 2026.

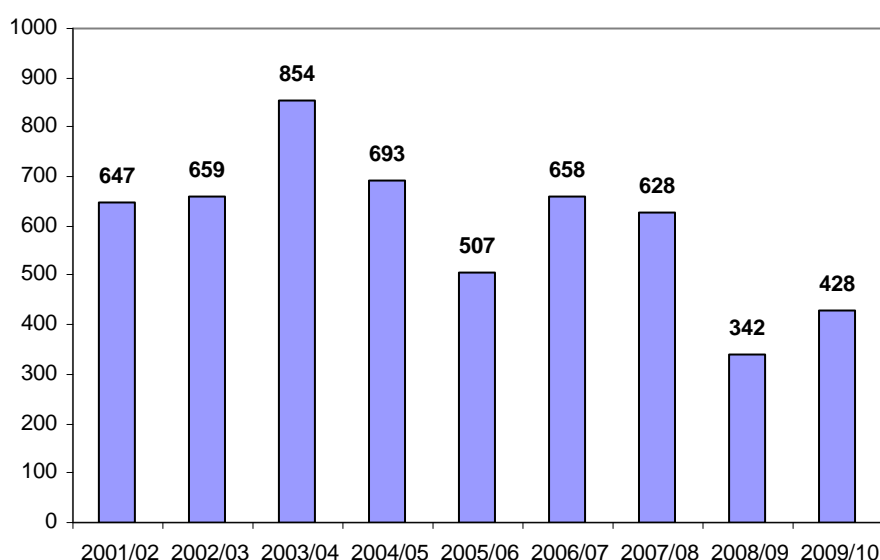
The housing target

- The housing provision for the District in Policy H1 over the period 2001-2026 is 9,625 dwellings
- Taking into account dwellings built 2001/2010 (5,416), the residual housing provision to fulfil the target would be 4,209 dwellings for the period 2010-2026, which would be an annual average of 263 dwellings
- This calculation is based on the Local Development Framework provision to 2026, taking into account the Secretary of States intention to abolish the regional strategy. If the calculation was based on the East of England Plan provision to 2021, the residual housing provision to fulfil the target at 2021 would be 2,284, which would be an annual average of 208 dwellings.

Core Output Indicator H2 (a): Net additional dwellings – in previous years

The chart below presents information on net dwelling stock change by year from 2001, based on annual site checks.

Figure 10: Net dwelling stock change Braintree District 2001 to 2010



Policy target:

The draft housing target from 2001 is an annual average of 385 dwellings..

Performance against target:

Performance has significantly exceeded the target for the period 2001-2010. The annual average number of dwellings completed over the period 2001-2010 was 602. Performance measured 156% against the target of annual average of 385 dwellings.

Commentary

The planned rate of growth for Braintree District set out in the Local Development Framework Core Strategy provides for a slowing down of growth from 2001 compared to the high rates experienced in the past. The past high rates of housing and population growth have led to worsening housing-employment alignment and pressure on infrastructure.

However, until 2008 housing development rates remained high - much higher than proposed - and local labour market estimates published by the Office for National Statistics indicate that housing-employment alignment has been worsening.

In the short term, the exceptional housing market conditions have slowed down delivery, as development has been restricted by the housing market and mortgage liquidity.

Housing supply 2009/2010 showed an increase compared to the previous year and was higher than the annual average required to fulfil the Local Development Framework Core Strategy.

The recession appears to have less impact on the supply from small sites than on the delivery from large sites. Using the definition of small sites as sites of less than 10 dwellings (as used in the LDF Core Strategy), a net total of 81 dwellings were completed on small sites in the year 2009/2010. An average of 97 dwellings per year were completed on small sites over the period 2001-2010. Supply from small sites in the recession years 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 was greater than in the years 2001/2002 and 2002/2003, whereas supply overall was significantly lower (as indexed to 2001/2002, total supply was 53% in 2008/2009 and 66% in 2009/2010).

The main large sites that contributed to dwelling supply in 2008/2009 are listed below:

• Bocking Mill Bovingdon Road Bocking	57 dwellings
• Bailey Bridge Road Bocking	31 dwellings
• Old St Michaels site Braintree	70 dwellings
• Church View Halstead (former Bayer site)	20 dwellings
• Rayne Foundry site	29 dwellings
• Land at Bramble Road Witham	74 dwellings

Nationally, property market analysts have noted that house prices have been recovering from a low point in Winter/Spring 2008/2009, with UK house prices 8.3% higher in August 2010 than in August 2009; but this recovery has been levelling off - UK house prices rose by 0.8% in the quarter to August 2010 compared with an increase of 1.7% in the previous quarter.

The Insight East Monthly Economic Outlook report September 2010 pointed to business confidence cooling ahead of the comprehensive spending review, and noted that public sector cuts are already starting to impact upon the economy. The consensus view is that the recovery will be slow.

It is difficult to predict future house-building levels in such a volatile market, with so much depending on the availability of mortgage finance and future unemployment levels.

National Indicator 154, Core output indicator H2 (b): Net additional dwellings for 2009/2010

The net addition to the dwelling stock for the reporting year, 2009/2010, was 428 dwellings.

Policy target:

The Local Development Framework Core Strategy provides for an annual average of 385 dwellings (minimum) over the period 2001-2026. Taking into account the 4,988 dwellings added to the stock in 2001/2009, the annual average needed at April 2009 to meet the housing provision target to 2026 (the “managed delivery target”) was 273 dwellings.

Performance against target:

Performance exceeded the policy target. Performance (428) against target (273) in the year 2009/190 was 157%.

Commentary:

Housing growth since 2001 in Braintree District had been one of the highest performers in relation to the East of England Plan targets.

Housing supply slightly exceeded the forecast supply set out in the 2009 Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report (412 dwellings). Supply 2009/2010 was more than the 342 dwellings delivered in 2008/2009, and was well in excess of the policy target set out in the Core Strategy.

Core Output Indicator H2 (c): Net additional dwellings in future years

The sites included in the forecasts are all listed in the Residential Land Availability survey 2010. The forecasts are based on identified sites; there is no allowance for supply from unidentified (future windfall) sites.

On the basis of past experience it would be expected that windfalls will, in practice, come forward and supplement identified supply. Monitoring of windfall sites by Essex County Council examined the increase in supply from windfall sites on previously developed land (using the definition of previously developed land in place at April 2010). This monitoring indicated that a total of 1,429 dwelling sites were added to supply from brownfield windfall sites over the nine year period 2001 to 2010, an average of 159 per year.

The projections of housing supply in the District are based on information on:

Large sites (sites of 10 dwellings or more): The forecasts of supply from large sites were prepared in consultation with stakeholders, including landowners, developers and agents as part of work on the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, and reviewed against current information on the sites.

Small sites (sites of less than 10 dwellings): An aggregate forecast of dwelling production from small sites based on existing commitments in the April 2010 residential land availability schedules.

Projected dwelling completions for a 5 year period from April 2011: National Indicator 159

The projected supply of housing over the 5-year period 2011-2016 has been assessed, based on housing sites that are readily available for development. The sites included in the 5-year supply are available, suitable and achievable.

Appendix 1 to this report lists sites included in the 5 year supply assessment (sites of 10 or more are listed separately; an aggregate figure is included for supply from the identified small sites). In terms of the current exceptional housing market conditions, the assessment assumes that housing development rates in the District will be lower than experienced prior to 2008. Despite this, the projected completion rates meet the development plan housing targets and satisfy the requirement for a 5-year supply of land, and the forecast marked reduction in development rates in the short term brings the District into closer alignment with the scale of growth for the District set out in the Local Development Framework Core Strategy.

Table 93: Braintree District housing provision: Summary of progress so far, Local Development Framework Core Strategy and East of England Plan

Based on Local Development Framework:		
Dwellings to build 2001-2026	9,625	Annual average 385
Dwellings built 2001-2010	5,416	Annual average 602
Dwellings to build 2010-2026	4,209	Annual average 263
Based on East of England Plan:		
Dwellings to build 2001-2021	7,700	Annual average 385
Dwellings built 2001-2010	5,416	Annual average
Dwellings to build 2010-2021	2,285	Annual average 208

The table set out below illustrates the projected supply of housing in the District over the period to 2016.

This is then compared with the annual average number of number of dwellings needed 2011-2016 to meet the housing provision in the Core Strategy after taking into account the number of dwellings already completed by 2010 (the Managed Delivery Target).

Although Year 1 of the 5 year supply is 2011/2012, the residual annual average requirement is based on the position as at 2010 and is not adjusted to take into account forecast completions 2010/2011.

The table also shows for information the number of dwellings that would be needed to meet the housing target in the East of England Plan, as this target is still in place.

The annual average target based on the East of England Plan is lower for the 5 year supply because the end date of the Plan period is earlier, at 2021; the requirement is based on a residual approach, and past dwelling completion rates have been high.

Table 94: Forecast supply over the 5-year supply period 2011-2016

	2010/11 (reporting year)	Year 1: 2011/12	Year 2: 2012/13	Year 3: 2013/14	Year 4: 2014/15	Year 5: 2015/16	Sum years 1-5
Projected completions	368	236	220	321	292	317	1,386
Annual target, LDF Core Strategy	263						1,315
Annual target, East of England Plan	208						1,038

If dwelling completion rates are as projected, the managed delivery target would change as shown in the table below.

Table 95: The Managed Delivery Target over the 5-year supply period

	2010/11 (reporting year)	Year 1: 2011/12	Year 2: 2012/13	Year 3: 2013/14	Year 4: 2014/15	Year 5: 2015/16
Projected completions	368	236	220	321	292	317
LDF basis: Annual target at start of year, taking into account past completions	263	256	258	260	255	252
EoE Plan basis: Annual target at start of year, taking into account past completions	208	192	187	183	163	141

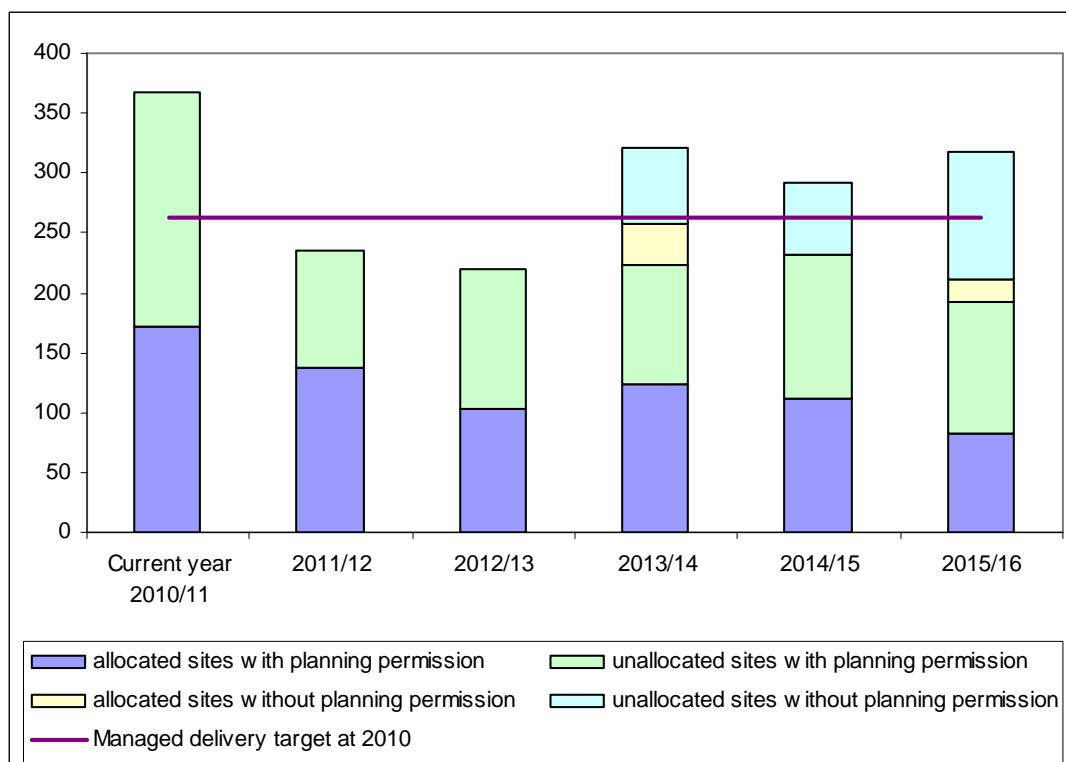
The broad components of forecast supply over the 5 year period are illustrated in the chart below.

Unallocated sites are sites not allocated for development in the Local Plan, and these comprise small sites and large sites that have been identified since the Local Plan allocations were made.

There is no allowance for future windfall sites in the forecasts, and it can be seen that unallocated sites that have already been granted planning permission form a large part of forecast supply in the current year.

Looking further ahead, supply is supplemented by identified sites that are currently without planning permission and were not included in the 2005 Local Plan. Such sites include, for example, the proposed redevelopment of the former Premdor works in Sible Hedingham where a planning application is expected to be submitted over the coming year; and surplus public sector land at Deerleap Way where since the base date the site has been disposed of and planning permission has been granted subject to the signing of a Section 106 Agreement.

Figure 11: Five year housing supply 2011/12-2015/16: categories of forecast supply, Braintree District



Policy target:

According to Government Guidance (Demonstrating a 5 year supply of Deliverable Sites, DCLG), the level of housing provision to be delivered should be based on the housing provision in the Development Plan adjusted to reflect the level of housing that has already been delivered.

As at April 2010, the residual housing provision when based on the East of England Plan was an annual average of 208, which means a 5 year supply target of **1,038** dwellings.

As at April 2010, the residual housing provision from the Core Strategy was an annual average of 263 dwellings, which means a 5 year supply target of **1,315** dwellings.

Performance:

The findings from consultation with the development industry as part of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Study indicated that development of some readily available sites was expected to be delayed in response to recent market conditions. It is possible that the 5 year supply forecast will be exceeded in practice if the market recovers.

The projected housing supply over the period 2011-2016 was a total of **1,386** dwellings. Of this total, 1,103 (80%) were from sites with planning permission at April 2010.

Performance against target:

When based on the adopted East of England Plan: 133.53% (1,386/1,038)

When based on the Local Development Framework Submission Draft Core Strategy: 105.37% (1,386/1,315)

Projected dwelling completions for a 15 year period

This aspect of the trajectory should illustrate the level of net additional housing expected to come forward over a 15 year period. This assessment should be based on developable sites. Managing housing supply, including the timing of future large site allocations coming forward, is a key issue for the Local Development Framework. The supply assessment includes sites with planning permission, and other sites identified in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.

Table 96: Projected dwelling completions 2010-2026			
Year	Projected dwelling completions	Year	Projected dwelling completions
2010/2011	368	2018/2019	327
2011/2012	236	2019/2020	240
2012/2013	220	2020/2021	218
2013/2014	321	2021/2022	258
2014/2015	292	2022/2023	268
2015/2016	317	2023/2024	248
2016/2017	318	2024/2025	186
2017/2018	379	2025/2026	185
15 year supply 2010/2025			4,196
Compared with 15 year target 2010/2025 based on East of England Plan of			3,828
Or compared with 15 year target 2010/2025 based on LDF Core Strategy			3,945
15 year supply 2011/2026			4,013
Total supply 2010/2026			4,381

The projection period for the 15 year supply is defined here as specified in Government Guidance (Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators - Update 2/2008, July 2008) with Year 1 being the current year, 2010/2011.

When based on the adopted East of England Plan, the supply requirement for the period 2010/2025 is 3,828 (11 years at 208, the Managed Delivery Rate at 2010, plus 4 years at 385).

If based on the Local Development Framework Submission Draft Core Strategy, the supply requirement for that period will be 3,945 (15 years at 263 dwellings, the Managed Delivery Rate at 2010).

The details of the housing supply forecasts, including site by site details for sites with a capacity of 12 dwellings or more, are shown in the schedule in Appendix 2.

The components of supply are summarised in the tables and chart below. The Managed Delivery Target illustrated in the chart is as based on the Local Development Framework (as explained above).

Table 97: Categories of housing supply 2010-2026		
Category of forecast supply	Forecast no. of dwellings	As percentage of total
From sites under construction as at April 2010	727	17%
From sites with permission and not yet started	965	22%
From large allocated sites without permission	192	4%
Proposed large growth locations	1,400	32%
Other large sites without permission, contingent sites included in SHLAA	867	20%
Small sites without permission	230	5%
Total	4,381	100%

Figure 12: Projected housing supply 2010-2026: components of site supply

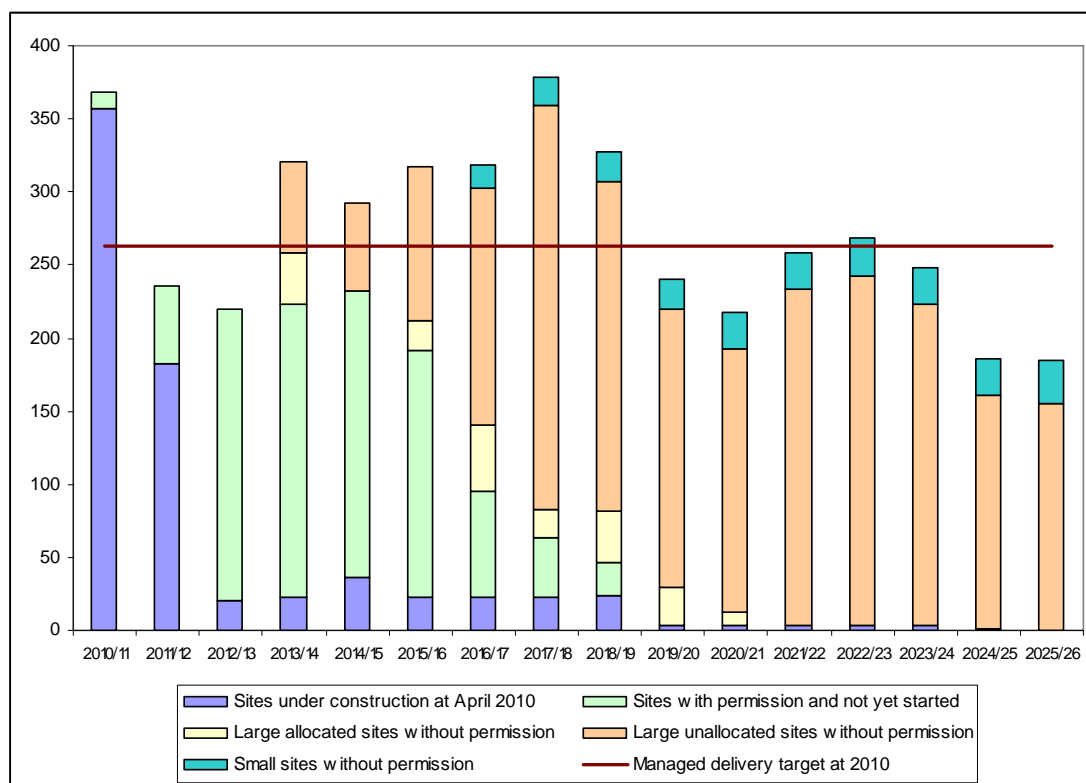


Table 98: Projected supply 2010-2026: components of site supply as at April 2010

Category of site supply	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	Total
Large sites with permission, allocated in Plan	171	137	103	123	111	83	83	63	47	3	3	3	3	3	1	0	937
Large sites with permission, not allocated in Plan	117	19	37	10	51	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	283
Small sites with permission	80	80	80	90	70	60	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	472
Large sites without permission, allocated in Plan	0	0	0	35	0	20	45	20	35	27	10	0	0	0	0	0	192
Growth locations identified in LDF Submission Draft Core Strategy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	170	145	135	200	200	185	135	130	1,400
Other large sites without permission, contingent sites included in SHLAA	0	0	0	63	60	105	163	176	55	45	45	30	40	35	25	25	867
Small sites without permission	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	20	20	20	25	25	25	25	25	30	230
Total all categories	368	236	220	321	292	317	318	379	327	240	218	258	268	248	186	185	4,381

Notes:

LDF Submission Draft Core Strategy: Local Development Framework Submission Draft Core Strategy, published by BDC 2010

Planning status of sites (with/without permission) as listed here reflects the position as at April 2010

Allocated in Plan: refers to Braintree District Review Local Plan, 2005

SHLAA: Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, Braintree District Council, 2011

Core Output Indicator H2 (d): Managed Delivery Target

The Development Plan Target

The Development Plan Target in the East of England Plan for the Plan Period 2001-2021 was an annual average of 385 dwellings per year, with provision for development beyond 2021 to be at the same average rate.

The Local Development Framework retains this annual average target and extends the Plan Period to 2026.

The Managed Delivery Target

The Managed Delivery Target takes into account actual and projected housing delivery and compares the cumulative effect of this delivery with the annual average target set out in the Development Plan.

In the case of a District where supply had been falling short of the annual average target, this would have the effect of increasing the target for the future.

In the case of Braintree District, supply so far has substantially exceeded the annual average set out in the development plan, and this has the effect of decreasing the target in future years to meet the minimum housing provision for the plan period.

Based on the East of England Plan, as at April 2010, the Managed Delivery Target to 2021 was an annual average of 208 dwellings.

Based on the Local Development Framework Submission Draft Core Strategy, as at April 2010 the Managed Delivery Target to 2026 was 263 dwellings.

The schedule and chart overleaf illustrate the changes to the Managed Delivery Target from 2001 to 2021 based on the East of England Plan, taking into account actual and then projected dwelling completions.

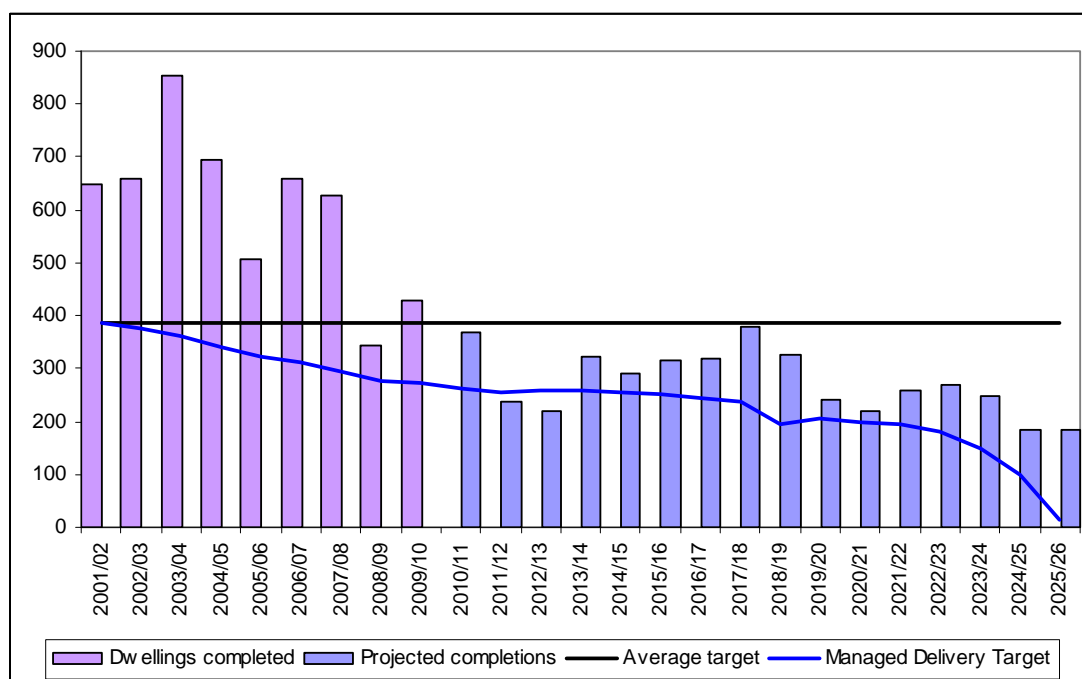
Table 99: The Managed Delivery Target and projected dwelling completions 2001-2021, based on the East of England Plan

	Dwellings completed	Projected completions	Cumulative completions	Cumulative Development Plan Target	Monitor – no. of dwellings above cumulative DP target	Managed Delivery Target for following year – residual target taking into account actual/projected completions to 2021 to fulfil Development Plan	Number of years left in Plan Period
2001/02	647		647	385	262	371	19
2002/03	659		1,306	770	536	355	18
2003/04	854		2,160	1,155	1,005	326	17
2004/05	693		2,853	1,540	1,313	303	16
2005/06	507		3,360	1,925	1,435	289	15
2006/07	658		4,018	2,310	1,708	263	14
2007/08	628		4,646	2,695	1,951	235	13
2008/09	342		4,988	3,080	1,908	226	12
2009/10	428		5,416	3,465	1,951	208	11
2010/11		368	5,784	3,850	1,934	192	10
2011/12		236	6,020	4,235	1,785	187	9
2012/13		220	6,240	4,620	1,620	183	8
2013/14		321	6,561	5,005	1,556	163	7
2014/15		292	6,853	5,390	1,463	141	6
2015/16		317	7,170	5,775	1,395	106	5
2016/17		318	7,488	6,160	1,328	53	4
2017/18		379	7,867	6,545	1,322	-56	3
2018/19		327	8,194	6,930	1,264	-247	2
2019/20		240	8,434	7,315	1,119	-734	1
2020/21		218	8,652	7,700	952		

The schedule and chart below illustrate the development of the Managed Delivery Target when calculated based on the Local Development Framework Core Strategy, for the period 2001 to 2026, taking into account actual and then projected dwelling completions.

Table 100: The Managed Delivery Target and the LDF Core Strategy							
	Dwellings completed	Projected completions	Cumulative completions	Cumulative Development Plan target	Monitor - no. of dwellings above cumulative target	Managed Delivery Target for following year, taking account of completions	No. of years left in Plan Period
2001-2002	647		647	385	262	374	25
2002-2003	659		1,306	770	536	362	24
2003-2004	854		2,160	1,155	1,005	339	23
2004-2005	693		2,853	1,540	1,313	322	22
2005-2006	507		3,360	1,925	1,435	313	21
2006-2007	658		4,018	2,310	1,708	295	20
2007-2008	628		4,646	2,695	1,951	277	19
2008-2009	342		4,988	3,080	1,908	273	18
2009-2010	428		5,416	3,465	1,951	263	17
2010-2011		368	5,784	3,850	1,934	256	16
2011-2012		236	6,020	4,235	1,785	258	15
2012-2013		220	6,240	4,620	1,620	260	14
2013-2014		321	6,561	5,005	1,556	255	13
2014-2015		292	6,853	5,390	1,463	252	12
2015-2016		317	7,170	5,775	1,395	246	11
2016-2017		318	7,488	6,160	1,328	237	10
2017-2018		379	7,867	6,545	1,322	195	9
2018-2019		327	8,194	6,930	1,264	204	8
2019-2020		240	8,434	7,315	1,119	199	7
2020-2021		218	8,652	7,700	952	195	6
2021-2022		258	8,910	8,085	825	179	5
2022-2023		268	9,178	8,470	708	149	4
2023-2024		248	9,426	8,855	571	100	3
2024-2025		186	9,612	9,240	372	13	2
2025-2026		185	9,797	9,625	172		1

Figure 13: The Managed Delivery Target 2001-2026 Braintree District



Policy target:

Based on the East of England Plan:

The Development Plan target supply target for 2010-2021, taking into account housing supply achieved up to April 2010, is 2,284 dwellings.

Calculation as follows:

7,700 RSS provision for the period 2001-21
 - 5,416 net dwelling supply 2001-09)
 = 2,284 residual dwelling supply needed 2010-2021

Performance:

The projected housing supply 2010-2021 is 3,236 dwellings.

Performance against target:

Performance exceeds the target minimum by 952 dwellings.

Performance against target is 141.68%.

Based on the Local Development Framework Core Strategy:

The Development Plan target supply target for 2010-2026, taking into account housing supply achieved up to April 2010, is 4,209 dwellings.

Calculation as follows:

9,625 LDF Core Strategy provision for the period 2001-2026
 - 5,416 net dwelling supply 2001-2010
 = 4,209 residual dwelling supply needed 2010-2026

Performance:

The projected housing supply 2010-2026 is 4,381 dwellings.

Performance against target:

Performance exceeds the target minimum by 172 dwellings.

Performance against target is **104.09%**.

Note:

Government guidance allows for the inclusion of forecast supply from windfall sites (sites not currently identified as at April 2010) in the assessment of supply beyond year 10 - that is, for years 2010 to 2026.

The Council's assessment of supply in the Annual Monitoring Report does not include a windfall allowance, and such windfalls that arise would therefore be in addition to the assessment of supply as set out above.

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Core Output Indicator H3: Dwellings built on previously developed land

This indicator shows the gross number of completions (new build dwellings plus gains from changes of use and conversions) on previously developed land, as a percentage of all gross dwelling completions. The results for Braintree District 2009/2010 were as follows:

- Total gross dwelling completions 2009/2010: 449
- Gross dwelling completions on previously developed land: 417
- Percentage of gross dwelling completions which were on previously developed land: 92.87%

In June 2010, the Government changed the definition of previously developed land so as to exclude development in part of the garden of an existing dwelling (so called "garden-grabbing"). As the Annual Monitoring Report needs to report on performance on this indicator in the year prior to April 2010, the information above uses the definition in place prior to June 2010.

The 2011 Annual Monitoring Report will use the new definition. At present, there is some uncertainty on the technicalities of how the new definition is applied (primarily in relation to sites that include redevelopment or conversion).

Subject to possible future clarification of the definition, the performance 2009/2010 has been "translated" using the new definition; the result excluding "garden development" was 61.57%.

Policy target:

The Government policy target is that by the year 2008/9 60% of completions should be on previously developed land, but recognising that this is more easily achieved in areas, where there are large amounts of brownfield sites and/or a small housing supply target. This target was not changed when the definition of previously developed land was amended.

The target in the East of England Plan is that 60% of the housing supply in the region should be from previously developed land, but the Plan recognises that the extent to which this is achieved will vary across the region. The overall spatial strategy set out in Policy SS2 asks Local Development Documents to adopt an approach to the location of major development which prioritises the re-use of previously developed land in or around urban areas to the fullest extent possible while ensuring an adequate supply of land

There is not a target for this indicator in the Adopted Review Braintree District Local Plan; the Inspector considered that the draft target should be deleted and this recommendation was accepted by the Council. The Plan does, however, set out a general development principle in the supporting text of "a target of 40% of

housing completions to be on previously developed land between 1996 and 2011, with 50% to be achieved between 2001 and 2011”.

Performance against target:

Performance 2009/2010 at 92.87% exceeded the target.

Performance since 2001 (the start date of the East of England Plan):

Information on completions on previously developed land is set out below. The proportion of development that is on previously developed land has fluctuated year on year. In earlier years there was a high level of development on greenfield sites reflecting the large greenfield allocations made in the 1980's and 1990's. No dwellings were completed on the Maltings Lane site in 2009/2010, and dwelling completions in the year were dominated by previously developed sites such as the old St Michael's Hospital site in Braintree; the former Bayer factory site at Church View in Halstead; land at Spring Lodge Centre in Witham, and the former Rayne Foundry site.

Table 101: Completions on PDL: Performance Since 2001			
Year	Total gross dwelling completions	Completions on Previously Developed Land	Percentage built on Previously Developed Land
2001/2002	663	316	47.66%
2002/2003	684	176	25.73%
2003/2004	894	553	61.86%
2004/2005	713	514	72.09%
2005/2006	542	292	53.87%
2006/2007	687	384	55.90%
2007/2008	657	474	72.15%
2008/2009	415	322	77.59%
2009/2010	449	417	92.87%
9 year total 2001/2010	5,704	3,446	60.45%

It is expected that performance on this indicator in Braintree District will reduce in the future as the proposed new large site allocations – which are mainly greenfield sites – are developed, as these sites form a substantial part of proposed future housing supply. Future performance will also be affected by the change in definition of previously developed land. The chart below illustrates the projected trajectory of housing supply from previously developed sites in comparison with projected supply from greenfield sites.

Figure 14: Forecast housing supply 2010-26: forecast supply from previously developed sites, April 2010 definition, number of dwellings per year.

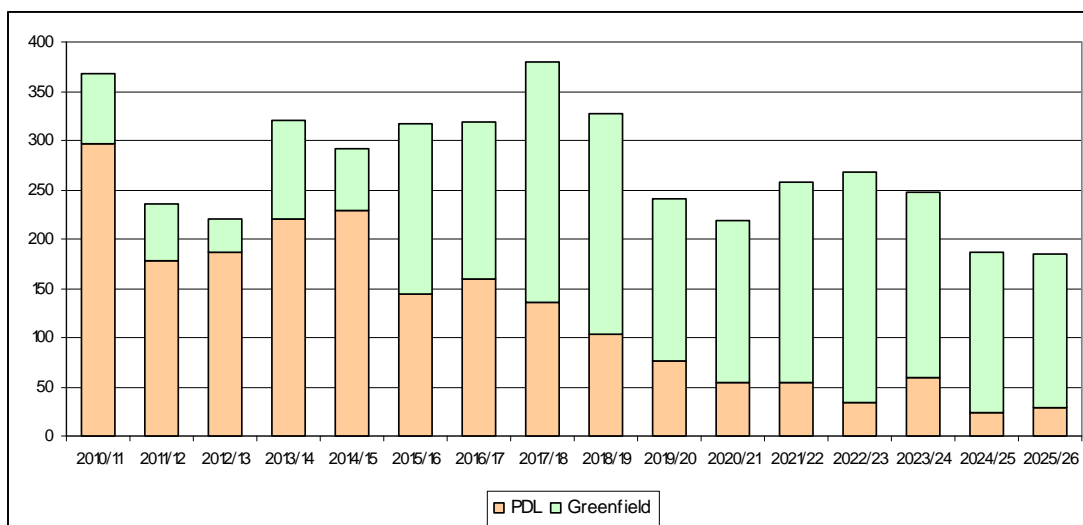
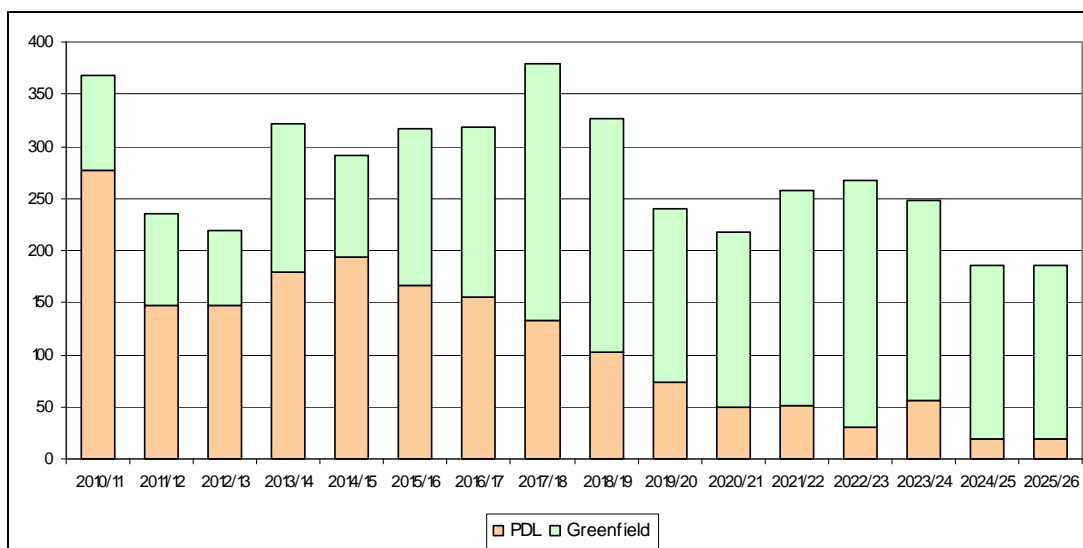


Figure 15: Forecast housing supply 2010-26: forecast supply from previously developed sites, June 2010 definition, number of dwellings per year.



The Council has examined the potential from previously developed land in urban areas and there are many such sites included in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (including large sites at the former Premdor Works at Sible Hedingham and at the former Crittall Works site at Silver End). However, the full extent of supply that needed to be identified could not be met wholly from previously developed land and the three major growth locations proposed in the Local Development Framework Core Strategy are all greenfield sites.

Table 102: Projected proportion of dwelling completions on previously developed land 2010-2026

Year	% of supply from PDL sites		Year	% of supply from PDL sites	
	April 2010 PDL definition	June 2010 PDL definition		April 2010 PDL definition	June 2010 PDL definition
2010/11	80.7%	75.3%	2018/19	31.8%	31.2%
2011/12	75.4%	62.7%	2019/20	31.7%	30.8%
2012/13	85.0%	66.8%	2020/21	24.8%	22.5%
2013/14	68.9%	55.8%	2021/22	20.9%	19.8%
2014/15	78.1%	66.4%	2022/23	12.7%	11.6%
2015/16	45.4%	52.4%	2023/24	23.8	22.6%
2016/17	50.3%	49.1%	2024/25	12.9%	10.8%
2017/18	35.6%	35.1%	2025/26	15.7%	10.8%

Forecast performance on this indicator declines over the plan period, reflecting the change in components of housing land supply. The trajectory forecasts supply from the proposed new large growth locations as being timed from 2017/2018, being brought forward then to maintain housing supply.

Housing Location and Density:

The table below sets out information on the density of housing development in 2009/2010, and a comparison with the results for the previous three years. The results are based on analysis of sites of 10 or more dwellings.

Table 103: Percentage of new dwellings built at densities of:

Density (dwellings per hectare)	2009/2010 results	2008/2009 results	2007/2008 results	2006/2007 results
Less than 30 dwellings	0%	0%	2.0%	0%
Between 30 and 50 dwellings	29.3%	16.7%	21.9%	44.2%
Above 50 dwellings	70.7%	83.3%	76.0%	55.8%

Source: Essex County Council Planning

Policy target:

Prior to June 2010 Government guidance in Planning Policy Statement 3 (PPS3) set out a national indicative minimum density of 30 dwellings per hectare; this was deleted in a revision to PPS3 on 9 June 2010.

The Approved Review District Local Plan does not set a specific density standard; this matter was considered by the Inspector to the Review Local Plan Inquiry, who confirmed that it would not be appropriate to specify densities. Instead, the Plan gives guidance that:

“In general terms, developments of less than 30 dwellings per hectare will be resisted. Developments of 30 to 50 dwellings per hectare, which make more efficient use of land, will be encouraged. A greater density of development may be acceptable at locations with good public transport and close to town and local centres, and at other nodes on good quality public transport corridors. Equally, there may be locations where lower densities are appropriate, particularly in rural areas, where high-density development would be out of character with the surroundings.”

Performance against target:

Measured against the target that developments of less than 30 dwellings per hectare will be resisted: performance against target 100%.

Commentary:

The proportion of completions on sites with densities of above 50 dwellings per hectare has decreased from 83.3% to 70.7%. Although a large proportion of development did take place on sites of over 50 dwellings per hectare, these were on sites at sustainable locations. The highest density development was the site at Bramble Road/Spring Lodge Witham.

Location: Geography of completions

The table below sets out information on the number of gross dwelling completions at different categories of size of settlements. The figures for the town of Braintree also include Bocking and Great Notley. The six key service village parishes are Coggeshall; Earls Colne; Hatfield Peverel; Kelvedon; Sible Hedingham and Silver End (as defined in the Local Development Framework Core Strategy).

Table 104: Location: Geography of dwelling completions		
Settlement	% of District total completions 2009/10	% of District total completions 2001-2010
Braintree (including also Bocking and Great Notley)	48%	51%
Witham	19%	23%
Halstead	9%	7%
Key service village parishes	9%	9%
Other rural parishes	15%	9%

A high proportion of completions occurred in the urban areas of the three main towns (81%), with a further 9% occurring in the six key service villages.

Analysis of dwelling completions against accessibility criteria by Essex County Council indicated that the proportion of completions within 30 minutes passenger transport travel time of the following services facilities as::

- A primary school: 97.44%
- A secondary school: 96.54%
- Post 16 education: 94.88%
- A major retail centre: 97.21%
- A GP: 97.44%
- A hospital: 97.44%
- An employment area employing 500 persons or more: 97.21%

Policy target:

There is no set target as such, but the spatial strategies in the East of England Plan; the Review Local Plan and the Local Development Framework Core Strategy seek to concentrate development at the urban areas.

Gypsies and Travellers

In January 2010 there were 70 caravans sites in the District, of which 45 were on authorised sites, and 25 were in unauthorised sites without planning permission.

There are two travelling showpersons sites in Braintree District; one at Rivenhall End (3 pitches) and one at Blackwater Lane, Witham (2 pitches).

By January 2010 12 caravans without planning permission had moved off Gypsy owned land.

The number of privately owned caravans with permission had increased (to 36) since July 2009, and the number of socially rented caravans had also increased (to 9).

The table below provides information on Gypsy and Traveller sites published by the Department for Communities and Local Government using information provided by Local Authorities and Registered Social Landlords as at January 2010. There are two local authority owned sites in Braintree District, each containing 12 pitches and with a caravan capacity of 24.

Table 105: Gypsy and Traveller sites provided by Local Authority as at January 2010		
	Sandiacres, Long Green Cressing	Yeldham Road Ridgewell
Total number of pitches	12	12
- of which are Residential	12	12
- of which are Transit	0	0
Caravan capacity	24	24
Date site opened	1989	1995
Date of last site changes	2008	2009

Source, CLG, Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans, Table 2

The table below provides information from the most recent 5 counts of Gypsy and Traveller caravans in Braintree District. This information is as published by the Department for Communities and Local Government, using information from counts carried out by the local authority (note: the information published by CLG in their Table 2, as above, on Authorised sites provided by Local Authorities is not consistent with that published by CLG in their Table 1, as below)

Table 106: Gypsy Caravan Counts 2007-2010, Braintree District

Count	Authorised sites (with planning permission)		Unauthorised sites (without planning permission)				Total All Caravans
	No. Of Caravans	No. Of Caravans	No. Of Caravans on Sites on Gypsies own land		No. Of Caravans on Sites on land not owned by Gypsies		
	Socially Rented	Private	"Tolerated"	Not "Tolerated"	"Tolerated"	"Not tolerated"	
Jan 2010	36	9	1	24	0	0	70
July 2009	30	7	1	12	0	0	50
Jan 2009	33	7	1	5	0	0	46
Jul 2008	33	7	1	5	0	4	50
Jan 2008	32	7	1	5	0	0	45
Jul 2007	29	7	1	5	4	4	50

Source: Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans Table 1: Last Five Counts, 2010 (www.communities.gov.uk)

Additional provision delivered during the monitoring period

A total of 2 additional pitches were provided in the year 2009/2010, at the Sandiacres site.

Future provision

The Local Development Framework Core Strategy Submission Draft Focused Changes proposes a total provision of 59 authorised pitches (including existing) by 2021. In 2008 the Council agreed to take steps to authorise the existing site as Twin Oaks, Stisted which would provide 21 pitches, when highway improvements are secured; and 2 further pitches to be provided at the Sandiacres site. The two further pitches at the Sandiacres site have now been provided, but do not yet appear in the figures as at January 2010. This leaves a balance of 19 pitches to be provided during the period 2011 to 2021. It is proposed that these should be identified through the Local Development Framework or development control processes. There is currently an outstanding appeal for 1 additional residential pitch and 2 additional transit pitches at Ferriers Farm Lane Bures; the application was refused on highway grounds.

Core Output Indicator H5: Affordable Housing Completions

A total of 157 affordable dwellings were completed in Braintree District over the year 2009/2010, as reported from Essex County Council site checks and Building Control records (note: this is slightly less than the total recorded by Braintree District Council Strategic Housing, as the handover date for a small number of dwellings was slightly later than the completion date as reported by NHBC to Building Control and so fell within the previous year in planning records). 157 dwellings represents 35% of total gross completions 2009/2010.

Policy target:

The current target for affordable housing completions in the District defined in the Council's Housing Strategy is 100 dwellings per year.

This target is not set out in the Review Local Plan; the relevant planning policy is to seek a contribution of 30% affordable housing in permissions granted on new sites of 15 dwellings or more total capacity or 0.5 hectares in site area.

At the regional level, the East of England Plan requires that delivery of affordable housing in the region as a whole should be monitored against the target for some 35% of housing coming forward through planning permissions granted after publication of the Plan (in May 2008) to be affordable.

The Local Development Framework Submission Draft Core Strategy defines the threshold for the application of the affordable housing policy as follows.

The proposed site size threshold remains 15 dwellings/0.5 hectares in Braintree, Bocking, Halstead and Witham, but is lowered to 5 dwellings/0.16 hectares in all other areas.

The proportion sought remains 30% in Braintree, Witham, Halstead, Great Notley and Sible Hedingham, but is increased to 40% in all other areas.

Performance against target:

Performance 2009/10 exceeded the Council's target of 100 dwellings per year.

Review of contributions secured through planning permissions:

The Local Plan, East of England Plan and Local Development Framework affordable housing targets relate to planning permissions rather than dwelling completions. Using information from the ECC Development Progress System, analysis showed that a total of 415 dwellings were granted permission 2009/2010. However, some of these permissions were revisions to previously approved plans, and many of the sites were too small for it to be realistic to expect

to negotiate a proportion of the dwellings to be an affordable housing contribution.

In terms of the Local Plan threshold for requiring a contribution to affordable housing, a total of 186 dwellings were granted planning permission on a total of five sites that qualified, as 15 dwellings or more or 0.5 hectares or more. Of these 186, 46 affordable dwellings were negotiated; and in addition a commuted sum was negotiated on a smaller development at part of the Old St Michaels Hospital site (in the context of the overall development for which a commuted sum was to be paid). A contribution to affordable housing was not sought on revised plan for part of the Bocking Mill site; no affordable housing contribution was made on the original plan and the 2009 planning application involved a reduction in the dwelling capacity of the site. In addition to the affordable housing contributions above, a rural exception heme of 8 affordable dwellings was approved. If the Bocking Mill site, the Old St Michaels site and the rural exception site are excluded from the calculation, the number of affordable housing units negotiated in the year would be 46 from an overall capacity of 156 on sites that met the policy criteria, which is 29.5%. The relevant sites are listed below.

Table 107: Adopted Affordable Housing Policy: Performance on eligible sites 2009/2010		
Site address	Total site capacity	Affordable housing contribution
Wood Grove Silver End	19	5 dwellings (26%)
Builders yard Station Approach Braintree	Outline application, 61 shown on plans but may be less	30% of dwellings (18 if total capacity is 61)
Old St Michaels Braintree	8 (amendment to previously approved plans)	Commuted sum of £26,616
Rifle Hill Works Braintree	66	21 dwellings (32%)
Surrex Motel site Coggeshall	10	2 dwellings (20%)
(Braintree Road Shalford: rural exception site)	8	8 dwellings (100%)
(Bovingdon Road Bocking)	30 (amendment to previously approved plans)	0

The permissions granted 2009/2010 have also been reviewed against the Local Development Framework Core Strategy draft affordable housing policy. Four additional sites would have qualified in terms of dwelling capacity:

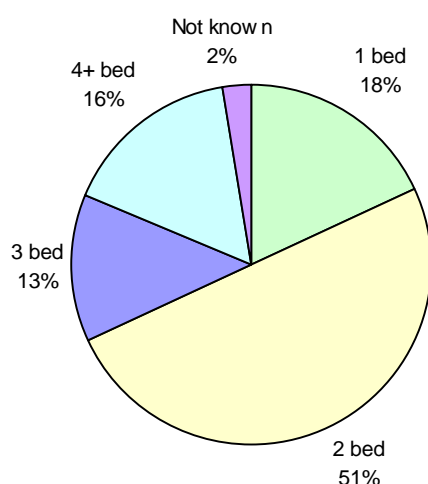
- Broadway, Silver End (7 dwellings)
- Garage site, Castle Hedingham (6 dwellings)
- Builders yard, Shalford (9 dwellings)
- Mill Lane, Colne Engaine (5 dwellings)

Reviewing the further potential from small permissions on the basis of site area proved problematic, in part because not all applicants had provided accurate information on site area, and some had provided no information on site area.

Net dwelling completions by size of dwelling

The chart below illustrates dwelling completions by dwelling type in the Braintree District 2009/2010 (source: Essex County Council Planning)

**Figure 16: Dwelling completions by dwelling type (number of bedrooms)
Braintree District 2009/2010**



Policy target:

The Review Local Plan states that the District Council will seek the provision of a range of house types and sizes from one development site to another and within individual sites, in order to meet the local needs of the different household types.

Performance against target:

A range of house types have been delivered in the District over the year. The largest category of house types completed was 2 bedroom dwellings.

Core Output Indicator H6: Housing Quality - Building for Life Assessments

Braintree District Council now has a trained “*Building for Life*” Assessor who can assess sites if needed.

Environmental Quality

Planning Permissions Granted Contrary to Flood Risk Grounds

Core Indicator E1 (Planning Permissions Granted Contrary to Environment Agency Advice)			
	Flooding	Quality	Total
E1	0	0	0

The table below shows the applications that were determined in the monitoring year against which the Environment Agency had objected on flood risk grounds. No applications were permitted by the Council contrary to Environment Agency advice. The Environment Agency initially objected to 8 planning applications on flood risk grounds that were determined during the monitoring period. Of these 8, 2 applications were withdrawn before determination; 3 applications were refused by the Council, and 3 applications were allowed, for which, following the submission of subsequent information prior to approval and subject to conditions being attached to the approval, the Environment Agency removed their objection.

Table 108: Planning applications against which the Environment Agency had objected on flood risk grounds, 2009/2010	
BTE/08/1968 Bovingdon Road Bocking, engineering operations in association with residential development of site.	EA originally objected: unsatisfactory FRA/FCA; objection removed Feb 09; granted May 09.
BTE/08/2104, extension and associated works at Tesco store Great Notley	EA originally objected: unsatisfactory FRA/FCA; objection removed Jan 09 subject to conditions being appended; granted July 2009.
BTE/08/2126, extension and associated works at Tesco store Claypits Braintree	EA originally objected: unsatisfactory FRA/FCA; objection removed Jan 09 subject to conditions being appended, application granted July 09.
BTE/08/2286, temporary agricultural dwelling at Cut Hedge Lane Bradwell	EA objected: no sequential test; application refused June 09.
BTE/09/699, redevelopment for business and residential development of Central Park and Blue Bridge Garage site Colchester Road Halstead	EA objected: unsatisfactory FRA/FCA (surface water); application refused Aug 09 subsequently appeal dismissed Aug 10.
BTE/09/753 Lady Meadow Car park Feering Hill Feering	EA objected: development next to a watercourse/flood defence. Sequential Test: Vulnerability not appropriate to Flood Zone. Application refused July 09.
BTE/09/877, Golf driving range, Stisted Golf Club	EA objected: PPS25/TAN15 request for FRA/CA, sequential test, vulnerability not appropriate to flood zone. Application withdrawn Sept 2009.
BTE/09/1108, development of 6 flats and office development, Paper Mills Halstead	EA objected: no sequential test, unsatisfactory FRA/FCA. Application withdrawn Oct 2009.

For information the Environment Agency also submitted an objection within the monitoring year to an application for residential development at the former Riverside Centre St Johns Avenue Braintree; this application was determined after the end of the monitoring year and was permitted in July 2010, subject to conditions appended which met the Environment Agencies initial objection; the Agency conditionally withdrew its objection in May 2010.

Source: 'Monitoring Local Development Frameworks' www.environment-agency.gov.uk

Changes in Areas of Biodiversity Importance

Core Indicator E2 (Changes in areas of biodiversity importance)			
	Loss	Addition	Total
E2	0	0	0

Braintree District has:-

- **4 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)**

The four SSSIs are assessed by Natural England and the results are shown below. Two of the sites are currently owned by the Forestry Commission. The potential implications for the work on the SSSIs of the proposed sale/transfer of Forestry Commission land are not yet clear.

Table 109: Sites of Special Scientific Interest Braintree District**Glemsford Pits**

Date assessed: 06/2002

Condition: Unfavourable recovering

Notes: The SSSI includes a series of flooded gravel pits and a stretch of the River Stour and is notified for its assemblage of breeding Odonata (dragonflies and damselflies). Based on information from assessment visits since 2007 and records from Odonata experts who have visited the site recently, at least 18 species of Odonata now breed in the SSSI, 5 more than were recorded when the site was notified in 1988. However the habitat structure for Odonata is less than ideal, mainly because a relatively large proportion of the water margins are overshadowed by bankside trees and scrub, and there are still signs of nutrient enrichment in the pits. The increase in recorded species-richness since 1988 is probably partly due to climate change - allowing some species like Small red-eyed damselfly to colonise - but improved water quality in the Stour and greater recording effort may also be involved. Water pollution from agriculture/run-off, siltation. Unit 1 (17.77 ha.); Unit 2 (10.6 ha.); Unit 3 (6.86 ha.). Unit 3 differs from the other 2 units in that it contains several small ponds and pits (rather than one or two large pits) and it only includes a short stretch of the river. As a result the unit is probably more sensitive to shading and enrichment than the other units. However, it has also received more tree and scrub management in the last decade to keep areas of terrestrial and water-edge habitat open.

Chalkney Wood

Date assessed: 11/2006

Condition: 25.63 ha. Favourable; 48.09ha Unfavourable recovering

Notes: Under good management. Presence of non-natives. Being addressed by programme of management by the Forestry Commission.

Bovingdon Hall Woods

Date assessed: 03/2005

Condition: 4.78ha Unfavourable declining; 66.55ha Favourable

Notes: Deer grazing/browsing. Deer numbers and damage increasing in some areas. Management decreasing the frequency of non-native trees.

Belcher's and Broadfield Woods

Date assessed: 08/2010

Condition: 14.41ha Unfavourable recovering

Notes: The site shows an increasingly variable quality of ground flora; the southern section (Broadfield wood) is diversifying slightly, with *Circaea lutetiana* now co-dominant, but large areas of Belcher's Wood have only patches of *Mercurialis perennis* or are entirely bare. The high deer population is still having a major impact on regeneration, and EWT confirm that coppicing has ceased until ongoing deer population management measures have been successful. The ongoing work to clear out the ponds has clearly been successful in several instances, with more light getting in and water quality and emergent vegetation improving.

Source: www.english-nature.org.uk

- **8 Local Nature Reserves:-**

- Brickfields/Long Meadow, Earls Colne
- Brockwell Meadows, Kelvedon
- Colne Valley (dismantled railway), White Colne

- Whetmead, Witham
- Former Gravel Pits, Gosfield
- Cuckoo Wood, Great Notley (designated Jan 2008)
- Bocking Blackwater (designated Jan 2008)

(Rodbridge Picnic Site, Foxearth on the District border is part of the *Suffolk County Council* Local Nature Reserve at Rodbridge)

A further Local Nature Reserves is proposed at land adjacent River Colne, Sible Hedingham

• 251 Local Wildlife Sites

There are 251 Local Wildlife Sites identified within Braintree District, with many concentrated in the centre of the District. Some of the Local Wildlife Sites correspond with woodland and river valleys in this area. These comprise 165 woodland habitats, 58 grasslands, 25 mosaic habitats and 3 freshwater sites.

The Essex Biodiversity Action Plan (2006) sets out species and habitats that should be a priority throughout the County of Essex. Of the 25 species requiring action within the County, Braintree District contains 14 of these species. The County also contains 10 habitats that require action, and Braintree District contains 6 of these priority habitats. These are listed overleaf.

The Landscape Services Team at Braintree District Council has a strategy in place to implement habitat improvements for at least 2 Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species every year.

A Landscape Character Assessment carried out for Braintree District Council by external consultants was completed in September 2006 and approved by the Council's District Development Committee. This is to be used as part of the evidence base to inform the Local Development Framework. It can also now be used as a material consideration in development control when determining planning applications and supplements the 'Countryside, Nature Conservation and Landscape' policies contained in the adopted Local Plan Review. The study identified three landscape character types within the Braintree District. These are: River Valley Landscapes, Farmland Plateau Landscapes and Wooded Farmland Landscapes.

Source: Braintree District Council Draft Core Strategy SEA/SA, produced 2010 by Essex County Council, Braintree Landscape Character Assessment 2006, English Nature.

Table 110: Species and Habitats Requiring Action in Braintree District

Plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native Black Poplar • Oxlip
Mammals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brown Hare • Dormouse • European Otter • Pipistrelle • Water Vole
Birds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grey Partridge • Skylark • Song Thrush
Invertebrates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shining Ramshorn Snail • Stag Beetle • White Clawed Cray Fish
Other: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Crested Newt
Habitats: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient and/or Species Rich Hedgerows and Green Lanes • Ancient Woodland • Cereal Field Margins • Heathland • Old Orchards • Urban Areas

Source: www.essexbiodiversity.org.uk

Water resources

The main water courses running through the District are the rivers Blackwater, Colne, Brain, Pant, Stour and Ter. Braintree contains Source Protection Zones and Major Aquifers within the northern half of the district, with some scattered minor aquifers in the south of the District. The two Water Resource Management Units affecting the District according to the Combined Essex CAMS (2007) are WRMU1 and WRMU2.

The assessment in 2008 was that WRMU1 and the Rivers Pant/Blackwater; Brain, and Ter were over abstracted, whilst in WRMU2 the status was at no water available for further licensing at low flows.

The majority of water bodies within Braintree District were given a “moderate” current overall potential, but the River Blackwater and the River Chelmer were given a “poor” current status.

Renewable Energy

The table below provides information on major renewable energy generation projects. Planning permission was granted by the Secretary of State in March 2010 for a Biomass using plant at Rivenhall Airfield. The plant will have a total capacity of 22.8 MW comprising 1.8 MW from Biogas AD and ABT facility; and 21 MW from MBT, AD and CHP electricity from biogas and combustion of waste. Pre-planning discussions had taken place on a proposal for a renewable power plant with an estimated capacity of 1 MW, in the form of an AD CHP plant using food waste, at Bluebridge Industrial Estate Halstead; planning permission was subsequently granted in August 2010.

Table 111: Core Indicator E3 (Renewable Energy Generation)		
E3	Plant biomass	Total
Permitted installed capacity in MW	22.8 MW	22.8MW
Completed installed capacity in MW	0	0

Local Output Indicators

4 Local Output Indicators

Air Quality

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) have to be imposed by Local Authorities if the Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and N Ireland are unlikely to be met by the prescribed dates.

There are currently fourteen designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in Essex. However, none of them are located in the Braintree District.

Braintree District Council has undertaken a process of 'Air Quality Review and Assessment' to identify areas where it is considered that the government's air quality objectives will be exceeded.

The main air quality issues in the District are nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter PM₁₀ emissions from vehicles travelling on the A12 and A120.

Braintree District Council monitored Nitrogen Dioxide at two automatic air quality monitoring stations and passive diffusion tubes at 12 locations in 2009.

In 2008 two new monitoring sites were introduced alongside the A120 close to Galleys Corner roundabout and at a junction in Braintree town centre where Victoria Street meets Railway Street.

Five potentially significant junctions with a daily flow of greater than 10,000 vehicles were identified in 2004. These were:

- Newland Street, Witham
- Cressing Road, Witham
- Head Street, Halstead
- Railway Street, Braintree
- Rayne Road, Braintree.

The table below shows the results from the 2010 'Local Air Quality Management Progress Report' and indicates the locations with readings which exceeded the National Air Quality Strategy annual mean nitrogen dioxide objective of 40 micrograms per cubic metre.

Two locations - Hatfield Peverel at the A12 junction (south), and Halstead at the Chipping Hill/Head Street junction - exceeded the threshold.

Table 112: Air quality monitoring, Braintree District: Bias adjusted nitrogen dioxide diffusion tube monitoring annual mean results in micrograms per cubic metre

Location	2008 (Bias factor 0.87)	2009 (Bias factor 0.82)
Blamford House London Road Braintree	33.70	34.90
The White Hart Hotel Coggeshall Road Braintree	28.00	25.10
Causeway House Bocking End Braintree	22.00	20.10
Beckers Green Road Braintree	23.50	21.80
Church Yard Colchester Road Halstead	32.80	27.90
Adams Court Halstead	17.00	20.80
A12, Hatfield Peverel	49.80	44.30
High Street Kelvedon	34.10	29.40
The Street Bradwell	36.10	37.80
Railway Street Braintree	-	29.50
Stilemans Wood Braintree	-	31.60
Chipping Hill (near railway bridge) Witham	-	49.23

Source: BDC Local Air Quality Management Progress Report

No planning applications have been granted contrary to Policy RLP 63 (Air Quality) or RLP 64 (Contaminated Land) of the adopted Local Plan Review, during the monitoring period.

Source: Environmental Health Department, Braintree District Council, Braintree District Council Draft Core Strategy SEA/SA, ECC SEA/SA Baseline Assessment 2010

Noise

The European Noise Directive requires member states to establish via noise mapping the number of people exposed to noise levels above 55 dB(A) during daytime and 50 dB(A) during night time from major roads, major railways, major airports and in agglomerations (large urban areas). In England this is implemented through the Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006.

Defra has produced environmental noise maps which can be viewed via the Defra website at <http://services.defra.gov.uk/wps/portal/noise>.

The maps indicate noise above the threshold in the vicinity of the main railway line as it passes through the district; part of the A120 at Braintree; and by the A12 as it passes through Hatfield Peverel Witham Rivenhall Kelvedon and Feering.

Energy consumption

Braintree's total energy consumption at 3,346.8GWh is the fifth highest in the county and above the Essex average (source DECC, 2010). Petroleum products were the biggest single energy source in Braintree, accounting for 50.39% of total energy consumed, and the biggest consuming sector of petroleum products in the district was road transport. Between 2005 and 2007 overall energy consumption in the district reduced, although energy consumption by transport increased (see table below). In each year, transportation consumed more energy than the industrial and commercial and domestic sectors.

Table 113: Consumption of Energy in GWh by consuming sector in Braintree District

Sector	2005	2006	2007
Industrial and commercial	863.7	795.1	777.6
Domestic	1,213.8	1,190.7	1,173.3
Transport	1,378.3	1,385.7	1,395.9
Total	3,455.8	3,371.5	3,346.8

The breakdown of energy consumption in the District in 2007 was as follows:

- Coal: Total 13.2, of which 7.0 Industrial and Commercial, 6.2 Domestic
- Manufactured fuels: Total 0.2, of which 0 Industrial and Commercial, 0.1 Domestic
- Natural gas: Total 1,048.1, of which 288.4 Industrial and Commercial, 759.7 Domestic
- Electricity: Total 592.1, of which 282.2 Industrial and Commercial, 309.9 Domestic
- Petroleum Products: Total 1,686.6, of which 193.4 Industrial and Commercial, 97.4 Domestic, 1,390.3 Road Transport, 5.6 Rail.
- Renewables and Waste: Total 6.6

Carbon dioxide emissions

Between 2005 and 2008 the District saw year on year reductions in total carbon dioxide emissions, including road transport. The source of the information is the Department of Energy and Climate Change, 2010. The quickest rate of reduction

was experienced in 2005/2006. In the year 2007/2008, however, carbon dioxide emissions from industrial and commercial sources increased.

Table 114: CO2 emissions in kt in Braintree District 2005-2008 by source of emission

Year	Industry & Commercial	Domestic	Road Transport	Total
2005	291.50	336.42	389.84	1,017.75
2006	272.91	340.91	383.53	997.34
2007	260.64	332.96	389.72	983.32
2008	262.63	330.59	374.25	967.46

Given that the population of the District has been increasing, in assessing energy efficiency it is also useful to consider per capita emissions. The table below provides information per capita, by which measure emission rates have reduced proportionately.

At 2.6 tonnes per capita, residents of the district emitted the third highest emissions from road transport when compared with other Essex Districts. Per capita by 6.8% 2005-2008 (compared with an Essex average reduction of 7.2%).

Road transport energy consumption is above the Essex average; this is partly because the District has a large number of villages and extensive rural areas. It also reflects the relatively long commuting distances travelled by Braintree residents, which were highlighted in the 2005 Cambridge Econometrics study of Commuter Flows in London and the Wider South East. That study found that Braintree was one of four districts in Essex with amongst the longest average commuting trip distances in England, and it was considered that the explanation lay in imbalances between labour supply and jobs, as well as the relatively low population density (the extensive rural areas of the District). The proportion travelling to work by car was greater than the Essex average.

Table 115: Per capita carbon dioxide emissions in tonnes by emission source, Braintree District, 2005-2008

	Industry & Commercial	Domestic	Road Transport	Total
2005	2.1	2.4	2.8	7.3
2006	2.0	2.4	2.7	7.1
2007	1.8	2.4	2.8	7.0
2008	1.8	2.3	2.6	6.8

The proportion of total energy consumption from renewables in 2007 was 0.19% in Braintree District, which was the seventh highest in Essex.

The key areas of progress and success during 2009-10 are set out below:

- Development of the Council's Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, setting out how the Council plans to adapt to the risks of climate change and reduce its future emissions.
- The Council is on target with the delivery of all the climate change National Indicators.
- The Council has put in measures to reduce its own carbon emissions by a further 5%, this equates to saving 349 tonnes. This brings the Council's carbon footprint reduction total to 7.5% against a target of 25% by 2013.
- A total of 24,000 trees were planted in the District in 2009/2010

The Council's performance against the National Performance Indicators on Climate Change is summarised in the table below.

Table 116: Performance in relation to National Performance Indicators on Climate Change, Braintree District	
Indicator	Performance in 2009/2010
NI185 – CO2 reduction from LA Operations	The authority has implemented a number of projects to further reduce emissions.
NI 186 - Per capita reduction in CO ₂ emissions in the local authority area	This is a LAA target indicator which BDC is delivering in partnership with the LSP and other authorities in Essex. Per capita emissions have reduced.
NI 187 - Tackling fuel poverty – people receiving income related benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating	The 2009/10 survey showed an improvement against the 08/09 baseline. Various initiatives are being implemented to ensure improvements in energy efficiency.
NI 188 – Adapting to Climate Change	Braintree is working with the LSP and Essex local authorities to ensure the district adapts to climate change. In order to meet level 2 Braintree has carried out a risk assessment of climate change impacts on service delivery and operation. This will inform Service Plans and Strategies.
NI 189 - Flood and coastal erosion risk management	As part of the Essex Local Resilience Forum work has progressed on flood risk including consultation with EA to produce detailed local flood maps. The MET office is developing a 'severe rainfall event' website with BDC acting as a LA pilot study.
NI194 Air Quality emissions	The authority continues to monitor its air quality emissions from vehicles and heating systems

Energy Conservation

The adopted Local Plan Review contains several policies to encourage energy efficiency. To supplement this and promote implementation, the Council has prepared guidance on 'Planning for Sustainable Design and Construction'. This includes a 'Sustainable Design and Construction Checklist' which must be submitted with planning applications to ensure that developers incorporate sustainability during the design stage.

The 'Urban Place Supplement', which has been adopted by the Council as a Supplementary Planning Document, requires developments of 10 units or over 1,000 square metres to comply with 'level 3' of the Code for Sustainable Homes, an Eco-Homes 'very good' rating or BREEAM 'very good' rating. It also requires major developments to reduce onsite CO₂ emissions by 10% using on-site renewables. 161 new dwellings were required to achieve Level 3 on the Code for Sustainable Homes, and 5 new units on developments of 1,000 sq m or more have been required to meet a "Very Good" standard on the BREEAM rating.

By June 2010, a total of 80 Code for Sustainable Homes certificates had been issued for developments in the District at the design stage and 16 had been issued at the post-construction stage (source CLG, 2010). The total of 96 certificates issued was the third highest in the county (being exceeded by Chelmsford and Colchester).

Total Waste Arising

The total household waste arisings in 2009/10 was 55,646.78 tonnes, which represented 0.91 tonnes per dwelling and a reduction from 1.21 tonnes in 2008/2009.

The amount of waste taken to landfill has decreased over the past decade from 50,798.93 tonnes in 2000/2001 to 28,113.72 tonnes in 2009/2010, although there was an increase in the year 2009/10 compared with the previous year (the first such increase since 2001/2 to 2002/3). In the year 2009/10, 26.83% of household waste was re-used and recycled, and 22.65% of household waste was composted.

The proportion of household waste composted is the second highest amongst Essex districts. The total amount of district waste per resident in 2009/2010 was 0.05 tonnes above the Essex average of 0.91 tonnes.

However, Braintree was one of only two Essex authorities to show an improvement in the volume of waste collected per dwelling compared to the previous year. Of the 0.96 tonnes collected per dwelling, 0.51 tonnes went to landfill.

Town Centres: Vacant town centre retail units, Braintree District

The table below shows the number of town centre retail units that were vacant in 2010, compared with the position in 2009. This information was obtained from a Council survey. The survey was undertaken in September/October/November 2009. The number of vacant units had declined in Braintree and Coggeshall, but had increased in Witham and Halstead.

Table 117: Vacant town centre retail units		
	2009	2010
Braintree	28	24
Coggeshall	4	3
Halstead	7	9
Witham	21	24

Source: Braintree District Council survey, Planning Policy

Open Space

The Council adopted its Open Space Supplementary Planning Document in November 2009. It came into effect on 1st April 2010.

Award Winning Parks

Braintree District has three parks (Halstead Public Gardens and Silver End Memorial Gardens that are owned and managed by Braintree District Council, and Essex County Council's Great Notley Country Park) which all hold a green flag; the awards were announced in July 2009.

Accessibility of Services, Facilities and Employment Areas

Amount and percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school, a secondary school; areas on employment; and a major retail centre(s).

(Previously Core Indicator 3b)(National Indicator 175)

The table below indicates the proportion of dwellings completed in the District 2009/2010 that were within 30 minutes passenger transport travel time of specified facilities and services. The analysis was carried out by Essex County Council as part of the annual development monitoring process. The results for the previous year (2008/2009) are shown in brackets.

Table 118: Proportion of housing completions 2009/2010 in Braintree District that were within 30 minutes PTT of:	
Service/Facility/Employment Area	Percentage of completions
General Practitioner	97.44% (99.42)
Hospital	97.44% (99.42)
Primary School	97.44% (98.83)
Secondary School	96.54% (98.83)
Post-16 Education	94.88% (n/a)
Major Retail Centre	97.21% (99.42)
Employment Area	97.21% (98.83)

Source: Essex County Council Planning Services, Residential Monitoring 2010

Policy Performance:

A high percentage of new residential development was built within 30 minutes public transport time of key facilities (although Braintree District does not have a hospital with an 'Accident and Emergency' department). However, the percentage reduced in all categories compared with the previous year.

The information highlights the importance and effectiveness of the policies in the adopted Local Plan Review (RLP 128- Maintenance of Rural Services and Facilities and RLP 151 – Protection of Community Services) aimed at retaining key community facilities in rural areas.

Policy Performance Conclusions

5 Policy Performance Conclusions

Over the past year the recession has continued to have a marked effect on housing supply in the District, although housing supply did increase compared with 2008/2009 and housing supply 2009/2010 did meet the plan target for the District.

Forecast development rates are lower than during the housing boom of recent years, and closer aligned to the East of England Plan and Local Development Framework Core Strategy housing provision for the District. Forecast housing supply more than meets the plan targets.

Housing growth has continued to be concentrated at the three main towns (76% of housing development was at the main towns and a further 9% was at the six key service villages).

The proportion of dwelling completions that were on previously built land more than met the Government target of 60%.

With business development, there was a net loss of office and general industry floorspace over the monitoring year.

Outstanding planning permissions provided for a potential increase of over 7,000 sq m retail floorspace; over 1,000 sq m office floorspace and over 20,000 sq m general industry floorspace; in addition there were 7.17 hectares available without permission (1.81 ha. retail and 5.36 ha. general industry).

The District has a high level of out-commuting and an increasing level of unemployment, and it is important to ensure that allocated employment land continues to be safeguarded for employment.

Appendix 1: Saved and Expired Local Plan Review Policies

Appendix 1: Saved and Expired Local Plan Review Policies

Government Regulations, relating to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, dealing with the transition from Local Plans to Local Development Frameworks, state that Local Plan policies are only automatically 'saved', that is, in force, for three years after the date of adoption of the plan. This three year period ended on 24.7.08.

The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government decided that the majority of the Braintree District Local Plan Review policies could be 'saved' and should continue to apply after 24.7.08, with the exception of the following eleven policies, which expired on that date.

Local Plan Review Policies which expired on 24.7.08	
Policy Reference	Policy Name
RLP23	Provision for Gypsies and Travelling Showpersons
RLP43	Atlas Works Site, Earls Colne
RLP57	Freeport Special Policy Area
RLP66	Flood Risk in Developed and Urban Areas
RLP67	Flood Risk in Undeveloped Areas
RLP68	Functional Floodplains
RLP130	Indoor Sport and Leisure Site, Braintree Retail Park
RLP131	Swimming Pool, Millennium Way, Braintree
RLP132	Community Swimming Pool, Ramsey School, Halstead
RLP156	Community Uses Site, Colchester Road, Halstead
RLP165	Monitoring

These eleven policies are out of date, because they have either been implemented, or have been superseded by more recent Government policy guidance.

All of the other Local Plan Review policies are 'saved' and will continue to remain in force until they are replaced by approved policies in the Core Strategy and Development Control Documents, which will replace the Local Plan Review in due course.

Saved Local Plan Review Policies:	
Chapter 3 Housing	
Policy Reference	Policy Name
RLP1	Housing Provision
RLP2	Town Development Boundaries and Village Envelopes
RLP3	Development within Town Development Boundaries and Village Envelopes
RLP4	Prevention of Town Cramming
RLP5	Affordable Housing in New Developments
RLP6	Affordable Housing in Rural Areas
RLP7	Housing and Mixed Use Sites
RLP8	House Types
RLP9	Design and Layout of Housing and Mixed Use Areas
RLP10	Residential Density
RLP11	Changes of Use Affecting Residential Areas
RLP12	Permanent Agricultural Dwellings
RLP13	Temporary Agricultural Dwellings
RLP14	Applications for the Removal of Occupancy Conditions
RLP15	Replacement of Dwellings in the Countryside
RLP16	Hamlets and Small Groups of Dwellings
RLP17	Extensions and Alterations to Dwellings in Towns and Villages
RLP18	Extensions to Existing Dwellings in the Countryside
RLP19	Sheltered Housing
RLP20	Residential Institutions in Towns and Villages
RLP21	Institutional Uses in the Countryside
RLP22	Accessible Housing and Lifetime Housing
RLP24	Subdivision of Dwellings
RLP25	Garden Extensions within Built-Up Areas
RLP26	Garden Extensions into the Countryside

Chapter 4 Employment	
Policy Reference	Policy Name
RLP27	Location of Employment Land
RLP28	Employment Land Provision
RLP29	Business Parks
RLP30	Diversity of Industrial and Commercial Premises
RLP31	Design and Layout of Business Parks
RLP32	Workplace Nurseries
RLP33	Employment Policy Areas
RLP34	Buffer Areas between Industry and Housing
RLP35	Non-Conforming and Un-Neighbourly Industry
RLP36	Industrial and Environmental Standards
RLP37	New Commercial and Industrial Activities within Existing Residential Areas
RLP38	Conversion of Rural Buildings
RLP39	Expansion of Local Firms
RLP40	Minor Industrial and Commercial Development in the Countryside
RLP41	Employment Allocation, Springwood Drive, Braintree
RLP42	Employment Allocation North of Bluebridge Industrial Estate, Halstead
RLP44	Rayne Foundry
RLP45	Riverside Business Park, Earls Colne
RLP46	Earls Colne Airfield
RLP47	Employment Allocation Inworth Road, Feering
RLP48	Comprehensive Development Area, Kelvedon

Chapter 5 Transport	
Policy Reference	Policy Name
RLP49	Pedestrian Networks
RLP50	Cycleways
RLP51	Cycle Parking
RLP52	Public Transport
RLP53	Generators of Travel Demand
RLP54	Transport Assessments
RLP55	Travel Plan
RLP56	Vehicle Parking
RLP58	Galleys Corner Special Policy Area
RLP59	Panners Roundabout Special Policy Area
RLP60	Braintree Branch Line Improvement
RLP61	New Road Schemes
Chapter 6 Environmental Resources and Protection	
RLP62	Development Likely to Give Rise to Pollution or the Risk of Pollution
RLP63	Air Quality
RLP64	Contaminated Land
RLP65	External Lighting
RLP69	Sustainable Drainage
RLP70	Water Efficiency
RLP71	Water Supply, Sewerage and Land Drainage
RLP72	Water Quality
RLP73	Waste Minimisation
RLP74	Provision of Space for Recycling
RLP75	Waste Reprocessing Facilities
RLP76	Renewable Energy
RLP77	Energy Efficiency

Chapter 7 Countryside, Nature Conservation and Landscape	
Policy Reference	Policy Name
RLP78	Countryside
RLP79	Special Landscape Areas
RLP80	Landscape Features and Habitats
RLP81	Trees, Woodlands Grasslands and Hedgerows
RLP82	Sites of Special Scientific Interest
RLP83	Local Nature Reserves, Wildlife Sites, and Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological Sites
RLP84	Protected Species
RLP85	Equestrian Facilities
RLP86	River Corridors
RLP87	Protected Lanes
RLP88	Agricultural Land
RLP89	Agricultural Buildings
Chapter 8 Design and Heritage	
Policy Reference	Policy Name
RLP90	Layout and Design of Development
RLP91	Site Appraisal
RLP92	Accessibility
RLP93	Public Realm
RLP94	Public Art
RLP95	Preservation and Enhancement of Conservation Areas
RLP96	Demolition in Conservation Areas
RLP97	Changes of Use in Conservation Area
RLP98	Environmental Improvements in Conservation Areas
RLP99	Demolition of Listed Buildings
RLP100	Alterations and Extensions and Changes of Use to Listed Buildings and their settings
RLP101	Listed Agricultural Buildings
RLP102	Enabling Development
RLP103	Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest

RLP104	Ancient Monuments and Sites of Archaeological Importance
RLP105	Archaeological Evaluation
RLP106	Archaeological Evacuation and Monitoring
RLP107	Outdoor Advertisements
RLP108	Fascias and Signs in Conservation Areas
RLP109	Illuminated Signs in Conservation Area
Chapter 9 Town Centres, Local Centres and Shopping	
Policy Reference	Policy Name
RLP110	Retail and Town Centre Development - The Sequential Approach
RLP111	Retail Development
RLP112	Town Centre Uses
RLP113	Shopping Areas
RLP114	Retail Frontage Policy
RLP115	Accessibility
RLP116	Upper Floors in Shopping Areas
RLP117	Shopfronts in Conservation Areas
RLP118	Retail Warehouse Development
RLP119	Conversions to Retail Warehouse Use
RLP120	Braintree Town Centre Improvements
RLP121	Land East of Halstead High Street
RLP122	Environment Improvements in Halstead
RLP123	The Centre, Halstead
RLP124	Environmental Improvements in Witham
RLP125	Newlands Precinct, Witham
RLP126	Local Shopping Facilities
RLP127	Additional Village Shopping
RLP128	Maintenance of Rural Services and Facilities

Chapter 10 Sports, Recreation and Tourism	
Policy Reference	Policy Name
RLP129	Sports and Leisure Facilities
RLP133	Golf Courses
RLP134	Sports Causing Noise or Disturbance
RLP135	Floodlighting or Sports Facilities
RLP136	Formal Recreation Policy
RLP137	Open Space Standards
RLP138	Provision of Open Space in New Housing Developments
RLP139	Allotments
RLP140	River Walks/Linear Parks and Disused Railway Lines
RLP141	Informal Countryside Recreation Areas
RLP142	Country Parks
RLP143	Touring Caravan and Camping Sites
RLP144	Static Caravans, Chalets or Cabins
RLP145	Additional Tourist Attractions
RLP146	Tourist Accommodation
RLP147	Hotel Policy
RLP148	Visitor Facilities in Villages
Chapter 11 Community Facilities	
Policy Reference	Policy Name
RLP149	Primary School, Witham
RLP150	Educational Establishments
RLP151	Protection of Community Services
RLP152	Cemetery Extension, Bocking
RLP153	Community and Village Halls
RLP154	Community Uses Site, Coggeshall
RLP155	Village Hall Site, Great Yeldham
RLP157	Community Uses Site, White Colne
RLP158	Community Uses Site, off Maltings Lane, Witham
RLP159	Community Uses Site, off Maltings Lane, Witham
RLP160	Local Facilities in Rural Areas

Chapter 12 Utilities	
Policy Reference	Policy Name
RLP161	Utilities Development
RLP162	Telecommunications Development
Chapter 13 Implementation, Monitoring and Review	
Policy Reference	Policy Name
RLP163	Infrastructure and Community Facilities
RLP164	Environmental Impact Assessment
RLP166	Enforcement

Appendix 2: Schedule of sites included in assessment of Five Year Supply 2011-2016

Appendix 2: Schedule of sites included in assessment of Five Year Supply

Site by site details							Yr 1 2011/12	Yr 2 2012/13	Yr 3 2013/14	Yr 4 2014/15	Yr 5 2015/16	
SHLAA site ref/Planning application ref	Planning status (Allocation, Outline,, Full)	Parish/Ward	Name and address of site	Total residual no. of dwellings outstanding	Number of dwellings expected to be completed in 5 year supply period	2010/11 current year						
Formally Identified (politically agreed and site specific)												
Extant Planning Permissions on Allocated Sites												
BRC37 BTE/09/0293/OUT	Outline	Braintree Central	Land east of Station Approach (PG Bones yard)	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	Recent pre-application discussions with a developer; density may increase.
BRS01, 03, 04 BTE/07/1010/OUT	Outline	Braintree South	Riverside Centre site and land at St John's Avenue	121	121	0	0	40	40	41	0	Full permission granted July 10, site preparation underway, construction of dwellings expected to commence 2010/11.
BRS26 BTE/99/0003/FUL BTE/07/0985/FUL BTE/05/1074/FUL	Full	Braintree South	Land south of Mill Hill	181	100	20	20	20	20	20	20	Site under construction and part completed.
BRS32 BTE/08/0683/FUL	Full	Braintree South	Former Garage site Nottley Road	28	28	0	28	0	0	0	0	Site is under construction.
BRS07 BTE/09/0270/FUL	Full	Braintree South	Ivory Place (Rifle Hill Works)	65	30	35	30	0	0	0	0	Site under construction; 26 dwelling completions
CRS02 BTE/07/1637	Full	Cressing	Land at Stileman's Wood	14	13	1	10	3	0	0	0	Site now under construction
HSA02 BTE/86/0185 BTE/08/0470	Full	Halstead St Andrews	Balls Chase/Tidings Hill	37	12	0	3	0	3	3	3	Site is under construction and part completed
HSA33 BTE/08/1714	Full	Halstead St Andrews	Priory Hall Colchester Road	86	77	0	0	40	30	7	0	Revised plans approved post April 10 increased care home units, reduced flats by 8. Forecast supply based on this and is less than permitted capacity at April 10.
RAY01 BTE/08/0273	Full	Rayne	Rayne Foundry site	51	31	20	31	0	0	0	0	Under construction and part completed.
WIS04 BTE/06/1143	Outline (part full)	Witham South	Land south of Maltings Lane	268	125	40	15	0	30	40	40	Under construction

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SHLAA site ref/Planning application ref	Planning status (Allocation, Outline, Full)	Parish/Ward	Site address	Total residual no. of dwellings outstanding	Number of dwellings expected to be completed in 5 year supply period	2010/11 current year	Yr 1 2011/12	Yr 2 2012/13	Yr 3 2013/14	Yr 4 2014/15	Yr 5 2015/16	
Extant Planning Permissions on Unallocated Large Sites												
BOB20 BTE/07/0089/FUL	Full	Bocking Blackwater	Former Garage site at Falkland Court/Land north of Edinburgh Gardens	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	
BOB38 BTE/07/1757/FUL	Full	Bocking Blackwater	Former Health Clinic site Coggeshall Road	14	14	0	0	0	0	14	0	
BON29 BTE/07/0315/FUL BTE/04/1326/FUL	Full	Bocking North	St Francis Place Broad Road	15	15	10	5	8	0	0	0	Under construction, part completed.
BON32 BTE/09/1036	Full	Bocking North	Christy House and Chantry House Church Street	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	10 cottages which form part of proposed retirement village.
BOS06 BTE/06/1912/FUL	Full	Bocking South	Williams Drive/Friars Lane	14	9	5	9	0	0	0	0	Site under construction.
BRC35 BTE/05/1092/FUL	Full	Braintree Central	Plumbase site Station Approach	16	16	0	0	16	0	0	0	
BRC30 BTE/08/1956/OUT	Outline	Braintree Central	Land adj Telephone Exchange South Street	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	
HSA15 BTE/08/0272	Full	Halstead St Andrews	Nether Priors Colchester Road	13	13	0	0	0	0	13	0	Site part developed.
HAT13 BTE/07/0338	Full	Hatfield Peverel	Universal Garage site The Street	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	13	
SVE06 BTE/07/2612	Full	Silver End	Car park at Sheepcotes Lane	12	12	0	0	2	10	0	0	
SVE08 BTE/09/1427	Full	Silver End	Wood Grove	19	19	0	0	19	0	0	0	
WCC55 BTE/08/1012	Full	Witham Chipping Hill & Central	Coach House Way	14	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	
WCC30 BTE/08/2209	Full	Witham Chipping Hill & Central	Cullen Mill Unit 8, 49 Braintree Road	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	

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SHLAA site ref/Planning application ref	Planning Status (Allocation, Outline, Full)	Parish/Ward	Site address	Total residual no. of dwellings outstanding	Number of dwellings expected to be completed in 5 year supply period	2010/11 current year	Yr 1 2011/12	Yr 2 2012/13	Yr 3 2013/14	Yr 4 2014/15	Yr 5 2015/16	
Extant Planning Permissions Small Sites (aggregate figures for sites of less than 10 dwellings)												
	Outline	Braintree District		81	69	0	0	0	10	20	39	
	Full	Braintree District		391	311	80	80	80	80	50	21	Total of 116 were under construction at April 2010
Residual allocated sites (Currently allocated and sites in submitted LDF/DPD)												
WIS19	Allocation	Witham South	Land between Constance Close and A12 Witham by-pass	100	55	0	0	0	35	0	20	
Informally Identified (may not be politically accepted or site specific)												
Contingent sites (strategic sites described in RSS, other sites not included above but identified in SHLAA/Urban capacity study e.g. broad locations for growth)												
LDFBOB02		Bocking Blackwater	Land off Deerleap Way	13	13	0	0	0	13	0	0	Planning application BTE/10/1103 now approved in principle subject to signing of a Section 106 Agreement.
BRC76		Braintree Central	Crossman House Station Approach	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	Surplus public sector site; site to be vacated 2010/2011 and sold for development.
EAR01A		Earls Colne	Land rear of Halstead Road	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	
SIB22		Sible Hedingham	Premdor site and Rockways Station Road	230	150	0	0	0	50	50	50	
WIW01		Witham West	Land at Blunts Hall Road	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	40	Surplus public sector land to be disposed of for development.
Total				1,947	1,386		236	220	321	292	317	

Appendix 3: Schedule of sites included in assessment of 15 Year Supply

Annex Site by site details				Yr 1Yr 2Yr 3Yr 4Yr 5Yr 6Yr 7Yr 8Yr 9Yr 10Yr 11Yr 12Yr 13Yr 14Yr 15																				
SHLAA site ref/Planning application ref	Type of permission (Allocation, Outline, Reserved Matters, Full)	Parish/Ward	Name and address of site	Greenfield/Brownfield	Total residual number of dwellings under construction, permitted/ allocated	No. of residual expected to be completed in 5 yr period 2011-2016	2010/11 current year	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total Identified Supply***	Notes
Extant Planning Permissions on Allocated Sites																								
BON14 BTE/00/0525/FUL BTE/03/0246/FUL	Full	Bocking North	Bovingdon Road	Brownfield	44	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	Site under construction. Forecast timing estimated by BDC on the basis of construction progress. The majority of this site has been completed.
BRC37 BTE/09/0293/OUT	Outline	Braintree Central	Land east of Station Approach (PG Bones yard)	Brownfield	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	Recent pre-application discussions with a developer; density may increase.
BRS01, 03, 04 BTE/07/1010/OUT	Outline	Braintree South	Riverside Centre site and land at St John's Avenue	Brownfield	121	121	0	0	40	40	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	Site granted full planning permission July 2010 (BTE/10/0187). Site preparation underway; dwelling construction expected to commence 2010/2011.
BRS26 BTE/99/0003/FUL BTE/07/0985/FUL BTE/05/1074/FUL	Full	Braintree South	Land south of Mill Hill	Greenfield	181	100	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	Site under construction and part completed. Forecast timing estimated by BDC on the basis of construction progress and past development rates.
BRS32 BTE/08/0683/FUL	Full	Braintree South	Former Garage site Notley Road	Brownfield	28	28	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	Site under construction.
BRS07 BTE/09/0270/FUL	Full	Braintree South	Rifle Hill Works	Brownfield	65	30	35	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	Site under construction; 22 dwelling completions reported by June 2010.
CRS02 BTE/07/1637	Full	Cressing	Land at Stilemans Wood north of A120	Greenfield	14	13	1	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	Site now under construction; 7 plots commenced August 2010.
HSA02 BTE/86/0185 BTE/08/0470	Full	Halstead St Andrews	Balls Chase/Tidings Hill	Greenfield	37	12	0	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	0	37	Site under construction and part completed. Forecast timing estimated by BDC on the basis of past development rates.
HSA33 BTE/08/1714	Full	Halstead St Andrews	Priory Hall Colchester Road	Brownfield	86	77	0	0	40	30	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	Revised plans approved post April 2010 increased the number of care home units, decreased the number of flats by 9. Forecast supply has been adjusted to reflect this change and so is less than the permitted capacity at April 2010. Building Regs application received for the care home element (which is additional to the supply shown here).
HTR07 BTE/05/0978	Full	Halstead Trinity	Land north of Ronald Road	Brownfield	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	Site under construction and part completed.
RAY01 BTE/273/08	Full	Rayne	Rayne Foundry site	Brownfield	51	31	20	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	Site under construction and part completed. Forecast timing estimated on the basis of construction progress and past development rates.
WIS04 BTE/06/1143	Outline (part full)	Witham South	Land south of Maltings Lane	Greenfield	268	125	40	15	0	30	40	40	40	40	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268	Part of large new neighbourhood site; under construction and part completed. Phase of 55 dwellings is under construction, remainder has outline planning permission.
Extant Planning Permissions on Unallocated Large Sites																								
BOB20 BTE/07/0089/FUL	Full	Bocking Blackwater	Former Garage site at Falkland Court/Land north of Edinburgh Gardens	Brownfield	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
BOB38 BTE/07/1757/FUL	Full	Bocking Blackwater	Former Health Clinic site Coggeshall Road	Brownfield	14	14	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	
BON29 BTE/07/0315/FUL BTE/04/1326/FUL	Full	Bocking North	St Francis Place Broad Road	Brownfield	15	10	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	Site under construction and part completed.
BON32 BTE/09/1036	Full	Bocking North	Christy House and Chantry House Church Street	Brownfield	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10 cottages which form part of proposed retirement village.
BOS06 BTE/06/1912/FUL	Full	Bocking South	Williams Drive/Friars Lane	Brownfield	14	9	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	Site under construction.
BRC22 BTE/09/1610/FUL; BTE/09/0860/FUL	Full	Braintree Central	Old St Michaels, Chadwick Drive	Brownfield	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	Remainder of large site, most of which has been developed. Post April 2010, permission granted for a further 9 dwellings, BTE/10/1007 refers (in addition to the 9 shown here).
BRC29 BTE/08/0714/FUL	Full	Braintree Central	Water Towers Swan Side	Brownfield	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	Under construction and nearing completion.
BRC35 BTE/05/1092/FUL	Full	Braintree Central	Plumbase site Station Approach	Brownfield	16	16	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	Building Regulations and Discharge of Conditions approved; being marketed by developer Matthew Homes Ltd August 2010 as "coming soon"; September 2010 site being marketed as a current development.
BRC30 BTE/08/1956/OUT	Outline	Braintree Central	Land adj Telephone Exchange South Street	Brownfield	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	

SHLAA site ref/Planning application ref	Type of permission (Allocation, Outline, Reserved Matters, Full)	Parish/Ward	Name and address of site	Greenfield/ Brownfield	Total residual number of dwellings under construction, permitted/ allocated	No. of residual expected to be completed in 5 yr period 2011-2016	2010/11 current year	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Total Identified Supply***	Notes
COG30 BTE/04/0776 BTE/08/2288	Full	Coggeshall	Land at Surrex Colchester Road	Brownfield	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	Site under construction; 3 completions reported by August 2010.
HSA15 BTE/08/0272	Full	Halstead St Andrews	Nether Priors Colchester Road	Brownfield	13	13	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	Site part developed (first phase of 8 dwellings developed).
HSA36 BTE/07/2018	Full	Halstead St Andrews	Church View (Former Bayer Works) Colchester Road	Brownfield	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	Site under construction and nearing completion.
HAT13 BTE/07/0338	Full	Hatfield Peverel	Universal Garage site The Street	Brownfield	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	
SVE06	Full	Silver End	Car park at Sheepcotes Lane	Brownfield	12	12	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
SVE08	Full	Silver End	Wood Grove	Brownfield	19	19	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	
WCC04 BTE/08/1801	Full	Witham Chipping Hill & Central	River View	Brownfield	55	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	Under construction and nearing completion.
WCC55 BTE/08/1012	Full	Witham Chipping Hill & Central	Coach House Way	Brownfield	14	14	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	
WCC30 BTE/08/2209	Full	Witham Chipping Hill & Central	Cullen Mill Unit 8 Braintree Road	Brownfield	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
Extant Planning Permissions Small Sites (aggregate figures for sites of less than 10 dwellings)																								
	Outline	Braintree District			81	69	0	0	0	10	20	39	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	
	Full	Braintree District			391	311	80	80	80	80	50	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	391	Total of 116 were under construction at April 2010
Residual allocated sites (Currently allocated and sites in submitted LDF/DPD)																								
BRC08	Allocation	Braintree Central	Land at WJC Hospital London Road	Brownfield	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	
BRC20	Allocation	Braintree Central	Land rear of Horse and Groom PH Rayne Road	Mixed	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	
BRC31	Allocation	Braintree Central	Silks Way off South Street	Brownfield	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
HSA03	Allocation	Halstead St Andrews	Land at Balls Farm	Greenfield	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	0	0	0	0	0	15	
KEL06	Allocation	Kelvedon	Works and garage adjacent Kelvedon rail station	Brownfield	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	
WIS19	Allocation	Witham South	Land between Constance Close and A12 Witham by-pass	Greenfield	100	55	0	0	0	35	0	20	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	
Contingent sites (sites not included above but identified in SHLAA e.g. proposed large growth locations)																								
LDFBOB02		Bocking Blackwater	Land off Deerleap Way	Brownfield	13	13	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	Planning application BTE/10/1103 now approved in principle subject to signing of a Section 106 Agreement.
BOB39		Bocking Blackwater	Tabor House Coggeshall Road	Brownfield	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	Surplus public sector site proposed to be sold for redevelopment.
BON30		Bocking North	48-54 Church Street	Brownfield	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
BOS12		Bocking South	Former DWP offices Panfield Lane	Brownfield	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	
BRC36		Braintree Central	Former Garage site South Street	Brownfield	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	
BRC76		Braintree Central	Crossman House Station Approach	Brownfield	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	Surplus public sector site proposed to be vacated 2011 and site sold for redevelopment.
BRE25		Braintree East	Braintree Football Club site Clockhouse Way	Greenfield	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	50	
BRE26		Braintree East	Braintree Tennis Club off Clockhouse Way	Brownfield	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	35	
LDFBRE01		Braintree East	Former playing field Chapel Hill	Greenfield	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	30	
COG20		Coggeshall	Rear of Walford Way	Brownfield	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
LDFEAR01A		Earls Colne	Land rear of Halstead Road	Greenfield	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	
LDFHSA07		Halstead St Andrews	The old wood yard site Fenn Road	Brownfield	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	
LDFHTR03		Halstead Trinity	Blamsters, south west of Acorn Avenue	Greenfield	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	
SIB06		Sible Hedingham	Coopers Yard Swan Street	Brownfield	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	
SIB22		Sible Hedingham	Premdor site and Rockways site Station Road	Brownfield	230	150	0	0	0	50	50	50	50	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	230	
SVE14		Silver End	Crittall Works	Brownfield	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	35	30	30	10	0	0	0	120	
LDFWCH03		Witham Chipping Hill & Central	Bellfields Braintree Road	Greenfield	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	15	0	0	0	0	0	30	
WCC50		Witham Chipping Hill & Central	Rear of Braintree Road	Brownfield	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	
WCC74		Witham Chipping Hill & Central	Gimsons	Greenfield	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	
WIN07		Witham North	Land south of Lime Close	Greenfield	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	
LDFWIW01		Witham West	Land at Blunts Hall Road	Greenfield	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	
LDFBON13 LDFBOS06 LDFBOS08		Bocking North	West of Panfield Lane	Greenfield	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	70	60	60	60	60	60	60	500	
LDFRIV02		Rivenhall	East of Forest Road	Greenfield	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	65	50	50	70	300	
LDFWIS06		Witham South	Lodge Farm	Greenfield	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	75	75	75	75	25	0	0	600	
						0																		
		Identified small sites without permission at April 2009	Braintree District		258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	20	20	20	25	25	25	25	25	30	230	
Total																								
					4,418	1,386	368	236	220	321	292	317	318	379	327	240	218	258	268	248	186	185	4,381	