

Introduction

1 Introduction

This is the seventh 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 2010 to 31st March 2011.

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.

Output indicators

Previously, all local planning authorities were required to report on nationally defined core output indicators. These were 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 Government cancelled this requirement in March 2011, and withdrew the Government guidance on preparation of Annual Monitoring Reports, stating that it is now for each council to decide what to include in their monitoring reports whilst ensuring that they are prepared in accordance with relevant UK and EU legislation.

Chapter 10 of the Braintree District Local Development Framework Core Strategy (adopted September 2011) sets out objectives and targets in the Core Strategy, together with the performance measures which will be monitored in order to assess whether targets and objectives are being achieved.

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 Core Strategy was adopted on 19th September 2011.

The Local Development Scheme sets out the documents to be prepared and the timetable for their preparation. As the new local development documents are adopted they will formally replace the Local Plan Review. An updated Local Development Scheme was approved by the Council's Local Development Framework Panel on 6th April 2011.

Appendix 1 sets out a schedule of saved local plan policies and those that have been superseded by Core Strategy 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

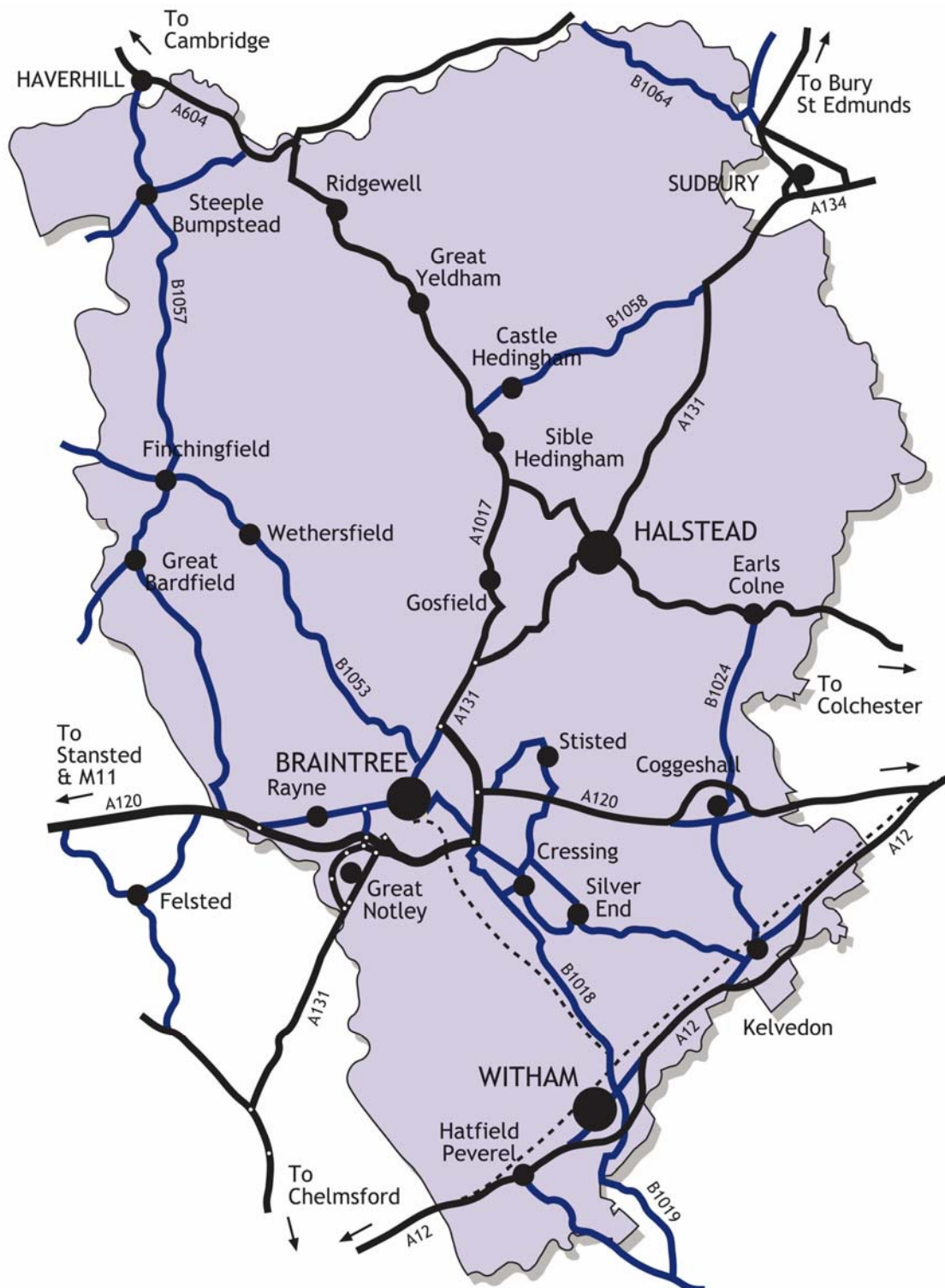
This monitoring report is based upon guidance set out principally in the following documents:

- The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004
- Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning

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 within the Core Strategy document have been drawn up 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-2010 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-2010	
	People
Total number of people Braintree District	144,000
Males	70,900
Females	73,100
Aged 0 - 15	28,500
Working age 16-64M/59F	86,600
Older people 65M/60F and over	29,000

Source: Office for National Statistics Mid-2010 Population Estimates

Population Density

The density of population of the District was 235 people per square kilometre, based on the known area of the District, and the estimated mid-2010 population as stated in the Office for National Statistics sub-national population estimates.

This represents an increase from 220 people per square kilometre in 2001. Population density is lower than the regional or England average.

Population Distribution by Ward and Broad Age Group

Information on the estimated population by ward in mid-2010 is set out in Table 2 using experimental estimates published by ONS.

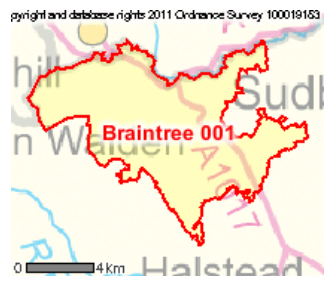
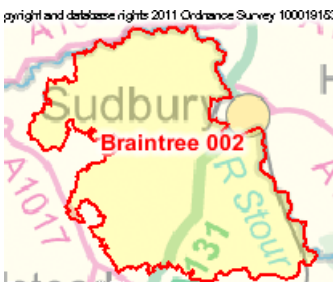
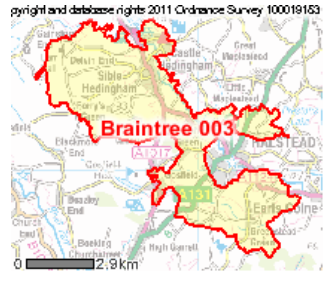
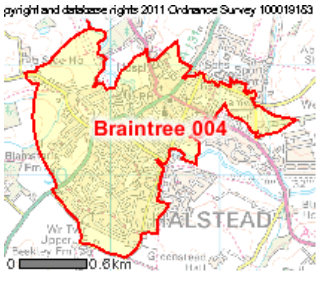

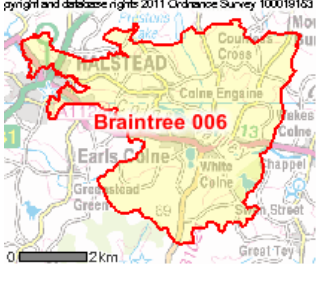
Table 2: Estimated Population by Ward, Mid-2010

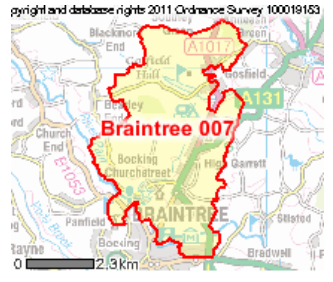

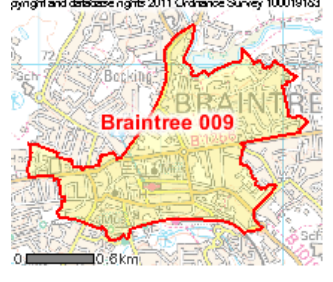
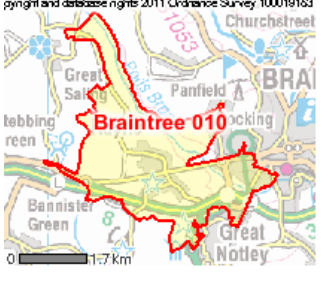
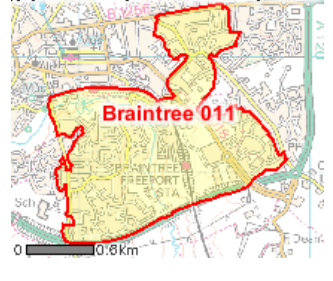

Ward	All ages	Aged 0-19	Aged 20-59	Aged 60+
Black Notley & Terling	4,071	1,042	2,096	870
Bocking Blackwater	7,860	2,009	4,525	1,371
Bocking North	4,530	959	2,061	1,223
Bocking South	5,909	1,569	2,849	1,171
Bradwell, Silver End & Rivenhall	4,907	1,268	2,517	997
Braintree Central	8,020	1,771	4,394	1,552
Braintree East	7,523	2,216	3,892	1,048
Braintree South	7,018	1,734	3,912	1,217
Bumpstead	2,444	566	1,331	543
Coggeshall & North Feering	4,911	1,116	2,504	1,340
Cressing & Stisted	2,339	496	1,076	675
Gosfield & Greenstead Green	2,458	412	1,127	853
Great Notley & Braintree West	7,679	2,535	4,121	927
Halstead St Andrews	6,951	1,551	3,618	1,630
Halstead Trinity	4,826	1,242	2,535	1,013
Hatfield Peverel	4,422	921	2,182	1,290
Hedingham & Maplestead	6,461	1,397	3,295	1,648
Kelvedon	5,149	1,298	2,681	1,131
Panfield	2,052	373	1,058	597
Rayne	2,294	575	1,121	477
Stour Valley North	2,166	444	1,084	597
Stour Valley South	2,153	462	1,036	632
The Three Colnes	5,231	1,238	2,613	1,315
Three Fields	3,903	838	2,050	961
Upper Colne	2,153	463	1,161	535
Witham Chipping Hill & Central	4,433	857	2,258	1,273
Witham North	4,847	1,335	2,651	907
Witham South	8,491	2,270	4,399	1,319
Witham West	6,709	1,736	3,683	1,208
Yeldham	2,122	544	1,113	431
Braintree urban area (Braintree, Bocking and Great Notley)	48,539	12,793	26,161	9,585
Halstead	11,777	2,793	6,068	2,916
Witham	24,480	6,198	13,103	5,179

Source: Office for National Statistics, Experimental Ward Population Estimates

Table 3 provides estimates of population by Middle Layer Super Output Area for MSOAs in the District, as at Mid 2010. There are 18 MSOAs in Braintree District.

Table 3: Estimated population by age group, Braintree District Middle Layer Super Output Areas

 <p>Map of Braintree 001 showing the area in yellow. The map includes a scale bar for 4 km and a copyright notice: 'copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100019163'.</p>	<p>Braintree 001 EO2004446 All ages: 6719 00-04: 330 05-09: 363 10-14: 460 15-19: 420 20-24: 260 25-29: 219 30-34: 251 35-39: 393 40-44: 598 45-49: 610 50-54: 582 55-59: 546 60-64: 560 65-69: 391 70-74: 281 75-79: 201 80-84: 138 85+: 116</p>	 <p>Map of Braintree 002 showing the area in yellow. The map includes a scale bar for 4 km and a copyright notice: 'copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100019163'.</p>	<p>Braintree 002 EO2004447 All ages: 5830 00-04: 229 05-09: 335 10-14: 359 15-19: 295 20-24: 172 25-29: 158 30-34: 191 35-39: 306 40-44: 469 45-49: 515 50-54: 445 55-59: 497 60-64: 591 65-69: 447 70-74: 312 75-79: 221 80-84: 159 85+: 129</p>
 <p>Map of Braintree 003 showing the area in yellow. The map includes a scale bar for 2.9 km and a copyright notice: 'copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100019163'.</p>	<p>Braintree 003 EO2004448 All ages: 6239 00-04: 277 05-09: 326 10-14: 355 15-19: 361 20-24: 255 25-29: 241 30-34: 243 35-39: 368 40-44: 547 45-49: 489 50-54: 469 55-59: 461 60-64: 473 65-69: 402 70-74: 322 75-79: 269 80-84: 207 85+: 174</p>	 <p>Map of Braintree 004 showing the area in yellow. The map includes a scale bar for 0.8 km and a copyright notice: 'copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100019163'.</p>	<p>Braintree 004 EO2004449 All ages: 8289 00-04: 571 05-09: 444 10-14: 483 15-19: 454 20-24: 450 25-29: 474 30-34: 528 35-39: 644 40-44: 647 45-49: 612 50-54: 474 55-59: 529 60-64: 560 65-69: 391 70-74: 321 75-79: 252 80-84: 195 85+: 260</p>
 <p>Map of Braintree 005 showing the area in yellow. The map includes a scale bar for 4.4 km and a copyright notice: 'copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100019163'.</p>	<p>Braintree 005 EO2004450 All ages: 5955 00-04: 249 05-09: 309 10-14: 315 15-19: 338 20-24: 259 25-29: 195 30-34: 235 35-39: 340 40-44: 455 45-49: 560 50-54: 510 55-59: 431 60-64: 522 65-69: 376 70-74: 328 75-79: 224 80-84: 169 85+: 140</p>	 <p>Map of Braintree 006 showing the area in yellow. The map includes a scale bar for 2 km and a copyright notice: 'copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100019163'.</p>	<p>Braintree 006 EO2004451 All ages: 8719 00-04: 523 05-09: 554 10-14: 542 15-19: 460 20-24: 365 25-29: 312 30-34: 502 35-39: 636 40-44: 691 45-49: 678 50-54: 574 55-59: 571 60-64: 543 65-69: 507 70-74: 401 75-79: 313 80-84: 268 85+: 279</p>

 <p>Copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100019153</p> <p>Braintree 007</p> <p>0 2.3km</p>	<p>Braintree 007 EO2004452 All ages: 9093 00-04: 483 05-09: 547 10-14: 545 15-19: 564 20-24: 451 25-29: 397 30-34: 451 35-39: 641 40-44: 766 45-49: 698 50-54: 656 55-59: 600 60-64: 675 65-69: 439 70-74: 343 75-79: 250 80-84: 252 85+: 335</p>	 <p>Copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100019153</p> <p>Braintree 008</p> <p>0 0.7km</p>	<p>Braintree 008 EO2004453 All ages: 7182 00-04: 570 05-09: 422 10-14: 466 15-19: 434 20-24: 494 25-29: 489 30-34: 464 35-39: 471 40-44: 540 45-49: 517 50-54: 419 55-59: 369 60-64: 396 65-69: 353 70-74: 246 75-79: 198 80-84: 179 85+: 155</p>
 <p>Copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100019153</p> <p>Braintree 009</p> <p>0 0.8km</p>	<p>Braintree 009 EO2004454 All ages: 8001 00-04: 562 05-09: 362 10-14: 355 15-19: 361 20-24: 552 25-29: 768 30-34: 627 35-39: 606 40-44: 583 45-49: 579 50-54: 439 55-59: 450 60-64: 463 65-69: 315 70-74: 282 75-79: 233 80-84: 221 85+: 243</p>	 <p>Copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100019153</p> <p>Braintree 010</p> <p>0 1.7km</p>	<p>Braintree 010 EO2004455 All ages: 7732 00-04: 439 05-09: 586 10-14: 583 15-19: 571 20-24: 293 25-29: 302 30-34: 367 35-39: 634 40-44: 744 45-49: 638 50-54: 464 55-59: 455 60-64: 584 65-69: 377 70-74: 257 75-79: 193 80-84: 141 85+: 104</p>
 <p>Copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100019153</p> <p>Braintree 011</p> <p>0 0.8km</p>	<p>Braintree 011 EO2004456 All ages: 8472 00-04: 647 05-09: 533 10-14: 478 15-19: 478 20-24: 536 25-29: 642 30-34: 591 35-39: 683 40-44: 676 45-49: 605 50-54: 487 55-59: 494 60-64: 465 65-69: 366 70-74: 259 75-79: 232 80-84: 154 85+: 146</p>	 <p>Copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100019153</p> <p>Braintree 012</p> <p>0 2.8km</p>	<p>Braintree 012 EO2004457 All ages: 10176 00-04: 760 05-09: 691 10-14: 695 15-19: 676 20-24: 583 25-29: 568 30-34: 601 35-39: 788 40-44: 877 45-49: 724 50-54: 607 55-59: 552 60-64: 615 65-69: 418 70-74: 314 75-79: 236 80-84: 235 85+: 236</p>

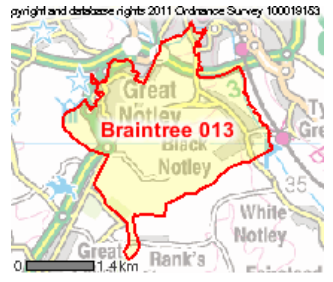
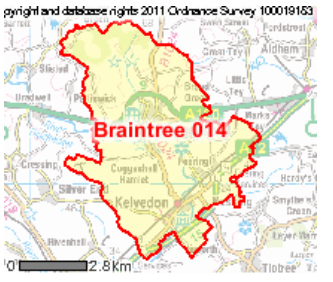
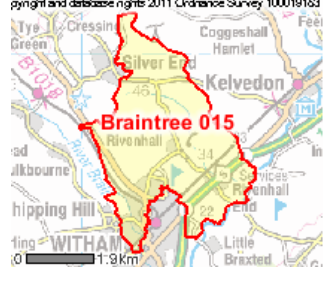

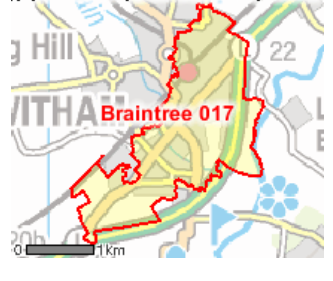
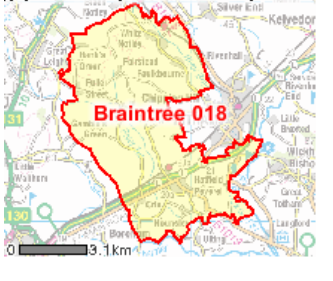
 <p>Copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100019153</p> <p>Great Notley Block Braintree 013 Notley White Notley Great Rank's</p> <p>0 1.4km</p>	<p>Braintree 013 EO2004458 All ages: 9646 00-04: 684 05-09: 805 10-14: 764 15-19: 624 20-24: 400 25-29: 446 30-34: 588 35-39: 809 40-44: 959 45-49: 812 50-54: 579 55-59: 518 60-64: 530 65-69: 357 70-74: 279 75-79: 217 80-84: 151 85+: 124</p>	 <p>Copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100019153</p> <p>Braintree 014 Kelvedon Silver End Coggeshall Hamlet Worming Horsley's Smythe's Green Lower Worm Aldham Porter's Green Tye Green Tye Lamb Tye Silver End Coggeshall Hamlet Kelvedon Worming Horsley's Smythe's Green Lower Worm Aldham Porter's Green Tye Green Tye Lamb Tye</p> <p>0 2.8km</p>	<p>Braintree 014 EO2004459 All ages: 10060 00-04: 594 05-09: 643 10-14: 655 15-19: 522 20-24: 385 25-29: 370 30-34: 456 35-39: 732 40-44: 852 45-49: 775 50-54: 739 55-59: 689 60-64: 771 65-69: 557 70-74: 390 75-79: 385 80-84: 240 85+: 305</p>
 <p>Copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100019153</p> <p>Tye Green Cressin Coggeshall Hamlet Silver End Kelvedon Rivenhall Whipping Hill Worming Horsley's Smythe's Green Lower Worm Aldham Porter's Green Tye Green Tye Lamb Tye Silver End Coggeshall Hamlet Kelvedon Worming Horsley's Smythe's Green Lower Worm Aldham Porter's Green Tye Green Tye Lamb Tye</p> <p>0 1.3km</p>	<p>Braintree 015 EO2004460 All ages: 8783 00-04: 589 05-09: 497 10-14: 515 15-19: 594 20-24: 492 25-29: 464 30-34: 469 35-39: 650 40-44: 658 45-49: 698 50-54: 575 55-59: 540 60-64: 656 65-69: 501 70-74: 362 75-79: 221 80-84: 184 85+: 118</p>	 <p>Copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 100019153</p> <p>Whipping Hill Worming Horsley's Smythe's Green Lower Worm Aldham Porter's Green Tye Green Tye Lamb Tye Silver End Coggeshall Hamlet Kelvedon Worming Horsley's Smythe's Green Lower Worm Aldham Porter's Green Tye Green Tye Lamb Tye</p> <p>0 0.8km</p>	<p>Braintree 016 EO2004461 All ages: 5619 00-04: 521 05-09: 390 10-14: 398 15-19: 392 20-24: 353 25-29: 404 30-34: 445 35-39: 427 40-44: 444 45-49: 383 50-54: 288 55-59: 303 60-64: 336 65-69: 197 70-74: 136 75-79: 93 80-84: 50 85+: 59</p>
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Table 4 provides information on estimated population by broad age group in Mid 2010 by Lower Super Output Area, from the office for National Statistics, with a brief description of the area the estimate relates to. LSOAs are the smallest area for which population estimates are produced. There are 84 LSOAs in the District: maps of LSOAs can be viewed via the ONS Neighbourhood Statistics website on <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

Table 4: Estimated Population of Lower Super Output Area by broad age group, Braintree District, Mid 2010

LSOA Code	LSOA Name	Description	All Ages	0-15	16-29	30-44	45-64	65+
E01021347	Braintree 013A	Black Notley	2,496	589	349	597	596	365
E01021348	Braintree 018A	Fairstead, Faulkbourne, Terling, White Notley	1,575	261	180	308	520	306
E01021349	Braintree 007A	Mountbatten Road, Bocking Blackwater	1,361	301	257	316	405	82
E01021350	Braintree 009A	Courtauld Rd Blackwater Way Bradford St Coggeshall Rd Bocking	1,532	283	176	298	453	322
E01021351	Braintree 007B	Marks Farm north, adj. bypass, Bocking Blackwater	1,698	404	243	460	443	148
E01021352	Braintree 007C	Hillside Gardens Beatty Gardens Bocking Blackwater	1,608	336	258	326	443	245
E01021353	Braintree 009B	York Gardens, Orian Way area Bocking Blackwater	1,661	290	307	337	450	277
E01021354	Braintree 008A	Glebe Avenue, Churchill Road, Dover Close, Bocking	1,273	269	220	267	325	192
E01021355	Braintree 007D	Bocking Church Street, Bovingdon Road Bocking North	1,867	274	260	347	506	480
E01021356	Braintree 007E	Pollys Hill, Broad Road, Bocking North	1,390	231	156	245	409	349
E01021357	Braintree 008B	Bradford St, Rana Dr, Wentworth Crescent, St James Rd Church Lane Bocking	1,714	311	316	357	483	247
E01021358	Braintree 008C	Tabor Ave Coldnailhurst Avenue Bocking	2,175	582	369	464	435	325
E01021359	Braintree 008D	Bailey Bridge Rd Queens Rd Coldnailhurst Ave Glebe estate Bocking	2,020	388	420	387	458	367
E01021360	Braintree 012A	Part Silver End	1,887	409	321	343	469	345
E01021361	Braintree 012B	Bradwell, Pattiswick	1,578	348	229	339	474	188
E01021362	Braintree 015A	Rivenhall, Rivenhall End	1,442	256	218	274	487	207
E01021363	Braintree 009C	South Street, Railway Street Braintree	2,716	442	671	717	511	375
E01021364	Braintree 010A	South of Rayne Rd Braintree (Clare Rd, Sun Lido Square)	1,640	349	208	399	469	215
E01021365	Braintree 009D	High Street, Kenworthy Road Braintree Central	2,092	341	450	464	517	320
E01021366	Braintree 010B	London Road, Acorn Ave, Godlings Way Braintree	1,572	281	228	296	476	291
E01021367	Braintree 012C	Beckers Green area Braintree	1,494	354	279	344	361	156
E01021368	Braintree 011A	Stubbs Lane Chelmer Road Clockhouse Way Braintree	1,513	278	277	360	383	215
E01021369	Braintree 012D	Marks Farm south, Warren Road, Braintree	2,878	810	524	831	477	236
E01021370	Braintree 011B	Bartrams Avenue area Braintree	1,638	385	346	331	320	256

LSOA Code	LSOA Name	Description	All Ages	0-15	16-29	30-44	45-64	65+
E01021371	Braintree 013B	Tortoiseshell Way Braintree	1,697	348	233	388	436	292
E01021372	Braintree 011C	Park Drive, Challis Lane, Parklands, Browning Road, Braintree	1,663	324	309	375	448	207
E01021373	Braintree 011D	Raines Mill Park, Stephenson Road, Orchard Drive, Braintree	2,139	431	364	561	513	270
E01021374	Braintree 011E	Goldingham Estate Braintree	1,519	320	280	323	387	209
E01021375	Braintree 001A	Helions Bumpstead, part Steeple Bumpstead	1,198	224	161	225	391	197
E01021376	Braintree 001B	Sturmer, Steeple Bumpstead	1,246	221	143	231	460	191
E01021377	Braintree 014A	Part Coggeshall, part Feering	1,673	316	176	350	490	341
E01021378	Braintree 014B	West Street, Church Street, Windmill Fields Coggeshall	1,515	265	162	306	387	395
E01021379	Braintree 014C	North West Coggeshall	1,723	353	214	351	529	276
E01021380	Braintree 012E	Tye Green Crossing Stisted	2,339	385	314	409	717	514
E01021381	Braintree 007F	High Garrett, Gosfield	1,169	135	132	164	423	315
E01021382	Braintree 003A	Greenstead Green	1,289	162	139	203	418	367
E01021383	Braintree 010C	Part Great Notley and London Road	2,226	645	284	611	466	220
E01021384	Braintree 013C	Part Great Notley	2,320	632	292	597	566	233
E01021385	Braintree 013D	Part Great Notley	1,435	406	231	408	310	80
E01021386	Braintree 013E	Part Great Notley	1,698	409	234	366	531	158
E01021387	Braintree 004A	Beridge Road, Bridge Street, Halstead	1,912	261	311	453	542	345
E01021388	Braintree 004B	Central Halstead	1,551	291	232	324	409	295
E01021389	Braintree 006A	Nether Court, Balls Chase, Colchester Road Halstead	1,853	441	206	442	442	322
E01021390	Braintree 006B	Sudbury Road, Hedingham Road Halstead	1,635	281	158	369	437	390
E01021391	Braintree 004C	White Horse Avenue Halstead	1,675	462	284	345	343	241
E01021392	Braintree 004D	Windmill Road Trinity Road Halstead Trinity	1,621	249	243	361	441	327
E01021393	Braintree 004E	Part White Horse Avenue, Ronald Road, Halstead	1,530	325	218	336	440	211
E01021394	Braintree 018B	North/West Hatfield Peverel	1,501	237	210	300	435	319
E01021395	Braintree 018C	South East Hatfield Peverel	1,470	283	167	246	429	345
E01021396	Braintree 018D	Nounsley and land around Hatfield Peverel	1,451	215	154	228	499	355
E01021397	Braintree 003B	Part Sible Hedingham	1,689	293	241	350	501	304
E01021398	Braintree 002A	Maplestead Wickham St Paul Gestingthorpe	1,511	236	179	220	523	353
E01021399	Braintree 003C	Part Sible Hedingham	1,573	277	195	279	466	356
E01021400	Braintree 003D	Part Sible Hedingham	1,688	304	204	326	507	347

LSOA Code	LSOA Name	Description	All Ages	0-15	16-29	30-44	45-64	65+
E01021401	Braintree 014D	Part Kelvedon	1,530	298	187	276	427	342
E01021402	Braintree 014E	Part Kelvedon	2,017	455	248	422	628	264
E01021403	Braintree 014F	Feering	1,602	300	195	335	513	259
E01021404	Braintree 005A	Panfield, Shalford, Saling	2,052	281	237	345	748	441
E01021405	Braintree 010D	Rayne	2,294	451	328	439	730	346
E01021406	Braintree 002B	Bulmer, Foxearth, the Belchamps, Ovington, Pentlow	2,166	358	201	372	786	449
E01021407	Braintree 002C	Pebmarsh, Lamarsh, Alphamstone, The Hennies, Twinstead	2,153	393	181	374	739	466
E01021408	Braintree 006C	White Colne	1,728	255	199	279	556	439
E01021409	Braintree 006D	Colne Engaine	1,791	384	218	376	523	290
E01021410	Braintree 006E	Part Earls Colne	1,712	364	250	363	408	327
E01021411	Braintree 005B	Great Bardfield	1,294	213	179	209	419	274
E01021412	Braintree 005C	Finchingfield	1,383	260	178	277	421	247
E01021413	Braintree 005D	Wethersfield	1,226	176	141	199	435	275
E01021414	Braintree 001C	Toppesfield, Stambourne, Birdbrook, Ridgewell	2,153	352	248	361	795	397
E01021415	Braintree 017A	Greenfields estate Witham	1,439	190	245	206	331	467
E01021416	Braintree 017B	Collingwood Road, The Avenue, Avenue Road Witham	1,510	203	271	313	394	329
E01021417	Braintree 015B	Church Street area Chipping Hill Witham	1,484	278	222	316	410	258
E01021418	Braintree 015C	Templars Estate Witham	1,602	451	332	375	300	144
E01021419	Braintree 015D	Part Cressing Rd Rickstones Rd Forest Rd Witham	1,659	300	246	332	487	294
E01021420	Braintree 017C	Part Forest Rd estate Witham	1,586	286	270	406	417	207
E01021421	Braintree 017D	Lodge Farm, Epping Way, part Maltings Lane estate, Witham	3,407	751	675	1,004	702	275
E01021422	Braintree 017E	Laurence Ave, Pinkham Dr, Constance & Sauls Bridge Close Witham	1,556	263	229	266	397	401
E01021423	Braintree 016A	Hatfield Road estate Witham South	1,506	411	307	375	282	131
E01021424	Braintree 018E	Benton Close, Pondholton Farm estate	2,022	447	357	473	515	230
E01021425	Braintree 016B	Calamint Road/Cornel Close Witham	1,479	396	271	363	329	120
E01021426	Braintree 015E	Bramble Road Witham	1,196	240	239	250	332	135
E01021427	Braintree 016C	Humber Road estate Witham West	1,336	289	265	310	346	126
E01021428	Braintree 015F	Highfields Rd, Chelmer Rd, Brain Valley estate, Witham	1,400	171	198	230	453	348
E01021429	Braintree 016D	Blunts Hall Road Humber Rd estate Witham	1,298	297	222	268	353	158
E01021430	Braintree 001D	Great Yeldham	2,122	447	256	425	652	342

Population change

The chart below illustrates estimated population change in the District between 2001 and 2010, 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 in 2008, when population growth sharply declined, being only 400 in 2008/2009. Growth increased the following year, but remained much lower than a decade ago in the period 1997-2000.

Figure 2: Braintree District Population Trend 2001-2010

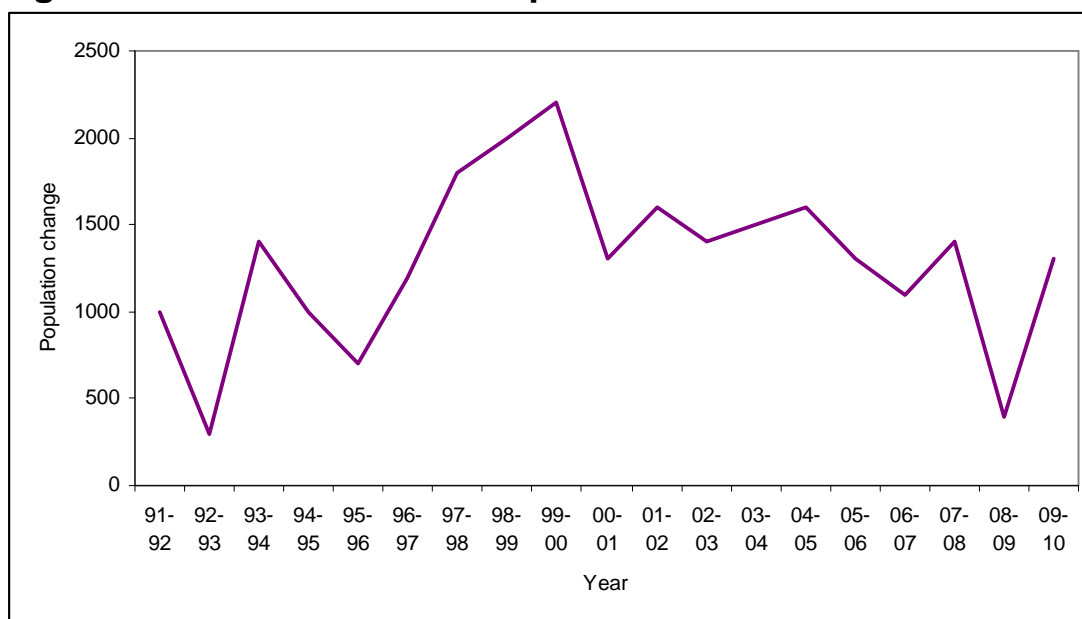


Table 5 below shows year on year population change in Braintree District since 1991, according to the Office for National Statistics sub-national population estimates.

Population change has fluctuated over this period, reaching its highest point in the year 1999/2000 (+2,200), and its lowest point in 1992/1993 (+300). .

The increase in the most recent reported year – 2009/2010 was 1,300.

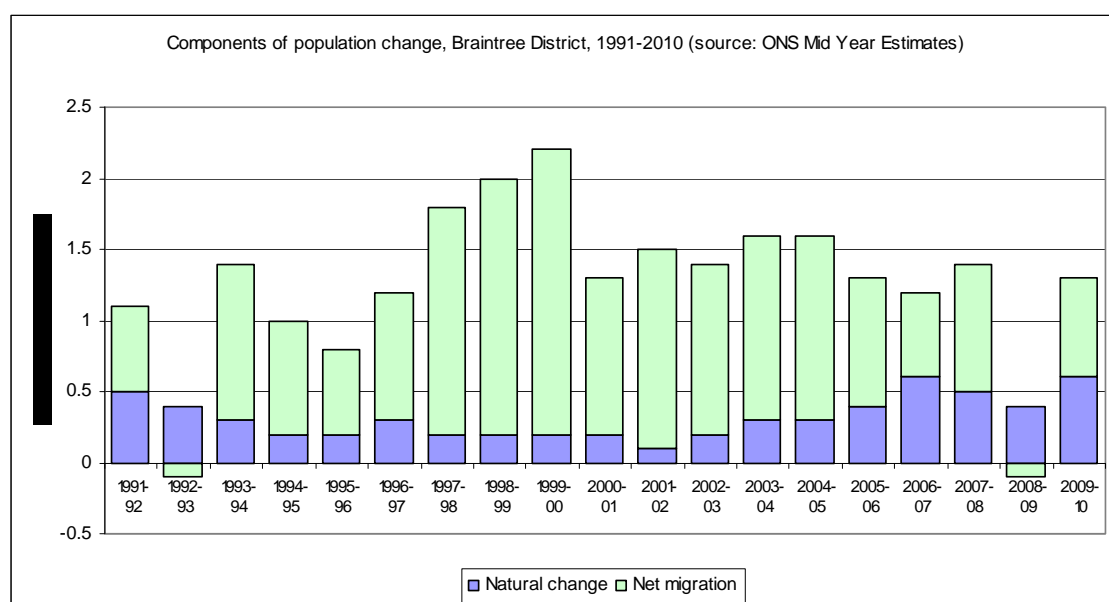
Table 5: Estimated population change by year, Braintree District, 1991-2010

Year	Population increase	Year	Population Increase
1991-92	1,000	2001-02	1,600
1992-93	300	2002-03	1,400
1993-94	1,400	2003-04	1,500
1994-95	1,000	2004-05	1,600
1995-96	700	2005-06	1,300
1996-97	1,200	2006-07	1,100
1997-98	1,800	2007-08	1,400
1998-99	2,000	2008-09	400
1999-2000	2,200	2009-10	1,300
2000-01	1,300		

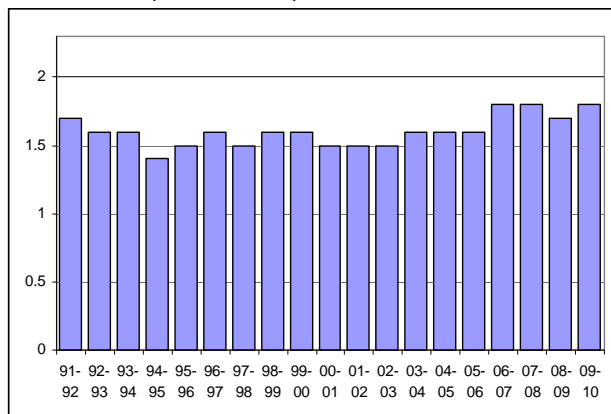
Source: ONS Mid Year Estimates, Crown Copyright; figures rounded to nearest 100

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-weighted the influence of natural change (births over deaths); although in 2008/2009 the District experienced net out-migration for the first year since 1992/1993. Net migration in 2009/10 was estimated at 700. The chart below illustrates components of change over the period 1991 to 2010.

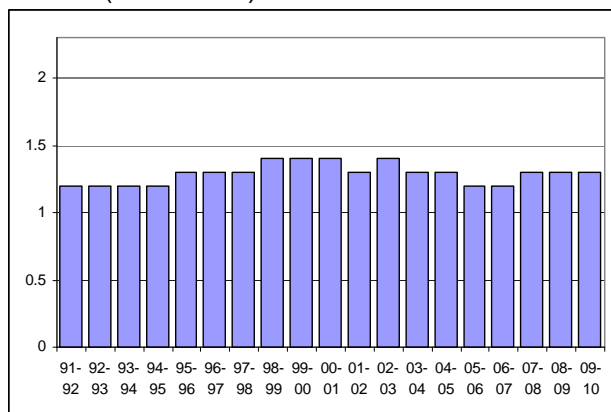
Figure 3: Population change Braintree District 1991-2010: Components of Change



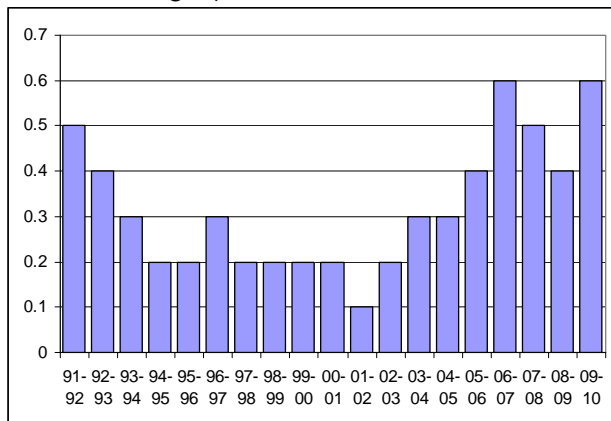
Live Births (thousands)



Deaths (thousands):



Natural change (Live Births in excess of Deaths):



Net migration (thousands):

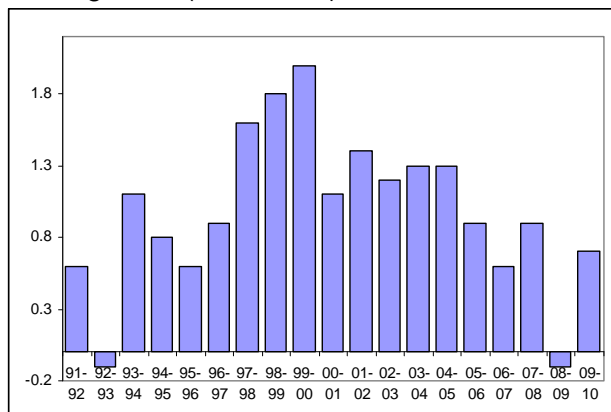


Table 6 below provides information on the components of population change in Braintree District (Source: Office for National Statistics, Mid Year Population estimates, Components of Change).

Figure 4, below (published by ONS) illustrates components of change 2006/6 to 2009/10. 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.

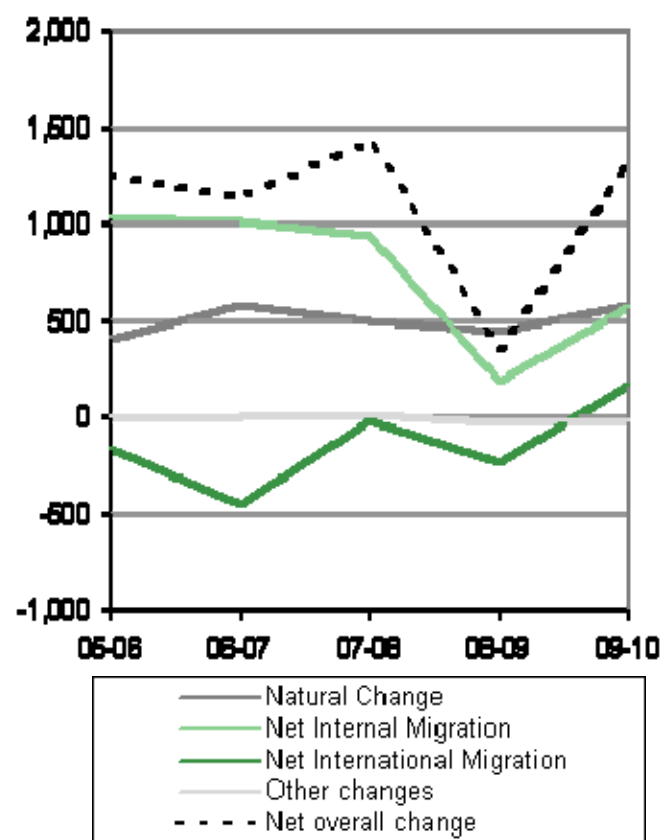
Recent research by ONS estimated that short term migration in 2007 in Braintree District formed between 1.1% and 2.0% of the mid-2007 population (i.e. between approximately 1,600 to 2,800 people). The figures are rounded to the nearest 100.

Table 6 Components of population change, Braintree District

<i>Year</i>	<i>Live births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Natural change</i>	<i>Net migration</i>	<i>Total change</i>
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
2009-10	1,800	1,300	600	700	1,300

Figure 4: Components of population change between 2005/6 and 2009/10

Source: Office for National Statistics Population Estimates Analysis Tool



Most of the migration has come from other parts of this country, rather than from international migration. Table 7, below, shows the breakdown between intra-national and international migration for Braintree District for the period 2003-2010. This is illustrated in Figure 5.

Table 7: Estimated long-term migration Braintree District 2003-10							
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
2009-10	400	200	200	6,700	6,100	600	700

Source: Office for National Statistics, Local Area Migration Data, Population Estimates Analysis Tool (figures may not sum due to rounding)

Figure 5: Immigration and emigration, international and internal, Braintree District 2006/06 to 2009/10

(Source: Office for National Statistics Population Estimates Analysis Tool)

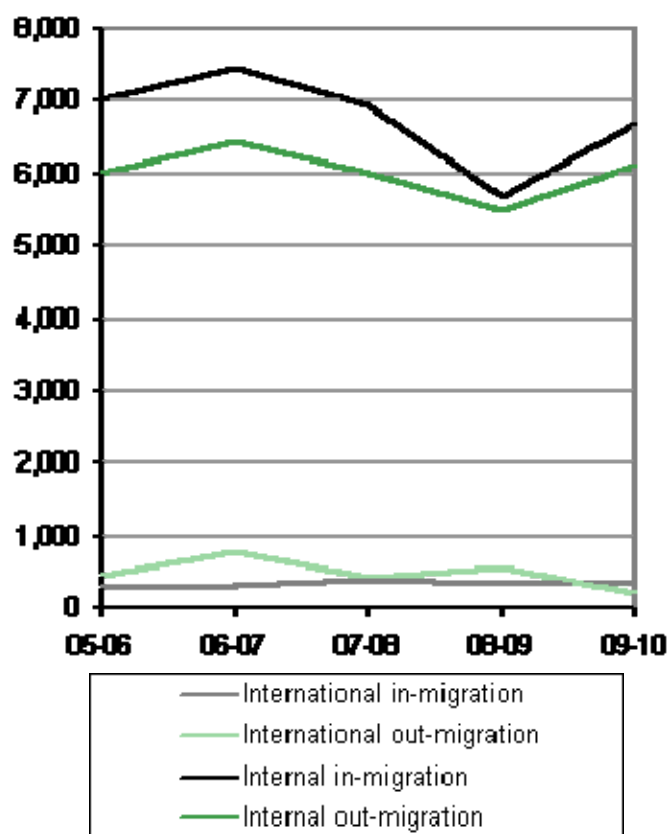


Table 8, below, sets out information from the Office for National Statistics on population turnover rates in different parts of the District. This shows population in-flow and population outflow for each of the eighteen Middle Layer Super Output Areas in Braintree District, for the year 2009/2010 (as published by ONS in 2011).

The location of each of the MSOAs in the District is illustrated in Table 3, above.

Table 8: Estimated Population Turnover 2009/2010, Braintree District Middle Layer Super Output Areas, by Broad Age Group

	Super Output Area Middle Layer, Braintree MSOAs, listed by MSOA Name																	
	001	002	003	004	005	006	007	008	009	010	011	012	013	014	015	016	017	018
Inflow; All Ages	59	57	78	72	57	63	86	98	111	77	86	84	70	60	69	70	85	62
Inflow; Aged 1-14	70	53	93	89	68	57	94	112	109	101	96	93	65	64	77	73	77	56
Inflow; Aged 15-24	84	111	101	129	104	109	95	155	192	112	125	114	100	93	116	89	145	93
Inflow; Aged 25-44	94	107	112	96	83	94	121	129	141	111	120	109	97	108	107	101	106	96
Inflow; Aged 45-64	44	43	59	44	44	38	52	50	73	40	52	62	39	27	38	39	54	41
Inflow; Aged 65 +	21	21	48	25	21	46	80	51	50	21	25	35	50	28	17	11	59	40
Outflow; All Ages	64	64	63	69	56	64	69	91	113	59	92	73	70	56	73	78	81	58
Outflow; Aged 1-14	69	62	63	75	44	67	61	108	147	62	109	87	70	51	85	69	89	51
Outflow; Aged 15-24	141	227	144	125	129	116	142	143	175	112	133	108	120	131	119	119	140	106
Outflow; Aged 25-44	88	86	86	100	83	97	96	124	152	76	119	101	91	83	105	101	115	92
Outflow; Aged 45-64	38	35	48	43	39	42	43	53	66	34	58	37	48	31	44	52	44	36
Outflow; Aged 65 +	34	31	25	19	31	25	36	29	29	29	38	30	24	32	25	28	24	32
Net Change; All Ages	-5	-7	15	3	1	-1	17	7	-2	18	-6	11	0	4	-4	-8	4	4
Net Change; Aged 1-14	1	-9	30	14	24	-10	33	4	-38	39	-13	6	-5	13	-8	4	-12	5
Net Change; Aged 15-24	-57	-116	-43	4	-25	-7	-47	12	17	0	-8	6	-20	-38	-3	-30	5	-13
Net Change; Aged 25-44	6	21	26	-4	0	-3	25	5	-11	35	1	8	6	25	2	0	-9	4
Net Change; Aged 45-64	6	8	11	1	5	-4	9	-3	7	6	-6	25	-9	-4	-6	-13	10	5
Net Change; Aged 65 +	-13	-10	23	6	-10	21	44	22	21	-8	-13	5	26	-4	-8	-17	35	8

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.

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. 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.

Work is currently underway on the preparation of a set of demographic projections by Edge Analytics, for Essex Districts, Essex County Council and neighbouring authorities. It is expected that publication of this work will commence in 2012.

Table 9: 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 ONS estimated increase in population appears overstated when compared with the ONS mid-year population estimates.

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 10, 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.

The demographic projections project currently underway with Edge Analytics, using the POPGROUP software, will inform future planning policy work.

Table 10: 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 11: 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 12: 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 significantly worse than the England average in respect of road injuries and deaths. The incidence of hip fracture in over 65's remains higher than the England Average.

The rate of early death from heart disease and stroke has remained below the England average. Early deaths from cancer are not significantly different to the England average.

Although obesity in Year 6 children jumped from 7.0 to 13.7 between 2008/9 and 2009/10, this reflected changes 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 12.

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 2007-2009	79.6	78.3
Life expectancy female, at birth, 2007-2009	82.9	82.3
Physically active children, %, 2009/2010	54.6	55.1
Obese children, % (Year 6) 2009/2010	13.7	18.7
Tooth decay in children aged 12 years 2008/2009	0.5	0.7
Teenage pregnancy (aged under 18) 2007-2009	30.5	40.2
Physically active adults, % aged 16+, 2009/2010	11.4	11.5
Obese adults, %, 2006-2008 (revised)	25.9	24.2
Hip fracture in over 65s (age standardised rate, per 100,000 population) 2009/2010	520.9	457.6
Early deaths from heart disease and stroke, age standardised rate per 100,000 population aged under 75 2007-2009	59.4	70.5
Road injuries and deaths, rate per 100,000 population 2007-2009	57.6	48.1

Source: Braintree Health Profile 2011, Department of Health

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 road injuries and deaths was approximately 17% higher than the England average; at 57.6 per 100,000 population, this was however, an improvement on the previous year.

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 approximately 3 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, 2009

Persons	Population (thousands)
All persons	142.7
White: British	130.0
White: Irish	1.2
White: Other White	4.1
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	0.6
Mixed: White and Black African	0.2
Mixed: White and Asian	0.6
Mixed: Other Mixed	0.5
Asian or Asian British: Indian	1.0
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	0.3
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	0.5
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	0.5
Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	0.7
Black or Black British: Black African	1.2
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese	0.6
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other	0.6

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, 2011			
Small Area Name	Estimated dwelling stock at 2011	Small Area Name	Estimated dwelling stock at 2011
Alphamstone	89	Halstead	5,307
Ashen	143	Hatfield Peverel	1,850
Bardfield Saling	75	Helions Bumpstead	182
Belchamp Otten	73	Kelvedon	1,502
Belchamp St Paul	164	Lamarsh	85
Belchamp Walter	101	Liston	25
Birdbrook	156	Little Maplestead	111
Black Notley	895	Little Yeldham	128
Borley	46	Middleton	62
Bradwell	210	Ovington	23
Braintree & Bocking (unparished)	17,673	Panfield	366
Bulmer	271	Pebmarsh	228
Bures Hamlet	339	Pentlow	92
Castle Hedingham	538	Rayne	898
Coggeshall	2,057	Ridgewell	226
Colne Engaine	391	Rivenhall	306
Cressing	714	Shalford	325
Earls Colne	1,621	Sible Hedingham	1,728
Fairstead	78	Silver End	1,485
Faulkbourne	39	Stambourne	174
Feering	816	Steeple Bumpstead	657
Finchingfield	567	Stisted	250
Foxearth	131	Sturmer	193
Gestingthorpe	187	Terling	312
Gosfield	645	Tilbury Juxta Clare	61
Great Bardfield	559	Toppesfield	220
Great & Little Henny	73	Twinstead	71
Great Maplestead	147	Wethersfield	535
Great Notley & Braintree West	2,415	White Colne	199
Great Saling	118	White Notley	227
Great Yeldham	733	Wickham St Paul	140
Greenstead Green & Halstead			
Rural	270	Witham	10,950

Source: 2001 Census plus dwelling completions

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, 2010	
All persons working age	91,500
Males working age	45,700
Females working age	45,800

Source: Nomis

Table 24: Labour Supply (April 2010 - March 2011)				
	Braintree (numbers)	Braintree (%)	Eastern (%)	GB (%)
All people				
Economically active	77,100	83.5	78.7	76.2
In employment	71,700	77.6	73.4	70.3
Employees	61,300	67.1	63.0	60.8
Self employed	10,400	10.5	10.0	9.0
Unemployed (model based)	4,800	6.2	6.6	7.6
Males				
Economically active	41,800	90.0	85.9	82.5
In employment	38,000	81.7	79.8	75.5
Employees	31,400	67.8	65.0	62.3
Self employed	6,600	13.9	14.5	12.7
Unemployed	3,800	9.0	6.9	8.4
Females				
Economically active	35,300	79.9	71.5	69.9
In employment	33,700	73.4	67.0	65.1
Employees	29,900	66.4	61.0	59.4
Self employed	*	*	5.6	5.3
Unemployed	*	*	6.2	6.7

* Data unavailable, sample size too small for reliable estimate

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

The number of self-employed males fell from 8,600 to 6,600 during the monitoring period and the number of unemployed males rose from a sample size that was too small for a reliable estimate to 3,800.

Table 25: Percentage unemployment April 2009-March 2010 (previous year in brackets)		
	Model Based unemployment rate	Claimant count based unemployment rate
<i>Braintree</i>	6.2 (6.6%)	3.1% (3.3%)
<i>East Region</i>	6.6 (6.6%)	3.2% (3.3%)
<i>UK</i>	7.6 (7.9%)	3.9% (4.0%)

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

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

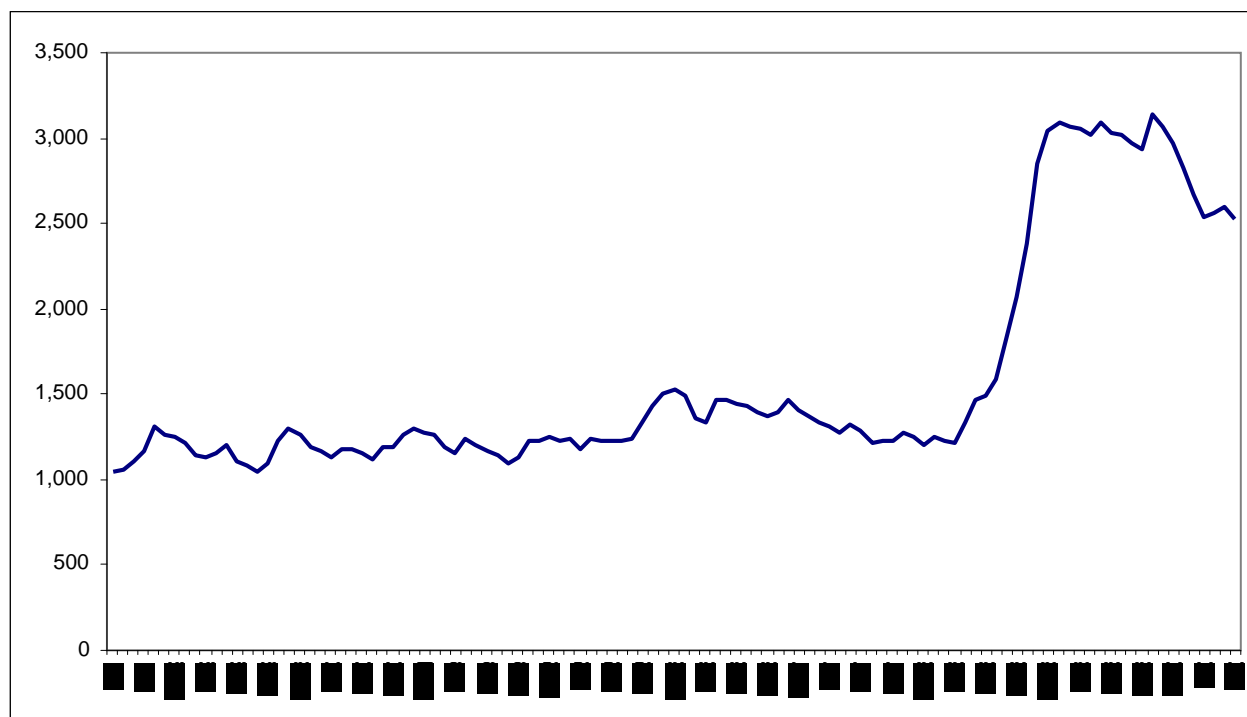
Table 26, below, shows the unemployment trend in Braintree District over the monitoring year.

Table 26: Unemployment trend 2010/2011 Braintree District			
Date	Claimant count	Date	Claimant count
March 2010	2,967	October 2010	2,477
April 2010	2,826	November 2010	2,494
May 2010	2,665	December 2010	2,565
June 2010	2,537	January 2011	2,719
July 2010	2,563	February 2011	2,688
August 2010	2,600	March 2011	2,688
September 2010	2,521	April 2011	2,581

Source: Nomis

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 2011				
	Braintree (numbers)	Braintree (%)	Eastern (%)	UK (%)
All people	2,581	2.8	3.0	3.7
Males	1,698	3.7	4.0	5.1
Females	883	1.9	2.0	2.4

Source: Nomis

Table 28: Unemployment claimant count rate, Essex Districts, April 2011

Districts (highest rate first)	Unemployment as Percentage of working age population
Harlow	4.4
Tendring	4.1
Basildon	2.8
Castle Point	2.8
Epping Forest	2.8
Braintree	2.8
Chelmsford	2.5
Colchester	2.6
Maldon	2.2
Brentwood	2.0
Rochford	2.0
Uttlesford	1.6

Source: Regional Labour Market Statistics, Office for National Statistics

The claimant rate in the District has reduced slightly over the monitoring year, as has the rate for the county, region, and the UK as a whole (see table below).

Table 29: Unemployment: Job Seekers Allowance Claimant Rate. April 2010 - 2011

Date	Braintree	Essex	East region	UK
April 2010	3.2	3.2	3.9	4.7
May 2010	3.0	3.0	3.7	4.6
June 2010	2.8	2.9	3.5	4.6
July 2010	2.8	2.8	3.5	4.6
August 2010	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.6
September 2010	2.8	2.8	3.5	4.6
October 2010	2.8	2.8	3.5	4.6
November 2010	2.8	2.8	3.5	4.5
December 2010	2.8	2.8	3.5	4.5
January 2011	3.0	3.0	3.7	4.5
February 2011	3.0	3.0	3.8	4.5
March 2011	3.0	3.0	3.7	4.5
April 2011	2.9	3.0	3.7	4.6

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 2011.

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 2011

	Unfilled Jobcentre Plus Vacancies	Unfilled vacancies per 10,000 population aged 16-64	JSA Claimants per unfilled Jobcentre vacancy
Braintree	526	57	5.0
Essex		79	3.9
East of England		76	4.0
Great Britain		70	5.6

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 2007 and 2011.

Table 31: Trend in ratio JSA Claimants per unfilled vacancy, Braintree District, 2007-2011	
Date	Ratio
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
January 2011	3.9
August 2011	5.0

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 2010-December 2010				
	Braintree numbers	Braintree %	East Region %	Great Britain %
NVQ4 and above	18,600	20.4	28.5	31.3
NVQ3 and above	37,900	41.6	48.2	51.0
NVQ2 and above	52,900	58.0	65.8	67.3
NVQ1 and above	72,200	79.2	81.4	80.2
Other qualifications	7,600	8.3	8.2	8.5
No qualifications	11,300	12.4	10.4	11.3

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 District's residents of working age population who are highly 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 2010.

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
2010	18,600	20.4	28.5	31.3

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 2010. Whereas the figures for 2008 showed the District with higher than average earnings in all categories, the 2009 survey indicated that the median average female hourly rate was less than the regional or national average. In 2010 the female weekly rate also fell below the regional and national average.

Table 35: Residence based earnings: Median earnings of full time employees living in the area, 2010

	Braintree, £	East region, £	Great Britain, £
Gross weekly pay:			
All full time workers	535.00	523.30	501.70
Males	596.40	574.10	541.30
Females	423.90	451.60	440.00
Hourly pay:			
All full time workers	12.75	13.13	12.65
Males	14.30	13.95	13.24
Females	10.74	11.92	11.76

Source: Nomis

According to the Nomis data for 2010, average weekly wages of Braintree residents were the 7th highest out of the 12 Essex Districts, up from 8th in 2009. The average wage of people working in the District remains lower than the average wage of people living in the District (£472.30 in 2010 compared with £535.00 residence based). The table below illustrates workplace based average gross weekly pay in 2010.

Table 36: Workplace based average weekly wages 2010

	Gross weekly pay by workplace
Braintree	472.30
Essex	488.20
East region	488.70
Great Britain	500.30

Source: Nomis

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 9th (up from 10th in 2009) out of the twelve Essex Districts, with Rochford, Tendring and Castle Point workers earning less. When compared with other parts of the region, Braintree came 26th out of the 47 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 (2009)			
	Braintree	Eastern	GB
Job Density	0.65	0.76	0.78

Source: Office for National Statistics, Nomis.

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 2009. Job Density within the District, at 0.65, is below the regional and national average.

The table below shows the reported job density for Braintree District over the period 2001 to 2009.

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
2009	0.65

Source: Nomis, ONS Jobs Density.

Table 40, below, compares jobs density in Braintree District 2009 with that in other Essex Districts, and with the other neighbouring Districts.

Table 40: Job density 2009	
District	Jobs density
Basildon	0.76
Braintree	0.65
Brentwood	0.90
Castle Point	0.47
Chelmsford	0.82
Colchester	0.73
Epping Forest	0.67
Harlow	0.81
Maldon	0.60
Rochford	0.48
Tendring	0.53
Uttlesford	0.85
Babergh	0.68
East Hertfordshire	0.75
South Cambridgeshire	0.81
St Edmundsbury	0.94

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 2008 figures, the job density in Braintree has increased from 0.64 to 0.65 in 2009.
- 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 2010/March 2011		
Occupation	Number	Percentage
Major Groups 1-3	26,800	37.3%
1 Managers & senior officials	9,900	13.8%
2 Professional occupations	9,600	13.4%
3 Associate professional & technical	7,300	10.1%
Major Groups 4-5	14,300	20.0%
4 Administrative & secretarial	5,400	7.5%
5 Skilled trades occupations	8,900	12.4%
Major Groups 6-7	14,300	19.9%
6 Personal Service occupations	5,800	8.1%
7 Sales & customer service occupations	8,500	11.9%
Major Groups 8-9	16,300	22.8%
8 Process plant & machine operatives	7,500	10.5%
9 Elementary occupations	8,800	12.3%

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey, April 2010/March 2011

Comparing the occupational structure of the District (above) with the regional and national averages, the District has a lower proportion of residents employed as managers & senior officials, in professional occupations, as associate professional & technical, in administrative & secretarial, and in personal service occupations; and a higher proportion of residents employed in skilled trade occupations, in sales & customer service occupations, as process plant & machine operatives, and in elementary occupations.

Whereas in 2009/10 according to the Annual Population Survey results, the number of Braintree District residents employed in Major Groups 4-5 had been declining, in 2010/11 it increased from 12,600 to 14,300. Major Groups

6-7 also increased in 2010/11, particularly group 7 Sales & customer service occupations which increased from 4,100 to 8,500 during the period. The numbers employed in Major Groups 1-3 and 8-9 fell slightly.

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 2011. 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, 2004-2011, 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
2010/2011	10.400	10.5	10.0

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 2009/10 and 2010/2011 for theft of a motor vehicle and interfering with a motor vehicle.

However, there have been percentage increases in the offences of violence against the person, burglary of dwellings, theft from a motor vehicle, and an increase of 28% in sexual offences.

Table 54: Crime: Offences in Braintree District, number 2010/2011 and percentage change 2009/2010 to 2010/2011

	Braintree, Offences recorded 2010/11	Braintree, % change	Essex, % change
Violence against the person	1,252	+2%	-1%
Sexual offences	92	+28%	+14%
Robbery offences	31	-	+5%
Burglary of dwellings	313	+6%	-4%
Theft of a motor vehicle	124	-27%	-7%
Theft from a motor vehicle	673	+13%	+2%
Interfering with a motor vehicle	37	-30%	-10%

Source: Home Office Crime in England and Wales 2010/11

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 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 2010 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. Compared with the previous index, IMD 2007, more parts of the District are within the top quartile of deprivation on education and skills, and the worst parts of the District have “moved up the league table”. 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%.

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. An increasing number of parts of the District suffer from geographical barriers to services, as services are rationalised, with some rural areas falling within the top 1% of areas in England on this measure.

The results at Lower Super Output Area from the index of Deprivation 2010 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 Braintree; Glebe and Coldnailhurst estate area Bocking (*note: in IMD 2007 only Bartrams Avenue estate area was in the top quartile*)

Income deprivation:

In top 25%: Bartrams Avenue estate area Braintree; Glebe and Coldnailhurst Avenue estate area Bocking; Beckers Green estate area; White Horse Avenue estate Halstead; Templars estate area Witham

Health deprivation and disability:

In top 25%: Bartrams Avenue estate area

Education Skills and Training deprivation:

In top 10%: part White Horse Avenue estate area Halstead (in top 3%, previously in top 4%); Templars estate area Witham (in top 3%); Bailey Bridge Road/Glebe estate area Braintree (in top 5%); Calamint Road estate area Witham (in top 5%).

In top 25%: Bartrams Avenue estate area Braintree; Goldingham estate Braintree; Glebe Avenue estate Bocking; Hatfield Road estate Witham; Tabor Avenue/Coldnailhurst estate Bocking; Humber Road estate Witham; Beckers Green estate area Braintree; Silver End (part); Forest Road estate/Cressing Road/Rickstones Road area Witham (part); Church Street Chipping Hill area (part) Witham Chipping Hill and Central; Stubbs Lane Chelmer Road Clockhouse Way Braintree; part White Horse Avenue area Halstead; Beridge Road/Bridge Street area Halstead; part of Sible Hedingham; Howbridge estate/Pinkham Drive estate Witham; Challis Lane area Braintree

Children in deprivation: In top 25%: Bartrams Avenue area Braintree; Beckers Green area Braintree; Templars Estate area Witham; Greenfields estate area Witham.

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

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; Maplestead, Wickham St Paul, Gestingthorpe; Bradwell, Pattiswick; High Garrett, Gosfield; Glebe estate Braintree; Fairstead, Faulkbourne, Terling, White Notley; Wethersfield; Part Great Notley and London Road Braintree; Bocking Church Street.

Geographical Barriers sub-domain:In top 10%: Panfield, Shalford, Saling; Pebmarsh, Lamarsh, Alphamstone, The Hennies, Twinstead; Bulmer, Foxearth, the Belchamps, Ovington, Pentlow Toppesfield, Stambourne, Birdbrook, Ridgewell; Maplestead, Wickham St Paul, Gestingthorpe; High Garrett, Gosfield; Part Great Notley and London Road Braintree; Fairstead, Faulkbourne, Terling, White Notley; Nounsley and land around Hatfield Peverel; Wethersfield; Bradwell, Pattiswick; Glebe estate Braintree; Great Yeldham; Bocking Church Street; Pollys Hill and Broad Road Bocking; Sturmer, Steeple Bumpstead, and Black Notley.

Table 55: Index of Deprivation 2010, Braintree District

Average Score	14
Rank of Average Score	212
Average Rank	12129.57
Rank of Average Rank	210
Extent	0.02
Rank of Extent	238
Local Concentration	23223.45
Rank of Local Concentration	232
Income Scale	15,126
Rank of Income Scale	150
Employment Scale	5890
Rank of Employment Scale	164

Notes:

- *Rank: 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 2010.

Source: Communities and Local Government, ONS 2011

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 showed that participation rates in the District have increased to above average during the monitoring period. The table below compares participation rates in the District with the averages for the region and for England over the 12 month period April 2010 to April 2011. (Previous monitoring period shown in brackets).

Table 58: Adult participation in sport	
Braintree	17.1% (15.0%)
Essex	15.5% (15.7%)
East region	15.9% (15.7%)
England	16.3% (16.6%)

Source: Sport England Active People Survey, April 2010-April 2011

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.

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	2010
Braintree	150,891	174,486	190,854	196,557	205,484	222,930	224,196	198,758	221,633
Essex	159,327	184,960	202,812	212,094	224,038	238,311	236,656	223,668	247,062
East region	149,299	172,257	190,218	200,501	212,186	227,766	225,967	215,260	237,668
England	141,108	159,357	181,330	192,247	206,715	222,619	220,310	216,493	240,033

Source: CLG 2011 Live Table 585

Prices recorded at time of change of ownership

In 2010 Braintree District dwelling prices remained comparatively 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 2009/2010, Braintree experienced a smaller recovery in mean average prices than the county or national average but a higher increase than the regional 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 2009/10, £	Change 2009/10, %	Change 2002-10, £	Change 2002-10, %
Braintree	+£22,875	+11.51%	£70,742	+46.88%
Essex	+£23,394	+10.46%	£87,735	+55.07%
East region	+£22,408	+10.41%	£88,369	+59.19%
England	+£23,540	+10.87%	£98,925	+70.11%

Source Land Registry Data, CLG 2011

The table below shows the dwelling stock by Council Tax band as at 27 March 2011, 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, 2011			
	Braintree	East region	England
Band A	9.19%	14.35%	24.84%
Band B	25.96%	21.32%	19.58%
Band C	29.62%	26.19%	21.76%
Band D	14.22%	17.44%	15.31%
Band E	10.94%	10.59%	9.44%
Band F	6.31%	5.74%	4.99%
Band G	3.43%	3.88%	3.51%
Band H	0.33%	0.49%	0.57%

Source Office for National Statistics, from VOA

Table 69: Tenure April 2010, Braintree District		
Tenure	Total Number of Dwellings	Proportion
Owner occupied/private rented	50,540	83.1%
Local Authority	49	0.1%
Registered Social Landlord	10,233	16.8%
Other Public Sector	22	0.0%
Total	60840	100%

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

Table 70: Dwelling stock change by tenure, Braintree District, 2001-10, 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
2009-2010	428	428
Total 2001-2010	5,532	5,416

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 2011, CLG Table 125	
2005	58,280
2006	58,780
2007	59,440
2008	60,070
2009	60,410
2010	60,840
2011	61,290

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

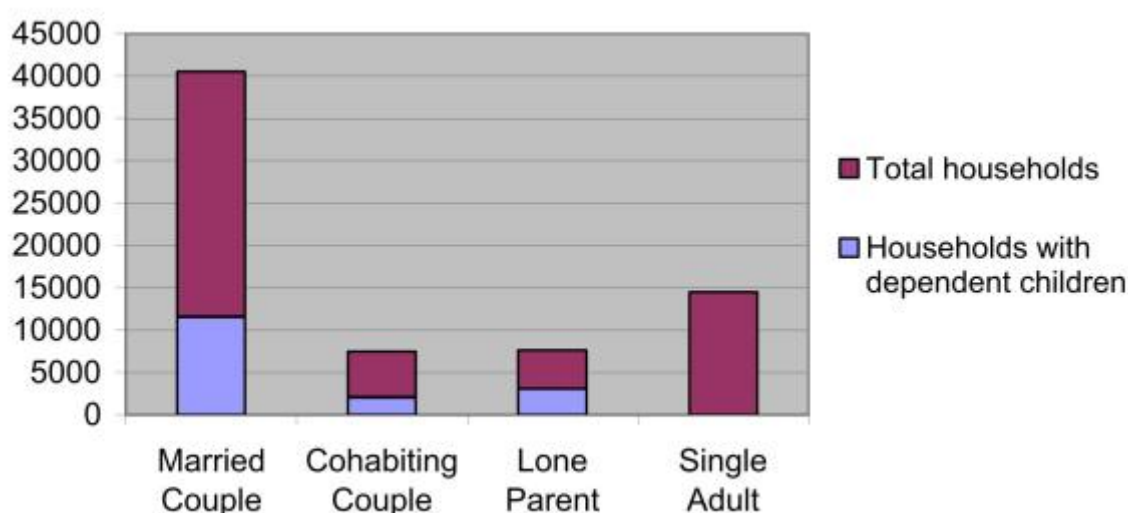
In terms of ethnicity of homeless acceptances in priority need, of the 103 acceptances in 2009/2010, 89.5% were White; 1.9% were Black or Black British, 0.9% were Asian or Asian British; 0.9% were Mixed, and 3.8% were of unknown ethnic origin. The proportion of acceptances that were white was similar 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, 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, 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
- 3190 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. An appraisal for Sible Hedingham was carried out in 2011 and its boundary was altered the same year. Appraisals are ongoing for Pebmarsh and Silver End in 2012.

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, 2004-2010

2004	27
2005	32
2006	31
2007	27
2008	23
2009	20
2010	2

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

2 Listed Buildings, one of which is a new entry this year, are included on the Register. Plus 4 ancient monuments and 4 conservation areas, those at Braintree Town Centre and Bradford Street, Sible Hedingham, Silver End, and Witham Town Centre (2 areas). The Braintree Town Centre and Bradford Street conservation area is a new entry this year.

Transport and Spatial Connectivity

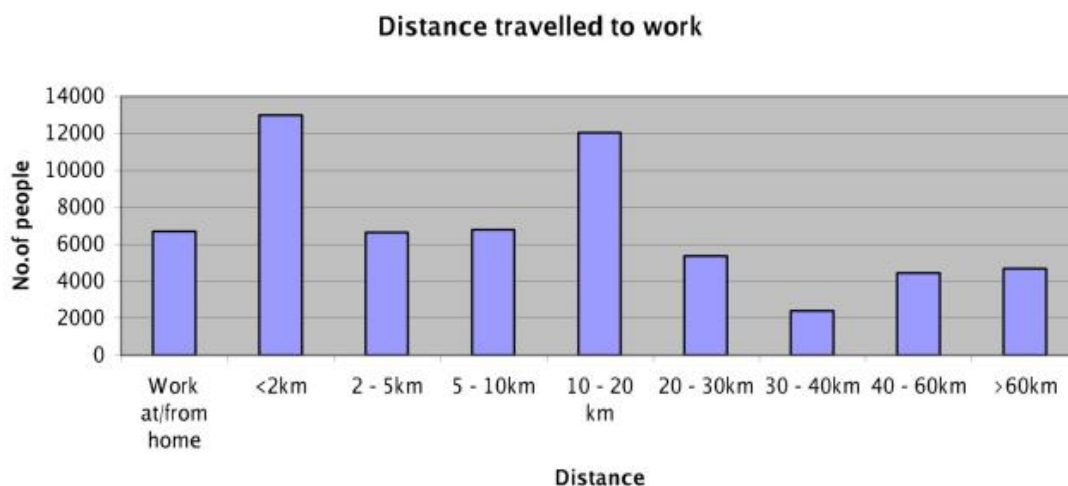
Travel to Work and Car Ownership

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

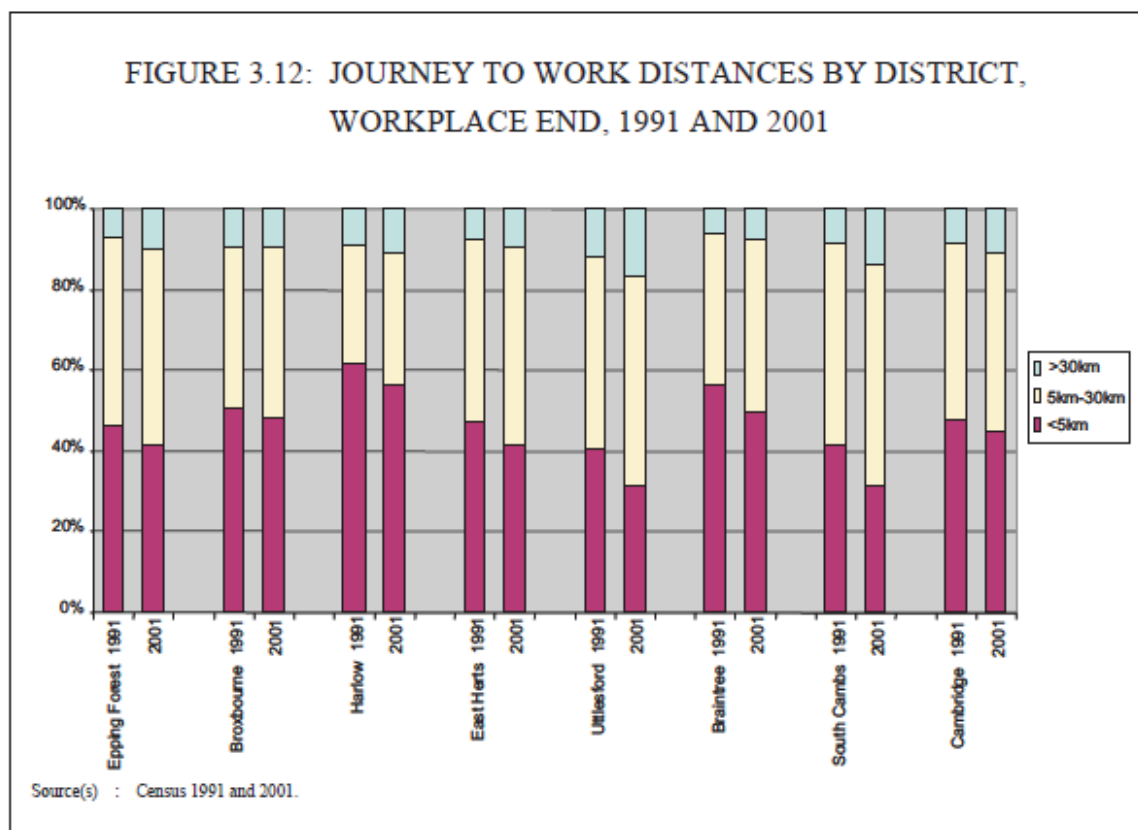


Source: ONS, 2001

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.

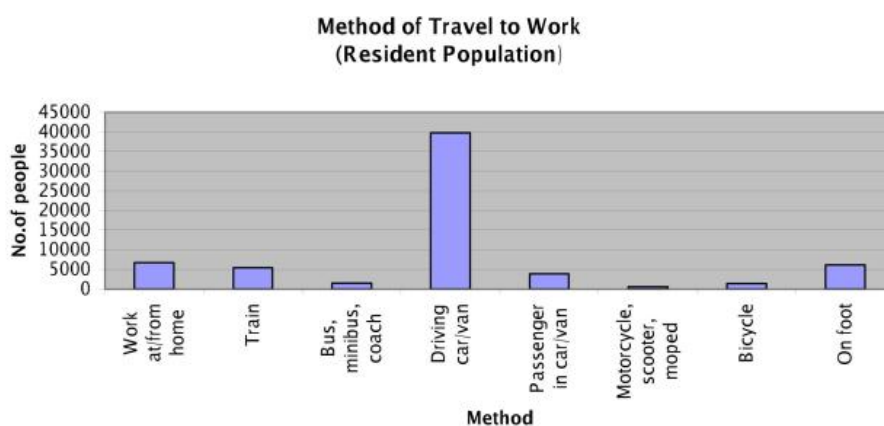
Figure 7: Copy extract: Commuter Flows in London and the Wider South East, Journey to Work Distances by District 1991 and 2001



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



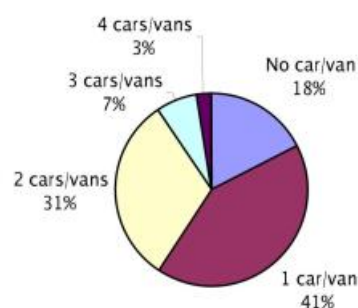
Source: ONS, 2001

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 2011 (published 2011 by the Department of Health), the rate of road injuries and deaths in the district from traffic accidents remained higher than the England average, at 57.6 per 100,000 population in 2007-2009 compared with 48.1 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

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

Phase 2 of the Blackwater Rail Trail improvements (Blackwater Lane to Pasture Road) - The steps at Blackwater Lane have been replaced with a ramp to enable cyclists and pedestrians to use the unsurfaced path. The path between Blackwater Lane and Pasture Road has not yet been resurfaced.

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 the bridge is due to commence construction in October 2012. A contractor has been appointed.

The scheme to link Witham Station to the Easton Road car park, to improve pedestrian accessibility to the station, was completed in August 2011. The bridge is now open and in use.

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. The LDS will be reviewed in 2012.

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.

The Statement on Community Involvement will be reviewed in 2012.

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.

The Draft Core Strategy and Focused Changes Submission document was submitted for examination on 17th January 2011. A Pre Hearing Meeting was held on Tuesday 29th March 2011. The Examination hearings were held between 18th and 26th May 2011. Consultation on the suggested further changes took place for a 4 week period from 8th June 2011 until 8th July 2011.

The Inspector's Report was received 28th July 2011 and Required Changes were reported to the Council's Local Development Framework Panel on 8th September 2011. The Panel recommended adoption of the Core Strategy to the Council on 19th September 2011. The Core Strategy covers the period to 2026.

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/LDF+Evidence+Base

Evidence to be prepared in 2012:

- Employment Land Review Update and Retail Study Update
- SHMA update
- SHLAA update and Care Home Need Assessment.

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

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 website via:

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

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

The following Local Plan Review policies have been superseded by Core Strategy Policies:

- Policy CS1 Housing Provision and Delivery replaces RLP1 Housing Provision
- Policy CS2 Affordable Housing replaces RLP5 Affordable Housing in New Developments
- (Policy CS3 Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpersons does not replace an existing policy, as RLP 23 Provision for Gypsies and Travelling Showpersons had not been saved.)
- Policy CS5 The Countryside replaces RLP 78 Countryside
- Policy CS6 Town Centre Regeneration and Retailing replaces RLP110 Retail and Town Centre Development - The Sequential Approach and RLP111 Retail Development.
- Policy CS7 Promoting Accessibility for All replaces RLP60 Braintree Branch Line Improvement and RLP61 New Road Schemes.
- Policy CS8 Natural Environment and Biodiversity replaces RLP79 Special Landscape Areas and RLP88 Agricultural Land
- Policy CS10 Provision for Open Space, Sport and Recreation replaces
- Policy RLP 137 Open Space Standards and RLP 139 Allotments
- Policy CS11 Infrastructure, Services and Facilities replaces RLP163 Infrastructure and Community Facilities.

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 Development Management Document, 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	March 2011
Hearing (Reg 34)	May 2011
Receipt of Inspector's Report	July 2011
Date of Adoption (Reg 36)	September 2011

Site Allocations and Development Management Plan DPD	
Role and Content	Sets out detailed allocations of land for housing, employment, retail and other major land uses, and detailed planning policies to assist with the determination of planning applications.
Timetable and Milestones	
Early Stakeholder Engagement (Reg 25)	September 2011 – April 2012
Evidence Studies	January – April 2012
SA/SEA	January – July 2012
Member Approval of Consultation Document	September 2012
Public Participation (Reg 25)	September – October 2012
Consideration of Representations and amendment of document	November/December 2012
Pre Submission Consultation (Reg 27)	January – February 2013
Member Consideration of Representations to the Pre Submission Consultation Document	February 2013
Submission to Secretary of State (Reg 30)	March 2013
Hearing	July 2013
Receipt of Inspector's Report	September 2013
Date of Adoption	October 2013

LDF Indicators by Key Policy Themes

3 LDF Indicators by Key Policy Themes

Business development and town centres

Information is taken from the 'Non-Residential Land Availability Survey 2011' produced by Essex County Council. Non-residential land monitoring is undertaken by the County Council under a Service Level Agreement.

Land Uses:

The information details development in the monitoring year and the availability of land for the following uses:

- Use Class A1: Retail
- Use Class A2: Financial and Professional Services
- Use Class B1a: Business Offices other than those within Class A2
- Use Class B1/B2/B8 (other than where specified as B1a Offices):
- Business Research and Development and Light Industry (B1); General Industrial (B2) and Storage and Distribution (B8)
- Use Class D (Recreation and Leisure)

Size Threshold

The monitoring is carried out by joint work with Essex County Council. Threshold sizes are applied; only developments above the following sizes are monitored and recorded by the ECC development progress system (the thresholds were adopted to be compatible with Regional monitoring):

- Use Class A1 and A2: 250 square metres
- Use Class B1a (Business): 1,000 square metres
- Use Class B1-B8: 100 square metres
- Use Class D: 1,000 square metres

The Base Date

The information represents site identified at 31 March 2011 involving additional development, or loss of, the land uses listed above. Planning permissions granted or development that has occurred after this base date will be taken into account in future monitoring. The assessment of land available for these uses is subject to annual monitoring and review.

The survey covered floorspace completed in the survey year, sites with planning permissions which have not yet been implemented, and sites without planning permission which the Council has identified as potential development sites. The sites without permission include sites allocated in the Review Local Plan; sites allocated in the Local Development Framework Core Strategy; and other sites identified by the Council, such as the town centre regeneration proposals. The monitoring also identified losses of employment land and floorspace which took place in the survey year, and potential losses identified as part of planning permissions or proposals for sites without planning permission. Losses may be in connection with non-residential development, such as proposals for redevelopment or conversion that retain the same use class, or change from one use class to another. In some cases, net loss of floorspace may simply represent more efficient use of space in a new building. Other losses may relate to

proposals for residential use; some of these have planning permission and are more firm, whereas others may reflect suggested housing sites without permission which have not yet been considered as part of the Local Development Framework Allocations Document process and may be more subject to change.

Floorspace information is provided in square metres for sites with planning permission, as taken from the planning application forms. For sites without planning permission the site area in hectares was assessed. As an approximate guide to floorspace, a ratio of 40% floorspace to site area can be used, but this is only a general guide and individual sites and developments may vary in this respect.

Floorspace completed 2010/2011:

The table below provides information on the completed non-residential floorspace in square metres by type in the year 2009/2010, and also shows the amount of additional floorspace on previously developed land.

	A1 Retail	A2 Financial & Professional Services	B1a Offices	B1/B2/B8 Industrial	D - Leisure
Gross floorspace completed	937	0	0	16,796	4,149
Of which previously developed land	937	0	0	6,962	4,149
Floorspace losses to residential	0	0	148	867	-
Floorspace losses to leisure	0	0	0	4,149	-
Floorspace losses, use class group remains the same	0	0	0	4,964	0
Net floorspace completed	937	0	0	6,816	4,149

Employment development in previous years

The tables below provide information on net development in employment floorspace for A1-B8 Use Classes in square metres over the period 2006-2011.

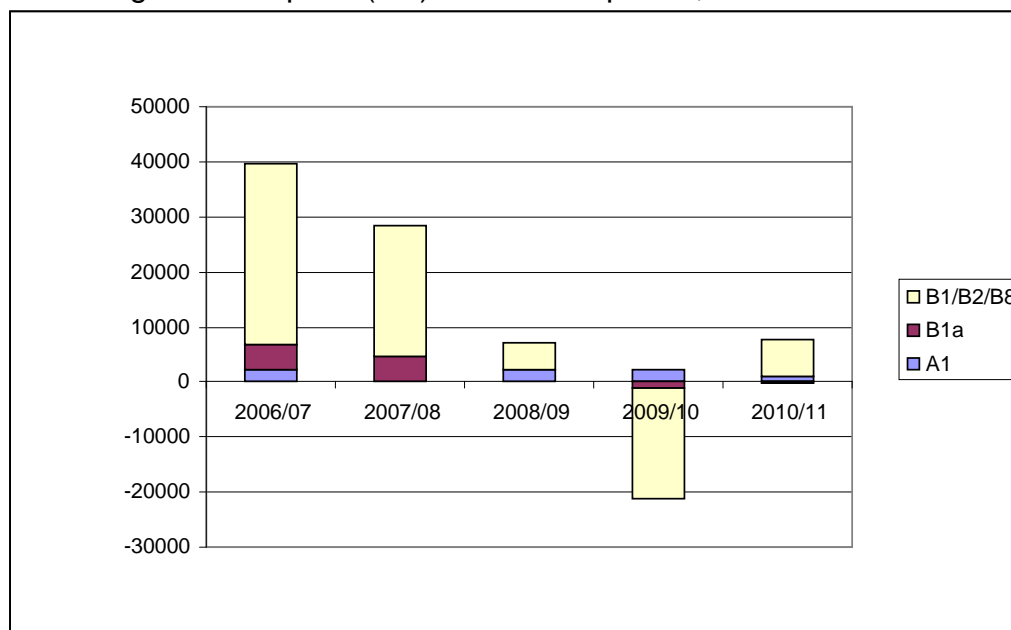
A1 Retail						
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2006-2011
Net floorspace developed	2,110	-33	2,280	2,245	937	7,539

B1a Offices						
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2006-2011
Net floorspace developed	4,778	4,646	0	- 1,092	- 148	8,184

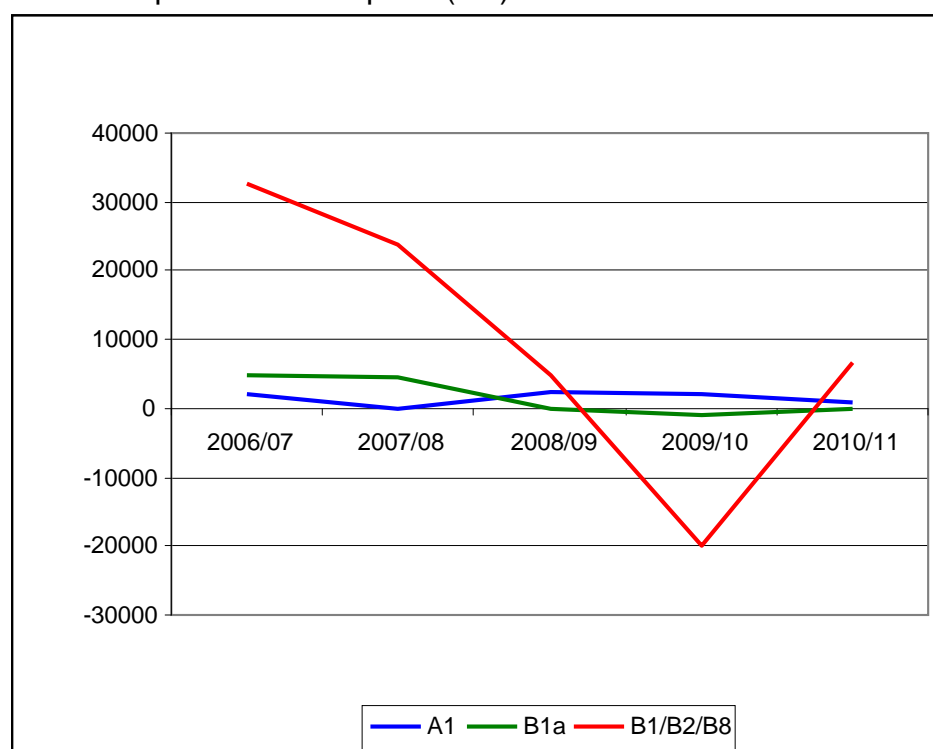
B1/B2/B8						
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2006-2011
Net floorspace developed	32,792	23,782	4,873	-20,020	6,816	48,243

The overall net change in floorspace from development by use class and year is illustrated in the two charts below.

Net change in floorspace (m2) from development, Braintree District:



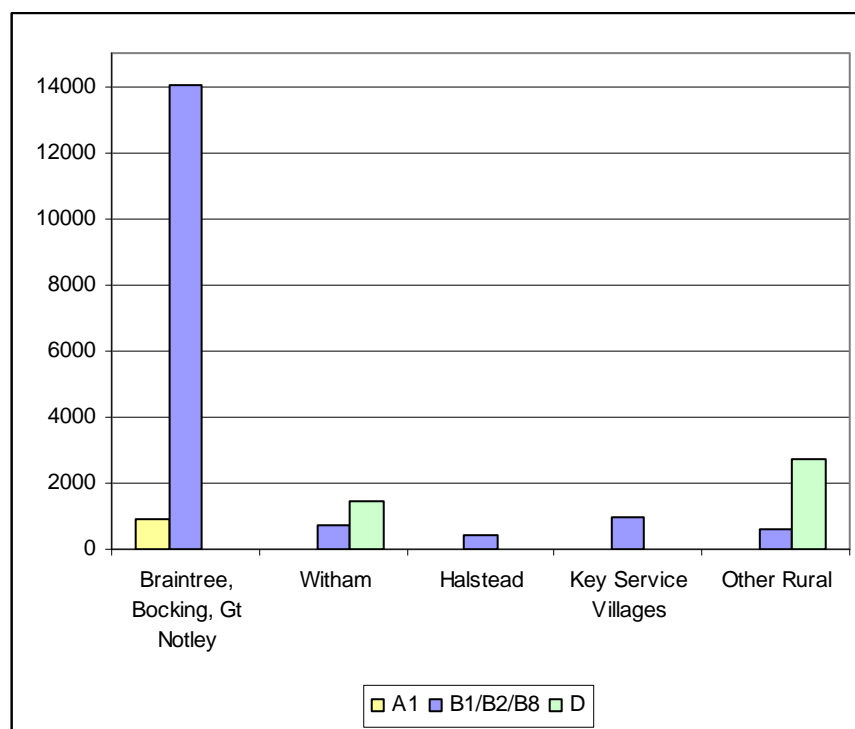
Net development of floorspace (m2) 2006-2011



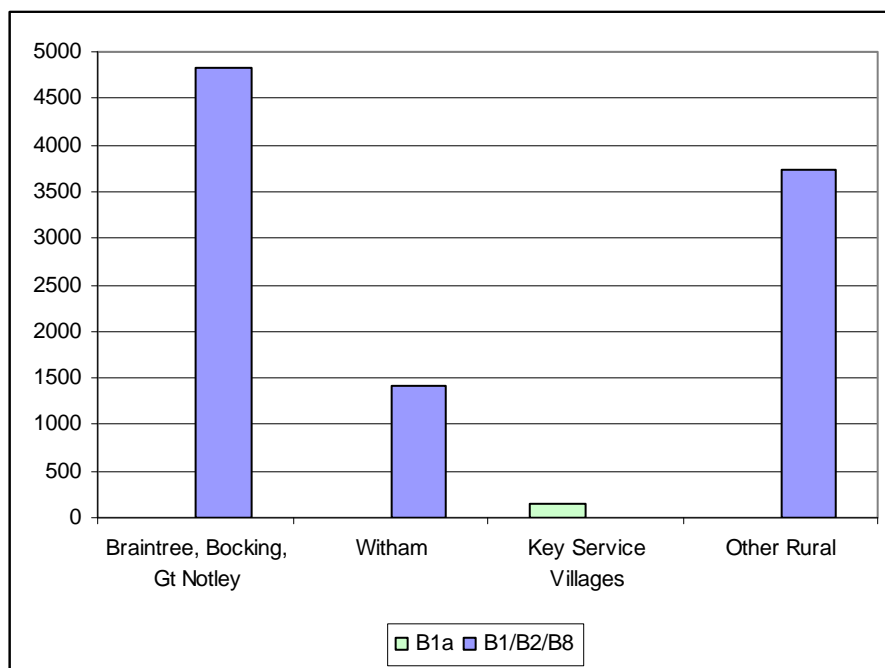
Location of development 2010/2011

	A1	B1/B2/B8	D
Braintree, Bocking, Great Notley	937	14035	0
Witham	0	730	1424
Halstead	0	446	0
Key Service Villages	0	970	0
Other Rural	0	615	2725

The table (above) and chart (below) summarise the development of floorspace (m2) 2010/2011 by location of development and by use class.



The loss of floorspace (sq m), as a result of development, conversion, change of use or demolition, is summarised below.



Loss of floorspace 2010/2011, square metres

	B1a	B1/B2/B8
Braintree, Bocking, Great Notley	0	4832
Witham	0	1424
Key Service Villages	148	0
Other Rural	0	3724

The net change from these new developments and losses is shown below.

	A1	B1a	B1/B2/B8	D
Braintree, Bocking, Great Notley	937	0	9203	0
Witham	0	0	-694	1424
Halstead	0	0	446	0
Key Service Villages	0	-148	970	0
Other Rural	0	0	-3109	2725

Outstanding permissions for future development

The table and chart below summarises the amount of floorspace with planning permission for development in the District in April 2011, by Use Class.

Use Class	A1	A2	B1a	B1/B2/B8	D
Floorspace (m2)	12,049	0	2,741	89,588	361

The table below summarises the amount of potential floorspace losses with planning permission in the District in April 2011, by Use Class.

Use Class	A1	A2	B1a	B1/B2/B8	D
Potential floorspace losses (m2)	0	300	2,554	19,793	0

The net potential change in floorspace from planning permissions as at April 2011 is summarised in the table below.

Use Class	A1	A2	B1a	B1/B2/B8	D
Potential net floorspace change (m2)	12,049	-300	187	69,795	361

The table below summarises information on potential development of floorspace (in square metres) by use class, from outstanding planning permissions as at April 2011.

	A1 Retail	A2 Financial & Professional Services	B1a Offices	B1/B2/B8 Industrial	D - Leisure
Gross floorspace with permission outstanding	12,049	0	2,741	89,588	361
Floorspace losses to residential	0	-300	2,554	3,008	0
Floorspace losses to leisure	0	0	0	361	-
Floorspace losses to A1 retail	-	0	0	7,900	0
Floorspace losses, use class group remains the same	0	0	0	8,524	0
Net potential floorspace	12,049	-300	187	69,795	361

The majority of the retail floorspace with permission was outside of the town centres (only one permission, for 971 sq m, was within the town centre).

Location of potential floorspace with planning permission

The table below summarises the floorspace capacity for potential development on sites with planning permission by location and use class, as at April 2011.

	A1	A2	B1a	B1/B2/B8	D
Braintree, Bocking, Great Notley	6,337	0	610	28,078	0
Witham	5,712	0	0	5,1574	361
Halstead	0	0	0	2,242	0
Bumpstead (Haverhill IE)	0	0	0	936	0
Key Service Villages	0	0	1482	4,207	0
Other Rural	0	0	649	2,551	0

The table below summarises potential losses from development on sites with planning permission by location and use class.

	A1	A2	B1a	B1/B2/B8	D
Braintree, Bocking, Great Notley	0	0	0	6,659	0
Witham	0	0	0	11,870	0
Halstead	0	0	0	962	0
Bumpstead (Haverhill IE)	0	0	0	0	0
Key Service Villages	0	0	0	302	0
Other Rural	0	0	0	0	0

Potential development from sites without planning permission

The amount of land identified for development but without planning permission at April 2011 is summarised in the table below. The potential floorspace on these sites is not yet known, but is estimated here as a guide based on 40% of site area in square metres.

Use Class	A1	A2	B1a	B1/B2/B8	D
Site area (hectares)	6.19	0	0.06	38.36	3.8
Estimated floorspace, m2 (as a broad guide only)	24,760	0	240	153,440	15,200

The tables below summarise the position with regard to sites without planning permission (note: this does not include Eckard House Easton Road Witham, where post base date a planning application was submitted for demolition, with the loss of 1,228 m2 B1a floorspace on a site of 0.23 ha.); or 19-21 Bocking End Braintree where post base date permission was granted for

conversion of offices to community use with the loss of 357 m2 floorspace on a site of 0.1 ha).

Use Class	A1	A2	B1a	B1/B2/B8	D
Site area (hectares)	0	0	0.03	8.68	0
Broad estimate of floorspace based on 40%, m2	0	0	120	34,720	0

Assessment of current net potential from sites without planning permission (hectares)

	A1 Retail	B1a Offices	B1/B2/B8 Industrial	D - Leisure
Gross site area	6.19	0.06	38.36	3.8
Losses to residential	0.07	1.07	9.92	4.6
Losses, use class group remains the same	0.52	0	1.14	1.2
Net potential	5.60	0.99	27.30	-2.0

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. This will be considered further in the future update of the Employment Land Review.

Net potential: Location of current net potential from sites without planning permission, gross site area (hectares).

	A1 Retail	B1a Offices	B1/B2/B8 Industrial	D - Leisure
Braintree	3.29	-1.04	32.79	-2.1
Witham	0.67	0	0.76	0.1
Halstead	1.64	0	0	0
Bumpstead (Haverhill IE)	0	0	2.33	0
Key Service Villages	0	0.03	-8.58	0
Other Villages	0	0	0	0
District Total	5.60	-1.01	27.30	-2.0

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

Plan period and housing targets

The relevant development plan for the housing target as at April 2011 was the East of England Plan (adopted in 2008), and although the Localism Bill included the proposed abolition of regional strategies, case law has established that whilst the Government's intention to abolish regional strategies is a material consideration, the regional strategy and its housing target remains in place pending formal abolition.

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 Core Strategy of the Local Development Framework for Braintree District (subsequent to the monitoring year base date, the Core Strategy has been examined and found to be sound).

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

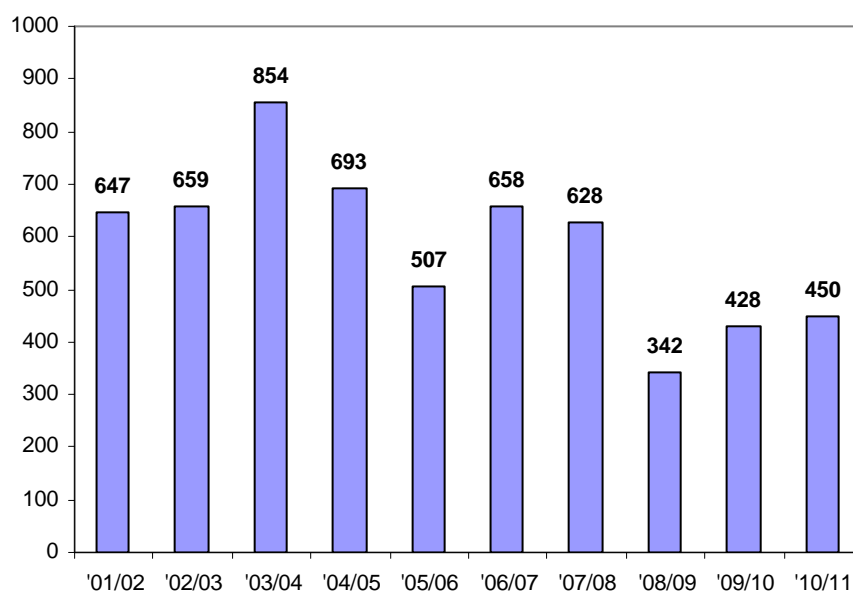
The housing target

- The housing provision for the District in Policy H1 over the period 2001-2026 is 9,625 dwellings
- Taking into account dwellings built 2001/2011 (5,866), the residual housing provision to fulfil the target would be 3,759 dwellings for the period 2011-2026, which would be an annual average of 251 dwellings
- This calculation is based on the Local Development Framework Core Strategy provision to 2026, taking into account the Secretary of State's intention to abolish the regional strategy and the (post base date) adoption of the LDF Core 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 1,834, which would be an annual average of 183 dwellings.

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 2011



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 2001-2011. The annual average number of dwellings completed over the period 2001-2010 was 587. Performance measured 152% against the target of annual average of 385 dwellings. If a constant rate of supply was assumed from the Plan target, based on this pro rata measure the District was ahead by 2,016 dwellings by April 2011.

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.

Housing development rates in the District have been much higher than proposed - and local labour market estimates published by the Office for National Statistics indicate that housing-employment alignment remains an issue of concern.

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.

Nonetheless, housing supply 2010/2011 showed an increase compared to the previous year and was higher than the annual average required to fulfil the Local Development Framework Core Strategy.

Using the definition of small sites as sites of less than 10 dwellings (as used in the LDF Core Strategy), a net total of 76 dwellings were completed on small sites in the year 2010/2011. An average of 95 dwellings per year were completed on small sites over the period 2001-2011. Supply from small sites formed 17% of supply in 2010/2011, and 16% of supply over the period 2001-2011.

The main large sites that contributed to dwelling supply in 2008/2009 are listed below (sites that completed over 20 dwellings in the year):

• Bocking Mill Bovingdon Road Bocking	30 dwellings
• Land south of Mill Hill Braintree	42 dwellings
• Notley Road Garage site Braintree	28 dwellings
• Rifle Hill Works site Braintree	66 dwellings
• Rayne Foundry site	32 dwellings
• Helen Court Witham	55 dwellings
• Land parcel 14, Maltings Lane Witham	55 dwellings

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.

Net additional dwellings for 2010/2011

The net addition to the dwelling stock for the reporting year, 2010/2011, was 450 dwellings.

Policy target:

The East of England Plan provides for an annual average of 385 dwellings (minimum) over the period 2001-2021 (a total of 7,700 dwellings over the whole period). Taking into account the 5,416 dwellings added to the stock in 2001/2010, leaving a residual of 2,284 dwellings to be built 2010-2021, the annual average needed at April 2010 to meet the housing provision target to 2021 (the “managed delivery target”) was 208 dwellings.

The Local Development Framework Core Strategy provides for an annual average of 385 dwellings (minimum) over the period 2001-2026 (a total of 9,625 dwellings over the whole period). Taking into account the 5,416 dwellings added to the stock in 2001/2010, leaving a residual of 4,209 dwellings to be built 2010-2026, the annual average needed at April 2010 to meet the housing provision target to 2026 (the “managed delivery target”) was 263 dwellings.

Performance against target:

According to the East of England Plan target, performance exceeded the policy target by 242 dwellings. Performance (450) against target (208) was 216% compared with the East of England Plan.

According to the Local Development Framework Core Strategy target (adopted September 2011), performance exceeded the policy target by 187 dwellings. Performance (450) against target (263) in the year 2010/2011 was 171%.

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 2010/2011 (450 dwellings) exceeded the forecast supply set out in the 2010 Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report (368 dwellings). Supply 2010/2011 was more than the 428 dwellings delivered in 2008/2009, and was well in excess of the policy target set out in the Local Development Framework Core Strategy.

Net additional dwellings in future years

The sites included in the forecasts are all listed in the Residential Land Availability survey 2011. 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 1,492 dwelling sites were added to supply from brownfield windfall sites over the nine year period 2001 to 2011, an average of 149 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 prepared in consultation with stakeholders, including landowners, developers and agents as part of work on the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, were 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 2011 residential land availability schedules.

Projected dwelling completions for a 5 year period from April 2012

The projected supply of housing over the 5-year period 2012-2017 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 2001-2011	5,866	Annual average 587
Dwellings to build 2011-2026	3,759	Annual average 251
Based on East of England Plan:		
Dwellings to build 2001-2021	7,700	Annual average 385
Dwellings built 2001-2010	5,866	Annual average 587
Dwellings to build 2010-2021	1,834	Annual average 183

The table set out below illustrates the projected supply of housing in the District over the period to 2017. This is then compared with the annual average number of number of dwellings needed 2012-2017 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 2012/2017, the residual annual average requirement is based on the position as at 2011 and is not adjusted to take into account forecast completions 2011/2012 (termed the “reporting year”).

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 2012-2017							
	2011/12 (reporting year)	Year 1: 2012/13	Year 2: 2013/14	Year 3: 2014/15	Year 4: 2015/16	Year 5: 2016/17	Sum years 1-5
Projected completions	221	233	334	307	335	414	1,623
Annual target, LDF Core Strategy	251						1,253
Annual target, East of England Plan	183						917

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						
	2011/12 (reporting year)	Year 1: 2012/13	Year 2: 2013/14	Year 3: 2014/15	Year 4: 2015/16	Year 5: 2016/17
Projected completions	221	233	334	307	335	414
LDF basis: Annual target at start of year, taking into account past completions	251	253	254	248	242	233
EoE Plan basis: Annual target at start of year, taking into account past completions	183	179	173	149	123	81

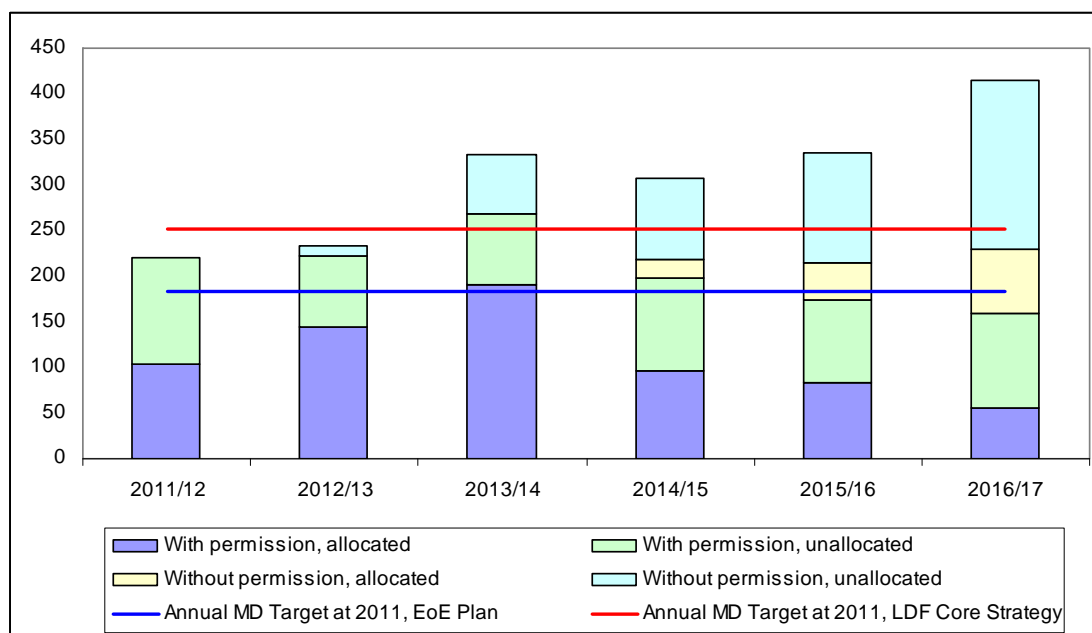
The broad components of forecast supply over the 5 year period are illustrated in the table and chart below.

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 several sites which had been identified, were coming forward, now have planning permission but were without permission at the April 2011 base date.

Figure 11: Five year housing supply 2012/13-2016/17: categories of forecast supply, Braintree District



Forecast components of housing supply Braintree District 2011-2017

	2011-12	Year 1: 2012-13	Year 2: 2013-14	Year 3: 2014-15	Year 4: 2015-16	Year 5: 2016-17
With permission, allocated	104	145	190	97	84	55
With permission, unallocated	117	78	79	102	90	105
Without permission, allocated	0	0	0	20	40	70
Without permission, unallocated	0	10	65	88	121	184
Total	221	233	334	307	335	414

Policy target:

According to Government Guidance, 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 2011, the residual housing provision when based on the East of England Plan was an annual average of 183, and a 5 year supply target of **917** dwellings.

As at April 2010, the residual housing provision from the Core Strategy was an annual average of 251 dwellings, and a 5 year supply target of **1,253** dwellings.

Performance:

Monitoring and review has 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 **1,623** dwellings.

Performance against target:

- When based on the East of England Plan: 176.99% (1,623/917)
- When based on the Local Development Framework Core Strategy: 129.53% (1,623/1,253)

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.

The housing provision in the Local Development Framework Core Strategy is based upon the rate of growth for the District set out in the East of England Plan, extended to 2026.

Table 96: Projected dwelling completions 2011-2026

Year	Projected dwelling completions	Year	Projected dwelling completions
2011/2012	221	2019/2020	247
2012/2013	233	2020/2021	215
2013/2014	334	2021/2022	270
2014/2015	307	2022/2023	285
2015/2016	335	2023/2024	279
2016/2017	414	2024/2025	210
2017/2018	292	2025/2026	180
2018/2019	230	15 year supply 2011/2026	4,052
Compared with 15 year target 2011/2026 based on LDF Core Strategy/East of England Plan:			3,759

The supply requirement for the period 2011/2026 is 3,759 (an annual average of 251 dwellings). The forecast supply for the period 2011/2026 is 4,052 (an annual average of 270 dwellings).

The details of the housing supply forecasts, including site by site details for sites with a capacity of 10 dwellings or more, are shown in the schedule in Appendix 3.

The 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 Braintree District Local Development Framework Core Strategy retains this annual average target and extends the Plan Period to 2026. The housing target 2001-2026 according to both sources is the same, the Local Development Framework being consistent with the East of England Plan.

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.

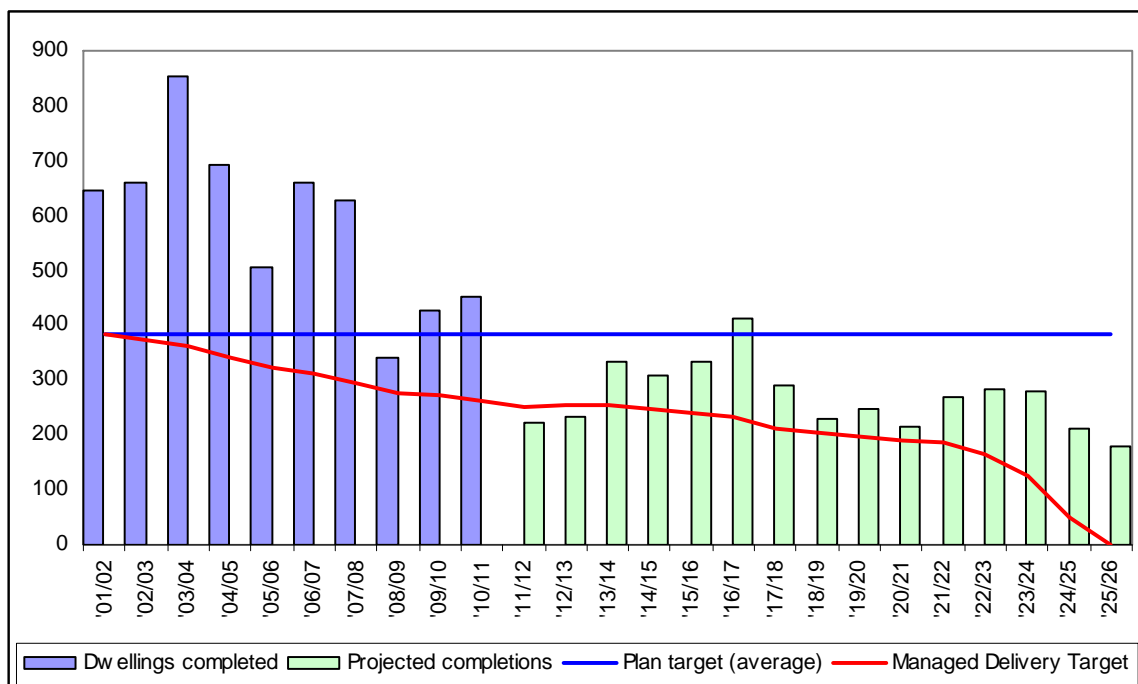
As at April 2011, the Managed Delivery Target to 2026 was an average of 251 dwellings per year.

The schedule and chart overleaf illustrate the changes to the Managed Delivery Target from 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	450		5,866	3,850	2,016	251	16
2011-2012		221	6,087	4,235	1,852	253	15
2012-2013		233	6,320	4,620	1,700	254	14
2013-2014		334	6,654	5,005	1,649	248	13
2014-2015		307	6,961	5,390	1,571	242	12
2015-2016		335	7,296	5,775	1,521	233	11
2016-2017		414	7,710	6,160	1,550	213	10
2017-2018		292	8,002	6,545	1,457	203	9
2018-2019		230	8,232	6,930	1,302	199	8
2019-2020		247	8,479	7,315	1,164	191	7
2020-2021		215	8,694	7,700	994	186	6
2021-2022		270	8,964	8,085	879	165	5
2022-2023		285	9,249	8,470	779	125	4
2023-2024		279	9,528	8,855	673	49	3
2024-2025		210	9,738	9,240	498	0	2
2025-2026		180	9,918	9,625	293		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 2011-2021, taking into account housing supply achieved up to April 2011, is 1,834 dwellings.

Calculation as follows:

7,700 RSS provision for the period 2001-2021
 - 5,866 net dwelling supply 2001-2011)
 = 1,834 residual dwelling supply needed 2011-2021

Performance:

- The projected housing supply 2011-2021 is 2,828 dwellings.

Performance against target:

- Forecast performance exceeds the target minimum by 994 dwellings.
- Forecast performance against target is 154% for the period 2011-2021; for the Plan Period as a whole, 2001-2021, it is 113%.

Based on the Local Development Framework Core Strategy:

The Development Plan target supply target for 2011-2026, taking into account housing supply achieved up to April 2011, is 3,759 dwellings.

Calculation as follows:

9,625 LDF Core Strategy provision for the period 2001-2026
 - 5,866 net dwelling supply 2001-2011
 = 3,759 residual dwelling supply needed 2011-2026

Performance:

The projected housing supply 2011-2026 is 4,052 dwellings.

Performance against target:

Forecast performance exceeds the target minimum by 293 dwellings.

Performance against target is **108%** for the period 2011-2026, and 103% for the whole of the plan period 2001-2026.

Note:

Government guidance allows for the inclusion of forecast supply from windfall sites (sites not currently identified as at April 2011) in the assessment of supply beyond year 10 - that is, for the five years 2021 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.

Distribution of supply within the District

The Local Development Framework Core Strategy, Table CS1, sets out a distribution of housing provision within the District. The information in the table below is intended to assist in monitoring the distribution of supply against the distribution of provision in Table CS1. The Council is currently preparing for consultation on the Site Allocations Document, and future Annual Monitoring Reports will be able to report on the outcome of that work.

The scale and distribution of supply is subject to change; there may be windfall sites; additional sites may be identified through the Site Allocations Document preparation; the estimated capacity of some sites currently identified may change, and some sites currently identified may be not included in future assessments of supply. These caveats should be borne in mind in interpreting the results of this years review of the distribution of supply against Table CS1. The requirement for a five year supply of readily available land does not apply below District level.

Table: Monitoring and review of distribution of housing provision in Table CS1 of the LDF Core Strategy

	Housing provision 2009-2026, Table CS1	Dwelling supply 2009-2011	Estimated capacity for future development at April 2011, by planning status				Dwellings built 2009-2011 plus capacity identified at April 2011	Current forecast variation from CS1 provision as at April 2011
			Full permission	Outline permission	Without permission	Total		
Braintree (<i>including Braintree, Bocking, Gt Notley, Stileman's Wood; including Growth Location at NW Braintree, 600 dwellings without permission</i>)	1,900	404	517	43	964	1,524	1,928	+ 28
Halstead	300	66	172	5	82	259	325	+ 25
Witham (<i>including Growth Locations at NE of Witham – in parish of Rivenhall – 300 dwellings, and at S Witham – 600 dwellings, both without permission</i>)	1,700	199	62	226	1,234	1,522	1,721	+ 21
Key Service Villages	600	90	59	3	479	541	631	+ 31
Other Villages	300	119	166	22	44	232	351	+ 51
District Total	4,800	878	976	299	2,803	4,078	4,956	+ 156

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 2010/2011 were as follows:

- Total gross dwelling completions 2009/2010: 480
- Gross dwelling completions on previously developed land: 342
- Percentage of gross dwelling completions which were on previously developed land: 71.25%

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"). The 2011 Annual Monitoring Report uses the new definition, and permissions granted before June 2010 have been reclassified to allow a consistent approach, although there remains some uncertainty on the technical details of how the new definition is applied (primarily in relation to sites that include redevelopment or conversion). As a result, and bearing in mind that some local planning authorities are not reclassifying pre-June 2010 permissions, it is not possible to directly compare one district with another on this indicator. It is also not possible to directly compare performance in Braintree District over time on this indicator because of the change in definition, as previous Annual Monitoring Reports used the pre-June 2010 definition of previously developed land. However, the 2010 Braintree District AMR did indicate that the 2009/2010 performance if translated to the new definition would have been 61.57% (performance in 2009/2010 on the previous definition was 92.87%).

Policy target:

At the time of the monitoring year (2010/2011) there was a Government target of 60% of housing development being on previously developed land by 2008. That target was defined on the basis of the previous definition of previously developed land. After the end of the monitoring year, the Government abolished the national Government policy target on this indicator, and stated that local planning authorities are not now required to monitor performance against this national target, it being for local authorities to consider what is appropriate for their own area. The target in the East of England Plan was that 60% of the housing supply in the region should be from previously developed land, but the Plan recognised that the extent to which this was achieved would vary across the region. Again, that target was set in the context of the previous definition of previously developed land. The overall spatial strategy set out in Policy SS2 asked 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 was 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”.

The LDF Core Strategy did not set a locally defined target for the District, and although Chapter 10 of the Core Strategy, the Monitoring Framework, lists the national target of 60% (based on the old definition) as a performance target to be monitored, although this national target has now been abolished, and the definition has changed.

Performance against target:

Performance 2010/2011 at 71.25% exceeded 60%.

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

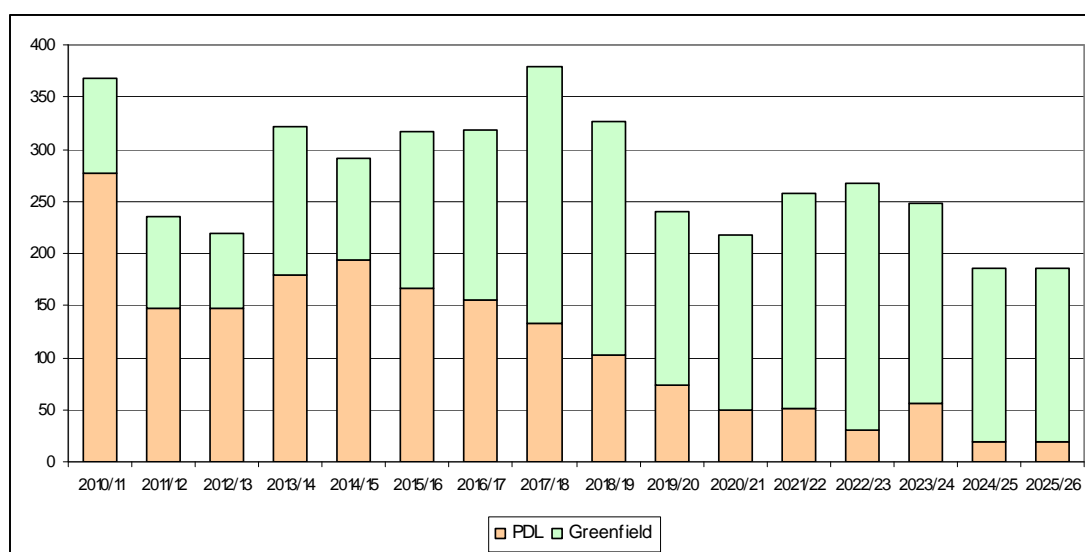
Information on completions on previously developed land is set out below. The proportion of development that is on previously developed land has fluctuated year on year. In earlier years there was a high level of development on greenfield sites reflecting the large greenfield allocations made in the 1980's and 1990's. Direct comparison should not be made between performance 2010/2011 and previous years because the change in definition would have a significant effect.

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%
2010/2011*	480	342*	71.25%*

- changed definition

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 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, 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 - June 2010 PDL definition	Year	% of supply from PDL sites - June 2010 PDL definition
2010/11	75.3%	2018/19	31.2%
2011/12	62.7%	2019/20	30.8%
2012/13	66.8%	2020/21	22.5%
2013/14	55.8%	2021/22	19.8%
2014/15	66.4%	2022/23	11.6%
2015/16	52.4%	2023/24	22.6%
2016/17	49.1%	2024/25	10.8%
2017/18	35.1%	2025/26	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 2010/2011, and a comparison with the results for the previous four 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)	2010/11	2009/10 results	2008/09 results	2007/08 results	2006/07 results
Less than 30 dwellings	3.6%	0%	0%	2.0%	0%
Between 30 and 50 dwellings	32.7%	29.3%	16.7%	21.9%	44.2%
Above 50 dwellings	63.7%	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."

The LDF Core Strategy (adopted September 2011) discusses density in paragraphs 5.12-5.16. The Council does not set a density target in the Core Strategy, considering that this is too crude a measure, and not likely to be the best way of getting the best quality housing in all locations as the appropriate density will vary with the particular location, site and type of development. Density should depend on the character of the area and the types of development being proposed.

Performance against target:

Measured against the Local Plan target that developments of less than 30 dwellings per hectare will be resisted: performance against target 96.4%.

Commentary:

The proportion of completions on sites with densities of above 50 dwellings per hectare has decreased from 83.3% in 2008/09 to 63.7% in 2010/11. The proportion of development that is below 30 dwellings per hectare remains low. In the future, there will not be a policy target against which to measure performance on this indicator.

Location: Geography of completions

The table below sets out information on the distribution of dwelling supply within the District over the reporting year. 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 net completions 2010/11	% of District total net completions 2001-2011
Braintree (including also Bocking and Great Notley)	42%	51%
Witham	26%	23%
Halstead	8%	7%
Key service village parishes	11%	9%
Other rural parishes	13%	9%

A high proportion of completions in 2010/11 occurred in the urban areas of the three main towns (76%), with a further 11% occurring in the six key service villages. The proportion of development in the rural areas has increased; this may

be a reflection of the impact of the recession which may have had less impact on development of small sites in the rural areas than on large sites in the towns.

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

Accessibility of dwelling completions 2010/2011:		
Within 30 minutes passenger transport travelling time of:	% of gross completions	% of net completions
A primary school	95.83	97.54
A secondary school	95.00	97.10
Post 16 education	95.00	96.88
A major retail centre	95.63	100.00
A GP	95.63	100.00
A hospital	95.63	100.22
An employment area employing 500 persons or more	95.42	97.10

Source: ECC Development Monitoring, 2011

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

The adopted Core Strategy Policy CS3 sets out the following requirements for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpersons in Braintree District:

- A minimum of 50 authorised gypsy and traveller residential pitches by 2011
- A minimum of 67 authorised gypsy and traveller residential pitches by 2021
- 5 gypsy and traveller transit pitches by 2013
- 6 gypsy and traveller transit pitches by 2021
- 1 additional travelling showpersons plot by 2021

The number of gypsy and traveller caravans in the District for the last five counts, between July 2009 and July 2011, is shown in the table below, based on figures published by the Department for Communities and Local Government.

Number of gypsy and traveller caravans, Braintree District, last five counts

	July 2009	Jan 2010	July 2010	Jan 2011	July 2009
Socially rented	30	36	40	51	51
Private caravans with planning permission	7	9	7	20	21
Caravans on Gypsies' own land:					
Tolerated	1	1	1	0	0
Not tolerated	12	24	12	31	31
Caravans on land not owned by Gypsies:					
Tolerated	0	0	0	0	1
Not tolerated	0	0	0	1	0
Total All Caravans	50	70	60	103	104

Source: Communities and Local Government, 2011

The details of the results of the January 2011 survey of Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites are set out in the table overleaf.

- As at January 2011, , the provision totalled 35 authorised gypsy and traveller pitches, and 23 unauthorised gypsy and traveller pitches, making a total of 58 pitches as at January 2011.
- As at April 2011, the provision totalled 37 authorised gypsy and traveller pitches, and 23 unauthorised gypsy and traveller pitches, making a total of 60 pitches as at April 2011.
- As at July 2011, the provision totalled 39 authorised gypsy and traveller pitches, and 21 unauthorised gypsy and traveller pitches, making a total of 60 pitches as at July 2011.

Additional provision delivered during the monitoring period

Planning permission was granted on appeal for a site accommodating 2 pitches/3 caravans at Bures, in March 2011 (after the base date of the monitoring period, in June 2011, an appeal against enforcement action was allowed at Bradwell allowing 2 pitches/3 caravans).

Future provision

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. If the Twin Oaks site had achieved authorisation, then taking into account the appeal decision in June 2011, the target of 60 authorised pitches by 2011 would have been met. This would leave a balance of 7 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. Proposals for sites will be considered as part of the Site Allocations Document consultation in 2012.

Table: Braintree District Council Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showperson Count as at 27 January 2011

Location	OS Grid Reference	Number of Sites	Number of Pitches/ Plots	Number of Caravans	English /Irish	Notes
Privately funded sites with permanent planning permission or temporary planning permission						
Half Acre Cressing	578129E/ 221763N	1	4	7	English	6 permanent caravans plus 1 touring.
Station Road Earls Colne	584681E/ 229704N	1	2	10	English	8 permanent plus 2 touring
Paddock Farm Hatfield Peverel	581697 E/ 210980N	1	1	1	n/a	
Socially Rented Sites with planning permission						
Sandiacres Cressing		1	14	35	n/a	
Ridgewell		1	12	16	n/a	
Total with planning permission		5	33	69		
Established Uses which are authorised in planning terms						
Cust Hall Toppesfield	573697E/ 236496N	1	1	1	n/a	
The lay-by Blake End Great Saling	570194E/ 224055N	1	1	3	English	2 permanent caravans plus 1 touring
Total Authorised Sites Jan 2011		7	35	73		
Total Authorised Sites April 2011 *		8	37	76		
Unauthorised Sites without planning permission						
Twin Oaks 1, Stisted	578890E/ 223393N	1	6	8	English	5 habitable and 3 touring
Twin Oaks 2, Stisted	578890E/ 223393N	1	15	16	Irish	15 permanent and 1 touring
Compasses Road Bradwell	582062E/ 224700N	1	2	3	English	June 2011 appeal against enforcement action allowed; site will become "Established Uses which are authorised in planning terms"

Location	OS Grid Reference	Number of Sites	Number of Pitches/ Plots	Number of Caravans	English /Irish	Notes
Unauthorised Encampments						
Rayne Lodge Fishery	573982E/ 222882N	1		1	English	New Age Travellers in car park
Total Unauthorised Sites Jan 2011		4	23	28		
Total Authorised and Unauthorised Sites at Jan 2011		11	58	101		
Total Authorised and Unauthorised Sites at April 2011 *		12	60	104		
(* Note: March 2011 permission granted on appeal at Ferriers Farm Lane Bures Hamlet, 589982/233944; 1 site, 2 pitches, 3 caravans, Irish, within monitoring year but post survey base date)						
Travelling Showpersons Authorised Sites						
Blackwater Lane Witham	582501E/ 213974N	1	2	4	English	
Fair Rest Rivenhall End	584064E/ 216271N	1	4	8	English	
Total Travelling Showpersons		2	6	12		
Total Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpersons sites, Authorised		9	41	85		
Sum total GT&TS authorised and unauthorised sites at January 2011		13	64	113		
Plus Gypsy and Traveller site granted March 2011		1	2	3		
Overall sum total		14	66	116		

Affordable Housing Completions

A total of 86 affordable dwellings were completed in the District over the year 2010/11, as reported from Planning site checks and Building Control records. This amounts to 18% of total gross dwelling completions and compares with 157 affordable completions the previous year. The affordable housing completions according to the Planning monitoring process are listed in the table below.

Affordable housing completions identified by Development Monitoring of Planning Applications		
Location	Description	Dwellings
Rifle Hill Braintree	21 affordable housing units agreed in Section 106; further changes post-planning (see Strategic Housing affordable housing monitoring table, below)	21
Helen Court River View Witham	Sheltered housing	55
Surrex Coggeshall	S106; no subsequent change	2
Wood Grove Silver End	S106, 5 dwellings, 2 shared ownership 3 rented; 14 market dwellings; post planning change (see Strategic Housing affordable housing monitoring table, below)	5
Rayne Foundry	As per SH advice last year, 3 affordable housing units remained at April 2010, 2 rented and 1 shared ownership; subsequent changes from private including +4 rented from CHP package purchase, + 2 Rent to HomeBuy (see Strategic Housing affordable housing monitoring table, below)	3
Total District		86

A higher figure has been recorded by the Council's Strategic Housing section; this is largely because of definitional issues. The Planning monitoring figure reflects affordable housing development schemes and affordable housing negotiated through the planning development management process via Section 106 Agreements as part of larger developments. The Strategic Housing monitoring figures also include initiatives such as HomeBuy Direct and Mortgage Rescue. The affordable housing supply as monitored by the Strategic Housing Section is listed in the table below.

Affordable housing completions identified by Strategic Housing									
Location	Notes	Rented	Supported Housing	Intermediate Rent	Shared Ownership	HomeBuy Direct	Rent To HomeBuy	Mortgage Rescue	Total
Rifle Hill Braintree	21 affordable housing units agreed in S106; further changes afterwards	21	0	0	0	11	0	0	32
Bocking Mill Braintree	No affordable housing identified in Planning/S106 - affordable housing element is post planning	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Total Braintree		21	0	0	0	16	0	0	37
Larksfield Maltings Lane Witham (part LP14)	No affordable housing identified in Planning/S106 - post planning	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Helen Court River View Witham	Sheltered housing	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	55
Total Witham		0	55	0	0	5	0	0	60
Church View Halstead (Bayer site)	According to advice for 2009/10 monitoring affordable housing completed; post planning changes	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
Total Halstead		0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6

Affordable housing completions identified by Strategic Housing									
Location	Notes	Rented	Supported Housing	Intermediate Rent	Shared Ownership	HomeBuy Direct	Rent To HomeBuy	Mortgage Rescue	Total
Surrex Coggeshall	S106; no subsequent change	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Wood Grove Silver End	S106, 5 dwellings, 2 shared ownership 3 rented; 14 market dwellings; post planning change	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
Total Key Service Villages		6	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
Braintree Road Shalford	ECC Planning site check recorded as under construction; NHBC completion recorded as 27 April 2011; BDC Strategic Housing counted as complete March 2011. Site will be included in 2011/12 Planning site check figures.	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Rayne Foundry	As per Strategic Housing advice last year, 3 affordable housing units remained at April 2010, 2 rented and 1 shared ownership; subsequent changes from private to affordable including +4 rented from CHP package purchase, + 2 Rent to HomeBuy	6	0	0	1	0	2	0	9
Mortgage Rescue (not new dwellings, location unknown)	Not included in additions to dwelling stock	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Total District		41	55	2	1	27	2	3	131

Policy target:

The Council has a corporate policy target of achieving an average of 100 affordable housing units over a four year period.

The planning policy target in the adopted Local Plan 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.

Future Annual Monitoring Reports will consider performance against the policy in the LDF Core Strategy, which was adopted in September 2011, after the 2010/2011 Monitoring Year. Core Strategy defines the threshold for the application of the affordable housing policy as follows.

- A target of 40% affordable housing provision on sites in rural areas, excluding the parishes of Sible Hedingham and Great Notley and the proposed growth location in the parish of Rivenhall.
- A target of 30% affordable housing provision on sites in the urban wards of Braintree and Bocking; and Witham, including the proposed growth locations; and in Halstead, the parishes of Sible Hedingham and Great Notley and the proposed growth location in the parish of Rivenhall
- A threshold of 5 dwellings or 0.16 ha. in the rural areas, that is the whole of the District excluding the urban wards of Braintree and Bocking, Witham and Halstead
- Where it is impractical to achieve on site provision, off site provision, or a financial contribution in lieu of broadly equivalent value, may be accepted.
- The Local Planning Authority will take economic viability into account where it is proved to be necessary to do so.

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 policy targets relate to planning permissions rather than dwelling completions. Few planning permissions were granted in the monitoring year that were above the size threshold for either the adopted Local Plan or the draft Core Strategy policy. The relevant permissions are listed below, together with the outcome in terms of affordable housing secured via Section 106 Agreements. As was the case in the previous year, the results raise the issue of the importance of accurate information on site area being supplied with planning applications, for the policy to be applied with confidence.

Permissions granted 2010/2011 where sites were above the threshold for the application of the adopted Local Plan affordable housing policy:

BTE/10/0370: Land adjacent Monks Ley Lucking Street Great Maplestead
Site area 2.43 hectares; 1 dwelling; No affordable housing secured or sought

BTE/10/0187: Former Riverside Pool St Johns Avenue Braintree
Site area 2.69 hectares; 121 dwellings; 55 affordable housing units agreed, including 11 intermediate.

BTE/10/1701: PG Bones site Station Approach Braintree
Site area 0.65 hectares; 64 dwellings; 18 affordable housing units agreed

For information in terms of examining the difference that the new policy could have made, in addition to the three sites listed above the following permissions were granted where sites were above the threshold for the application of the draft Core Strategy affordable housing policy:

BTE/10/0214: Land adj Penfields Chapel End Way Stambourne
Site area 0.22 hectares, 3 dwellings

BTE/10/0305: Land to rear of 40-58 North Street Steeple Bumpstead
Site area 0.25 hectares; 5 dwellings

BTE/10/0309: Land adj Pyghtyle Greenacres Coggeshall
Site area 0.2 hectares, 1 dwelling

BTE/10/0537: 41 Colchester Road White Colne
Site area 0.17 hectares, 1 dwelling

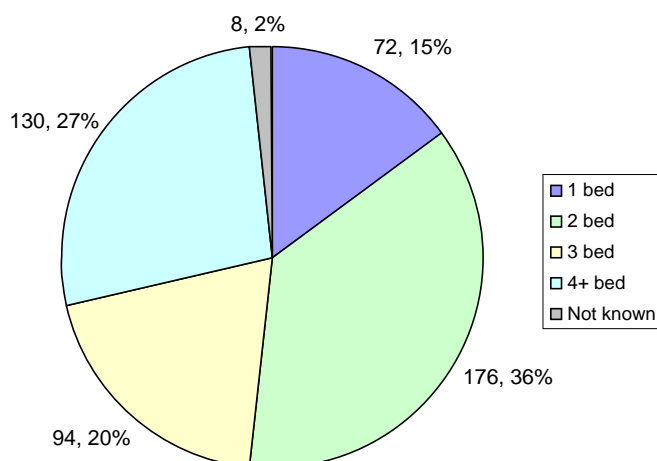
BTE/10/1248: The Spinning Wheel, Rowley Hill Sturmer
Site area 0.39 hectares, 9 dwellings

BTE/10/1438: Berwyck Hall Farm Park Lane Toppesfield
Site area 0.43 hectares, 3 dwellings (change of use 3 barns to 3 dwellings)

Net dwelling completions by size of dwelling

The chart below illustrates gross dwelling completions by dwelling type in the Braintree District 2010/2011 (source: Essex County Council Planning)

**Figure 16: Dwelling completions by dwelling type (number of bedrooms)
Braintree District 2010/2011**



The table below compares the percentage split in the monitoring year compared with the previous year.

Dwelling type	2009/2010	2010/2011
1 bedroom	18%	15%
2 bedrooms	51%	36%
3 bedrooms	13%	20%
4 or more bedrooms	16%	27%
Not known	2%	2%

Source: ECC Development Monitoring

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, but a relatively large percentage have been 4 or more bedroom dwellings.

Environmental Quality

Planning Permissions Granted Contrary to Flood Risk Grounds

Planning Permissions Granted Contrary to Environment Agency Advice)		
Flooding	Quality	Total
1	0	0

One application was permitted by the Council contrary to Environment Agency advice. The Environment Agency initially objected to four planning applications on flood risk grounds that were determined during the monitoring period (see table below). Of these four, one application was withdrawn before determination; one application (for which the Environment Agency withdrew its objection prior to determination) was refused by the Council, and two applications were allowed, for one of which, following the submission of subsequent information prior to approval, the Environment Agency removed its objection.

Table 108: Planning applications against which the Environment Agency had objected on flood risk grounds, 2010/2011	
BTE/10/305, Land rear of 40-58 North Street Steeple Bumpstead, erection of 5 dwellings.	EA objected: no sequential test, unsatisfactory FRA/FCA submitted; granted May 2010.
BTE/10/309, Land adjacent Pyghtyle, Greenacres, Coggeshall, erection of 1 dwelling.	EA originally objected: no sequential test, unsatisfactory FRA/FCA submitted; objection withdrawn May 2010; granted May 2010.
BTE/10/783, The Mill Robinsbridge Road Coggeshall, demolition of mill and erection of 12 bedroom residential care home.	EA originally objected: no sequential test PPF25/TAN15 – request for FRA/FCA. EA withdrew objection September 2010; application refused September 2010.
BTE10/1034, The Old Forge 32 Church Street Bradwel, change of use from Farriers/Blacksmiths workshop to dwelling.	EA objected: no sequential test; application withdrawn September 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.

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.naturalengland.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.

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

Planning permission was granted in August 2010 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.

The Council is undertaking a public consultation from 10 December 2011 until 10 February 2012 in respect of proposals to construct a 1.5MW wind turbine at Great Notley Country Park.

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. Environmental Services, Braintree District Council, LDF 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.

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.

Town Centres: Vacant town centre retail units, Braintree District

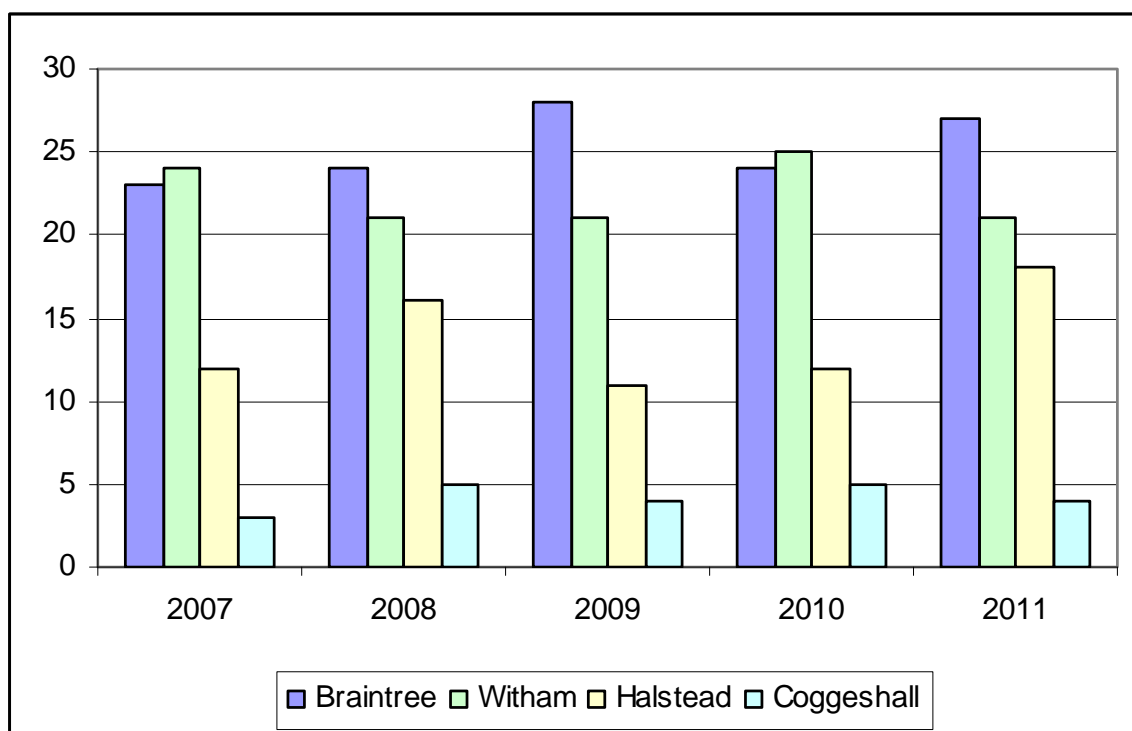
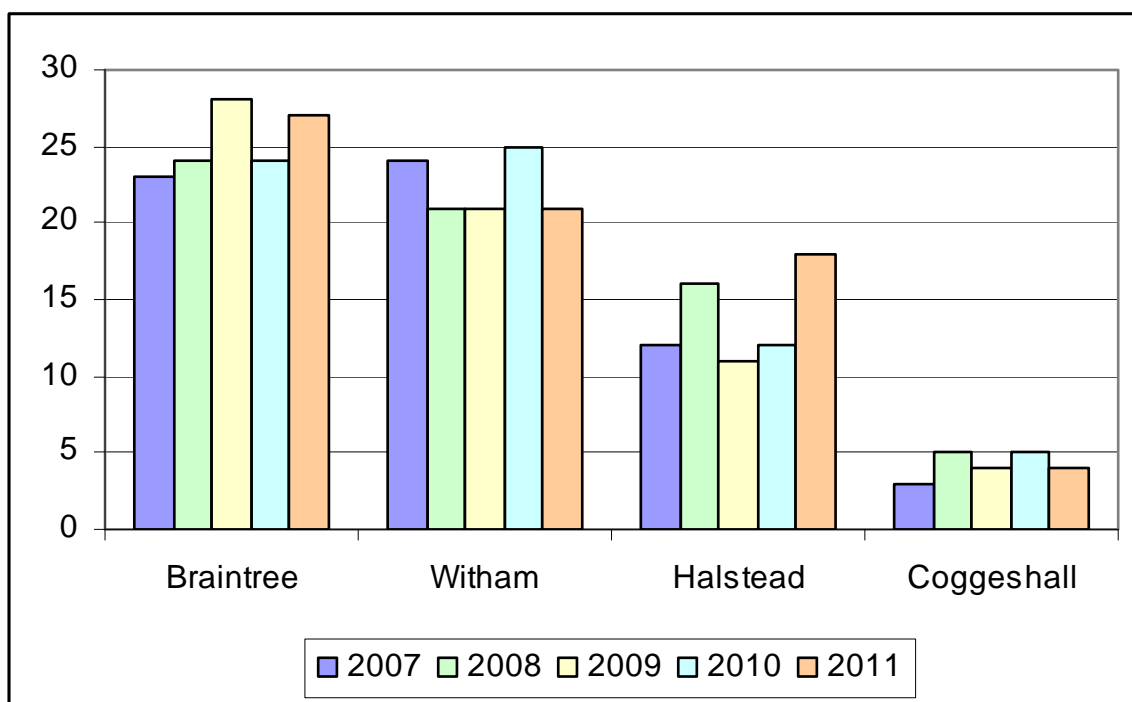
The table below shows the number of town centre retail units that were vacant in 2011, compared with the position in the years 2007 to 2010. This information was obtained from Council surveys undertaken in September/October/November.

The number of vacant units had declined in Witham and Coggeshall, but had increased in Braintree and Halstead. The total vacant units in the sum of the four town centres has increased. The trend is illustrated in the following chart.

Table 117: Vacant town centre retail units 2007-2011					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Braintree	23	24	28	24	27
Coggeshall	3	5	4	5	4
Halstead	12	16	11	12	18
Witham	24	21	21	25	21
Total 4 town centres	62	66	64	66	70

Source: Braintree District Council survey, Planning Policy

Vacant town centre retail units 2007-2011, Braintree District



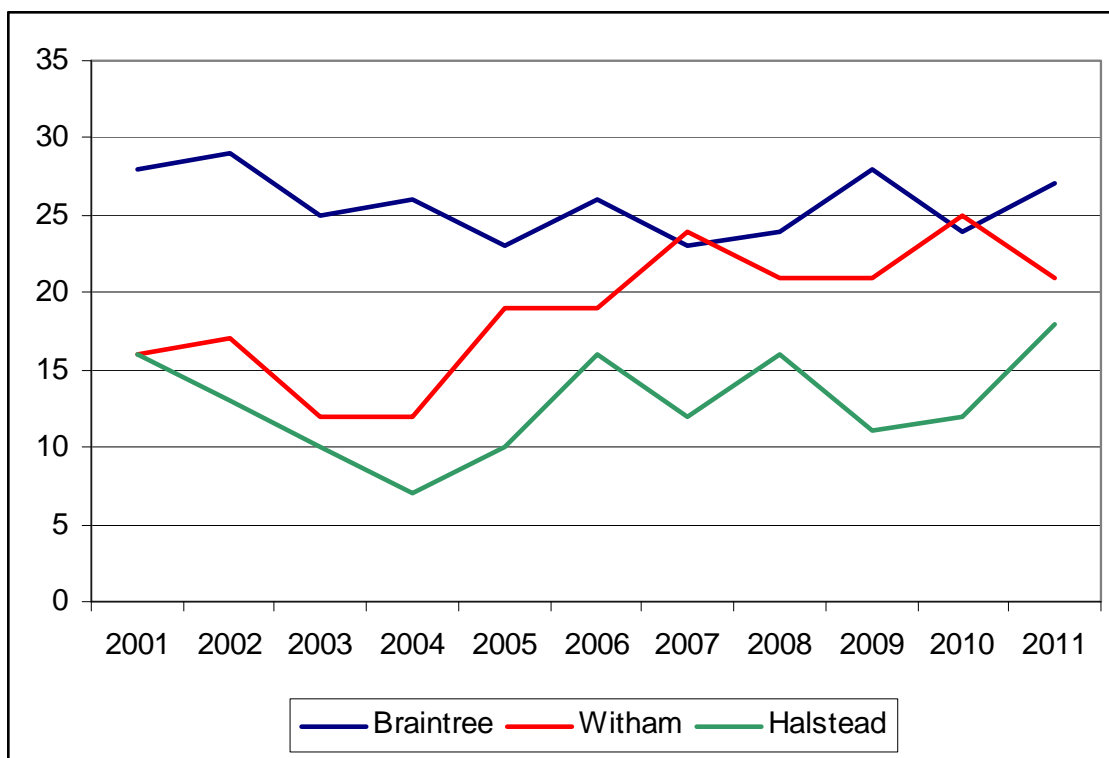
The surveys of the four towns have been carried out from 2007. Prior to that, surveys were carried out in the three main town centres, Braintree Witham and Halstead, and the results from 2001 are shown in the table below.

Table 118: Vacant town centre retail units

Year	Braintree	Witham	Halstead	Total 3 main town Centres
2001	28	16	16	60
2002	29	17	13	59
2003	25	12	10	47
2004	26	12	7	45
2005	23	19	10	52
2006	26	19	16	61
2007	23	24	12	59
2008	24	21	16	61
2009	28	21	11	60
2010	24	25	12	61
2011	27	18	18	66

Source: Braintree District Council survey, Planning Policy

Vacant town centre retail units 2001-2011, Braintree Witham and Halstead



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. The LDF Core Strategy (adopted September 2010) contains a policy relating to requirements for provision for open space, sport and recreation. Future Annual Monitoring Reports will assess performance against this policy. Recent planning permissions with Section 106 Agreements, and appeal decisions, show a mixed outcome to date, with the policy being supported on appeal in some but not all cases. This can be considered further in future AMRs.

Essex County Council's Great Notley Country Park was awarded a Green Flag for a third time. The awards are reviewed on an annual basis.

In Stisted, a community allotment, wildlife and orchard area has been created from an area of wasteland; and in Coggeshall a 12 acre park and green space has been created at St Peter ad Vincula Churchyard, with a garden of remembrance, nesting boxes, spring bulb planting, and natural hedging and shrub planting.

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 the previous two years, and housing supply 2010/2011 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 11% was at the six key service villages).

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

With business development, 16,796 sq m of floorspace was developed for B1/B2/B8 uses, but taking into account losses the net increase was only 6,816, A total of 4,149 sq m of floorspace was developed for leisure uses, and 937 sq m of retail floorspace was added.

Outstanding planning permissions provide for a potential increase of 12,000 sq m retail floorspace (located in Braintree/Great Notley and Witham) and 70,000 sq m B1/B2/B8 employment floorspace (mainly in Braintree/Great Notley).

The District has a high level of out-commuting and an increasing level of unemployment, and this raises important concerns in relation to potential future reviews of employment sites. The Council is planning to commission a review of the 2007 Employment Land Review, and this will inform future Annual Monitoring Reports and policy decisions.

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.

The following Local Plan Review policies have been superseded by Core Strategy Policies:

- Policy CS1 Housing Provision and Delivery replaces RLP1 Housing Provision
- Policy CS2 Affordable Housing replaces RLP5 Affordable Housing in New Developments
- (Policy CS3 Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpersons does not replace an existing policy, as RLP 23 Provision for Gypsies and Travelling Showpersons had not been saved.)

- Policy CS5 The Countryside replaces RLP 78 Countryside
- Policy CS6 Town Centre Regeneration and Retailing replaces RLP110 Retail and Town Centre Development - The Sequential Approach and RLP111 Retail Development.
- Policy CS7 Promoting Accessibility for All replaces RLP60 Braintree Branch Line Improvement and RLP61 New Road Schemes.
- Policy CS8 Natural Environment and Biodiversity replaces RLP79 Special Landscape Areas and RLP88 Agricultural Land
- Policy CS10 Provision for Open Space, Sport and Recreation replaces
- Policy RLP 137 Open Space Standards and RLP 139 Allotments
- Policy CS11 Infrastructure, Services and Facilities replaces RLP163 Infrastructure and Community Facilities.

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 Development Management Document, which will replace the Local Plan Review in due course.

Saved Local Plan Review Policies:	
Chapter 3 Housing	
Policy Reference	Policy Name
RLP2	Town Development Boundaries and Village Envelopes
RLP3	Development within Town Development Boundaries and Village Envelopes
RLP4	Prevention of Town Cramming
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

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
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
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
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
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
RLP164	Environmental Impact Assessment
RLP166	Enforcement

Appendix 2: Schedule of sites included in assessment of Five Year Supply 2012-2017

Appendix 2 Site by site details, all sites in 5 year supply (also includes sites in Reporting Year)

SHLAA site ref/Planning application ref	Planning Status (Allocation, Outline, Full)	Parish/Ward	Name and address of site	Greenfield/Brownfield	Total dwelling capacity	Dwellings built on site	Residual dwellings outstanding at 2011	Dwellings expected to be completed in 5 yr period 2012/2017	2011/12	Year 1: 2012/13	Year 2: 2013/14	Year 3: 2014/15	Year 4: 2015/16	Year 5: 2016/17	Notes
Extant Planning Permissions															
BOB38 BTE/07/1757/FUL	Full	Bocking Blackwater	Former Health Clinic site Coggeshall Road	Brownfield	14	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	
LDFBOB02	Full	Bocking Blackwater	Land off Deerleap Way (Scholars Mews)	Brownfield	13	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	Under construction
BON29 BTE/07/0315/FUL	Full	Bocking North	St Francis Place Broad Road	Brownfield	31	17	14	12	2	4	4	4	0	0	Under construction
BON14 BTE/03/0246/FUL	Full	Bocking North	Bovingdon Road	Brownfield	154	146	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	Under construction
BON32 BTE/09/1036	Full	Bocking North	Christy House and Chantry House Church Street	Brownfield	10	0	10	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	Recent planning application for 13 dwellings,
BOS06 BTE/06/1912/FUL	Full	Bocking South	Williams Drive/Friars Lane	Brownfield	14	2	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	Under construction
BRC22 BTE/07/0438/FUL	Full	Braintree Central	Old St Michaels site, off Rayne Road	Brownfield	79	70	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	Under construction
BRC29 BTE/08/0714	Full	Braintree Central	Water Towers Swan Side (Ranger Heights)	Brownfield	14	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	Under construction
BRC35 BTE/05/1092	Full	Braintree Central	Plumbase site Station Approach (Parnell Place)	Brownfield	16	0	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	Under construction
BRC30 BTE/08/1956	Outline	Braintree Central	Land adj Telephone Exchange South Street	Brownfield	14	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	
BRC37 BTE/10/1701	Full	Braintree Central	Land east of Station Approach (PG Bones yard)	Brownfield	64	0	64	64	0	40	24	0	0	0	Under construction
BRS01, 03, 04 BTE/10/187	Full	Braintree South	The Riverside St John's Avenue	Brownfield	121	0	121	101	20	50	51	0	0	0	Under construction
BRS26 BTE/99/0003/FUL BTE/07/0985/FUL	Full	Braintree South	Land south of Mill Hill	Greenfield	280	141	139	119	20	30	30	30	29	0	Under construction
CRS02 BTE/07/1637	Full	Cressing	Land at Stilemans Wood north of A120 (Stilemans Acre)	Greenfield	14	5	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	Under construction
BTE/1223/09	Full	Great Saling	The Coach House Saling Grove	Brownfield	12	0	12	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	
HSA02 BTE/86/0185 BTE/08/0470	Full	Halstead St Andrews	Balls Chase/Tidings Hill	Greenfield	184		35	25	2	5	5	5	5	5	Under construction
HSA15 BTE/08/0272	Full	Halstead St Andrews	Nether Priors Colchester Road	Brownfield	21	0	13	13	0	0	0	13	0	0	
HSA33 BTE/08/1714	Full	Halstead St Andrews	Priory Hall Colchester Road	Brownfield	77	0	77	62	15	20	30	12	0	0	Under construction
RAY01	Full	Rayne	Rayne Foundry site (Foundry Quarter)	Brownfield	82	61	21	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	Under construction
WCC55 BTE/08/1012	Full	Witham Chipping Hill & Central	Coach House Way	Brownfield	14	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	
WCC30 BTE/08/2209	Full	Witham Chipping Hill & Central	Cullen Mill Unit 8 Braintree Road	Brownfield	10	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	
WIS04 BTE/06/1143	Outline	Witham South	Land south of Maltings Lane	Greenfield	268	55	213	200	0	0	50	50	50	50	Part of large new neighbourhood site which is part built
Extant Planning Permissions Small Sites (aggregate figures for sites of less than 10 dwellings)															
	Outline	Braintree District			72		72	72	0	2	15	15	20	20	
	Full	Braintree District			343		343	283	60	60	60	60	60	43	135 dwellings (net) under construction in April 2011
Residual allocated sites (Currently allocated)															
BRC08	Allocation	Braintree Central	WJC Hospital site London Road	Brownfield	20	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	Surplus public sector site. Recent planning application for 29 dwellings gross/27 net
BRC31	Allocation	Braintree Central	Silks Way off South Street	Brownfield	10	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	Surplus public sector site
WIS19	Allocation	Witham South	Land between Constance Close and A12 Witham by-pass	Greenfield	100	0	100	100	0	0	0	20	40	40	Pre application discussions
Contingent sites (other sites not included above but identified in SHLAA/Urban capacity study e.g. broad locations for growth)															
BOB39	Without	Bocking Blackwater	Tabor House Coggeshall Road	Brownfield	40	0	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	40	Surplus public sector site, being marketed
BOS12	Without	Bocking South	Former DWP offices Panfield Lane	Brownfield	13	0	13	13	0	0	0	13	0	0	Now with planning permission. Site now secured by sheltered housing developer; capacity may increase.
BRC76	Without	Braintree Central	Crossman House Station Approach	Brownfield	10	0	10	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	Surplus public sector site
	Without	Braintree Central	Land rear of 37-45 Clare Road	Greenfield	12	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	Site now has planning permission
LDFEAR01A	Without	Earls Colne	Land rear of Halstead Road	Greenfield	15	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	
BTE/399/11	Without	Great Bardfield	Land at Braintree Road	Greenfield	12	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	Site now has planning permission
SIB06	Without	Sible Hedingham	Coopers Yard Swan Street	Brownfield	12	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	Site now has planning permission
SIB22	Without	Sible Hedingham	Premdor site Station Road	Brownfield	230	0	230	200	0	0	50	50	50	50	Council is currently working with developer/landowner on production of masterplan for site; planning application expected to be submitted in 2012.
WCC74	Without	Witham Chipping Hill & Central	Gimsons	Greenfield	84	0	84	84	0	0	0	0	20	64	
	Without	Identified small sites without permission at April 2011	Braintree District		232		232	70	0	10	15	15	15	15	By December 2011, net supply of 62 dwellings had been granted permission on small sites since April 2011, including some sites already under construction
Total							2,057	1,623	221	233	334	307	335	414	

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

Appendix 3 Site by site details, all sites in 15 year supply

Appendix 3 Site by site details, all sites in 15 year supply														Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Yr 11	Yr 12	Yr 13	Yr 14	Total Identified Supply 2011-2026
SHLAA site ref/Planning application ref	Type of permission (Allocation, Outline, Reserved Matters, Full)	Parish/Ward	Name and address of site	Greenfield/Brownfield	Total dwelling capacity	Dwellings built on site	Residual number of dwellings	Number of dwellings expected to be completed in 5 year period 2012/2017	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					
Extant Planning Permissions																												
BOB38 BTE/07/1757/FUL	Full	Bocking Blackwater	Former Health Clinic site Coggeshall Road	Brownfield	14	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14				
LDFBOB02	Full	Bocking Blackwater	Land off Deerleap Way (Scholars Mews)	Brownfield	13	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13				
BON29 BTE/07/0315/FUL BTE/04/1326/FUL	Full	Bocking North	St Francis Place Broad Road	Brownfield	31	17	14	12	2	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14				
BON14 BTE/00/0525/FUL BTE/03/0246/FUL	Full	Bocking North	Bovingdon Road	Brownfield	154	146	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8				
BON32 BTE/09/1036	Full	Bocking North	Christy House and Chantry House Church Street	Brownfield	10	0	10	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10				
BOS06 BTE/06/1912/FUL	Full	Bocking South	Williams Drive/Friars Lane	Brownfield	14	2	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12				
BRC22 BTE/07/0438/FUL	Full	Braintree Central	Old St Michaels site, off Rayne Road	Brownfield	79	70	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9				
BRC29 BTE/08/0714	Full	Braintree Central	Water Towers Swan Side (Ranger Heights)	Brownfield	14	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14				
BRC35 BTE/05/1092	Full	Braintree Central	Plumbase site Station Approach (Parnell Place)	Brownfield	16	0	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16				
BRC30 BTE/08/1956	Outline	Braintree Central	Land adj Telephone Exchange South Street	Brownfield	14	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14				
BRC37 BTE/10/1701	Full	Braintree Central	Land east of Station Approach (PG Bones yard)	Brownfield	64	0	64	64	0	40	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64				
BRS01, 03, 04 BTE/10/187	Full	Braintree South	The Riverside St John's Avenue	Brownfield	121	0	121	101	20	50	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121				
BRS26 BTE/99/0003/FUL BTE/07/0985/FUL BTE/05/1074/FUL	Full	Braintree South	Land south of Mill Hill	Greenfield	280	141	139	119	20	30	30	30	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139				
CRS02 BTE/07/1637	Full	Cressing	Land at Stilemans Wood north of A120 (Stilemans Acre)	Greenfield	14	5	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9				
BTE/1223/09	Full	Great Saling	The Coach House Saling Grove	Brownfield	12	0	12	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12				
HSA02 BTE/86/0185 BTE/08/0470	Full	Halstead St Andrews	Balls Chase/Tidings Hill	Greenfield	184		35	25	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35				
HSA15 BTE/08/0272	Full	Halstead St Andrews	Nether Priors Colchester Road	Brownfield	21	0	13	13	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13				
HSA33 BTE/08/1714	Full	Halstead St Andrews	Priory Hall Colchester Road	Brownfield	77	0	77	62	15	20	30	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77				
RAY01	Full	Rayne	Rayne Foundry site (Foundry Quarter)	Brownfield	82	61	21	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21				
WCC55 BTE/08/1012	Full	Witham Chipping Hill & Central	Coach House Way	Brownfield	14	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	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	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10				
WIS04 BTE/06/1143	Outline	Witham South	Land south of Maltings Lane	Greenfield	268	55	213	200	0	0	50	50	50	50	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	213				
Extant Planning Permissions Small Sites (aggregate figures for sites of less than 10 dwellings)																												
	Outline	Braintree District			72		72	72	0	2	15	15	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72				
	Full	Braintree District			343		343	283	60	60	60	60	60	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	343				
Residual allocated sites (Currently allocated)																												
BRC08	Allocation	Braintree Central	WJC Hospital site London Road	Brownfield	20	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20				
BRC20	Allocation	Braintree Central	Land rear of Horse and Groom PH Rayne Road	Mixed	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20				
BRC31	Allocation	Braintree Central	Silks Way off South Street	Brownfield	10	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10				
HSA03	Allocation	Halstead St Andrews	Land at Balls Farm	Greenfield	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	0	0	15				
KEL06	Allocation	Kelvedon	Works and garage adjacent Kelvedon rail station	Brownfield	32	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	32				
	Allocation	Witham Chipping Hill & Central	Land rear of 57 Newland Street	Brownfield	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10				
WIS19	Allocation	Witham South	Land between Constance Close and A12 Witham by-pass	Greenfield	100	0	100	100	0	0	0	20	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100				

Appendix 3 Site by site details, all sites in 15 year supply

Appendix 3 Site by site details, all sites in 15 year supply									Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 8	Yr 9	Yr 10	Yr 11	Yr 12	Yr 13	Yr 14	Total Identified Supply 2011-2026	
SHLAA site ref/Planning application ref	Type of permission (Allocation, Outline, Reserved Matters, Full)	Parish/Ward	Name and address of site	Greenfield/B rownfield	Total number of dwellings on site	Total number of dwellings built on site	Total residual number of dwellings under construction, permitted/ allocated at 2011	Number of residual which are expected to be completed in 5 year period 2012/2017	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
Contingent sites (other sites not included above but identified in SHLAA/Urban capacity study e.g. broad locations for growth)																								
BOB20	Without	Bocking Blackwater	Former Garage site at Falkland Court/Land north of Edinburgh Gardens	Brownfield	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
BOB39	Without	Bocking Blackwater	Tabor House Coggeshall Road	Brownfield	40	0	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
BOS12	Without	Bocking South	Former DWP offices Panfield Lane	Brownfield	13	0	13	13	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
BRC36 BTE/06/2293	Without	Braintree Central	Former Garage site South Street	Brownfield	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
BRC76	Without	Braintree Central	Crossman House Station Approach	Brownfield	10	0	10	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Without	Braintree Central	Land rear of 37-45 Clare Road	Greenfield	12	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
BRE25	Without	Braintree East	Braintree Football Club site Clockhouse Way	Greenfield	50	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	50
BRE26	Without	Braintree East	Braintree Tennis Club off Clockhouse Way	Brownfield	35	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	35
LDFBRE01	Without	Braintree East	Former playing field Chapel Hill	Greenfield	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	30
	Without	Braintree East	300/302 Cressing Road (Kalestead Works)	Brownfield	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
COG20	Without	Coggeshall	Rear of Walford Way	Brownfield	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
LDFEAR01A	Without	Earls Colne	Land rear of Halstead Road	Greenfield	15	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
BTE/399/11	Without	Great Bardfield	Land at Braintree Road	Greenfield	12	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
LDFHSA07		Halstead St Andrews	The old wood yard site Fenn Road	Brownfield	35	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
SIB06		Sible Hedingham	Coopers Yard Swan Street	Brownfield	12	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
SIB22		Sible Hedingham	Premdor site Station Road	Brownfield	230	0	230	200	0	0	50	50	50	50	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	230
SVE06		Silver End	Car park at Sheepcotes Lane	Brownfield	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
SVE14		Silver End	Crittall Works and adjoining Finishing Company	Brownfield	120	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	35	35	35	0	0	0	0	120
LDFWCH03		Witham Chipping Hill & Central	Bellfields Braintree Road	Greenfield	30	0	30	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	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	15
WCC74		Witham Chipping Hill & Central	Gimsons	Greenfield	84	0	84	84	0	0	0	0	20	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
WIN07		Witham North	Land south of Lime Close/north of Holly Walk	Greenfield	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
LDFWIW01		Witham West	Land at Blunts Hall Road	Greenfield	40	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
LDFBON13																								
LDFBOS06																								
LDFBOS08		Bocking North	West of Panfield Lane	Greenfield	600	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	70	60	60	60	100	90	90	600
LDFRIV02		Rivenhall	East of Forest Road	Greenfield	300	0	300	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	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	75	75	75	75	75	25	0	600
		Identified small sites without permission at April 2011	Braintree District		232		232	70	0	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	20	215
								0															0	
Total																								
					4,723	497	4,069	1,623	221	233	334	307	335	414	292	230	247	215	270	285	279	210	180	4,052