



ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2004/2005

| December 2005 |



BEDFORD
DEVELOPMENT
FRAMEWORK



ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

For the period 1st April 2004 - 31st March 2005

David K Bailey
Head of Planning & Housing Services
Town Hall, St Paul's Square, Bedford MK40 1SJ
Telephone: (01234) 267422 Facsimile: (01234) 221606
e-mail: planning@bedford.gov.uk

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1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 The purpose of the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is to set out how the Borough Council's planning policies are performing. This is the first Annual Monitoring Report the Council has produced.
- 1.2 This first AMR sets out how the policies in the Local Plan (2002) have performed in the period 1st April 2004 to 31st March 2005. The AMR uses a set of indicators to measure whether the aims of the Local Plan are being achieved.
- 1.3 In the monitoring period, the Council achieved notable success in exceeding the government targets for determining planning applications, despite continuing increases in workload, and a steady increase in the complexity and range of considerations in all cases. A performance grant of £941,762 was awarded to the authority in recognition of this exceptional performance. This was the largest sum awarded to any district council in the country.
- 1.4 This Annual Monitoring Report states that there are currently six documents contained in the Local Development Scheme. Each document has its own preparation timetable. Within the monitoring period, each key milestone within each of the document timetables has been met. The LDS is to be reviewed in early 2006 to incorporate a Supplementary Planning Document, a design guide for land at Broadmead Road, Stewartby. This follows a resolution to grant planning permission for the site. This document will be the fourth Supplementary Planning Document to be produced for the Bedford Development Framework.
- 1.5 In this AMR, the indicators show that the Council is making good progress towards achieving the aims of the Local Plan. In particular:
- The Local Plan puts in place a framework for the sustainable development of the Borough. Importantly, the housing allocations in the plan provide a land supply which goes far beyond the plan's original end date of 2006. This means that although the annual housing requirement has not been achieved by developers, the Borough is very advanced in producing a supply of housing land to meet regional requirements.
 - Significant progress has been made towards addressing the Borough's transport infrastructure needs.
 - The number of jobs in the Borough is rising.
 - A range of housing needs are being met through the provision of affordable housing, bringing empty homes back into use and new mobility housing.
- 1.6 Not all information required for this AMR is currently available, and therefore a number of additional monitoring procedures will be put in place for next year. As such, more information will be available to identify trends and assess policy performance.

- 1.7 National and regional policy documents published within the monitoring period have been reviewed. The implications of these documents will be addressed within the Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan and the Town Centre Area Action Plan.
- 1.8 This information contained within this AMR will feed into the Regional AMR to be published by the East of England Regional Assembly in early 2006.
- 1.9 In the future, the AMR will assess whether policies in the Bedford Development Framework are achieving their objectives. As no policies in the Bedford Development Framework have been adopted as yet, these are not covered by the first AMR.
- 1.10 Annual Monitoring Reports will be published each December, to cover the previous financial year (April to March). Each AMR cover the following topics:
- The Local Development Scheme (LDS) – An assessment of whether the Council has met the timetable for producing planning documents as set out in the LDS.
 - Contextual Indicators – A set of indicators providing information about the Borough as it is today.
 - Core Output Indicators – A set of indicators covering business, housing, transport, local services, flood protection and water quality, biodiversity and renewable energy. The indicators are the same for each local authority and will allow for the performance of local authorities to be compared.
 - Local Output Indicators – A set of indicators chosen by the Borough Council to measure whether the objectives and targets in the Local Plan or Bedford Development Framework are being achieved.
 - Significant Effects Indicators – A set of indicators chosen to assess the impact of local policy upon the economy, society and the environment.
 - National and Regional policy published in the monitoring period – A discussion of how new national and regional policy should affect local policy.
 - Future Monitoring – How the AMR will be updated and improved in the future.
 - Conclusion – Including whether the LDS needs to be revised, whether the indicators show any policies are not performing as expected, whether targets are being met and whether new policies are needed to address new national and regional level policy changes.

2. Introduction

- 2.1 The purpose of this report is to set out the monitoring framework for the Bedford Development Framework.
- 2.2 The Bedford Development Framework is a set of documents, each with their own objectives and policies. During the period 1st April 2004 to 31st March 2005, progress was made in producing the first documents that will make up the Bedford Development Framework.
- 2.3 Whilst the Bedford Development Framework is being produced, the policies in the adopted Local Plan are still used to determine planning applications. As such, this monitoring report monitors the adopted Local Plan.
- 2.4 In the monitoring period, the Council's planning service has had notable success in exceeding the government's targets for determining planning applications, despite continuing increases in workload, and a steady increase in the complexity and range of considerations in all cases. A performance grant of £941,762 was awarded to the authority in recognition of this exceptional performance. This was the largest sum awarded to any district council in the country.
- 2.5 This report is structured into the following sections.

Part 1

- Local Development Scheme - Summary of progress in producing the documents for the Bedford Development Framework

Part 2

- Contextual indicators – baseline information, which describes the social, environmental and economic background of the Borough against which policy operates
- Core Output Indicators – information collected by each local authority in England to assess the performance of policies
- Local Output Indicators – information relating to progress against the aims of the adopted Local Plan to assess the performance of policies
- Significant Effects Indicators – a discussion of how these indicators will be developed and included in future reports; these indicators will be used to assess the significant social, environmental and economic effects of policies

Part 3

- Future monitoring – a discussion of how subsequent annual monitoring reports will be structured and how the monitoring framework will be developed
- Conclusion – summary of progress against targets and implications for policy

- 2.6 Part 1 of this report is concerned with progress targets, i.e. progress against the timetable to produce the documents for the Bedford Development Framework.
- 2.7 Part 2 of the report is concerned with policy targets. This section includes four types of indicators; contextual, core output, local output and significant effects. Using different types of indicators enables the report to monitor short, medium and long-term trends as well as both national trends and targets and local circumstances. Thus, the report will provide a comprehensive basis upon which to monitor the implementation of policy.
- 2.8 Many policies and targets that influence the Borough cover two distinct areas, namely the growth area (Bedford, Kempston and the northern Marston Vale) and the residual area (all other areas). The two policy areas are illustrated below.



- 2.9 For this reason, most indicators provide information for the Borough as a whole, whilst some indicators provide information for both the growth area and the residual area.
- 2.10 The information contained in this report will feed into the production of the regional Annual Monitoring Report, produced by the East of England Regional Assembly. The regional AMR monitors the performance of regional planning policy across the East of England.

PART 1

3. Local Development Scheme

3.1 The purpose of this section is to set out the progress made on the documents the Council is producing for the Bedford Development Framework. Each document has a timetable, which is set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). The Local Development Scheme came into effect in April 2005 and covers the 3-year period January 2005 to December 2007.

3.2 The documents mentioned in the Local Development Scheme are:

- Statement of Community Involvement
- Town Centre Area Action Plan Development Plan Document
- Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan Development Plan Document
- Bedfordshire Community Safety Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document
- Shopfronts and Adverts in Conservation Areas Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document
- Land north of Bromham Road Biddenham Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document

3.3 The following table explains the relationship between the documents in the Bedford Development Framework (BDF) and their relationship to the adopted Local Plan.

Document	Relationship to BDF and Local Plan
Statement of Community Involvement	Once this document is adopted, all BDF documents produced will have to accord with the consultation arrangements and procedures it sets out.
Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan DPD	This document will set out the strategic policy for the Borough and following its adoption each subsequent document in the BDF will accord with its policies. The document will also replace certain policies in the Local Plan.
Town Centre Area Action Plan DPD	This document will accord with the policies in the Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan DPD and replace certain policies in the Local Plan.
Bedfordshire Community Safety Design Guide SPD	The document conforms to and supplements policy BE45 of the adopted Local Plan.
Shopfronts and Adverts in Conservation Areas Design Guide SPD	The document conforms to and supplements policies BE16 and TC4 of the adopted Local Plan.

Document	Relationship to BDF and Local Plan
Land North of Bromham Road Biddenham Design guide SPD	The document conforms to and supplements policy H8 of the adopted Local Plan.

- 3.3 Each document in the Local Development Scheme has a timetable, which includes key milestones, i.e. key stages in the production of the document. The key milestones are monitored in this report to assess the progress in the documents production.
- 3.4 The tables at Appendix A show the key milestones for each document, as set out in the LDS, and also the actual progress that has been made in achieving those milestones within the 12 months 1st April 2004 to 31st March 2005. The tables also show the expected progress beyond April 2005 and up to December 2005, when this report is to be published. The purpose of doing this is to highlight whether progress on each document will be in accordance with the Council's published timetable.

Statement of Community Involvement

- 3.5 The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) is a unique type of document in the Bedford Development Framework and has a unique set of milestones. The progress in the production of this document is set out in Appendix A table 1.
- 3.6 A summary of the milestones reached in the monitoring period is given below.

Statement of Community Involvement

Milestone	LDS Target	Target achieved
Commencement of production	March 2005	Yes

Development Plan Documents

- 3.7 There are two Development Plan Documents (DPDs) being produced. The progress in the production of the documents is set out in Appendix A table 2.
- 3.8 A summary of the key milestones reached in the monitoring period is given below.

Town Centre Area Action Plan DPD

Milestone	LDS Target	Target achieved
Commencement of production	December 2004	Yes
Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report	December 2004 – February 2005	Yes (February 2005)

Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan DPD

Milestone	LDS Target	Target achieved
Commencement of production	February 2005	Yes

Supplementary Planning Documents

3.9 There are three Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) being produced. The progress in the production of the documents is set out in Appendix A table 3.

3.10 A summary of the milestones reached in the monitoring period is given below.

Bedfordshire Community Safety Design Guide SPD

Milestone	LDS Target	Target achieved
Commencement of production	December 2004	Yes

Shopfronts and Adverts in Conservation Areas Design Guide SPD

Milestone	LDS Target	Target achieved
Commencement of production	December 2004	Yes

Land north of Bromham Road Biddenham Design Guide SPD

Milestone	LDS Target	Target achieved
Commencement of production	December 2004	Yes
Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report	December 2004 – March 2005	Yes (March 2005)

3.11 The table in Appendix A shows that for the Supplementary Planning Documents consultation was undertaken on a Scoping Report and the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report. The requirement to consult on an Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report has now been removed from the relevant government guidance.

Revision of the LDS

3.12 Each document that is being produced for the Bedford Development Framework has successfully achieved the milestones for the monitoring period. In addition, as shown in Appendix A table 1, the progress on each document to date indicates that future milestones are expected to be achieved. The Local Development Scheme does not require amending for this reason.

3.13 The existing Local Development Scheme (April 2005) identifies at paragraph 3.3 that further supplementary planning documents will be prepared in conjunction with individual sites. It is anticipated that the Local Development Scheme will be amended in early 2006 to include

the preparation of a design guide for land at Broadmead Road, Stewartby. This follows a resolution to grant outline planning permission made in December 2004 (planning application 97/1163/OUT).

Local Development Orders

- 3.14 A Local Development Order may be made by a planning authority in order to extend permitted rights for certain forms of development, with regard to a relevant local development document. The Borough Council has not found the need to make any Local Development Orders in the monitoring period.

Summary

- 3.15 Within the 12-month period 1st April 2004 to 31st March 2005
- Each Local Development Scheme milestone has been achieved
 - No document reached adoption stage and thus no document has been adopted
 - There has been no need to make a Local Development Order in the monitoring period

In addition it was found that:

- No document is considered to be falling behind its timetable as set out in the Local Development Scheme
- Future milestones as set out in the LDS are expected to be achieved
- There is no need to revise the LDS in relation to existing documents
- The Local Development Scheme will be reviewed in early 2006 to include a Supplementary Planning Document for land to the east and west of Broadmead Road, Stewartby.

PART 2

4. Contextual Indicators

- 4.1 Contextual indicators provide information that constitutes a profile of the Borough as it is today. The purpose of contextual indicators is to enhance the understanding of the Borough to inform the development of spatial policies.
- 4.2 All the contextual indicators are listed in Appendix B. Contextual indicators have been chosen to highlight the key characteristics and issues in the Borough. The following paragraphs provide a profile of the Borough, taken from the information collected for the contextual indicators.

Population

- 4.3 The Borough has a total population of nearly 150,000 people. Of this population, the majority are within the age group 35-39. Approximately 7% of the population is aged 75 or over. The population of the Borough is increasing, with more births than deaths in recent years. The Borough has a mixed ethnic profile, being nearly 87% white and nearly 8% Asian or Asian British.

Housing and the built environment

- 4.4 The Borough has a total of nearly 60,000 households with an average household size of 2.4 people. The Large Scale Voluntary Transfer (LSVT) undertaken in 1990 transferred ownership of 7,500 former Council owned dwellings to Housing Associations. Owner-occupation accounts for over 70% of tenures in the Borough. The majority of dwellings in the Borough are semi-detached. The average price of a semi-detached dwelling is £172,671.

Economy

- 4.5 There are a total of 93,000 people of working age in the Borough. Over 76,000 people in the Borough are economically active. The Borough contains nearly 67,000 jobs, 68% of which are full-time jobs. An average employee in the Borough earns approximately £23,500 per year. The majority of employees in the Borough are employed in managerial, professional, skilled technical or elementary occupations. The number of businesses registered in the Borough has slowly increased and is currently nearly 4,700. The majority of these businesses employ less than 4 people. The jobs available in the Borough are predominantly in the public administration, education and health sectors.

Social/Health

4.6 The Borough as a whole is amongst the least deprived local authorities in the country. However, certain wards (Kingsbrook, Cauldwell and Queens Park) are within the 15% most deprived wards in the country. The number of unemployed people in the Borough is close to the national average but higher than levels in the region. Over 2,000 are claiming job seekers allowance, although the majority of these have been claiming for less than six months. Crime levels in the Borough are at less than 30 offences per 1000 population. Average life expectancy in the Borough is 76.9 years for men and 81 years for women.

Education

4.7 Over 25% of the Borough's population are qualified to NVQ level 4 or above and only 11% have no qualifications. The schools in the Borough show varied levels of attainment by students in terms of GCSE grades. Attainment levels vary from 100% of pupils who gain 5 or more grades at A* to C to a low of 31%.

Transport/Spatial Connectivity

4.8 The majority of people in the Borough travel to work by car. A high percentage of people travel to work by foot (nearly 10%). The majority of residents (64%) either work from home or travel less than 5 kilometres to work. The majority of residents (71%) both live and work in the Borough.

Environment

4.9 The Borough contains areas designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The majority of these sites are in favourable condition. The Borough currently recycles 8% of household waste.

Summary

4.10 The contextual indicators provide information that constitutes a profile of the Borough as it is today, but also provide information that can be monitored each year. In particular, some indicators have related targets. These are summarised in the table below.

Indicator	Target	Comment
CN1: Place of residence of workers and distance travelled to work	Regional Target: Increase proportion of people that work locally	Majority of residents travel less than 5km to work. 71.1% of workers live and work in the Borough.

Indicator	Target	Comment
CN2: % of economically active people unemployed	Regional Target: Reduce unemployment	2.3% are unemployed (compared to the Bedfordshire figure of 1.7%)

4.11 The above indicators will be monitored to assess progress against the targets. Indicator CN1 is from the Census and thus will be collected every 10 years. Indicator CN2 is annual and thus will be reported upon each year.

5. Core Output Indicators

5.1 The purpose of core output indicators is to assess the progress of current policy in the achievement of targets. Core output indicators are the same in every local authority in England. Thus, the performance of the policies can be monitored and compared with other local authorities.

5.2 Some indicators have targets. All the targets that are relevant to Bedford Borough are listed in Appendix C, and are reproduced against the relevant indicators.

Business Development

Indicator C1a: Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type	
Target: n/a	
Progress:	
<p>The following information is for use classes B1, B2, B8 and mixed development (a combination of B class uses). The Use Classes are defined in Appendix D. The information provided is completed gross site area in hectares as floorspace information is not currently available. For the next AMR, monitoring procedures will be amended to collect information on floorspace rather than hectares.</p>	
B1	0.55 ha
B2	2.30 ha
B8	8.62 ha
Mixed	3.38 ha
Total	14.85 ha
(Source: Bedford Borough Council)	

Indicator C1b: Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, in employment or regeneration areas	
Target: n/a	
Progress:	
<p>The following information is for use classes B1, B2, B8 and mixed</p>	

development (a combination of B class uses). The Use Classes are defined in Appendix D. The information provided is gross site area in hectares as floorspace information is not currently available. For the next AMR, monitoring procedures will be amended to collect information on floorspace rather than hectares.

The Borough Council identified employment sites allocations and employment areas (shown on the Proposals Map). In the monitoring period the following areas were developed.

B1	0.35 ha
B2	2.30 ha
B8	8.06 ha
Mixed	1.30 ha
Total	12.01 ha (81% of total employment hectares developed in the monitoring period)

(Source: Bedford Borough Council)

Indicator C1c: Amount of floorspace developed by employment type, which is on previously developed land.

Target: n/a

Progress:

The following information is for use classes B1, B2, B8 and mixed development (a combination of B class uses). The Use Classes are defined in Appendix D. The information provided is gross site area in hectares as floorspace information is not currently available. For the next AMR, monitoring procedures will be amended to collect information on floorspace rather than hectares.

B1	0.00 ha
B2	0.00 ha
B8	0.42 ha
Mixed	2.00 ha
Total	2.42 ha (16% of total hectares developed in the monitoring period)

(Source: Bedford Borough Council)

Indicator C1d: Employment land available by type

Target: n/a

Progress:

The following information is for use classes B1, B2, B8 and combinations of those uses. The Use Classes are defined in Appendix D. The information provided is for Local Plan sites that have not been developed or granted planning permission and outstanding planning permissions. As such this is quantitative information only and it should not be assumed that in qualitative terms, all the available land is attractive to the market. Following completion of the Employment Land Review (early 2006) it may be necessary to consider

the allocation of additional, better quality employment sites in future Development Plan Documents.

B1	10.08 ha
B2	0.00 ha
B8	0.31 ha
Mixed B1/B2/B8	55.10 ha
Mixed B1/B8	3.65 ha
Mixed B2/B8	0.13 ha
Mixed B1/B2	19.02 ha
Total	88.29 ha

(Source: Bedford Borough Council)

Indicator C1e: Losses of employment land in

- i) development/regeneration areas and
- ii) LA area

Target: n/a

Progress:

The following information is for planning permissions granted for non-employment uses, not employment land lost to completed non-employment uses.

In employment areas: 4.91 ha (94% of total losses)
Total losses in the Borough: 5.24 ha

(Source: Bedford Borough Council)

Indicator C1f: Amount of employment land lost to residential development

Target: n/a

Progress:

The following information is for planning permissions granted for residential development on employment land, not the amount of employment land lost to completed residential development.

Losses to residential development: 5.04ha (96% of total losses)
(Source: Bedford Borough Council)

Housing

<p>Indicator C2a: Housing trajectory showing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">i) Net additional dwellings over the previous 5 year period or since the start of the relevant DPD period, whichever is the longerii) Net additional dwellings for the current yeariii) Projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant DPD period or over a 10 year period from its adoption, whichever is the longeriv) The annual net additional dwelling requirementv) Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to the previous years' performance
<p>Local Target: Structure Plan requirement of 16,200 dwellings in the Borough 1991-2011</p> <p>Regional Target: Milton Keynes South Midlands Sub-Regional Strategy requirement of 16,270 dwellings in the growth area of the Borough 2001-2021</p>
<p>Progress:</p> <p>The following graphs provide the above information. The first two graphs show a housing trajectory for the dwelling requirement set out in the adopted Structure Plan, which covers the period 1991-2011. The Structure Plan dwelling requirement is for the Borough as a whole.</p> <p>The Borough has completed 8,844 dwellings in the period 1991 to 2004/05. At the same time, the Council has brought forward substantial housing supply through its Local Plan. The housing supply position is shown in the third graph. At the end of the monitoring year there were 1,888 outstanding planning permissions and a further potential of 4,513 permissions on sites with a resolution to grant permission subject to section 106 agreements. This supply situation has been achieved against a Structure Plan which seriously over-estimated the housing requirement for the Borough in the context of the prevailing weak housing market conditions and lack of infrastructure to support housing development on the scale proposed. The fourth graph shows, for each year 1991-2004/05, the number of dwellings with planning consent as well as the number of dwellings built. Whilst this relationship is not fixed in any sense, the graph does demonstrate a consistent supply of consents substantially above the output achieved by developers.</p> <p>In assessing housing delivery against the Structure Plan requirement the following should be noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Although the Structure Plan remains part of the Development Plan for the Borough, the housing requirement contained in the Milton Keynes South Midlands Sub-Regional Strategy has already largely replaced the Structure Plan requirement. Its relevance is therefore limited.• Whilst housing completions would need to rise to 1,226 dwellings per year to meet the requirement, it is the housing market rather than land supply which limits the Borough's capacity to delivery housing.

- Housing developers decide whether or not to build houses and the strength of the local housing market will determine how many they can sell and thus how many they are going to build

The fifth and sixth graphs show a housing trajectory for the dwelling requirement set out in the Milton Keynes South Midlands Sub-Regional Strategy (MKSM Strategy), which covers the period 2001-2021. The MKSM Strategy dwelling requirement is for the growth area of the Borough, and not the Borough as a whole.

The Borough has completed 1,752 dwellings in the growth area in the period 2001 to 2004/05. To enable the MKSM Strategy requirement to be met, dwelling completions will need to increase to 907 per annum in the growth area for the period 2005/06 to 2020/21.

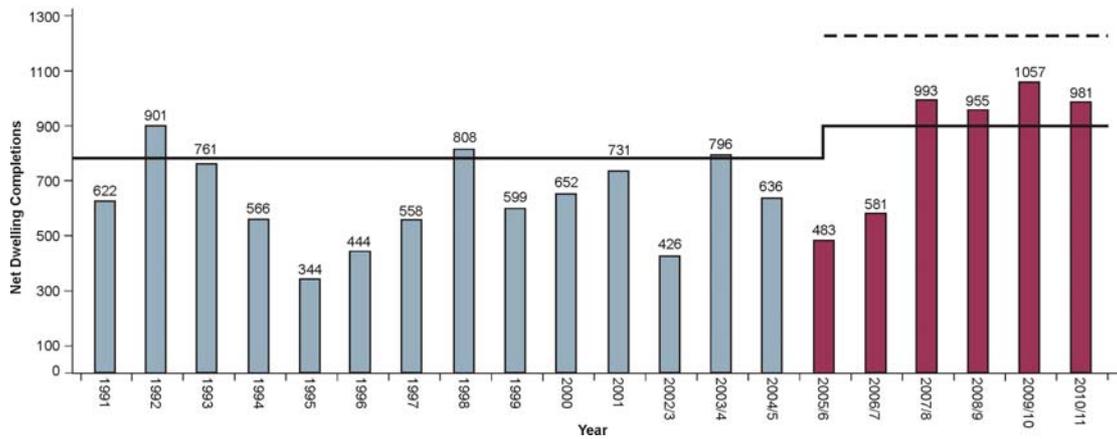
The MKSM Strategy requirement was finalised in March 2005. Although the housing completions in recent years are below the requirement, the current allocations in the Local Plan provide housing land to enable the Borough to meet the projected annual completions in the housing trajectory and accelerate housing delivery in the later years of the plan. Achieving the 907 completions per annum will depend upon the housing market and the speedy delivery of housing by developers. As stated above, the Council has already put in place a substantial housing supply and is very advanced in the approval of further strategic sites which are vital to achieving the MKSM Strategy requirement. All of the strategic housing sites in the growth area either have planning permission or a resolution to grant permission. This early action on the part of the Council means that there is ample time for the development industry to rise to the challenge of achieving a step change in the pace of delivery. The Council is also working on a corporate basis to strengthen the local economy and address the transport infrastructure deficit. In addition, Bedford Renaissance is a delivery vehicle that has been appointed to promote housing delivery in the Borough. New policies in the Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan will provide a strategic policy basis for housing provision across the Borough, in line with the MKSM Strategy.

The dwelling requirement for the period 2001-2021 for the rest of the Borough (the area not in the growth area) is contained within the Draft East of England Plan, which has not yet been finalised. When this document is finalised, this dwelling requirement will also be monitored under this indicator.

(Source: Bedford Borough Council)

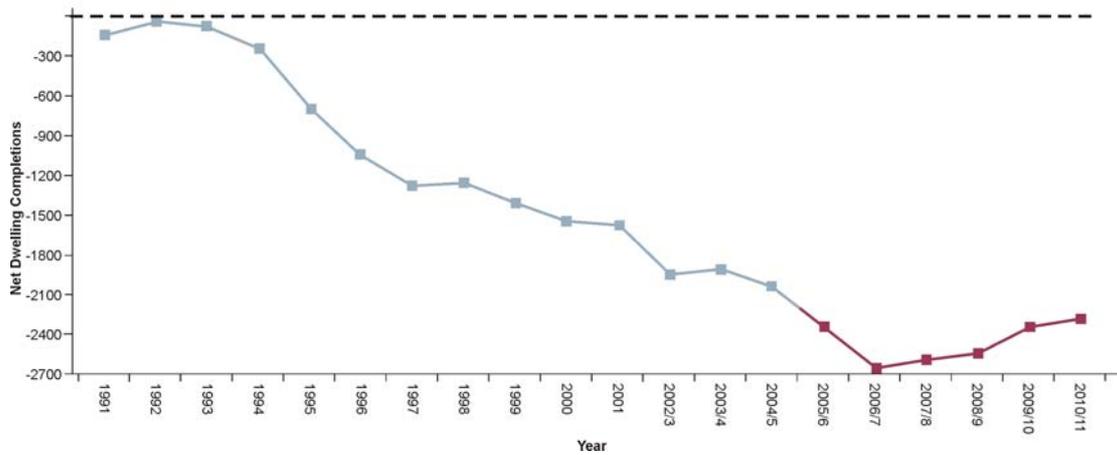
Indicator C2a Housing Trajectory Structure Plan requirement for Bedford Borough 1991 - 2011

- Actual annual completions (total 8844)
- Projected annual completions (total 5050)
- Annual net additional dwelling requirement (total requirement 16200)
- - - Annual residual requirement needed to meet overall requirement (7356 in 2005/6 -2010/11 or 1226 per annum)

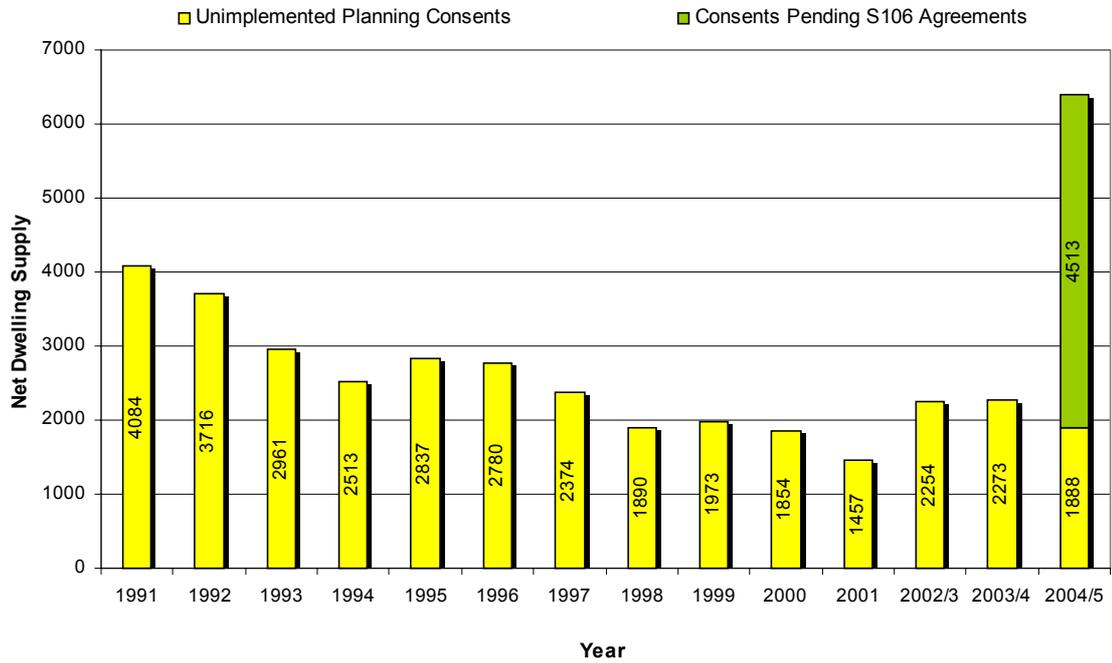


Indicator C2a Housing Trajectory Structure Plan requirement for Bedford Borough 1991 - 2011

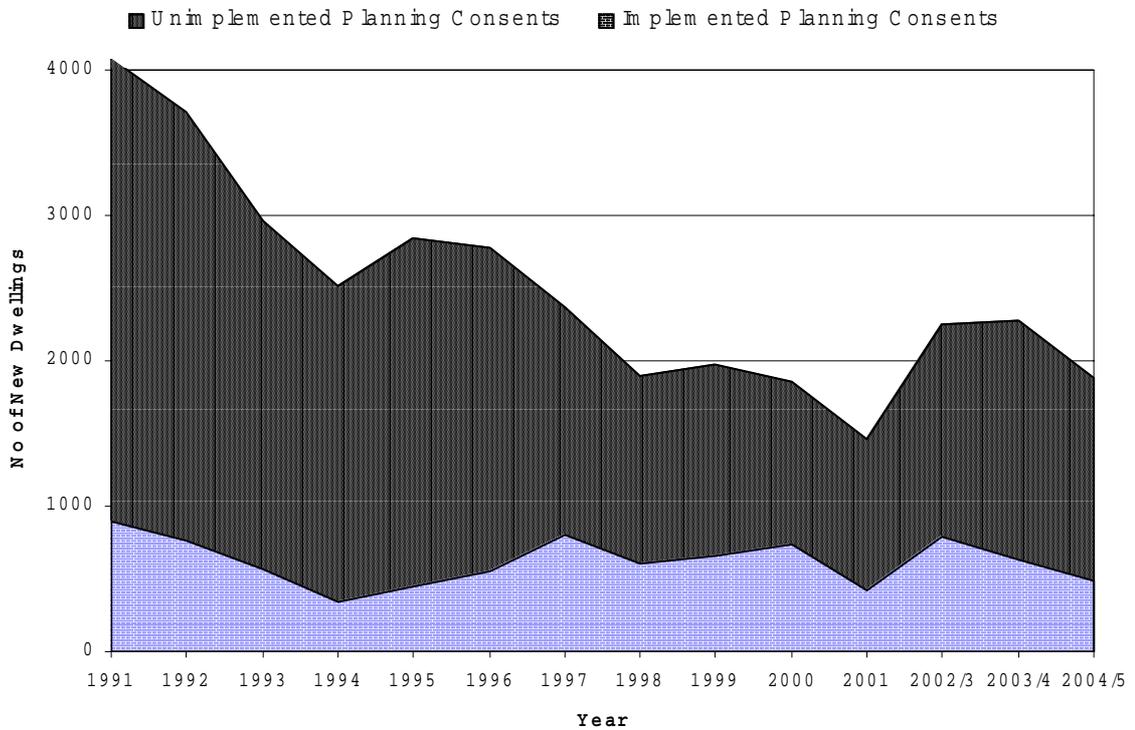
- Actual annual completions (total 8844)
- Projected annual completions (total 5050)
- - - This line represents the local authority meeting the annual dwelling requirement (total requirement 16200)
- The amount of dwellings the local authority is ahead or behind the cumulative dwelling requirement at any time



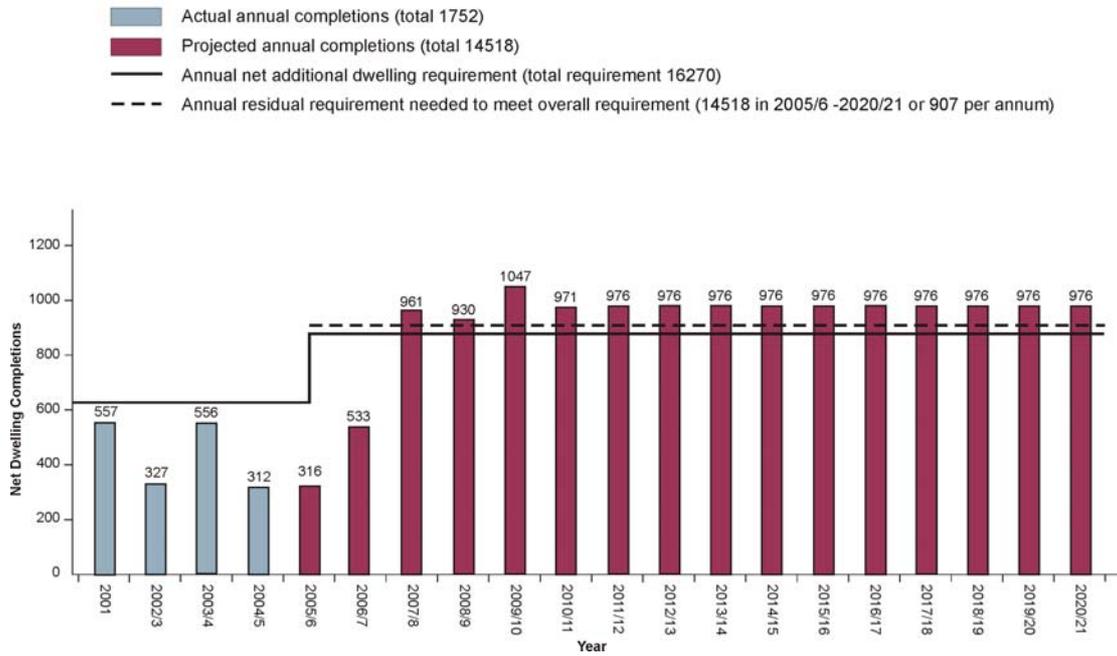
**Indicator C2a
Dwelling Supply Bedford Borough 1991 - 2004/05**



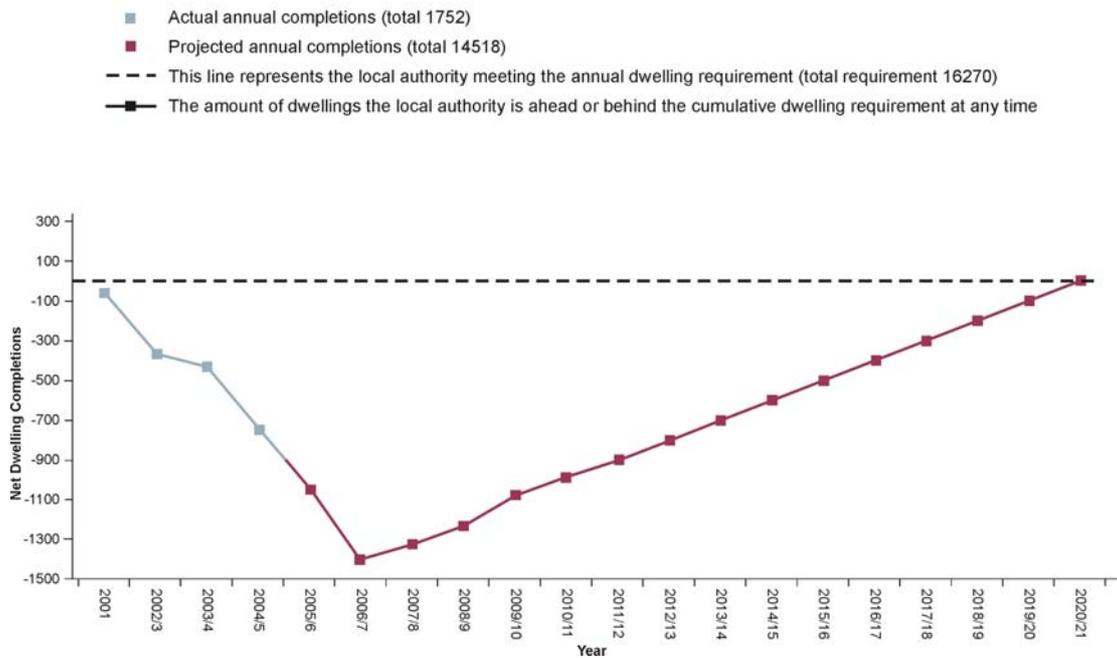
**Indicator C 2a
Implementation of Planning Permissions**



Indicator C2a Housing Trajectory
Milton Keynes & South Midlands Sub-Regional Strategy
Growth Area Requirement 2001 - 2021



Indicator C2a Housing Trajectory
Milton Keynes & South Midlands Sub-Regional Strategy
Growth Area Requirement 2001 - 2021



Indicator C2b: Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land

National Target: 60% on previously developed land

Progress:

Completed dwellings (gross) = 601 dwellings
Conversions of existing buildings = 75 dwellings
Total gross dwellings = 676 dwellings, 54.3% on previously developed land

The target of 60% has almost been achieved.
(Source: Bedford Borough Council)

Indicator C2c: Percentage of new dwellings completed at
i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare (dph)
ii) between 30 and 50 dph
iii) above 50 dph

National Target: Net density of 30-50 dwellings per hectare

Progress:

The following information is for dwellings on sites of more than 10 dwellings.

i) 32%
ii) 33%
iii) 35%

In total, housing developments on sites of over 10 dwellings have an average density of 34.51 dwellings.

The average density figure clearly shows that the density target has been achieved on sites of more than 10 dwellings.
(Source: Bedford Borough Council)

Indicator C2d: Affordable housing completions

Regional Target: Affordable housing provision to be 30% of total annual housing provision

Local Target: Secure/deliver 200 new affordable homes per annum

Progress:

Total net annual housing provision = 636 dwellings
Gross additional affordable housing dwellings = 114
Net additional affordable housing dwellings = 114
The total includes dwellings wholly funded through registered social landlords or local authorities, wholly funded through developer contributions or funded through a mix of public subsidy and developer contributions.

The figures show that 16.9% of the net annual dwellings completed were affordable. The target of 200 new affordable homes per year has not been achieved despite the fact that for the monitoring period, the Borough has secured 375 outstanding planning permissions for affordable housing in the

Borough. The housing sites allocated in the Local Plan are, through the resolutions to grant outline planning permission, all set to deliver 30% affordable housing and achieve the target. To have secured less on these strategic sites would be detrimental to the achievement of the local and regional target and the delivery of affordable homes for the Borough's residents. Such an approach would have put at risk the Council's Housing Strategy and efforts to prevent homelessness. The medium to long-term future in terms of affordable housing supply is now secured.
(Source: Bedford Borough Council)

Transport

Indicator C3a: Amount of completed non-residential development within Use Class Orders A, B and D complying with car-parking standards set out in the Local Development Framework

National Target: PPG13 maximum car parking standards

Progress:

The Bedford Development Framework does not currently contain any parking standards or draft parking standards for use classes A, B and D. Policy T15 of the adopted Local Plan states that in considering development proposals, the Borough Council will have regard to Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) on parking standards. The SPG was adopted in 1996. This guidance has not been updated to accord with national guidance published since that date. The Borough Council is awaiting the completion of County Council guidance on this matter. As such there are no up to date car-parking standards in place at the local level.

To collect information for this indicator, the Borough Council would need to implement new monitoring procedures for use classes A, B and D. Current information is only available for planning permissions granted and not completed schemes.

Indicator C3b: Amount of new residential development with 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP, hospital, primary school, secondary school, areas of employment and a major retail centre(s)

Target: n/a

Progress:

This information has been collected from the sources stated in the table below and processed using Accession Software. As public transport time varies according to the time of day, the following times were chosen:

GP/Hospital – 9am-12pm weekday

School – 7am-9am weekday (travel to school hours)

Areas of employment – 7am-10am weekday (commuting to work hours)

Major retail centres – 9am-12pm weekday

The results were as follows:

349 dwellings were within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP (80.2% of all dwellings on sites of over 0.4 hectares)
 327 dwellings were within 30 minutes public transport time of a Hospital (75.1% of all dwellings on sites of over 0.4 hectares)
 363 dwellings were within 30 minutes public transport time of a primary school (83.4% of all dwellings on sites of over 0.4 hectares)
 208 dwellings were within 30 minutes public transport time of a secondary school (47.8% of all dwellings on sites of over 0.4 hectares)
 349 dwellings were within 30 minutes public transport time of a middle school (80.2% of all dwellings on sites of over 0.4 hectares)
 265 dwellings were within 30 minutes public transport time of an employment site (60.9% of all dwellings on sites of over 0.4 hectares)
 359 dwellings were within 30 minutes public transport time of a major retail centre (82.5% of all dwellings on sites of over 0.4 hectares)

Indicator C3b has been completed using the following data:

Data	Source
New residential development	New housing completed in the monitoring period on sites of over 0.4 hectares in size (435 dwellings in total).
GP/Hospital locations	NHS Gateway website
Schools locations	EduBASE from DfES
Major Retail Centres	Designated centres in the adopted Local Plan
Areas of employment	Information from ONS Table Counts of VAT Based Enterprises by Employment Size Band 2005, super output area middle layer.

Local Services

Indicator C4a: Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development

Target: n/a

Progress:

The Borough Council does not currently monitor completions in the use classes B1(a), A1, A2 and D2. Monitoring measures will be put in place to ensure information is available for the next Annual Monitoring Report.

Indicator C4b: Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres

Target: n/a

Progress:

The Borough Council does not currently monitor completions in the use classes B1(a), A1, A2 and D2 within the town centre. Monitoring measures will be put in place to ensure information is available for the next Annual Monitoring Report.

Indicator C4c: Amount of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard
Target: n/a
Progress: The Priory Country Park has a Green Flag award and is 100ha in size and includes Riverside Meadows. The total eligible space is 204.53ha, so approximately 50% of eligible space actually has a Green Flag award. (Source: Bedford Borough Council)

Flood Protection and Water Quality

Indicator C7: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality
Target: n/a
Progress: In the monitoring period, no planning permissions have been granted contrary to Environment Agency advice. (Source: Bedford Borough Council)

Biodiversity

Indicator C8: Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) change in priority habitats and species (by type) and ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, regional, sub-regional or local significance
Local Target: Biodiversity Action Plan targets
Progress: The following information provides baseline statistics against which future changes can be monitored. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Priority habitats and species that are present in the Borough (the list includes national priority habitats and species and those identified as local priorities by the Bedfordshire and Luton Biodiversity Forum):

<p>Habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient and/or species rich hedgerows Cereal field margins Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh Eutrophic standing waters Lowland calcareous grassland Lowland Meadows Lowland wood pasture and parkland Reedbeds Lowland mixed deciduous woodland Wet woodland Marshy grassland, marsh and swamp (local priority) 	<p>Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great crested newt Skylark Linnet Reed bunting Spotted flycatcher Tree sparrow Grey partridge Bullfinch Turtle dove Song thrush Water vole Barbastelle bat Brown hare European otter Pipistrelle bat Fine lined pea mussel Bordered gothic moth Common fat foot moth Pale shining brown moth Argent and sable moth Shepherds needle Spreading hedge parsley All bat species (local priority) Grey mouse-ear (local priority) Spined loach (local priority)
<p>ii) The Borough does not contain any internationally designated areas and there are no sites of regional significance.</p> <p>The Borough also contains county wildlife sites, although these are not listed as they are not covered by a statutory designation.</p> <p>(Source: Bedfordshire County Council, English Nature, www.bedsbionet.org.uk)</p>	
<p>Local Nature Reserves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bromham Lake (10.86ha) Brickhill Allotments (5.2ha) Browns Wood (6.04ha) Fenlake Meadows (19.14ha) Hill Rise (0.84ha) Mowsbury Hall (2.76ha) Putnoe Wood (10.34ha) TOTAL – 55.18ha 	<p>SSSI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biddenham Pit (0.43ha) Felmersham Gravel Pits (21.52ha) Hanger Wood (23.94ha) Odell Great Wood (85.95ha) Swineshead Wood (21.86ha) Stevington Marsh (7.62ha) Tilwick Meadow (2.57ha) Yelden Meadows (2.84ha) TOTAL – 166.73ha

Renewable Energy

Indicator C9: Renewable energy capacity installed by type
National and Regional Target: Generate 10% of energy from renewable sources by 2010 and 17% by 2020 (excluding offshore wind) Regional Target: Generate 14% of electricity from renewable sources by 2010. Local Target: Bedfordshire targets for 2010 – Wind 64 GWh, Biomass 200 GWh, Landfill 303 GWh, Photovoltaics 7.7 GWh.
Progress: Information on this indicator is not currently available. For the next annual monitoring report, the following information will be monitored: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information from Housing Associations on renewable energy installations they have installed• Information from the 'Energy for Good' scheme which offers assistance for residents to install solar water heating in their home• Information from planning applications for larger installations of renewable energy• Information on smaller installations on business premises, to be monitored through the Bedfordshire Renewable Energy Forum.

Summary

- 5.3 The following conclusions about the policies in the Local Plan can be drawn from the Core Output Indicators:
- Progress is being made towards meeting the targets set out in indicators C2 a, b, c and d
 - The housing trajectory indicates that housing delivery targets are not being met, despite significant housing land supply and outstanding planning consents being available throughout the plan period.
 - The reasons for slow delivery of housing will need to be explored, although the influence of the Local Plan in the provision of homes and jobs is limited by the strength of the respective markets to take up the opportunities the planning system provides
 - The slow pace of housing delivery will affect regional targets for housing completions
 - Policies relating to housing in the Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan will provide the strategic steer for housing delivery in the Borough
 - New monitoring procedures will need to be implemented for indicators C1a, C1b, C1c, C1f, C3a, C4a, C4b, C8 and C9 for the next Annual Monitoring Report

6. Local Output Indicators

- 6.1 The purpose of local output indicators is to measure whether the objectives of the documents within the Bedford Development Framework are being achieved. During the period in question (1st April 2004 to 31st March 2005), no plan objectives were devised.
- 6.2 In this report, the local output indicators have been chosen to measure the objectives of the current 'saved' policies in the Local Plan. The choice of local output indicators reflects the availability and quality of existing data sources and their relevance to the local area.
- 6.3 It is anticipated that next year's monitoring report will address the documents of the Bedford Development Framework that have been adopted in the period 1st April 2005 to 31st March 2006. This will be in addition to the monitoring of the current 'saved' policies of the Local Plan.
- 6.4 The purpose of local output indicators is to monitor local issues and circumstances. The indicators will be developed over time, to reflect changing policy and the availability of resources. Local output indicators will be used to examine medium-term trends. The combination of core and local output indicators will ensure a robust assessment of policy implementation.
- 6.5 Some indicators have targets. All the targets that are relevant to Bedford Borough are stated in Appendix C, and reproduced against the relevant indicators.
- 6.6 The following indicators (L1a to L1e) were suggested by the Government Office for the East of England.

Gypsies and Travellers Indicators

Indicator L1a: Number of authorised public and private sites (both permanent and transit) and numbers of caravans on them over the period monitored, and any changes during the period.

Target: n/a

Progress:

There is one authorised site at Kempston Hardwick. There were 27 caravans at July 2005. There are no private sites.

(Source: Bedford Borough Council)

Indicator L1b: The number of unauthorised sites and numbers of caravans on them (broken down if possible by unauthorised encampments, i.e. roadside encampments, and unauthorised developments i.e. land owned by the occupant without planning permission) and any known changes during the period.

Target: n/a
Progress: There were two caravans reported at a roadside by Oasis beach pool in July 2005. (Source: Bedford Borough Council)

Indicator L1c: Details of any permission granted for new public or private sites, or expansion of existing sites, during the monitoring period; and any other unimplemented permissions outstanding at the end of the period.
Target: n/a
Progress: There are currently no unimplemented planning permissions for gypsy and traveller sites in the Bedford Borough. In the monitoring period, no planning applications for public or private gypsy and traveller sites were received. (Source: Bedford Borough Council)

Indicator L1d: Progress of any work to assess the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers in accordance with the requirements of housing legislation and planning policy. If none is underway when this is anticipated to be undertaken and the nature of this work i.e. countywide assessment or jointly with neighbouring authorities.
Target: n/a
Progress: The 2004 Home Report concluded that there was a need for 50-100 extra pitches in the Bedfordshire sub-region. The majority of this need was identified in the south of the County. A further sub-regional needs assessment of the housing needs of gypsies and travellers will be commissioned in early 2006. (Source: 2004 Home Report)

Indicator L1e: More generally, an assessment of the use and performance of existing development plan policies on this issue.
Target: n/a
Progress: Policy H35 of the adopted Local Plan states criteria against which proposals for the establishment of gypsy sites will be considered. In the monitoring period no planning applications were received that required the use of policy H35. (Source: Bedford Borough Council)

Local Plan Policies

6.7 The Local Development Scheme identified the policies in the Local Plan that are now deleted. The policies have been deleted because they repeat national policy or have already been implemented (in the case of a land allocation for example). It is not considered necessary to replace these policies with new policies.

Local Plan Indicators

6.8 The following indicators have been chosen as they are considered to be an appropriate measure of whether the overall aims of the Local Plan are being met.

6.9 Aim 1: To move towards more sustainable forms of development – ensuring that development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Indicator L2: Of dwellings completed in the monitoring period, dwellings that accord with PPG3 car parking standards
National Target: Parking provision should be 1.5 or less off-street car spaces per dwelling Local Target: Car parking density of up to 70 car spaces per hectare in residential developments
Progress: The table below shows the car parking provision for dwellings that were completed on sites of over 10 dwellings in the monitoring period. The table also shows the overall car parking provision expected on each site. In terms of the national target, this has been met on the sites in the urban area. This reflects higher levels of accessibility and public transport provision. In the case of sites adjacent to the urban area and in the villages, car parking provision is higher given lower levels of public transport accessibility and the national standard has not been met in every case. The Government's Rural White Paper 'Our Countryside: The Future – A fair deal for rural England' recognised the role of the car in rural communities. In that for many people who live and work in rural communities using the car is the only practicable means of undertaking many journeys. The national target does not make the distinction between the urban and rural areas. Local Plan policy BE35 states that car parking in new residential development should be at a density of up to 70 car spaces per hectare. The table shows that this target has been met on 5 of the 16 sites. As this target pre-dates the publication of the national target in PPG3 (March 2001) in the Council's opinion this target is no longer appropriate. The Borough council is currently working with Bedfordshire County Council to devise new car parking standards. It is anticipated that these new standards will replace the target in policy BE35. (Source: Bedford Borough Council)

Table for Indicator L2

Site	Site Area (ha)	Gross dwellings	Completions 04/05	Car spaces 04/05	Car spaces per dwelling 04/05	Total site car spaces (plus guest spaces)	Total car spaces per dwelling	Overall car spaces per hectare	Overall total car spaces per dwelling
Bedford urban area sites									
Kempston Road	2.13	107	70	97	1.38	158 (15)	1.47	81.22	1.62
Queen's Works	4.27	303	62	67	1.08	367 (41)	1.21	95.55	1.35
Linden Road	0.10	12	12	12	1.00	12	1.00	120	1.00
Tavistock Street	0.05	11	11	11	1.00	11	1.00	220	1.00
Sites adjacent the urban area									
South-west of Greycote	8.50	251	47	123	2.61	662 (22)	2.63	80.47	2.72
East of Wilstead Road	1.81	44	17	35	2.01	126	2.86	69.61	2.86
Village sites									
Bromham	3.36	68	54	116	2.15	158 (2)	2.32	47.62	2.35
Clapham	0.40	23	23	34	1.48	34 (4)	1.48	95.00	1.65
Clapham	7.45	262	78	183	2.35	672	2.56	90.20	2.56
G. Barford	0.21	10	10	20	2.00	20 (3)	2.00	109.52	2.30
Harrold	2.24	62	32	87	2.72	149	2.4	66.52	2.40
Harrold	0.97	39	10	10	1.00	68 (1)	1.74	71.13	1.77
Harrold	2.08	62	20	46	2.30	139	2.24	66.83	2.24
Sharnbrook	2.79	86	32	83	2.59	207	2.41	74.19	2.41
Sharnbrook	1.27	47	14	31	2.21	103 (3)	2.19	83.46	2.23
Wilstead	1.28	38	15	40	2.66	40 (3)	1.05	33.59	1.13

Indicator L3: Level of proposed transport infrastructure set out in the RSS and LTP2 that has been achieved

Regional Target: Achieve proposed transport infrastructure programme

Progress:

Proposals in Draft RSS:

- i) A421 dualling M1 to Bedford (DfT Targeted Programme of Improvements)
- ii) E/W rail Bedford/Cambridge/Stanstead/Norwich/Ipswich Phase 1 (Strategic Rail Authority)
- iii) E/W rail Bedford/Cambridge/Stanstead/Norwich/Ipswich Phase 2 (Strategic Rail Authority)
- iv) Bedford Western Bypass (LHA/Local Transport Plan)
- v) Wixams Station (LHA/Strategic Rail Authority)

Achievement

- i) Committed 2011-15 but needs to be brought forward to release development sites

- ii) Under investigation 2011-15 first priority
- iii) Under investigation 2016-20 second priority
- iv) Planning permission implemented, funding agreement with English Partnerships nearing completion. Contract starts March 2006.
- v) Proposed for investigation 2000-10 third priority. Resolution to grant planning permission subject to a section 106 legal agreement. Need to resolve Network Rail 'ransom' issue.

(Source: Draft RSS and Bedford Borough Council)

The second Local Transport Plan 2006-2011 is currently in draft form. The implementation of the proposals will be monitored once the document is finalised.

Indicator L4: Proportion of development within the growth area and rural area

Regional Target: Urban areas will be the main focus of development in the region

Progress:

Housing development:

Growth Area 312 net dwellings (49% of total net dwellings)

Rural Area 324 net dwellings (51% of total net dwellings)

Housing supply (outstanding planning consents):

Growth Area 1588 dwellings (84.1% of total supply)

Rural Area 300 dwellings (15.9% of total supply)

Employment Development:

Growth Area 8.55 hectares net (88.97%)

Rural Area 1.06 hectares net (11.03%)

Employment land supply (outstanding planning consents):

Growth Area 29.01 hectares gross (47.3% of total supply)

Rural Area 32.29 hectares gross (52.7% of total supply)

Housing development in the monitoring period has been split evenly between the growth area and the rural areas of the Borough, representing the location of housing demand rather than supply. Outstanding planning consents for housing clearly show that the focus for future development is in the growth area. Thus it is anticipated that the target will be achieved in the future.

Employment development in the monitoring period has been focused in the growth area. Outstanding planning consents for employment development show employment land supply in both the growth and rural area.

(Source: Bedford Borough Council)

6.10 Aim 2: To protect and enhance the existing built and natural environment and the landscape – giving greater emphasis to improving environmental quality and the conservation of existing assets.

Indicator L5: Percentage of land in nationally important wildlife sites (Sites of Special Scientific Interest) which are in favourable condition
National Target: Bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites
<p>Progress:</p> <p>Land designated SSSI – 166.73ha SSSI in favourable condition – 123.78ha (87.15%)</p> <p>The number of sites in favourable condition is close to the target of 95% by 2010. (Source: Bedford Borough Council, English Nature)</p>

Indicator L6: Increase in areas of woodland in the growth area
Regional Target: Increase provision of new woodland in priority areas
<p>Progress:</p> <p>New woodland created = 18.59 hectares (being 8.04 hectares at Kempston Wood End named Buttons Ramsey and 10.55 hectares between Wootton and Kempston near Keeley Green and Gibraltar Corner named Ridgeway Wood.)</p> <p>New woodland has been created in the priority area of the Marston Vale. (Source: Forest of Marston Vale)</p>

Indicator L7: Listed buildings at risk
Regional Target: Decrease numbers of listed buildings at risk
<p>Progress:</p> <p>2005 – 2 entries on the national at risk register (records grades I and II* only) 2004 – 24 entries on the local at risk register 2000 – 33 entries on the local at risk register</p> <p>The number of listed buildings at risk has fallen in the period 2000 to 2004 and thus the target is being met. (Source: Bedford Borough Council, English Heritage)</p>

Indicator L8: Household and commercial waste recycling
Regional Target: Household waste 40% by 2005 and 50% by 2010, commercial waste 66% by 2005 and 75% by 2015
<p>Progress:</p> <p>2004/05 – Recycling and composting of household waste 17.5% No figures are available for commercial waste.</p> <p>The household waste-recycling target of 40% by 2005 has not been achieved. For the next monitoring report, commercial waste recycling figures will be collected.</p>

Bedfordshire County Council has commenced work on preparing a supplementary planning document on waste management. This will give guidance to developers that will increase the recycling of construction waste, reduce the amount going to landfill and ensure that developments are designed so that occupiers are encouraged to recycle more of the waste they produce. Formal consultation on the draft supplementary planning document is expected to start in January 2006.
(Source: Bedford Borough Council)

6.11 Aim 3: To meet the needs of the borough's residents – enabling the provision of sufficient houses, jobs and other facilities

Indicator L9: Percentage of affordable houses secured on sites of 25 or more dwellings

Regional Target: 30% affordable housing

Progress:

There have been no planning permissions granted in the monitoring period for sites of 25 or more dwellings.
(Source: Bedford Borough Council)

Indicator L10: % of households in the urban area within 400m of a quarter hourly bus service

Regional Target: Increase levels of public transport accessibility

Progress:

81% of households in the urban area are within 400m of a quarter hourly bus service. There are a total of 41,865 households in the urban area (61.6% of the Borough's households).
Public transport accessibility in the urban area will be monitored each year against the baseline figure of 61.6% stated above.
(Source: Bedfordshire County Council)

Indicator L11: Rural households within 13 minutes walk of an hourly bus service

Regional Target: Increase levels of public transport accessibility

Progress:

77% of rural households are within 13 minutes walk of an hourly bus service. There are 26,085 households in the rural area (38.4% of the Borough's households).
Public transport accessibility in the rural area will be monitored each year against the baseline figure of 38.4% stated above.
(Source: Bedfordshire County Council)

- 6.12 Aim 4: To maintain and enhance the economic and social well being of the Borough – by attracting additional investment and encouraging the full use of existing resources

Indicator L12: Number of participants in higher education
Target: n/a
Progress: 2001 Census – 4,714 aged 18-74 and 3,127 aged 16-17 This is 0.73% of the people aged 16-74 in the Borough. (Source: 2001 Census)

Indicator L13: Self employment rates
Target: n/a
Progress: 2001 – 8,584 self employed This is 8.03% of all people aged 16-74 in the Borough. (Source: Census 2001) 2004/05 – 10,000 self employed This is 10.8% of the workforce (Source: Nomis)

Indicator L14: Numbers of jobs created in the Borough
Regional Target: Provision of 11,400 jobs in Bedford Borough 2001-21
Progress: Mar 2001-Feb 2002 = 75,000 jobs Mar 2002-Feb 2003 = 78,000 jobs Mar 2003-Feb 2004 = 76,500 jobs Jan 2004-Dec 2004 = 76,800 jobs Apr 2004-Mar 2005 = 76,400 jobs In the period 2001 to March 2005 a total of 1,400 jobs have been created in the Borough, this is progress towards the MKSM Strategy target of 11,400 by 2021. (Source: Nomis)

- 6.13 Aim 5: To protect and enhance Bedford's role within the sub-region – encouraging the town centre to develop a stronger competitive edge and identity, together with improved attractiveness and convenience

Indicator L15: Percentage of vacant units within the primary shopping area of Bedford town centre
Target: n/a
Progress: 5% vacant units in 2004. (Source: Bedford Town Centre Company)

Indicator L16: Traffic levels in the town centre
Regional Target: Stabilise traffic levels
Progress: 2004/05 annual average daily traffic flow A428 St Peters St – 21,899 A6 High St – 19,761 Prebend Street – 27,577 The above information will be used as baseline information from which traffic levels can be monitored. (Source: Bedford Borough Council)

Indicator L17: Footfall levels in the town centre
Target: n/a
Progress: Footfall per week on Midland Road: 2002 – 78,000 2003 – 81,000 2004 – 111,000 (Source: Bedford Town Centre Company)

6.14 Aim 6: To improve the quality of life for the Borough’s residents – combating pollution, creating additional facilities and ensuring access for all

Indicator L18: Amount of open space in new housing developments granted planning permission
National Target: Minimum of 2.4 ha for 1000 population
Progress: This information will be collated in the future, when the open space study currently being undertaken is completed. The study will identify local standards for open space delivery, and the indicator will monitor progress against these targets.

Indicator L19: Designated air quality management areas
National Target: Meet national air quality targets
Local Target: Ensure air quality does not exceed maximum levels
Progress: No air quality management areas have been declared in this monitoring period, the next monitoring report will report on the four Air Quality Management Areas designated in May/June 2005. (Source: Bedford Borough Council)

- 6.15 Aim 7: To improve the quality of new development within the borough – striving for a noticeably higher standard of design and finish in all developments and in the sensitivity of their setting

Indicator L20: Quality of new development in terms of design and landscaping and respecting local character

Target: n/a

Progress:

This information is not currently available. It is the intention of the Council to collect information for this indicator and report the findings in the next Annual Monitoring Report.

Indicator L21: Number of empty homes brought back into use

Local Target: 30 empty homes per annum to habitable standards and ready for occupation

Progress:

In the monitoring period, 29 empty homes were brought back into use. The target of 30 homes brought back into use per annum has been narrowly missed. The target for 2005/06 has already been achieved. The Council is achieving a consistent supply of previously empty homes being brought back into use due to a range of new initiatives.
(Source: Bedford Borough Council)

- 6.16 Aim 8: To improve communications and movement in and out of the Borough – achieving improved levels of mobility, accessibility, convenience and personal safety consistent with environmental, economic and development considerations

Indicator L22: Length of cycle routes in the Borough

Local Target: Complete the strategic network of cycle routes by 2011

Progress:

10 km of cycle network has been completed in the Borough during the monitoring period. In total 21.6km was completed in Bedfordshire (excluding Dunstable and Houghton Regis). The completion of 10km of the network represents progress towards meeting the target in 2011.
(Source: Bedfordshire County Council)

Indicator L23: Mode of transport to work

Regional Target: Increase journeys by non-car modes to 35% in 2020, double the current level of bus usage

Progress:

In 2001, the main mode of transport to work was by car (60%). A total of 4.39% of people chose to travel to work by bus, minibus or coach. The above information represents a baseline situation against which future levels of bus and car usage can be monitored. (Source: Census 2001)

6.17 Aim 9: to promote equal opportunities – the local plan must contribute to ensuring that access to opportunities is not dependent upon age, culture, literacy or mobility. Positive action is required.

Indicator L24: Amount of mobility housing completed each year

Target: n/a

Progress:

17 mobility houses were completed in the monitoring period. This equates to 2.5% of the total gross completions. (Source: Bedford Borough Council)

Indicator L25: Planning permissions granted with conditions relating to good access provision for disabled people

Target: n/a

Progress:

The Local Plan requires good access provision for disabled people in all new developments (policies BE48 and BE49). This is achieved through negotiation with developers and conditions applied to planning approvals. The outcomes are not currently monitored.

For the next monitoring report, monitoring procedures will be put in place to monitor planning permission conditions which relate to good access provision for disabled people.

Indicator L26: Barriers to Council services for the Black and Minority Ethnic or disabled community

Target: n/a

Progress:

Best Value User Surveys monitor the number of service users from the Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) community. The 2003/4 Survey revealed that 6% of service users were from the BME community, and no barriers to the service were identified.

6-monthly surveys are conducted of disabled people using Planning Reception services. These have not revealed any barriers to disabled service users. (Source: Bedford Borough Council)

Summary

6.18 The following conclusions can be drawn from the Local Output Indicators:

- Progress is being made towards the targets in indicators L2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 21 and 22
- The targets in indicators L6, 7, and 19 were met
- Transport infrastructure remains crucial to the delivery of growth in the Borough and Indicator L3 demonstrates the slow progress being made in respect of key transport projects. The Council will continue to press the relevant agencies to commit to early implementation of such schemes.
- Indicator L4 demonstrates that planning permissions for housing and employment will enable future development to be focused upon the growth area
- Indicator L8 demonstrates that work is underway to encourage recycling of both household and commercial waste and thus improve recycling performance
- New monitoring procedures will need to be implemented for indicators L8, 18 and 25 to ensure information is available for the next Annual Monitoring Report

6.19 The following table indicates whether the aims of the Local Plan are being achieved, by summarising what the local output indicators have shown.

Aim of Local Plan	Conclusion from indicators
1: To move towards more sustainable forms of development	Indicators show that significant progress has been made towards meeting targets.
2: Protect and enhance the existing built and natural environment and the landscape	Indicators show that performance is good, but waste recycling figures need to be improved. Measures are already under preparation to ensure this.
3: To meet the needs of the Borough's residents	Indicators show a baseline situation, no trend available.
4: To maintain and enhance the economic and social well-being of the Borough	Indicators show that jobs are increasing, other indicators show a baseline situation with no trend available.
5: To protect and enhance Bedford's role within the sub-region	Indicators show a baseline situation, no trend available.
6: To improve the quality of life for the Borough's residents	Information not available.
7: To improve the quality of new development within the Borough	Indicators show that performance is good. Some information not available.
8: To improve communications and movement in and out of the Borough	Indicators show that performance is good, no trend available.
9: To promote equal opportunities	Indicators show that performance is good.

7. Significant Effects Indicators

- 7.1 The purpose of significant effects indicators is to assess the effects of policy implementation on sustainability. The monitoring of 'significant environmental effects of the implementation of each plan' is a requirement of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. In addition to the assessment of environmental effects, the overall sustainability of policies i.e. their environmental, social and economic impact, is assessed during the production of each policy document. This is called the Sustainability Appraisal. As each document is produced, the Sustainability Appraisal develops objectives, targets and indicators for how the policies will be monitored within the Annual Monitoring Report. These indicators enable a comparison to be made between the predicted effects and the actual effects measured during the implementation of the policies.
- 7.2 Significant Effects Indicators will be derived from the Sustainability Appraisals. The objectives of the Sustainability Appraisal will have indicators, and will be monitored. In addition, indicators will also be identified where a sustainability appraisal has predicted:
- Significant sustainability effects that may give rise to irreversible damage, with a view to identifying trends before such damage is caused; or
 - Significant effects where there was uncertainty in the SA and where monitoring would enable preventative or mitigation measures to be taken.
- 7.3 The significant effects indicators will cover all the plans that form the Bedford Development Framework, not each different document individually. Also, monitoring can cover all plans that are covered by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (such as the Housing Strategy), and their monitoring can be included in the AMR.
- 7.4 During the period 1st April 2004 to 31st March 2005, no documents were submitted or adopted, and thus no sustainability appraisals were completed or monitoring arrangements finalised. As such, no indicators can be identified.
- 7.5 The level of information required for the indicators will depend upon the characteristics and level of detail of the plan and the forecasted effects.

8. National and Regional Policy Published in the Monitoring Period

8.1 The Local Plan was adopted in October 2002. Since that time, many elements of national and regional policy have been reviewed and revised documents have been published. The following tables discuss the national and regional documents that have been produced during the monitoring period 1st April 2004 to 31st March 2005 and whether local policies need changing to reflect changes in national and regional policy.

National

Document Published	Impact on local policy and action required
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (January 2005)	The document does not require the review of any current local policies.
PPS6: Planning for Town Centres (March 2005)	The document requires a review of the retail hierarchy, to define a network and hierarchy of centres. This is to be undertaken in the Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan.
PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (August 2004)	The document requires 1) the identification of local service centres in rural areas as the preferred location for employment, housing, services and other facilities, 2) local policy to allow limits development in rural settlements to meet local business and community needs and maintain vitality, 3) local landscape designations should be reviewed. This is to be undertaken in the Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan.
PPS11: Regional Spatial Strategies (September 2004)	The document does not require the review of any current local policies.
PPS12: Local Development Frameworks (September 2004)	The document requires the creation of the Bedford Development Framework to replace the adopted Local Plan. This process is underway.
PPS22: Renewable Energy (August 2004)	The document does not require the review of any current local policies. The Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan will include strategic policy on renewable energy.
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)	The document states that local policy should set out the criteria against which applications for potentially polluting developments will be considered. The current local policy is to be reviewed by the Development Control Development Control Document (not currently in the Local Development Scheme).
PPG3 Housing Update: Supporting the Delivery of New Housing (January 2005)	The documents states that employment land should be reviewed and that employment land should be considered favourably for housing unless 1) an up-to-date review

Document Published	Impact on local policy and action required
	suggests otherwise, 2) this would compromise the Housing Strategy, 3) the proposal fails to reflect PPG3. The review of local policy is to be undertaken by the Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan.
PPG3 Housing Update: Planning for Sustainable Communities in Rural Areas (January 2005)	The document states that affordable housing exception sites can be allocated. The review of local policy is to be undertaken by the Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan.
Planning for Mixed Communities Consultation Paper (January 2005)	The document consults upon the concept of Local Housing Assessments and the amendment of the affordable housing site-size threshold. The Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan takes account of the draft document.
Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks Consultation Paper (September 2004)	The document does not require the review of any current local policies, but will be used to assess the sustainability implications of emerging policy.
A Draft Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (July 2004)	The document does not require the review of any current local policies, but will be used to assess the sustainability implications of emerging policy.

Regional

Document Published	Impact on local policy and action required
East of England Plan Draft Revision to the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England (December 2004)	The document will upon adoption, form part of the Development Plan for the Borough. The document takes account of the Government's growth agenda. The Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan will reflect this shift in policy.
Milton Keynes South Midlands Sub-Regional Strategy (March 2005)	The document provides policy for the Bedford growth area. The Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan will reflect this policy.

PART 3

9. Future Monitoring

- 9.1 For this and future reports to be successful in their monitoring, the indicators chosen should provide sufficient information to assess policy implementation and its significant effects, having regard to available resources. This is the key to the development of the indicators.
- 9.2 A systematic review of the contextual indicators will be undertaken every 5 years, although in the meantime they will be updated as information becomes available. In particular, further information will be sought for the growth area and the residual area, to provide a context for the development of policies at a sub-area level.
- 9.3 Output indicators will be reviewed on a regular basis. Indicators will, where possible, reflect the reporting period 1st April to 31st March. Where a target or indicator is not quantifiable, qualitative information will be used. For example, information on the quality of design in new developments could be sought using a survey of residents' views.
- 9.4 The significant effects indicators will be updated every time a Sustainability Appraisal is published following the adoption of a document in the Bedford Development Framework. The Final Sustainability Appraisal will also set out how the predicted significant effects of the policies in the DPD will be monitored using the significant effects indicators. The indicators will be used to assess whether the predicted sustainability effects were accurate, whether the policies are contributing to the achievement of the sustainability objectives and targets and whether mitigation measures are successful. Adverse effects will be noted in the annual monitoring report and remedial action proposed if necessary.
- 9.5 Monitoring arrangements for Development Plan Documents (DPD) are only finalised once a document is adopted. As such, no monitoring of a Development Plan Document can be done until it is adopted. The Council will involve stakeholders in the development of indicators and targets during the production of the DPD. In particular, at preferred options stage, the proposed contextual indicators, significant effects indicators and output indicators and related targets will be consulted upon. This will ensure community involvement in the development of the monitoring framework.
- 9.6 Once adopted, the Council will set out how the objectives of Development Plan Documents, their associated policies and the core and output indicators are linked. A similar process will also be undertaken for the Sustainability Appraisal objectives and their associated indicators and targets. This could be done as follows:

DPD objective	DPD policies related to the objective	Associated Targets	Indicators
Provide housing to meet the needs of residents	Policies H1, H2, H3	100 dwellings completed per year 30% of dwellings should be affordable dwellings	C2a - Housing Trajectory C2d - Affordable Housing Completions per year
etc	etc	etc	etc

- 9.7 It is recognised that the objectives and targets set out in the Bedford Development Framework (BDF) and the Sustainability Appraisals will only be achieved as a result of a complex interaction between different policies, circumstances and delivery agents. Also, the policies in the BDF and the process of producing the documents may also influence other policy makers and delivery agents. In such circumstances, qualitative information (surveys, focus groups etc) will be useful.
- 9.8 Over the medium term (3-5 years) analysis can begin of the output indicators to examine patterns and directions of change (i.e. trend analysis). Over the longer term (5-10 years) trend analysis can be developed to assess the extent to which baseline indicators, established at the beginning of the production of the Bedford Development Framework, have changed. Also, comparison will be made between the trends in contextual indicators and changes in the other indicators. This will assess the degree to which policy implementation is helping achieve wider policy goals such as the creation of sustainable communities.
- 9.9 Benchmarking will be used to compare performance with other authorities. In the Milton Keynes and South Midlands Sub-Regional Strategy area, other authorities within the sub-area will be used as benchmarking authorities. Other authorities with similar characteristics (such as other authorities with both an urban and rural population) will also be relevant benchmarks.
- 9.10 Indicator bundles may also be used for specific topic themes, such as housing, the environment or employment, to give a profile of the Borough and provide baseline information for individual documents. For example, for a housing allocations development plan document, all housing indicators would be collated to provide a summary of housing information and progress against relevant targets.
- 9.11 The Borough's AMR will be a useful source of information for the Borough Council itself, other local agencies and the regional planning body. The Council will develop links with the monitoring of the Borough's Community Plan to ensure the sharing of information and

efficient use of resources. The Council will also develop links with the work of the regional planning body to ensure that the methods of analysis used in the Bedford Development Framework AMR are consistent with those used at the regional level. This will ensure the information collected can be utilised by all and not lead to duplication or the unnecessary use of resources.

10. Conclusion

- 10.1 The Local Development Scheme (LDS) was approved in April 2005. In the monitoring period, all milestones have been achieved. Each document is considered to be able to achieve the timetable set out in the LDS. It is anticipated that a limited review of the LDS will be undertaken in early 2006.
- 10.2 Contextual indicators have been collected to highlight the key characteristics and issues in the Borough. The two indicators with targets provide baseline information against which future progress will be monitored.
- 10.3 The core output indicators show that significant progress has been made towards targets. In particular, the housing trajectory indicates that housing completion targets have not met requirements, despite a continuous supply of housing land and outstanding planning permissions within the plan period. This will have a negative impact upon housing completion targets set out Structure Plan and the MKSM Strategy. The Borough Council will continue to facilitate the supply of housing land and encourage delivery and play its full part in the delivery chain. It will develop strategic housing policies in the Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan. In addition, the Borough Council are working on a corporate basis to strengthen the local economy and address the transport infrastructure deficit to encourage housing delivery.
- 10.4 Local output indicators show that Local Plan policies have enabled progress towards the nine stated aims of the Local Plan. Some information or trends are not available, but this will be collated and be reported upon in the next Annual Monitoring Report.
- 10.5 Significant effects indicators have not been devised for this annual monitoring report. Since no Local Development Documents were adopted in the monitoring period no Sustainability Appraisals were completed. Indicators will be developed to cover the plans that form the Bedford Development Framework as Sustainability Appraisals are completed for each document.
- 10.6 Many national and regional policy documents were published in the monitoring period. Changes to national policy require that policies relating to retail, housing, local service centres, rural development, landscape designation, potentially polluting development, employment

land and affordable housing be reviewed. The Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan will address these issues at a strategic level and provide the basis upon which detailed policies can be developed. Changes to regional policy have provided new targets for housing and employment development in the Borough and a new focus on the development of the Bedford growth area. This shift in policy will be reflected in the Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan and Town Centre Area Action Plan.

- 10.7 Future monitoring will be done on an annual basis and reported in future annual monitoring reports. New monitoring procedures will be put in place to collect information for many indicators in this report. Contextual indicators will be updated as information becomes available, in particular, further information will be sought for the distinct policy areas of the growth area and the rural area. Output indicators and significant effects indicators will be updated as and when Local Development Documents are adopted and Sustainability Appraisals completed.
- 10.8 Future annual monitoring reports will examine patterns and trends in the indicators. This will assess the degree to which policy and sustainability objectives are being achieved.

Appendix A table 3: Supplementary Planning Documents

		2004					2005					2006					2007																	
		A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Community Safety Design Guide	LDS timetable								C																									
	Actual progress								C				S	I																				
Shopfronts and Adverts in Conservation Areas Design Guide	LDS timetable								C																									
	Actual progress								C					I																				
Land North of Bromham Road Design Guide	LDS timetable								C																									
	Actual progress								C				S	I																				

- Pre-production evidence gathering
 - Prepare draft SPD
 - Publish draft SPD (includes publication of Final Sustainability Appraisal Report)
 - Consider consultation responses
 - Adoption of document
- Key milestones
- C Commencement of production
 - S Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
 - D Draft SPD and Sustainability Appraisal Report published for public participation
 - A Adoption and publication of SPD, adoption statement, publication of monitoring measures
- Other milestone
- I Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report

Appendix B: Contextual Indicators

	Indicator	Output	Unit	Time Frame	Source
Population Characteristics					
Population	Total population	149,900	Count	Mid 2003 estimate	ONS
Age Structure	0-4	9310	Count	2001	Census 2001
	5-9	9662	Count	2001	Census 2001
	10-14	9737	Count	2001	Census 2001
	15-19	9503	Count	2001	Census 2001
	20-24	9221	Count	2001	Census 2001
	25-29	10439	Count	2001	Census 2001
	30-34	11440	Count	2001	Census 2001
	35-39	11459	Count	2001	Census 2001
	40-44	10402	Count	2001	Census 2001
	45-49	9455	Count	2001	Census 2001
	50-54	10321	Count	2001	Census 2001
	55-59	8197	Count	2001	Census 2001
	60-64	6787	Count	2001	Census 2001
	65-69	6067	Count	2001	Census 2001
	70-74	5581	Count	2001	Census 2001
	75-79	4604	Count	2001	Census 2001
	80-84	3052	Count	2001	Census 2001
	85-89	1793	Count	2001	Census 2001
	90 and over	881	Count	2001	Census 2001
Births	Live births	1,804	Count	2003	ONS
Deaths		1,380	Count	2003	ONS
Migration	Total migration	+800	Count	2002/03	ONS
Ethnicity	White	86.98	%	2001	Census 2001
	Mixed	1.97	%	2001	Census 2001

	Indicator	Output	Unit	Time Frame	Source
	Asian or Asian British	7.74	%	2001	Census 2001
	Black or Black British	2.60	%	2001	Census 2001
	Chinese or other ethnic group	0.70	%	2001	Census 2001
Housing and built environment					
Number of households	Total number of households	59,597	Count	2001	Census 2001
Average household size		2.44	Persons	2001	Census 2001
Local Authority dwelling stock	Large scale voluntary transfer stock	7,500	Count (approximately)	December 2005	BPHA
Unfit dwellings	Estimated percentage of unfit dwellings in the private sector stock	3.6	%	2001	Private sector stock condition survey
Dwelling tenure	Owner occupied	71.61	%	2001	Census 2001
	Rented from Local Authority	1.41	%	2001	Census 2001
	Rented from Housing Association or Registered Social Landlord	14.39	%	2001	Census 2001
	Private rented	8.84	%	2001	Census 2001
	Rented from other	3.00	%	2001	Census 2001
Household type	Detached	27.66	%	2001	Census 2001
	Semi-detached	32.65	%	2001	Census 2001
	Terrace	22.62	%	2001	Census 2001
Average house price	Detached	306,136	£	Jan-March 2005	Land Registry
	Semi-detached	172,671	£	Jan-March 2005	Land Registry
	Terraced	139,976	£	Jan-March 2005	Land Registry

	Indicator	Output	Unit	Time Frame	Source
	Flat/maisonette	102,708	£	Jan-March 2005	Land Registry
	Overall	182,828	£	Jan-March 2005	Land Registry
	Economy				
Working age people	Population of working age (16-64 men and 16-59 women)	93,000	Count	2003	Mid 2003 estimate
Economic activity rates	Economically active persons	76,400	Count	2004/05	Annual Population Survey 04/05
VAT registered businesses by number of persons employed	0-4 persons employed	3235	Count	2005	Counts of VAT based enterprises by employment size band 2005
	5-9 persons employed	525	Count	2005	Counts of VAT based enterprises by employment size band 2005
	10-19 persons employed	255	Count	2005	Counts of VAT based enterprises by employment size band 2005
	20+ persons employed	210	Count	2005	Counts of VAT based enterprises by employment size band 2005

	Indicator	Output	Unit	Time Frame	Source
	Total	4225	Count	2005	Counts of VAT based enterprises by employment size band 2005
VAT registered businesses	Registrations	455	Count	2004	VAT registrations by industry 2004
	De-Registrations	345	Count	2004	VAT registrations by industry 2004
	Stock at end of year	4,685	Count	2004	VAT registrations by industry 2004
Total employee jobs		66,984	Count	2003	Nomis
	Full time	45,902	Count	2003	Nomis
	Part time	21,082	Count	2003	Nomis
Employment by occupation	Managers and senior officials	11,000	Count	2004/05	Annual Population Survey 04/05
	Professional occupations	11,400	Count	2004/05	Annual Population Survey 04/05
	Associate professional and technical	8,500	Count	2004/05	Annual Population Survey 04/05
	Administrative and secretarial	9,200	Count	2004/05	Annual Population Survey 04/05
	Skilled trade occupations	10,900	Count	2004/05	Annual Population

	Indicator	Output	Unit	Time Frame	Source
					Survey 04/05
	Professional service occupations	7,300	Count	2004/05	Annual Population Survey 04/05
	Sales and customer service occupations	4,700	Count	2004/05	Annual Population Survey 04/05
	Process plant and machine operatives	4,200	Count	2004/05	Annual Population Survey 04/05
	Elementary occupations	11,200	Count	2004/05	Annual Population Survey 04/05
Employment by sector of total employee jobs	Manufacturing	10.9	%	2003	Nomis
	Construction	3.7	%	2003	Nomis
	Services	84.2	%	2003	Nomis
	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	24.2	%	2003	Nomis
	Transport and Communications	4.3	%	2003	Nomis
	Finance, IT and other business	22.7	%	2003	Nomis
	Public Administration, education and health	27.8	%	2003	Nomis
	Other Services	5.2	%	2003	Nomis
	Tourism related	5.6	%	2003	Nomis
Full time gross annual pay	Bedford Borough	23,514	£	2004	Annual survey of hours and earnings 2004
	Male	27,021	£	2004	Annual survey of hours and earnings 2004

	Indicator	Output	Unit	Time Frame	Source
	Female	17,152	£	2004	Annual survey of hours and earnings 2004
Social/Health					
Deprivation	Rank of the local authority (1 being most deprived and 354 being the least)	167	Rank	2004	Indices of deprivation 2004
	Wards that are amongst the 15% most deprived in the country (1 most deprived 8414 least deprived)	Kingsbrook 665 Cauldwell 865 Queens Park 1117	Rank	2000	Indices of Deprivation for wards 2000
Unemployment	Number of unemployed people	2,800	Count	2004	Annual Population survey 2004
	% unemployed	2.2	%	April 2005	ONS
Job Seekers Allowance claimants	Number of claimants	2,087	Count	Oct 2005	Claimant Count
	Duration of claim – up to 6 months	1,325	Count	Oct 2005	Claimant Count
	Duration of claim – over 6 up to 12 months	455	Count	Oct 2005	Claimant Count
	Duration of claim – over 12 months	300	Count	Oct 2005	Claimant Count
Crime	Crime rate offences per 1000 population	29.8	Offences per 1000 population	Jan-March 2004	Home Office Crime Statistics
	Domestic burglaries per 1000 population	2.0	Offences per 1000 population	Jan-March 2004	Home Office Crime Statistics
Life expectancy at birth	Males	76.9	Years	2001-03	ONS
	Females	81	Years	2001-03	ONS

	Indicator	Output	Unit	Time Frame	Source
Education					
Qualifications	No Qualifications	11.8	%	2003/04	Local area labour force survey 03/04
	Other Qualifications	5.8	%	2003/04	Local area labour force survey 03/04
	NVQ1 and above	82.4	%	2003/04	Local area labour force survey 03/04
	NVQ2 and above	71.4	%	2003/04	Local area labour force survey 03/04
	NVQ3 and above	47.6	%	2003/04	Local area labour force survey 03/04
	NVQ4 and above	25.3	%	2003/04	Local area labour force survey 03/04
People achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A* to C by school	Bedford High School	100	%	2004	DfES
	Bedford Modern	93	%	2004	DfES
	Bedford School	93	%	2004	DfES
	Biddenham Upper School	44	%	2004	DfES
	Dame Alice Harpur School	96	%	2004	DfES
	Hastingsbury Upper School	31	%	2004	DfES
	John Bunyan Upper School	37	%	2004	DfES
	Mark Rutherford Upper School	47	%	2004	DfES

Place of residence of Bedford's workers	Number of workers who live and work in the Borough	50,164	Count	2001	Census 2001
	Percentage of workers who live and work in the Borough	71.1	%	2001	Census 2001
Environment					
SSSI	Land designated as SSSI in favourable condition	123.78	Hectares	2005	English Nature
	Land designated as SSSI in favourable condition	74	%	2005	English Nature
LNR	Area of land designated LNR per 1000 population	0.3681	Hectares per 1000 population	2004/05	English Nature
Waste recycling	% of household waste that has been recycled	8.67	%	2004/05	Bedford Borough Council

Appendix C: National, Regional and Local Targets

Where the target is from	Target	Indicator that will monitor the target
National		
PPG3	By 2008, 60% of additional housing should be provided on previously developed land or through conversions of existing buildings	Core Output Indicator 2b
PPG3	Parking provision should be 1.5 or less off-street car spaces per dwelling	Local Output Indicator 2
PPG3	Net density of 30-50 dwellings per hectare	Core Output Indicator 2c
PPG13 Draft	Maximum car parking standards	Core Output Indicator 3a
PPS22	Generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010, 20% by 2020	Core Output Indicator 9
Air Quality Strategy for England	Targets for the main 8 air pollutants	Local Output Indicator 19
Six Acre Standard 2001	Minimum of 2.4 ha for 1000 population (0.8ha children's play space and 1.6ha outdoor sport space)	Local Output Indicator 18
DEFRA Public Service Agreement 2005-8	Bringing into favourable condition by 2010 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites	Local Output Indicator 5
Regional		
Draft East of England Plan	Increase the proportion of journeys taken by modes other than the private car from 29% in 1998 to 35% in 2020	Local Output Indicator 23
Draft East of England Plan	Stabilise traffic levels in urban regional interchange centres identified in the Draft RSS at 1999 levels	Local Output Indicator 16
Draft East of England Plan	Deliver parking standards related to accessibility levels as set out in Draft RSS policy T16	Core Output Indicator 3a
Draft East of England Plan	Increase proportion of people that work locally	Contextual Indicator CN1
Draft East of England Plan	Increase levels of public transport accessibility	Local Output Indicator 10 and 11

Where the target is from	Target	Indicator that will monitor the target
Draft East of England Plan	Achieve proposed transport infrastructure programme set out in Draft RSS table 8.3	Local Output Indicator 3
Draft East of England Plan	Increase provision of new woodland in priority areas identified in ENV4	Local Output Indicator 6
Draft East of England Plan	Decrease no of buildings at risk	Local Output Indicator 7
Draft East of England Plan	Renewable energy – 10% by 2010, 17% by 2020 (excluding offshore wind)	Core Output Indicator 9
Draft East of England Plan	Household waste - recovery 40% by 2005, 50% by 2010 and 70% by 2015 Commercial waste - recovery of 66% by 2005 and 75% by 2015	Local Output Indicator 8
Draft East of England Plan	Increase the proportion of freight carried by rail by 25% by 2010 and 30% by 2020	No indicator – This target is monitored by the Regional AMR
Draft East of England Plan	Reduce unemployment	Contextual Indicator CN2
Draft East of England Plan	Affordable housing provision to be 30% of total annual housing provision	Core Output Indicator 2d
Draft East of England Plan	60% of new development of previously developed land or through the re-use of buildings	Core Output Indicator 2b
Draft East of England Plan	By 2015, reduce levels of waste imports to 30% by weight for the equivalent residues as at 31 st March 2004	No indicator – This target is monitored by the Regional AMR
Draft East of England Plan	Urban areas will be the main focus of development in the region	Local Output Indicator 4
Draft East of England Plan	830 dwellings outside the growth area in the period 2001-21	Draft target - not currently monitored
Draft East of England Plan	9,000 jobs in Bedfordshire outside of the growth area in the period 2001-21	Draft target - not currently monitored
Draft East of England Plan	Density of no less than 30 dwellings per hectare	Core Output Indicator 2c
MKSM	16,270 dwellings in the growth	Core Output Indicator

Where the target is from	Target	Indicator that will monitor the target
	area in the period 2001-21	2a
MKSM	11,400 jobs in Bedford Borough in the period 2001-21	Local Output Indicator 14
A Sustainable Framework for the East of England	14% of electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010	Core Output Indicator 9
Local		
Renewable Energy Policy and Practice Guidance for Bedfordshire 2002	Targets for 2010: Wind 64 GWh Biomass 200 GWh Landfill 303 GWh PV 7.7 GWh	Core Output Indicator 9
Local Transport Plan 2001-6	Complete the strategic network of cycle routes by 2011	Local Output Indicator 22
Local Transport Plan 2001-6	Double the current level of bus usage	Local Output Indicator 23
Housing Strategy 2004-7	Secure/deliver 200 new affordable homes per annum	Core Output Indicator 2d
Housing Strategy 2004-7	30 empty homes per annum to habitable standards and ready for occupation	Local Output Indicator 21
Air Quality in Bedford Borough 2003 update	Meet national targets	Local Output Indicator 19
Bedfordshire and Luton Biodiversity Action Plan 2001	Various targets	Core Output Indicator 8
Structure Plan	Requirement of 16,200 dwellings in the Borough 1991-2011	Core Output Indicator 2a
Local Plan	Car parking density of up to 70 car spaces per hectare in residential developments	Local Output Indicator 2

Appendix D: Use Classes Order 2005

Use Class		Use/Description of development
A1	Shops	Retail sale of goods to the public – Shops, Post Offices, Travel Agencies and Ticket Agencies, Hairdressers, Funeral Director and Undertakers, Domestic Hire Shops, Dry Cleaners, Sandwich Bars – Sandwiches or other cold food purchased and consumed off the premises, Internet Cafes
A2	Financial and Professional Services	Financial Services – Banks, Building Societies and Bureau de Change, Professional Services (Other than Health and Medical Services) – Estate agents and Employment Agencies. Other Services – Betting Shops, Principally where services are provided to visiting members of the public.
A3	Restaurants and Cafes	Restaurants and Cafes – Use for the sale of food for consumption on the premises. Excludes Internet Cafes.
A4	Drinking Establishments	Use as a Public House, Wine Bar or other Drinking Establishment.
A5	Hot Food Takeaway	Use for the sale of hot food for consumption on the premises.
B1	Business	(a) Offices other than in a use within Class A2 (b) Research and Development – Laboratories, Studios (c) Light Industry
B2	General Industrial	General Industry (Other than classified as in B1).
B8	Storage and Distribution	Storage or Distribution Centres – Wholesale Warehouses, Distribution Centres and Repositories.
C1	Hotels	Hotels, Boarding Houses and Guest Houses. Development falls within this class if 'no significant element of care is provided'.
C2	Residential Institutions	Hospitals, Nursing Homes, Residential Education and Training Centres. Use for the provision of residential accommodation and care to people in need of care.
C3	Dwelling houses	Dwellings for individuals, families or not more than six people living together as a single household. Not more than six people living together includes – students or young people sharing a dwelling and small group homes for disabled or handicapped people living together in the community.
D1	Non-Residential Institutions	Medical and Health Centres – Clinics and Health Centres, Creche, Day Nursery, Day Centres and Consulting Rooms (not attached to the Consultants or Doctors house), Museums, Public Libraries, Art Galleries, Exhibition Halls, Non-residential Education and Training Centres, Places of Worship, Religious Instruction and Church Halls.
D2	Assembly and Leisure	Cinemas, Dance and Concert Halls, Sports Halls, Swimming Baths, Skating rinks, Gymnasiums, Bingo Halls and Casinos, Other Indoor and Outdoor Sports and Leisure Uses, not involving motorised vehicles or firearms.
Sui Generis		For example: Retail Warehouse Clubs, Amusement Arcades, Launderettes, Petrol Filling Stations, Taxi Businesses, Car/Vehicle Hire Businesses and the Selling and Displaying of Motor Vehicles, Nightclubs, Theatres, Hostels, Builders Yards, Garden Centres.

Appendix E: Glossary

Term	Explanation
Adoption Statement	Statement produced by the Borough Council when a document is adopted which sets out how the sustainability appraisal and consultation influenced the preparation of the document.
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report.
Bedford Development Framework	A collection of documents that contain the spatial planning policies for the Borough. The documents will replace the policies in the Local Plan.
Contextual Indicators	Set of indicators that show the social, economic and environmental circumstances that exist within the Borough.
Core Output Indicators	Set of indicators that are used to measure the implementation of planning policies. The indicators are the same for each Local Authority.
Commencement of Production	When the production of a document begins.
Development Plan Document (DPD)	Spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination and form part of the development plan for the Borough (along with the Regional Spatial Strategy).
Examination	Examination of a submitted document by an independent inspector to consider whether the document is 'sound'.
Growth Area	Bedford, Kempston and the northern Marston Vale portion of Bedford Borough.
Government Office for the Eastern Region	Regional Government Office to which the Annual Monitoring Report is submitted by December 31 st each year.
Housing Trajectory	A graph that shows the past and anticipated supply of housing over the life-span of a Development Plan Document.
Local Development Scheme	Sets out the programme for preparing documents that will be included in the Bedford Development Framework.
Local Development Orders	A Local Development Order is made by a planning authority in order to extend permitted rights for certain forms of development, with regard to a relevant local development document.
Local Plan	Provides the planning policies for the Borough and was adopted in 2002. The Local Plan will be replaced by the documents in the Bedford Development Framework.
Local Output Indicators	Set of indicators that are used to measure the implementation of planning policies. The

Term	Explanation
	indicators are devised to cover local circumstances and issues not covered by the Core Output Indicators.
Milestones	Milestones are progress targets for the production of documents for the Bedford Development Framework. They are set out in the Local Development Scheme, and monitored in the AMR.
Monitoring Measures	The regular and systematic collection and analysis of information for the Annual Monitoring Report
Pre-Examination Meeting	A meeting between the Independent Inspector and the parties to be involved in the Examination to discuss the management of the examination and procedural matters.
PPG3	National planning policy on housing.
PPG13	National planning policy on transport.
Residual Area / Rural Area	The area of the Borough not in the growth area.
Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	Provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in Development Plan Documents or Local Plan policies. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to independent examination.
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	Sets out the standards which authorities will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of the Bedford Development Framework and in development control decisions.
Scoping Report	The first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal.
Sustainability Appraisal	Tool for appraising policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic factors) and required to be undertaken for Development Plan Document and Supplementary Planning Documents.
Significant Effects Indicators	Set of indicators linked to the sustainability appraisal objectives and indicators, used to monitor the significant effects of the implementation of policy.
Strategic Environmental Assessment Regulations	Requires the environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes including those in the field of planning and land use.
Submission of Development Plan Document	The point at which a Development Plan Document is submitted to the Secretary of State and published for public consultation for six weeks.
Use Classes Order	Classes of uses/types of development is within which use class, either A, B, C or D.