

Annual Monitoring Report

Submission to the Secretary of State

December 2007



Exeter City Council

Exeter Local Development Framework

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The aim of the Annual Monitoring Report is to review progress on the preparation of local development documents, proposed in the Council's Local Development Scheme, and to examine the extent to which the policies set out in the local development documents are being achieved.

The timetable for the Statement of Community Involvement and the Open Space Supplementary Planning Document has been met. Executive will consider the Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document for Adoption early in 2008. The Supplementary Planning Documents on Residential Extensions and Trees In Relation to Development are now programmed for consultation in Spring 2008.

The target date for submission of the Core Strategy to the Secretary of State and the programme for the preparation of the Area Action Plans have to be revised to take into account the outcome of the Regional Spatial Strategy Examination in Public. Revisions to the Local Development Scheme will be submitted to the Secretary of State when the requirements of the Regional Spatial Strategy are known.

Until local development documents are in place, the monitoring of policy implementation will examine the policies in the Local Plan First Review, adopted March 2005. These are assessed against performance indicators.

The assessment indicates that, although the plan is only recently adopted, good progress is being made towards meeting targets and the achievement of policy objectives.

The Local Development Framework will update and revise policy to deal with changing circumstances and new objectives but no areas of significant policy concern have been identified, through the monitoring assessments that require immediate attention.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the City Council to prepare an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) setting out progress on the preparation and implementation of the Council's Local Development Framework. This monitoring report deals with the period from April 2006 to the end of March 2007.
- 1.2 The report begins with a review of progress on the preparation of the local development documents with reference to the programme in the Council's Local Development Scheme, April 2007. Revisions to the programme that are necessary are outlined.
- 1.3 The monitoring results are then summarised, with details presented in Appendix 1. Until the documents that will make up the Local Development Framework are in place the monitoring information will relate to the 'saved' policies in the Local Plan First Review, adopted March 2005.
- 1.4 National guidance states that it is acceptable for AMRs to develop gradually to take account of emerging best practice. Not all the information required is available or can be readily collected. In Appendix 2 the report highlights where there are deficiencies and explains how these deficiencies will be overcome in future years.
- 1.5 In accordance with advice in the good practice guide 'Local Development Framework Monitoring' published by the ODPM, the monitoring data in Appendix 1 is presented as follows:
 - Contextual Indicators – that allow for the wider social, environmental and economic circumstances to be taken into account;
 - Mandatory Core Output Indicators, as specified in the ODPM guidance - that assess direct policy effects;
 - Local Indicators based on the indicators listed in the adopted Local Plan First Review Monitoring Framework; and
 - Significant Effects Indicators, which are a product of the sustainability appraisal process.

2. Local Development Document Preparation

The current Local Development Scheme was brought into effect on 6 April 2007. The position with regard to the documents listed in the Scheme that were expected to make progress is as follows:

Development Plan Documents

Core Strategy

The 'Preferred Options' Paper was published in October 2006 supported by the Sustainability Appraisal, Urban Capacity and Consultation Report.

Submission of the Core Strategy to the Secretary of State is now proposed for early 2008. This is because the Panel Report on the Regional Spatial Strategy Examination in Public is not expected until the end of 2007. The Panel have been considering revised household projections that could result in significantly high housing targets. It is considered prudent to programme the date of submission so that the outcome of the EIP can be taken into account.

East of Exeter Joint Area Action Plan (JAAP)

A revised programme will be agreed with East Devon District Council when there is a clear idea of Regional Spatial Strategy requirements.

City Centre Area Action Plan (CCAAP)

The publication of Issues and Options is likely to be Spring 2008.

Development Control Policies

The consequence of the timetable for the Core Strategy and the Area Action Plans is that the publication of the Issues and Options is likely to be early 2009.

Supplementary Planning Documents

Affordable Housing

Consultation on the Affordable Housing SPD was carried out between 12th October and 19th November. The SPD will be considered for Adoption in early 2008.

Trees in relation to development / Residential Extensions /

These SPDs have been delayed due to other priorities. Consultation is now programmed for Spring 2008.

Residential Design Guide

This is programmed for preparation late 2009/early 2010.

Revised Programme

The programme in the Local Development Scheme will be revised to take into account the above changes. It is also proposed that the programme should include the preparation in 2008 of a Sustainable Construction SPD. The revised programme will be submitted to the Secretary of State for approval.

Supporting Studies

Completed:

Urban Capacity Study
Exeter and Torbay Strategic Housing Market Assessment
Employment Study
Landscape Sensitivity and Impact Study
Open Space Audit
Retail Capacity Update

Underway:

Housing Viability Study
Employment Land Review
Exeter Area Green Infrastructure Study (with East Devon/Teignbridge)
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
Habitats Regulation Assessment
Sustainability Appraisal

3. Summary of Monitoring Results

- 3.1 The monitoring information presented in Appendix 1 is summarised and analysed below. The information generally follows the topic headings that are identified in the Local Plan First Review Monitoring Framework. Targets that are referred to below are derived from those listed in the Monitoring Framework.

Contextual Information

- 3.2 The population of Exeter has risen significantly from 116,600 in 2005 to 119,600 in 2006 and the rate of unemployment has decreased. The differential between average house prices and average income continues to rise and is now 9.5. The percentage of working age population qualified to NVQ Level 3 or equivalent has increased but the percentage of pupils obtaining 5 or more GCSEs (grade A*-C) has remained virtually unchanged despite the government's desire to drive up standards. Noise complaints have increased but this is partly due to a better method of reporting that is making the data more reliable than before. Transport indicators suggest that the number of children walking to school has decreased but the data are not directly comparable because it is now drawn from primary as well as secondary state schools in the City. Waste indicators show that the percentage of household waste recycled has increased. This period has also seen a drop in violent crime but an increase in the levels of burglaries per 1000 homes. However, the long-term trend for domestic burglaries in Exeter is generally declining.

Economic Growth

Employment

- 3.3 Between 1995 and 2007, on average some 6.1 hectares of employment land were completed each year compared to the Structure Plan First Review 1995-2011 target rate of 6.2 hectares a year. The Structure Plan 2001-2016 reduced the target rate to 5.7 hectares a year but between 2001 and 2006 an average of 8.3 hectares a year has been achieved. This is mainly due to the completion in recent years of major developments such as the Met Office and EDF Energy combined with steady growth at Exeter Business Park and Matford. The high rate of growth is unlikely to continue in the short term because of a lack of availability of major sites but will increase again to some extent as sites are brought forward through the Local Development Framework.

Retail

- 3.4 Princesshay has proven very successful. Enhancements to upper and lower High Street and to Cathedral Yard and Cathedral Close have been completed. Prime rental values for retail continue to exceed those of Taunton, Torquay and Plymouth.

Access to Housing

- 3.5 Housing completions 1995-2007, at 490 dwellings a year, are well above the Structure Plan First Review 1995-2011 target rate of 375 dwellings a year. The Structure Plan 2001-2016 increased the target rate to 447 dwellings a year but between 2001 and 2007 an average of 543 dwellings a year has been achieved. A record high of 891 was achieved in 2006/07 due particularly to completions on major sites such as Digby, Central Station and Richmond Road. Completion rates are likely to reduce but remain at a high level over the next decade as sites with planning permission are developed and as sites are brought forward through the Local Development Framework in response to the requirements of the Regional Spatial Strategy.
- 3.6 The proportion of housing completed on previously developed land has fallen from 87.5% in 2005/06 to 80% in 2006/7. Housing densities of new dwellings completed over the year have, in the majority of cases, exceeded the Government minimum of 30 dwellings per hectare. Some 24% of dwellings completed were affordable.

Transport

- 3.7 As a compact City all new development in Exeter provides good accessibility to essential services and to frequent public transport. All new non-residential development within the monitoring period has complied with the Local Plan First Review maximum car parking standards and the number of public City Centre car parking spaces has remained stable as desired.
- 3.8 Further progress has been made in delivering important transport infrastructure to the east of the Outer Bypass. The Honiton Road to Pinhoe Road link has been completed and permission has been granted for the link from Topsham Road to the A379. Planning applications have been submitted for housing development that will deliver the link.
- 3.9 Ongoing improvements continue to provide facilities for buses, cyclists and pedestrians. In particular, the cycle route between Bridge Road and Turf Lock has opened.

Open Space

- 3.10 The Council published an Open Space Audit in 2005 in line with guidance accompanying PPG17. Local standards were set in the Audit based on the Green Flag Award standard. Only 3 out of the 10 parks in Exeter scored less than 60% in relation to these standards. All of the new family housing developments built in 2006-2007 have, or will have, access to a good quality play area.

Environment/Townscape

- 3.11 In general, the townscape/heritage indicators have been met. There has been a significant increase in the extent of the Exe Estuary SSSI that has been classified as in a favourable condition. The levels of carbon monoxide and nitrogen dioxide continue to fall. A 26.1% reduction in household energy consumption between 1996 and 2006 has been achieved but falls slightly short of the 30% target.

Use of Local Plan Policy

3.12 Analysis of planning applications that have been presented at Planning Committee from April 2006-March 2007, indicates that the policies most commonly referred to are.

1. DG1 Objectives of Urban Design
2. H1 Search Sequence
3. H2 Location Priorities
4. C1 Conservation Areas
5. T1 Hierarchy of Modes
6. T2 Accessibility Criteria
7. T3 Encouraging Use of Sustainable Modes
8. DG7 Crime Prevention and Safety
9. C2 Listed Buildings
10. H5 Diversity of Housing

There is limited reference to policies on Tourism, Community Services, Leisure and Recreation and Environment but many of these policies are promotional or would only apply to planning applications for a specific area.

Overall Summary

3.13 Overall, most of the indicators suggest good progress is being achieved especially those concerned with development. Structure Plan employment and housing land targets have been exceeded. Performance in retail has been very good over the last year though the immediate outlook is more challenging. Transport objectives are being met, however, substantial transport infrastructure enhancements will be required to enable delivery of the employment and housing land proposals. Environmental targets e.g. energy and biodiversity, which are influenced by many other factors beyond the planning system, are harder to measure and, therefore, some information is not available. Indicators such as accessibility and open space provision are particularly positive. The monitoring of the use of Local Plan policy show that policies such as design guidance and housing search sequence are used more frequently than environmental or community policies.

Appendix One – Monitoring Data

(i) Contextual Indicators

These indicators are derived from Government guidance in ‘Local Development Framework Monitoring’ and from the Core Strategy Sustainability Scoping Report (2005/6) data unless specified otherwise).

Demographic Structure

Indicator	Data
Population size	2005: 116,600 2006: 119,600

Socio-cultural issues

Indicator	Data
Level of crime	<p>Levels of Violent Crimes per 1000 population in Exeter:</p> <p>2003/04: 24.7 2004/05: 25.8 2005/06: 24.3 2006/07: 21.7</p> <p>Levels of domestic burglaries per 1000 homes:</p> <p>2003/04: 11.9 2004/05: 12.5 2005/06: 9.3 2006/07: 11.8</p>
Unemployment (claimant count rate)	<p>Exeter 1.5% March 2005 E&W 2.3% Exeter 1.6% March 2006 E&W 2.6 % Exeter 1.6% March 2007 E&W 2.5 %</p>
No of Super Output Areas (small areas used for the Indices of Deprivation) in the City which are amongst the 10% of SOAs in England which have the highest levels of multiple deprivation	<p>Two SOAs in Exeter are in the top 10% nationally, including Chestnut Avenue area in Wonford and Sidwell Street, Clifton Road, Western Way and Heavitree Road in the City Centre.</p>
Noise complaints	<p>2003/04: 353 2004/05: 431 2005/06: 520 2006/07: 853</p>

Number of 'sites of potential concern' with respect to land contamination	2005/06: 350 2006/07: 346
% of pupils obtaining 5 or more GCSEs (Grade A*-C) (% of 15 year olds)	For state schools in Exeter: 2004: 46.4% 2005: 46.4% 2006: 46.3% 2007: 46.6%

Economy

Indicator	Data
Economic activity rate	<i>Economic Activity Rate:</i> 2005: Exeter 78.4% E&W 78.2% 2006: Exeter 80.8% E&W 78.3% 2007: Exeter 77.6% E&W 78.3%
% of population of working age qualified to NVQ Level 3 or equivalent	<i>A-levels:</i> 2005: Exeter 50.7% E&W 39.5% 2006: Exeter 53.6% E&W 40% 2007: Exeter 54.5% E&W 45.3%
Differential between average house price and average incomes	2005: 9.2 2006: 9.3 2007: 9.5
Employees in knowledge based industries	2004/05: 13% 2005/06: 12.8% 2006/07: (Update not available until Economic Trend Report is updated on 12 Dec).

<p>Number of VAT registrations per 10,000 working age population</p>	<p>2005: Registrations: 35.1 Deregistration: 26.2</p> <p>(2006 data will be published in November 2007)</p>
<p>City Centre shopping yields on investment (prime retail yields – the lower the yield the greater the prospects for growth)</p>	<p>2006: Plymouth: 5.5% Taunton: 5.25%</p> <p>Exeter: 5.5%</p> <p>2007: Plymouth: 4.75% Taunton: 4.5%</p> <p>Exeter: 4.5%</p>
<p>Rental values for retail</p>	<p>Zone A rent (£ per sq ft per annum in prime area):</p> <p>2006: Taunton: £140 Torquay: £85 Plymouth: £180</p> <p>Exeter: £200</p> <p>2007: Taunton: £140 Torquay: £90 Plymouth: £180</p> <p>Exeter: £220</p>
<p>Pedestrian flows in City Centre</p>	<p>Average weekly flow of pedestrians over a week in March in the High Street (various survey locations).</p> <p>2004: 68,000 2005: 81,000 2006: 70,000 2007: 86,000</p>

Environment

Indicator	Data
Area of statutory nature conservation sites	237 hectares Sites of Special Scientific Interest, 18.33 hectares Local Nature Reserves (Barley Valley: 10.73; Belvidere Meadows: 7.6)

Air Quality

Indicator	Data
Air Quality Management Areas	There is now one AQMA, which updates the previous 4 AQMA's and covers all the main routes into the City.

Human Health

Indicator	Data
Standardised Mortality Rates (mortality from all causes)	2004: 96 2006: 90 (comparison against the national average, set at 100). Exeter, therefore, is slightly below the national average.

Waste

Indicator	Data
% household waste recycled	2003/04: 16.65%: 6,900 tonnes 2004/05: 20.75%: 8,060 tonnes 2005/06: 25.36%: 9,927 tonnes 2006/07: 28.73%: 11,281 tonnes
Kg waste collected per head	2003/04: 359kg 2004/05: 343kg 2005/06: 345kg 2006/07: 333kg

Housing and the built environment

Indicator	Data
The proportion of LA homes which do not meet the decent home standard	2004/05: 53%: 2005/06: 42% 2006/07: 30%
No of rough sleepers	March 2005: 9 November 2006: 6 March 2007: 10

Transport

Indicator	Data
% of children walking to school	2004: 62.1% of pupils from 21 of Exeter's schools 2005: 66.9% of pupils from 21 of Exeter's schools 2006/7: 56% of pupils from 35 of Exeter's schools
Park and Ride provision	Park and Ride on 3 out of 6 corridors into the City. No of spaces: Matford: 500; Sowton: 500; Honiton Road: 650; Digby 500 (Sowton has 30 more spaces than last year, Digby has 50 more spaces than last year with 350 out of 500 reserved for hospital staff).

(ii) Core Output, Local and Significant Effects Indicators

These indicators are derived from Government guidance in ‘Local Development Framework Monitoring’; from the Local Plan First Review Monitoring Framework; and from the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal (2006/7 completions and planning permissions data unless specified otherwise).

Economic Growth

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	Data
1a Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (sq m)	2006/7: City Centre Offices 0 B1, B2 or B8 Uses (City Centre) 0 Out of Centre Offices 4554 B1, B2 or B8 Uses (out of centre) 2410 Car Showrooms 143 Total Excluding Car Showrooms <u>6964</u> Grand Total <u>7107</u>
1b Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type in employment or regeneration areas (sq m)	2006/7: Out of Centre Offices 4554 B1, B2 or B8 Uses (out of centre) 2410 Car Showrooms 143 Grand Total <u>7107</u>
1c Amount of floorspace by employment type, which is on previously developed land (sq m)	2006/7: City Centre Offices 0 B1, B2 or B8 Uses (City Centre) 0 Out of Centre Offices 558 B1, B2 or B8 Uses (Out of Centre) 0 Car Showroom <u>143</u> Grand Total 701 % 9.8%

<p>1d Employment land available by type (ha)</p> <p><i>PP= Planning Permissions and approvals subject to Section 106 Agreement. LP= Local Plan Allocations</i></p>	<p>2006/7:</p> <p>PP</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>City Centre Offices</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Out of Centre Offices</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4.92</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B1, B2 or B8 Uses (out of centre)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11.11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Car Showrooms</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total excluding car showrooms</td> <td style="text-align: right;">16.46</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>18.45</u></td> </tr> </table> <p>LP (without planning permission) at 1st April 2007</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>South of the A379</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West of Exeter Business Park</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Osprey Road, Sowton</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West of Ibstock</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastern Fields</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;"><u>20.2</u></td> </tr> </table>	City Centre Offices	0.43	Out of Centre Offices	4.92	B1, B2 or B8 Uses (out of centre)	11.11	Car Showrooms	1.99	Total excluding car showrooms	16.46	Total	<u>18.45</u>	South of the A379	12.4	West of Exeter Business Park	1.9	Osprey Road, Sowton	0.5	West of Ibstock	2.1	Eastern Fields	3.3	Total	<u>20.2</u>
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<p>1e Loss of employment land (ha)</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>In employment/regeneration areas</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In local authority area</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.19 ha</td> </tr> </table>	In employment/regeneration areas	0	In local authority area	0.19 ha																				
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<p>1f Amount of employment land lost to residential development (ha)</p>	<p>0.19 ha</p>																								
<p>4a Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development</p>	<p>Retail: 2,346 sq m Rydon Lane Tesco extension, and 27,000 sq m Princesshay (completed September 2007)</p> <p>Office: 4554 sq m</p> <p>Leisure: 3870 sq m Vue Cinema + 9361 sq m Rugby ground (8361 sq m leisure club and 1000 sq m accommodation including bars and conference facilities)</p>																								

4b. Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres	Retail: 27000 sq m Princesshay (completed September 2007) Office: 0 Leisure: 3870 sq m (Vue Cinema)
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Local/Significant Effects Indicators

Indicator	Target	Data
Amount of employment development	Development of 100 ha employment land excluding City Centre offices between 1995 and 2011 (Structure Plan First Review) Development of 85 ha of employment land excluding City Centre offices between 2001 and 2016 (Structure Plan to 2016)	Completions 1995-2007: 73.56 ha which equates to 6.1 hectares a year. Target rate is 6.2 hectares a year. Completions 2001-2007: 49.6 ha which equates to 8.3 hectares a year. Target rate is 5.7 ha a year.
Vacant floorspace in the City Centre	No more than 6% of shops in the City Centre outside areas with planning permission for redevelopment to be vacant	2004/05: 5.6% 2006/07: 4.3%

Access to Housing

Core Output Indicators

Indicators	Data
2a	
(i) net additional dwellings over the previous five year period	2865
(ii) net additional dwellings for the current year	891
(iii) projected net additional dwellings up to 2016	5595
(iv) the annual net additional dwelling requirement	447
(v) annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous year's performance	383

2b Percentage of completed new and converted dwellings on previously developed land	80%
2c Percentage of new dwellings completed at:	
i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare	18%
ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	15%
iii) above 50 dwellings per hectare	67%
2d Affordable housing completions	213 (178 dwellings from planning obligations)

Local/Significant Effects Indicators

Indicator	Target	Data
Amount of additional housing	Development of 6,000 additional dwellings between 1995 and 2011 (Structure Plan First Review)	Completions 1995-2007: 5886 which equates to 490 a year. Target is 375 a year.
	Development of 6,700 dwellings between 2001 and 2016 (Structure Plan to 2016.)	Completions 2001-2007: 3256 which equates to 543 a year. Target rate is 447 a year.
Percentage of dwellings completed 2006/2007		
(i) on Local Plan allocated sites	No target set	68%
(ii) on windfall sites	No target set	32%
Provision of affordable housing, social and special needs housing	At least 25% of total new dwellings provided on sites capable of yielding 15 or more dwellings or on sites of 0.5 ha or more are affordable	24%
Proportion of affordable homes that meet special needs	No target set	2004/05: 2% 2005/06: 11% 2006/07: 4.4%
Vacant residential properties	No target set	1151 (approx 2% of total stock)

Housing Trajectory

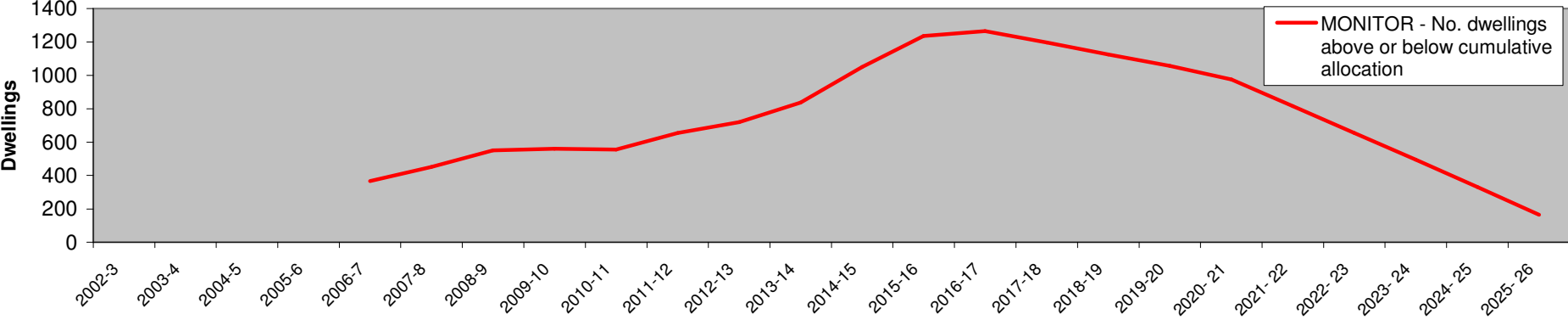
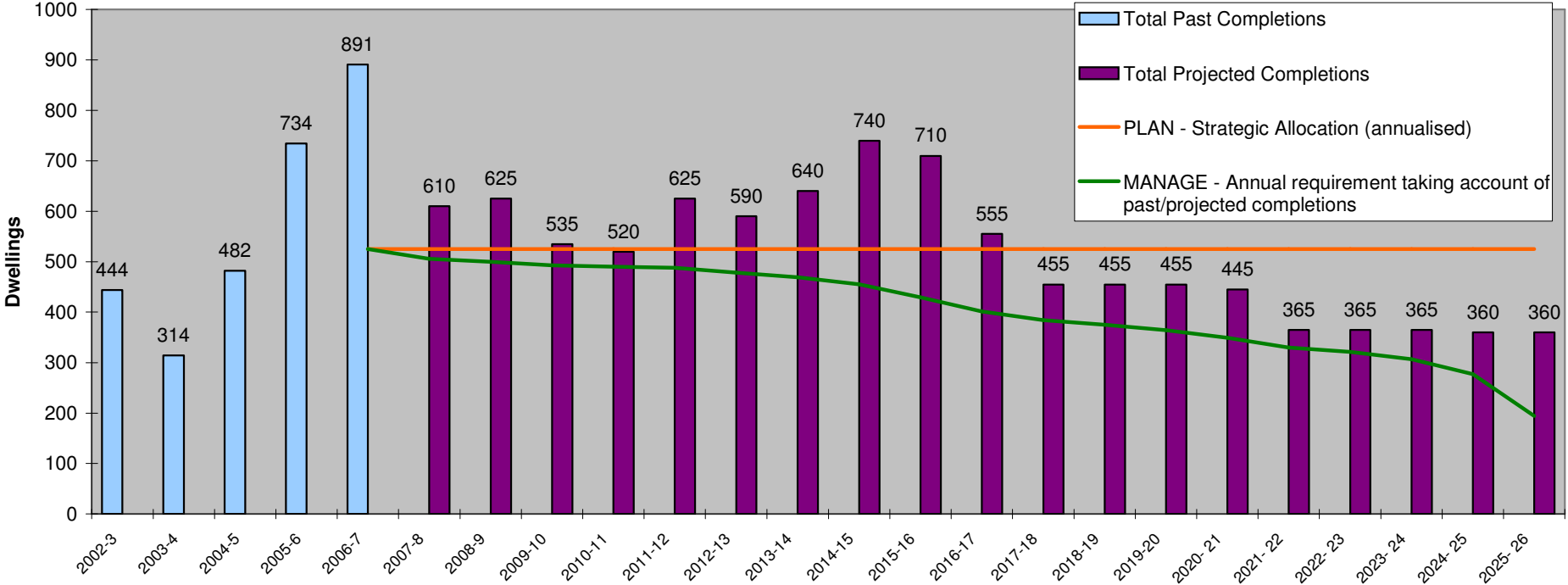
The housing completion data presented elsewhere in this report relates to the Structure Plan period to 2016. The housing trajectory presented below deals with the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) period to 2026.

The draft RSS requires average completions in Exeter of 525 dwellings per year. The trajectory indicates that the record high completions achieved in 2005/6 and 2006/7 are followed, over the next decade, by rates at or above the level required by the draft RSS. Thereafter, the rates fall but total provision over the plan period meets the RSS target of 10,500 dwellings.

Year	2002 -3	2003 -4	2004 -5	2005 -6	2006 -7	2007 -8	2008 -9	2009 -10	2010 -11	2011 -12	2012 -13	2013 -14	2014 -15	2015 -16	2016 -17	2017 -18	2018 -19	2019 -20	2020 -21	2021 -22	2022 -23	2023 -24	2024- 25	2025- 26
Plan Period					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Past Completions - Allocated Sites	277	158	288	465	608																			
Past Completions - Unallocated Sites	167	156	194	269	283																			
Projections - Allocated Sites						403	225	263	270	380	400	450	550	490	395	295	295	295	290	220	220	220	220	220
Projections - Unallocated Sites						207	400	272	250	245	190	190	190	220	160	160	160	160	155	145	145	145	140	140
Total Past Completions	444	314	482	734	891																			
Total Projected Completions						610	625	535	520	625	590	640	740	710	555	455	455	455	445	365	365	365	360	360
Cumulative Completions					891	1501	2126	2661	3181	3806	4396	5036	5776	6486	7041	7496	7951	8406	8851	9216	9581	9946	10306	10666
PLAN - Strategic Allocation (annualised)					525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525
Planned Rate					525	1050	1575	2100	2625	3150	3675	4200	4725	5250	5775	6300	6825	7350	7875	8400	8925	9450	9975	10500
MONITOR - No. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation					366	451	551	561	556	656	721	836	1051	1236	1266	1196	1126	1056	976	816	656	496	331	166
MANAGE - Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions					525	506	500	493	490	488	478	470	455	429	401	384	376	364	349	330	321	306	277	194

Housing Trajectory

Graphs 1 and 2: Exeter Housing Trajectory 2006-2026



Transport

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	Data
Amount of completed non-residential development within Use Class Orders A (retail), B (employment) and D (leisure) complying with car-parking standards set out in local development framework	All completed non-residential development complied with standards in the Local Plan First Review.
Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s).	Estimated that 100% of new residential development conforms to these standards (Exeter is a compact City).

Local/Significant Effects Indicators

Indicator	Target	Data
Routes and frequency of bus and rail routes.	Within the urban limit 90% of population to live within 400m of ½ hourly public transport.	99% of residents live within these standards (see above).
No of public car parking spaces.	To remain broadly fixed at about 4300 spaces.	Total City Council Parking: 4380 NCP parking spaces: 581
Traffic Composition	No target set	Average percentage of vehicles in each category on 5 of the main routes in and out of the City (Honiton Road; Alphington Road; Topsham Road, Cowley Bridge Road and Cowick Street). Motor Cycles: 1.1% Light Goods Vehicles / Cars: 93.2% Coaches and Buses: 2.2% Heavy Goods Vehicles: 3.5%
Percentage increase in cyclists	No target set	Pedal Cycles: +12%

Open Space

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	Target	Data
Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard	80%	The 2005 Open Space Audit indicates that 7 out of the 10 City Parks are at or above a 60% score in relation to a local standard based on Green Flag criteria that includes entrance, boundaries, grass areas and facilities. St Thomas, Topsham Rec and Bury Meadow were below 60%. The Council's Parks and Open Spaces Team is currently setting up a system to monitor the Council's Parks using Green Flag criteria.

Local/Significant Effects Indicators

Indicator	Target	Data
Loss of playing fields	No loss of playing field unless it is appropriately compensated for in another area	None
Provision of amenity space in new developments	All new family housing to be within 1000m of good quality children's play facilities suitable for all age groups	All family housing completed 2005/06 within 1000m of suitable play facilities.
Provision of open space	2.43 ha of open space per 1000 people	Area available (hectares) per 1000 population: 2.02 Including Valley Parks: 6.58
% of land developed in landscape protection areas	No target set	None

Environment/Townscape/Cultural

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	Data
Water	
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds	0
Biodiversity	
Changes 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, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance 	<p>To be collected - see Appendix 2</p> <p>None</p>

Local/Significant Effects Indicators

Indicator	Target	Data
Maintenance of Tree Cover		
Retention of important trees through new Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)	<p>Creation of new Tree Preservation Orders</p> <p>No TPOs trees felled without appropriate compensation</p>	<p>7</p> <p>0</p>

Indicator	Target	Data
Biodiversity		
Reported condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest	To maintain and enhance the condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Favourable condition: Exe Estuary: 84.8% Stoke Woods: 100% Bonhay Road: 100% Unfavourable condition: Exe Estuary: 15.2% (Recovering 10.44%, No change 2.41%, Declining 2.35%)
Local Nature Reserves per 1000 population	To maintain levels of access to Local Nature Reserves	0.16 ha per 1000 population

Air Quality		
Air quality levels	Air quality to maintain or improve from 1997 level.	
	Carbon Monoxide Maximum hourly concentration (mg/m ³) 1997: 14	Carbon Monoxide Maximum hourly concentration (mg/m ³) 2004: 7.1 2005:5.3 2006: 4.4
	Nitrogen Dioxide Maximum 1-Hr Mean (µg m ³) 1997: 201	Nitrogen Dioxide Maximum 1-Hr Mean (µg m ³) 2004:164 2005:189 2006:141
	Sulphur Dioxide Maximum 1-Hr Mean (µg m ³) 1997: 59	Sulphur Dioxide Maximum 1-Hr Mean (µg m ³) 2004: 24 2005: 13 2006: 14
	Particulate Matter Annual Average Concentration (µg m ³) 1998: 30	Particulate Matter Annual Average Concentration (µg m ³) 2004: 30 2005: 31 2006: 32.5

Indicator	Target	Data
Water Quality		
General Assessment for river water quality		Exe: Very Good Alphin Brook: Very Good/Good North Brook: Good Exeter Canal: Fair
Land and Soil		
Re-use of buildings/conversion	To increase the proportion of housing provided through conversions	Number of dwellings/percentage of completions: 2003: 164 (37%) 2004: 78 (25%) 2005: 79 (16%) 2006: 89 (12%) 2007: 112 (12.5%)

Renewable Energy		
Energy consumption/conservation	Reduce household energy consumption in the City by 30% of 1996 levels by 2006.	From 1996 to 2006 Council initiatives for energy saving activities have resulted in an overall improvement in energy efficiency in private and social housing in the City of approximately 26.1%.
Townscape		
Development affecting listed buildings	No loss of listed buildings or harmful alteration	11 alterations subject to formal enforcement
No of listed buildings, scheduled monuments and conservation areas	No target set	1696 Listed buildings 19 Scheduled Monuments 19 Conservation Areas
Development affecting archaeological remains	No unauthorised loss of archaeological remains without appropriate recording	1 case subject to formal enforcement (calendar year 2006)
Cultural Heritage		
Tourist visits/attractions visits/museum use	To increase tourist/visitor use of cultural heritage assets	Number of visits to museums in person per 1,000 population 2004/05: 1,998 2005/06: 2,161 2006/07: 2,160
% of residents satisfied with the Local Authority's parks and open spaces	70% of residents satisfied in 2006/07	80%

Appendix Two – Information to be Collected

Information to be collected

Contextual Indicators

Indicator	Action to be taken
Fear of crime	Indicator to be identified.
Index of cultural facilities	Liaison with Council's Leisure and Museum Service and Economy and Tourism Service to prepare the index.

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	Action to be taken
Biodiversity	
Change in priority habitats and species (by type)	As yet no information available, but consultants are working for Devon County Council on the possibility of monitoring species on sites in Devon.
Renewable Energy	
Renewable energy capacity installed by type	Monitoring will be carried out when the policy guidance is in place.

Local/Significant Effects Indicators

Indicator	Action to be taken
Use of design statements and planning briefs	An appropriate way of measuring the use of design statements will be developed for the 2007/08 AMR.
Percentage of new housing provided for people permanently confined to wheelchairs.	A percentage requirement will be considered in the Development Control DPD.



Exeter City Council

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