

MEASURING WHAT MATTERS

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Planning Outcomes Research Report -

Appendices



Scottish Government Riaghaltas na h-Alba gov.scot







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Office of the Planning Regulato

Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government

RTPI Research Paper

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1. Appendix A: Survey summary

The survey ran for 5 weeks from 27 March to 8 May 2020. The purpose of the survey was to gain an understanding of the functioning of current planning measurement systems, within the context of thinking about future planning outcome measurement. The survey was a mixed quantitative and qualitative survey.

This headline analysis provides an overview of responses to key questions in the survey.

Respondents:

- 121 respondents
- 50% planning authority
- 20% governmental dept/agency
- 10% third sector
- 10% private sector
- 10% private individuals

Direct and Indirect Contribution to UN Sustainable Development Goals

| Plannin | g makes a direct contribution to | Planning makes an indirect contribution to | | |
|---------|---|--|--|--|
| 3 | Good health and wellbeing (80%) | 1 | No poverty (67%) | |
| 6 | Clean water and sanitation (83%) | 2 | Zero hunger (60%) [no contribution next highest] | |
| 7 | Affordable and clean energy (82%) | 4 | Quality education (55%) | |
| 8 | Decent work and economic growth (73%) | 5 | Gender equality (45%) [no contribution next highest] | |
| 9 | Industry, innovation and enterprise (85%) | 10 | Reduced inequalities (54%) | |
| 11 | Sustainable cities and communities (94%) | 12 | Responsible consumption and production (54%) | |
| 13 | Climate action (79%) | 16 | Peace, justice, strong institutions (56%) | |
| 14 | Life below water (52%) | | | |
| 15 | Life on land (84%) | | | |
| 17 | Partnerships for the goals (50%) | | | |

Do you have any suggestions for improving planning performance measurement in your nation/planning authority?

- Planning Performance measurement should move from measuring quantity to measuring quality. It should focus more on outcomes and less on process and outputs. Questionnaire and Surveys are a way of gaining qualitative data on planning outcomes
- Clear expectations set at National Level such as National Goals and the UN SDGs translated into tangible targets at local levels. It has to create a two-way relationship.
- Provide clear guidelines on how to improve and add value to development. These supposed to be consistent.

Do you have any suggestions for improving the monitoring of planning inputs and activities in your jurisdiction, for example, by filling gaps in the data collection process?

- Have meaningful indicators and common data parameters applicable across all types of local authorities. There should be more consistency.
- Dislocation between plan-making and development management. There is a need to connect these to get relationship between inputs and outcomes.
- "Quantify the inputs, qualify the outputs". The idea is that there is need to shift from measuring quantity to measuring quality. To achieve that it would need to move towards 'qualitative' methods of data collection. The use of new technologies (Big Data, Artificial Intelligence etc.) might help to improve monitoring.

Do you have any suggestions for improving the monitoring of planning outputs in your jurisdiction, for example, by filling gaps in the data collection process?

- Use of completions data via building standards
- Monitoring mid-plan term review what is outstanding
- Percentage of build out of zoned land
- Opportunity for tech/Big Data to play a role in making the connection

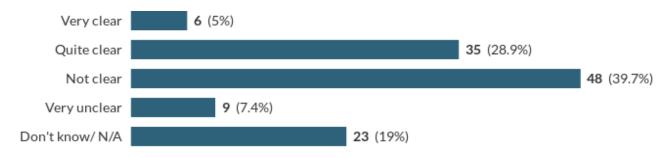
Do you have any suggestions for improving the monitoring of planning outcomes in your jurisdiction?

- Link the planning approval data with the building warrant data to allow the monitoring to be more accurate
- Quality of outcomes needs to be considered
- Resourcing is an issue for being able to improve monitoring. Additional resources are needed for a more robust post decision monitoring
- Have a more transparent process in place and mechanism for accountability at local level
- Authorities should have a specific role such as a monitoring officer for monitoring the implementation of development.

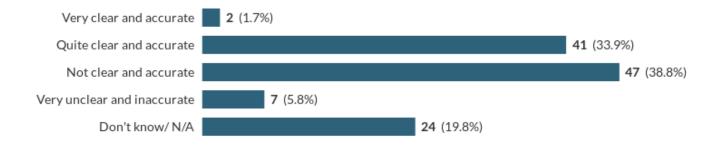
Performance Indicators for direct and indirect impact.

- Wide range of indicators suggested as expected, can be categorised as:
- Hard data, drawn from planning/built environment (e.g., approvals, completions, air quality etc)
- Hard data, drawn from other sources (e.g., life expectancy, facilities access)
- Soft data existing and new opinion data, seeking perception of places, satisfaction etc.

Does monitoring provide a clear and accurate picture of the inputs devoted to planning in your jurisdiction, and of the activities that they resource?



Does the monitoring activity provide a clear and accurate picture of the outcomes of the planning system in your jurisdiction?



These two questions provide telling answers regarding the current status of measuring planning. To understand the impact that planning has on a place, there needs to be a clear understanding of the direct outcome (that is the development and use of land), let alone the impact of this on whether a good place has been created that contributes to quality of life.

The conclusion we can draw from this is that if the toolkit is to have an impact, it needs to begin from where planning authorities currently are in their measurement and not look to make a leap that results in inaction.

2. Appendix B: Illustrative data mapping – Scotland and Ireland

A high-level data mapping exercise was undertaken for Scotland and Ireland. This was based on the suggested indicators gathered through the survey. The indicators suggested were a mix of existing and aspirational. The purpose of the data mapping exercise was to search for data sources that aligned with these indicators in Scotland and Ireland.

This exercise demonstrates that there is existing data, but only serves as indicative. Further detailed work would need to be undertaken on the data to ensure that it is up to date, appropriate, robust and works at congruous spatial scales to what is being monitored.

| | Indicators - range from survey | Data Source - Scotland | Data Source - Ireland | Level | Relationship to planning |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|-------|--------------------------|
| | Happiness Index | Scottish Health Survey: Child Wellbeing and Happiness | Growing up in Ireland (ESRI growingup.ie). and Ireland Regional SDGs 2017: topic 2.13 Suicide Mortality Rate by County and CSO SILC Module on Well Being 2018 | 3 | Indirect |
| | Connection to/sense of place | Scottish Household Survey: Perception of Local Area | NOAC yearly Local authority Satisfaction Survey | 3 | Moderate |
| | Social interaction | Scottish Household Survey: Places to Interact | | 2 | Moderate |
| | No. community led projects | National Performance Framework: Community Ownership | Public Participation Network data. Community projects funded by other agencies: Sports Council, LEADER; Town and Renewal Schemes; An Taisce | 2 | Indirect |
| Design and People | Crime rate | SIMD: Recorded crimes of violence, sexual offences, domestic housebreaking, vandalism, drugs offences, and common assault per 10,000 people | Central Statistics Office (CSO) - Recorded Crimes by offence and Garda station (quarterly data) and Regional SDGs in Ireland - Topic 7.3 Effect of anti-social behaviour on persons aged 18 and over, 2015 | 2 | Indirect |
| Place – De | Educational facilities | CHN10: Percentage of adults satisfied with local schools | Growing up in Ireland: County Variations in the Outcomes of Children and Young People (ESRI, 2019) and Regional SDG Topic 3.4 Primary schools, pupils and teachers by county, 2016/2017 | 2 | Indirect |
| | Demographic s (spread = good) | SIMD: Demographics | Pobal HP Deprivation Index | 2 | Indirect |
| | Awards | RTPI, RIBA, SURF, SAQP | RIAI/IPI/RTPI etc | 2 | Direct |
| | Litter/vandali sm levels | ENV3c: Street Cleanliness Score; ENV7b: Percentage of adults satisfied with street cleaning | Irish Business Against Litter survey; Tidy Towns reports. Pride of Place awards | 2 | Moderate |
| | Noise Pollution | | Strategic Noise mapping - EPA/LA's; Local Authorities Noise Action Plan. No. of quiet areas (some authorities have created those) | | Moderate |

| Observed | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|----------|
| activity in urban environment | Scottish Household Survey: Places to Interact | | 2 | Moderate |
| Quality of public realm | PPF Case Study: Quality of Outcomes | Tidy towns may be used. Accident traffic rates / blackspots, air quality, congestion, number of s254 licences (for on- street seating etc) be taken together to provide a comment on the safety, usability or spaces? Also a lot of town centres have footfall counts data. Presence /use of CCTV and wifi are also good indicators of vibrant places | 2 | Direct |
| No. play/green spaces | Town Centre Health Check data | County Open Space strategies or Green Infrastructure Strategies | 2 | Direct |
| No. of retail units /leisure use in centres - vibrancy | Town Centre Health Check data | Retail Health Check (as part of Retail Strategies) or Town Centre Health Checks; Retail vacancy rates - Geodirectory/Valuation office data | 2 | Direct |
| Urban design evaluation | PPF Case Study: Quality of Outcomes | | 2 | Direct |
| Public realm schemes completed | Planning consents | Part 8 and Local authority Part 10 applications implemented | 1 | Direct |
| Quality densification | PPF Case Study: Quality of Outcomes | | 2 | Direct |
| Proximity to facilities, shops, etc | SIMD: Average drive time to a post office in minutes; Average drive time to a retail centre in minutes; Public transport travel time to a post office in minutes; Public transport travel time to a retail centre in minutes – PTAL Scores | CSO - 'Measuring Distance to Everyday Services in Ireland'; EPA and NTA may have tools for measuring walkability. PTAL under development. | 2 | Moderate |
| Tourism projects developed (+visits_ | ECON6: Investment in Economic Development and Tourism per 1,000 population | Failte Ireland Key Tourism Facts | 2 | Direct |
| Amenities in use - libraries, leisure centres, community centres | C&L5a: Percentage of adults satisfied with libraries; C&L5c: Percentage of adults satisfied with museums and galleries; C&L5d: Percentage of adults satisfied with leisure facilities | 'NOAC or 'Libraries Development' - Committee of LGMA monitors library service indicators; | 2 | Indirect |

| | Enforcement activity | Complaints lodged and investigated; Breaches identified – no further action taken; Cases closed; Notices served | Local authority Annual Report | 1 | Direct |
|--|--|--|---|-------|-----------------------------|
| | Indicators - range from survey | Data Source - Scotland | Data Source – Ireland | Level | Relationship to planning |
| | SEA Monitoring | | Second Review of SEA Effectiveness in Ireland (EPA, 2018) | | Direct |
| | No. trees planted | | Annual Forest Statistics Ireland (DAFM, 2019) | | Direct |
| | Habitat + watercourse improvement | SEPA: River Water Quality | EPA's Water Quality Report | 2 | Direct |
| | Access to open space | SHS: Access to green and blue space | Green Infrastructure Strategies (county level) | 2 | Direct |
| nent | Environment indicator - air quality | Scotland Air Quality Data | EPA's Air quality report | 2 | Moderate |
| rover | Recorded LBAP species | Biodiversity Action Reporting: BAP Species; BAP Habitats | Article 12 report 2015 (NPWS) | 2 | Direct |
| Environment – Conservation and Improvement | Protected land in good condition (heritage, special designations) | SNH: Statutory Designated Areas | Article 17 report 2019 (NPWS) | 2 | Direct |
| | Protected buildings in good condition (heritage, special designations) | HES: Listed buildings, Scheduled Monuments | Record of Protected structures is complemented by an annual grants scheme and there has been an annual 'structures at risk' fund for the last number of years. https://www.chg.gov.ie/h eritage/built- heritage/financial- assistance-for- architectural-heritage/ PA should also be able to advice on the number of declarations issue, the number of notices served under section 59 & 60. Number of additions/deletions to the RPS may also be an indicator, National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (no condition data) and National | 2 | Direct |

| | | Monuments (no condition | | |
|---|--|---|---|---------------------|
| | | data); Enforcement Action | | |
| | | cases re: protected | | |
| | | structures | | |
| Capacity of SUDS | | | | Direct |
| Water quality | SEPA: River Water Quality; Coastal Bathing Water Quality | EPA's yearly Water Quality Report and EPA's yearly Bathing Water Quality Report | 2 | Direct |
| Derelict land | Vacant and Derelict Land Register | Vacant site register held by each individual local authority; Derelict Sites Registered; No of dangerous buildings notices served. | 2 | Direct |
| Annual sustainability audit in local authorities | | | | |
| % urban greening in projects | | Individual local authority green infrastructure strategies and/or open space strategy | | Direct |
| Parks and open spaces | C&L5b: Percentage of adults satisfied with parks and open spaces | | 2 | Direct/Moder ate |
| Listed building refurbished | Buildings at Risk Register Planning Applications | | 2 | Direct |
| Listed building repurposed | Buildings at Risk Register | | 2 | Direct |
| Greenspace enhanced/pr eserved | Planning Performance Statistics | | 1 | Direct |
| Flood protection schemes completed | Planning Performance Statistics | OPW completed flood schemes | 1 | Direct |
| Renewables development /use | Planning Performance Statistics | Eirgrid Annual Renewable Energy Constraints and Curtailement Report; SEAI - BER rating maps/trends; planning register and/or ABP datasets for permitted projects within the renewable sector, including SID. Review against commencement notices | 1 | Direct |
| Waste management | SHS: Waste Recycling behaviour; SEPA: Household Waste Generated | EPA National Waste Statistics and Regional SDGs Ireland 2017: Topic | 2 | Direct |

6.9 Household waste by county, 2016

| | Indicators - range from survey | Data Source - Scotland | Data Source – Ireland | Level | Relationship to planning (direct, moderate, indirect) |
|---------------|---|--|---|-------|---|
| | Quality of new/affordab le homes | PPF Case Study: Quality of Outcomes | BER ratings | 2 | Direct |
| | Compact growth | PPF Case Study: Quality of Outcomes | Project Ireland 2040: the First Year: Annual Report; Local authority Planning Application Data/Geodirectory - % growth within settlement boundaries (vis-à-vis NPF targets) One-off rural housing as a % | 2 | Direct |
| Communities | Housing quality | HSN3: Percentage of council dwellings meeting Scottish Housing Standards; SIMD: Percentage of people in households that are overcrowded; Percentage of people in households without central heating | Regional SDGs in Ireland - Private households by type of central heating by county, 2016; SEAI - BER rating maps/trends CSO data on floor area size trends for planning permissions (BHQ05) | 2 | Direct |
| Homes and Com | Pre- application advice given and followed | PPF Case Study: Quality of Service + Engagement | no of planning permissions granted following 247 meetings and number of SHD granted following pre application consultation with ABP. | 1 | Direct |
| Hor | Change between permission and development | PPF Case Study: Quality of Outcomes | Enforcement Cases | 1 | Direct |
| | Conversion rate from planning consent to built development | PPF: Housing completions over the last 5 years | Local authority Planning Application Data/BCMS ; CSO data and the commencement notices | 1 | Direct |
| | Residential completions - by size and type | PPF: Housing completions over the last 5 years | Housing completions data collected by Local Authorities; CSO/DHPLG & BCMS | 1 | Direct |
| | Affordable/so cial rent units completed | PPF: Housing completions over the last 5 years | Housing data collected by Local Authorities' housing section | 1 | Direct |

| Carbon- neutral homes completed; Passive building standards | HSN5: Percentage of council dwellings that are energy efficient | CSO Regional SDGs 2017: Topic 4.4 Installation of energy saving products by private households in last 10 years; SEAI - BER rating maps/trends | 1 | Direct |
|---|--|--|---|--------|
| Housing needs met | Housing Needs and Demand Assessment; 5-year effective housing land supply programming | HNDA Structural housing demand target Vs actual rate of housing completion (CSO) | 1 | Direct |
| Service access - water, waste, broadband | SIMD: Percentage of premises without access to superfast broadband (at least 30Mb/s download speed) | Regional SDGs in Ireland - Topic 7.5 - Private households with broadband access by county; DCCAE Broadband Access Mapping/Census Broadband Question | 2 | Direct |

| | Indicators - range from survey | Data Source - Scotland | Data Source – Ireland | Level | Relationship to planning (direct, moderate, indirect) |
|-------------------------|---|---|--|-------|---|
| | Balanced regional development | | Project Ireland 2040: Region by Region | | Direct/Moder ate |
| Economy and Town Centre | Impact of government projects | ECON1: Percentage of unemployed people assisted into work from council operated / funded employability programmes | Department of Social Protection: annual Statistical Information on Social Welfare Services report / Total Recipient numbers for schemes ; NDP/NPF Investment Tracker - Monitoring project coordinated by DPER | 2 | Indirect |
| | Employment and investment numbers | ECON6: Investment in Economic Development and Tourism per 1,000 population | Failte Ireland: Regional Tourism Performance ; IDA/.Enterprise Ireland Supported Jobs NOAC- LEO supported jobs CSO census - POWSCAR/Workplace Zones | 2 | Indirect |
| | Street/footfall | Town Centre Health Check data | Town Centre Health Check data extracted from retail strategy where available) | 1 | Direct/Moder ate |
| | Uplift measures - shorter time to let, increasing values | ECON9: Town Vacancy Rates | GeoDirectory: GeoView Commercial Vacancy Report (per Quarter) | 1 | Direct/Moder ate |

| % edge of centre | Planning Applications | | | Direct |
|--|--|--|---|----------|
| development Service access - water, waste, broadband | | Project Ireland 2040: Region by Region | | Direct |
| £ capital investment | Planning Applications | | | Moderate |
| SME growth | ECON5: No of business gateway start-ups per 10,000 population | CSO Business Demography 2017 and CSO Business in Ireland 2015 | 2 | Indirect |
| Employment land use | PPF: Marketable employment land supply | MyPlan - employment zoning (developed and undeveloped) | 2 | Direct |
| Office space completed | PPF: Employment land take-up during reporting year | Employment Land surveys by Local Authorities (where available, no unified coverage); Valuation Office - GIS data (if available); | 2 | Direct |
| Factories/war ehouses completed | Planning Performance Statistics | Valuation Office - GIS data (if available) | 1 | Direct |
| Retail space completed | Planning Performance Statistics | Valuation Office - GIS data (if available) | 1 | Direct |
| Commercial leisure development completed | Planning Performance Statistics | Valuation Office - GIS data (if available) | 1 | Direct |
| Pre- application advice given and followed | Percentage and number of applications subject to pre- application advice | No. of planning permissions granted following 247 meeting | 1 | Direct |
| Change between permission and development | PPF Case Study: Quality of Outcomes | Comparison of compliance submission with planning drawings | 2 | Direct |
| Planning cost | ECON2: Cost per planning application | | 1 | Direct |
| Planning decision time | Decision-making Timescales (Major, Local, Householder); Percentage and number of major applications subject to processing agreement; ECON3: Average time per business and industry planning application (weeks) | An Bord Pleanála Planning Casework per Quarter | 1 | Direct |
| Passive building standards; Carbon- neutral | Planning Applications | | | Direct |

| | Indicators - range from survey | Data Source - Scotland | Data Source – Ireland | Level | Relationship to planning (direct, moderate, indirect) |
|----------|--|--|---|-------|---|
| | Public transport improved - no. of new routes/statio n/stop improvement s | Planning Applications | Project Ireland 2040: Region by Region | 1 | Direct |
| | Roads completed | Planning Applications | Project Ireland 2040: Region by Region | 1 | Direct |
| | Railways completed | Planning Applications | Project Ireland 2040: Region by Region | 1 | Direct |
| | Cycleways completed | Planning Applications | | 1 | Direct |
| | Footpaths completed | Planning Applications | | 1 | Direct |
| Movement | % sustainable travel | PTAL Statistics | Regional SDGs in Ireland - Topic 5.11 Means of travel to work by region, 2016; Census Travel To Work - also Local studies - e.g canal cordon count NTA statistical bulletins - bus and rail/heavy rail etc. | 2 | Direct |
| 2 | Children walk/bike to school regularly | | CSO 2016 Census: Profile 6 Commuting in Ireland: Student Travel Patterns | 2 | Moderate |
| | Access to sustainable transport | SHS: Number of bikes available for private use by households: 2018; Adults (16+) - use of local bus services, and train services in the previous month: 2018; Main mode of travel, 2018 | NTA - PTAL Scores | 2 | Indirect |
| | Parking availability | | | | |
| | Average speed in area | Traffic models | | | Moderate |
| | Completenes s of active travel network | GIS data | RSA - Free Speed Survey | | Direct |
| | Walkability | SHS: Adults (16+) - frequency of walking in previous 7 days: 2016 | | 2 | Direct/Moder ate |

| | Indicators - range from survey | Data Source - Scotland | Data Source – Ireland | Level | Relationship to planning (direct, moderate, indirect) |
|----------------------|---|---|---|-------|---|
| | Mental health | SIMD: Proportion of population being prescribed drugs for anxiety, depression or psychosis | CSO Irish Health Survey 2015 | 2 | Indirect |
| | Physical health | SIMD: Comparative Illness Factor: standardised ratio | Regional SDGs in Ireland - Topic 2.11 - Perception of health status by region Census question on 'How is your health in general?' | 2 | Indirect |
| eing | Healthcare facilities | SIMD: Average drive time to a GP surgery in minutes; Public transport travel time to a GP surgery in minutes | CSO - Measuring Distance to Everyday Services in Ireland HSE, National Patient Experience Survey (NTES) HSE / HSE Service Map | 2 | Moderate |
| ellb | Community facilities | SIMD: Access to facilities | | | Moderate |
| M pu | Educational attainment | CHN11: Percentage of pupils entering positive destinations | Regional SDGs in Ireland - Topic 3.1 to 3.7 | 2 | Indirect |
| Health and Wellbeing | Open space volume (increasing/d ecreasing) | Planning Applications, Vacant and Derelict Land Register | Individual local authority green infrastructure strategies and/or open space strategy | | Direct |
| Ť | Complaints to council post- development | Enforcement complaints, no. | Number of enforcement complaints | | Direct |
| | Wellbeing impact | National Performance Framework: Wellbeing Report | HSE Health Ireland Survey | 2 | Indirect |
| | Local food production + access | | | | |
| | Digital access | SIMD: Percentage of premises without access to superfast broadband (at least 30Mb/s download speed) | | 1 | Moderate |

| | Indicat range f survey | | - Scotland | Data Source – Ireland | Level | Relationship to planning (direct, |
|--|------------------------------|--|------------|-----------------------|-------|---|
|--|------------------------------|--|------------|-----------------------|-------|---|

| | | | | | moderate, indirect) |
|---|--|--|---|---|------------------------|
| - | Conversion rate from planning consent to built development | Building Standards data - UNIFORM | number of commencement notices submitted | 1 | Direct |
| | Time take to start/complet e development. | Planning application data | Planning permission/commenceme nt time-lag | | Direct |
| | CIL/S.106/De veloper contributions capture | Developer contributions: clear expectations - set out in development plan (and/or emerging plan,) and - in pre- application discussions | Number of appeals against contributions | 1 | Direct |
| | Pre- application advice given and followed | Percentage and number of applications subject to pre- application advice | Number of planning permissions granted followed by 247 meetings | 1 | Direct |
| | Change between permission and development | PPF Case Study: Quality of Outcomes | Enforcement notice subsequent to commencement | 2 | Direct |
| | Role of elected members | PPF Case Study: Elected members engaged early (pre- MIR) in development plan preparation - evidence to PPF | | 1 | Direct |
| | Consistency of decision making | Production of regular and proportionate policy advice, for example through supplementary guidance, on information required to support applications | number of planning authority decisions overturned by An Bord Pleanála | 1 | Direct |
| | Assessment against policy (e.g. designing streets, making better places) | PPF Case Study: Quality of Outcomes | | 2 | Direct |
| | Use of CIL/S106 | | no equivalent in ROI | | Direct |
| | Transparency of plan | National Headline Indicator: Development plan scheme demonstrates next Local Development Plan: on course for adoption within 5-year cycle; project planned and expected to be delivered to planned timescale | | 1 | Direct |
| | Participation in plan- making | PPF Case Study: Quality of Service and Engagement - Local Development Plan Consultation, Register of Interest | number of submissions recorded at issues paper, draft plan, material amendments stages | 1 | Direct |

3. Appendix C: Developing the toolkit – a worked example

A local plan was selected by the team to trial the draft toolkit with a worked example. Figure 14 and 15 show the toolkit being populated with data from the local plan and data from monitoring reports. Future data and monitoring opportunities were identified by the local authority. The scoring was conducted by the team, which has provided an aggregate score for the below visualisation. It should be noted that the Worked Example was carried out on the draft toolkit framework.

| Theme | Route part | no. | Objectives/Targets | Step 1 - Input/Output Indicators | Data | Achievement Score |
|-----------|---------------|-------|---|--|---|----------------------|
| | Quality | 1.1.1 | surrounding area, is of a high quality and is designed so as to | 1.115 Number of/ proportion of homes completed/permitted that meet the National Prescribed Space Standards | Future AMR | |
| | | | | 1.115 Progress on Design Guides, Design Codes and Village Statements | As part of Strategic Masterplan processes. | |
| | | | To protect and encourage the enhancement of heritage resources including Scheduled Monuments, statutorily and locally listed buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, and | 41. Net gain/loss of designated Heritage Assets | No Change | 3 |
| ople | | | | 42. Net gain/loss of undesignated Heritage Assets | No change | 3 |
| do | Process 1.1.2 | 1.1.2 | | 43. Changes in the Listed Building at Risk Register | No change | 5 |
| ē | | | | 44. Changes to Conservation Area boundaries | No change | 3 |
| ÷. | | | | 45. Development permitted / completed within Conservation Areas | 104 new homes - loss of 14. Net 90 new homes | 3 |
| Design - | | | | Progress on Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans | A draft Character Appraisal and Management Plan has been produced for the proposed Conservation Area designation in Buckhurst HIII (St John's Conservation Area). Other areas outstanding. | 3 |
| Place - I | Process | 1.1.3 | To ensure new development takes full account of, and mitigates where necessary, potential problems from air pollution, land contamination and noise | Change in Air Quality Management Areas | No change | 4 |
| | Process | 1.1.4 | To provide access to green spaces and leisure, play and sports facilities and to make appropriate provision in new development | Net gain/loss of public open space | Gain 0.75ha managed by EFDC as grassland | 4 |
| | Process | 1.1.5 | Other | Progress, production and endorsement of Strategic Masterplans and/or design codes for the three Harlow and Gilston Garden Town Communities in Epping Forest District | Process initiated but no production | 4 |
| | | | | Progress, production and endorsement of Strategic Masterplans and/or design codes elsewhere in the District | 5 out of 7 underway with programmes in place | 4 |

Figure 1 Table showing an analysis section of the toolkit

| heme | Route part | no. | Objectives/Targets | Step 1 - Input/Output Indicators | Data | Achievement Score |
|-------------------|------------|-------|---|---|---|----------------------|
| | Process | 1.5.1 | To make provision for objectively assessed market and affordable housing needs within the District, to | Net gain/loss of residential development completed by location, tenure and size | Permitted - net 681 units | 3 |
| | | | | Net gain/loss of residential development completed on residential site allocation sites | Future AMR | |
| | | | the extent that this is compatible with national | Housing Development Trajectory | On target | 3 |
| | | | planning policy | Five year housing land supply position | 3.5 years supply | 2 |
| ţ | | | | Net number of new homes expected on sites included in the Council's Brownfield Register | 91 sites - 2143 net homes capacity | 3 |
| | Process 1 | 1.5.2 | To ensure that new homes provide an appropriate mix of sizes, types, forms and tenures to meet local needs and create balanced, mixed and well-integrated communities. This includes supported housing for elderly people and other groups with special needs | Net gain/loss of residential development completed by location, tenure and size | Permitted - net 681 units | 3 |
| ž | | | | Number of affordable housing units completed | 89 | 3 |
| 2 | | | | Number of affordable housing units permitted | 33 | 3 |
| Homes + Community | | | | Net gain/loss of bungalows (completions and permissions) | Future AMR | |
| | | | | Number of specialist housing units completed / permitted (C2) | 38 Completed, Permission for 3 developments granted | 4 |
| | | | | Number of new homes approved/completed through the self- build, community housing or custom house building | 48 - assumed self-build | 4 |
| | Process | 1.5.3 | To make provision for the identified needs of Travellers and Travelling Showpeople | Net gain/loss of traveller caravans and pitches permitted | Gain 6 pitches | 4 |
| | Process | 1.5.4 | on at | Progress, production and endorsement of Strategic Masterplans and/or design codes for the three Garden Town Communities in the District | Process initiated but no production | 4 |
| | 1.5.5 | | Progress, production and endorsement of Strategic Masterplans and/or design codes elsewhere in the District. | 5 out of 7 underway with programmes in place | 4 | |
| | Malua | 150 | | Changes in house price by size and by area | Future AMR | |
| | Value | 1.5.6 | Other 2 | Change of household income | Future AMR | |

Figure 2 Table showing an analysis section of the toolkit

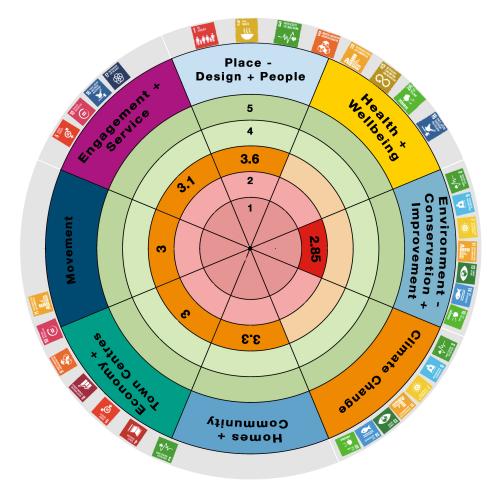


Figure 3 An example of scoring



For more information about this paper

www.rtpi.org.uk

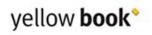
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MDB MACCABE DURNEY BARNES Planning Environment Economics





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