

Forest Heath

Annual Monitoring Report 2010-2011



Forest Heath
District Council

December 2011

Forest Heath Annual Monitoring Report 2010-2011

1 Introduction

1.1 The coalition government have made recent changes to the requirements for monitoring. They have opened up the opportunity for authorities to shape how they use this valuable process. Councils are now responsible for their performance management. Monitoring and evaluation is an important part of the planning process as it demonstrates effectiveness, value for money and provides essential monitoring information that is specifically important to Forest Heath.

1.2 The Localism Bill proposes the removal of the requirement for local planning authorities to produce an annual monitoring report for Government while retaining the overall duty to monitor. The Parliament under Secretary of State, Bob Neill MP, wrote to authorities on 30th March 2011 (Appendix C) announcing withdrawal of guidance on local plan monitoring. Authorities can now choose which targets and indicators to include in the report as long as they are in line with the relevant UK and EU legislation. Therefore in light of these changes this monitoring report in addition to what is usually monitored also focuses on locally important issues comprising of the following content:

- 2 Local Development Scheme Implementation
- 3 Existing Local Plan Policies
- 4 Contextual Indicators
- 5 Business Development and Town Centres
- 6 Housing Information
- 7 Sustainability, rural constrains and Settlement Hierarchy
- 8 Environmental Quality

1.3 This monitoring report monitors development between the period 1st April 2010 to 31st March 2011. The planning systems focus on the delivery of sustainable development and sustainable communities, monitoring takes on an added importance in providing a check on whether those aims are being achieved.

1.4 Monitoring Reports should be prepared by the local authority and are required, by Regulation 48(7) of The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.

1.5 The section on Local Development Scheme progress monitors progress against the revised scheme produced in June 2011 for the period June 2011 to December 2014.

1.6 The majority of DPD policy documents that will comprise Forest Heath's LDF have yet to be adopted, the exception being the adopted Core Strategy (May 2010). However following a successful High Court Challenge which quashed/removed the policy housing numbers distribution across the district, a single issues review is

required. The single issue review of the core strategy is being undertaken in relation to policy CS7 only. The rest of the core strategy policies remain adopted except paragraphs 2 and 7 of policy CS1 'Spatial strategy' to ensure consistency within the plan.

1.7 The single issue review is currently the main focus to ensure the rest of the DPD's are consistent with the strategic plan (core strategy) while continuing work on DPD's, evidence bases and work with local communities is taking place. This includes a joint Development Management Policy DPD which is currently being prepared with the neighbouring authority St Edmundsbury Borough Council.

1.8 A monitoring template has been designed to monitor the indicators in the adopted core strategy (May 2010) although it is yet to be implemented for 2011/12 and included within next years Annual Monitoring Report. The 2009 AMR was the latest to focus solely on the 'saved' policies that are set out in the FHDC local plan (1995). They are also included in this report for reference (Appendix A).

1.9 The document uses Core and local output indicators which are used to measure whether the processes that have been put in place to deliver the Plan's policies are achieving the desired outcomes. The indicators show what significant effects the implementation of planning policies has had. There are also contextual indicators that show how the District is performing relative to the County and the Region and how the District is changing over time (see section 5 of this report).

1.10 Forest Heath will fulfil its commitment to monitor and review the Local Development Framework. This will ensure that the Plan remains the most appropriate and locally acceptable, responding to current issues regarding social, economic and environmental importance.

1.11 The monitoring scheme will be kept under review and will be amended to reflect changes.

Key Conclusions from the Forest Heath Core Indicators 2010-11

- **During 2010-11 the total housing completions 368 dwellings.**
- **Of the total housing completions 23% (85) were affordable dwellings. (figure sought from FHDC strategic housing dept)**
- **Due to the predominantly rural nature of the District only 44% of completions were on brownfield sites. The majority of the housing completions have occurred on the Forest Heath Local Plan Allocation opposite College Heath Road, Mildenhall, (Policy 4.7) and at Red Lodge (Policy 13.1).**

Planning Reform and Restructure

1.12 The Localism Bill is to abolish Regional Spatial Strategies and establish new plan-making in the form of neighbourhood plans. In order to achieve this local planning authorities and local communities need to collaborate and co-operate on issues across council boundaries.

1.13 Forest Heath District Council and St Edmundsbury Borough Council are sharing services to achieve a one officer structure, comprising of one chief executive serving the two authorities, but maintaining two sets of political member structures.

2. Local Development Scheme Implementation

2.1 This section will consider whether the timetable and milestones for the preparation of documents set out in the Local Development Scheme have been met or progress is being made towards meeting them.

2.2 The original Local Development Scheme (LDS) gained approval from GO-East in April 2005. The 2006/07 Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) highlighted the need for amendments to the programme. In response a revised LDS was drafted April 2008 and was adopted as interim guidance, following advice from Go-East.

2.3 The latest scheme (June 2011) makes amendments to the programme for preparation of the Development Management Policies, Site Allocations and includes the Single Issue Review of CS policy CS7.

2.4 The latest version of the Local Development Scheme and draft work programme is available on the District Council web site www.forest-heath.gov.uk under the Local Development Framework heading.

2.5 The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD's) are no longer required to be included in the LDS programme.

ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2010	
Performance	This document was produced on time and submitted to Government Office for the East of England prior to the 31 st December deadline. The document was made available on the website and the Council offices at the same date.

STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT	
Progress	<p>The initial SCI (October 2004) was subject to consultation for a 7 week period (December 04 to January 05).</p> <p>In light of the representations received, a Draft SCI was prepared (June 2005) and a statutory 6 week consultation followed (June – August 2005); and</p> <p>In accordance with the new regulations the SCI no longer needs to be included within the Local Development Scheme or submitted to the Secretary of State.</p> <p>The SCI has been updated during 2011 and is due to go out on consultation June 2012 following Localism Bill enactment.</p>
Implications and Action	The SCI has remained in draft. Advice from Go-east was to prioritise the DPD preparation.

CORE STRATEGY (May 2010)

Schedule	The core strategy is adopted and available on the councils website accompanied with all the background to the core strategy.	May 2010
Note	A High Court Challenge was partly in favour of the claimants, and therefore a single issues review of policy CS7 is currently being undertaken.	CS update April 2011
Progress	Issues and Options consultation on single issue review (currently being prepared).	Feb 2012

SITE ALLOCATIONS PLAN

Schedule	<p>Evidence Gathering and Issues and Options consultation (Reg 25)</p> <p>The sites were approved at planning committee on the 28th April 2010 and are on the council's website.</p> <p>Proposed Material Consultations due.</p> <p>Documents were put on hold due to central governments intentions to radically change the planning system. Work is continuing with the evidence base that supports the site allocations plan.</p> <p>Due to the single issues review of the core strategy policy CS7 the site allocation plan has now been postponed until late 2012 to early 2013.</p>	<p>2005 – March 2010</p> <p>April 2010</p> <p>April/ May 2010</p> <p>May 2010</p> <p>June 2011 (LDS)</p>
Progress	Once the single issues review is complete the council can successfully progress with the site allocation plan. However the council are aware of potential sites through the SHLAA, SHMA evidence base supporting documents that help to inform the site allocation plan DPD.	

DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES DPD

Schedule	<p>Evidence Gathering and Issues and Options consultation/ Preferred Options consultation (Reg 25)</p> <p>A fuller consultation as approved at planning committee on the 28th April 2010 and are on the council's website.</p>	<p>2005 – March 2010</p> <p>April 2010</p>
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	Document put on hold due to central governments intentions to radically change the planning system.	April / May 2010 May 2010
	Forest Heath and St Edmundsbury (neighbouring authority) have agreed to jointly prepare the DM policy DPD to serve the West Suffolk area. The document is due to go out on consultation (Reg 25) in January 2012.	Nov 2011 Jan 2012 (LDS)

OPEN SPACE, SPORTS AND RECREATION SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING GUIDANCE (2011)	
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Performance	This document was adopted in August 2011 it has been implemented since 1 st October 2011.
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3. Existing Local Plan Policies

3.1 The Forest Heath Local Plan was adopted in 1995 and was originally intended to provide land-use policy and proposals up to 2001, and up to 2006 in relation to the expanded settlement of Red Lodge. The adopted core strategy (May, 2010) superseded the local plan however certain policies in the local plan have been retained and are still used, which are listed at the back of the core strategy (Appendix A) and in Appendix A of this monitoring report. Certain policies in the Local Plan (1995) are still used to determine planning applications, conjunction with national policy, guidance and framework.

3.2 Despite the date of the plan, the retained policies of the Local Plan continue to be generally effective in assessing planning applications. In the monitoring period 452 planning applications were determined, of which 15 applications were departures from the development plan, and of these departures, 6 were approved. Also during the period 26 appeals were decided and of those appeals 6 (23%) were allowed.

4. Contextual Indicators

4.1 Contextual indicators are used to describe the wider social, environmental, and economic background against which to consider the effects of policies and inform the interpretation of output indicators. In effect, they provide a baseline summary of how sustainable Forest Heath is relative to key sustainability targets. The following is the background evidence and key facts included within the adopted Forest Heath Core Strategy.

Core Spatial Strategy

4.2 Brownfield Development

There is limited long-term potential for further brownfield development in Forest Heath due to its predominantly rural nature, only 33 sites over 0.6 hectares have been identified within the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment as fully 'brownfield'. Further details of those within the main settlements are set out below:

Settlement	Brownfield (ha)	Number of sites
NEWMARKET	1.59	4
MILDENHALL	0.79	1
BRANDON	6.85	3
LAKENHEATH	7.24	5
RED LODGE	2.4	2
BECK ROW	11.48	5
EXNING	0	0
KENTFORD	0	0
Totals	30.35 hectares	20

4.3 Sustainability assessment of the towns and sustainable villages in Forest Heath.

The eight sustainability indicators listed provide an assessment of each settlement indicating its sustainability and indicative position within the settlement hierarchy.

The council have completed a Parish Profile and Settlement Hierarchy Evidence Base document (November 2011) for Forest Heath. Each profile includes the following data and distinguishes the settlement hierarchy positions within Forest Heath.

Sustainability indicators used to assess Forest Heath settlements	
INDICATOR	PURPOSE OF THE INDICATOR
Population size 2001 census and mid 2008 update	Potential for self-containment – the larger a settlement, the greater the potential for it to support the full range of employment and community facilities.
Unemployment rate 2001 census Claimant unemployed as a % of economically active population of working age	A measure of the health of the local economy – towns showing a low unemployment rate are considered to offer greater opportunities for housing to be located where the jobs are likely to be available.
Residents working in Settlement 2001 daytime population of an area as a % of the economically	Settlements showing a high ratio of employment in the settlement compared to the resident workforce offer greater opportunities for locating people closer to their place of employment.

active population in an area.	Settlements with a low proportion of people working in the town in which they live exhibit commuter settlement characteristics.
Proportion using sustainable transport to work 2001, as a % of all working residents of the area except those working at home.	Towns with a high proportion of people using sustainable modes of transport (i.e. walking, cycling, public transport) to get to work are already providing attractive alternatives to the car.
Percentage of people living within 400m of a local shop and a primary school.	The opportunity of people to access community facilities by walking or cycling, rather than using a car.
Presence of a state upper school.	This indicates whether pupils have to travel to another town in order to go to school, which can have an effect on the number of car journeys made.
Presence of a doctor's surgery.	Proximity of a settlement's population to essential community facilities.
Presence of a hospital.	Proximity of a settlement's population to essential community facilities.

4.4 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment

The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Final Report (November 2010) identifies 26 brownfield sites within the three market towns, Key service centre and the primary villages with the potential to provide a total of around 1,077 new dwellings. 51 greenfield sites within the three market towns, key service centres and primary villages with the potential to provide a total of around 5, 476 new dwellings.

4.5 Economic Development, Retail and Tourism

Jobs

2009 saw the worst economic recession nationally and globally since the 1930's and its repercussions are still being felt across the country. Jobs have been declining since 2007/2008 in every district/borough in Suffolk. However the Forest Heath district has been relatively resilient during the recession and has maintained approximately 32,000-33,000 full and part-time jobs in the district since 2001. (ONS ABI data, 2009)

Employment

The percentage of people of working age that are working as at March 2009 it has been concluded by APS that Suffolk as a whole had improved reaching 81.1% compared to the East of England and 73.9% for Great Britain. These increases includes Forest Heath from 79.3% in March 2005 to 84.7% in March 2009. (SCC Suffolk trends, 2009)

Redundancies

The Forest Heath market towns have experienced the following redundancies as at March 2010. Brandon 104 for 3 firms, Mildenhall 54 from 3 firms and

Newmarket 134 from 2 firms. (reported in the local press, jobcentre and Suffolk trends 2009 data)

Unemployment

Between April 2006 - March 2007, unemployment in the District was 3.7%. This is below the averages for Suffolk, the east of England and the whole of England (ONS and Suffolk Observatory).

Economic Rate

The employment rate in Forest Heath is 85.2% (2008), 33,400 persons are employed within the district (Suffolk Observatory)

Number of Businesses in the District

The number of businesses registered for VAT in the District increased from 2,045 in 2000 to 2,320. (ONS 2007)

Occupation Groups

The proportion of people working as managers, in professional occupations and administrative/secretarial occupations is below the average for Suffolk, the east of England and the whole of England. Conversely the proportion working as 'plant and machine operatives' and in 'elementary occupations' (unskilled labourers) is higher than the averages for the east of England and the whole of England.

Average Weekly Earnings

The mean weekly earnings in Forest Heath, both by workplace and residence are below the average for Suffolk, the east of England, and the whole of England. (ONS 2006).

Distance travelled to work

July 2009 a survey was undertaken by Suffolk County Council and concluded the following results for distance travelled to work, it has been identified that 7.5% of respondents travel to work in less than a mile.

The proportion of those in work who travel less than 2kms to work (28%) is significantly higher than the averages for Suffolk, the east of England or the whole of England. The proportion of people working from home in 2001 was 9%, which is the same as the averages for the east of England and the whole of England, but slightly below the average for Suffolk. The average distance travelled to work is 13.1 km which is the lowest average distance travelled in any Suffolk district.

Horseracing Industry

Newmarket is recognised both nationally and internationally as the headquarters of the horseracing industry. It is estimated that around 20% of jobs in the Newmarket area (approx. 2,300 jobs) are related to horseracing.

Vacant Retail Units in Town Centres

In 2009 the number of vacant retail units in the three town centres are as follows:

Newmarket 13 units, Mildenhall 13 units and Brandon 9 units.

Tourism – Visitor Numbers

In 2004 Forest Heath District attracted an estimated 58% of all the visits to visitor attractions in Suffolk. A very high proportion of these visitors (approx. 87%) visited Thetford Forest Park (Visit Britain).

Tourism – Accommodation and Attractions

In 2001, Forest Heath had the second highest number of visitor bed-spaces of all the Suffolk Districts. This is largely due to the presence of 'Centre Parcs'. However, the District had the second lowest number of tourism attractions in Suffolk.

4.6 Housing

Existing Housing Stock

As at September 2011, the total number of dwellings in the District was 30,377.

House Building

For the period 1st April 2001 to 31st March 2011, the average building rate has been 276 per annum in the District, which is 73% of the required rate of provision in the East of England Plan (RSS), a total of 2757 new dwellings have been completed as at March 2011.

If the RSS total of 6,400 new dwellings is to be achieved, then a further 3643 dwellings, at an average rate of 364 dwellings per year, will need to be built in the 10 years between 2011 and 2021.

Existing Housing Stock by Type

On the basis of the 2001 census the mix of housing types in Forest Heath compared to the whole of England was as follows:

	Forest Heath	England
Detached	35%	22%
Semi Detached	29%	32%
Terraced	22%	26%
Flats, maisonettes & bedsits	11%	20%
Caravans & other temporary Dwellings	1%	0%

There are some significant variations with the England-wide proportions. However, the Suffolk-wide proportions are similar to those in Forest Heath.

Forest Heath is predominately rural in nature hence the scattered arrangements of settlements and design of dwellings i.e. detached and semi detached dwellings in spacious plots.

Household Size

In 2001, the mix of household sizes in the District was as follows:

1 person – 29%

2 person – 35%
3 person – 16%
4 person – 14%
5 person – 5%
6 or more person – 1%

This is a similar mix to those for the whole of England, the East of England and Suffolk. Therefore, Forest Heath has a typical, average mix.

Quality of the Existing Housing Stock

In 2001, 2.4% of the housing stock was classified as 'unfit', which was below the average for Suffolk of 3.4%.

The 2001 census included an assessment of 'overcrowding'. 5% of households in Forest Heath were classified as 'overcrowded', compared to 4% for Suffolk, 5% for the east of England and 7% for the whole of England.

In 2001, 4.4% of households in Forest Heath were without central heating, compared to 7.6% for Suffolk, 5.1% for the east of England and 8.4% for the whole of England.

The Recession and House Prices

It has been well documented that the housing market has struggled since early 2008, with regular reductions in both average prices and sales volume. In 2008, the average house price for Suffolk fell from £174,728 to £151,433, a reduction of almost £24,000. In early 2009 average prices continued to drop by a small amount and average prices seem to have settled to £141,387. As at June 2009 there has been a slight rise (Suffolk Environmental Monitoring Report 08/09).

Affordable Housing – Price to Income Ratio

At September 2006, it cost 7.2 times the average Forest Heath income to buy a dwelling in the District. This is in line with the average for Suffolk of 7.26.

Stock of Social Housing

In the period 1st April 2001 to 31st March 2007, 285 affordable dwellings were built, which was 26.5% of the total number of new dwellings. This needs to be compared with the RSS policy which monitors affordable housing against a regional target of 35% of new dwellings.

In the period April 2007 to March 2009, 169 additional affordable dwellings were built.

Special Needs Housing

The 2001 census recorded that 19% of the District's population was aged over 60 and 14.5% had a 'limiting long-term illness'.

Vacant Housing and Second Homes

2005 records indicate that approximately 1% of the housing stock is long-term vacant dwellings (unoccupied for longer than 6 months) and 0.7% are second homes.

4.7 Transport

Car Ownership

Car ownership in Forest Heath is above the national average. In 2001, 17% of households had no car, compared to 27% nationally. 45% had one car (43% nationally), 31% had two cars (24% nationally), 5% had three cars (5% nationally) and 2% had four or more cars (1% nationally).

Traffic Levels

The increases in traffic levels between 1996 and 2003 on roads within Forest Heath was 3%, significantly less than the Suffolk-wide 13% increase. This was the smallest increase of all the Suffolk local authorities.

Changes on particular roads were as follows:

- A11 at Elveden +1.6%
- A14 at Risby +26.3%
- A1065 south of Eriswell +10.6%
- A1065 south west of Brandon +5.6%
- A1101 Beck Row -33%
- A1105 Mildenhall, north of College Heath Road -6.7%
- B1112 Eriswell, south of C602 +69.5%
- C624 Tuddenham, east of U6204 -8.1%

Journey to Work, Mode of Transport

In 2001, the % of Forest Heath residents in work who normally travel to work by car was 65%; the national average being 55%. Those travelling by train was less than 1% (4% national average); those travelling by bus was 2% (national average 8%). However, those travelling by bicycle (5%) and walking (11%) were above the national averages of 3% and 10%.

Quality of Bus Services

Suffolk County Council has set out minimum bus services levels. In 2003, it estimated that 95.7% of Parishes in Forest Heath achieved that standard (compared to 92.7% Suffolk-wide).

4.8 Environmental Resources

Diverse Natural and Built Heritage

The District is one of the smallest rural Districts in the UK, just under 38,000 hectares. However, it is made up of four distinct 'landscape character areas', which make for a diverse character in terms of both landscape and vernacular buildings.

Area of Woodland

35% of the District is covered by woodland, the majority of which is commercial coniferous forest, and only 1% is designated as 'ancient woodland'.

Area designated as 'Sites of Special Scientific Interest'

33% of the District's area is designated as SSSI's because of their nationally important wildlife interests. This is a significantly higher proportion than any other District in Suffolk.

Biodiversity

60% of the species identified in the Suffolk Biodiversity Action Plan are found in the District. One of the regional biodiversity targets is to create an

additional 2000 ha of reed beds and fen by 2010. The recently created RSPB reserve at Lakenheath covers nearly 300 ha, 15% of the regional target.

High Quality Agricultural Land

30% of all agricultural land in the District is classified as grade 1 or 2, and 4% is farmed organically.

Conservation Areas

The District has 13 Conservation Areas which have been designated for their special architectural or historical interest. These cover 2% of the District's total area which is just below the Suffolk-wide District average of 2.6%.

Buildings at Risk

In 2009, 9 properties listed as being of special architectural or historic interest were classified as 'at risk' in the District. This represents a proportion of 0.8%

Unique Heritage of Newmarket

Newmarket is the only place in the world, which still has horseracing stables operating in and around the town centre.

Air Quality Management Areas

In 2007, there were no significant areas of air pollution, which required the designation of an 'air quality management area'. Elsewhere in Suffolk there were a total of eight 'air quality management areas' affecting a total of 51 properties.

Capacity of Renewable Energy Schemes within the District

As at 2006, only up to 0.66 (MW) of renewable energy is produced on one site within the District, although it is understood that woodland waste from Thetford Forest is used to produce renewable energy at the power station just over the boundary in Breckland District. Both the national and regional targets are for 10% of electricity consumption to be from renewable sources by 2010.

Energy Efficiency

Between 1996-2006 there was only a 12.4% increase in energy efficiency in residential properties in the District. This is below the rate required to achieve the national target of a 30% increase by 2011.

Proportion of Household Waste Recycled

Approximately 50% of household waste is recycled in the District. This is one of the highest proportions in England and ahead of the national target.

Proportion of the District designated at Flood risk

21% of the District is designated by the Environment Agency as being at potential flood risk. The majority of this land is in the fenland part of the District, west of Lakenheath.

Proportion of the District suffering from Significant Aircraft Noise

17% of the District suffers from aircraft noise of 70 dB (A) or above. This is a significant problem caused by the two large military airbases in the District.

4.9 Culture

Access to Countryside Recreation .

97% of the population live within 5kms of an informal countryside recreation site, which is above the Suffolk-wide average of 93%.

Visitor Numbers to Main Leisure Attractions per Annum (2006)

- Centre Parcs – 347,000
- FHDC Leisure Centres and swimming pools in Brandon, Mildenhall and Newmarket – 450,000
- Newmarket Racecourse – 353,000
- High Lodge Visitor Centre - 300,000
- Thetford Forest Park – 2,000,000 (estimated).
- Brandon Country Park – 92,000
- Brandon Country Park, Visitor Centre – 63,400
- The National Horseracing Museum – 19,350
- The National Stud –16,000
- West Row Stadium – not known
- Lakenheath Fen RSPB Reserve – 7,000
- Mildenhall Museum – 5,000

Satisfaction with Leisure Facilities

In 2004, a MORI poll of 500 Forest Heath residents indicated the following: -

- 60% of Forest Heath residents would like to see more leisure facilities (cinema, bowling alley, skating rink etc) provided in the next 10 years (compared to the Suffolk-wide average of 41%).
- 13% thought that leisure facilities were 'particularly good' (compared to the Suffolk-wide average of 25%).
- 44% thought leisure facilities were in need of improvements (compared to the Suffolk-wide average of 28%).

Sports Clubs

160 local sports clubs are registered in the Council's Sports Club Guide.

Interest in the Arts

Over 600 people are registered as interested in supporting local arts events within the District, plus there are 120 known local clubs/societies.

5. Business Development and Town Centres

The following information is for business development for the monitoring year 2010 to 2011.

BD1 Total amount of additional employment floorspace - by type		
Employment by type	Completed employment Floorspace (gross)	Completed employment Floorspace (net)
B1a	983	983
B1b	0	0
B1c	0	0
B2	856	856
B8	0	0
Total	1,839sq m	1,839sq m

1,839sq m total amount of additional employment floorspace for 2010 - 2011.

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BD2	Total Amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type
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1,839sq m of completed business development was on previously developed land for 2010 - 2011.

Employment by type	Total floorspace completed	Floorspace completed on PDL	Percentage
B1a	983	983	
B1b	0	0	
B1c	0	0	
B2	856	856	
B8	0	0	
Total	1,839sq m	1,839sq m	100%

BD3	Employment land available - by type
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Employment land supply by type	Outstanding Permissions	Outstanding Allocations for Business Uses	Total
B1a	0	0	
B1b	0	0	
B1c	0	0	
B2	0	0	
B8	0	0	
Total	0sq m	0ha	0ha

No return for 2010 – 11.

BD4	Total amount of floorspace for ‘town centre uses’
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i. within town centre area	Completed Floorspace (gross)	Completed Floorspace (net)
A1	4084.00	4084.00
B2	0	0
B1a	60	60
D2	0	0
Total	4084.00 sq.m.	4084.00 sq.m

ii. within local authority area	Completed Floorspace (gross)	Completed Floorspace (net)
A1	4084.00	4084.00
B2	0	0
B1a	0	0
D2	0	0
Total	4084.00	4084.00sq.m

6. Housing Information

The following information is for housing development for the monitoring year 2010 to 2011.

H1 Plan period and housing targets			
Start of Plan Period	End of Plan period	Total Housing Required	Sources of plan Target
01/04/2001	31/03/2021	6,400	Regional Spatial Strategy (May 2008).
01/04/2021	31/03/2031	3,700	Adopted Core Strategy (DPD) May 2010.
Start of monitoring Period	Current monitoring position	Total Housing Complete	Source of completed data
01/04/2001	31/03/2011	2,757	Forest Heath monitoring database
<p>The housing trajectory is attached as Appendix B. The projected completions in the trajectory are based on projected allocations according to the Core Strategy phasing periods, rather than individual site projections.</p> <p>The 2010/11 Annual Monitoring Report and Housing Trajectory figure of 368 dwellings is 2 dwellings below the RSS annual housing requirement of 370.</p> <p>NOTE: As discussed previously Forest Heath are undertaken a single issue review of their housing policy CS7 and the figures above regarding the RSS and core strategy may change as a result of the review. Currently the figures are based on the East of England RSS (May 2008) and core strategy 2001 to 2031. Currently the information shows 7,343 dwellings still need to be built.</p>			

Please Note: Due to the High Court Challenge the numbers in the table below are subject to change through the single issues review of policy CS7 in the Forest Heath Core Strategy.

H2(a)		Net additional dwellings – in previous years																													
H2(b)		Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year																													
H2(c)		Net additional dwellings – for subsequent years (including commitments)																													
		01/2	02/3	03/4	04/5	05/6	06/7	07/8	08/9	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
H2a Past completions (net)		147	62	67	201	334	265	549	310	454																					
H2b Completions (monitoring yr)											368																				
H2c Housing delivery	Net additions	NOTE: this will be updated in accordance with the single issue review																													
	Hectares										N/A																				
	Target										370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370	370		
H2d											N/A																				

NOTE: The RSS annual housing requirement has risen to 370 per year; this is due to the shortfall of housing completions within the first 6 years of the plan period.
 NOTE: The projected completions include the estimated completion of 'large' residential permissions within the District
 NOTE: H2d will be completed in 2010/11 following the completion of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and further guidance from the change of government and planning system.
 NOTE: The Net additions in this table reflect the advice from EERA to reflect the figures in the Core Strategy Proposed Submission Document.

H3 New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land

Total number of completed dwellings	Number of dwellings completed on PDL	Percentage
368	164	44%

During 2010-11 a total of 368 dwellings were completed of which only 164 (44%) were on previously developed land. This is mainly due to the ongoing development of 'greenfield' allocated Local Plan (1995) sites in Red Lodge and the economic climate effecting build rate.

H4 Net Additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)

AUTHORISED

- Sandy park, Skeltons Drove, Beck Row - 32 units
- Willow Park, Rookery Drove, Beck Row - 33 units

UNAUTHORISED

- Heath Farm Road, Red Lodge – 3 units

Forest Heath contains **no transit pitches** – authorised or unauthorised.

DATA FROM February 2011.

H5 Gross affordable housing completions

Social rent homes provided	85
Intermediate homes provided	0
Total Affordable homes	85

During 2010-11, 85 affordable dwellings were completed, which is 23% of the total number of 368 dwellings completed.

Note: Affordable housing figures for 2010-11 have derived from Forest Heath's strategic housing department.

H6 Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments

No return for 2010 - 11.

The Council are putting in measures to adopt the Buildings for Life Standard to all large developments to ensure the buildings for life criteria is considered. To date staff are currently being trained in preparation for the assessment.

A Communities and Local Government Letter dated May 2011 (Appendix E) by Steve

Quartermain regarding Design and Planning, confirmed, the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) are no longer supported by government. However, Housing Minister Grant Shapps confirmed support for the Design Council to take on CABE's activities and initiatives on design for homes and neighbourhoods.

Forest Heath is in the process of writing their sustainable design and construction guide Supplementary Planning Document, and anticipates implementation of the document in 2012/13.

Forest Heath and St Edmundsbury have drafted a joint Building For Life policy (policy 22) in their emerging Development Management Policy Document.

Residential Allocations – Local Plan Adopted 1995

Local Plan 1995 Allocation	Location	Site Area	Status
Policy 4.3	Between All Saints Road and The Avenue, Newmarket	2ha	Complete
<u>Policy 4.4 saved</u>	South West of Sefton Way and Leaders Way, Newmarket	2ha	No progress
Policy 4.5	North West of West Row Road, Mildenhall	5.3ha	Complete
<u>Policy 4.6 saved</u>	South of Gonville Close, Mildenhall	2.6ha	No progress
Policy 4.7	Land at College Heath Road, Mildenhall	6.1ha	Under construction (158 dwellings)
Policy 4.8	North of Green Road, Brandon	2.2ha	Complete
Policy 4.9	Land off Watton Way	4ha	Complete (31 dwellings)
Policy 4.10	Matthews Nursery and Land to North Lakenheath	1.8ha	Approved subject to legal agreement
Policy 4.11	North of Station Road, Lakenheath	4.5ha	Complete
Policy 4.12	Lamble Close, Beck Row	1.6ha	No progress
Policy 4.13	Tweed Close, Moulton	0.5ha	Complete
<u>Policy 13.1 saved</u>	Red Lodge	-	Under Construction (1,500 dwellings)

NOTE: This assessment demonstrates that some of the allocated sites have not been developed. This is mainly due to on site constraints, these constraints are unlikely to be overcome.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (Published March 2011) – Table extract site dwelling estimations

Settlement	No. of sites	Total hectares	20 dph	30 dph	40 dph	50 dph	Council estimate d capacity
Brownfield Sites							
Barton Mills	1	0.33	7	10	13	17	10
Beck Row	5	11.48	230	344	459	574	336
Brandon	3	6.85	137	206	274	343	260
Freckenham	1	0.55	11	17	22	28	10
Gazeley	1	0.6	12	18	24	30	10
Holywell Row	1	0.54	11	16	22	27	10
Lakenheath	5	7.24	145	217	290	362	96
Mildenhall	1	0.79	16	24	32	40	24
Newmarket	4	1.59	32	48	64	80	68
Red Lodge	2	2.4	48	72	96	120	96
West Row	6	6.56	131	197	262	328	197
Worlington	3	0.98	20	29	39	49	28
Totals	33	39.91	798	1197	1596	1996	1145
Mixed brown and Greenfield sites							
Beck Row	3	3.71	74.2	111.3	148.4	185.5	112

Dalham	1	0.96	19.2	28.8	38.4	48	5
Freckenham	1	0.36	7.2	10.8	14.4	18	10
Holywell Row	1	1.26	25.2	37.8	50.4	63	10
Kentford	2	5.12	102.4	153.6	204.8	256	144
Mildenhall	2	9.23	184.6	276.9	369.2	461.5	165
Newmarket	1	3.41	68.2	102.3	136.4	170.5	102
Red Lodge	4	19.4	388	582	776	970	772
West Row	2	1.79	35.8	53.7	71.6	89.5	54
Totals	17	45.24	904.8	1357.2	1809.6	2262	1374
Greenfield sites							
Barton Mills	2	1.25	25	38	50	63	20
Beck Row	9	106.68	2134	3200	4267	5334	880
Exning	4	39.26	785	1178	1570	1963	389
Freckenham	2	0.89	18	27	36	45	20
Holywell Row	1	27.46	549	824	1098	1373	10
Kentford	6	21.54	431	646	862	1077	437
Lakenheath	9	39.03	781	1171	1561	1952	1057
Mildenhall	3	88.72	1774	2662	3549	4436	842
Newmarket	4	74.64	1493	2239	2986	3732	1336
Red Lodge	2	1.3	26	39	52	65	24
West Row	14	19.49	390	585	780	975	512
Worlington	2	11.2	224	336	448	560	20
Totals	58	431.46	8629	12944	17258	21573	5546
Grand Totals							
108	516.6	10332	15498	20664	25831	8065	

Statement of Five Year Land Supply – March 2011 (revised) Five Year Deliverable Housing Supply extract*

***Please Note:** This information is due to be updated and published in March 2012.

Five Year Deliverable Housing Supply

The schedule of housing sites in Appendix A of the 5 year land supply provides details of sites that make up the 5 year supply of deliverable sites. The schedule is summarised and demonstrates that there is supply of housing land for 3.6 years.

The schedule includes sites which already have planning permission, sites where dwellings are under construction but are not yet recorded as complete.

In this statement no allowance has been made for the development of sites which have been suggested as possible allocations in the LDF or for unidentified windfalls.

Sites which are not considered to be available, suitable or achievable are not included in the schedules. Annual Monitoring of planning permission show a low rate of expired large planning permissions within Forest Heath and given the high demand for residential development, it has been assumed that all unimplemented large permissions will come forward within the plan period. The Local Plan (1995) allocations with no planning permission have been excluded as it is unknown if these sites are 'deliverable' and will come forward.

Identified Sites	As at March 2011
Outstanding Unimplemented planning permissions (large)	1294
Outstanding Unimplemented planning permissions (small – including 10% discount for sites which may not deliver)	(48 – 10%) 43
Allocations in Local Plan	0*
Sites where principle of development is accepted	0
Estimate of SHLAA sites where it is indicated that delivery could occur in 5 year period (not including sites identified in Appendix 1)	0
	1337

* Historically the take up of allocations has been limited.

Five year deliverable housing supply	March 2011 – April 2016
5 Year requirement	1,820
<i>Annual Average requirement</i>	364
5 Year Identified Supply (See Schedule, Appendix A: committed large site and small sites)	1337
<i>Equates to</i>	3.6 years supply
Shortfall over 5 year period	1.4
TOTAL FIVE YEAR SUPPLY	
<i>Equates to at least a</i>	3.6 years supply

In total this means that **1337 dwellings on large sites and small sites** are deliverable within the five year period between March 2011 and April 2016. This assessment gives us **a deficit of 483 (96 dwellings per annum) dwellings** below our five year housing provision requirement.

This assessment gives us a **3.6 year supply** of deliverable sites.

Note: Full consideration of the five year land supply is detailed with the SHLAA.

Note: *If the Council consider major sites (sites of 10+) only. A total of 1294 dwellings on large sites are deliverable within the five year period between March 2011 and April 2016. This gives a deficit of 526 (105 dwellings per annum) dwellings below our five year housing provision requirement and a land supply of 3.5 years.*

Please Note: Housing monitoring is undertaken on a weekly and monthly basis by the local authority. As at November 2011 it has been identified the land supply has increased from 3.6 years supply to 3.8 years supply. The next 5 year land supply update is due for publication in March 2012.

7. Sustainability, Rural Constraints and Settlement Hierarchy

Forest Heath contains 23 parishes that are distributed across a district area of 37,780 hectares. The District includes three market towns, Newmarket being the largest followed by Mildenhall and Brandon all market towns contain the majority of the population.

Forest Heath District has a rich and diverse landscape, made up of the following four landscape character areas which have been identified by the Countryside Agency:

- The Fens (21% of the area) situated in the north west of the District, and containing the majority of the District's land liable to flood;
- Breckland (61% of the area) situated in the north east of the District. Much of breckland landscape within the District is designated a Special Protection Area (SPA) for wild birds, and also contains a range of protected flora and fauna species in a unique habitat found only in East Anglia. Its designation recognises the Brecks importance for nature conservation at a European and national level, and is primarily attributed to three renowned bird species, stone curlew, woodlark and nightjar;
- East Anglian Chalk (14% of the area) situated in the south west of the District;
- South Suffolk and North Essex Clay (4% of the area) towards the south of the District.

The international home of horse racing and blood stock industries are situated at Newmarket the most sustainable settlement in the south west of the district, included within the Cambridge sub-region.

The District contains a high proportion of historic and environmental assets; Forest Heath contains 72% of the rare species identified for special protection in the Suffolk Biodiversity Action Plan, 1 Special Protection Area (SPA), 3 Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), 27 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and 75 County Wildlife Sites (CWS). The historic built environment includes 13 Conservation Areas, over 300 Listed Buildings, some 44 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and numerous archaeological sites and buildings of local importance.

Overall, the District is very diverse but is highly constrained for a variety of reasons. The local constraints include its predominantly rural character, which is reflected in the lack of brownfield land, large areas of floodplain, two military air bases, large areas of land protected by international environmental designations (the Special Protection Area and Special Area of Conservation) and the needs of the horse racing and bloodstock industries.

The Hierarchy for Forest Heath comprises the following:

- Market Town Settlements Include:
Newmarket, Mildenhall and Brandon
- Key Service Centres:
Lakenheath and Red Lodge
- Primary Villages:
Beck Row, Exning, Kentford and West Row
- Secondary villages:

Barton Mills, Eriswell, Freckenham, Gazeley, Holywell Row, Icklingham, Moulton, Tuddenham and Worlingham

- Small Settlements:
Cavenham, Dalham, Elveden, Herringswell, Higham and Santon Downham

Further explanation and information regarding settlement hierarchy is set out in the Forest Heath's Parish Profile and Settlement Hierarchy evidence base document (November, 2011).

8. Environmental Quality

E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flooding or water quality grounds
No such permissions were granted in 2010/11.	

E2	Change in areas of biodiversity importance			
<p>Overall the table below has not changed much since the monitoring year 2009/10 and therefore the council have continued to make a loss in biodiversity, however some changes have been made these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5ha of heathland at Red Lodge SSSI (off Turnpike road), which through more appropriate management will now have a great biodiversity importance. I.e. its condition has changed from neglected/declining to recovering. • 0.12ha of wildflower habitat at Douglas Park in Mildenhall has been created. 				
Address 1	Address 2	Change in area (ha)	Reason	Biodiversity importance
College Heath Road	Mildenhall	-7.1	Housing Development Inappropriate management, change of land use.	Mosaic habitat and rare species interest, Breckland Forest, protected species
Thetford Road	Mildenhall	-0.7	inappropriate management	Breckland Grassland
College Heath Road	Mildenhall	-0.3	inappropriate management	Breckland Grassland
A1101	Mildenhall	-2.5	inappropriate management	Breckland Grassland
St Johns Street	Mildenhall	-0.4	Housing Development	Wood Pasture, Breckland Grassland
station road	Lakenheath	-3.4	Housing Development	protected trees
Yew Drive	Brandon	-5.1	Housing Development	mosaic habitat, Breckland grassland, protected

			species		
Turnpike road	Red Lodge	-5.9	Housing Development	Acid Breckland	Grassland, Grassland
Turnpike road	Red Lodge	-5.7	Housing Development	Acid Breckland	Grassland, Grassland
Turnpike road	Red Lodge	-2.7	Housing Development	Acid Breckland	Grassland, Mosaic Habitat
Hundred Acre Way	Red Lodge	-64	Housing Development		Breckland Farmland
total		-97.8			

Source: Forest Heath countryside and open space team.

E3		Renewable energy generation		
		Permitted installed capacity in MW	Completed installed capacity in MW	Total
Wind onshore		0	0	0
Solar photovoltaic's				1 application: F/2011/0102/NMA
Hydro		0	0	0
Biomass	Landfill gas	0	0	0
	Sewage sludge digestion	0	0	0
	Municipal (and industrial) solid waste combustion	0	0	0
	Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuels	0	0	0
	Animal biomass	0	0	0
Plant biomass				1 application: F/2010/0435/COU

The above table shows during 2010/11 there have been two applications for renewable energy generation, which include solar photovoltaic's and plant biomass.

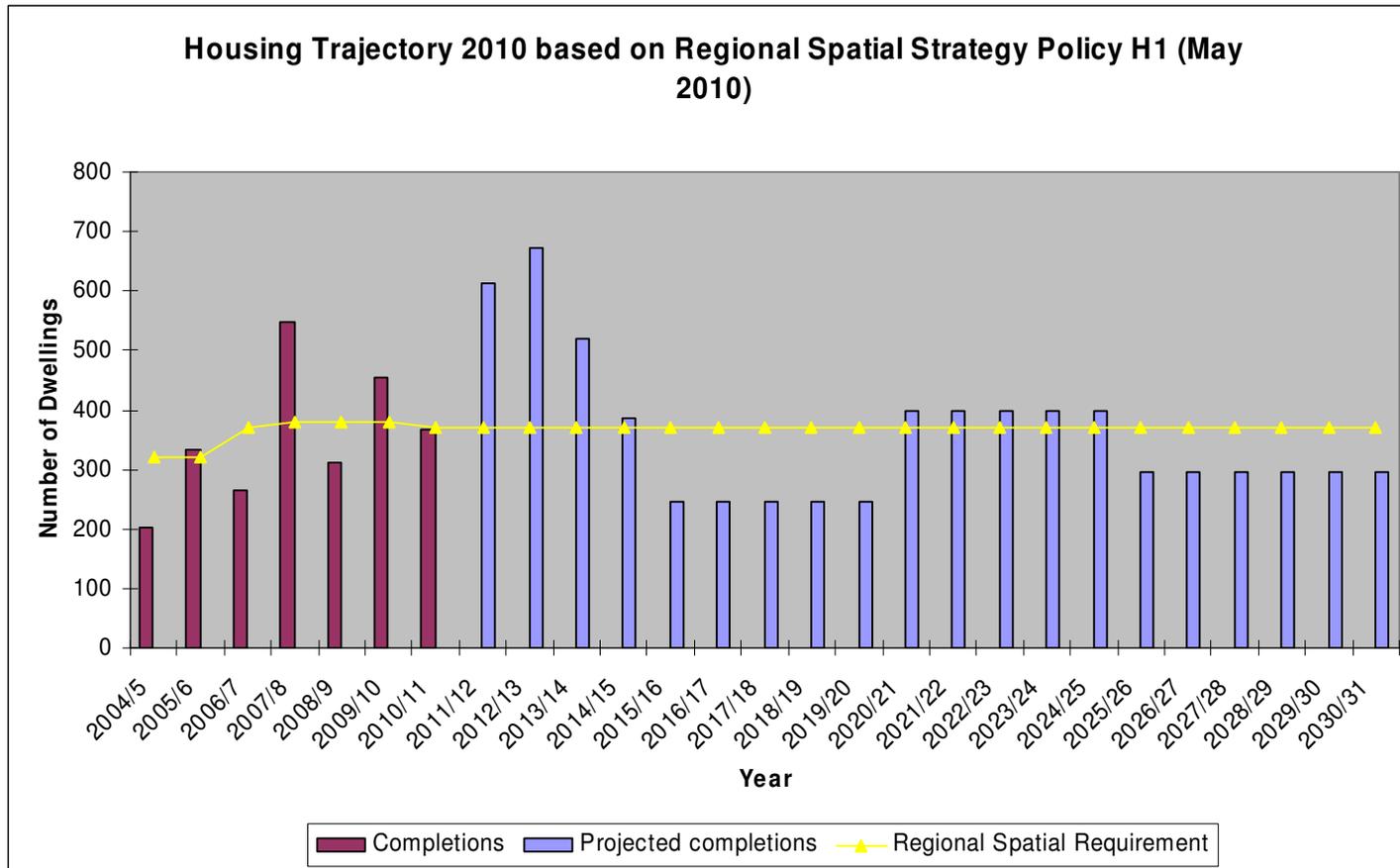
According to information supplied by 'Renewable's East' in April 2007 one site south of Red Lodge is producing up to 0.66MW of renewable energy, which is around 3% of the Suffolk total.

APPENDIX A: Forest Heath Saved Local Plan Policy list

Saved Local Plan Policy Number	Local Plan Policies to be saved or replaced by the Core Strategy
3.1 - The Towns and Red Lodge	Replaced by CS1: Spatial Strategy
3.2 - The Villages	Replaced by CS1: Spatial Strategy
3.3 - The Minor Settlements	Replaced by CS1: Spatial Strategy
3.6 - Housing for the Military Air Retained Bases	Retained
4.4, 4.6 to 4.10 and 4.12 - New Retained Residential Allocations	Retained
4.14 - Windfall Sites - Towns	Retained
4.15 - Windfall Sites - Villages	Retained
4.16 - Windfall Sites – Minor Settlements	Retained
4.24 - Replacement or Extended Dwellings in the Countryside	Retained
4.28 - Conversion of Existing Properties to Flats/Housing in Multiple Occupation	Retained
4.31 - Self-contained Residential Annexes	Retained
4.32 - Extension to Dwellings	Retained
5.4 New Allocations for Industrial and Commercial Development - Newmarket	Retained
5.6 - New Allocations for Industrial and Commercial Development - Lakenheath	Retained
5.14 - Visitor Attractions (related to horse racing)	Retained
6.2 - Roads Primary Route Network - Mildenhall	Retained. To be read with CS12 Strategic Transport Improvements
6.5 - Roads Primary Route Network - Newmarket	Retained. To be read with CS12 Strategic Transport Improvements
6.10 - Horse Walks	Retained
6.12 - Lorry Parking	Retained
7.2 - Newmarket Town Centre	Replaced by CS11 Retail and Town Centre Strategy
7.3 - Mildenhall Town Centre	Replaced by CS11 Retail and Town Centre Strategy
7.4 - Brandon Town Centre	Replaced by CS11 Retail and Town Centre Strategy
7.5 - Non-Retail Uses in Town Centres	Retained
8.19 - Advertisements and Shop Fronts in Conservation Areas	Retained
8.37 - Vacant Sites	Retained

9.1 - The Rural Area and New Development	Retained. To be read with CS10 Sustainable Rural Communities
9.2 - The Rural Area and New Development	Retained. To be read with CS10 Sustainable Rural Communities
10.2 - Outdoor Playing Space	Retained. To be read with CS13 Infrastructure and Sustainable Communities
10.3 - Outdoor Playing Space	Retained. To be read with CS13 Infrastructure and Sustainable Communities
10.4 - Recreational Development at Newmarket	Retained
10.5 - Loss of Public or Private Open Space or Recreational Facilities	Retained
11.2 - Red Lodge Schools	Replaced by CS1 Spatial Strategy and CS13 Infrastructure and Sustainable Communities
11.5 - Newmarket Hospital	Retained
12.1 - Racecourse and Training Grounds	Retained
12.2 - The Studs	Retained
12.3 - The Studs	Retained
12.4 - Training Establishments	Retained
12.5 - Training Establishments	Retained
12.6 - Training Establishments	Retained
12.7 - Training Establishments	Retained
12.8 - Training Establishments	Retained
12.10 - Other Facilities	Retained
13.1 - General Expansion of Red Lodge	Retained
13.2 - Master Plan	Retained
13.3 - Master Plan	Retained
13.4 - Legal Agreements	Retained
13.5 - Completion of Master Plan and Legal Agreements	Retained
13.6 - Development Diagram	Retained
14.1 - Implementation of Red Lodge	Retained

APPENDIX B: Housing Trajectory



APPENDIX C: Announcement for the withdrawal of monitoring guidance



Local Authority Chief Planning Officers
in England

Bob Neill MP
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

**Department for Communities and Local
Government**
Eland House
Bressenden Place
London SW1E 5DU

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E-Mail: bob.neill@communities.gsi.gov.uk

www.communities.gov.uk

3 0 MAR 2011

PREPARATION AND MONITORING OF LOCAL PLANS

As you know, the Government aims to strengthen local democracy, accountability and transparency through the Localism Bill. We will abolish regional strategies, introduce neighbourhood planning and streamline development plan documents (local plans) to give communities a greater say in planning where growth should go. In advance of the enactment of the Bill, we intend to proceed with a package of measures to free up local councils by removing red tape and streamlining policy on local plans.

Firstly, I announce the withdrawal of the following guidance on local plan monitoring:

- Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide (ODPM, 2005),
- Annual Monitoring Report FAQs and Emerging Best Practice 2004-05 (ODPM, 2006),
- Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework: Core Output Indicators - Update 2/2008 (CLG, 2008).

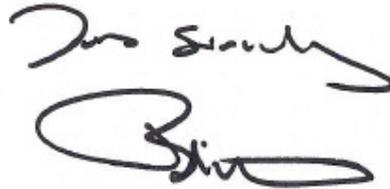
It is therefore a matter for each council to decide what to include in their monitoring reports while ensuring that they are prepared in accordance with relevant UK and EU legislation.

Secondly, we will take a step back from monitoring the preparation and content of local plans previously carried out by the Government Office Network.

In future, please notify the Planning Inspectorate three months before the publication date of any development plan document (under regulation 27 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 as amended), and then continue with regular contact prior to the formal submission. This will help avoid delays to your examination. Please follow a similar process for your community infrastructure levy where appropriate, whether you intend to use a planning inspector to examine your charging schedule or not.

I would also like to confirm what action councils should take regarding their planning documents, following the closure of the Government Offices:

- Local Development Scheme – the Bill contains provisions that will remove the requirement to consult the Secretary of State, but until it is enacted the requirement remains. You can send your draft LDS at the appropriate time to localplans@communities.gsi.gov.uk
- Statement of Community Involvement – should be prepared as normal, without being submitted to the Secretary of State for examination. The Bill does not propose to alter the current requirement to prepare an SCI.
- Development Plan Documents – there is no requirement to send DPDs to the Secretary of State before adoption, other than submission to the Planning Inspectorate for public examination. The adoption procedure is set out in regulations.
- Supplementary Planning Documents – there is no requirement to send SPDs to the Secretary of State, and no need to refer to them in your LDS.
- Annual Monitoring Report – the Bill contains provisions that will remove the requirement to send your AMR to the Secretary of State, but until it is enacted the requirement remains. You can send your AMR at the appropriate time to localplans@communities.gsi.gov.uk

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Bob Neill', with a stylized flourish at the end.

BOB NEILL MP

APPENDIX D: High Court Order

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION, ADMINISTRATIVE COURT
Before the Honourable Mr Justice Collins
BETWEEN:

CO/6882/2010



- (1) SAVE HISTORIC NEWMARKET LIMITED
- (2) TATTERSALLS LIMITED
- (3) UNEX GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED
- (4) JOCKEY CLUB ESTATES LIMITED
- (5) NEWMARKET TRAINERS' FEDERATION
- (6) GODOLPHIN MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED
- (7) DARLEY STUD MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

[Handwritten signature]
20/4/11.

Claimants

- and -

- (1) FOREST HEATH DISTRICT COUNCIL
- (2) SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMUNITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Defendants

- and -

THE EARL OF DERBY

Interested Party

ORDER

UPON HEARING Counsel for the Claimants, the First Defendant and the Interested Party and upon considering their further written representations as to the terms of relief

IT IS ORDERED THAT:

1. The Claimants' claim is allowed.
2. The policies and text of the Forest Heath Core Strategy 2001-2026 (adopted by the First Defendant on 12 May 2010) that are listed in the Annex to this Order are hereby quashed.
3. The First Defendant shall pay 90% of the Claimants' costs of the claim (to be subject to a detailed assessment if not agreed), save for the costs of the interim hearing on 15 September 2010.
4. The Claimants shall pay the First Defendant's costs of the interim hearing on 15 September 2010 insofar as they relate to opposing the application for interim relief (to be the subject of detailed assessment if not agreed).

By the Court

DATED: __ April 2011

ANNEX TO THE ORDER

1. The following policies and text in the Forest Heath Core Strategy 2001-2026 are quashed:

Page	Policy / Paragraph	Extent to which quashed
29-32	<p>Policy CS1</p> <p>Under the heading "Newmarket"</p> <p>Under the heading "Brandon"</p> <p>Under the heading "Mildenhall"</p> <p>Under the heading "Lakenheath"</p> <p>Under the heading "Red Lodge"</p>	<p>(1) In paragraph 2, the words: "part of this provision will be accommodated within the urban extension to the north east of Newmarket"</p> <p>(2) The whole of paragraph 7 (beginning "Greenfield land will be allocated...")</p> <p>(3) The whole of paragraph 6</p> <p>(4) The whole of paragraph 5</p> <p>(5) The whole of paragraph 4</p> <p>(6) The second sentence of paragraph 4 only (beginning "Land will be allocated...")</p>
34	Figure 1	The symbol indicating the broad location for residential growth (on the NE side of Newmarket) and the references to it.
53-56	Section 3.6: "Overall Housing Provision"	In its entirety
57-58	Policy CS7	In its entirety except for subparagraph (1).

77	Paragraph 3.12.2	The words: "this is especially important when considering the sustainable urban extensions to Newmarket, Mildenhall and Brandon."
79	Policy CS13(f)	The words: "particularly Newmarket, Mildenhall and Brandon where large scale urban extensions are planned"

APPENDIX E: Design and Planning letter from CLG



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community, opportunity, prosperity

The Chief Planning Officer
Local Planning Authorities in England

May 2011

Dear Colleague

Design and Planning

I wrote to you on design matters in 2009 and it is appropriate for me to write again now to bring you up to date on changes that have occurred since then. One thing that has not changed is the importance this Government places on the achievement of well designed homes and high quality places. High quality design has a crucial role to play in delivering prosperity and inward-investment, as well as ensuring that your area is an attractive and functional place for people to live. With the passing of the Planning Act 2008, local authorities are required in primary legislation, to have regard to the desirability of achieving good design and this still applies.

The emphasis however will now change, away from a more central Government led approach to one where communities are working with local authorities, developers and other local bodies and are taking the lead in designing their areas and are accountable for their decisions. We are therefore radically reforming the planning system to give neighbourhoods far more ability to determine the shape of the places in which their inhabitants live and we need local authorities to support communities to be able to do this.

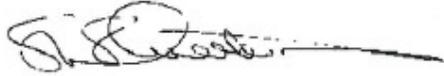
In order to achieve all of this, we are very clear that you will need access to good design expertise and support. This has been readily available up until now through CABE. Following the review of government budgets it has been decided that CABE can no longer be supported in its current form. However, Housing Minister Grant Shapps recently confirmed his support for the Design Council to take on CABE's activities on design for homes and neighbourhoods. We believe that combining the strengths of both organisations will mean that much of the excellent work CABE has already undertaken in this area can continue. In particular, the Design Council will:-

- Provide support for and encourage design review of new housing, neighbourhoods and mixed development schemes particularly at the local level
- Provide support for and encourage and enable others to provide design advice at local level and to communities who wish to engage in this area.
- Provide support for and encourage design review for nationally important schemes

Steve Quartermain
Chief Planner
Department for Communities and Local Government
Zone , Eland House
Bressenden Place
London SW1E 5DU

The Design Council is well placed to build on the strong legacy left by CABA and lead work across the industry to create a new model for providing services in this area and I encourage you to make the most of the support and expertise it can offer.

For more information about how the Design Council can help you, please email cabe@designcouncil.org.uk or telephone Diane Haigh, Director of CABA at the Design Council on 020 7420 5200 or visit the website on www.designcouncil.org.uk



STEVE QUARTERMAIN
Chief Planner

Steve Quartermain
Chief Planner
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