

Island Plan

**Annual  
Monitoring  
Report  
2007-2008**

December 2008

ENV606

## Executive Summary

This Executive Summary provides an brief overview of the effectiveness of UDP policies from April 2007 to March 2008. This is the third Isle of Wight Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) produced as part of the Local Development Framework (LDF – **Island Plan**).

The aim of the AMR is to:




- Indicate the progress of the **Island Plan**, against the timetable and milestones within the Local Development Scheme (LDS).
- Assess the extent to which current policies within the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) are being implemented.
- Show the impact that current policies in the UDP are having in terms of national, regional and local targets.

The AMR will be produced annually and submitted to Government in December each year. This is a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

This AMR is divided into three parts. Part 1 describes the progress to date of the **Island Plan** and the implementation of the LDS. Part 2 assesses the policies of the adopted development plan – Unitary Development Plan (May 2001). Part 3 is a review of the Local Development Scheme (LDS).

## Performance Against Indicators

The table on the following pages summarises the main indicators, targets and performance against them for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008. Progress is shown against an indicator using the symbols below:

|   |  |
|---|--|
|  | Progressing towards/meeting target                             |
|  | No progress towards/not meeting target                         |
|  | No clear trend apparent/data collection currently insufficient |

| Issue                             | Indicator   | Type  | Target | Achieved 07/08  | Progress |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------|--------|---|----------|
| Best Value Indicators             | Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land.   | BVPI  | 60%    | 93.4%   | ✓        |
|                                   | Did the local planning authority submit the Local Development Scheme (LDS) by 28th March 2005 and thereafter maintain a 3-year rolling programme?   | BVPI  | Yes    | Yes   | ✓        |
|                                   | Has the local planning authority met the milestones which the current Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out?  | BVPI  | Yes    | Yes   | ✓        |
|                                   | Did the Local Planning Authority publish an annual monitoring report by December of the last year?  | BVPI  | Yes    | Yes   | ✓        |
|                                   | The number of planning appeal decisions allowed against the authority's decision to refuse on planning applications, as a percentage of the total number of planning appeals against refusals of planning applications. | BVPI  | 30%    | 38.89%  | x        |
| General Policies                  | The number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the EA   | Core  | 0      | n/a   | ⊘        |
|                                   | The amount of derelict and vacant land in urban areas (ha)  | Core  | None   | 50ha  | ⊘        |
|                                   | Planning benefits secured on large housing development in accordance with UDP policies  | Local | None   | Affordable Housing £600,800<br>Community Facilities £440,000<br>Education £179,865<br>Transport £110,250<br>Public Open Space £37,990<br>Ecology £10,000<br>Art £8,000  | ⊘        |
| Design, Conservation and Heritage | The number of scheduled monument and county sites of archaeological importance completely destroyed, removed from/added to the statutory list or at risk  | Local | None   | 0 destroyed<br>All 120 assessed<br>21 High risk/declining<br>29 Medium risk/satisfactory<br>70 low risk/optimum condition<br>4 new sites added<br>74 new local archaeological sites added<br>No local sites removed | ✓        |

| Issue      | Indicator  | Type  | Target                | Achieved 07/08  | Progress |
|------------|--|-------|-----------------------|---|----------|
|            | The number of developments on sites within areas of high archaeological potential for which a prior assessment of the archaeological resources was prepared. | Local | None                  | 104   | ✓        |
|            | The number of listed buildings completely demolished, removed or added from/to the statutory list or at risk   | Local | Demolished target = 0 | None demolished<br>None removed   | ✓        |
|            | The number and location of new and reviewed Conservation Areas   | Local | No target             | 4 reviews (Newport, St Helens, Seaview, Brading)<br>1 additional area added at East Cowes | ⊘        |
| Housing    | Housing Trajectory   | Core  | 520pa                 | 576   | ✓        |
|            | Affordable housing completions   | Core  | 150                   | 69  | ✗        |
|            | % of new and converted dwellings built on previously developed land  | Core  | 60%                   | 93.4%   | ✓        |
|            | Completions at:<br>(a) less than 30 dwellings per ha<br>(b) between 30 and 50 dwellings per ha<br>(c) above 50 dwellings per ha                              | Core  | No target             | (a) 13.8%<br>(b) 20.8%<br>(c) 65.4%   | ⊘        |
|            | % of new developments built outside of defined development envelopes   | Local | No target             | 2%  | ⊘        |
| Employment | The amount of and developed for employment by type   | Core  | No target             | B1-B8 5,753 sqm   | ⊘        |
|            | The amount of employment land (by type) which is on previously developed land  | Core  | No target             | 1,757 sqm   | ⊘        |
|            | Employment land supply by type   | Core  | No target             | B1 10.58ha<br>B2 1.3 ha<br>Mixed B use 20.52 ha   | ⊘        |
|            | The amount of completed office development   | Core  | No target             | None  | ⊘        |
|            | % of completed office development in town centres  | Core  | No target             | None  | ⊘        |
|            | The amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the LDF                                   | Core  | No target             | Not defined in LDF as yet   |          |

| Issue                         | Indicator   | Type     | Target    | Achieved 07/08   | Progress |
|-------------------------------|---|----------|-----------|--|----------|
|                               | Loss of employment land in (i) development/regeneration areas and (ii) Isle of Wight                                    | Core     | No target | 0  | ✓        |
|                               | The amount of employment land lost to residential development   | Core     | No target | 0  | ✓        |
|                               | The location and number of new hotel bedrooms   | Regional | No target | 1 x 45 bed hotel, Wootton  | ⊘        |
|                               | The location and number of new visitor attractions  | Regional | No target | None   | ⊘        |
| Environment                   | Change in priority:<br>(a) habitats<br>(b) species  | Core     | No target | Increase in lowland mixed deciduous woodland (new planting. No change in extent of other habitats<br>No change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value<br>3 reptile translocations<br>Some decline in breeding farmland birds  | ⊘        |
| Minerals, Waste and pollution | The capacity of new waste management facilities by type   | Core     | No target | Consent granted for the storage and processing of waste wood into renewable fuels  | ⊘        |
|                               | The amount of municipal waste arising by management type and the % each management type represents of the waste managed | BVPI     | n/a       | Total household waste 77,283.27 tonnes.<br>Total household waste to landfill 48,576.79 tonnes<br>Total household waste recovered 28,706.48 tonnes<br>14.16% of household waste recycled.<br>22.63% of household waste composted/windrowed<br>0.35% of household waste used to recover heat and power<br>62.86% of household waste landfilled | ⊘        |
|                               | The production of secondary/recycled aggregates   | Core     | No target | 22,776.37 tonnes   | ⊘        |
| Transport                     | The % of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards set out in the LDF                  | Core     | No target | Not yet fully developed through the LDF  |          |

| Issue | Indicator   | Type | Target                         | Achieved 07/08  | Progress |
|-------|---|------|--------------------------------|---|----------|
|       | The % of new residential development within 30 minutes of public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre | Core | No targets                     | a)GP Surgery - 85.4% of households able to access a GP surgery within 15 minutes by walking/public transport and 98.9% within 30 minutes.<br><br>b)Hospital - 38.4% of households able to access a hospital within 30 minutes by walking/public transport and 99.6% within 60 minutes.<br><br>c)Primary School - 95.8% of 5-9 year olds able to access a primary school within 15 minutes by walking/public transport and 99.4% within 30 minutes.<br><br>d)Secondary School - 97.9% of 10-15 year olds able to access a secondary school within 20 minutes by walking/cycling/public transport and 99.9% within 40 minutes.<br><br>e)Employment - 95.0% of residents of working age able to access defined key employment locations within 20 minutes by walking/cycling/public transport and 96.7% within 60 minutes. | ⊘        |
|       | Bus patronage – total local passenger journeys (000s)   | LTP  | 42.9% increase on 03/04 levels | 7,712 (forecast 6282)   | ✓        |
|       | Train Patronage – total passenger journeys  | LTP  | 20% increase by 2010/11        | 878 (forecast 878)  | ✗        |

| Issue                        | Indicator   | Type | Target                              | Achieved 07/08   | Progress |
|------------------------------|---|------|-------------------------------------|--|----------|
|                              | Ferry Patronage – total numbers                                   | LTP  | 10.6% increase by 2010              | 9184 (forecast 9898)   | ✘        |
|                              | Cycling Trips   | LTP  | Triple numbers by 10/11 on 203 base | No data  | ⊖        |
|                              | Household access to Newport Town Centre (within 30 minutes)       | LTP  | 5% increase                         | 87% (forecast 78.6%)   | ✓        |
|                              | Air Quality   | LTP  | No AQMAs                            | 0 (forecast 0)   | ✓        |
|                              | Area wide mileage – restrict traffic growth to 2.3% pa (000s)     | LTP  | Restrict growth to 2.3%             | 241 (forecast 242)   | ✓        |
| Retail                       | The amount of completed retail development                        | Core | No target                           | 3598sqm in town centres<br>9180sqm Islandwide  | ⊖        |
|                              | The % of completed retail development in town centres             | Core | No target                           | 28.1%  | ⊖        |
| Community & Utility Services | Renewable energy capacity installed by type                       | Core | No target                           | 1 x 13.8KWE solar photovoltaic roof<br>1 x BW-106M air source heat pump with thermal capacity of 9.3KWth | ⊖        |
| Recreation & Leisure         | The amount of completed leisure development                       | Core | No target                           | 3,777sqm   | ⊖        |
|                              | The % of completed leisure development in town centres            | Core | No target                           | 63.2%  | ⊖        |
|                              | The % of eligible open space managed to green flag award standard | Core | No target                           | 100%   | ✓        |
|                              | Green spaces within development envelopes (ha) lost/developed     | Core | No target                           | 0ha  | ✓        |

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## **Part 1**

### **1. Introduction**

#### **Why Monitor?**

- 1.1 The Government, through the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), has introduced major changes to the operation of the planning policy system. The current Unitary Development Plan will be replaced by a series of documents, called a Local Development Framework (LDF), which on the Island we are calling the Island Plan.
- 1.2 A key requirement of the Planning Act is the production of an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

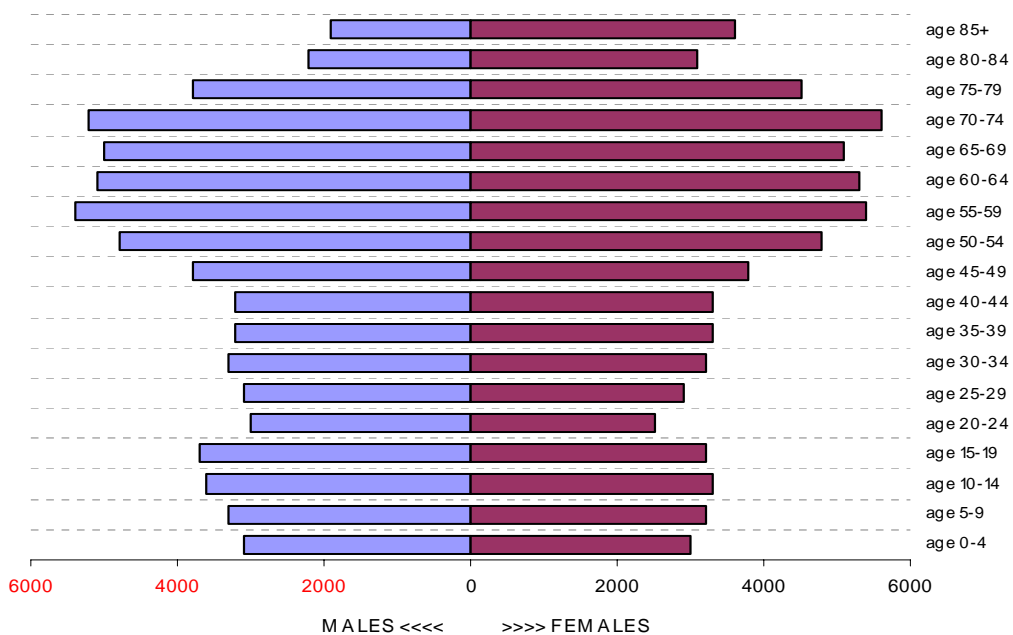
#### **Scope of the AMR**

- 1.3 This report will contain information on the following:
  - Implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS)
  - A Housing Trajectory
  - What effects the implementation of policy are having on the social, environmental and economic characteristics of the area
  - The extent to which policies are being achieved
  - Whether the policies need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended
  - If policies or proposals need changing and suggested actions to achieve this
- 1.4 The Council recognises the importance of monitoring and the opportunity to develop a joint approach to monitoring across Council services and strategies.
- 1.5 Monitoring will play a crucial role in checking whether the aims and objectives of the Island Plan are being delivered as documents are adopted in the future.
- 1.6 The Council is also currently reviewing its monitoring systems in response to developing indicators for the Island plan.

## Understanding the Island

- 1.7 The Island is mainly a rural community, covering an area of 380.73 square kilometres (147 square miles) and with a coastline of 91.7 kilometres (57 miles) and a population of 139,500. The Island is separated from the mainland by the Solent, but is connected to the south coast by passenger and vehicle ferries to the ports of Lymington, Southampton and Portsmouth. Although a Unitary Authority, the Island is part of a wider sub-regional, regional, national and international policy arena.
- 1.8 In line with national trends, the Island has an ageing population. However, this is even more pronounced on the Island, with the 2001 Census indicating that 28.4% of the population was aged 60 and over (compared to 21% nationally). Forecasts indicate that the Island's population will continue to grow between 2006 and 2026, principally through in-migration, with the number of people over retirement age increasing to 36% of the population. This will have significant impacts for economic growth, housing provision and service delivery.

Population pyramid estimated for the year 2021



Source: National Statistics website: [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk). Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

- 1.9 The Island features a wide variety of natural, rural and urban landscapes. The Medina Valley, containing the River Medina, runs to the centre of the Island. A ridge of chalk downs extends east from the Needles to Culver Cliff. Over 50% of the Island is designated an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). 34 km (21 miles) of the coastline is also designated Heritage Coast. In addition, the Island also includes a wealth of internationally, nationally and locally important nature conservation sites, with the European Natura 2000 sites, in particular, protected by international legislation. The Island is also home to a rich variety of important habitats and species. Many of the settlements on the Island have historic cores and there are 28 conservation areas and over 2,000 listed buildings. Therefore in a planning context, being an island with a large proportion of environmental designations and a

coastline and coastal waters that are protected with national and international designations, the Island is unique.

- 1.10 The largest urban areas on the Island are Newport, Cowes, East Cowes, Ryde, Sandown and Shanklin. Most of the Island's residents (over 60%) live within these towns which are located in the centre, north and east of the Island. Newport is the main employment centre on the Island, with almost all major public sector employers based here [(IW Council, HM Prison, Primary Care Trust (PCT)]. Totland, Yarmouth and Freshwater are the main settlements in the west of the Island, with Ventnor being the largest town on the south coast. Outside of these settlements, within the rural areas, are approximately 32 villages and hamlets. Some of the larger villages are service centres for a group of villages and hamlets that look to them for services and facilities. 84% of the Island's land mass is defined as rural. There is a clear range of diversity of settlements and vernacular design across the Island.
- 1.11 The villages and hamlets contain a range of sport, recreation and community facilities, providing a valuable focus for social, community, cultural and recreational activities. There is a large and active voluntary and community sector, with people taking pride in the Island and wanting to contribute to community life.
- 1.12 Newport is the county town of the Island and, as a consequence, is the location for administrative headquarters (e.g. IW Council, Primary Care Trust). It includes the Island's main retail centre.
- 1.13 House prices on the Island are relatively high, driven by commuting, retirement and the high level of second home ownership. However, there is also considerable demand for housing on the Island. The ratio of house prices to incomes is high, with average house prices being more than seven times the average of wages on the Island. This has helped to create a shortage of supply of affordable housing for people on low incomes and first time buyers and this presents a particular challenge for the Island.
- 1.14 In socio-economic terms the Island has been experiencing high rates of growth compared with the UK and the South East. This has changed since 2005 in that growth has slowed, but this is not unexpected. Growth sectors have included manufacturing and the service sector.
- 1.15 The impact of tourism on the Island is extensive, being worth over half a billion pounds per annum to the Island's economy. The sector performs strongly during the spring and summer months, but this performance is not sustained throughout the year.
- 1.16 Rural Wight (those areas outside of the main settlements of Newport, Cowes, East Cowes, Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin and Lake) contributes approximately 22% of the total (GVA) output of the Island and this proportion has been fairly stable over time, despite changes within the economy.

## Part 2

### 2. Progress of the Island Plan

- 2.1 Under the new planning system, the Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out our three year project plan for the **Island Plan**. Our LDS timetable was submitted to Government in March 2005 and was agreed by the Government Office and the Planning Inspectorate on 8<sup>th</sup> April 2005.
- 2.2 The LDS contains milestones and it is important for all local authorities to meet the milestones set out in LDS's, in order to provide a timely up-to-date Local Development Framework to be used as the basis for determining planning applications.
- 2.3 The Council did meet its milestones for the preparation of the Island Plan from April 2006 – March 2007, as indicated in the table below.

Table 1 Progress on the preparation of the Island Plan.

| <b>Island Plan Document</b> | <b>Progress to Date</b>  | <b>Milestone met</b> |
|-----------------------------|--|----------------------|
| Core Strategy               | Issues and Options consultation. Consultation was undertaken for 6 weeks in January 2008 | Yes                  |

The Council will need to review its LDS in light of changes arising from the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008. The amendments to the LDS will form Part 3 of this AMR.

### 3. Monitoring Policies in the Isle of Wight Unitary Development Plan (May 2001)

#### Introduction

- 3.1 Monitoring and review are key aspects of the Government's plan monitor and manage approach to the planning system.
- 3.2 This AMR assesses the implementation and effectiveness of the UDP and includes an assessment of:
- Whether policies and their related targets have been met; or whether progress is being made towards them; or where they have not been met, the reasons why.
  - What impact the targets are having in relation to national, regional and local targets.
  - The extent to which any Local Development Order, where adopted, is achieving its purpose.
- 3.3 In future years, once **Island Plan** documents have been adopted the AMR will additionally monitor:
- Whether the policies in the **Island Plan** need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended.
  - Whether the policies in the **Island Plan** need changing to reflect changes in national or regional policy, and
  - If policies or proposals need changing, the actions needed to achieve this.
- 3.4 As the **Island Plan** is still under preparation, this AMR monitors the objectives and policies of the UDP. It is produced in line with government guidance. The findings in the AMR will be used to inform production of **Island Plan** documents.

#### Content of this AMR

- 3.5 The Structure of this AMR is divided thematically in accordance with the chapters in the UDP, e.g. Housing, Tourism, and Transport etc.
- 3.6 The format of each theme is the same and is outlined below.
- 3.7 Contextual Indicators. These establish an "area profile" of the Island, e.g. population. They provide a description of the wider socio-economic, environmental and demographic background against which planning policies and strategies are operating, and in many cases are unlikely to have been caused by the implementation of the UDP.

- 3.8 Core output indicators. These measure quantifiable events, which directly rate to or are a consequence of the policies of each theme, e.g. number of houses built within a period. The majority of core indicators are monitored for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007 until 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008.
- 3.9 Local Output Indicators. These address issues which may not be covered by the core indicators.
- 3.10 Analysis of each indicator will provide an interpretation of the results of the indicators monitored, and if targets have not been met, an explanation as to why.
- 3.11 Throughout the report, illustrations (graphs/tables/charts) will be used to display information/data.
- 3.12 Data for this AMR is mainly compiled from annual monitoring carried out in the Island Plan Team. It is our intention to ensure that where other strategies share common targets with the **Island Plan**, that monitoring is integrated. This report therefore uses other indicators and targets which are linked to other strategies, e.g. Local Transport Plan.

## 4. Best Value Performance Indicators and Targets

### BVPI106: New Homes Built on Brownfield Land

| Performance Indicator                                       | UDP Policy: G1 |              |
|---|----------------|--------------|
|   | 07/08 Target   | 07/08 Actual |
| Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land. | 60%            | 93.40%       |

- 4.1 This indicator continues to be delivered above target. The policies within the UDP strongly resist the development of greenfield sites either within or outside development envelopes. Whilst there are greenfield sites allocated, these are not coming on line quickly. The majority of new units come forward from small site approvals (less than 10 units), and in the main, these are small infill plots within gardens (defined as brownfield land in Annex C of PPG3), or the redevelopment of sites. Such sites are causing concern, particularly at Planning Committee because of the impact they are having on the character and identity of smaller towns and villages. Through the emerging Core Strategy we will be looking to develop policy which specifically addresses this issue.
- 4.2 There is not however a finite supply of brownfield sites on the Island, and it is anticipated that, the proportion of dwellings delivered on brownfield land is likely to decline over a period of time.
- 4.3 This indicator is now monitored on a monthly basis through the performance management process that the Council introduced in 2005/2006.
- 4.4 The Government is proposing to reward the preparation of sound plans and robust programme management.

| Performance Indicator   | 07/08 Target | 07/08 Actual | 2001-2007 |
|---|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| BVPI 200a Did the local planning authority submit the Local Development Scheme (LDS) by 28th March 2005 and thereafter maintain a 3-year rolling programme? | Yes          | Yes          | Yes       |
| BVPI 200b Has the local planning authority met the milestones which the current Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out?                                    | Yes          | Yes          | Yes       |
| BVPI 200c Did the Local Planning Authority publish an annual monitoring report by December of the last year?  | Yes          | Yes          | Yes       |

## BVPI204: Appeals

| Performance Indicator   | UDP Policy: All |              |
|---|-----------------|--------------|
|   | 07/08 Target    | 07/08 Actual |
| The number of planning appeal decisions allowed against the authority's decision to refuse on planning applications, as a percentage of the total number of planning appeals against refusals of planning applications. | 30%             | 38.89%       |

- 4.5 As with BVPI106 this indicator is monitored and reported on a monthly basis.
- 4.6 Whilst the PI Target was not met, this review period was noticeable for a transition from former national guidance on housing (PPG3) to Planning Policy Statement 3 (PPS3). The Island relies upon a significant proportion of small housing infill plots to meet its annual housing target. As many easier brownfield sites have been developed this has put pressure on more "marginal" sites and particularly "gardens". Such proposals are often controversial and led to a significant number of appeals against refusals on these sites.
- 4.7 The Council has reviewed its procedures for handling such sites and has an emerging Core Strategy policy context more reflective of PPS3. During the period after the close of this AMR period successful appeals against refusals for infill plots have declined considerably and the 30% target is now regularly being achieved (measured monthly).

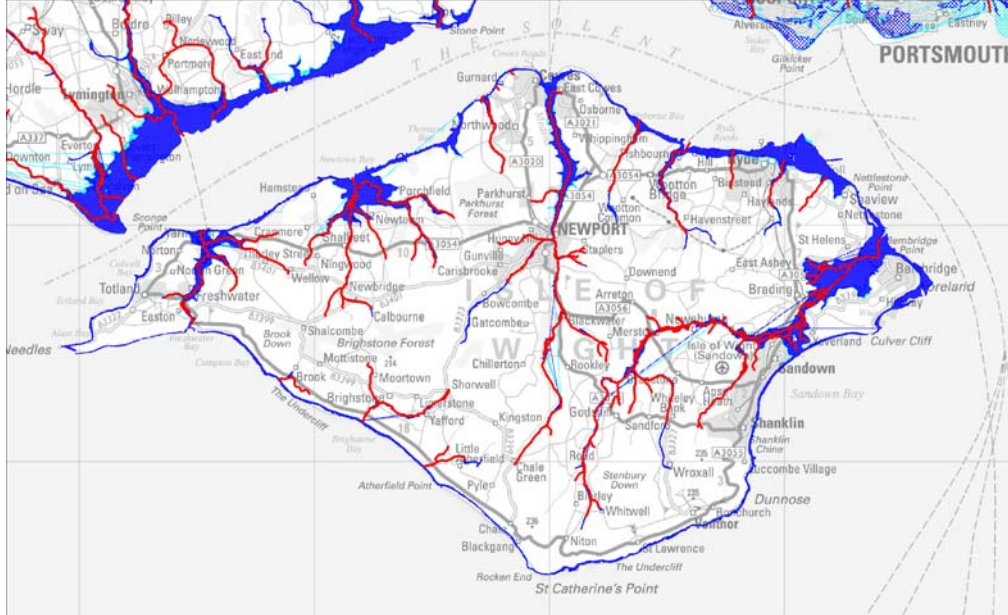


## 5. General Policies

### General Contextual Indicators

Land area: 38,014 ha

Percentage and area of land classified built: 27%; 104km.sq



Map 1 Areas at risk of flooding

5.1 The demographic profile of the Island remains heavily skewed towards the older age groups compared with either the regional or national averages. Every age cohort above 45 years accounts for a greater proportion of population on the Island than in the South East or UK.

5.2 Demographic change has a significant influence on long-term growth in two ways:

- Demand for services – a growing population means demand for services will increase and visa versa.
- Workforce – growing working age population facilitates a growing workforce, which supports future employment growth.

### Review of General Indicators


5.3 UDP Objectives:

- To provide a framework and guidance for the future development of the Isle of Wight that is both sustainable and to the overall benefit of the population.
- To improve the economic and social viability of Island communities by making sufficient provision for necessary development.


|       |  |                       |          |   |
|-------|--|-----------------------|----------|---|
| CO107 | The number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the | Core Output Indicator | Target 0 | ⊘ |
|-------|--|-----------------------|----------|---|

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
|  | Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality. |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|

5.4 Data for this indicator is not available for the 07/08 AMR, but we continue to work on systems to ensure that it can be monitored successfully in future years. This work includes changes to the current Development Control Registration system, and will be dependent upon resources being available to fund required changes.

|       |   |                           |                  |   |
|-------|---|---------------------------|------------------|---|
| RO101 | The amount of derelict and vacant land in urban areas (ha). | <b>Regional Indicator</b> | <b>No target</b> |  |
|-------|---|---------------------------|------------------|---|

5.5 The amount of brownfield (including derelict and vacant land) within urban areas is limited, and this is illustrated by the data supplied from the National Land Use Database (NLUD). This will have implications for future land requirements. The 2006 results from NLUD show that there are approximately 50 hectares of previously developed land on the Island.

|             |  |                        |                  |   |
|-------------|--|------------------------|------------------|---|
| <b>L101</b> | Planning benefits secured on large housing developments in accordance with UDP policies. | <b>Local Indicator</b> | <b>No target</b> |  |
|-------------|--|------------------------|------------------|---|

5.6 For the monitoring year, the authority received or negotiated the following:

- Affordable Housing £600,800
- Community Facilities £440,000
- Education £179,865
- Transport £110,250
- Public Open Space £ 37,990
- Ecology £ 10,000
- Art £ 8,000

5.7 Section 106 funds that have been spent on community infrastructure include:

- £64,000 of grant funding towards a Registered Social Landlord scheme for 149 units, comprising 30% affordable housing, 36% shared ownership and 34% market housing at Oakfield in Ryde
- £37,896.00 of grant funding towards a Registered Social Landlord rural affordable housing scheme for 10 affordable housing units at Nettlestone
- £40,067.50 towards CCTV in Pyle Street car park in Newport
- £3,480 towards the planting of 11 palm trees along Ryde sea front

5.8 The appointment of a Section 106 Officer should continue to ensure successful negotiation with developers. In addition a review of S106 process and procedures has been undertaken. Actions have been identified following the recommendations of the review, these actions include:

- The purchase of the 106 section of the Council's existing Development and Building Control database 'ACOLAID', which will be managed by the 106 Officer and allow for information to be recorded centrally and viewed by all Officers, rather than the existing system of an excel spreadsheet, which may only be accessed by the S106 Officer. The database will allow the S106

Officer to produce reports for monitoring of contributions due and contributions spent, with greater regularity. The database is planned to be operational from October 2008, with data transfer taking place during November and December 2008.

- The formation of a S106 working group, comprising colleagues from Housing, Transport, Education and Parks & Gardens to identify infrastructure projects that may benefit from S106 contributions and identify future infrastructure required to support proposed development. The first meeting is planned for 2008.
- An interim policy statement to update existing UDP policies prior to the Island Plan Core Strategy coming into effect in early 2010.

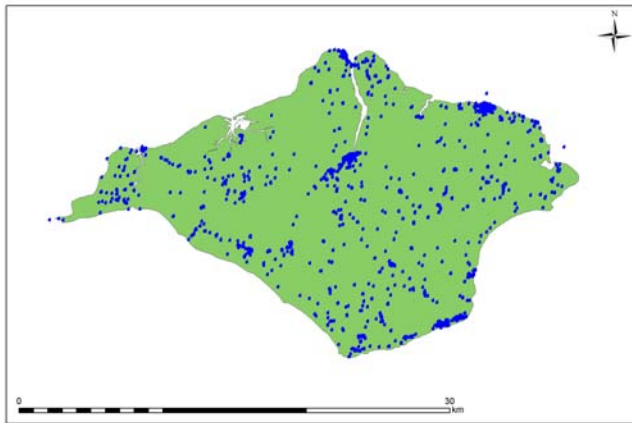
#### Island Plan Policy Implications

- Use of the Strategic flood risk assessment will address development in areas at risk of flooding.
- A review of development envelopes will form part of the Allocations DPD.
- The core strategy will include a Developer Contributions policy, which will be accompanied by a more detailed SPD.

## 6. Design, Conservation and Heritage

### Contextual Indicators

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Number of Conservation Area designation:                                    | 28     |
| Number of listed buildings:   |        |
| • Number of Grade I Listed Buildings:                                       | 28     |
| • Number of Grade II* Listed Buildings:                                     | 59     |
| • Number of Grade II Listed Buildings:                                      | 1875   |
| No. of designated Scheduled Monuments                                       | 120    |
| No. of locally important sites of archaeological importance                 | 11058  |
| Number of designated Scheduled monuments:                                   | 119    |
| Number of locally important sites of archaeological importance:             | 11499  |
| Number of Nationally designated parks and gardens:                          | 8      |
| Number of locally important parks and gardens:                              | 29     |
| Total land area covered by National or locally important parks and gardens: | 1032ha |



Map 2 Distribution of Listed Buildings across the Island

### Review of Design, Conservation and Heritage Indicators

#### 6.1 UDP Objectives:

- To recognise the distinctive natural and cultural environment and lifestyle of the Island and to ensure that development does not adversely affect these attributes.
- All development will be expected to be of a high standard of design.
- To promote landscaping as part of development proposals.
- To ensure uses of historic buildings are appropriate.
- To consider future Conservation Area designation.

|      |   |                 |          |   |
|------|---|-----------------|----------|---|
| L106 | The number of scheduled monument and county sites of archaeological importance completely destroyed, removed from/added to the statutory list or at risk. | Local Indicator | Target 0 | ✓ |
|------|---|-----------------|----------|---|

6.2 Nationally designated – No Scheduled Monuments were destroyed. All 120 Scheduled sites were subject to an Assessment of Risk of Destruction by English Heritage during this year. 21 were found to be at High Risk and to be declining. 29 were found to be at Medium Risk and to be in satisfactory condition. The remaining 70 were found to be at low risk and to be in optimum condition. 4 sites were added to the newly created Heritage at Risk Register. These are Northwood House, Cowes Hammerhead Crane, Golden Hill Fort and Old Quarr Abbey site.

6.3 The old County Sites and Monuments Record was successfully developed into an Historic Environment Record Database by fulfilling the national Data Standard criteria. The proposed Heritage Protection legislation will make it a statutory requirement for the Isle of Wight Council to maintain an Historic Environment Record in future. A total of 74 new sites of local archaeological importance were added to the database and none were removed.

|      |  |                 |           |   |
|------|--|-----------------|-----------|---|
| L107 | The number of developments on sites within areas of high archaeological potential for which a prior assessment of the archaeological resources was prepared. | Local Indicator | No target | ✓ |
|------|--|-----------------|-----------|---|

6.4 The total number of sites was 104. Prior assessments identify the sites with high archaeological potential which may need preservation in situ or full excavation and are undertaken under the authority of the County Archaeologist. . They reduce the risk of unknown archaeological remains delaying the development or producing unexpected costs or legal issues for mitigation works and record archaeological data of sites that would otherwise be destroyed without record. The figure relates to the number of proposed developments (as not all get planning permission). Archaeological remains were recorded at 80% of these sites which would other wise have been destroyed without our record.

|      |   |                 |  |   |
|------|---|-----------------|--|---|
| L104 | The number of listed buildings completely demolished, removed or added from/to the statutory list or at risk. | Local Indicator | Demolished target 0<br>No target for removals of additions | ✓ |
|------|---|-----------------|--|---|

6.5 No listed buildings were demolished, none were removed from the statutory list and only one building was added.

6.6 Buildings at risk –The English Heritage list of II\* and Grade I listed buildings includes 5 buildings at risk of which 3 are Scheduled Monuments.

6.7 A local Buildings at Risk register for grade 2 listed buildings is being established but is not complete.

|      |  |                 |           |   |
|------|--|-----------------|-----------|---|
| L105 | The number and location of new and reviewed Conservation Areas | Local Indicator | No target | ⊘ |
|------|--|-----------------|-----------|---|

- Newport reviewed and new boundary designated 11.09.07
- St Helens reviewed and new boundary including the Duver designated 20.06.07

- East Cowes additional area (Town centre and Church Path) designated 11.01.08
- Seaview reviewed and new boundary designated 03.09.07
- Brading – reviewed and new boundary designated 26.10.06
- In progress – Sandown, Shanklin, Osborne, Brighstone, Freshwater Totland, Ryde.

Island Plan Policy Implications:

- Conservation areas and area appraisals could become SPD.
- There is a need to development conservation area management plans.
- The Core Strategy will have direct links with work on the historic Landscape and Classification and Historic Environment Action Plans.
- Local listing of buildings is important in terms of local distinctiveness. The Local List project is in progress and a local panel has been established. The first phase of buildings has been identified and a Cabinet report is being prepared.

## 7. Housing

### Contextual Indicators

Average Prices £223,500 (+2.5%)

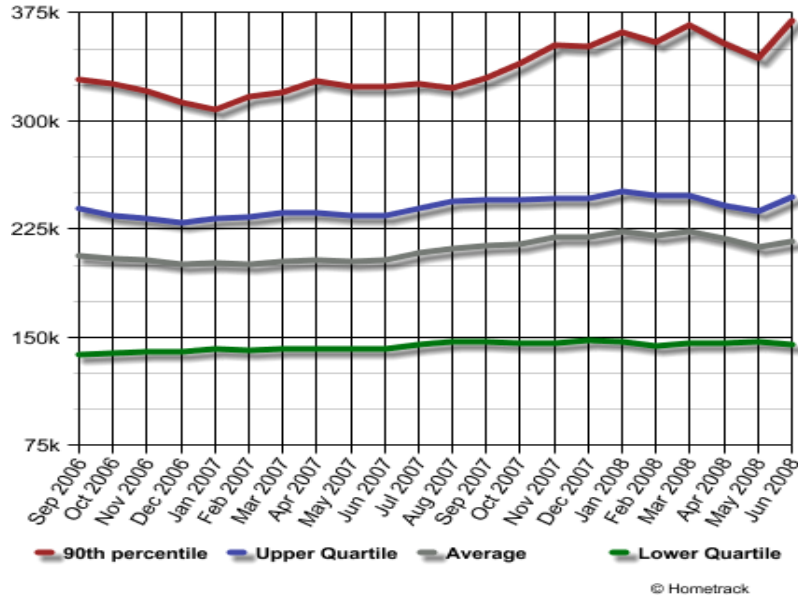


Figure 1 House Prices

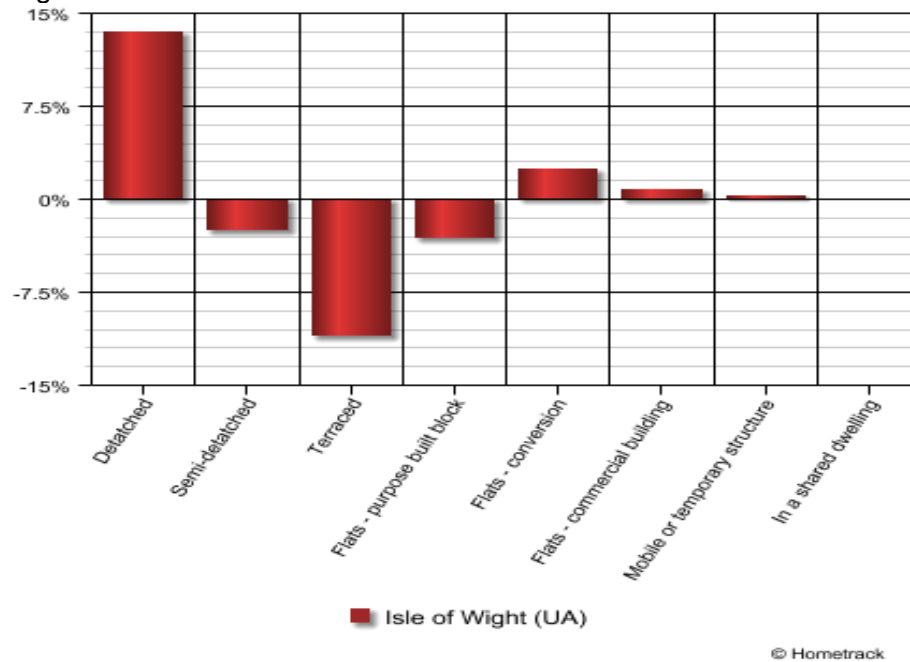


Figure 2 Housing Stock

Housing stock: 66,553 (2008 HIP)  
 Number of vacant dwellings: 1780, 146 of which empty for six months or more  
 82% owner occupied  
 8% private rented from landlord/agency  
 10% RSL stock (2006 HIP)  
 April 2006 4364 households on the Statutory Housing Register  
 136 families/households were accepted as homeless  
 5% of housing stock are second homes/holiday homes

Detached £330,900 (-2%)  
 Semi Detached £194,300 (+7%)  
 Terraced £170,800 (+1%)  
 Flat/Maisonette £146,500 (-4%)

## Review of Housing Indicators

### 7.1 UDP Objectives:

- To provide an adequate supply of land for housing for the needs of the population both now and in the future.
- To encourage the provision of a diversity of housing and variety of sites throughout the Island to meet the community's needs, particularly affordable and accessible housing.
- To ensure that new housing, particularly on infill sites, is appropriate to the site and area characteristics.
- To control the development of all forms of housing to ensure that the character and amenity of residential areas is protected.
- To encourage sustainable housing development in terms of both location and design.

|       |  |                       |               |   |
|-------|--|-----------------------|---------------|---|
| CO102 | (i) net additional dwellings since the start of the UDP.<br>(ii) Net additional dwellings for the current year.<br>(iii) Projected net additional dwellings to 2011 (end of UDP)<br>(iv) Annual net additional dwelling requirement, and<br>(v) Annual average of the number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements (having regard to previous years performances). | Core Output Indicator | 520 per annum | ✓ |
|-------|--|-----------------------|---------------|---|

7.2 In 2007/08 576 new dwellings were completed, and this was the third year running that the Council delivered at a higher rate than in RPG9. The target of 520 per annum is based upon the current RPG9 and the draft South East Plan. This target will be carried forward through the Island Plan Core Strategy.

7.3 The Housing Trajectory graph on the next page shows the total completions from 1999/2000 through until 2007/2008 plotted against the total projected completions for 2008/2009 to 2011/2012; the planned provision per annum (520 units); the managed rate of completions bearing in mind rates of delivery and the number of dwellings provided above/below the cumulative per annum figure.



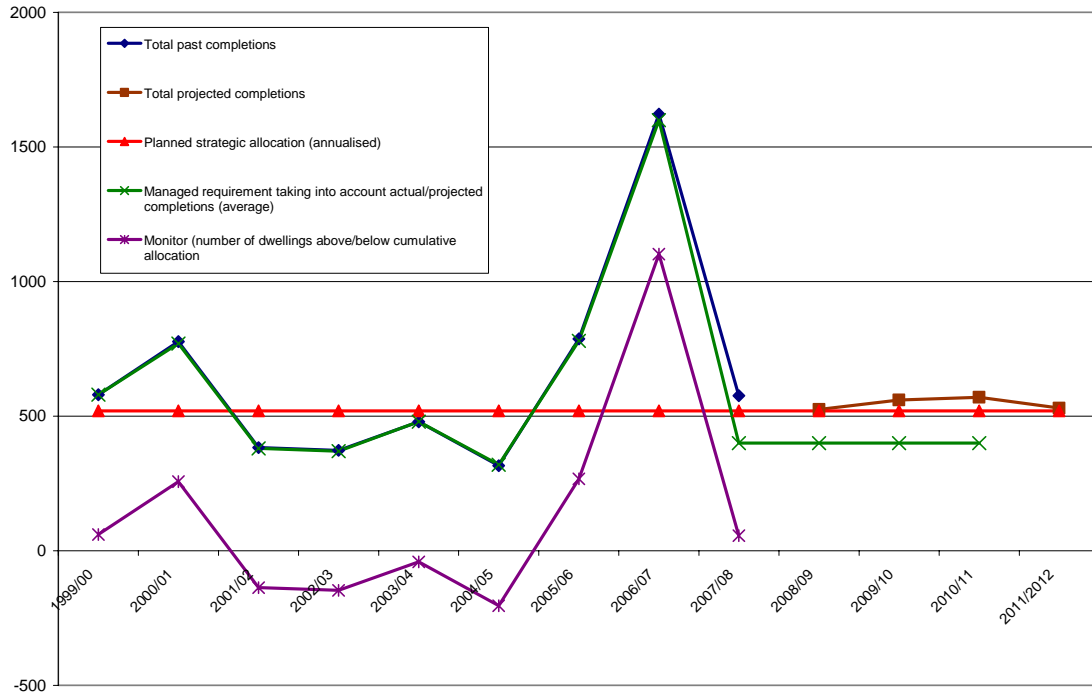


Figure 3 Housing Trajectory

|        |                                |                       |     |   |
|--------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----|---|
| CO102d | Affordable housing completions | Core Output Indicator | 150 | x |
|--------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----|---|

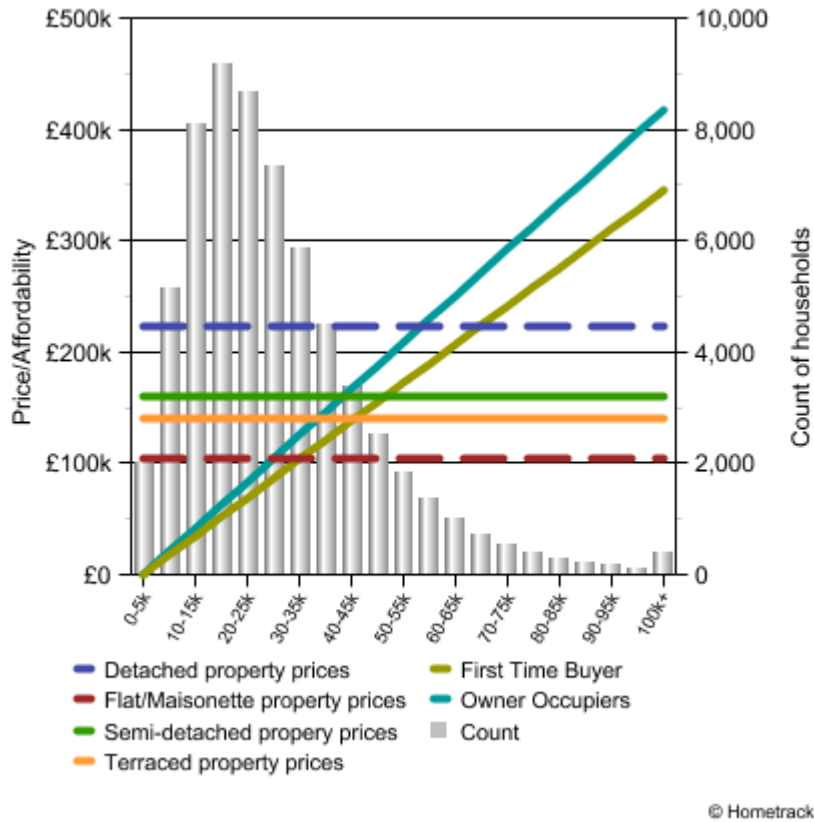
7.4 69 units delivered, which is below the annual target of 150 in the Housing Strategy 2007-2012.

7.5 The target was not met due to a few factors such as:

- The refusal of planning permission, subject to appeals and resubmissions
- Delays by developers in bringing forward s106 schemes
- The amount of s106 schemes available within the plan not developed

7.6 Despite the continued provision of housing at the required levels, an increasing demand for second homes on the Island and a trend towards smaller households has meant that supply has still not managed to keep pace with demand. The affordability of local homes is an increasing problem.

7.7 Affordability is a real issue on the Island.



7.7 The graph above illustrates the affordability problem, working on 3 times income.

|        |  |                       |     |   |
|--------|--|-----------------------|-----|---|
| CO102c | The percentage of new and converted dwellings built on previously developed land | Core Output Indicator | 60% | ✓ |
|--------|--|-----------------------|-----|---|

7.8 The Island continued to deliver housing on previously developed land at a rate above the national target of 60%. The actual figure for the Island was 93.4%.

7.9 Through its policy of development envelopes and the policies within the emerging core strategy it is anticipated that the Island will continue to develop its brownfield sites in preference to using greenfield land. However, there have been some recent greenfield approvals on UDP allocations, which upon commencement will impact upon the proportion being completed on brownfield sites.

|        |   |                       |           |   |
|--------|---|-----------------------|-----------|---|
| CO102c | (i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare<br>(ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and<br>(iii) above 50 dwellings per hectare | Core Output Indicator | No target | ⊘ |
|--------|---|-----------------------|-----------|---|

| Site type     | <30 dph | 30-50 dph | >50 dph |
|---------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| % total units | 13.8%   | 20.8%     | 65.4%   |

7.10 Over 65% of new units built are at a density of >50 dph. In developing its Core Strategy the Council has stated that where appropriate it will expect to achieve high density high quality development, and in line with new PPS3, will be developing density policies in its forthcoming Site Allocations DPD. It will take an

approach that emphasises that density should be appropriate to the character of a particular area.

|       |   |                 |           |   |
|-------|---|-----------------|-----------|---|
| Local | Percentage of new developments built outside of defined development envelopes | Local Indicator | No target | ⊘ |
|-------|---|-----------------|-----------|---|

7.11 Only 2% of new developments built were outside of defined development envelopes.

Island Plan Policy Implications:

- The Core strategy will adopt a sequential approach to development.
- A policy approach which addresses providing housing to meet the Island's specific needs will be developed, including a mix of type, size and tenure of units.
- A tariff approach to the delivery of affordable housing is being developed.
- Density will need to be addressed through a core strategy policy

## 8. Employment

### Contextual Indicators

GVA growth averaged 4.5% pa between 1999-2004

Percentage of working age people without qualifications: 10.6%

Proportion of people of working age in employment (Source: NOMIS/ONS): 77.1%

Percentage of population of working age qualified to NVQ Level 3 or above: 42.7%

JSA Claimants (Source: ONS, Aug 2007 (Experian))

- Isle of Wight: 1.9%
- South East: 1.4%
- England and Wales: 2.3%

Employment by Occupation

| Occupation                                       | Numbers |
|--|---------|
| Managers and Senior Officials                    | 9,000   |
| Professional Occupations                         | 6,000   |
| Associate professional and technical occupations | 8,000   |
| Administrative and secretarial occupations       | 6,000   |
| Skilled trade occupations                        | 8,000   |
| Personal Service Occupations                     | 6,000   |
| Sales and Customer Service occupations           | 4,000   |
| Process plant & machine operatives               | 3,000   |
| Elementary occupations                           | 8,000   |

(Source: Local Area Labour Force Survey 2002-2003 (ONS)).

### Review of Employment Indicators

#### 8.1 UDP Objectives:


- To encourage and provide improved opportunities for the creation of new employment and, in particular, to safeguard and enhance the operations of existing firms.
- To resist the development of allocated employment land for other uses.
- To resist the development of allocated employment land for other uses.

|        |   |                       |           |   |
|--------|---|-----------------------|-----------|---|
| CO101a | The amount of land developed for employment by type | Core Output Indicator | No target | ⊘ |
|--------|---|-----------------------|-----------|---|

8.2 A total of 5753 sqm were developed for mixed B1-B8 uses, all of which were within urban areas.  
(Source: SEERA Commercial and Leisure Development Survey Returns 2007-2008).

|        |   |                       |           |   |
|--------|---|-----------------------|-----------|---|
| CO101c | The amount of employment land (by type) which is on previously developed land | Core Output Indicator | No target | ⊘ |
|--------|---|-----------------------|-----------|---|

8.3 A total of 1757 sqm of industrial floorspace was delivered within the Newport area. The Newport, Cowes, East Cowes triangle is the area of highest demand for employment land.  
(Source: SEERA Commercial and Leisure Development Survey Returns 2007-2008).

|        |                                |                       |           |   |
|--------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---|
| CO101d | Employment land supply by type | Core Output Indicator | No target |  |
|--------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---|


8.4 This includes sites allocated in the UDP and sites for which planning permission has been granted for employment.

8.5 There is a supply of 10.58ha for B1 uses, of which 10.28 is within urban areas and 0.3ha is outside of urban areas. Of this total, 2.79 hectares is on previously developed land (26.37).

8.6 For B2 uses, there is a supply of 1.3ha, all of which is located within urban areas and is previously developed land.


8.7 In addition, there is also a supply of 20.52ha for mixed B uses. Apart from the re-use, re-investment and refurbishment of existing employment areas, the majority of new employment activity centres around greenfield land.

(Source: SEERA Commercial and Leisure Development Survey Returns 2007-2008).

|        |  |                       |           |   |
|--------|--|-----------------------|-----------|---|
| CO104a | The amount of completed office development | Core Output Indicator | No target |  |
|--------|--|-----------------------|-----------|---|

8.8 No completed office development in 2007-2008


(Source: SEERA Commercial and Leisure Development Survey Returns 2007-2008).

|        |  |                 |           |   |
|--------|--|-----------------|-----------|---|
| CO104b | The percentage of completed office development in town centres | Local Indicator | No target |  |
|--------|--|-----------------|-----------|---|


8.9 No completed office development in 2007-2008

|        |  |                       |           |  |
|--------|--|-----------------------|-----------|--|
| CO101b | The amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the local development framework | Core Output Indicator | No target |  |
|--------|--|-----------------------|-----------|--|

8.10 The LDF is not sufficiently advanced to be able to monitor this indicator at this stage, however this indicator will be monitored from 2009/2010.

|        |  |                 |           |   |
|--------|--|-----------------|-----------|---|
| CO101e | Loss of employment land in (i) development/regeneration areas and (ii) Isle of Wight | Local Indicator | No target |  |
|--------|--|-----------------|-----------|---|

8.11 There were no applications which resulted in the loss of employment land.

|        |   |                 |           |   |
|--------|---|-----------------|-----------|---|
| CO101f | The amount of employment land lost to residential development | Local Indicator | No target |  |
|--------|---|-----------------|-----------|---|

8.12 There were no applications which resulted in the loss of employment land to residential development in 2007-2008.

Island Plan Policy Implications:

- The Employment Needs Survey will be used to develop policies which address supply and demand for employment land. The Council completed the Employment Needs Survey in January 2008.

## 9. Tourism

### Contextual Indicators

Bed space occupancy rates; 21% (winter months); 71%

Volume of tourists: 2.63 million visitors (by ferry)

Average length of stay: 4.4 nights

Monetary value of tourism: £339 million

Hotels and catering employ 8% of the working population

Related employment accounts for 15% of the working population

2004 GVA output was £78.17 million

#### Hotel Supply – by Standard of Hotel

| Standard                        | Estabs     | Rooms        | Bedspaces     | % of Estabs  | % of Rooms   |
|---------------------------------|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 5 star                          | 0          | 0            | 0             | 0            | 0            |
| 4 star                          | 1          | 55           | 119           | 0.4          | 1.0          |
| 3 star                          | 22         | 749          | 1,655         | 9.7          | 14.0         |
| 2 star                          | 42         | 1,380        | 3,188         | 18.5         | 25.7         |
| 1 star                          | 1          | 14           | 47            | 0.4          | 0.3          |
| <b>All star-rated hotels</b>    | <b>66</b>  | <b>2,198</b> | <b>5,009</b>  | <b>29.1</b>  | <b>41.0</b>  |
| 5 diamond                       | 0          | 0            | 0             | 0            | 0            |
| 4 diamond                       | 51         | 656          | 1,547         | 22.5         | 12.2         |
| 3 diamond                       | 51         | 626          | 1,501         | 22.5         | 11.7         |
| 2 diamond                       | 6          | 117          | 267           | 2.7          | 2.2          |
| 1 diamond                       | 0          | 0            | 0             | 0            | 0            |
| <b>All diamond-rated hotels</b> | <b>108</b> | <b>1,399</b> | <b>3,315</b>  | <b>47.6</b>  | <b>26.1</b>  |
| Budget hotels                   | 1          | 68           | 136           | 0.4          | 1.3          |
| Non-inspected hotels            | 52         | 1,693        | 3,495         | 22.9         | 31.6         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                    | <b>227</b> | <b>5,358</b> | <b>11,955</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> |


### Review of Tourism Indicators

#### 9.1 UDP Objectives:

- To promote tourism as a growth industry.
- To protect existing tourism assets.
- To improve local amenities and access to wider facilities.
- To promote rural/sustainable tourism.
- To promote the regeneration and revitalisation of resort areas.

|       |   |                    |           |   |
|-------|---|--------------------|-----------|---|
| RO102 | The location and number of new hotel bedrooms | Regional Indicator | No target | ⊘ |
|-------|---|--------------------|-----------|---|

9.2 During 2007/2008 a 45 bed hotel was completed at Lakeside, High Street, Wootton Bridge.

|       |  |                    |           |   |
|-------|--|--------------------|-----------|---|
| RO103 | The location and number of new visitor attractions | Regional Indicator | No target |  |
|-------|--|--------------------|-----------|---|

9.3 No new visitor attractions developed.

#### Island Plan Policy Implications

- The Tourism Development Plan promotes the development of a quality tourism offer.
- Quality offer will need to be reflected in the Core Strategy.

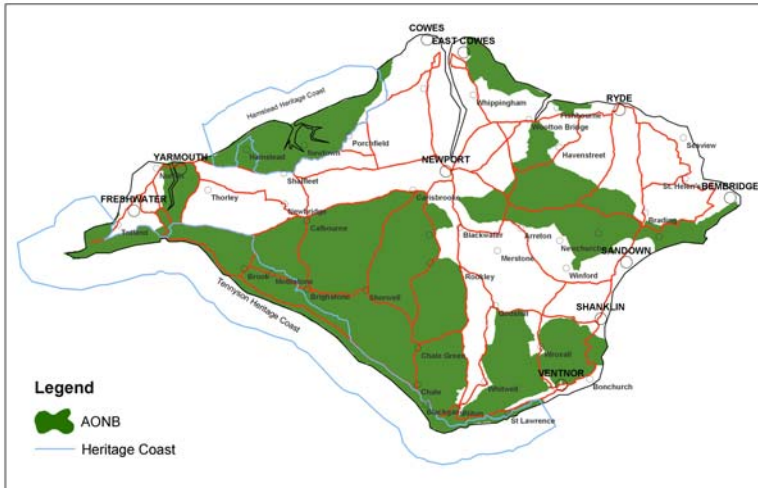


## 10. Environment

### Contextual Indicators

Percentage and total area of land within Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB):  
50%; 191 sqkm (Source: GIS analysis of MAGIC data)

Total area covered by Heritage Coast designation: 12124 ha  
97.3% of the Island's coastline is designated as either SSSI or SAC.



Internationally important sites:

- Special Areas of Conservation – 22,329.8 ha
- Special protection areas – 1,736ha
- Ramsar Sites – 1,620ha

Nationally important sites:

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest – 4220 ha
- National Nature Reserves – 286ha

Locally important sites:

- Local Nature Reserves 79ha
- Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation – 4295ha

136 national BAP priority species

451 Species which are locally distinctive

95.4% of land designated as SSSI is found to be in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition (increase)

69% of land designated as SSSI which is found to be in favourable condition.

45.66% rivers assessed as good biological quality.

60.34% of rivers assessed as good chemical quality.

Total farmed area: 25,925.4 ha

Total cereals area: 5,889.6 ha

(Source: Agricultural Survey, 2004, DEFRA)

## Review of Environment Indicators

### 10.1 UDP Objectives:

- To ensure the protection and enhancement of the Island's countryside and coast.
- To make the best use of land and other resources of the countryside in a sustainable way, without unduly compromising the environment.
- Important natural resources, including water and the best agricultural land will be safeguarded.
- To safeguard and enhance wildlife and wildlife habitats.
- To maintain landscape diversity.

|            |   |                       |                                |   |
|------------|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| CO108a(i)  | change in priority habitats and species (by type)   | Core Output Indicator | No target – but positive trend | ⊘ |
| CO108a(ii) | change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub-regional significance. | Core Output Indicator | No target – but positive trend | ⊘ |

#### (i) Changes in priority habitats

10.2 The areas reported here have been drawn from GIS polygons. There are likely to be relatively modest changes from year to year resulting from plotting errors, refinement of plotting areas and from new areas of habitat being identified and added to the data sets. Additional survey is likely to result in increased estimates of habitat extent. The areas quoted here are those which have been submitted as a component of the South East Regional Habitat Data Set (2008).

10.3 A total of 27 BAP priority habitats are recorded as occurring in the Isle of Wight, in light of the amended (2007) national list. There have been no recorded losses of BAP priority habitat as a result of development.

| Priority Habitat                   | Area (ha)  | Change in extent*  | Reason for change             |
|------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Lowland mixed deciduous woodland   | 3848 ha<br>There are 1655 ha of ancient woodland | <b>Increase</b> in woodland.<br>No change (ancient woodland) | New planting (not quantified) |
| Wet woodland                       | 144 ha   | No change  |                               |
| Lowland meadows                    | 223 ha (unimproved)                              | No change  |                               |
| Lowland calcareous grassland       | 658 ha   | No change  |                               |
| Lowland dry acid grassland         | 122 ha   | No change  |                               |
| Coastal & floodplain grazing marsh | 521 ha   | No change  |                               |
| Lowland heathland                  | 70 ha  | No change  |                               |
| Reedbeds                           | 60 ha  | No change  |                               |
| Hedgerows                          | Not recorded                                     | No loss of important hedgerow                                |                               |
| Maritime cliffs &                  | 61 km  | No change  | National reporting is         |

| Priority Habitat          | Area (ha)    | Change in extent* | Reason for change                |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| slopes                    |              |                   | now by length                    |
| Coastal vegetated shingle | 4.5 ha       | No change         |                                  |
| Coastal sand dunes        | 17 ha        | No change         |                                  |
| Coastal salt-marsh        | 161 ha       | No change         |                                  |
| Saline lagoons            | 12.5 ha      | No change         |                                  |
| Intertidal sediments      | 835 ha       | No change         | Includes both mudflat & sandflat |
| Subtidal sands & gravels  | Not recorded | No change         |                                  |

\* No change in recorded extent as a result of development or other defined man-made activities. Our data sets do not enable us to monitor change in extent as a result of natural processes, nor does it enable us to monitor change in condition of habitats.

#### Change in priority species

- 10.4 A total of 136 BAP priority species are recorded as currently occurring in the Isle of Wight in light of the amended (2007) national list.
- 10.5 Three European Protected Species licences have been issued by Natural England (2 for bats at Ford Farm & Whitecroft; 1 for dormice at Rudcote)
- 10.6 There have been three reptile translocations as a result of development (East Cowes, Kingston & Parkhurst prison).
- 10.7 Breeding farmland birds ( a Government sustainable development strategy indicator) have shown some declines. The Corn Bunting has been lost as a breeding species from the Isle of Wight.

(ii) Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including international, national, regional or sub-regional significance

| Environmental site            | Area (ha)                   | Change in extent |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Solent Maritime SAC           | 1829ha (partly subtidal)    | No change        |
| South Wight SAC               | 19, 866ha (mostly subtidal) | No change        |
| Solent lagoons SAC            | 9.8ha                       | No change        |
| Isle of Wight Downs SAC       | 458ha                       | No change        |
| Bridlesford Copses SAC        | 167ha                       | No change        |
| Solent & So'ton Waters SPA    | 1736ha                      | No change        |
| Solent & So'ton Waters Ramsar | 1620ha                      | No change        |
| SSSIs                         | 4220ha                      | No change        |
| National Nature Reserves      | 286ha                       | No change        |
| Local Nature Reserves         | 79ha                        | No change        |
| SINCs                         | 4295ha                      | No change        |

- 10.8 The data presented here is a contribution towards the Annual Monitoring Review of biodiversity but it is seen as a first step towards a more comprehensive report. The local authority has an objective to ensure any new development results in appropriate provision for the protection and enhancement of native biodiversity in order to contribute towards biodiversity gain, whilst having regard to the site's current biodiversity value.

10.9 We aim to develop local output indicators over the coming months. It is likely that, in due course, we will be able to report on the following indicators:

- Number of planning applications resulting in adverse effects upon designated sites or habitats and species of principal importance for biodiversity.
- Number of planning applications delivering enhancement of biodiversity.
- Condition of SSSIs
- Condition of SSSIs under local authority control
- Area of SINCs under land management schemes (NI197)
- Condition of ancient woodland
- Retention of important hedgerows
- Status of farmland birds
- Distribution of water voles
- Status of key priority species

10.10 A number of priorities have been identified for flora and fauna conservation on the island through Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP's). These include the following:

- Farmland
- Lowland heathland, lowland meadows, lowland wood pasture and parkland, lowland calcareous grasslands, lowland dry acid grassland.
- Red Squirrels
- Freshwater systems and wetlands
- Woodlands
- Maritime cliffs and slopes, coastal salt marsh, coastal sand dunes, coastal floodplain grazing marsh, saline lagoons, seagrass beds, mudflats and Solent coastal habitat.

10.11 The [AONB Annual Review](#) also contains more information on development pressures and planning in the AONB.

Island Plan Policy Implications:

- Local environmental distinctiveness will be addressed by reference to the AONB Management Plan review and other local strategies and plans.

## 11. Minerals, Waste and Pollution

### Contextual Indicators

Kg of household waste collected per head:

2007 / 08 558.44 Kg

2006 / 07 525.39 Kg

% of household waste recycled:

2007 / 08 14.16%

2006 / 07 13.2%

% of household waste composted:

2007 / 08 22.63%

2006 / 07 21.39%

% of household waste used to recover heat, power, and other energy sources:

2007 / 08 0.35%

2006 / 07 4.5%

% of household waste landfilled:

2007 / 08 62.86%

2006 / 07 60.92%

### Review of Minerals, Waste and Pollution Indicators

#### 11.1 2008UDP Objectives:

- Sufficient land will be made available for mineral extraction to provide for the needs of the Island over the plan period and the longer term.
- Adequate provision will be made to enable the Island to dispose of its own waste within the county and to increase the levels of waste diverted from landfill through investment in various schemes for the re-use or recycling of waste.
- To promote recycling and importing of material as opposed to further extraction and to seek to establish schemes aimed at waste minimisation at source.

|        |  |                       |           |   |
|--------|--|-----------------------|-----------|---|
| CO106a | The capacity of new waste management facilities by type. | Core Output Indicator | No target | ⊘ |
|--------|--|-----------------------|-----------|---|

11.2 A Gasification plant is being constructed and will be operation in mid 2008 / 09. Expected to process 40,000 tonnes of household waste and 20,000 tonnes of commercial waste.

11.3 Consent has been granted in 2008 for the storage and processing of waste wood into renewable fuels (chipping and pelleting) which is expected to be operational within the next reporting year. It is proposed to import approximately 5,000 tonnes per annum of virgin (forestry waste) and 2,000 tonnes of clean untreated wood waste (tree stumps, logs, sawdust and

construction wood) for reprocessing. Treated waste wood will not be accepted. Waste wood will only be sourced from within the Island.

|        |   |                       |           |   |
|--------|---|-----------------------|-----------|---|
| CO106b | The amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed. | Core Output Indicator | No target | ⊘ |
|--------|---|-----------------------|-----------|---|

11.4 The BVPI returns for 2007/2008 provided by the Council's Waste Services state the following:

- Total household waste 77,283.27 tonnes.
- Total household waste to landfill 48,576.79 tonnes
- Total household waste recovered 28,706.48 tonnes
- 14.16% of household waste recycled.
- 22.63% of household waste composted/windrowed
- 0.35% of household waste used to recover heat and power
- 62.86% of household waste landfilled

|        |  |                       |           |   |
|--------|--|-----------------------|-----------|---|
| CO105b | The production of secondary/recycled aggregates. | Core Output Indicator | No target | ⊘ |
|--------|--|-----------------------|-----------|---|

11.4 A total of 22,776.37 tonnes was produced. On the Island all construction and demolition waste is used for constructional fill (Source SEERAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2007)

#### Island Plan Policy Implications

- A policy which maintains an appropriate landbank of minerals as set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy (the South East Plan) will be developed.
- There is a need to consider and address provision of a site for additional landfill capacity in the latter half of the plan period.
- We are undertaking joint working on the Minerals and Waste DPD and the Island's Municipal Waste Strategy with Engineering Services. This will help ensure the Island can meet and exceed regional waste targets and requirements (as set out in South East Plan policies W4 – W7) through a range of waste management facilities, placing emphasis on the waste hierarchy.

## 12 Transport

### Contextual Indicators

Percentage of Households with 2 or more cars: IW 27.7%, Nationally: 22%  
 Percentage of households without a car: IW: 24.7%, Nationally: 27%.  
 (Source: 2001 Census)

Employed people aged 16-74 who usually travel to work by:

- Train: 1.4%
- Bus, mini-bus, coach: 3.9%
- Motorcycle, scooter, moped: 2%
- Driving a car or van: 54.2%
- Passenger in a car or van: 5.9%
- Taxi or minicab: 0.2%
- Bicycle: 3%
- On foot: 16.7%
- Other: 2.1%
- People working from home: 17.1%

Public transport users in households with a car or van: 68%  
 Public transport users in households without a car or van: 30.6%

Length of principal roads: 125 Km  
 Length of non-principal roads: 270 Km  
 Length of unclassified roads: 402 Km


### Review of Transport Indicators

#### 12.1 UDP Objectives:

- To encourage the efficient movement of people and goods by the most effective use off the existing transportation network and the promotion of alternative methods of transport.

|        |  |                       |           |  |
|--------|--|-----------------------|-----------|--|
| CO103a | The percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards set out in the local development framework. | Core Output Indicator | No Target |  |
|--------|--|-----------------------|-----------|--|

12.2 This indicator is not currently monitored. However the Council is looking to produce a car parking strategy, through which it may be possible to ensure monitoring can be undertaken.

|        |   |                       |            |   |
|--------|---|-----------------------|------------|---|
| CO103b | The percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes of public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre. | Core Output Indicator | No targets |  |
|--------|---|-----------------------|------------|---|

12.3 For this year we have not been able to monitor the indicator as relating to new residential development. The indicator is being reported as it relates to

households, and it taken from 2001 Census data and January 2007 ATCO Public Transport Data using Accession software. (Criteria are set according to Department for Transport Core Accessibility Indicators).

- f) GP Surgery - 85.4% of households able to access a GP surgery within 15 minutes by walking/public transport and 98.9% within 30 minutes.
- g) Hospital - 38.4% of households able to access a hospital within 30 minutes by walking/public transport and 99.6% within 60 minutes.
- h) Primary School - 95.8% of 5-9 year olds able to access a primary school within 15 minutes by walking/public transport and 99.4% within 30 minutes.
- i) Secondary School - 97.9% of 10-15 year olds able to access a secondary school within 20 minutes by walking/cycling/public transport and 99.9% within 40 minutes.
- j) Employment - 95.0% of residents of working age able to access defined key employment locations within 20 minutes by walking/cycling/public transport and 96.7% within 60 minutes.

**Local Transport Plan 2 Indicators (LTP)**

12.4 The Isle of Wight Council have recently compiled their second Local Transport Plan covering the period 2006 to 2011. The plan is to be monitored according to key transport related performance indicators, some of which are reported here.

|         |   |                 |                         |   |
|---------|---|-----------------|-------------------------|---|
| LTP T1  | Bus patronage (000s)  | Local Indicator | 42.9% increase          | ✓ |
| LTP T4  | Train patronage (total passenger journeys)                  | Local indicator | 20% increase            | ✗ |
| LTP T7  | Ferry patronage (numbers)                                   | Local Indicator | 10.6% increase          | ✗ |
| LTP T8  | Cycling Trips (numbers)                                     | Local Indicator | Triple numbers          | ⊘ |
| LTP T10 | Access to Newport Town Centre (% households within 30 mins) | Local Indicator | 5% increase             | ✓ |
| LTP T15 | Air Quality   | Local Indicator | No AQMAs                | ✓ |
| LTP T17 | Area wide mileage (000s cars)                               | Local Indicator | Restrict growth to 2.3% | ✓ |

12.5 It is recognised that travelling by bus can help increase travel choice, alleviate congestion, reduce harmful emissions and in doing so usefully support Eco-Island and our efforts to address local congestion and pollution targets. (LTP targets T1, T10, T15, T16 and T17).

12.6 Travel by bus has increased dramatically on the Island since the adoption of the LTP. This has been as a result of a number of factors including:

- The introduction of free travel for those aged 60 and over supported by the Council beyond the Government scheme and unrestricted by time.



- Student Rider – Introduced in April 2006, anyone between the ages of 5 and 19 who is an Island resident and in full time education has been able to travel by most Island bus and rail services for a flat single fare (currently £1). This has generated an additional 600,000 journeys.
  - Improved bus timetable and bus frequency – in particular on key corridors.
  - Ongoing investment in local bus fleet.
  - Operators timetable augmented by the continued operation of Councils own Wightbus (school bus) fleet.
- 12.7 The combined result of these improvements is that since setting the LTP target, the numbers travelling by bus on the Island has grown dramatically to such an extent that we have already exceeded our bus patronage target (T1).
- 12.8 Island Line trains operate a popular rail service between Ryde Pier Head and Shanklin and is regularly cited as the national rail networks most punctual operator.
- 12.9 Island line trains became part of the Stagecoach South Western Trains Franchise in February 2007; operating both South West Trains and Island Line trains. The franchise was awarded for a maximum period of 10 years, with opportunities for review included as part of the franchise agreement.
- 12.10 A program of station improvement works began in June 2007. This included:
- Repainting & remedial repairs to each station (except Ryde Esplanade). The new heritage colour scheme of green and cream has been applied throughout.
  - Re-signing of each station (except Ryde Esplanade) by local company AJ Wells. Signs complement the heritage theme at each station and are a representation of former Southern Railway signage.
  - New seating has been provided at each station (except Ryde Esplanade).
  - New waiting shelters
  - An anti-slip surface with tactile edging has been installed at Lake Station to increase safety.
  - Electrical upgrade work is currently in progress by Southern Electrical Contractors, with work progressing at all stations (except Ryde Esplanade). This work will be completed over the next 6 months.
  - A replacement canopy covering has been fitted to the up (southbound) platform at Ryde St Johns Road station.
- 12.11 Island Line continues to support the Ryde Gateway project that will see £6.25 million spent to transform the transport interchange at Ryde. They are also key partners of the Community Rail Partnership (CRP), details of which are included elsewhere in this report.
- 12.12 The Island is possibly unique within Britain, in that surrounded by water; entry to the LA area is by a limited number of transport routes and access points. Cross Solent routes operations and cost of travel are therefore a very important element of living on, working on and visiting the Island.
- 12.13 LTP2 recognised this fact and one of the 21 targets is based on the total number of passengers crossing the Solent on all of the 6 routes. These are:

- Yarmouth to Lymington – roll on roll off vehicle / passenger ferry.
  - Cowes to Southampton – Red Jet (fast catamaran – foot passengers only).
  - East Cowes to Southampton – roll on roll off vehicle / passenger ferry.
  - Fishbourne to Portsmouth - roll on roll off vehicle / passenger ferry.
  - Ryde Pier to Portsmouth – Fast Cat (fast catamaran – foot passengers only).
  - Ryde to Southsea (Portsmouth) – Hovercraft (foot passengers only)
- 12.14 The Council maintains a regular dialogue with the cross Solent operators at a number of levels. All the operators are members of the Island's Quality Transport Partnership (QTP) and have been regular attendees.
- 12.15 The QTP is a valuable forum and is used to inform and update in terms of operational changes and improvements. The QTP is also just one mechanism to update attendees with regards to the Island transport infrastructure, as well as emerging and on going council plans and policies – such as Eco Island the Island Plan and LTP.
- 12.16 Motor vehicles represent the main contributor to air pollutants from transport, therefore LTP2 recognised that restricting traffic growth would contribute to maintaining air quality. Target LTP T17 aims to restrict traffic growth to 2.3% per annum and the following areas of focus were identified to aid in achieving this target:
- Improving the flow of traffic through our towns and junctions.
  - Increasing the use of public transport on the Island.
  - Encouraging cycling and increasing the number of children participating in cycle training.
  - Reducing the number of students travelling to school by car.
  - Improving access to Newport by means of walking, cycling or public transport.
  - Developing travel plans – both school travel plans and workplace travel plans.
  - Integrating our Rights of Way Improvement Plan.
  - Improving the condition of our roads for Powered Two Wheelers.
  - Maintaining footway condition.
- 12.17 Improving travel choice is a fundamental factor in whether people choose to use a car or other methods of transport. The car represents an easy and convenient option, and is often chosen without any consideration for alternative transport methods. By enhancing our public transport network, cycleway infrastructure, pedestrian facilities and our rights of way network, we can promote sustainable travel as a realistic and favourable option over the car. Section G of the LTP - "Tackling Congestion" contains further details on this topic.
- 12.18 It is recognised that travel by bike, especially for shorter journeys can offer a real alternative to the car in terms of time, journey reliability, convenience and health benefits.
- 12.19 The Island's compact size and extensive Rights of Way system make it ideal for cycling and the Council is working with a range of partners to increase the

numbers travelling by bike, both for leisure, every day journeys and commuting purposes.

12.20 The development improvement and promotion of our cycleway network is considered alongside the promotion and development of the ROW network and the two Council teams work very closely together.

12.21 More information on all of the LTP indicators can be found in the 2008 LTP Progress Report, which can be found on the IW Council's website.

#### Island Plan Policy Implications

- A policy which covers strategic transport needs.
- The need to develop a policy which promotes use of alternative modes of transport.

## 13 Retail

### Contextual Indicators

Main shopping centre: Newport

Total sqm of comparison shopping in town centres: 57,906

### Review of the Retail Indicators

#### 13.1 UDP Objectives

- To promote the viability and vitality of the Island's town centres for the benefit of both local people and tourists.
- To ensure the adequate provision of sites for retail growth, to provide for local shopping needs and to promote town centres as a focal point for local communities.

|        |   |                       |           |   |
|--------|---|-----------------------|-----------|---|
| CO104a | The amount of completed retail development. | Core Output Indicator | No target | ⊘ |
|--------|---|-----------------------|-----------|---|

13.2 In town centres the total amount of completed floorspace was 3598 sqm. For the area as a whole, this figure was 9180 sqm.

(Source: SEERA Commercial and Leisure Development Survey Returns 2007-2008).

|        |   |                       |           |   |
|--------|---|-----------------------|-----------|---|
| CO104b | The percentage of completed retail development in town centres. | Core Output Indicator | No target | ⊘ |
|--------|---|-----------------------|-----------|---|

13.3 Given the figures above, this means that only 28.1% of retail development occurred in town centres.

Island Plan Policy Implications:

The retail capacity study will feed directly into the development of policy in the Core Strategy and Town Centre boundaries and Retail Only Frontages in the Sites Allocation DPD.

## 14. Community and Utility Services

### Contextual Indicators

Number of primary schools: 46  
 Number of Secondary Schools: 21  
 Number of colleges/6<sup>th</sup> Forms: 1  
 Number of special schools: 2  
 Hospitals: St Mary's, Newport; Private Hospital, Newport

### Review of the Community and Utility Services Indicators

#### 14.1 UDP Objectives

- To ensure the appropriate location of health, educational, social, religious and community services.

|              |  |                              |                    |   |
|--------------|--|------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| <b>CO109</b> | Renewable energy capacity installed by type. | <b>Core Output Indicator</b> | <b>RSS Targets</b> | ⊘ |
|--------------|--|------------------------------|--------------------|---|

14.2 Medina High School installed solar photovoltaic roof cells, which has the capacity for 13.8 KWe.

14.3 St Lawrence Village Hall installed a BW-106M air source heat pump, with an installed thermal capacity of 9.3 KWth.

14.4 Through policies in the Core Strategy it will be possible to monitor this indicator in more detailed.

14.5 The Council is undertaking a review of its education system, moving from 3 tiers to 2 tiers. This is likely to have a significant impact in the overall number of schools on the Island (reduction) and potentially significant alteration to the geographic location of sites.

#### Island Plan Policy Implications


- Review of the education provision and development of accompanying core strategy policy are being undertaken in parallel.
- The Sites Allocation DPD will make provision for new education sites.

## 15. Recreation and Leisure

### Review of the Recreation and Leisure Indicators


15.1 UDP Objectives:

- To provide for a comprehensive range of recreational and leisure facilities appropriate to the Island's needs.
- To take account of the natural recreational assets of the Island, while recognising the importance of nature conservation.


|        |  |                |           |   |
|--------|--|----------------|-----------|---|
| CO104a | The amount of completed leisure development. | Core Indicator | No target |  |
|--------|--|----------------|-----------|---|

15.2 A total of 3777 sqm of leisure development was completed in 2007/2008.

(Source: SEERA Commercial and Leisure Development Survey Returns 2007-2008).

|        |  |                |           |   |
|--------|--|----------------|-----------|---|
| CO104b | The percentage of completed leisure development in town centres. | Core Indicator | No Target |  |
|--------|--|----------------|-----------|---|

15.3 Of the total development, 63.2% was located within town centres.

|        |   |                |           |   |
|--------|---|----------------|-----------|---|
| CO104c | The percentage of eligible open space managed to green flag award standard. | Core Indicator | No Target |  |
|--------|---|----------------|-----------|---|

15.4 All parks and open spaces owned or managed by the Isle of Wight Council are managed to a British Standard. These parks and open spaces are also maintained to a Green Flag standard. The current percentage is 100%. However more work is needed on signage and facilities on site.

|      |  |                 |            |   |
|------|--|-----------------|------------|---|
| L102 | Green spaces within development envelopes (hectares) lost/developed. | Local Indicator | Target 0ha |  |
|------|--|-----------------|------------|---|

15.5 No green space lost/developed in 2007-2008

Island Plan Policy Implications:

- Provision and protection for green infrastructure/open spaces.

## Part 3

### 16. Revision to the Local Development Scheme

- 16.1 The Council has made significant progress with the Island Plan Core Strategy in 2007/08. However, following amendments to the Regulations Town and Country Planning (Local Development)(England)(Amendment) Regulations 2008 the Council has undertaken a detailed assessment of its current programme, and it has become apparent that a review of the current LDS was required.
- 16.2 The review does not amend the submission or examination dates as set out in our earlier LDS, but provides clarity in terms of stages in development of the DPD (which tie in with the new Regulations).
- 16.3 In addition, the Planning Act 2008, which gained Royal Assent on 27<sup>th</sup> November 2008 does make further changes as to what an LDS should contain and in particular the need to no longer include Supplementary Planning Documents in the Local Development Scheme.
- 16.4 Whilst the Act has not yet come into force, the Council does not intend to include a full statement on all programmed SPD's within this document, but will provide a summary list of which documents are programmed to be prepared and the broad timetable for them.
- 16.5 There are two further Development Plan Documents which the Council intends to prepare, which are:
1. Sites Allocation DPD
  2. Minerals and Waste DPD
- 16.6 Detailed schedules for delivery of these document are set out on the following pages.

## Site Allocations DPD Programme

| <b>Local Development Document Profile</b>      |   |                        |
|--|---|------------------------|
| <b>Title</b>                                   | <b>Site Allocations</b>   |                        |
| <b>Status</b>                                  | Development Plan Document   |                        |
| <b>Role/Subject/Content</b>                    | Site specific document including details of allocated sites for employment and housing and other uses, together with appropriate and relevant development control policies  |                        |
| <b>Geographic Coverage</b>                     | Island-wide   |                        |
| <b>Prepared Jointly</b>                        | Prepared jointly with Housing Services  |                        |
| <b>Current Status</b>                          | Background preparation & early engagement   |                        |
| <b>Chain of Conformity</b>                     | The Core Strategy   |                        |
| <b>Timetable</b>                               |   |                        |
| <b>Production</b>                              | <b>Early engagement with site owners</b>  | March08 – Feb 09       |
|  | <b>Regulation 25 and preparation of submission</b>  | Feb 09 -               |
|  | <b>Regulation 27 proposed submission</b>  | Sept/October 2009      |
|  | <b>Regulation 30 Submission</b>   | November/December 2009 |
|  | <b>Pre-examination Meeting</b>  | March 2010             |
|  | <b>Examination Period</b>   | May 2010               |
| <b>Adoption</b>                                | <b>Receipt of Inspector's binding report</b>  | November 2010          |
|  | <b>Adoption and publication</b>   | January 2011           |
| <b>Arrangements for production</b>             |   |                        |
| <b>Lead</b>                                    | Head of Planning Services<br>LDF Project Manager – Planning Policy Manager  |                        |
| <b>Management Arrangements</b>                 | Island Plan Core Officer Group – lead work<br>Environment Steering Group – SA and HRA work<br>Executive decision for all pre-submission and submission stages<br>Full Council resolution required for adoption stage                                |                        |
| <b>Resources Required</b>                      | Planning Policy and Housing Services to jointly work on housing element<br>Consultants required for SA/SEA; Habitats regulations  |                        |
| <b>Community &amp; stakeholder involvement</b> | LSP to provide key link to community planning<br>Stakeholder groups to attend meetings and focus groups<br>Development industry expertise<br>Workshops, exhibitions, public and technical meetings<br>Key involvement from Parish and Town Councils |                        |
| <b>Monitor &amp; review</b>                    | Monitored annually. Review will commence depending upon delivery of housing and employment sites.   |                        |



## Minerals and Waste DPD Programme

| <b>Local Development Document Profile</b>      |   |                        |
|--|---|------------------------|
| <b>Title</b>                                   | <b>Minerals and Waste Policies and Allocations</b>  |                        |
| <b>Status</b>                                  | Development Plan Document   |                        |
| <b>Role/Subject/Content</b>                    | Detailed policies for use in determining planning applications, together with site specific allocations and development control policies.   |                        |
| <b>Geographic Coverage</b>                     | Island-wide   |                        |
| <b>Prepared Jointly</b>                        | No but with close collaboration with IW Council Waste Services  |                        |
| <b>Current Status</b>                          | Background evidence being prepared  |                        |
| <b>Chain of Conformity</b>                     | The Core Strategy, minerals and waste policy  |                        |
| <b>Timetable</b>                               |   |                        |
| <b>production</b>                              | <b>Background evidence preparation</b>  | June 2008 – March 2009 |
|  | <b>Regulation 25 and preparation of submission</b>  | January - May 2009     |
|  | <b>Regulation 27 proposed submission</b>  | June/July 2009         |
|  | <b>Regulation 30 submission</b>   | August 2009            |
|  | <b>Pre-examination Meeting</b>  | December 2009          |
|  | <b>Examination Period</b>   | March 2010             |
| <b>Adoption</b>                                | <b>Receipt of Inspector's binding report</b>  | September 2010         |
|  | <b>Adoption and publication</b>   | October/November 2010  |
| <b>Arrangements for production</b>             |   |                        |
| <b>Lead</b>                                    | Head of Planning Services<br>LDF Project Manager – Planning Policy Manager  |                        |
| <b>Management Arrangements</b>                 | Island Plan Core Officer Group to lead production<br>Environment Steering Group – SA/HRA work<br>Executive decision for all per-submission and submission stages<br>Full Council resolution required for adoption stage |                        |
| <b>Resources Required</b>                      | Planning Policy Officers<br>Consultants for development of Background evidence<br>Consultants for SA/SEA; Habitats regulations  |                        |
| <b>Community &amp; stakeholder involvement</b> | LSP to provide key link to community planning<br>Stakeholder groups to attend meetings and focus groups<br>Development industry expertise<br>Workshops, exhibitions, public and technical meetings                      |                        |
| <b>Monitor &amp; review</b>                    | Monitored annually. Review dependent upon performance against annual indicators.  |                        |

## Supplementary Planning Documents

| Document                        | Early Work      | Regulation 17 Consultation | Adoption     | Resources/Commentary   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------|--|
| Green Infrastructure Strategy   | Dec 08 – Oct 09 | Nov/Dec 09                 | Jan/Feb 1020 | Council project team, led by Planning Policy to include, Countryside, Ecology Officer, and outside agencies such as Natural England, AONB etc. |
| Tariff/Obligations SPD          | Jan 09 – Oct 09 | Nov/Dec 09                 | Jan/Feb 2010 | S106 Officer Group to input. Consultants to cross check viability and validity of formulae.  |
| Housing Tariff SPD              | Jan 09 – Oct 09 | Nov/Dec 09                 | Jan/Feb 2010 | Joint work with Housing Services   |
| Newport Harbour SPD             | Jan 09 – Oct 09 | Nov/Dec 09                 | Jan/Feb 2010 | Joint with Property Services   |
| Sandown/Culver SPD              | Jan 09 – Oct 09 | Nov/Dec 09                 | Jan/Feb 2010 | Council is major landowner   |
| Renewables SPD                  | Jan 09 – Oct 09 | Nov/Dec 09                 | Jan/Feb 2010 | Joint with Sustainability Officer  |
| Flood Risk SPD                  |                 |                            |              | Joint with Coastal Services<br>Linked to action planning phase of Shoreline Management Plan work.  |
| Cowes/East Cowes Waterfront SPD | Jan 10 – Oct 10 | Nov/Dec 2010               | Jan/Feb 2011 |  |
| Ryde Esplanade SPD              | Jan 10 – Oct 10 | Nov/Dec 2010               | Jan/Feb 2011 | Interchange activity to act as catalyst  |
| Shanklin Esplanade SPD          | Jan 10 – Oct 10 | Nov/Dec 2010               | Jan/Feb 2011 | Spa site could be a catalyst for the area.   |

## Appendix A – Housing Trajectory

### Housing Trajectory

|  | 1999/00 | 2000/01 | 2001/02 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/2012 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| Total past completions   | 580     | 777     | 383     | 373     | 479     | 316     | 787     | 1622    | 576     |         |         |         |           |
| Total projected completions  |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         | 525     | 560     | 570     | 530       |
| Planned strategic allocation (annualised)                                      | 520     | 520     | 520     | 520     | 520     | 520     | 520     | 520     | 520     | 520     | 520     | 520     | 520       |
| Managed requirement taking into account actual/projected completions (average) | 580     | 770     | 380     | 370     | 480     | 320     | 780     | 1600    | 400     | 400     | 400     | 400     |           |
| Monitor (number of dwellings above/below cumulative allocation)                | 60      | 257     | -137    | -147    | -41     | -204    | 267     | 1102    | 56      |         |         |         |           |
| cumulative total completed   |         | 1357    | 1740    | 2113    | 2592    | 2908    | 3695    | 5317    | 5893    | 5893    | 5893    | 5893    | 5893      |
| cumulative total planned for   |         | 1040    | 1560    | 2080    | 2600    | 3120    | 3640    | 4160    | 4680    | 5200    | 5720    | 6240    | 6760      |
| cumulative difference  |         | 317     | 180     | 33      | -8      | -212    | 55      | 1157    | 1213    |         |         |         |           |

**Large Site Detailed trajectory**

| Area               | 2006-2010   |            |           | 2011-2015   |            |            | 2016-2020  |            |           | 2021-2026  |            |           |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
|                    | Extant      | Green      | Brown     | Extant      | Green      | Brown      | Extant     | Green      | Brown     | Extant     | Green      | Brown     |
| Newport            | 382         | 100        | 0         | 90          | 578        | 118        | 0          | 390        | 0         | 0          | 250        | 0         |
| Cowes              | 91          | 0          | 7         | 0           | 0          | 3          | 0          | 0          | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0         |
| East Cowes         | 311         | 0          | 0         | 450         | 0          | 0          | 351        | 0          | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0         |
| Ryde               | 214         | 0          | 0         | 95          | 125        | 37         | 0          | 0          | 58        | 0          | 0          | 0         |
| The Bay            | 117         | 0          | 0         | 24          | 0          | 10         | 0          | 0          | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0         |
| Ventnor            | 51          | 0          | 12        | 13          | 0          | 48         | 0          | 0          | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0         |
| West Wight         | 182         | 0          | 6         | 41          | 0          | 48         | 0          | 0          | 0         | 0          | 0          | 0         |
| Rural              | 0           | 5          | 0         | 100         | 18         | 0          | 14         | 0          | 0         | 0          | 0          | 66        |
| <b>Type totals</b> | <b>1348</b> | <b>105</b> | <b>25</b> | <b>813</b>  | <b>721</b> | <b>264</b> | <b>365</b> | <b>390</b> | <b>58</b> | <b>0</b>   | <b>250</b> | <b>66</b> |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>1478</b> |            |           | <b>1798</b> |            |            | <b>813</b> |            |           | <b>316</b> |            |           |

|                      | <b>07/08<br/>comp</b> | <b>08/09</b> | <b>09/10</b> | <b>10/11</b> | <b>11/12</b> |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Newport              |                       | 103          | 284          | 289          | 198          |
| Cowes                |                       | 48           | 42           | 7            | 3            |
| East Cowes           |                       | 91           | 150          | 100          | 100          |
| Ryde                 |                       | 81           | 50           | 95           | 105          |
| The Bay              |                       | 53           | 33           | 0            | 32           |
| Ventnor              |                       | 45           | 12           | 0            | 61           |
| West Wight           |                       | 58           | 57           | 71           | 77           |
| Rural                |                       | 0            | 5            | 0            | 95           |
| 08/09<br>completions |                       | 127          |              |              |              |
| <b>TOTAL</b>         | <b>576</b>            | <b>606</b>   | <b>633</b>   | <b>562</b>   | <b>671</b>   |