Redbridge Local Plan Authority Monitoring Report 2022-23

June 2024

Planning & Building Control

Contents

Executive Summary

Section 35 of the [Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#), (as amended by Section 113 of the [Localism Act 2011](#)) requires Councils to publish an annual monitoring report reviewing progress against a series of indicators to help assess the effectiveness of the Council's Local Plan.

Data in this year's Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) shows that during the 2022/23 reporting year there has been an increase in the number of homes under construction, Development Management targets for determining planning applications (65% of major and minor planning applications decided within statutory timescales) were exceeded, and there was a very large increase in the number of planning permissions granted for housing development.

Other data shows that overall the levels of all monitored air pollutants across the borough are continuing to decrease, this has been the trend since 2016. Nitrogen dioxide levels have declined due to the successful implementation of regional air quality schemes such as the Low Emission Zone (LEZ) and expansion of the Ultra Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) in London. These have resulted in cleaner vehicles travelling through Redbridge and London which emit fewer air pollutants.

Vision RCL, working on behalf of Redbridge Council with its Nature Conservation Team, have supported volunteers to undertake 5,247 hours of workdays across the borough, and 38,587m^2 of important conservation habitat were managed, or restored, with new habitats created. There were also 35 Ranger led events and activities and 480 school children were engaged, including Ranger led workshops at a Redbridge climate change conference.

However, as with previous reporting years, the council continues to face major challenges in securing the delivery of new housing following many years of under delivery against regionally set housing targets, and apart from some successes, there remains important key challenges.

Redbridge has not delivered its annual housing target since 2006/07, and in 2022/23 Redbridge only met 16% of its annual housing target (224 new homes of the annual target of 1,409 were delivered) and could not demonstrate a 5-year housing land supply.

Redbridge remains subject to a 'Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development' (the Presumption) in relation to the determination of applications for new housing. The Presumption means that, when determining planning applications for housing, housing policies in the Local Plan are considered out of date and therefore limited weight can be applied to them.

Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development greatly reduces the council's ability to drive forward its own clear vision for good growth and sustainable development, and it will be increasingly difficult to work with local communities to deliver the type of housing development that meets their needs, as expressed in the Redbridge Plan 2022-2026. The corporate objective for Homes & Neighbourhoods to increase the delivery of social and affordable housing, reduce the number of people in temporary accommodation, improve the quality of private sector homes and reduce homelessness, would be affected negatively, and will remain under threat if the current trend of very low housing delivery does not improve.

Section 1
Introduction - About the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR)

1.1 What is the AMR?

1.2 As stated in the executive summary, section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, (as amended by Section 113 of the Localism Act 2011) requires Councils to publish an annual monitoring report reviewing progress against a series of indicators to help assess the effectiveness of the Council's Local Plan.

1.3 The AMR is also used to assess the performance and effectiveness of Redbridge Council's planning policies in delivering the key objectives of the Local Plan, as well as wider corporate objectives. Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 sets out the detail that the AMR must contain.

1.4 What is being monitored?

1.5 The monitoring period for this AMR is between 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023. It provides information and data related to indicators in the monitoring framework set out in Appendix 3 of the Redbridge Local Plan (2015-2030).

1.6 This AMR is reporting on 56 indicators (where reliable data is available). Most of the data for each indicator has been included, but the report also highlights data that has been difficult to obtain or is too unreliable to include.

1.7 Redbridge Local Plan 2015-2030

1.8 The Local Plan was adopted at a meeting of the Full Council on 15 March 2018. It replaced the existing Core Strategy, Borough Wide Primary Policies, and Area Action Plans.

1.9 Partnership Working and Duty to Cooperate

1.10 Section 110 of the Localism Act requires co-operation between Local Authorities, County Councils, and a range of other bodies as integral to the preparation of planning policy. The Localism Act defines strategic matters as, '…*sustainable development or use of land that has or would have a significant impact on at least two planning areas, including sustainable development or infrastructure.*'

1.11 The Council has actively engaged with neighbouring authorities and relevant bodies over the monitoring and examination periods of their Local Plans, the East London Joint Waste Plan, which Redbridge is currently developing with its East London Waste Authority (ELWA) neighbouring boroughs, as well as on topics requiring strategic cooperation, including Epping Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

Section 2:
Theme 1 – Promoting and Managing Growth
(Local Plan Policies LP1-LP17)

2.1 **Strategic Objective 1**

2.2 The theme of Promoting and Managing Growth is the first of four Strategic Objectives set out in the Redbridge Local Plan (2018). The aim of Strategic Objective 1 is to harness growth and achieve sustainable patterns of development in the borough's Investment and Growth Areas (i.e., Ilford, Barkingside, Crossrail Corridor, Gants Hill, and South Woodford). It involves the implementation of Local Plan policies LP1-LP17, focused on housing, employment, and commercial uses.

2.3 The Redbridge Local Plan's key objective is to deliver up to 17,237 new homes for the Plan period (up to 2030), to meet housing needs and ensure diversity of housing types and affordable housing by delivering the annual housing target of 1,123 new homes. However, the new London Plan (2021) has set a higher housing target for the borough of 1,409 new homes per annum.

2.4 As set out in Strategic Objective 1, growth in Redbridge will respect the character of built heritage and neighbourhoods in the borough and help improve the health and wellbeing of Redbridge's population through good spatial planning.

2.5 Further aims are to increase the capacity and quality of Strategic Industrial Locations (SIL) and encourage investors to maximise employment opportunities in the borough; maintain an appropriate mix of town centre uses in Ilford Metropolitan Town Centre, the District Centres, and local Neighbourhood Parades; and ensure that employment opportunities are accessible to all.

2.6 **Performance of Indicators and Targets for Housing, Employment, and Commercial Uses**

2.7 **Housing Delivery Indicators**

2.8 The housing delivery indicators aim to monitor how the borough is performing in delivering housing and bridging the gap between targets and need.

> **Housing Indicator 1: net additional dwellings for the current year (2021-2022)** - delivering a minimum of 1,409 new dwellings per year.

2.9 Redbridge completed **224 additional dwellings during 2022-2023**, around 16% of the target for that year. This is a decrease in delivery on the previous year for 2021/22, with 287 additional dwellings delivered (20% of the minimum target). Table 1 below gives a breakdown of the 224 dwellings that were delivered.

Table 1: Breakdown of housing delivery/completions for 2022/23

Housing Completion Type	Completions Figure 2021/22
New Build	69
Conversion	65
Change of Use	100
Demolitions	- 8
Other Gains and Loses	-2
Total	**224**

2.10   Figure 1 below shows housing approvals and completions since 2007, indicating that over the previous three financial years (between 2020-2023), **Redbridge delivered just 26% of its housing delivery target (1,026 dwellings)**.

2.11   Redbridge is also unable to demonstrate a 5 year housing land supply and continues to be subject to a 'Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development' (the Presumption) in relation to the determination of planning applications for new housing. The Presumption means that when determining housing planning applications, housing policies in the Local Plan are considered out of date and only limited weight can be applied to them.

2.12   Planning permissions granted for housing during 2022/23 have, however, increased to 3,382 homes from 953 in 2021/22. This large increase in permissions is due to 8 development schemes above 50 units, of which the Tesco Goodmayes development is the largest (1,280 units). However, some major schemes permitted during this time, such as at One Goodmayes (*former Homebase site*) will see their first completions in the 2024/25 financial year.

Figure 1: Housing approvals 2007-2023
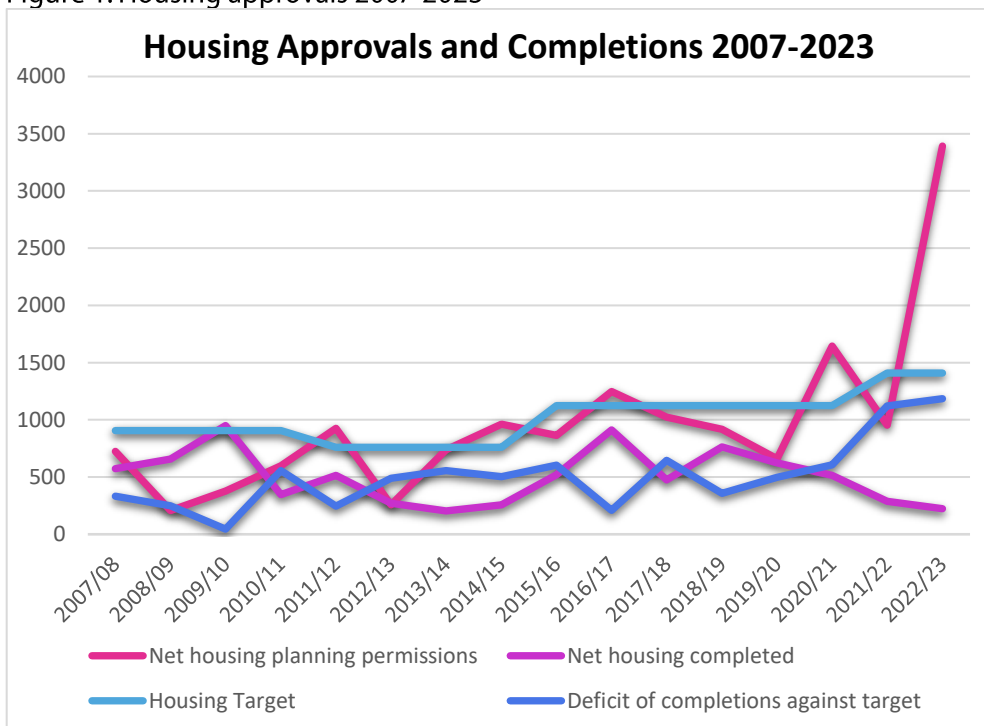
Housing Indicator 2: net additional dwellings over the previous five-year period or since the start of the relevant Local Plan period, whichever is the longer.

2.13   Figure 2 below illustrates the number of net additional dwellings delivered in Redbridge for the previous 5-years (between 2018 and 2023) which is **2,414 completions**. This figure represents approximately **39%** of the overall minimum housing delivery target for that 5-year period (6,187 dwellings), based on the annual housing target of 1,123 dwelling completions per year between 2018/19 and 2020/21, and 1,409 dwelling completions per year between 2021/22 and 2022/23. The shortfall in delivery for the same period is **3,773 dwellings**.

Figure 2: Housing completions 2018 - 2023
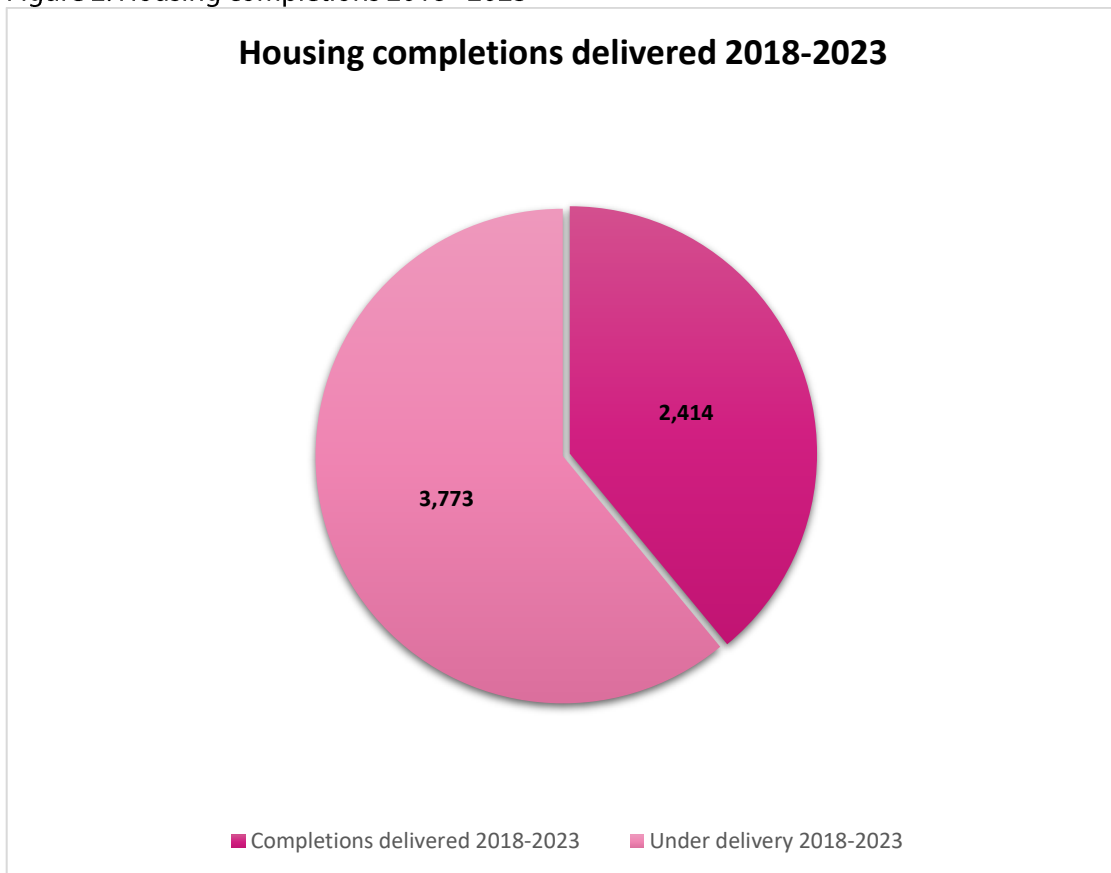
Housing Indicator 3: Projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant Local Plan period or over a ten-year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer.

2.14   The projected number of additional dwellings up to the end of the Local Plan period is **13,788**. This is for the period from 2022/23 to 2030 and is based on the 5-Year Housing Land Supply from 2022 to 2027, yearly housing projections based on the housing pipeline, and windfall projections until the end of the adopted Local Plan period. Figure 3 below shows 10-year projections for 2022/23 - 2031/32, which is **20,313 additional dwellings**.

Figure 3: Housing projections for the end of the Plan period

Housing Projections 2021-2033

Legend: Ilford, Crossrail, Gants Hill, South Woodford, Barkingside, Rest of Borough, Windfall
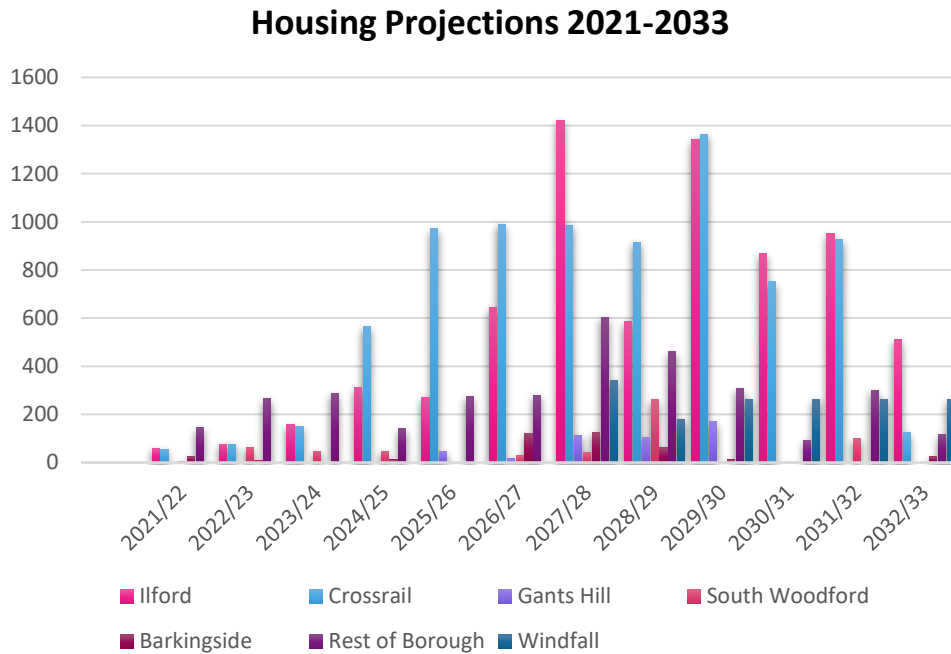
Housing Indicator 4: The annual net additional dwelling requirement.

2.15 The minimum annual net additional requirement or housing target for Redbridge during the 2022/23 period was 1,409 dwellings per year and is the new annual target for the borough. As shown in Figure 4 below, at 224 dwellings, the delivery for 2022/23 is the lowest since 2017/18 (previous 5 years), but also the lowest recorded since 2007. The annual target has not been met in the borough since the start of the Local Plan period.

Figure 4: Housing delivery for the previous 5-year period.

Planning Delivery 2017-2023

Housing Indicator 5: Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to the previous year's performances.

2.16 Due to low performance in the years since the start of the Plan period (2015-2023), to make up for the shortfall in delivery Redbridge would need to deliver an average of **2,073** dwelling completions per year (annual regional requirement from 2023/24 to 2028/29) to achieve the 10-year London Plan target of 14,090 homes (set by the Mayor for the 2019/20 -2028/29 period). This is based on the 10-year London Plan target of 1,409 new dwellings each year, plus an additional 664 new homes each year to make up for the cumulative shortfall in previous years. The total shortfall for the 10-year period is spread equally year-on-year throughout the length of the remaining Plan period.

Housing Indicator 6: Number of non-commenced dwelling approvals.

2.17 The number of planning permissions for dwellings that have not been commenced during the financial year for 2022/23 was **4,065** (approved but non-commenced dwellings at the date of 31/03/2023). This is approximately 18 times the number of completions delivered for 2022/23. This indicator points to housing developments with permission not being started early enough by developers.

Figure 5: Number of non-commenced dwelling approvals

Housing delivery 2022/23 against non-commenced approvals

224

4,065
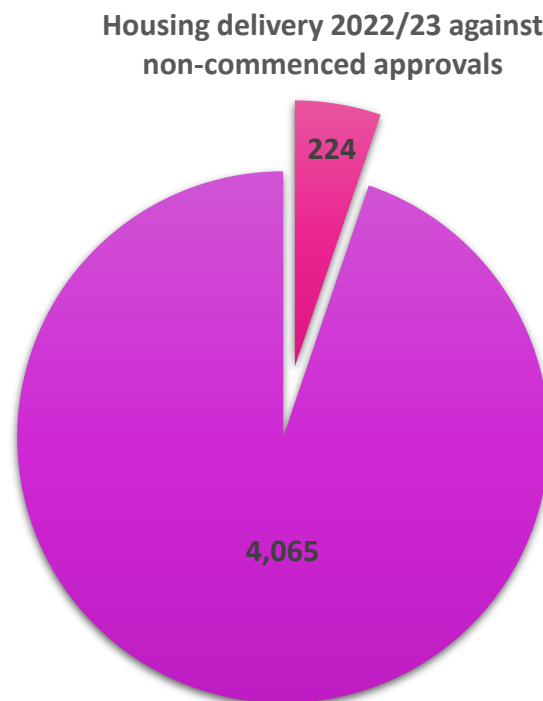
**Housing Indicator 7: Number of dwelling units under construction.**

2.18   During the financial year for 2022/23, **2,525** new dwellings were under construction (at the end of 31/03/2023), including homes commenced during that year and in previous years. This is higher than the number of homes that were actually delivered (224) during the same period.

Housing Indicator 8: Number of dwelling units started.

2.19   For the financial year 2022/23, the number of dwelling units started is **1,932** (commenced between 01/04/2022 and 31/03/2023). The number of commencements is an improvement on the figure for 2021/22 (673), which is likely due to the increased number of permissions in 2020/21 (1,645). A low rate of starts has a negative impact on build out rates (completions) so an increase on the previous year is positive.

2.20   However, figure 6 below shows varying results regarding housing construction during 2022/23. The number of units started are up on the previous year, and overall units under construction also increased in 2022/23 (1,029 in 2021/22, to an estimate of **2,525 in 2022/23)**. There were fewer completions in 2022/23 than in 2021/22 (224 and 287 respectively), which may still be due to a ripple effect of low levels of construction stemming from the COVID lockdown period.

Figure 6: Number of dwelling units started.

Number of dwelling units under construction 2022/23
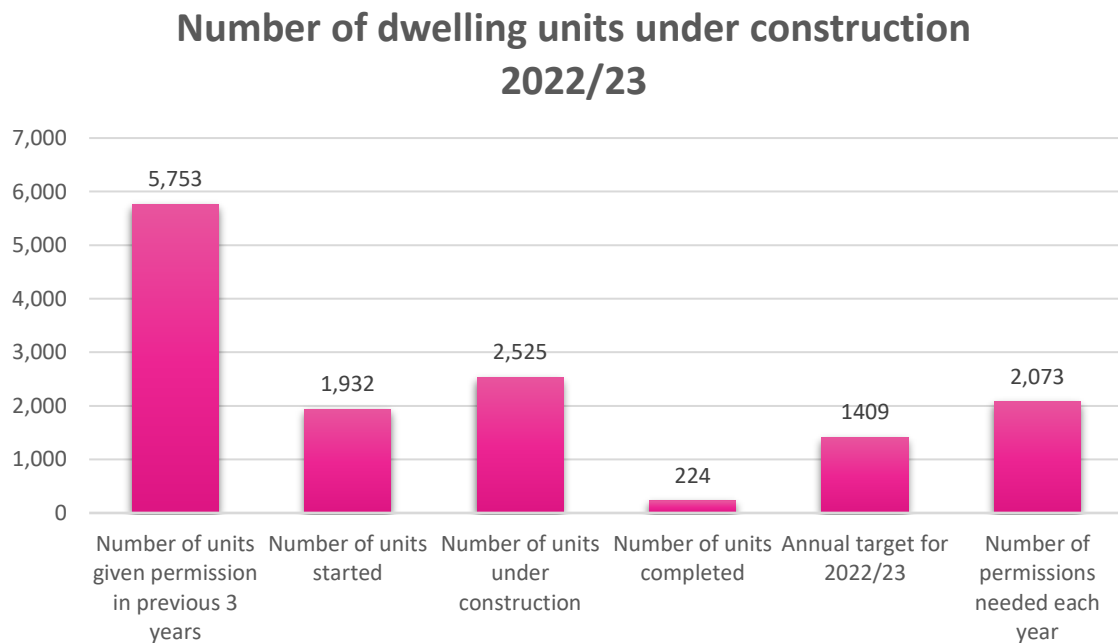
Housing Indicator 9: Number of Affordable housing completions in all new developments.
Target: Delivering at least 35% or 393 new affordable homes per year.

2.21　The number of affordable housing completions in all new development for 2022/23 is **31**. This figure represents 14% of the total number of housing completions (224), but only 2% of the annual target of 1,409 dwellings per year. 393 new affordable homes per year is sought in the Redbridge Local Plan Policy LP3: 'Affordable Housing', which is 35% of the previous annual target of 1,123 homes per year. However, the annual target has risen to 1,409 new homes per year and in order to achieve 35% affordable housing delivery Redbridge should now seek 493 affordable homes per year.

2.22　Table 2 below shows the performance in affordable housing delivery for 2022/23. The number of completions for the period is small, partly because housing delivered through permitted development rights (such as office to residential change of use) and schemes under 10 dwellings do not provide affordable housing.

Table 2: Housing delivery 2022/23

London Living Rent	Affordable Rent (nor London Affordable Rent benchmark)	Social Rent (council HRA programme)	Affordable %
1	2	28	2%

Housing Indicator 10: Number of M4(2) accessible dwelling completions (new build and overall).
Target: Delivering all new build housing as M4(2) or M4(3) accessible dwellings.

Housing Indicator 11: Number of M4(3) accessible wheelchair user dwelling completions (new build and overall).
Target: Delivering at least 10% of new build housing as M4(3) wheelchair user dwellings per year.

2.23　The overall figure for new build dwellings/completions for 2022/23 is **69 dwellings** (Table 2 above shows the breakdown of total completions for 2022/23). The overall figure for M4(2) accessible dwellings delivered for 2022/23 is **47, 42** of which are new build dwellings, **3** are change of use, and **5** are conversions, with 0 extensions.

2.24　The overall figure is lower than the previous year in 2021/22, where 92 M4(2) dwellings were delivered and 49 of those were within new build. The overall percentage of delivery of M4(2) dwellings in new build is around **61%**, this is low as within Local Plan Policy LP32: 'Sustainable Design and Construction' the target is 90% (62 out of 69 new build).

2.25　In terms of M4(3) dwellings, the number delivered within new build is **8**, which is around **12%** of all new build delivered in 2022/23, which exceeds the required level of 10% as set out in Local Plan Policy LP32.

2.26 These figures show that delivery of M4(2) and M4 (3) accessible dwellings in new build for 2022/23 is down in terms of numbers delivered compared to previous AMR reporting years.

Figure 7: M4(2) and M4(3) dwellings for new build

Number of accessible (M4(2)) and wheelchair accessible (M4(3)) dwelling delivered 2022/23
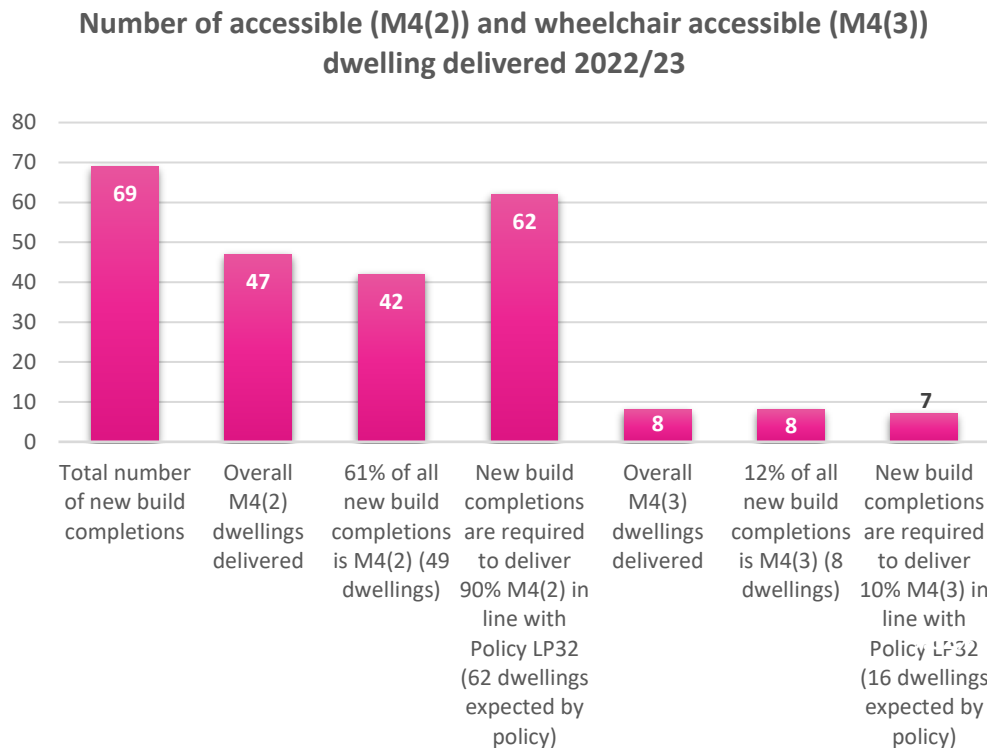
Housing Indicator 12: Number of dwelling conversions.
Target: Resisting the loss of larger family sized housing in the boroughs housing stock.

Housing Indicator 13: Number of new Buildings in Multiple Occupation. Target: Resisting the loss of larger family sized housing in the boroughs housing stock.

2.27 The number of dwelling conversions to flats completed for the 2022/23 period was **48**. Local Plan Policy LP6: 'Dwelling Conversions, Houses in Multiple Occupation and Buildings in Multiple Residential Occupation' provides criteria that has the effect of restricting opportunities for new flat conversions.

2.28 Regarding houses in multiple occupation (HMOs), 17 family homes were converted in the 2022/23 period. Three family homes (3+ beds) were lost to flat conversions.

2.29 There was also a net gain of 16 small HMOs and 2 large [sui generis] HMOs during the 2022/23 period.

Housing Indicator 14: Dwelling completions by tenure and number of bedrooms.
Target: affordable tenure split - 60% social rented/affordable rented and 40% Intermediate. At least 50% of housing completions to have 3 or more bedrooms.

2.30 Of the **224** dwellings completed during the period for 2022/23, they can be broken down in Table 3 and Figure 8 as follows:

Table 3: Dwelling completions

Type of scheme	Studio	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4 bed	5 bed	6 bed	Total
Market Sale	73	48	21	39	7	-2	7	**193**
London Living Rent	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Afforda ble Rent	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	**2**
Social Rent	22	0	4	1	1	0	0	**28**
TOTALS	**95**	**49**	**25**	**42**	**8**	**-2**	**7**	**224**

Figure 8: Dwelling completions by tenure

Dwelling Completions by Tenure 2022/23

London Living Rent 0.45%

Social Rent 12.5%

Affordable Rent 0.90%
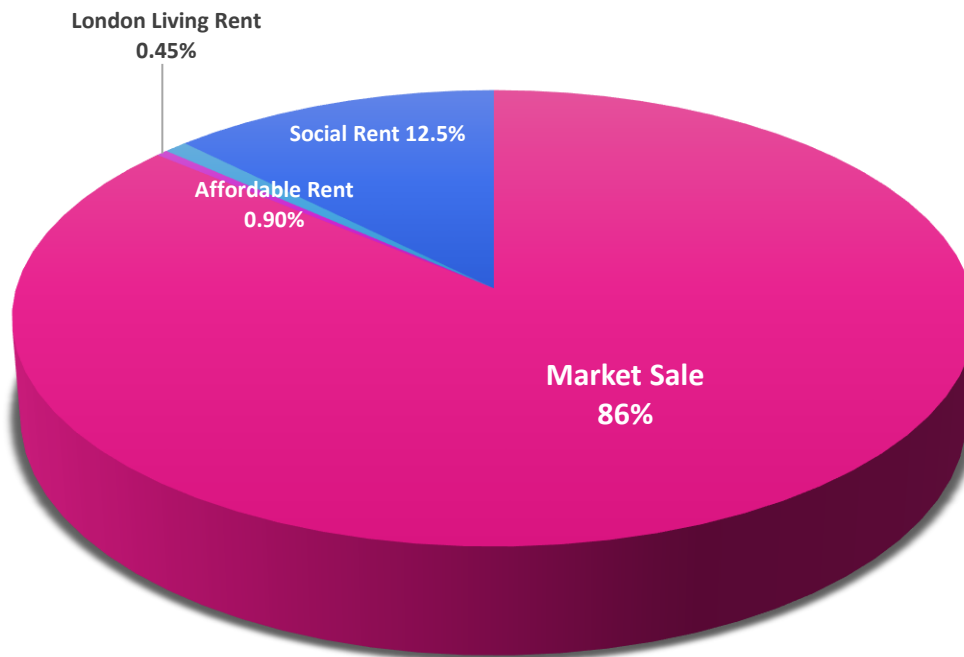
Market Sale 86%

■ Market Sale 86% ■ London Living Rent 0.45% ■ Affordable Rent 0.90% ■ Social Rent 12.5%

**Housing Indicator 15: Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.**

2.31 For the 2022/23 period, of the 224 net additional dwellings delivered in the borough, 96.4% (216 of 224 dwellings) were on previously developed land. Of these, 2 were located at Five Oaks Lane (which contains a mixture of previously developed land formerly within the Green Belt). Eight out of 224 net additional dwellings were on non-previously developed land.

Figure 9: New and converted dwellings on previously developed land
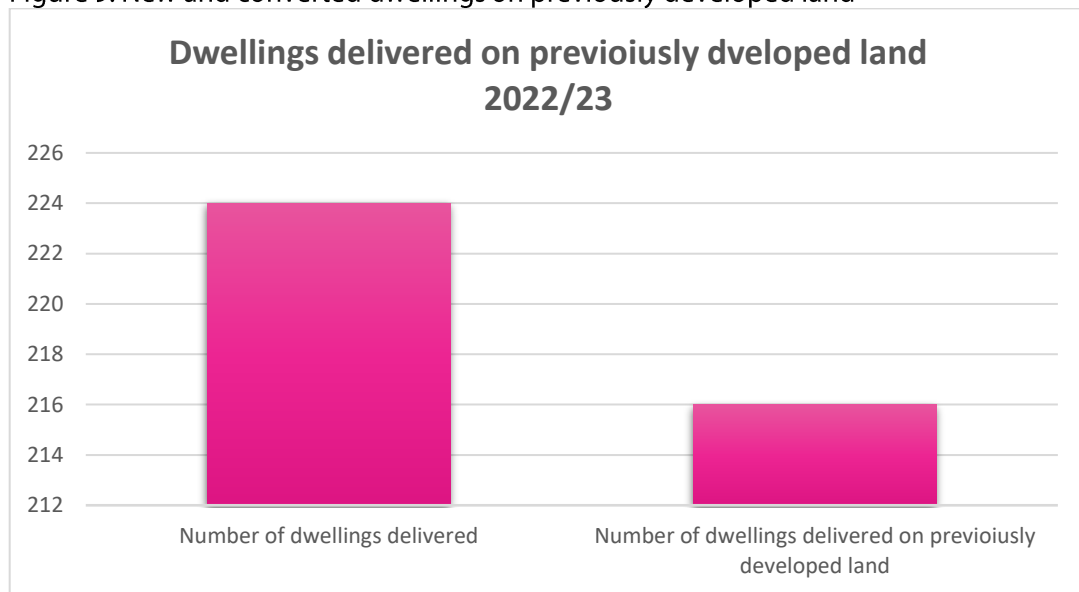
Housing Indicator 16: Number of specialist accommodation units
Targets:
   i.   approved
   ii.   completed by type

2.32 There were **22 specialist accommodation units completed** in Redbridge during the period 2022/23 for rough sleepers with specialist communal facilities. The Outer Northeast London Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2016) sets an annual figure of 108 additional specialist units for older people by 2032, but states that this need should be considered in partnership with other agencies.

Housing Indicator 17: Percentage of new dwellings completed with densities in dwellings per hectare:
Targets:
   i.   Below the London Plan density range;
   ii.   Within the London Plan density range; and
   iii. Above the London Plan density range
   iv.   Average density of residential approvals
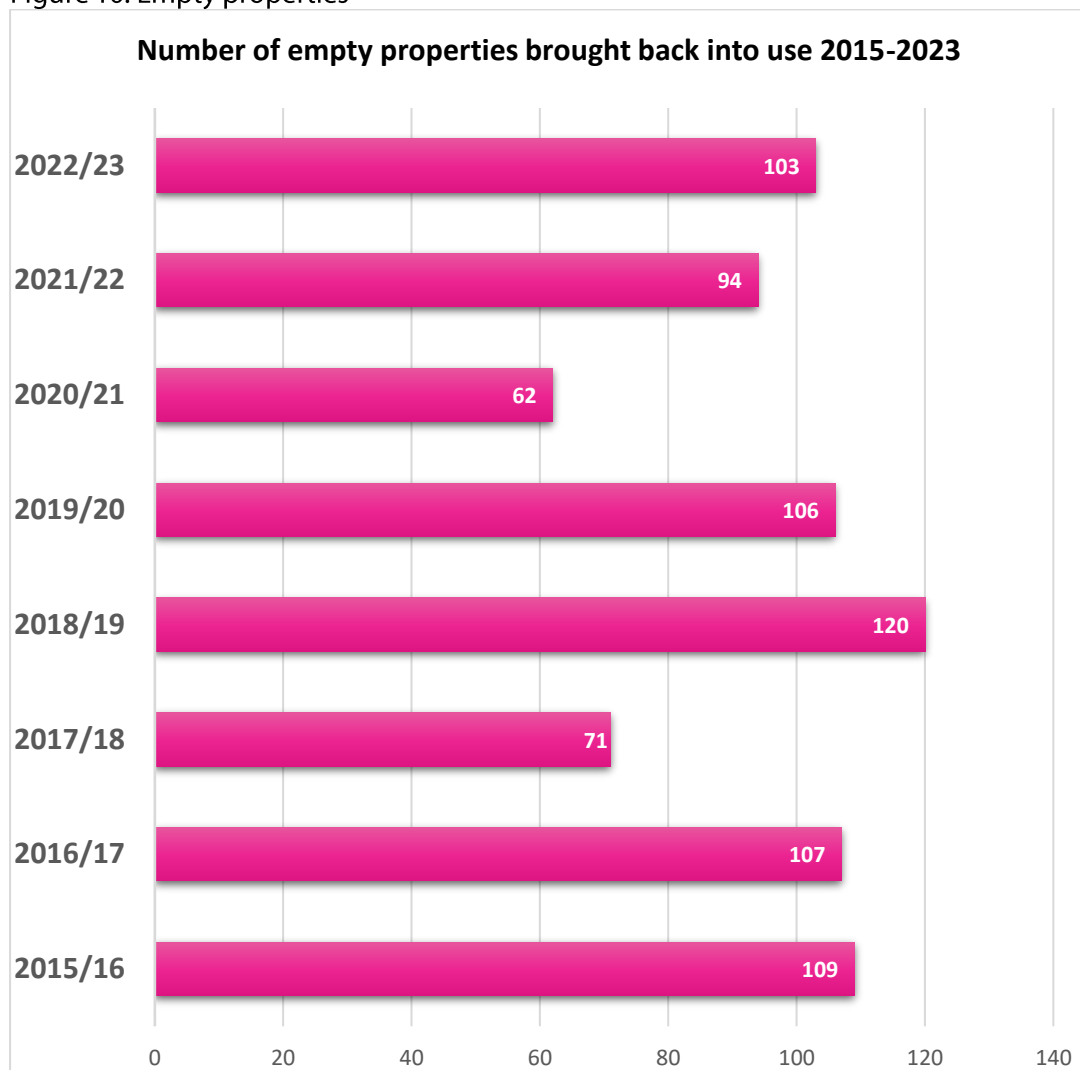   v.   Average density of residential completions

2.33   Planning Services is unable to provide data for this indicator. Going forward this data will not be collected as the new London Plan (2021) does not include density ratios and all new development schemes will be design-led.

Housing Indicator 18: Number of empty properties brought back into use.
Target: Net reduction in the number of empty properties.

2.34   During 2022/23 **103 empty properties were brought back into use**, with the annual target set by Environmental Health being 100. Of those 103 properties, 101 were empty for more than 12 months, with the target for bringing these back into use being 20 (these typically require more substantial engagement and are more likely to need renovations).

2.35   Figure 10 provides a visual representation of the current trend in comparison to data from the previous years. The figures from the previous two Authority Monitoring Reports (AMR) reflected a decline, primarily due to the pandemic impacts and national trends. However, in the most recent data from 2022/23, there is a positive trajectory, indicating a recovery and bringing the figures closer to the annual target.

Figure 10: Empty properties

Number of empty properties brought back into use 2015-2023

Year	Number
2022/23	103
2021/22	94
2020/21	62
2019/20	106
2018/19	120
2017/18	71
2016/17	107
2015/16	109

2.36 **Employment Indicators**

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Employment Indicator 1: Amount of employment land lost to development
Target: No more than 14.45 hectares of industrial land to be released from employment use over the plan period.

Losses of employment land in:
  i.   **development/regeneration areas and**
 ii.   **town centres**

</div>

2.37 During the 2015-2023 period (beginning with the start of the current Local Plan), there has been an overall loss of **26,052 m² or 2.6ha across B1, B2, and B8 employment land floorspace**.
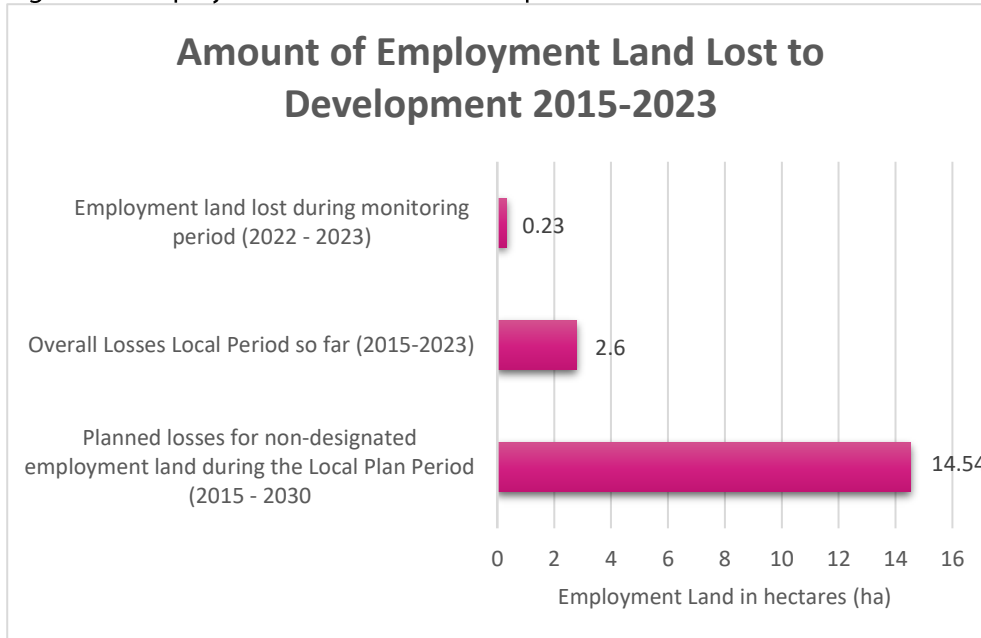
2.38 During the 2022/23 monitoring period, there was an overall net loss of **2,291.76m² or approx. 0.23ha in employment land**.

Table 4: Changes in employment floorspace during 2022/23

Planning Reference Number	Address	Decision Date	Change in Employment Floorspace/ m²
4909/21	255 259, Lynton House, High Road, Ilford, IG1 1NY	21/01/2021	-2766.76
2735/19	Development At 2 Caxton Place, Roden Street, Ilford	12/09/2020	-794
3509/20	Development At Unit 14 Maybank Road Industrial Estate 109, Maybank Road, South Woodford, London	08/12/2023	-184
1692/20	Unit 3, Alexander Charles House, Station Passage, South Woodford, London, E18 1JL	15/07/2020	-47
4871/21	If Bar, 71, Ilford Hill, Ilford, IG1 2DG	02/02/2022	+1500
			Net Loss: 2,291.76m²

15

2.39 Local Plan Policy LP14: 'Stimulating Business and the Local Economy' plans for an overall managed release of **14.45ha** of out of date and underperforming non-designated employment land (including industrial land) over the plan period (2015-2030) to encourage a more effective and efficient use of such land.

Figure 11: Employment land lost to development 2015-2023

Amount of Employment Land Lost to Development 2015-2023

Category	Value (ha)
Employment land lost during monitoring period (2022 - 2023)	0.23
Overall Losses Local Period so far (2015-2023)	2.6
Planned losses for non-designated employment land during the Local Plan Period (2015 - 2030	14.54

Employment Land in hectares (ha)

Employment Indicator 2: Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, by Investment and Growth Area.

Employment Indicator 3: Amount of floorspace by employment type, which is on previously developed land.

2.38. There were no completed schemes recorded during the monitoring period which match the criteria.

Employment Indicator 4: Employment land available by type.

2.39. The total available amount of employment land at the end of the 2022/23 monitoring year was **228 hectares.** Currently, there is no reliable, up-to-date data available to provide a full breakdown of Employment Land by type.

2.40. Retail and Commercial Indicators

Retail Indicator 1: Amount of completed retail, office, and leisure development.
Target: Facilitating business growth in the borough with the provision of a minimum of 21,206m2 of new B1 space for SME's.
Making provision for a minimum of 23,911sqm of comparison retail floorspace by 2030.
Making provision for a minimum of 8,562sqm of convenience retail floorspace by 2030.

2.41. In July 2020, the Use Class Order was updated to create Use Class E for Commercial, Business, and Service uses and incorporates many retail, office, food and beverage, service, and leisure uses.

2.42. During the period 2022/23, there was **one completed retail development** (ref: 2580/19) for a Conversion of first floor from retail (A1) to 1x1 bedroom flat (C3).

2.43. There was **one completed office development** (ref: 4871/21) for the Change of use from Public House (Sui Generis) to Office and Welfare Facility for a temporary period until the end of June 2022.

2.44. There were **no completed leisure developments** during the monitoring year.

2.45. Local Plan Policy LP14: 'Stimulating Business and Local Economy' aims to provide 21,206m^2 of new purpose built modern flexible office and business accommodation for employment purposes to accommodate small and medium enterprises (SME) within Class B1 in the borough up to 2030. The period for 2022/23 showed **a net loss of 2,291.76m^2 in B1 floorspace (now Class E)** and overall represents low performance with regard to the target set out in Policy LP14. If this trend continues the required levels of business growth for SME will not be met.

> **Retail Indicator 2: Amount of completed retail, office, and leisure development in town centres.**
> Targets: Provision of new community infrastructure in a timely and efficient manner in appropriate locations to support population, housing, employment, and economic growth, in accordance with Appendix 2 of the Local Plan and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.
> Enhancing the quality of Ilford's retail offer more benefitting its Metropolitan Town Centre Status Increasing the numbers of bed spaces (visitor accommodation) in the borough to help promote Redbridge as a destination for leisure and tourism.

2.46. The table below shows the completed retail, office, and leisure development in town centres during the monitoring period.

Table 5: Amount of completed retail office and leisure development in town centres

Planning Reference Number	Use	Town Centre	Floorspace/m^2
2580/19	Retail	South Woodford District Centre	57.1
4871/21	Office	Ilford Metropolitan Centre	1500
			Total: 1,557.1 m^2

2.47. There were no leisure developments completed during the monitoring period.

> **Retail Indicator 3: Numbers of hot food takeaways, betting shops, shisha bars, and payday lenders within each local / town centre.**
> Targets: Enhancing the quality of Ilford's retail offer more benefitting its Metropolitan Town Centre Status.

2.48. The data set out in Figure 12 below shows the number of hot food takeaways and betting shops in each centre during the monitoring period. We are unable to report on the numbers of Shisha Bars and Payday Lenders at present through lack of reliable data.

Figure 12: Number of hot food takeaways and betting shops 2022/23

Number of Hot Food Takeaways and Payday Loan/Betting Shops 2022/23

2.49. During the monitoring period, there were no hot food takeaways or payday loan shops recorded in Woodford Bridge local centre and no payday loan/betting shops recorded in Chadwell Heath.

Leisure & Tourism Indicator 1: Number of hotels in borough.
Increasing the numbers of bed spaces (visitor accommodation) in the borough to help promote Redbridge as a destination for leisure and tourism.

Leisure and Tourism 2 Indicator: Number of new hotels, guest houses and spaces.

2.50.   There were a total of **64** hotels, guest houses, and hotels/motels in Redbridge during 2022/2023. This is an increase of 3 new hotels since 2021/22.

Section 3:
Theme 2 - Promoting a Green Environment
(Local Plan Policies LP19-LP25)

3.   Strategic Objective 2

3.1   The theme of promoting a green environment involves the implementation of Local Plan Policies LP19-LP25. Redbridge has some of the most extensive and diverse natural environments in London. The strategic objective is focused on policies which address climate change guiding developments in sustainable locations.

3.2   **Indicators and targets for public transport journeys, parking, open space, biodiversity habitats, pollution, and renewable energy.**

3.3   Transport Indicators

> **Transport Indicator 1: Number of jobs within a 45-minute public transport journey of each local centre and town centre (as measured in the AM peak).**
> Target: provide an annual increase in the number of jobs available within 45 minutes of each local centre and town centre.

3.4   Figures13 and 14 show employment data obtained from Transport for London's (TfL) online Time Mapping tool Web CAT for 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21, 2021/22, 2022/23. The graphs show the estimated number of jobs in London and the Southeast that are within a 45-minute journey from local and town centres in Redbridge.

3.5   The figures in the graphs indicate an increase every year in the number of jobs within the 45-minute public transport journey timeframe from each of the centres. The 2020/21, 2021/22, and 2022/23 data use the 2031 forecasts from TfL and the previous years use the 2021 forecasted data. There has been no change in the forecasted data since 2020/21.

3.6   It should be noted that during the monitoring period the Elizabeth Line became fully operational which adds approximately 1.5 million people across London and the wider Southeast to the 45 minute commute catchment of major employment centres in Greater London.

Figure 13: Jobs within reach to London via public transport within 45 minutes

Jobs in London

2022-2023   2021-2022   2020-2021   2019-2020

Figure 14: Jobs within reach to London and the Southeast via public transport within 45 minutes

Jobs in London and the Southeast
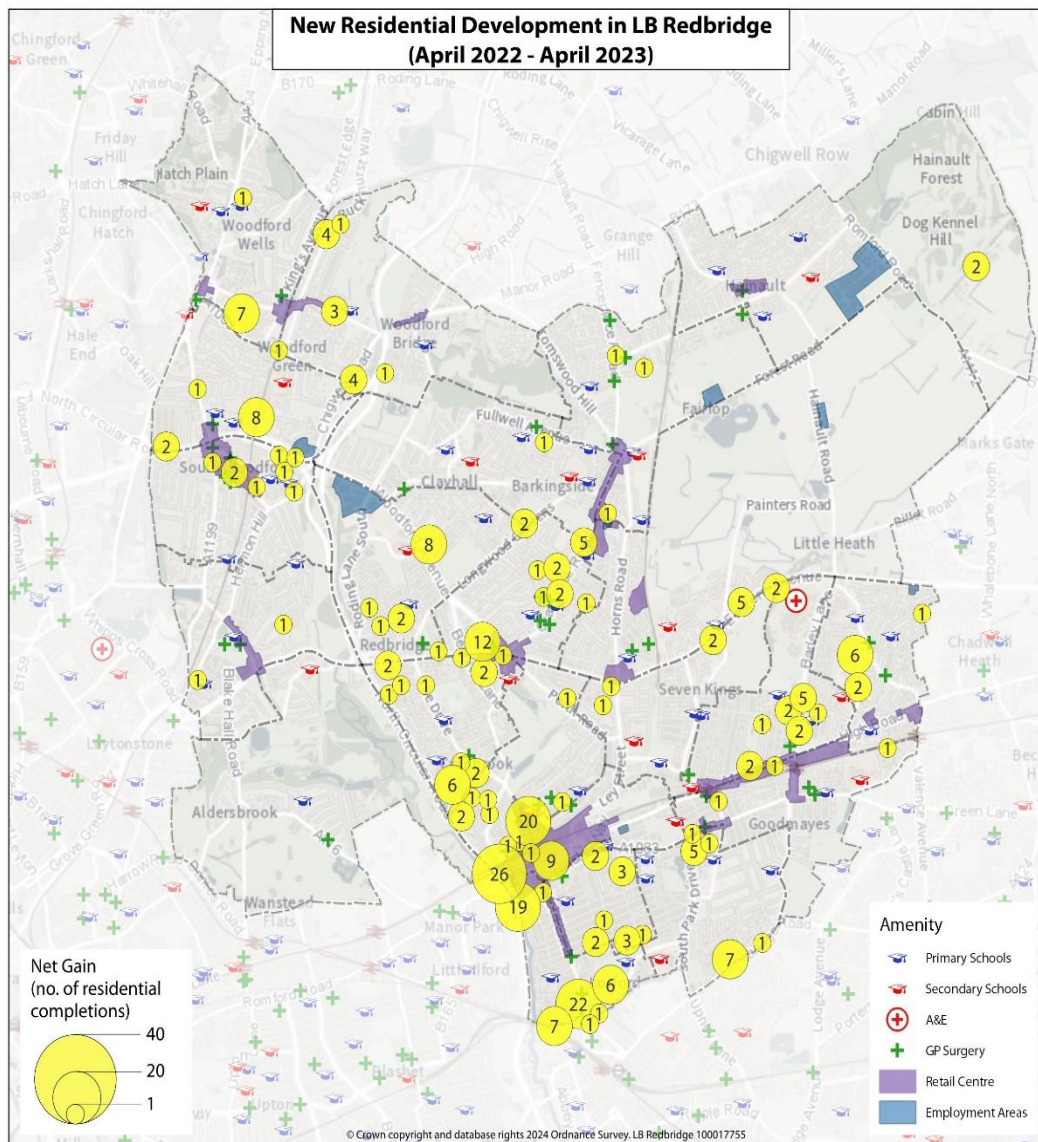

2022-2023   2021-2022   2020-2021   2019-2020   2018-2019

Transport Indicator 2: Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; an A&E department; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s).
Target: Reduce dependence on the private car, minimising greenhouse gases from vehicle emissions and improving air quality.

3.7   Figure 15 below maps residential completions during the reporting period within a 30-minute public transport journey of GPs, A&E departments, primary schools, secondary schools, employment areas, and major retails centres.

Figure 15: New residential development completed within a 30-minute public transport journey of key infrastructure

3.8   During the period for 2022/23, the council granted/deemed lawful **55 non-residential developments** which comply with parking standards policy in the Local Plan and London Plan. Of those 55 developments, **2** are complete and **4** are under construction. The Council also refused 2 applications that comply with Local Plan parking standards policy which were dismissed at appeal. However, transport was not a main issue at either planning appeal.

3.9   **Open Space Indicators**

3.10   Figure 16 shows a total of **9** sites in Redbridge which were managed to Green Flag standard again in 2022/23. These sites were the same as in the previous reporting year, including Valentines Park, South Park, Goodmayes Park, Ilford War Memorial, Elmhurst Gardens, Clayhall Park, Seven Kings Park, Claybury Park, and Hainault Forest Country Park. The total area covered by the 9 sites is **313.016 hectares**. There has been no change to this indicator since previous years.

Figure 16: Maps the 9 Green Flag sites across the borough
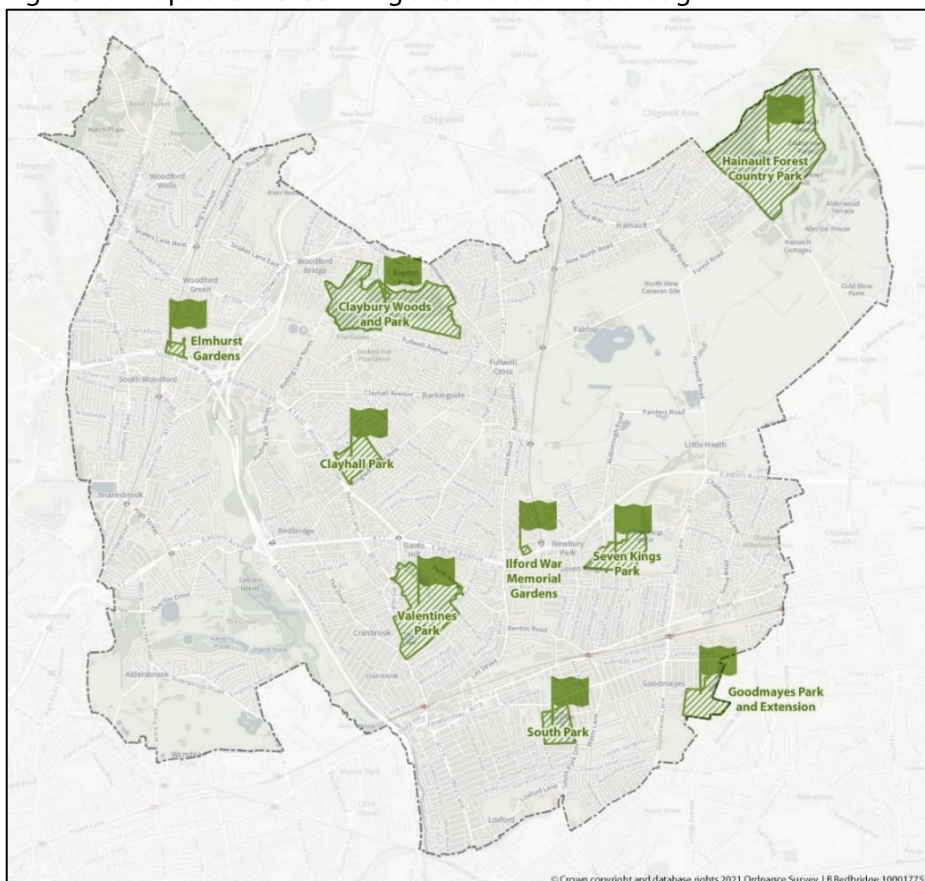
3.11 **Biodiversity Indicators**

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Biodiversity Indicator 1: Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including:
  i. **Change in priority habitats and species (by type); and**
  ii. **Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance**

</div>

3.12 Redbridge Council has taken a number of positive steps in nature conservation during the reporting period which have mainly been delivered by Vision RCL. In 2022/23, the Nature Conservation Team held **218 volunteer workdays** across Redbridge which involved **1477 volunteers** contributing over 5,247 **hours** of their.

3.13 **6,089 trees** were planted, and 2,348 **bags of litter** were picked from parks and green spaces. 38,587m^2 of important conservation habitat were either created, managed, or restored. New habitats that were created included, 9 hedgerows, 4 stag beetle loggeries, 2 butterfly meadows and 13 leaky log dams.

3.14 There were 35 Ranger led events and activities and 480 school children were engaged, including Ranger led workshops at a Redbridge climate change conference.

3.15 Survey work undertaken to understand baseline species data and to monitor the success of habitat management revealed a total of 6 nationally scarce spiders, a first record of a coastal moth species and 48 separate surveys conducted. We ran moth traps in a number of locations as well.

3.16 Figure 17 contains data obtained from Green Information for Greater London (GiGL) revealing that 67 **different priority species** were recorded in Redbridge during 2022/23, which was an increase of 16 from the previous year. This difference may be attributable to missing data sets and inconsistencies in identifying and recording species. The season in which the survey was conducted also makes a difference to the number of species.

3.17 The period for 2022/23 also saw a decrease in the numbers of flowering plants, reptiles, mammals, and birds. However, there was an increase in the numbers of invertebrates. We are reporting on the numbers of fish and fungi for the first time for 2022/23. The numbers of amphibians remained the same at 2 as the previous year.

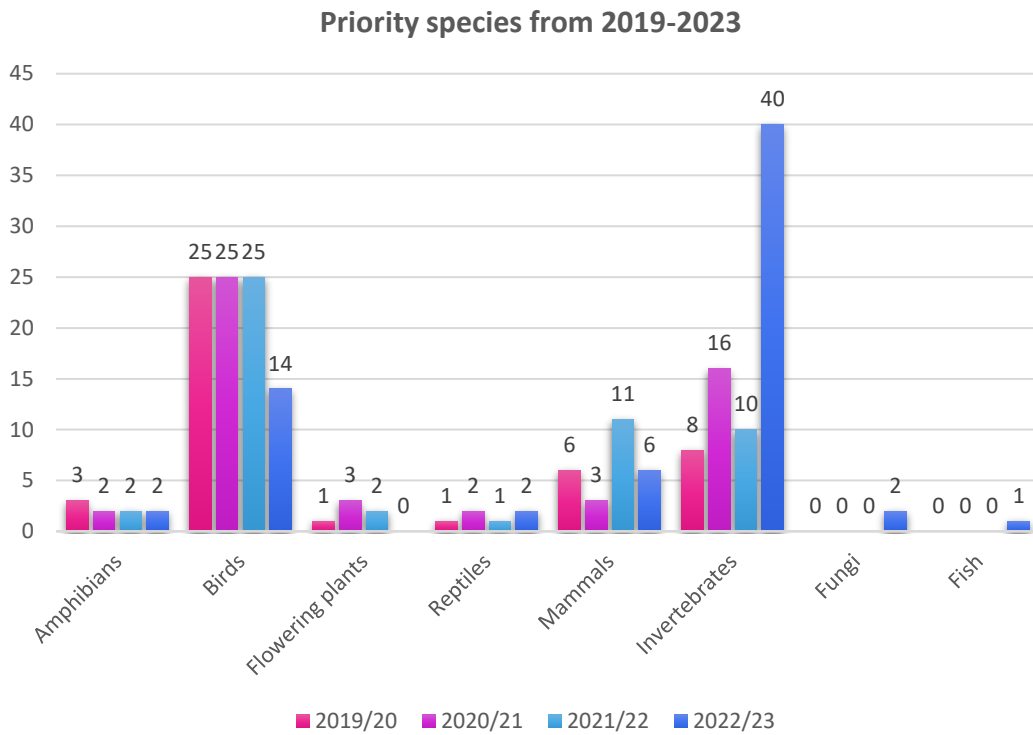Figure 17: Priority species data obtained from GiGL.

Priority species from 2019-2023

2019/20   2020/21   2021/22   2022/23

Figure 18: Numbers of GiGL species records for the financial years up to 2022/23:

Numbers of GiGL Species records for financial years up to 2022/23

	2012/13	2016/17	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
All species	4110	3347	2476	41409	1509	762	2798
Designated species	4068	1271	915	728	360	229	338
LISI species	39	28	21	895	39	16	10

All species   Designated species   LISI species
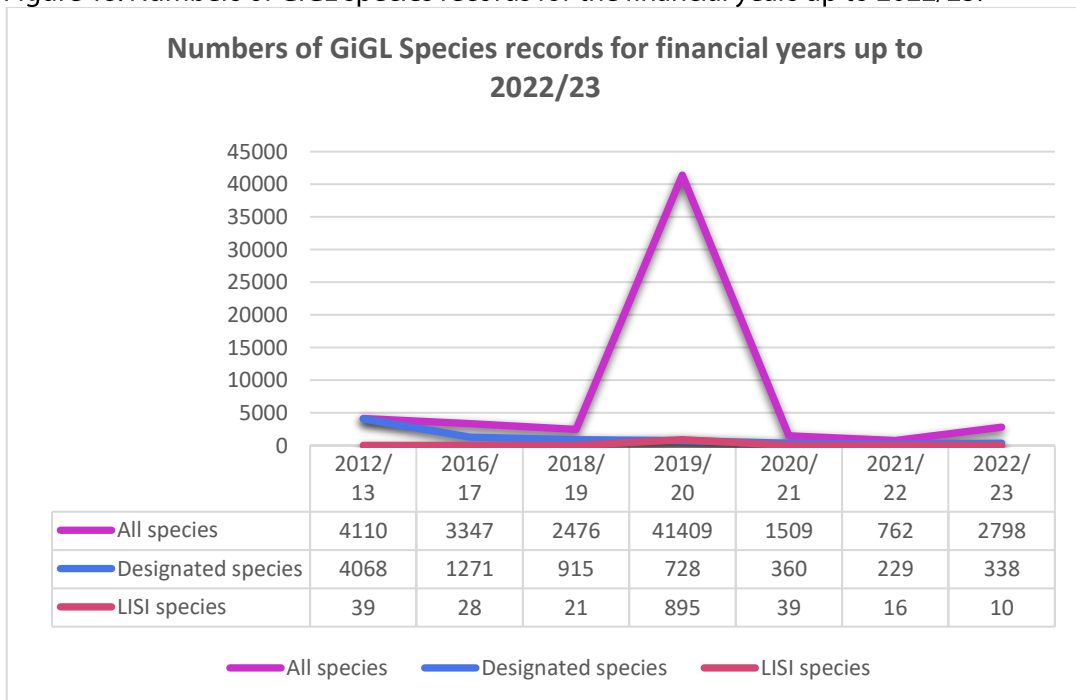
Figure 19: Total number of individual species that the records represent:

Total number of individual species the records represent

	2012/13	2016/17	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
All species	307	493	178	339	379	269	629
Designated species	94	93	49	50	51	51	67
LISI species	8	10	4	16	9	7	6

All species   Designated species   LISI species
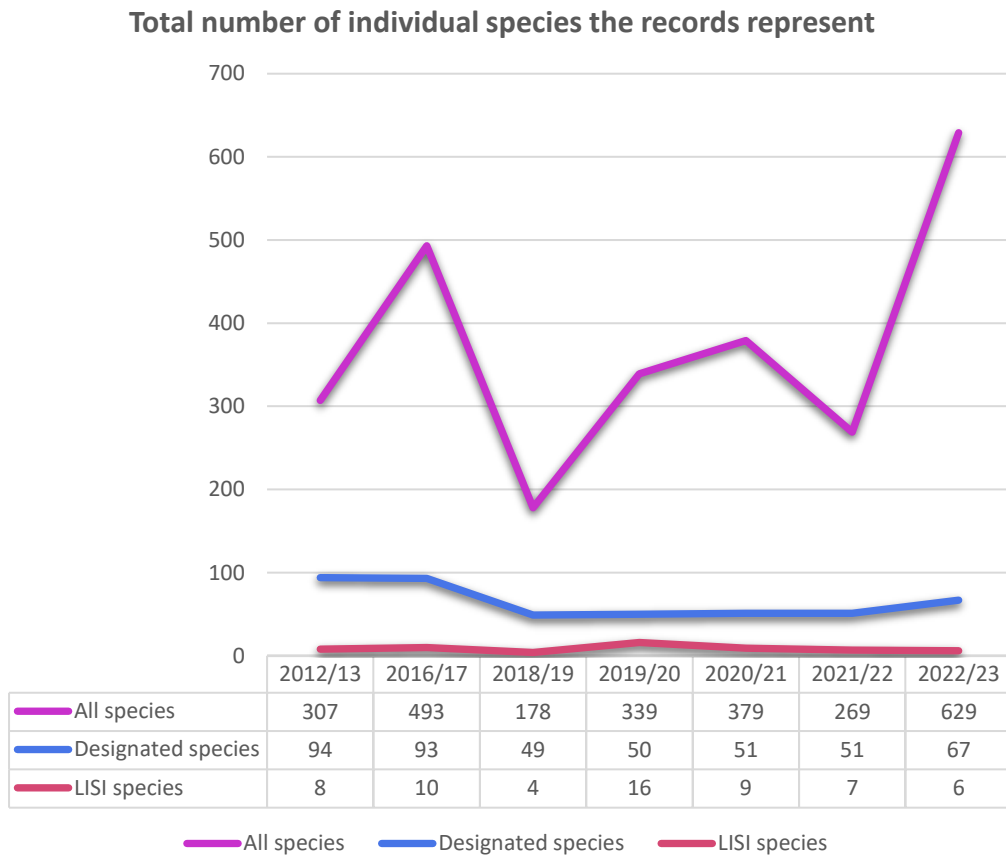
3.18   There has been **no net loss of Sites Important to Nature Conservation (SINCs),** and there was also **no net loss of open space** during the reporting period. Figure 20 below captures some more important statistics for species and nature conservation in the borough for the 2023 period and shows the information captured in the paragraphs above.

Figure 20: Nature Conservation Review for 2023
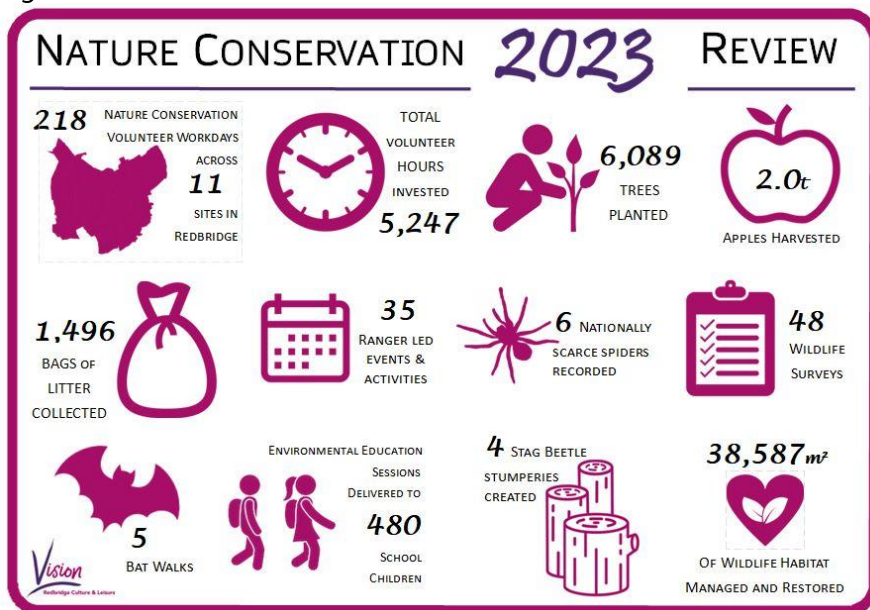
3.19 Pollution Indicators

3.20   The Council monitors levels of air pollutants and publishes the findings on an annual basis in its Air Quality Annual Status Report. A summary of the monitored air quality over 5 years is displayed in Figures 21-25 (see Tables 6 , 7, and 8 below for data for levels of Nitrogen Dioxide, PM_{10} particulates, and $PM_{2.5}$ particulates). The full findings for 2022 will be published in the Redbridge Air Quality Annual Status report available here:
https://www.redbridge.gov.uk/business/environmental-health/pollution/

3.21   Overall, the levels of all monitored air pollutants across the borough have been on a decreasing trend since 2016. Nitrogen dioxide levels have especially declined due to the successful implementation of regional air quality schemes such as the Low Emission Zone and expansion of the Ultra Low Emission Zone in London. These have resulted in cleaner vehicles travelling through Redbridge and London which emit fewer air pollutants.

3.22   At the local scale, the Redbridge Ley Street Business Low Emission Neighbourhood Project, which received a £250,000 grant in 2020 from the Mayor of London's Air Quality Fund, and the School Streets scheme have also contributed to improvements in air quality across the borough.

3.23   Overall, the figures in Tables 6, 7 and 8 below show that in all measured areas of the borough concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ particulate concentrations are decreasing and below the annual UK objective, with the exception of the area around the North Circular Road, Southbound Wanstead Park. Air pollutant concentration exceeds the annual UK objective levels at this site, although concentrations have reduced significantly since 2020 and is close to the UK acceptable level at 40.7 µg m^{-3}.

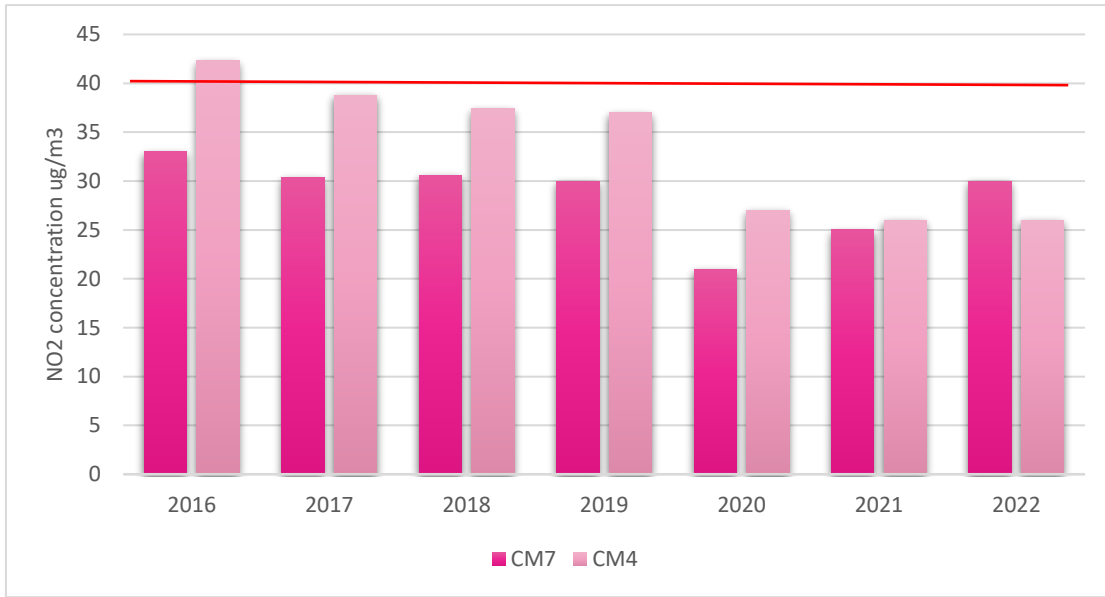Figure 21: Automatic Monitoring Stations Annual Mean 5 year trend NO_2 Concentrations (µg m^{-3})

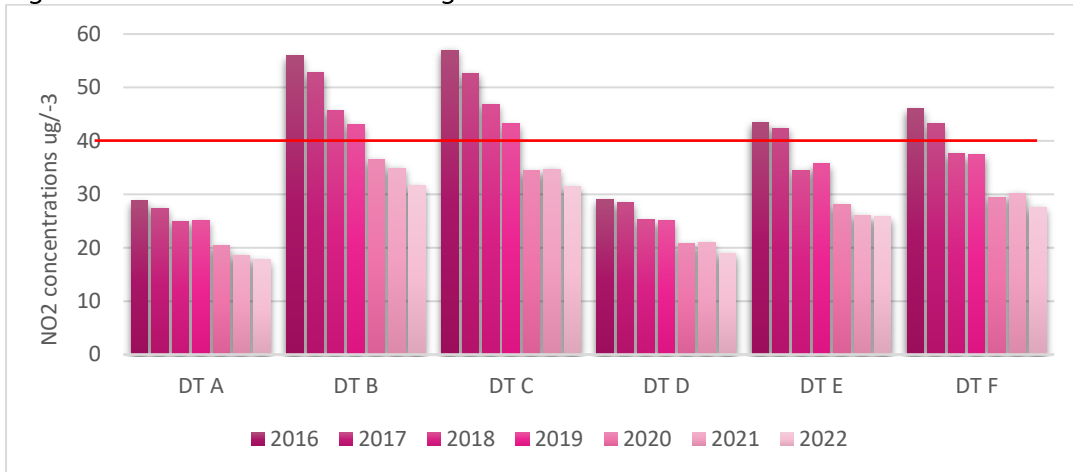Figure 22: Diffusion Tube Monitoring Annual Mean 5 Year Trends DT A – DT F

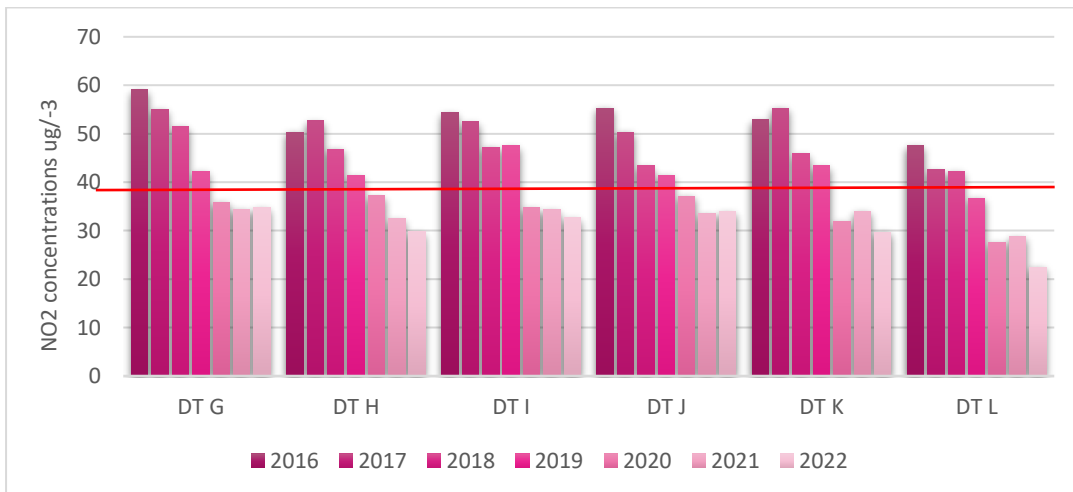Figure 23: Diffusion Tube Monitoring Annual Mean 5 Year Trends DT F – DT L

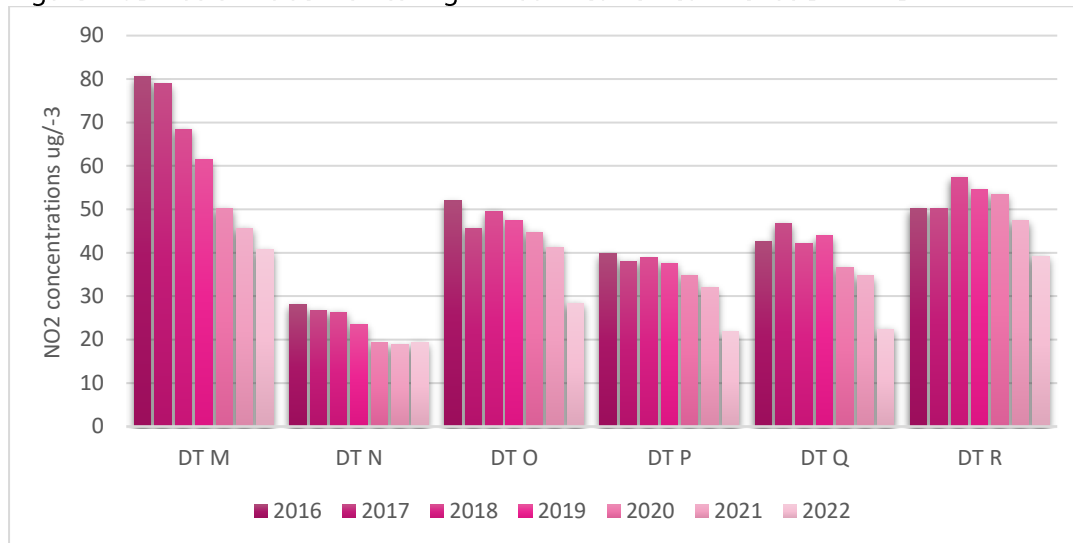Figure 24: Diffusion Tube Monitoring Annual Mean 5 Year Trends DT M – DT R

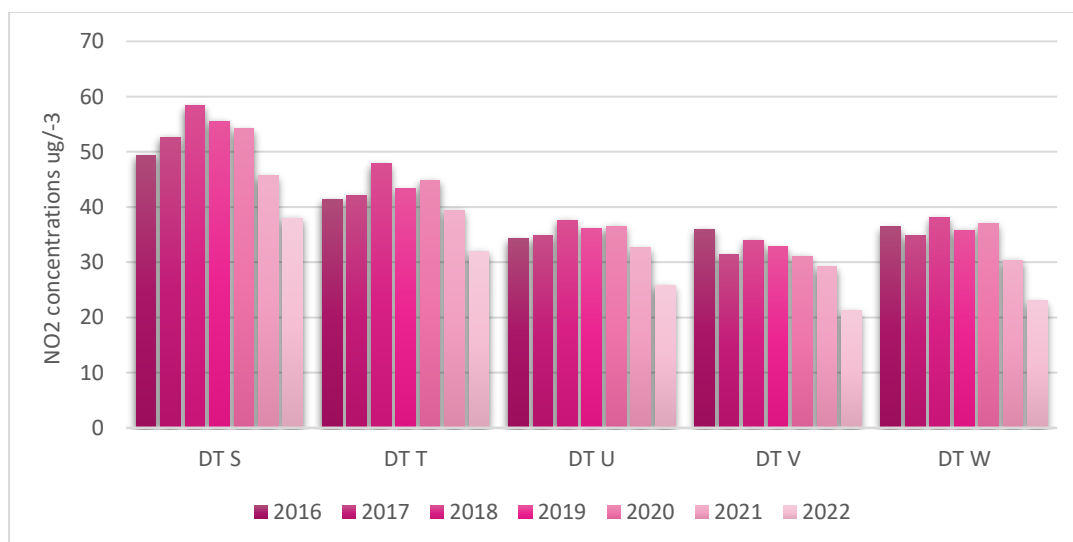Figure 25: Diffusion Tube Monitoring Annual Mean 5 Year Trends DT S – DT W

Table 6: Annual Mean NO_2 Concentrations ($\mu g\ m^{-3}$) Monitoring Results for 2020, 2021 and 2022

Site ID	Site Name	Within AQMA?	Annual Mean Concentrations ($\mu g\ m^{-3}$) for 2020 against annual UK objective of 40 $\mu g\ m^{-3}$	Annual Mean Concentrations ($\mu g\ m^{-3}$) for 2021 against annual UK objective of 40 $\mu g\ m^{-3}$	Annual Mean Concentrations ($\mu g\ m^{-3}$) for 2022 against annual UK objective of 40 $\mu g\ m^{-3}$
RB4	Urban Traffic Roadside (Gardner Close)	Y	27	26	26
RB7	Automatic Background (Ley Street)	Y	21	25	30
DT A	Mayfield School	Y	20.4	18.6	17.7
DT B	Ilford Lane	Y	36.5	34.9	31.6
DT C	Ilford Lane BP	Y	34.4	34.7	31.5
DT D	Ley Street	Y	20.7	21.0	19.0

Site ID	Site Name	Within AQMA?	Annual Mean Concentrations ($\mu g\ m^{-3}$) for 2020 against annual UK objective of 40 $\mu g\ m^{-3}$	Annual Mean Concentrations ($\mu g\ m^{-3}$) for 2021 against annual UK objective of 40 $\mu g\ m^{-3}$	Annual Mean Concentrations ($\mu g\ m^{-3}$) for 2022 against annual UK objective of 40 $\mu g\ m^{-3}$
DT E	Gardner Close	Y	28.0	26.1	25.8
DT F	Fullwell Cross	Y	29.4	30.2	27.6
DT G	Perth Road	Y	35.9	34.4	34.7
DT H	Westbound Eastern Ave	Y	37.2	32.5	29.8
DT I	Central Res Eastern Ave	Y	34.7	34.3	32.7
DT J	Eastbound Eastern Ave	Y	37.1	33.5	33.9
DT K	Parham Dr	Y	31.9	34.0	29.7
DT L	North Circ. Rd, Northbound Royston Gd	Y	27.6	28.7	22.5
DT M	North Circ. Rd, Southbound Wanstead Pk	Y	**50.3**	**45.7**	**40.7**
DT N	Ethel Davis School	Y	19.3	18.8	19.4
DT O	Grove Road	Y	33.5	27.5	28.4
DT P	High Road Woodford	Y	24.9	25.8	21.8
DT Q	M11	Y	34.0	23.5	22.4
DT R	Winston Way Primary Sch.	Y	37.1	40.3	39.2
DT S	Winston Way Gyratory	Y	39.3	39.4	38.0
DT T	Chadwell Heath Primary School	Y	31.4	30.9	32.0
DT U	Goodmayes Primary School	Y	26.4	26.8	25.8
DT V	Isaac Newton Academy	Y	22.6	22.4	21.2
DT W	Inside Winston Way Primary School	Y	27.3	27.2	23.0

Table 7: Annual Mean PM$_{10}$ Concentrations ($\mu g\ m^{-3}$) Monitoring Results for 2020, 2021 and 2022

Site ID	Site Name	Within AQMA?	Annual Mean Concentrations ($\mu g\ m^{-3}$) for 2020 against annual UK objective of 40 $\mu g\ m^{-3}$	Annual Mean Concentrations ($\mu g\ m^{-3}$) for 2021 against annual UK objective of 40 $\mu g\ m^{-3}$	Annual Mean Concentrations ($\mu g\ m^{-3}$) for 2022 against annual UK objective of 40 $\mu g\ m^{-3}$
RB4	Urban Traffic Roadside (Gardner Close)	Y	17	16.0	-
RB7	Automatic Background (Ley Street)	Y	15	13.3	15

Table 8: Annual Mean PM$_{2.5}$ Concentrations (µg m^{-3}) Monitoring Results for 2020, 2021 and 2022

Site ID	Site Name	Within AQMA?	Annual Mean Concentrations (µg m^{-3}) for 2020 against annual UK objective of 25 µg m^{-3}	Annual Mean Concentrations (µg m^{-3}) for 2021 against annual UK objective of 25 µg m^{-3}	Annual Mean Concentrations (µg m^{-3}) for 2022 against annual UK objective of 25 µg m^{-3}
RB4	Urban Traffic Roadside (Gardner Close)	Y	-	-	9.4
RB7	Automatic Background (Ley Street)	Y	13	10	9

3.24 There are a number of actions and policies being implemented at a local and regional level to reduce pollution levels even further. These can be viewed in the Redbridge Air Quality Action Plan 2020-2025.

3.25 **Flooding indicators**

Flooding Indicator 1: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.

3.26 There were no planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency.

3.27 **Energy Indicators**

Energy Indicator 1: Renewable energy capacity installed by type.

3.28 Figure 26 shows the solar photovoltaic (pv) renewable energy capacity installed across **34** different buildings in Redbridge – a mix of schools and Council-owned buildings. This is an increase from the previous reporting period where 1 more school has solar pv installed bringing the total to 17. The Council continues to incorporate the provision of solar panels in new developments.

3.29 The Council has installed LED lighting in 34 buildings across the borough which includes a mixture of schools and Council-owned buildings.

3.30 The Council has an ongoing project to install automatic meter readings for electricity and gas.

Figure 26: Solar pv installations across the borough 2022/23

© Crown copyright and database rights 2021 Ordnance Survey. LB Redbridge 100017755
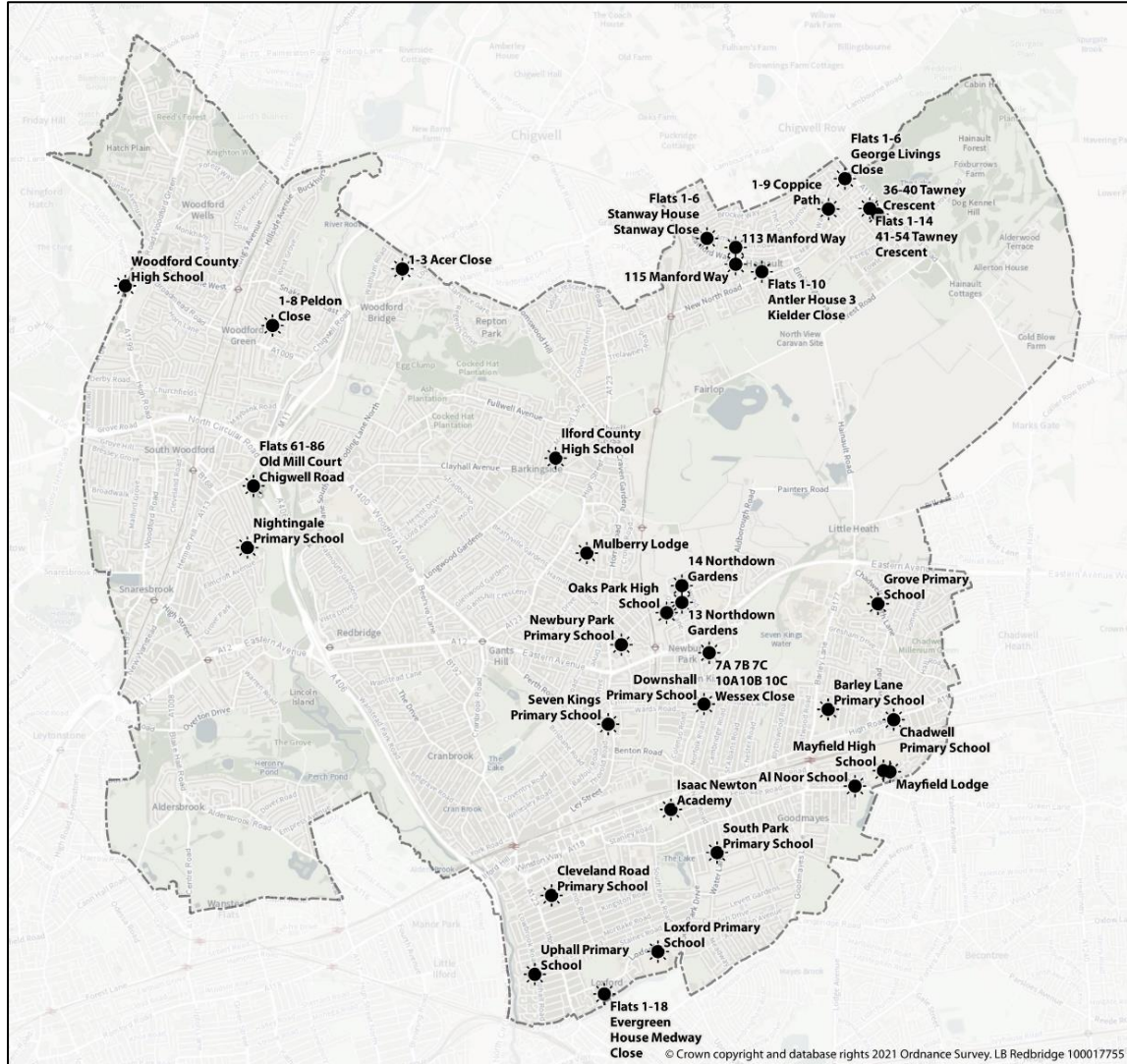
Section 4
Theme 3: Achieving Design Quality
(Local Plan Policies LP26-LP33)

4.1 **Strategic Objective 3**

4.2 Achieving high quality design is the focus of the third strategic objective and is delivered via policies LP26-LP33. High quality design is the key to sustainable development and the Council has sought to raise the standard of design in the borough whilst protecting and reinforcing its character.

4.3 **Indicators and targets for design quality, tall buildings, conversions, heritage & listed buildings, and basements.**

Design Indicator 1: Delivering high quality mixed-use development

4.4 **Design Indicators**

4.5 A proxy indicator is used to measure the trend for good design, which is the application of Local Plan Policy LP26: 'Promoting High Quality Design'. Figure 27 below reveals that a total of **1,468 applications were approved, and 1,784 applications were refused or deemed unlawful** within the reporting period which applied this policy.

Figure 27: Applications applying Local Plan Policy LP26 2022/23

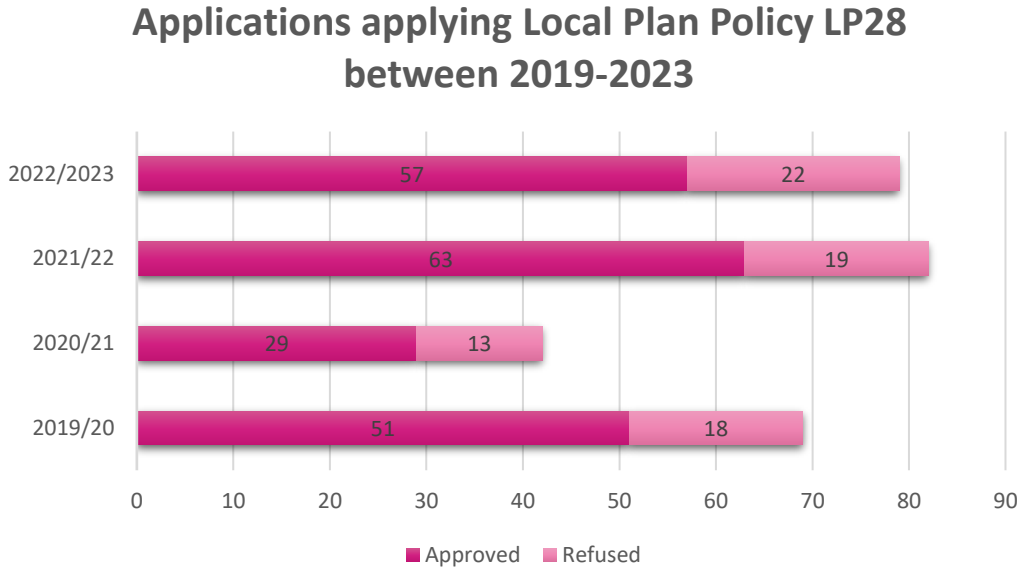**Applications applying Local Plan Policy LP26 between 2019-2023**
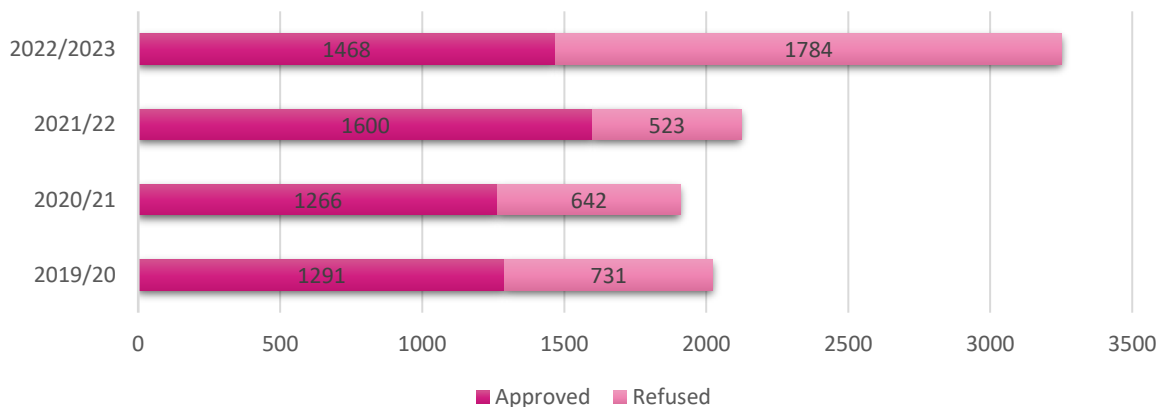
4.6 The council uses an independent Design Review Panel, operated by Frame Projects, to advise applicants, council officers, and the Planning Committee on the design of developments. The advice is given at pre-application stage for major developments (10+ units) with the aim of achieving better quality developments. A total of six reviews for four different schemes took place in the reporting period.

4.7 A total of **57 applications were approved and 22 were refused** within the reporting period which applied Local Plan Policy LP28: 'Advertising and Shopfronts'. However, 3 refused applications were allowed on appeal. Policy LP28 is being applied to new development proposals, where appropriate, ensuring

shopfronts and signage respect the overall character and appearance of buildings and the street scene.

Figure 28: Applications applying Local Plan Policy LP28 2022/23

Applications applying Local Plan Policy LP28 between 2019-2023

4.8   A total of **175 applications were approved and 29 were refused** within the reporting period which applied Local Plan Policy LP32: 'Sustainable Design and Construction', and/or considered BREEAM in the application decision and/or planning conditions (see Figure 29 below). The findings show that the use of LP32 and BREEAM is consistently being applied to the decisions of planning applications.

Figure 29: Applications applying LP32 and/or considered BREEAM in planning decision/conditions 2022/23

Applications applying Local Plan Policy LP32 and/ or considered BREEAM between 2019-2023
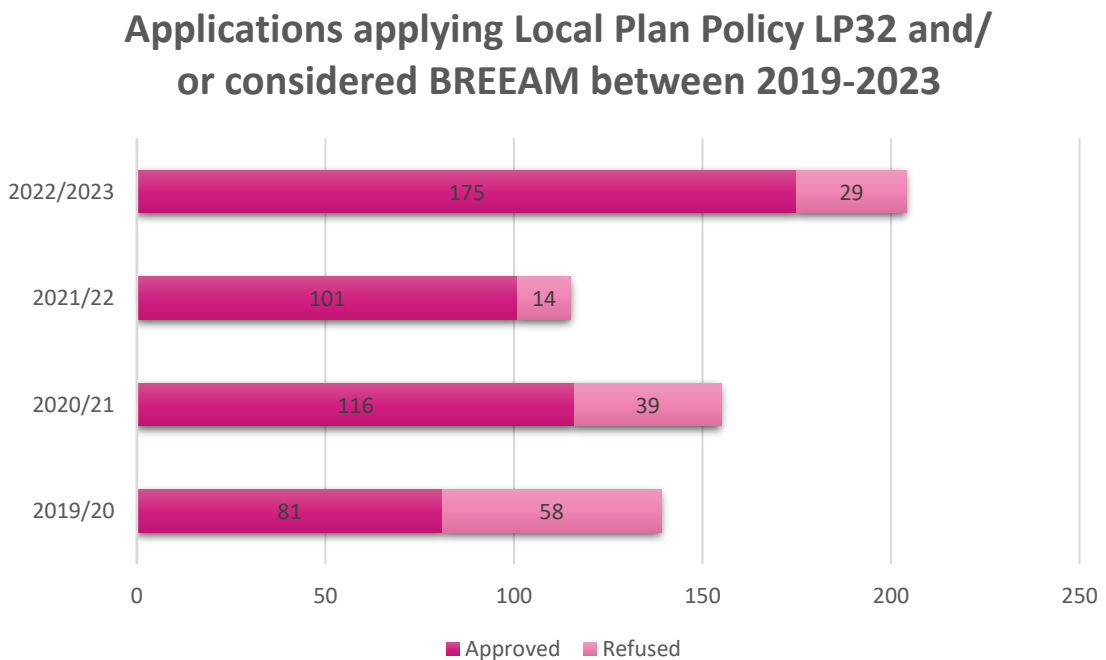
> **Design Indicator 2: Number and location of tall buildings.**
> Review of quality of tall buildings provided within the borough, undertaking Building for Life assessments.
>
> **Design Indicator 3: Number and location of tall buildings approved.**
> Tall buildings are appropriately located and well-integrated into the urban fabric and are suitable to their location.

4.9   There were no new tall building applications approved in the reporting period.

4.10   **Heritage Indicators**

> **Heritage Indicator 1: Number of all assets on the Heritage at Risk Register.**
> Target: Annual reduction in the number of assets on the Heritage at Risk Register.

4.11   There are a total of 8 heritage assets on the Register (9 when counting Wanstead Park Conservation Area and Wanstead Registered Park and Garden Grade II* which is the same location). Table 9 below shows the status of the full list of assets. Christ Church, Wanstead falls within Wanstead Parish and is administered alongside the Church of St Mary, Wanstead (also on the Heritage at Risk Register) by the Church of England.

Table 9: Status of heritage assets on the At-Risk Register

Heritage Asset	Type
Bungalow Estate (formerly Mayfield Conservation Area)	Conservation Area [listed as "Mayfield, Ilford"]
Wanstead Park (2 items on the register)	Conservation Area and Registered Park and Garden Grade II* [counted twice in Register]
Woodford Bridge	Conservation Area
Church of St Mary, Overton Drive, Wanstead E11	Listed Building Grade I
Christ Church, Wanstead Place, Wanstead E11	Listed Building Grade II*
Garden Temple in garden of Temple House, 14, The Avenue, Wanstead E11	Listed Building Grade II*
The Grotto, Wanstead Park	Listed Building Grade II
831, High Road, Ilford	Listed Building Grade II

4.12 The council adopted a reviewed Local Heritage List with an updated list of buildings and structures and Local Characters Areas in 2023.

Heritage Indicator 3: Planning/Listed Building Consent applications for Listed Buildings approved in accordance with the advice of Historic England.

4.13 Out of 12 Listed building applications, Historic England advised that none met the threshold for their review or notification, so no comments were provided by Historic England. Therefore, all listed building applications were either approved or refused (9 granted, 3 refused) by officer assessment and expert heritage advice. Therefore, there were no Listed Building applications approved in accordance with the advice of Historic England.

4.14 Basement Indicators

Basement Indicator 1: Number of basement applications.

4.15 For this indicator, the application of Local Plan Policy LP31: 'Basement Development' in planning decisions has been used as a measure. In 2022/23, of a total of **32 applications determined, 28 were approved and 4 were refused**.

4.16 There has been a small increase in applications and approvals on the last year's AMR period, It is important to note that impacts for all basement planning applications are considered using basement impact assessments.

Figure 30: Basement applications

BASEMENT Applications applying Local Plan Policy LP31 2022/23
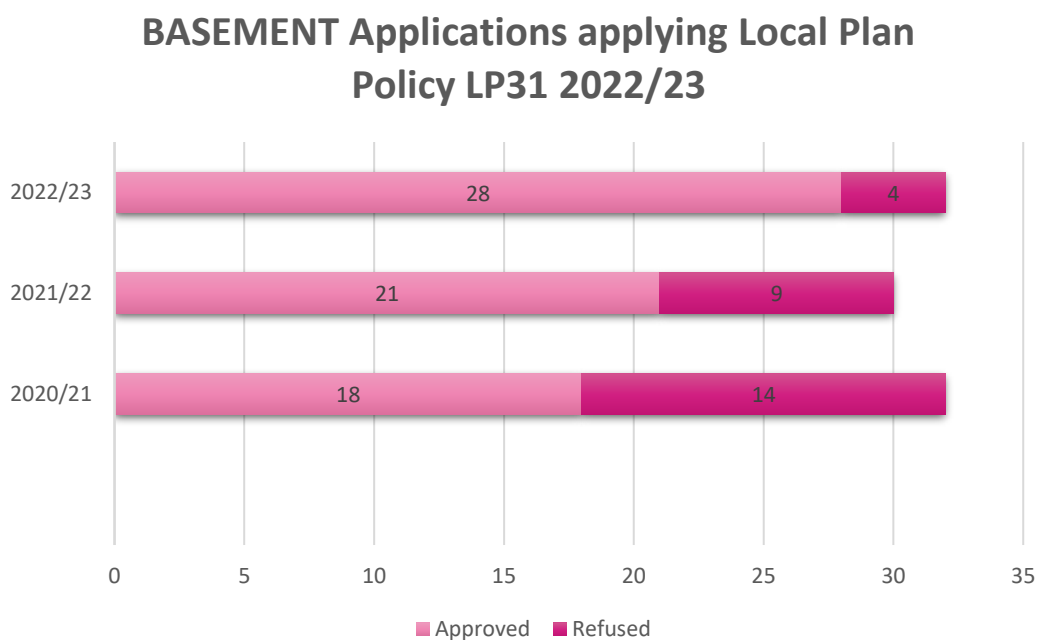
Section 5
Theme 4: Protecting and enhancing the borough's assets
(Local Plan Policies LP34-LP40)

5.1 **Strategic Objective 4**

5.2 The fourth and final strategic objective relates to promoting and enhancing the brough's assets and monitors the implementation of policies LP34-LP40, which relate to protecting Green Belt and open spaces. Redbridge has a significant amount of Green Belt to the east of the borough, separating Hainault from Barkingside, and a band running north-south along the Roding Valley separating Woodford and Wanstead from Woodford Bridge and Ilford.

5.3 **Indicators and targets for biodiversity and open land.**

5.4 **Biodiversity Indicators**

> **Biodiversity Indicator 1: Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including:**
> - i. **Change in priority habitats and species (by type); and**
> - ii. **Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.**
>
> Target: No net loss of Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land.
>
> **Biodiversity Indicator 2: Number of Planning applications affecting sites of biodiversity importance.**
> Target: No net loss of open spaces in areas of high open space deficiency.

5.5 There has been **no net loss of Green Belt or Metropolitan Open Land** during the reporting period. There was also **no net loss of international, national, and local sites of nature conservation importance** - including Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) covering Epping Forest, Wanstead Flats and Hainault Forest.

5.6 During the reporting period, Local Plan policy LP34: 'Managing and Protecting the Borough's Green Belt and Metropolitan Land' was used in the determination of 19 planning applications on sites within or adjoining the Green Belt - 16 of these applications were granted/approved with conditions and 3 were refused.

5.7 Local Plan policy LP35 Open Spaces was applied on 13 applications - 11 were granted/approved with conditions and 2 were refused.

5.8 Local Plan policy LP39 Nature Conservation and biodiversity was applied on 111 applications - 85 were granted/approved with conditions and 26 were refused.

5.9 Local Plan policy LP37 Green infrastructure was applied on 9 applications which were all granted/approved with conditions.

5.10 There were 128 Planning applications granted/approved with SINC as a constraint layer; 6 works to tree applications where no objection was raised with SINC as a constraint layer; 21 applications were refused with SINC as a constraint layer.

5.11 During the reporting period, **4 Local Nature Reserves remain** - Claybury Park, Fairlop Waters Country Park, Hainault Forest Country Park, and Hainault Lodge.

Section 6
Monitoring and delivery
(Local Plan Policy LP41)

6.1 Local Plan Policy LP41: 'Delivery and Monitoring' sets out how the Council will monitor the effectiveness of the delivery of policies in the Local Plan to ensure that the Council works with its partners to deliver plans and proposals and provide the infrastructure required for both current and future residents in Redbridge.

6.2 **Indicators and targets for infrastructure, planning obligations/CIL, determinations, refusals, appeals, enforcement notices and S106 apprenticeships.**

6.3 **Infrastructure Indicators**

> **Infrastructure Indicator 1: Number of relevant new infrastructure programmes completed.**
> Target: Delivery of key infrastructure programmes as set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan - education, Redbridge Living, health, community hubs, transport, and leisure.

6.4 For the period 2022/23, there was a **net loss of 83m²** in the provision of health facilities.

6.5 During the same period, there was a **net increase of 2846.33m²** in the provision of educational facilities.

6.6 The substantial increase in educational floor space provision was predominantly driven by a single development (Planning reference: 4909/21). This scheme involved a change in the usage of floors 9 to 12 at the council offices located at Lynton House, 255-259 High Road, from office space to educational use.

6.7 There were **no new major transport projects completed** by Transport for London during the monitoring year.

6.8 The AMR has provided updates on three former Redbridge Living schemes located at Seven Kings, Loxford Lane, and Clements Road, for which the council assumed responsibility for delivery in 2022. Notably, progress has been observed concerning the Loxford Lane project during the monitoring period. Planning approval has been secured, demolition contractors are on site, and the commencement of construction for **159 affordable homes** was initiated by March 2023.

6.9 There were **no new major leisure facilities completed** in the borough during this monitoring period.

Infrastructure Indicator 2: Amount of Planning Obligations/CIL secured and spent, and by type.

6.10 See the Council's 2022/23 Infrastructure Funding Statement for information related to this indicator at: https://www.redbridge.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-policy/infrastructure-funding-statement/202223-infrastructure-funding-statement/.

6.11 **Determinations Indicators**

Determinations Indicator 1: Percentage of major planning applications determined within 13 weeks.
Target: 65% of major planning applications to be determined within 13-weeks.

Determinations Indicator 2: Percentage of planning applications processed in 8-weeks (Minor).
Target: 65% of minor planning application to be determined within 8-weeks.

Determinations Indicator 3: Percentage of planning applications processed in 8-weeks (Other).
Target 80% of other planning applications to be determined within 8-weeks.

Table 10: Planning approval timeframes targets/actual (2022/23)

| Application Type	Target	Actual Performance for 2021/22	Actual Performance for 2022/23
Major Planning Applications[1]	65% of major planning applications to be determined within 13 weeks (or within agreed Extension of Time)	100% (17/17)	89.3% (25/28)
Minor Planning Applications	65% of minor planning application to be determined within 8-weeks (or within agreed Extension of Time)	85% (355/417)	77.8% (316/406)
Other Planning Applications[2]	80% of other planning applications to be determined within 8-weeks (or within agreed Extension of Time)	86% (1469/1703)	88.9% (1239/1394)

6.12 Table 10 above sets out the performance in determining planning applications for 2022/23) (figure 31 below also captures performance over the previous 5 years) The table shows a slight increase in performance for planning applications categorised as 'other', and small decrease in performance for major and minor application types of applications compared to the 2021/22 AMR. Nevertheless,

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[1] Major and minor planning applications have all new housing and commercial developments (extensions etc.), as well as flat developments (extensions etc.). Some changes of use will also be included.
[2] Other planning applications is predominately made up of householder applications, but also advert consents, listed building consents and changes of use.

this is a great achievement as all annual targets were exceeded for the fifth consecutive monitoring year.

Figure 31: Percentage of Planning Applications determined.

Percentage of Planning Applications Determined
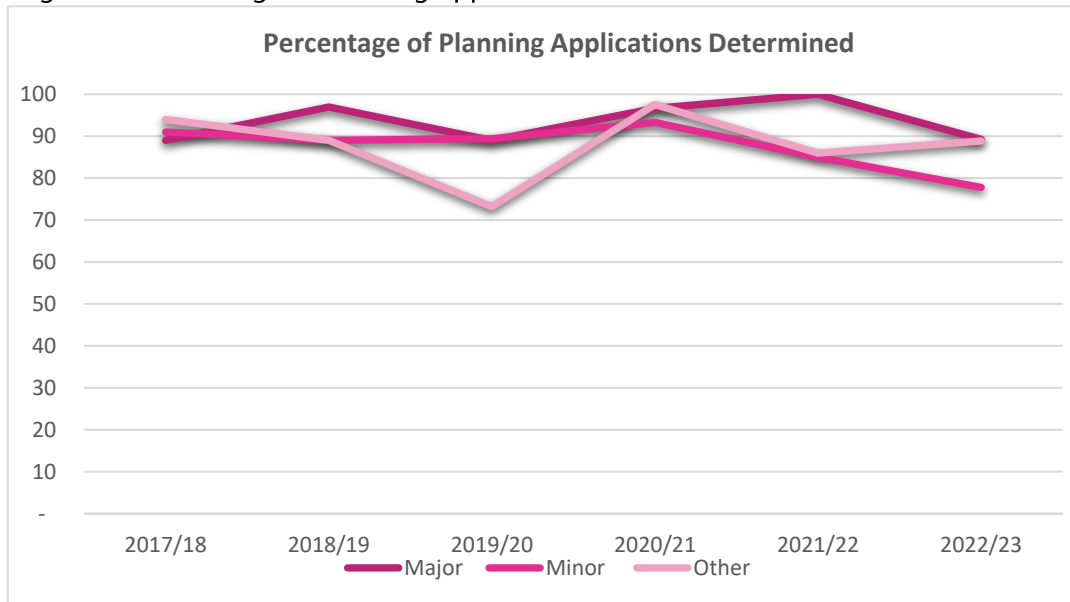
6.13 **Enforcement Indicators**

Enforcement Indicator 1: Number of Enforcement Notices Issued.

6.14 Figure 32 below shows the number of Enforcement Notices issued during the 2022/23 reporting period. The recording for this period has taken place two years after the Council reviewed its approach to planning enforcement, and from a negotiated agreement approach to an approach directly tied to the statutory timescales for action, which had an immediate impact in improving outcomes.

6.15 The number of Enforcement Notices issued for 2022/23 is **22**, down slightly from 23 issued in 2021/22.

Figure 32: Number of Enforcement Notices issued.

Number of Enforcement Notices Issued 2022/23
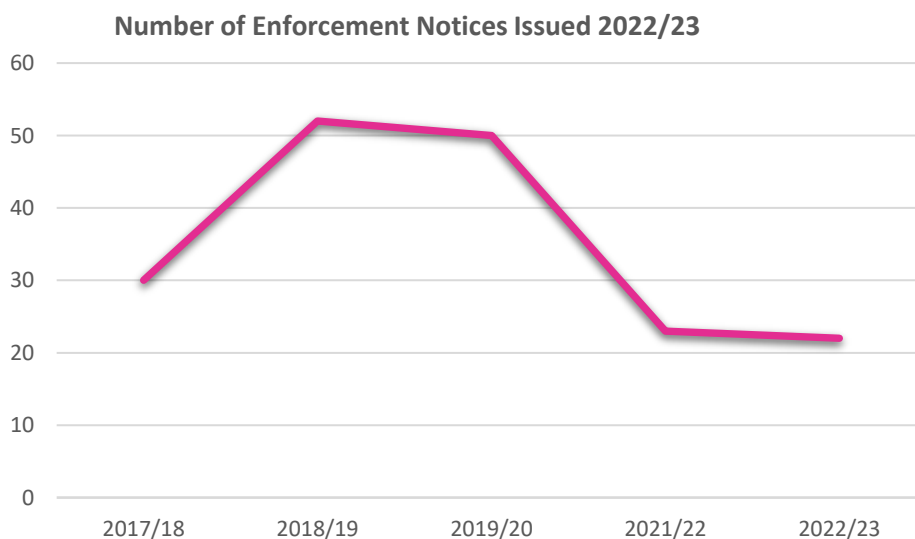
6.16 **Appeals Indicators**

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Appeals Indicator 1, Including:
- **Number of appeals against non-determination made;**
- **Number of appeals against non-determination upheld;**
- **Number of appeals against refusals made; and Number of appeals against refusals that are upheld.**

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6.17 The 2022/23 reporting statistics for appeals are as follows:
- Number of appeals against non-determination made: **0**;
- Number of appeals against non-determination upheld (dismissed): **0**;
- Number of appeals against refusals made: **95**; and
- Number of appeals against refusals that are upheld (dismissed): **87**

6.18 **Apprenticeship Jobs Indicators**

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Numbers of apprenticeships, job brokerage agreements, and contributions relating to skills and training through Section 106 agreements.
Target: Continuous partnership working and cross-boundary working.

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6.19 There were **no apprenticeships in 2022/23 secured through Section106 agreements**. There were however, **4 employment and skills plans** submitted to the council during this period.