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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This is the second Annual Monitoring Report which the London Borough of Tower Hamlets is required to make to the Secretary of State under section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, about the progress of its Local Development Framework. The details of the report meet the requirements of regulation 48 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004. In preparing it the Council has had regard to the Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide, issued by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister in March 2005, and amended in October 2005.
- 1.2 The monitoring period for the Annual Monitoring Report runs from 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006, unless otherwise stated.
- 1.3 Tower Hamlets was praised for the first Annual Monitoring Report for 2004-05, in particular relating to the strength of the contextual indicators reported. Officers have been working closely with the Association of London Government in their good-practice sharing programme.
- 1.4 Since the last Annual Monitoring Report the Council has finalised the details of its Local Development Framework monitoring programme and now has a comprehensive set of indicators. These are made up of:
 - **Contextual Indicators**, that provide an understanding of the Borough and the social, economic and environmental setting in which development occurs;
 - **Core Output Indicators (COI)**, national indicators required by the Department of Communities and Local Government;
 - **Local Output Indicators (LOI)**, designed to help monitor the effectiveness of policies in the Local Development Framework and help determine whether we are achieving the spatial vision set out in the Core Strategy;
 - **Significant Effects Indicators (SEI)** are linked with the Sustainability Appraisal to measure the significant effects of implementing the policies in the Local Development Framework.
- 1.5 Monitoring has a key role in the planning and policy making process, in the *plan-monitor-manage* process. The Local Development Framework is a 'live' set of documents that should be reviewed regularly by assessing whether the policies are meeting the strategic objectives. The Annual Monitoring Report provides the information required for undertaking such a review, as well as identifying key challenges and opportunities.

- 1.6 The adopted Unitary Development Plan is the statutory planning instrument for the London Borough of Tower Hamlets and has therefore been the starting point for determining planning applications during the monitoring period. The policies in the emerging Local Development Framework have limited weight as a material consideration in determining planning applications and directing resources during the monitoring period. It should be noted that this Annual Monitoring Report reports on the indicators contained in the emerging Local Development Framework, rather than indicators that specifically monitor the 'saved' policies in the adopted Unitary Development Plan.

Structure of the Annual Monitoring Report

- 1.7 Section 2 of the Annual Monitoring Report looks at contextual indicators in Tower Hamlets and identifies some of the issues the borough faces. Section 3 explains the role of the Community Plan and how this is related to the Local Development Framework. In section 4 there is a brief analysis of planning in Tower Hamlets in terms of planning applications and appeals. The role of the London Plan and the impact of the Olympic and Paralympic Games are also discussed.
- 1.8 This Annual Monitoring Report is structured in a way that reflects the structure of the emerging Local Development Framework. Section 5 reports on the indicators collected under the headings below:
- Creating and Sharing Prosperity** - economy and employment, shopping, learning and achievement
 - Sustainable Urban Neighbourhoods** - housing, open space, social and community facilities
 - Sustainable Environment** - the natural environment, environmental protection, flood management, waste management
 - A Well Connected Borough** - transport
 - A Well Designed Place for People** - design, urban design and conservation
- 1.9 Section 6 reports on the areas of the Borough covered by Area Action Plans and reports on approved development as well as the impact on the provision of transport, health, education, open space and infrastructure.
- 1.10 Progress made on the Local Development Scheme is reported in section 7 in terms of the preparation of Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents.
- 1.11 Section 8 considers the transition from the adopted Unitary Development Plan to the Local Development Framework in more detail. The Annual Monitoring Report concludes with section 9 providing a summary of the issues arising from the monitoring process and the necessary actions to address these.

2. This is Tower Hamlets

Contextual indicators

- 2.1 Tower Hamlets covers over 8 square miles and is one of the smallest but most densely populated London Boroughs. It is a borough that has been transformed in the last 25 years. It is now home to Canary Wharf, the United Kingdom's second largest business district where there are now more than 80,000 employees on the estate. A wide range of other regeneration programmes and projects are transforming other areas of the Borough including the City Fringe, and in the east of the Borough.
- 2.2 As a consequence of recent regeneration and the successful bid for the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, Tower Hamlets continues to be subjected to very intense development pressures. The council is processing some of the most complex development proposals in London. 30% of all strategic applications referred to the Mayor for London are currently from Tower Hamlets. The next highest authority is the City of London at 14%. This indicates the complexity of applications received.

Regeneration Strategy

- 2.3 Alongside the emerging Local Development Framework the Council has developed a comprehensive Regeneration Strategy which has been integrated with the revised Community Plan. The strategy provides a clear vision for the Tower Hamlets economy to 2016. Its objectives seek to harness benefits for all residents and businesses through major development opportunities such as Crossrail, the Royal London Hospital (which will be one of the largest hospital complexes in the country with one of the largest Accident and Emergency departments in Europe), the 3 car upgrade of the Docklands Light Railway, and the East London Line Extension.
- 2.4 The objectives of the Regeneration Strategy focus on:
- Developing the economy to create wealth, business and employment for local residents
 - Developing people to help local residents find jobs and succeed in the knowledge-driven economy
 - Developing places which combine a healthy environment with enjoyable open spaces, a well designed mix of homes and business premises, good quality services and excellent public transport
 - Developing marketing to promote the transformation of Tower Hamlets into a global city-district and attract ongoing public and private investment

Population

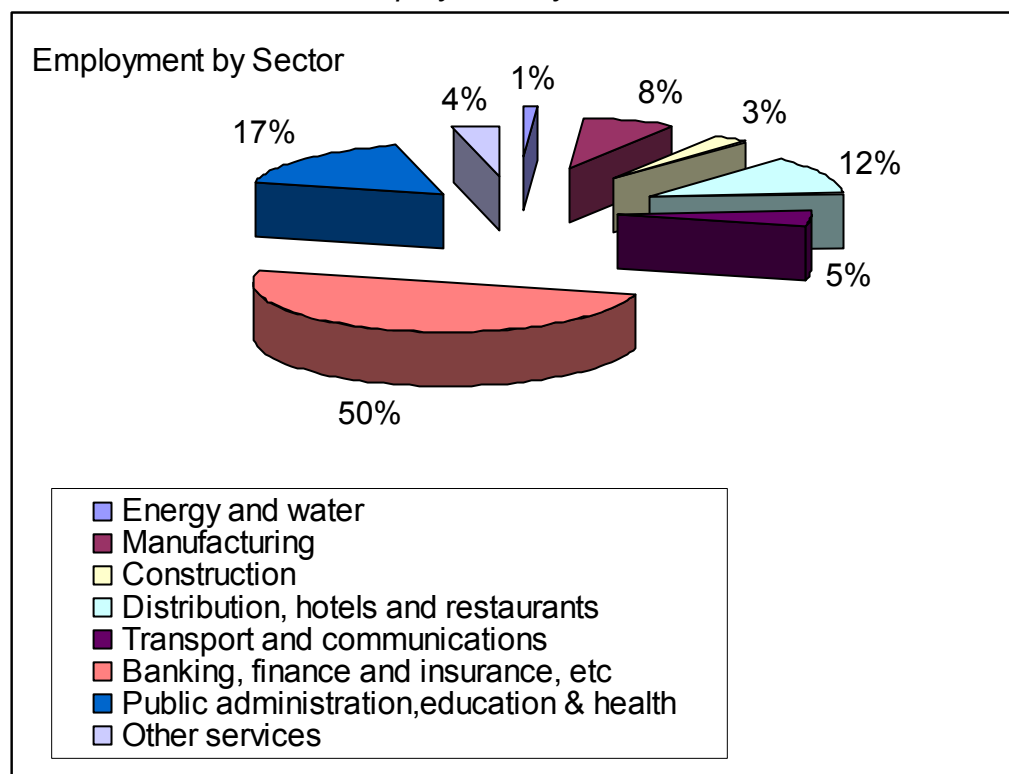
- 2.5 Tower Hamlets is a young, fast growing and ethnically diverse community. Population projections published by the Greater London Authority anticipate that the Borough's population will increase faster than the rest of London. The population is projected to increase by 34% between 2001 (196,100) and 2016 (270,115). Mid year estimates published by the Office for National Statistics at the end of August 2006 confirm the trend and estimate Borough's population has increased from 209,300 in 2004 to 213,200 in 2005.
- 2.6 Almost 49% of the Borough's local residents are from Black and Minority Ethnic communities, with the Bangladeshi community representing one third of the Borough's population.
- 2.7 Tower Hamlets has a much higher proportion of the population from the younger age groups compared to both Inner London and England. The 24-30 age group represents 34% of the total population and a further 22% are under 15.

Deprivation

- 2.8 Although Tower Hamlets has experienced rapid economic growth, there are still high levels of deprivation. The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD2004), published by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, ranked Tower Hamlets as the 4th most deprived area out of 354 in England. The IMD2004 also indicate that deprivation is widespread in the Borough with 70% of neighbourhoods ranked in the top 1%.

Economy and Employment

Chart 1: Tower Hamlets Employment by Sector



Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2004

- 2.9 Data from Annual Business Inquiry published by the Office of National Statistics confirms the continued employment growth in the Borough. Chart 1 shows the breakdown of employment by sector for the Borough. Employment levels in Tower Hamlets increased by 16% from 150,214 in 2003 to 173,580 in 2004. The financial and business sectors now provide 50% of jobs in the Borough. There are now twice as many jobs as economically active residents.
- 2.10 Tower Hamlets is projected to have the highest level of jobs growth in London. Revised job projections published by the Greater London Authority in May 2006, (which are triangulated on three bases to take account of trends, transport accessibility and the availability of business space), indicate that the number of jobs will increase by 90% by 2026 or an estimated 149,000 jobs.
- 2.11 By contrast, the Borough has low levels of employment for residents, with the second lowest employment rate in the country. However, there has been a steady increase since 2002-03 when the employment rate stood at 52.3%. The latest available data is taken from the Annual Population Survey and covers the period January 2005 to December 2005. The employment rate for this period for Tower Hamlets was 56.4% compared to 69.1% for London and 74.5% for Great Britain.

- 2.12 Although unemployment has fallen significantly in the Borough since 1996, it still remains significantly above the London average. In recent months there has been a steady increase in the claimant count unemployment rate but it should be noted that this has been in line with national trends. For the period April 2005 to March 2006, Tower Hamlets average claimant count unemployment rate was 8.6%.
- 2.13 Levels of economic inactivity in the Borough continue to be significantly above the London and national average. The economic activity rate includes people who are neither in employment nor unemployed. According to the Annual Population Survey for January 2005 to December 2005, the 36.3% of the Borough's working age population were economically inactive. This represents a decrease of 1.6% from the previous year.

Education

- 2.14 There continues to be significant improvement in the levels of attainment amongst pupils in Tower Hamlets, in both primary and secondary education. For 2004-05, 50.9% of pupils aged 15 and attending school in Tower Hamlets achieved 5 A* to C grades at GCSE, compared with 55.1% for London and 56.3% for England. This was a 3% improvement on 2004 results, and brings Tower Hamlets closer to the national target for 2008 of 60%.
- 2.15 A high proportion of the Borough's working age population have no qualifications or lack basic skills. The Annual Population Survey indicates that 24.5% of the Borough's residents have no qualifications, compared to 14.3% in London and 14.3% in Great Britain.

Health

- 2.16 The latest figures available to measure health are life expectancy and mortality rates and these relate to the period 2002-04. For 2002-04 life expectancy in Tower Hamlets was 73.9 years for men, and 79.2 years for women. Although good progress has been made towards the national targets of 78.6 and 82.5, life expectancy for both men and women in Tower Hamlets continues to be considerably lower than the national and regional average.

Mortality

Table 1: Mortality rate - Tower Hamlets

	Rate per 100,000 population		
	Male	Female	All
Tower Hamlets	963.6	628.8	785.2
London	783.8	534.5	646.6
England	784.9	543.7	650.3

Source: Tower Hamlets Public Health Report, 2005

2.17 Data for 2004 shows that Tower Hamlets continues to have mortality rates that are considerably higher than the national and regional averages. The standardised mortality rate for Tower Hamlets between 2002 and 2004 was 785.2 per 100,000, which was higher than the rest of the country.

Housing

Table 2: Housing in Tower Hamlets

Year	Council	Registered Social Landlord	Market
1985	79%	8%	13%
1990	63%	9%	28%
1995	51%	13%	36%
2000	36%	20%	44%
2005	24%	18%	58%

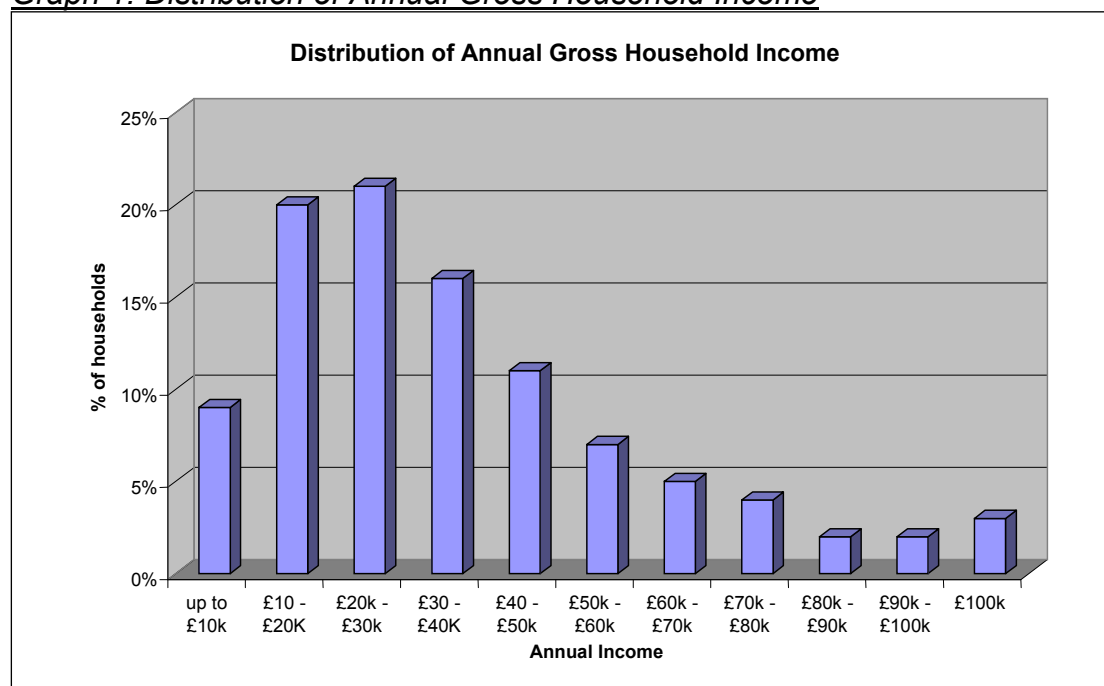
Source: Tower Hamlets Records (Housing Investment Programme)

2.18 According to the 2001 Census, Tower Hamlets had the largest proportion of social housing in the country. However, data from the annual Housing Investment Programme, shown in Table 2 above indicates that has been a dramatic change in the tenure profile over the last 20 years.

2.19 Despite this change with 22,000 tenanted properties and approximately 12,000 leasehold homes, the Council continues to be largest single landlord in the Borough.

Affordability

Graph 1: Distribution of Annual Gross Household Income



Source: Paycheck, 2006

2.20 The need for affordable housing continues to be driven by the high cost of market housing in the Borough. In Tower Hamlets the average house price is now approximately £265,000. The cost of market rents is also very high with the average weekly rent ranging from £186 to £408. Graph 1 above shows that approximately 27% of local residents have a household income of £20,000 or less.

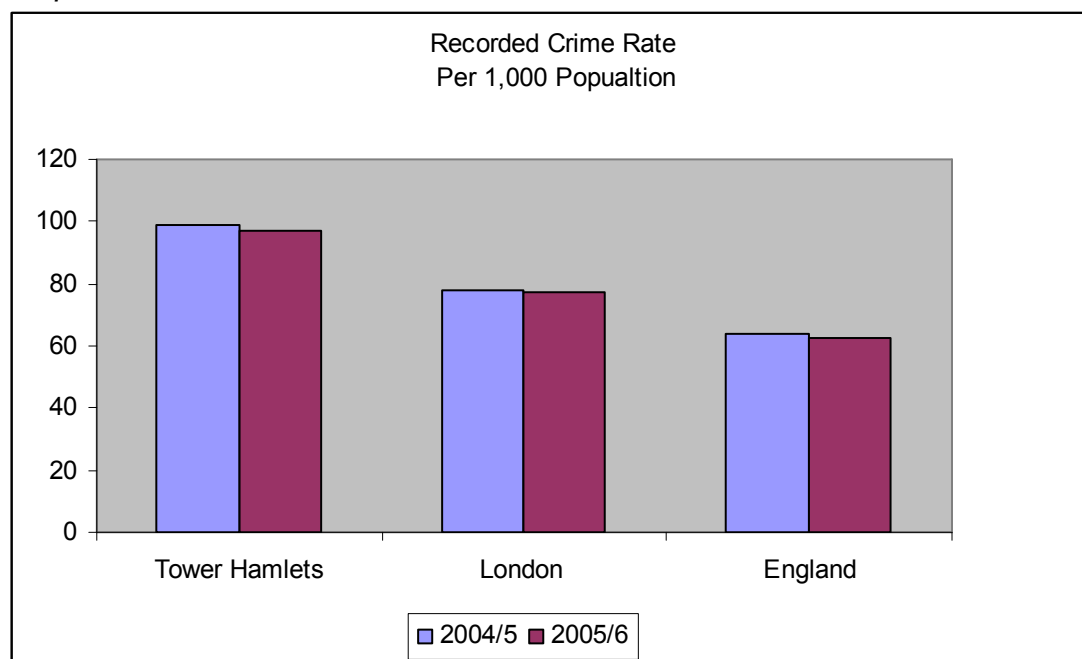
2.21 The following developments within the London Borough of Tower Hamlets were recognised for their high architectural standards and substantial contribution to the local environment by the Royal Institute of British Architects:

- Christ Church Spitalfields
- Donnybrook Quarter
- Idea Store Whitechapel
- Institute of Cell and Molecular Science
- Lock-keeper’s Graduate Centre

Crime

2.22 The crime rate for Tower Hamlets is higher than the London and England average but this gap appears to be narrowing. The overall crime rate for Tower Hamlets in 2005-06 was 96.9 recorded offences per 1,000 population. This represents an 11.8% decrease (13 less offences per 1,000 population on the baseline rate for 2003/4. These figures are summarised in Graph 2 below.

Graph 2: Recorded Crime Rate



Source: British Crime Survey

3. The Community Plan

- 3.1 The planning process offers local communities real opportunities to influence how they want their areas to develop.
- 3.2 The Local Development Frameworks acts as the land-use delivery mechanism to provide a spatial development framework for the Community Plan.
- 3.3 The Community Plan and the Local Development Framework share the same vision for sustainable development. The policies in the Local Development Framework are linked with the Community Plan and the Strategic Plan for Tower Hamlets. Many of the targets and indicators are therefore common to both the Community Plan and the Local Development Framework.

4. Planning in Tower Hamlets

4.1 There were a total of 1,960 planning applications received by the London Borough of Tower Hamlets during the monitoring period. Table 3 below provides a breakdown by type.

Table 3: Planning Applications lodged April 2005 - March 2006

Type of Application	2005-06
Major	116
Minor	668
Change of Use	165
Householder Application	175
Advertisement	121
Listed Building, etc.	248
Other	467
Total	1960

Source: LBTH Planning Applications Database

4.2 During the monitoring period 31 appeals were decided by the Planning Inspectorate relating to decisions made by London Borough of Tower Hamlets.

4.3 Of these 7 were allowed and 24 were dismissed by the Planning Inspectorate. The appeals are summarised in Table 4 below:

Table 4: Planning Appeals decided April 2005 - March 2006

Issue	Dismissed	Allowed	Number of Appeals
Amenity/Conservation	7	2	9
Extensions	8	1	9
Employment	2	1	3
Opening Hours	2	0	2
Other	5	3	8
Total	24	7	31

4.4 The appeals that were allowed involved the following issues:

- Rehabilitation of residential dwelling
- Effect of an additional storey on the character or appearance of a Conservation Area
- Change of use from A1 retail to non-A1 use in a local shopping parade
- Conversion of dwelling to 3 self-contained units and effect on the supply of housing in the Borough
- Effect of an additional storey on the character and appearance of the surrounding area
- Loss of employment land, the effect on the surrounding street scene and setting of a listed building, the effect on the microclimate, in particular wind, the effect on the amenity of

residents, the size of housing units and the provision of affordable housing

- Public access to riverside

4.5 The above cases are examples of how planning decisions have been questioned. In most of these appeal cases, the policy itself was not found to be necessarily unsound, but there have been issues relating to interpretation and application of policy and procedural matters that led to a decision being appealed.

The London Plan

4.6 The London Plan, the Mayor's Spatial Development Strategy, was published in February 2004. It is the strategic plan for London which sets out an integrated social, economic and environmental framework for the future development of London to 2020.

4.7 In October 2005 the Mayor published Early Alterations, to address pressing housing provision, waste and minerals issues. He subsequently undertook Further Alterations, which are based on his Statement of Intent, published in December 2005, to review the plan.

4.8 Wherever possible, policies in the Local Development Framework were drafted having regard to the proposed alterations.

4.9 In addition, two Supplementary Planning Guidance documents were published during the monitoring period, including the London View Management Framework in April 2005 and the Housing Supplementary Guidance in November 2005. A best practice guidance document was also prepared in November 2005 relating to Development Plan Policies for Biodiversity.

2012 Olympics and Paralympics

4.10 As one of the 5 host boroughs, Tower Hamlets is developing its Legacy Plan which will set out the strategy for harnessing benefits for local residents and businesses to ensure they are able to benefit from the increase business and job opportunities as well as the potential improvements in the physical environment.

4.11 The Council has begun the process of putting in place the appropriate administrative and technical arrangements to deal with planning matters relating to the development of the Olympic Park and the protocols for joint working with the Olympic Delivery Agency.

5. Progress against the Local Development Framework Themes

5.1 Creating and Sharing Prosperity

Employment

5.1.1 According to the Annual Business Inquiry, 23,366 new positions were filled in the year 2004 (LOI 2), indicating a buoyant employment market. While most of these jobs were in the banking, finance and insurance sectors, there is a skills mismatch between the jobs available and the local unemployed population. Related to this, 61% of residents work outside of the Borough (LOI 3).

5.1.2 Small businesses make an important contribution to the local economy. There were around 9,734 small businesses in the Borough in 2004; this figure remained unchanged from 2003. The number of new small businesses for 2005 will be reported by the Annual Business Inquiry in December 2006 (LOI 5).

Employment Land

5.1.3 On 31 March 2006 there was a total of 86.04 ha available for employment uses, this is comprised of sites defined and allocated in the Local Development Framework and sites for which planning permission has been granted for B1 (a), (b), and (c), B2 and B8 (COI 1d).

5.1.4 All floorspace developed for employment uses in the Borough was on previously developed land (COI 1c).

Loss of employment land to housing

5.1.5 A total of 5.6 ha of employment land has been transferred to completed residential development in the monitoring period (COI 1f).

Offices

5.1.6 150,007 sqm of B1(a) office floorspace was completed during 2005-06 (COI 1a). This was largely confined to the City Fringe area as the table below shows (COI 1b).

Table 5: Office floorspace by area

Area	Floorspace completed (sqm)
City Fringe	148,655
Isle of Dogs	343
Leaside	0
Central	1,009
Total	150,007

5.1.7 It should be noted that the Canary Wharf Estate had office floorspace development in the last financial year. This however is not captured by these figures as planning permission is not required in many cases.

5.1.8 No office floorspace was completed in the designated Local Industrial Locations and Strategic Industrial Locations (COI 1e (i)).

5.1.9 Council tax records show that on 31 March 2006 there were a total of 854 office properties that were vacant (LOI 4). No further detail is given on the state of buildings, size, or whether they are a group of units, therefore this figure could show a distorted picture of the Borough's office market and vacancy levels.

Industrial uses

5.1.10 No industrial development was completed in use classes B1(b), B1(c), B2 or B8 (COI 1a) during the monitoring period.

5.1.11 Local Industrial Locations and Strategic Industrial Locations show very low vacancy levels, with low levels of vacancies for Fish Island, Empson Street/St. Andrew's Way and Gillender Street and no vacancies at Poplar Business Park (LOI 6).

Hotel development

5.1.12 The Ibis Hotel London City was completed in the monitoring period with an additional 348 hotel bedrooms serving the Borough (LOI 7). There are now approximately 2,634 hotel bedrooms in the Borough.

Retail, Office and Leisure uses

5.1.13 The following table shows the amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in the Borough and in town centres during the monitoring period (COI 4a and 4b). It should be noted that town centres refer to those designated on the adopted proposals map.

Table 6: Retail, office and leisure uses

	Borough Total (sqm)	Town Centres (sqm)
A1	4,100	194
A2	0	0
B1(a)	150,000	52
D2	6,363	0
Total	160,463	246

5.1.14 Vacancy levels in the Borough's district town centres are summarised in the table below (LOI 8) and Figure 1.

Table 7: Town centre vacancy levels

Town Centre	Number of Vacant units	Vacancy rate (%)
Bethnal Green	2	0.7%
Chrip Street	1	1.3%
Crossharbour	0	0.0%
Roman Road East	27	11.8%
Roman Road West	5	4.7%
Watney Market	0	0.0%
Whitechapel	0	0.0%
Total	35	4.4%


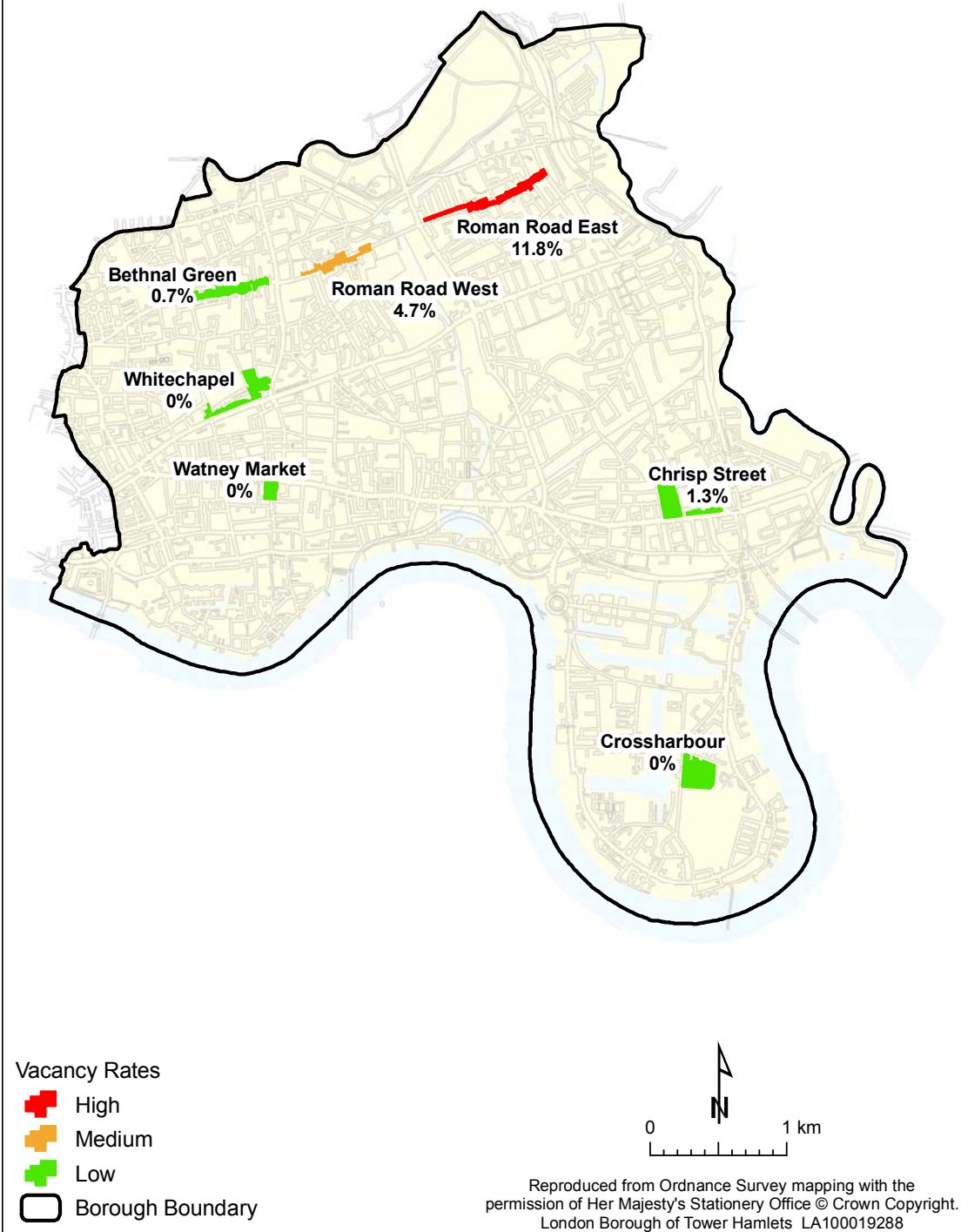


Figure 1. Town Centre Vacancy Rates



- 5.1.15 Vacancy rates indicate good occupancy levels for all district centres, with the exception of Roman Road East, which has a vacancy rate of 11.8%. A strategy has been prepared for this area and an action plan is in progress to address the recommendations made in this strategy to improve the vitality and viability of this town centre.
- 5.1.16 The recent survey of town centres does not include the new Isle of Dogs major centre at Canary Wharf. This will be collected during the next monitoring period. However, upon inspection there very few vacancies in this town centre.
- 5.1.17 There were 13 applications approved for changes of use to A3, A4 and A5 uses (LOI 9). These consisted mainly of new retail development supporting significant residential and office-led developments.

Improving education and skills

- 5.1.18 24.5% of the population aged 16-74 had no formal educational qualifications (LOI 19), this figure has decreased from 26.6% the previous year, showing a larger percentage of the population holding formal qualifications.
- 5.1.19 However, the number of people aged 16-18 not in education, employment or training has increased from 10.3% last year to 13.5% this year (LOI 20). This increase in this indicator may be due to improved data collection methods. There will always remain a residual risk to employment targets due to the high level of population turnover in the Borough and the difficulty of large numbers of people without work moving into the area. Employment Solutions is a partnership which includes the Council's job brokerage service, Skillsmatch, Job Centre Plus, and Tower Hamlets College. This partnership seeks to address the issue of high levels of unemployment in the Borough.
- 5.1.20 Enrolments on adult education courses have increased from 73.5% to 79% (LOI 21), this is in part due to the successful lifelong learning programmes promoted by the Idea Stores in the Borough.
- 5.1.21 Planning obligations secured a total of £312 per residential unit for education purposes (LOI 40).

Household income

- 5.1.22 There has been a slight increase in the percentage of residents claiming employment related benefits from 8.4% to 8.5% (SEI 11). Approximately 75% of children in the Borough live in households with relative low income (SEI 12).

5.2 Sustainable Urban Neighbourhoods

Residential Development

5.2.1 Over the last five years Tower Hamlets has experienced significant growth in residential development. The table below shows the number of completed residential units (COI 2a (i)).

Table 8: Completed residential development

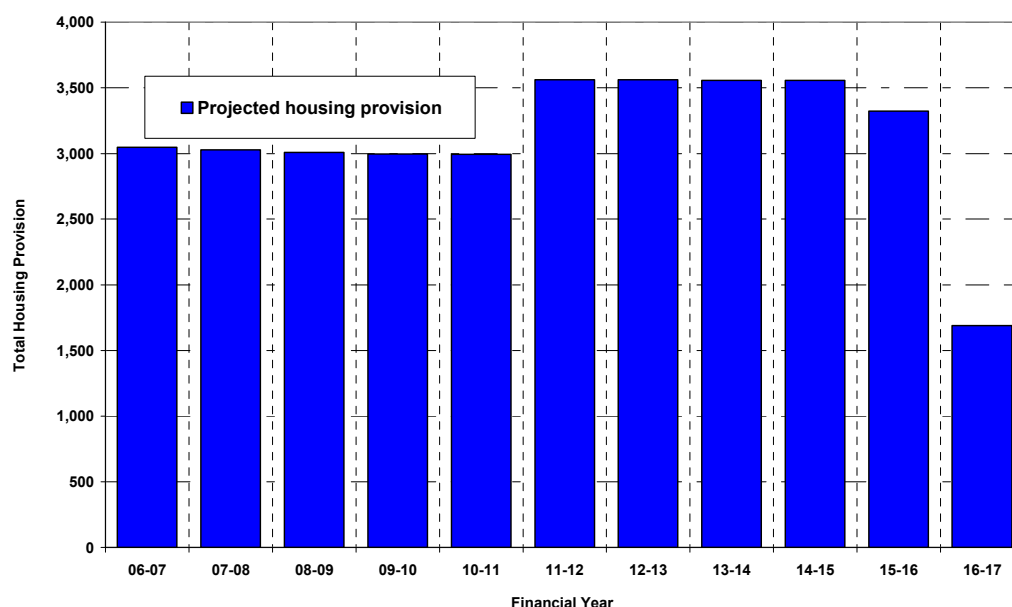
Financial year	Number of completed dwellings
2000-2001	1,708
2001-2002	1,630
2002-2003	1,108
2003-2004	2,181
2004-2005	2,465
2005-2006	2,834
Total	11,926

5.2.2 This year 2,834 new residential dwellings were completed (COI 2a(ii)). In addition, 291 vacant dwellings were brought back into use and 304 non self-contained dwellings were completed. This represents a total provision of additional homes for 2005-06 of 3,471. Figure 2 shows the distribution of new dwellings.

5.2.3 The graph below shows the projected net additional dwellings over the ten year period from the expected adoption of the Local Development Framework, to 2017 (COI 2a(iii)).

Graph 3: Housing trajectory – projected net additional dwellings to 2017

Graph 1: Projected housing provision 2006-2017



5.2.4 This shows an annual net additional dwelling requirement of 3,150 dwellings per year (COI 2a(iv)). Based on previous years' performance, the annual average number of net additional dwellings is 2,827 (COI 2a(v)) to 2017.

5.2.5 All residential development in the Borough was on previously developed land (COI 2b, SEI 7).

5.2.6 A total of 357 dwellings were lost in the monitoring period (LOI 14). However, there has been no net loss of housing and most of these were entirely replaced by the same development scheme.

Housing Density

5.2.7 99% of residential development was completed at a density of above 50 dwellings per hectare. The remaining 1% was completed at less than 30 dwellings per hectare (COI 2c).

Affordable Housing

5.2.8 815 affordable residential dwellings were completed during the monitoring period (COI 2d). This represents 29% of the total dwellings completed, in terms of dwellings (SEI 2), or a 2:5 ratio of affordable to market housing completions (LOI 12). The ratio of social rented to intermediate housing completions is 5:1 (LOI 13).

5.2.9 In addition to these affordable housing completions, Council records show 178 completed dwellings resulted from external funding (including key worker funded programmes), 291 vacant homes were brought back into use and 304 non-self contained dwellings were completed.

5.2.10 Planning obligations secured a potential 2,033 affordable housing units during the monitoring period (LOI 41).

Housing Quality

5.2.11 67% of Tower Hamlets homes were reported as being non-decent at 1 April 2005 (SEI 3). This is an improvement from last year's figure of 78% reported as non-decent.

Family Housing

5.2.12 The Council has achieved 21.7% provision of family housing in the social rented sector (based on the number of units completed). There is particular need to improve on past provision of family housing in the market sector where only 1.7% family housing was achieved. In the intermediate sector 9.5% of dwellings were affordable. The table below shows the amount and percentage of family housing completed during the monitoring period (LOI 10, LOI 11).

Table 9: Family housing provision

Sector	Number of family dwellings	Total dwellings completed	Percentage
Social Rented	147	678	21.7%
Intermediate	13	137	9.5%
Market	34	2019	1.7%
Total	194	2834	6.8%

Gypsy and Traveller Sites

5.2.13 There are currently 19 designated pitches in the Borough for gypsies and travellers. These are all located at Eleanor Street at the existing designated gypsy and travellers site (LOI 15).

Open Space

5.2.14 There is a total of 244 ha of designated open space in the Borough (LOI 22). This equates to 1.14 ha per 1,000 population. This is below the target for the Borough.

5.2.15 In 2005, four parks in the Borough were awarded the Green Flag Award. These included Island Gardens (1.25 ha), Trinity Square Gardens (0.49 ha), Weavers Fields (6.31 ha) and Mile End Park (62.93 ha). This represents 29% of the Borough's open space (COI 4c). Green Flag Awards visibly demonstrate a clear improvement to parks and green spaces and rely on independent verification.

Community Facilities

5.2.16 There were 7,709 physical visits to public libraries and Idea Stores recorded per 1,000 population, an increase from 6,504 last year (SEI 5). This increase is likely to be due to the opening of the Whitechapel and Canary Wharf Idea Stores in the last year.

5.2.17 Visits to Leisure Centres also increased from 983,833 to 1,236,155 (SEI 6). This may be related to the new management arrangements at Leisure Centres in the Borough and the range of 'Wellness' membership packages available.

Healthy Living

5.2.18 Life expectancy at birth was reported as 73.9 for males and 79.2 for females for the period 2002-04 (SEI 1).

5.2.19 67.9% of the population of Tower Hamlets aged under 75 reported good health accordingly to the 2001 Census (LOI 18). Access to GPs is improving with 0.8 GPs per 1,000 population (LOI 17). There are now 171 GPs serving the Borough.

5.2.20 Planning obligations secured a total of £634 per residential unit for health purposes (LOI 42).

5.2.21 Four new and redeveloped health facilities opened during the monitoring period (SEI 4). These included the relocated Barkantine Practice, improvements to Mile End Hospital, a new Specialist Addiction Unit opened at Mile End Hospital and redevelopment commenced at The Royal London Hospital.

Community Participation

5.2.22 54% of residents feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area (SEI 21). This is an improvement from last year's figure of 45%.

5.3 Sustainable Environment

Waste Management

5.3.1 Although there was an increase in recycling levels from 7.35% (2004-05) to 8.85% (2005-06) (LOI 27, SEI 17), most waste in the Borough is still sent to landfill. Table 10 below shows the amount of household waste arising and how it is managed (COI 6b).

Table 10: Waste management in Tower Hamlets

Type	Percentage
Recycling	8.85%
Composting or treatment by anaerobic digestion	0%
Landfill	91.5%
Total	100%

5.3.2 There were no new waste management facilities developed in the Borough in the last year (COI 6a). There has been no loss of waste management facilities in the Borough.

Flood Risk and River Quality

5.3.3 In 2005-06 there were no planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency, either on flood defence grounds or water quality (COI 7).

5.3.4 In terms of biological water quality for rivers in the Borough, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs reports that 44% of the river length is graded as being of good quality (LOI 26). This has not changed in the last 4 years.

Open Space

5.3.5 The table below shows the area of Local Nature Reserves, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, and Green Chains in the Borough (LOI 23, LOI 24, LOI 25). Changes in the total area of these designations will be monitored annually.

Table 11: Open space

Open space category	Hectares
Local Nature Reserves	24.8
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation	441.2
Green Chains	16.8

Note: These categories are not mutually exclusive

Biodiversity

5.3.6 Tower Hamlets Biodiversity Action Plan was produced by Tower Habitats in 2004. The plan identifies seven species which are especially important in Tower Hamlets. Collating data on species can be difficult, time consuming and resource intensive. Table 12 below gives the position in 2005-06 in relation to the species identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan, using data from the London Biodiversity Partnership, and lists actions, which were taken during the monitoring

period (COI 8(i), SEI 19). This list will be improved as population statistics become available at local and national levels. Data on change in habitat areas has been difficult to locate.

Table 12: Key species of biodiversity importance in Tower Hamlets

Species	Status	Action Taken
Bats	Present	A Bat advice note has been produced for all Local Authority planners. Planning for a coordinated programme of guided walks and illustrated talks is underway.
Bird's-foot trefoil	Present	A number of meadow wildflower walks have been run which enable participants to see Bird's-foot Trefoil. Bird's-foot Trefoil seeds are included in seed distributions available to householders, schools, residents, etc.
Black Redstart	Breeding	80 research trays were placed on four buildings on the Isle of Dogs. A programme is underway to ensure developers are required to apply mitigation on black redstart and to inform London Black Redstart Action Plan of any such conditions and details of schemes and to ensure mitigation is in line with London Biodiversity Partnership advice www.blackredstarts.org / www.livingroofs.org .
Brimstone Butterfly	Present	Young Purging Buckthorns have been distributed to householders and others. An article was featured in the local paper on the brimstone butterfly.
Hedgehogs	Present	A leaflet covering all aspects of hedgehog welfare, pesticide use, feeding, improving natural food sources and providing safe breeding and hibernating sites has been produced and distributed. A hedgehog monitoring programme is currently being set up.
London-rocket	Present	Ongoing annual monitoring.
Mile End Spider (Macaroeris nidicolens)	Present	Links are being developed with the London Natural History Society and Tower Habitats is contributing to future survey work, involving interested individuals.

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

5.3.7 In terms of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance there are five sites of metropolitan importance within the Borough. These make up 232 ha and include Mudchute Park and Farm, Tower Hamlets Cemetery Park and the Soanes Centre, the River Thames, London's Canals and the Lea Valley River. These sites are of significance to London as a whole and an attraction to international and national visitors to the city.

5.3.8 There are also a number of sites of Borough importance, five Grade 1 sites, totalling 121 ha, and eight Grade 2 sites totalling 44 ha. In addition, there are 16 sites of local importance making up 44 ha. These are shown on Figure 3.



Figure 3. Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)



5.3.9 There has been one additional site added to the sites of local importance, All Saints Churchyard in Poplar at 1.02 ha (COI 8(ii)).

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

5.3.10 Full information on renewable energy capacity installed by type is not yet available (COI 9) but will be reported on next year.

5.3.11 Mile End Park includes a unique 'Ecology Park' concept featuring a new lake complex, a wind turbine and the new earth sheltered building, the Ecology Centre. The turbine is used to power a pump that circulates the water between the three lakes. The turbine is 9 metres tall, weighs 390kg, has a normal running speed of 200rpm and has a 6kw (300v) output power. The turbine demonstrates a renewable energy system and sits on the island in the centre of the ecology lake and powers a sump that circulates water around the lake. When it is windy the turbine pumps water around the lakes, providing a physical demonstration of harnessing renewable energy.

5.3.12 In terms of energy efficiency, there is a national target to achieve a 30% reduction in domestic energy consumption by 2010 from 1996 levels. In Tower Hamlets there has been an overall improvement in energy efficiency from 1 April 1996 to 31 March 2006 of 8.84%, up from 8.22% at 31 March 2005 (SEI 16). This has been achieved through a number of methods including the Council's energy efficiency unit providing tailored energy advice to residents.

Air Quality

5.3.13 A key air quality indicator is the level of particulate matter present. Particulate matter or PM₁₀ has been measured in terms of the number of days where levels are high or moderate. In the monitoring period there were 8 days at the Poplar site and 5 days at the Bethnal Green site that recorded moderate or high levels (SEI 14). There was no change in the number of days at the Poplar site and an increase from 2 to 5 days at the Bethnal Green site.

Noise

5.3.14 There were 6,184 noise-related complaints made in 2005-06 (SEI 15). This is an increase from 5,250 last year; however publicity relating to the service and improved reporting procedures may be related to this increase in complaints.

5.4 A Well Connected Borough

Car Parking

5.4.1 All completed major non-residential development within Use-Class Orders A, B and D comply with car-parking standards in the adopted UDP (COI 3a).

5.4.2 62% of all major applications approved had a legal agreement to ensure it was car-free (LOI 28).

Accessibility

5.4.3 All completed residential development in the Borough was within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, a primary school, a secondary school, areas of employment and major retail centres. 98.2% of all residential development was located within 30 minutes public transport time of a hospital (COI 3b). Public transport time was calculated using Transport for London's Journey Planner system.

5.4.4 In terms of travel to work, 39% of residents work within the Borough (SEI 13). This means there is a significant amount of people commuting within the Borough, making shorter journeys.

5.4.5 The distance of dedicated pedestrian and cycle routes are increasing with 32.5 km of pedestrian walkways, made up of strategic riverside walkways and green chain, and 68.2 km of cycle routes (LOI 30). These figures reflect the total distance of pedestrian and cycle routes at March 2006. These are shown in Figure 4.

Public Transport

5.4.6 Two-thirds of respondents to the Annual Residents Survey thought public transport was good or better (LOI 31). This is an improvement from 53% last year.

5.4.7 12% of all major applications approved had a Travel Plan prepared for the development (LOI 29).







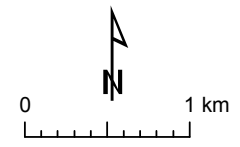


Figure 4. Pedestrian and Cycle Routes



-  Strategic Walkway
- Tower Hamlets Cycle Network**
-  Proposed Cycle Route
-  Strategic Cycle Route
-  London Cycle Network Plus
-  Borough Boundary



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5.5 A Well Designed Place for People

The Built Environment

5.5.1 An indicator is being developed to gauge community levels of satisfaction with the built environment; this will be reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report. The Council is considering the most appropriate mechanisms for collecting such data, such as through the Annual Residents Survey.

Accessibility and Inclusive Design

5.5.2 All development should consider access needs of the whole population. To ensure this happens, the Council employs an Access Officer to provide input into the plan-making and decision making processes. During the monitoring period the Access Officer considered and commented on 46% of all major applications received by the Council (LOI 33).

5.5.3 In 2005-06, London Borough of Tower Hamlets had 54% of its buildings with all public space suitable and accessible to disabled people (LOI 32). This is an improvement from 39% in 2004-05.

Conservation





5.5.4 There are a total of 50 Conservation Areas in the Borough (LOI 36). While there are no current up-to-date appraisals or published management proposals (LOI 37, LOI 38), work is progressing on drafting these. Character appraisals are being prepared for all the conservation areas in the Borough and should be adopted in 2006. A number of management plans are also currently being drafted.

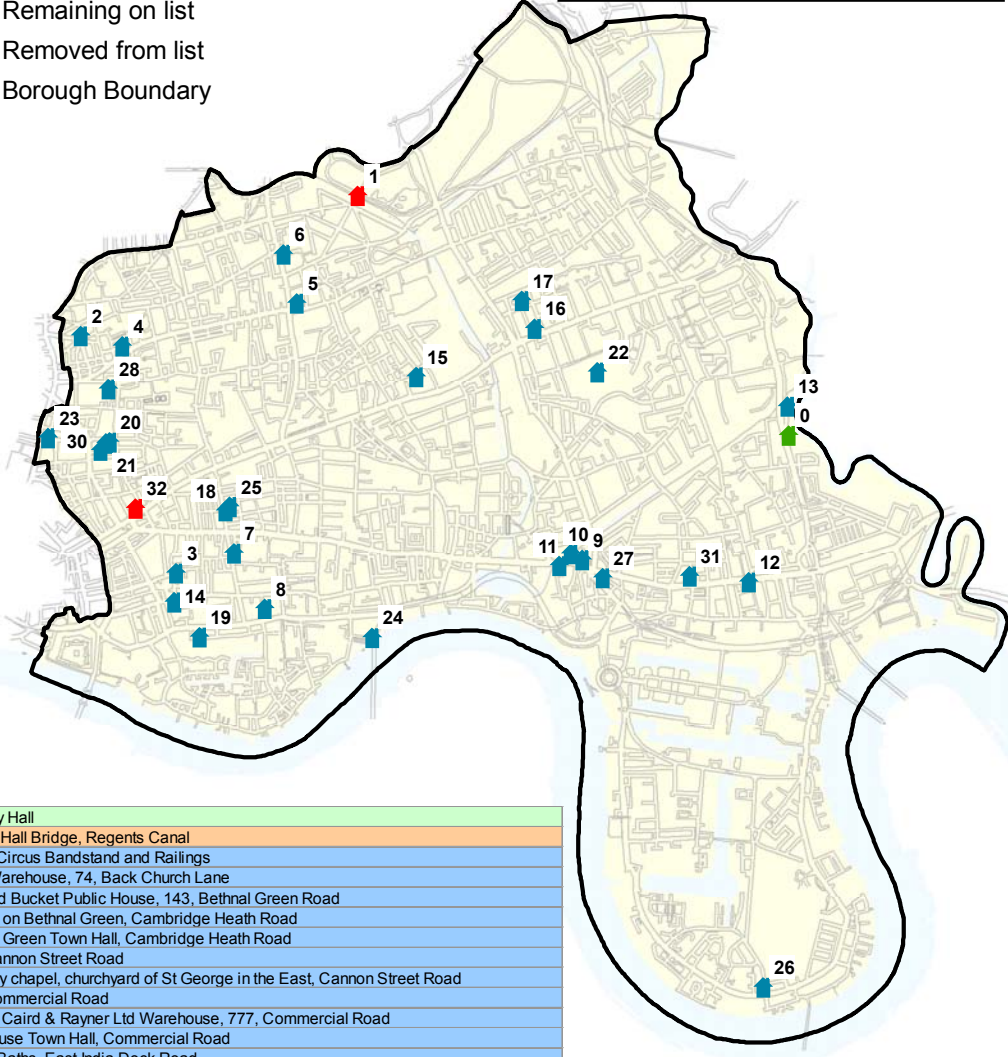
5.5.5 English Heritage keeps a Buildings at Risk Register that includes listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments known to English Heritage to be 'at risk' through neglect and decay, or vulnerable to becoming so. The 2006 register includes 32 buildings in Tower Hamlets (LOI 39). This is an increase of one from last year. Bromley Hall was removed from the list as a result of significant renovations, while the former Whitechapel Library was added due to it being vacant, and Bonner Hall Bridge was added due to structural damage. These are shown in Figure 5.

Public Safety


5.5.6 There has been an increase in both the number of domestic burglaries and racial incidents recorded. During the monitoring period there were 23 domestic burglaries recorded per 1,000 households (SEI 9, LOI 35) and 287 racial incidents recorded per 100,000 population (SEI 10).

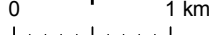
5.5.7 An indicator relating to people's perception of safety is being developed in partnership with the Community Safety team and will be reported in the next Annual Monitoring Report. The built environment is a major factor in the perception of safety.

- Buildings at Risk**
-  Added to list
 -  Remaining on list
 -  Removed from list
 -  Borough Boundary



0	Bromley Hall
1	Bonner Hall Bridge, Regents Canal
2	Arnold Circus Bandstand and Railings
3	Wool Warehouse, 74, Back Church Lane
4	Well and Bucket Public House, 143, Bethnal Green Road
5	St John on Bethnal Green, Cambridge Heath Road
6	Bethnal Green Town Hall, Cambridge Heath Road
7	126, Cannon Street Road
8	Mortuary chapel, churchyard of St George in the East, Cannon Street Road
9	795, Commercial Road
10	Former Caird & Rayner Ltd Warehouse, 777, Commercial Road
11	Limehouse Town Hall, Commercial Road
12	Poplar Baths, East India Dock Road
13	Dowgate Wharf warehouses, 22-23, Gillender Street
14	Wiltons Music Hall, Graces Alley
15	Tablet in the North Wall of the Portuguese Jewish Burial Ground, Mile End Road
16	415, Mile End Road
17	Holy Trinity Church, Morgan Street
18	24 and 26, New Road
19	Tobacco Dock, Pennington Street
20	19, Princelet Street
21	11, Princelet Street
22	Tower Hamlets Cemetery, Southern Grove
23	St Botolph's Hall (Central Foundation School for Girls), Spital Square
24	Shadwell Dock Stairs, The Highway, Tower Hamlets, Greater London
25	4-16 (even), Walden Street
26	Fire Station Cottages, 1-5 (consec), West Ferry Road
27	Sailmakers and Chandlers, 11, West India Dock Road
28	Braithwaite Viaduct, Bishopsgate Goodsyards, Wheeler Street/Brick Lane
29	Drinking Fountain set in wall of former St Mary's Churchyard, Whitechapel Road
30	2, Wilkes Street
31	Trinity Methodist Church and attached hall and community rooms, East India Dock Road
32	Former Whitechapel Library, High Street, Whitechapel High Street





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6. Area Action Plans

- 6.1 Area Action Plans set out a commitment to monitor approved development as well as its impact on the provision of transport, health, education, open space and infrastructure. In addition, the Leaside Area Action Plan states that relevant applications to the Olympic Delivery Authority will be monitored.
- 6.2 The following data was taken from the Planning Application Database and the Capacity Assessment, undertaken as part of the evidence base for the Area Action Plans for the City Fringe, Isle of Dogs and Leaside, as well as the Central Area Action Plan, which is currently being prepared.
- 6.3 Figure 6 shows the proposed Supplementary Planning Documents the Area Action Plans propose.

Central Area**Housing - 667 dwellings completed****Employment - 1,009 sq m B1 floorspace completed**

Transport and movement	No significant changes
Education provision	Surplus capacity at all levels
Open space and water space	1.6 ha per 1,000
Infrastructure, services and waste	No significant changes

City Fringe**Housing - 72 dwellings completed****Employment - 148,655 sq m B1 floorspace completed**

Transport and movement	Shoreditch Station closed
Education provision	Surplus capacity at all levels
Open space and water space	0.36 ha per 1,000
Infrastructure, services and waste	No significant changes

Isle of Dogs**Housing - 1,346 dwellings completed****Employment - 343 sq m B1 floorspace completed**

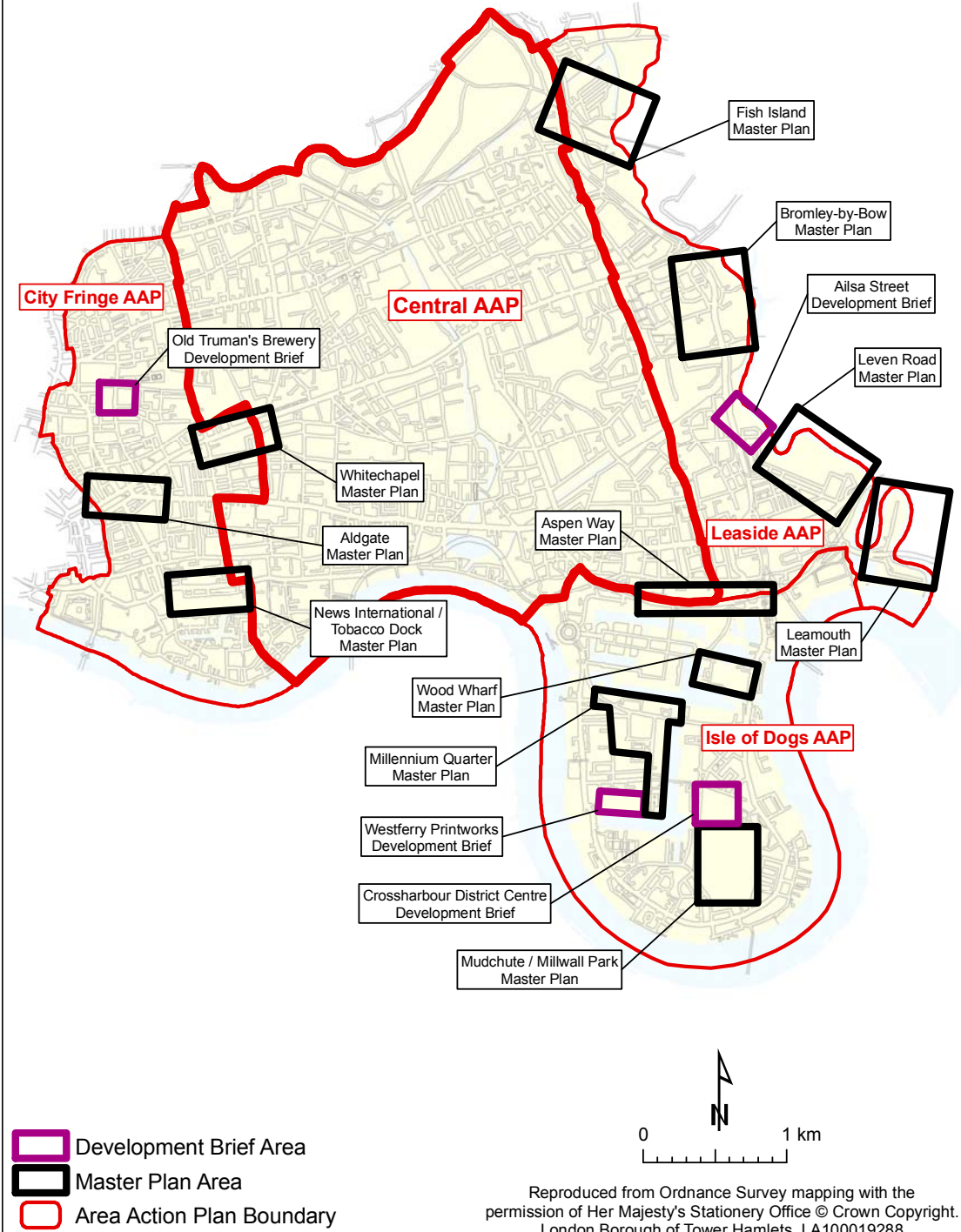
Transport and movement	No significant changes
Education provision	Surplus capacity at all levels
Open space and water space	1.2 ha per 1,000
Infrastructure, services and waste	No significant changes

Note: It should be noted that the Canary Wharf Estate had significant office floorspace development in the last financial year. This however is not captured by these figures as planning permission is not required in many cases.

Leaside**Housing - 749 dwellings completed****Employment - no B1 floorspace completed**

Transport and movement	Langdon Park DLR Station approved
Education provision	Surplus capacity at all levels
Open space and water space	0.4 ha per 1,000
Infrastructure, services and waste	No significant changes
London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games	The Olympic Delivery Authority have not received any planning applications of direct relevance to Leaside during the monitoring period


Figure 6. Proposed Master Plans and Development Briefs



7. Progress on the Local Development Scheme

- 7.1 The Local Development Scheme was submitted to the Secretary of State in March 2005 and agreed by Cabinet in May 2005. Since then, revisions to the document have been made and were agreed by Cabinet on 5 July 2006.
- 7.2 It is important to keep the Local Development Scheme updated as a result of new evidence and consultation findings. A review of all Supplementary Planning Documents required will be undertaken as part of the review of the Local Development Scheme based on evidence gathered throughout the development of the Core Strategy and Area Action Plans.
- 7.3 The updated Local Development Scheme reflects the revised timetable for the production of the Statement of Community Involvement, the Central Area Action Plan, the Waste Development Plan Document and the introduction of three new master plans for Bromley-by-Bow, Aldgate and Whitechapel. Table 13 below shows the status of each document in the Local Development Scheme for Tower Hamlets.

Table 13: Progress on the Local Development Scheme

Document	Status
Statement of Community Involvement	To be submitted 9 November 2006
Core Strategy and Development Control DPD	To be submitted 9 November 2006
Waste DPD	Programmed to start January 2007
City Fringe Area Action Plan	To be submitted 9 November 2006
Isle of Dogs Area Action Plan	To be submitted 9 November 2006
Leaside Area Action Plan	To be submitted 9 November 2006
Central Area Action Plan	In progress
Proposals Map	To be submitted 9 November 2006
Developer Contributions SPD	Programmed to start January 2007
Other supplementary Planning Documents	Programmed to start January 2007
Whitechapel Master plan	In progress
Aldgate Master plan	In progress
Bromley-by-Bow Master plan	In progress

Local Development Documents - Progress Report

Core Strategy and Development Control Development Plan Document

- 7.4 Submission documents completed to ambitious timetable and will be submitted to the Secretary of State on 9 November 2006.

Area Action Plans

- 7.5 Submission Area Action Plans for the City Fringe, Isle of Dogs and Leaside – three of London's most significant growth areas – have been completed to the ambitious timetable and will be submitted to the Secretary of State on 9 November 2006.

Statement of Community Involvement

- 7.6 Completed in accordance with the revised Local Development Scheme and will be submitted to the Secretary of State on 9 November 2006.

Waste Development Plan Document

- 7.7 Work on this document was not started due to availability of staff resources. Work is due to begin on this document in January 2007 and the Local Development Scheme has been amended to reflect this.

Supplementary Planning Documents

- 7.8 Work on these documents has not started. Work is due to begin on these documents in January 2007 and will be on target to meet the Local Development Scheme timetable. A review of the priority Supplementary Planning Documents has begun in light of the submission version Development Plan Documents.

Master plans

- 7.9 These documents are on track with the Local Development Scheme. The Council is finalising details and establishing consensus between stakeholders and the Local Strategic Partnership. Extensive consultation has been undertaken in the spirit of 'front-loading' consultation. The draft document is being prepared and the Sustainability Appraisal is underway. Formal public consultation will take place from January to March 2007. The adoption and publication of documents is programmed for May 2008 along with other documents.

Central Area Action Plan

- 7.10 This is currently in progress. It is running slightly behind the Local Development Scheme timetable due to a high volume of work with other Local Development Framework documents. The pre-production and survey phase is currently underway as is early consultation. Issues and options consultation is programmed to begin in February 2007, which is approximately two months behind the Local Development Scheme timetable. The process undertaken for the first three Area Action Plans has been reviewed to identify ways to build upon good practice for the Central Area.

8. Adopted Unitary Development Plan 1998

- 8.1 Table 14 shows the strategic policy changes between the Adopted Unitary Development Plan (1998) and the emerging Local Development Framework, which is to be submitted to the Secretary of State in November 2006. Policies have been grouped according to the Strategic Planning Policy headings in the Adopted Unitary Development Plan.
- 8.2 Significant changes relate to the introduction of Area Action Plans, a policy on the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, a clearer focus on how planning can help tackle climate change and an increase in the affordable housing target from 25% to 50%. In addition, the emerging Local Development Framework includes sections on the implementation and monitoring of policies.

Table 14: Strategic Policy Changes

Policies	Adopted Unitary Development Plan 1998	Emerging Local Development Framework
Core Objectives	<p>ST1 To deliver an effective, sensitive and fair planning service by developing and implementing policies and proposals which address the needs of all of the residents of the borough, including those with special needs, that is:- people from ethnic minority groups, people with disabilities, women, people from minority cultural and religious backgrounds, and elderly people.</p> <p>ST2 To welcome investment and encourage public/private sector partnership proposals which generate employment, improve the environment, provide housing and social facilities, and bring derelict sites and buildings into beneficial use, in accordance with the overall strategy of this plan.</p> <p>ST3 To promote sustainable development.</p>	<p>CP1 Creating Sustainable Communities</p> <p>CP2 Equality of Opportunity</p> <p>CP3 Sustainable Environment</p> <p>CP4 Good Design</p> <p>CP5 Supporting Infrastructure</p> <p>CP6 A Sustainable Legacy from the 2012 Olympics</p>
The Environment	<p>ST4 To ensure that development respects the built environment of the borough and to encourage development that improves the environment.</p> <p>ST5 To ensure that development contributes to a safe, welcoming and attractive environment which is accessible to all groups of people.</p> <p>ST6 To protect the environment of the Borough and the amenity of residents from pollution caused by development and the development process.</p> <p>ST7 To promote environmentally acceptable development by encouraging energy efficiency in the design of buildings and the use of materials.</p>	<p>CP31 Biodiversity</p> <p>CP36 The Water Environment and Waterside Walkways</p> <p>CP38 Energy Efficiency and Production of Renewable Energy</p> <p>CP39 Sustainable Waste Management</p> <p>CP46 Accessible and Inclusive Environments</p> <p>CP47 Community Safety</p> <p>CP48 Tall Buildings</p>

Policies	Adopted Unitary Development Plan 1998	Emerging Local Development Framework
	<p>ST8 To protect and enhance open spaces of amenity value, particularly areas of nature conservation importance and to encourage the creation of new wildlife habitats.</p> <p>ST9 To promote and conserve the special character of the River Thames.</p>	<p>CP49 Historic Environment</p> <p>CP50 Important Views</p>
Central Area Zones	<p>ST10 To protect and further develop London's role as an international, National and regional centre of commerce, by fostering a range of appropriate activities.</p> <p>ST11 To press for an efficient, safe and integrated mass transit system to provide for the majority of trips within the central area.</p> <p>ST12 To encourage the availability of and accessibility to, a diverse range of recreational, cultural and leisure facilities within the central area.</p> <p>ST13 To support, protect and improve those elements of the built and natural environment which are an integral part of the character of the central area.</p> <p>ST14 To conserve, protect and improve the quality of the environment and work to reduce the contribution of the central area to global pollution</p>	<p>CP8 Tower Hamlets' Global Financial and Business Centre and the Central Activities Zone</p>
The Economy and Employment	<p>ST15 To facilitate the expansion and diversification of the local economy by encouraging a wide range of economic activities at suitable locations and the availability of a skilled local labour force.</p> <p>ST16 To encourage development and other measures which promote job opportunities for local people and the London job market.</p> <p>ST17 To promote and maintain high quality work environments in order to attract investment and maintain the competitiveness of the local economy.</p> <p>ST18 To seek to ensure that economic development is accompanied by the protection and enhancement of the local environment.</p> <p>ST19 To seek to ensure that land use and transport policies and investment are co-ordinated.</p>	<p>CP7 Job Creation and Growth</p> <p>CP9 Employment Space for Small Businesses</p> <p>CP10 Strategic Industrial Locations and Local Industrial Locations</p> <p>CP11 Sites in employment Use</p> <p>CP13 Hotels, Serviced Apartments an Conference Centres</p> <p>CP14 Combining Employment and Residential Use</p>

Policies	Adopted Unitary Development Plan 1998	Emerging Local Development Framework
Housing	<p>ST20 To ensure that there is sufficient land and buildings available to meet the borough's housing target of 15,000 between 1987 and 2006.</p> <p>ST21 To seek a borough-wide average of 25% of the housing target in the form of affordable housing.</p> <p>ST22 To continue to seek the improvement of the range of Housing choice including affordable housing.</p> <p>ST23 To ensure that the quality of new housing provided is to a high standard.</p> <p>ST24 To use planning and housing powers to improve the quality of the residential environment.</p> <p>ST25 To ensure that new housing developments are adequately serviced by social and physical infrastructure and by public transport provision.</p> <p>ST26 To protect existing residential accommodation from changing to other uses except in special circumstances where this may be the only means of improving the environment.</p>	<p>CP19 New Housing Provision</p> <p>CP20 Sustainable Residential Density</p> <p>CP21 Dwelling Mix and Type</p> <p>CP22 Affordable Housing</p> <p>CP23 Efficient Use and Retention of Existing Housing</p> <p>CP24 Special Needs and Specialist Housing</p> <p>CP25 Housing Amenity Space</p> <p>CP26 Gypsy and Traveller Sites</p>
Transport	<p>ST27 To support and improve public transport, ensuring that the system is accessible to, and safe for all.</p> <p>ST28 To restrain the unnecessary use of private cars in order to achieve a more balanced allocation of road space between users.</p> <p>ST29 To improve the environment by restricting and calming traffic in residential areas and shopping streets.</p> <p>ST30 To improve safety and convenience of movement for all road users, especially pedestrians and cyclists.</p> <p>ST31 To oppose any new roads or road improvements that will lead to a significant increase in car commuting through the borough.</p> <p>ST32 To ensure that development is located so that the transport generated can be efficiently, effectively and safely accommodated within the existing and proposed transport system with the minimum detriment to amenity and the environment.</p> <p>ST33 To reduce the impact of heavy lorry traffic by promoting greater use of rail and water for the movement of freight.</p>	<p>CP40 A Sustainable Transport Network</p> <p>CP41 Integrating Development with Transport</p> <p>CP42 Streets for People</p> <p>CP43 Better Public Transport</p> <p>CP44 Promoting Sustainable Freight Management</p> <p>CP45 The Road Hierarchy</p>

Policies	Adopted Unitary Development Plan 1998	Emerging Local Development Framework
Shopping	<p>ST34 To support and encourage improved provision in the range and quality of shopping in the borough, while taking measures to ensure the continued viability of established district centres.</p> <p>ST35 To ensure that a reasonable range of local shops is retained within a short walking distance of all residents.</p> <p>ST36 To maintain and enhance street markets</p>	<p>CP15 Provision of a Range of Shops and Services</p> <p>CP16 Vitality and Viability of Town Centres</p> <p>CP17 Evening and Night-time Economy</p> <p>CP18 Markets and Street Trading</p>
Open space, leisure and Recreation	<p>ST37 To improve the physical appearance of the borough by creating a more attractive environment for those who live and work here by maintaining and enhancing the borough's parks and other open spaces.</p> <p>ST38 To provide and increase the range of leisure and recreational facilities where a need is demonstrated and opportunities arise.</p> <p>ST39 To ensure participation in recreational facilities is safe and accessible for all to use and enjoy.</p> <p>ST40 To support the Lee Valley regional park authority and its proposals within the context of the council's Open space policies.</p>	<p>CP30 Improving the Quality and Quantity of Open Spaces</p> <p>CP32 Local Nature Reserves</p> <p>CP33 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation</p> <p>CP34 Green Chains</p> <p>CP35 Lee Valley Regional Park</p>
Arts, Entertainment and tourism	<p>ST41 To maintain and enhance the quality of the local business and physical environment by retaining existing arts and entertainment facilities and encouraging the provision in suitable locations of new high quality facilities which are accessible to all sections of the community.</p> <p>ST42 To exercise careful control over the impact of arts, entertainment and tourist uses on the amenity of residential areas, the flow of traffic and the environment of the Borough.</p> <p>ST43 To encourage the use of high quality public art and craft work as a means of environmental enhancement.</p> <p>ST44 To enhance Tower Hamlets' attractions to visitors by encouraging the provision of visitor facilities and tourist accommodation in appropriate locations.</p>	<p>CP12 Creative and Cultural Industries and Tourism</p>

Policies	Adopted Unitary Development Plan 1998	Emerging Local Development Framework
Education and Training	<p>ST45 To ensure that there is sufficient land and buildings available to meet all existing and future education needs arising in the Borough.</p> <p>ST46 To encourage educational and training provision at locations which are accessible to the Borough's residents.</p> <p>ST47 To encourage and support measures aimed at addressing the skill requirements of the Borough's residents and businesses through training initiatives.</p> <p>ST48 To maximise the benefits to the Borough's residents offered by educational facilities.</p>	CP29 Improving Education and Skills
Social and community Facilities	<p>ST49 To support and encourage the provision of a full range of social and community facilities in suitable locations to meet the needs of all the residents of the Borough.</p> <p>ST50 To ensure that there is sufficient land in suitable locations to enable the provision of a high quality medical service for all of the residents of the borough, and to liaise with the appropriate bodies to ensure the effective use of land for this purpose.</p>	<p>CP27 High Quality Social and Community Facilities to Support Growth</p> <p>CP28 Healthy Living</p>
Public utilities and flood defences	<p>ST51 To ensure that there is sufficient land available for the essential operation of public utilities.</p> <p>ST52 To support measures which seek to preserve public health and safety.</p> <p>ST53 To support and initiate measures designed to protect the environment from any adverse effects of the operation of the public utilities, either in new development or in activities currently taking place.</p> <p>ST54 To ensure that surplus land held by public utility operators is put to beneficial use.</p>	CP37 Flood Alleviation

9. Issues and Actions

- 9.1 The second Annual Monitoring Report confirms the indicators for the emerging Local Development Framework and reports on the contextual, core output, local output and significant effects indicators for Tower Hamlets.
- 9.2 The second Annual Monitoring Report represents a progression from the first report. It contains a full set of indicators linked to the draft Local Development Framework and Community Plan, most of which have been collected and reported on. These additional indicators have enabled Tower Hamlets to more effectively monitor progress towards achieving its strategic objectives.

Core Output Indicators

- 9.3 The Core Output Indicators have all been reported this year and are well integrated with the strong evidence base required for the preparation of the Local Development Framework. No targets are set for the performance of these indicators; however, they report the high levels of completed development in the Borough in terms of employment space and housing.
- 9.4 Positive results relating to the renewal of the Borough's Green Flag awards indicate high standards are being maintained which is an important objective of the Unitary Development Plan and the emerging Local Development Framework. Waste management indicators show a decrease in the total amount of household waste sent to landfill and an increase in the total amount of household waste recycled. Improving the level of recycling remains a key Council priority.

Local Output Indicators

- 9.5 **Creating and Sharing Prosperity** - These indicators show good levels of business activity. There are low vacancy levels in the Local Industrial Locations and Strategic Industrial Locations and a new hotel has been completed in the City Fringe providing 348 new bedrooms. The number of vacant office premises has been monitored for the first time; however more research is required to understand the extent and impact these vacancies have. Vacancy levels for office premises will be monitored annually, together with longer term trends, as the office market is cyclical. Vacancy rates are low for most town centres with the exception of Roman Road East. Educational opportunities are increasing with more enrolments on adult education programmes and a greater proportion of residents holding formal qualifications. Financial contributions secured for education will be monitored each year. These contributions will be critical in areas identified as requiring new primary schools during the lifetime of the emerging Local Development Framework.

- 9.6 **Sustainable Urban Neighbourhoods** - These indicators show mixed results. Monitoring of housing data shows low levels of family housing provision in the market sector when compared with the social rented and intermediate sectors. For every 5 market dwellings completed there were 2 affordable housing completions during the monitoring period. These results confirm the need for stronger policies on family homes and affordable homes. The emerging Local Development Framework has already responded by strengthening affordable housing requirements and placing greater emphasis on family homes. The impact of the emerging policy will continue to be monitored closely. Open space provision is currently at 1.14 ha per 1,000 population. The Area Action Plans propose significant levels of new and improved open space on development sites. These will contribute towards meeting the target of 1.2 ha of open space per 1,000 population and progress on implementation will be reported annually. Financial contributions secured for health will be monitored each year. These contributions will be critical in areas identified as requiring new healthcare facilities during the lifetime of the emerging Local Development Framework.
- 9.7 **Sustainable Environment** - These indicators tell a positive story in relation to household recycling levels which have risen from 7.35% to 8.85% in the past year. In addition, biological river quality has remained stable. There is a total of 441.2 hectares designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation in the Borough; this includes the River Thames and Bow Creek which account for 180.44 hectares.
- 9.8 **A Well Connected Borough** - Satisfaction levels with public transport have improved across the Borough. 62% of all major applications granted in the monitoring period were subject to a legal agreement for a car-free development. Travel plans were only secured for 12% of all major planning applications; however emerging policy will require a travel plan for all major development.
- 9.9 **A Well Designed Place for People** - In terms of these indicators there is mixed results. There has been an increase the number of Council buildings accessible to disabled people and the Council's Access Officer made comments on 46% of all major applications. In relation to the historic environment work is progressing on preparing appraisals and management plans for all 50 Conservation Areas; however there has been a slight increase in the number of entries on the Buildings at Risk register.

Significant Effects Indicators

- 9.10 In terms of the impact current policies have on the environment, there are mixed results. The percentage of affordable housing completions has improved, while the number of non-decent local authority homes has decreased. Visits to leisure centres, libraries and Idea Stores have increased and 100% of all new homes were built on previously

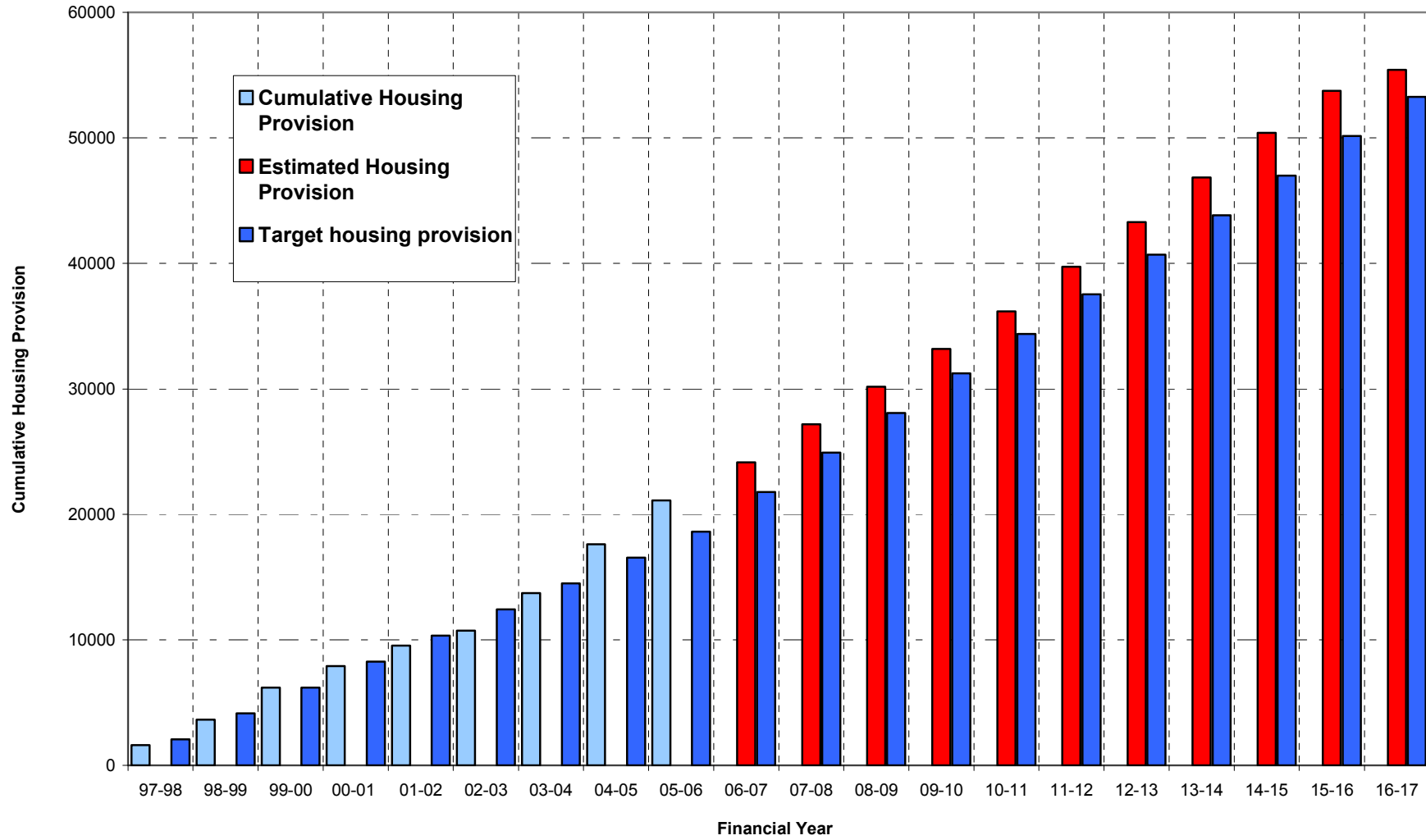
developed land. The percentage of residents that feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area has increased.

- 9.11 Air quality is reported to be marginally worse and noise-related complaints have risen during the monitoring period. The number of domestic burglaries per 1,000 population has increased together with the number of racial incidents reported.
- 9.12 The emerging policies attempt to address gaps in policy and are expected to raise the standard, in particular with respect to the Local Output Indicators and Significant Effects Indicators. It should also be noted that because of the increase in the number of indicators, not all indicators for this monitoring period can be compared with those reported last year. However, with the annual monitoring process each year, the Borough will be increasingly able to monitor trends over time.

Local Development Scheme

- 9.13 In terms of progress on the Local Development Scheme, documents are progressing well and in line with the timetable. The initial phases of the Central Area Action Plan are underway; however the consultation on issues and options will take place later than programmed. It is anticipated that the Central Area Action Plan will be finalised in time with the Local Development Scheme target. Tower Hamlets submitted four Development Plan Documents and the Statement of Community Involvement to the Secretary of State on 9th November 2006. A review of Supplementary Planning Documents has begun.

Cumulative Housing Provision versus Housing Provision Target to 2017



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Type	Indicator	Description	Data Source	Target	2004-05	2005-06	Traffic Light	Preferred Direction	Direction of Performance
COI	1a	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type	LBTH Planning Applications Database	N/A	33,566 sq m total	150,000 sq m (B1a) no B2, no B8	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	1b	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, in employment or regeneration areas	LBTH Planning Applications Database	N/A	46% City Fringe, 8% Leaside, 8% Isle of Dogs, 37% Central Area	Regeneration Areas B1a City Fringe (148,655 sqm), Isle of Dogs (343 sqm), Leaside (0 sqm), Central Area (1,009 sqm) Employment Areas B1a (0 sqm)	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	1c	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, which is on previously developed land	LBTH Planning Applications Database	N/A	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	1d	Employment land available by type	LBTH Planning Applications Database	N/A	Data not available	86.04 ha	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	1e(i)	Losses of employment land in employment/regeneration areas	LBTH Planning Applications Database	N/A	Data not available	Unable to collect this year	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	1e(ii)	Losses of employment land in local authority area	LBTH Planning Applications Database	N/A	Data not available	Unable to collect this year	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	1f	Amount of employment land lost to residential development	LBTH Planning Applications Database	N/A	Data not available	5.6 ha	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	2a(i)	Housing trajectory showing net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document period, whichever is the longer	LBTH Planning Applications Database	N/A	2,574 dwellings (1999-2000), 1,708 dwellings (2000-2001), 1,630 dwellings (2001-2002), 1,108 dwellings (2002-2003), 2,181 dwellings (2003-2004)	1,708 dwellings (2000-2001), 1,630 dwellings (2001-2002), 1,108 dwellings (2002-2003), 2,181 dwellings (2003-2004), 2,465 dwellings (2004-2005)	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	2a(ii)	Housing trajectory showing net additional dwellings for the current year	LBTH Planning Applications Database	N/A	2,465 dwellings	2,834 dwellings (2005-2006) (Net), 291 vacancies brought back into use, 346 non self-contained units, 3,471 dwellings (2005-2006) (Gross)	N/A	N/A	N/A

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COI	2a(iii)	Housing trajectory showing projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period, or over a ten year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer	LBTH Planning Applications Database	N/A	Reported as 2,070 per year to 2016 (This estimate has since been revised)	3,047 dwellings (2006-2007), 3,027 dwellings (2007-2008), 3,007 dwellings (2008-2009), 2,997 dwellings (2009-2010), 2,992 dwellings (2010-2011), 3,562 dwellings (2011-2012), 3,560 dwellings (2012-2013), 3,557 dwellings (2013-2014), 3,556 dwellings (2014-2015), 3,323 dwellings (2015-2016), 1,689 dwellings (2016-2017)	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	2a(iv)	Housing trajectory showing the annual net additional dwelling requirement	LBTH Planning Applications Database	N/A	2,070 average dwellings per year	3,150 average dwellings per year	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	2a(v)	Housing trajectory showing the annual net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous year's performance	LBTH Planning Applications Database	N/A	2,070 average dwellings per year	2,827 average dwellings per year	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	2b	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land	LBTH Planning Applications Database	N/A	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	2c(i)	Percentage of new dwellings completed at less than 30 dwellings per hectare	LBTH Planning Applications Database	N/A	Data not available	1%	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	2c(ii)	Percentage of new dwellings completed at between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	LBTH Planning Applications Database	N/A	Data not available	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	2c(iii)	Percentage of new dwellings completed at above 50 dwellings per hectare	LBTH Planning Applications Database	N/A	Data not available	99%	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	2d	Affordable housing completions	LBTH Planning Applications Database	N/A	Data not available	815	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	3a	Amount of completed non-residential development within UCOs A, B, and D complying with car-parking standards set out in the Local Development Framework	LBTH Planning Applications Database	N/A	Data not available	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	3b(i)	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP	TfL Journey Planner	N/A	Data not available	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A

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COI	3b(ii)	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a hospital	TfL Journey Planner	N/A	Data not available	98.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	3b(iii)	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a primary school	TfL Journey Planner	N/A	Data not available	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	3b(iv)	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a secondary school	TfL Journey Planner	N/A	Data not available	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	3b(v)	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of areas of employment	TfL Journey Planner	N/A	Data not available	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	3b(vi)	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a major retail centre	TfL Journey Planner	N/A	Data not available	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	4a	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development	LBTH Planning Applications Database	N/A	Retail - 15,500 sq m, Office - 16,800 sq m, Leisure - 0 sq m	A1 - 4,100 sqm, A2 - 0 sqm, B1(a) - 150,000 sqm, D2 - 6,363 sqm	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	4b	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres	LBTH Planning Applications Database	N/A	Data not available	A1 - 194 sqm, A2 - 0 sqm, B1(a) - 52 sqm, D2 - 0 sqm	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	4c	Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard	Green Flag Award website	N/A	4 Parks (Island Gardens (1.2504 ha), Trinity Square Gardens (0.4935 ha), Weavers Fields (6.3051 ha), Mile End Park (62.9278 ha))	4 Parks (Island Gardens (1.2504 ha), Trinity Square Gardens (0.4935 ha), Weavers Fields (6.3051 ha), Mile End Park (62.9278 ha))	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	6a	Capacity of new waste management facilities by type	LBTH Waste Management	N/A	Data not available	No new waste management facilities	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	6b	Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed	LBTH Waste Management	N/A	Recycling (5,743 tonnes) 7.35%, Composting or Treatment by Anaerobic Digestion (0 tonnes) 0.00%, Landfill (72,395 tonnes) 92.65%	Recycling (6,998 tonnes) 8.85%, Composting or Treatment by Anaerobic Digestion (0 tonnes) 0.00%, Landfill (72,077 tonnes) 91.15%	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	7	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	LBTH Development Control	N/A	None	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	8(i)	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including change in priority habitats and species (by type)	LBTH Environmental Protection	N/A	No change	No loss	N/A	N/A	N/A

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COI	8(ii)	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance	LBTH Environmental Protection	N/A	11 new sites	All Saints Churchyard, Poplar (1.02 ha)	N/A	N/A	N/A
COI	9	Renewable energy capacity installed by type	LBTH Building Control	N/A	Data not available	Full data not available Mile End Park	N/A	N/A	N/A
LOI	1	Satisfaction levels with the built environment	LBTH Annual Survey	10% improvement over the lifetime of the plan	Not collected	Data not available	N/A	N/A	N/A
LOI	2	Number of new jobs created	Annual Business Inquiry	Monitor trend	23,366 new positions filled (2003-04)	Data not available	N/A	Higher	N/A
LOI	3	Percentage of residents working outside of the Borough	Census 2001	Reduction in the percentage of residents from the previous year	Not collected	61%	N/A	Lower	N/A
LOI	4	Amount of vacant B1a office floor space	LBTH Council Revenue Support	Not more than 25%	Not collected	854 Properties	N/A	Lower	N/A
LOI	5	Number of new small businesses	Annual Business Inquiry	Not below 2005 levels	9,734 (2003-04)	Data not available	N/A	Higher	▶
LOI	6	Vacancy levels in Strategic Industrial Locations and Local Industrial Locations	LBTH Industrial Land Review	Not more than 25%	Not collected	Low vacancy levels were recorded for Fish Island, Empson Street/St. Andrew's Way and Gillender Street with no vacancies at Poplar Business Park	N/A	Lower	N/A
LOI	7	Number of new hotel rooms	LBTH Planning Applications Database	100 rooms per year	Not collected	348 New hotel bedrooms	N/A	Higher	N/A
LOI	8	Vacancy rates	LBTH Town Centre Health Checks	Not more than 8%	Not collected	District Centres Bethnal Green (0.7%), Chrisp Street (1.3%), Crossharbour (0.0%), Roman Road East (11.8%), Roman Road West (4.7%), Watney Market (0.0%), Whitechapel (0.0%)	N/A	Lower	N/A

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LOI	9	Number of applications approved for changes of use to A3, A4 and A5	LBTH Planning Applications Database	Monitor trend	Not collected	13	N/A	Lower	N/A
LOI	10	Percentage of social rented housing completions for family housing	LBTH Planning Applications Database and London Development Database	45%	Not collected	22%	N/A	Higher	N/A
LOI	11	Percentage of intermediate and market housing completions for family housing	LBTH Planning Applications Database and London Development Database	25%	Not collected	9.5% (Intermediate) 1.7% (Market) 2.2% (Combined)	N/A	Higher	N/A
LOI	12	Ratio of affordable housing completions to market housing completions	LBTH Planning Applications Database and London Development Database	50:50	Not collected	2:5	N/A	-	N/A
LOI	13	Ratio of social rented completions to intermediate housing completions	LBTH Planning Applications Database and London Development Database	80:20	Not collected	5:1	N/A	-	N/A
LOI	14	Number of residential dwellings lost	LBTH Planning Applications Database and London Development Database	No net loss	Not collected	357	N/A	Lower	N/A
LOI	15	Total number of gypsy and traveller sites	LBTH Planning Applications Database	No net loss	19 sites	19 sites	AMBER	-	►
LOI	16	Percentage of respondents satisfied with sports and leisure facilities	Best Value Performance Indicator BV119a	At least 50%	Not collected	Not collected	N/A	Higher	N/A
LOI	17	Number of General Practitioners per 1,000 population	Tower Hamlets Primary Care Trust	At least 0.59	Not collected	0.8	N/A	Higher	N/A
LOI	18	Percentage of population reporting good health, aged under 75	Census 2001	At least 92%	Not collected	67.90%	N/A	Higher	N/A
LOI	19	Percentage of population aged 16-74 with no formal qualifications	Local Area Labour Force Survey	No more than 25%	26.60%	24.50%	GREEN	Lower	▼
LOI	20	Percentage of young people aged 16-18 not in education, employment or training	Local Area Agreement	No more than 10%	10.30%	13.50%	RED	Lower	▲
LOI	21	Enrolments on adult education courses per 1,000 adult population	Tower Hamlets Index Indicator 042	80	73.47	79.04	GREEN	Higher	▲

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LOI	22	Area of land designated as Open Space	LBTH Parks Team and LBTH Geographic Information Systems	1.2 ha/1,000 population	Not collected	244 ha (1.14 ha/1,000 pop)	N/A	Higher	N/A
LOI	23	Area of land designated as Local Nature Reserves	LBTH Geographic Information Systems	No net loss	Not collected	24.8 ha	N/A	Higher	N/A
LOI	24	Area of land designated as Sites of Nature Conservation Importance	LBTH Geographic Information Systems	No net loss	Not collected	441.2 ha	N/A	Higher	N/A
LOI	25	Area of land designated as Green Chains	LBTH Geographic Information Systems	No net loss	Not collected	16.8 km	N/A	Higher	N/A
LOI	26	Biological river quality	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	No drop below 2004 levels	44% (Good)	44% (Good)	AMBER	Higher	►
LOI	27	Percentage of household waste which has been sent by the authority for recycling	Best Value Performance Indicator 82 a (i)	30% by 2016	7.35%	8.85%	GREEN	Higher	▲
LOI	28	Percentage of car-free developments approved	LBTH Planning Applications Database and London Development Database	At least 5% of all major applications	Not collected	62%	N/A	Higher	N/A
LOI	29	Number of travel plans submitted with applications	LBTH Planning Applications Database and London Development Database	100% of all major applications	Not collected	12%	N/A	Higher	N/A
LOI	30	Total distance of cycle and pedestrian network	LBTH Geographic Information Systems	Increase of at least 1% per annum	Not collected	Pedestrian - 32.5 km, Cycle - 68.2 km	N/A	Higher	N/A
LOI	31	Levels of satisfaction with public transport	LBTH Annual Residents Survey	At least 80%	53%	66%	GREEN	Higher	▲
LOI	32	Percentage of Authority buildings in which all public areas are suitable for and accessible to disabled people	Best Value Performance Indicator BV156	100%	38.98%	54.39%	GREEN	Higher	▲
LOI	33	Percentage of major applications with comments from Council's Access Officer	LBTH Planning Applications Database	100%	Not collected	46%	N/A	Higher	N/A
LOI	34	Perception of Safety	LBTH Annual Survey	10% improvement over the lifetime of the plan	Not collected	Data not available	N/A	N/A	N/A
LOI	35	Number of domestic burglaries per 1,000 households	Best Value Performance Indicator BV126	No more than 18.5	18.5	23	RED	Lower	▲

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LOI	36	Total Number of Conservation Areas	Best Value Performance Indicator BV219a	Not below 50	50	50	AMBER	-	▶
LOI	37	Conservation Areas with up-to-date appraisals	Best Value Performance Indicator BV219b	100%	0	0	AMBER	Higher	▶
LOI	38	Conservation Areas with published management proposals	Best Value Performance Indicator BV219c	100%	0	0	AMBER	Higher	▶
LOI	39	Proportion of Listed Buildings at Risk	English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register	Less than London average	31 buildings	32 buildings	RED	Lower	▲
LOI	40	Financial contribution secured for education per residential unit	LBTH Development Schemes Team	Increase in the amount secured the previous year	Not collected	£312 per residential unit	N/A	Higher	N/A
LOI	41	Number of affordable housing units secured	LBTH Development Schemes Team and LBTH Planning Applications Database	Increase in the number of units secured the previous year	Not collected	2,033 units secured	N/A	Higher	N/A
LOI	42	Financial contribution secured for health per residential unit	LBTH Development Schemes Team	Increase in the amount secured the previous year	Not collected	£634 per residential unit	N/A	Higher	N/A
SEI	1	Life Expectancy at Birth	London Health Observatory	10% reduction in the gap between Tower Hamlets and the England and Wales average	Male 73.9, Female 79.2 (Period 2002-2004)	Male 73.9, Female 79.2 (Period 2002-2004)	AMBER	Higher	▶
SEI	2	Percentage of all housing units that are affordable	LBTH Planning Applications Database	50%	24%	29%	GREEN	Higher	▲
SEI	3	Proportion of Local Authority homes which were non-decent at 1 April each year	Best Value Performance Indicator 184a	No more than 60%	78%	67%	GREEN	Lower	▼

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SEI	4	Number of new or redeveloped primary care facilities	LBTH Planning Applications Database and Primary Care Trust	10	Not collected	Relocated Barkantine Practice, Improvements to Mile End Hospital, New Specialist Addiction Unit opened at Mile End Hospital and Redevelopment commenced at The Royal London Hospital	N/A	Higher	N/A
SEI	5	Number of physical visits to public library premises per 1,000 population	Tower Hamlets Index Indicator 027	10,000	6,504	7,709	GREEN	Higher	▲
SEI	6	Number of visits to Leisure Centres	Tower Hamlets Index Indicator 025	1,500,000	983,833	1,236,155	GREEN	Higher	▲
SEI	7	Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land	Best Value Performance Indicator 106	100%	100%	100%	GREEN	Higher	▶
SEI	8	Percentage of proposals approved that would result in the loss of Listed Buildings or buildings of value in Conservation Areas	LBTH Planning Applications Database	Less than 5% of relevant planning applications	Not collected	Data not available	N/A	Lower	N/A
SEI	9	Number of domestic burglaries per 1,000 households	Best Value Performance Indicator 126	No more than 18.5	18.5	23	RED	Lower	▲
SEI	10	Number of racial incidents recorded by the authority per 100,000 population	Best Value Performance Indicator 174	No more than 260	237.18	286.55	RED	Lower	▲
SEI	11	Percentage of residents claiming employment-related benefits	Tower Hamlets Index Indicator 018	No more than 8%	8.40%	8.50%	RED	Lower	▲
SEI	12	Percentage of children living in households with relative low income	Department for Work and Pensions	Reduction in the number recorded the previous year	Not collected	75%	N/A	Lower	N/A
SEI	13	Percentage of residents whose workplace is within the Borough	Annual Business Inquiry	Higher than London average	Not collected	39%	N/A	Higher	N/A
SEI	14	Number of days when air pollution is moderate or high for PM10	London Air Quality Network	No more than 35 days per year	Poplar - 8 days Bethnal Green - 2 days	Poplar - 8 days Bethnal Green - 5 days	RED	Lower	▲

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SEI	15	Number of noise-related complaints to Environmental Health	LBTH Environmental Health	Reduction in the number of complaints received the previous year	5,250	6,184	RED	Lower	▲
SEI	16	Percentage improvement in domestic energy efficiency	LBTH Energy Efficiency	30% reduction in domestic energy consumption by 2010 from 1996 levels	8.22% Overall improvement in energy efficiency from 1 April 1996 to 31 March 2005	8.84% Overall improvement in energy efficiency from 1 April 1996 to 31 March 2006	GREEN	Higher	▲
SEI	17	Percentage of household waste recycled	Best Value Performance Indicator 82a	30% by 2016	7.35%	8.85%	GREEN	Higher	▲
SEI	18	Number of SUDS installed	LBTH Building Control	Increase in the number of SUDS installed the previous year	Not collected	Data not available	N/A	Higher	N/A
SEI	19	Population of identified species in Tower Hamlets Biodiversity Action Plan	Tower Habitats Local Biodiversity Partnership	No net loss	Not collected	No reported losses	N/A	Higher	
SEI	20	Percentage of planning applications approved that do not meet the sequential test for managing flood risk	LBTH Development Control	0%	Not collected	Not relevant this year	N/A	Lower	N/A
SEI	21	Percentage of residents that feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area	LBTH Annual Residents Survey	80%	45%	54%	GREEN	Higher	▲

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Information Sources and Data Collection Methodology

The data collected for the Annual Monitoring Report was largely based on information stored in the Council's Planning Applications Database and the London Development Database.

The data given in this report is for the financial year 2005-06 (1 April 2005 – 31 March 2006) unless otherwise stated.

The London Development Database contains all planning permissions received by London boroughs that meet the threshold requirements. These are all residential development and proposals of 1,000 sq m or more of retail, employment, leisure, non-residential uses and other uses.

Other data was collected from the following sources:

- Census 2001;
- Best Value Performance Indicators;
- Annual Business Inquiry;
- Transport for London;
- English Heritage;
- Department for Work and Pensions;
- London Air Quality Network;
- Tower Hamlets Primary Care Trust;
- Green Flag Award Scheme;
- Tower Habitats; and
- Tower Hamlets Council departments.

The data sources for each indicator can be found in the table at Annex 2.

In many cases, comparison from the previous year was difficult to achieve due to the change in the monitoring programme.

For more information on the Annual Monitoring Report and monitoring of development, please contact the Strategic Planning Team, London Borough of Tower Hamlets, PO Box 55739, London, E14 1BY, who can be contacted by telephone on 020 7364 5367, fax number 020 7364 5412 and at e-mail address ldf@towerhamlets.gov.uk.