

Island Plan

Annual Monitoring Report 2005- 2006



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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This is the first Isle of Wight Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) produced as part of the Local Development Framework (LDF – **Island Plan**). Information included within the report covers the period 1st April 2005 through to 31st March 2006.
- 1.2 The aim of the AMR is to:
- Indicate the progress of the **Island Plan**, against the timetable and milestones within the Local Development Scheme (LDS).
 - Assess the extent to which current policies within the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) are being implemented.
 - Show the impact that current policies in the UDP are having in terms of national, regional and local targets.
- 1.3 The AMR will be produced annually and submitted to Government in December each year.
- 1.4 This AMR is divided into two parts. Part 1 describes the progress to date of the **Island Plan** and the implementation of the LDS. Part 2 assesses the policies of the adopted development plan – Unitary Development Plan (May 2001).

Part 1

2. Progress of the Island Plan

- 2.1 Under the new planning system¹, the Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out our three year project plan for the **Island Plan**. Our LDS timetable was submitted to Government in March 2005 and was agreed by the Government Office and the Planning Inspectorate on 8th April 2005.
- 2.2 The LDS contains milestones and it is important for all local authorities to meet the milestones set out in LDS's.
- 2.3 The Council has met the milestones for the preparation of the Island Plan from April 2005 – March 2006, as indicated in the table below. In addition, the Council is on target to complete the stages scheduled for 2006/07.

Table 1: Progress on the preparation of the **Island Plan**.

Island Plan Document	Progress to Date (April 05 – March 06)	Milestone met
Issues and Options consultation (Reg 26)	Consultation ran from 11 September - 30 th November 2005	Yes
Submission	This was actually due in May 2006 and was achieved.	

- 2.4 The Council will need to review its LDS because of ongoing work on the Core Strategy Examination, and changes to internal reporting structures. The proposed revisions are not included within this document, as we are awaiting further correspondence from the Inspector examining the Core Strategy.
- 2.5 The Council will liaise with GOSE in the New Year and will have a revised LDS by 1st April 2007.
- 2.6 In the meantime, the Council is progressing the Bay AAP to options and preferred options stage for consultation from 22nd January for 6 weeks, and is working on the issues and options paper for the Medina Valley AAP.
- 2.7 Background work has also started on the Housing and Employment DPD, with the commissioning of a housing market assessment and review of the Island Housing Needs Survey.

¹ The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004.

Part 2

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

Introduction

- 3.1 Monitoring and review are key aspects of the Government's plan monitor and manage approach to the planning system².
- 3.2 This AMR assesses the implementation and effectiveness of the UDP and includes an assessment of:
- Whether policies and their related targets have been met; or whether progress is being made towards them; or where they have not been met, the reasons why.
 - What impact the targets are having in relation to national, regional and local targets.
 - The extent to which any Local Development Order, where adopted, is achieving its purpose.
- 3.3 In future years, once **Island Plan** documents have been adopted the AMR will additionally monitor:
- Whether the policies in the **Island Plan** need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended.
 - Whether the policies in the **Island Plan** need changing to reflect changes in national or regional policy, and
 - If policies or proposals need changing, the actions needed to achieve this.
- 3.4 As the **Island Plan** is still under preparation, this AMR monitors the objectives and policies of the UDP. It is produced in line with government guidance³. The findings in the AMR will be used to inform production of **Island Plan** documents.

Content of this AMR

- 3.5 The Structure of this AMR is divided thematically in accordance with the chapters in the UDP, e.g. Housing, Tourism, and Transport etc.
- 3.6 The format of each theme is the same and is outlined on the following page.

² Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 12, paragraph 4.45.

³ Creating LDF's A Companion Guide to PPS 12 and Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide.

- 3.7 *Contextual Indicators.* These establish an “area profile” of the Island, e.g. population. They provide a description of the wider socio-economic, environmental and demographic background against which planning policies and strategies are operating.
- 3.7 *Objectives.* The objectives of each theme of the UDP are identified and the appropriate policies linked to each objective are listed.
- 3.8 *Core output indicators*³. These measure quantifiable events, which directly rate to or are a consequence of the policies of each theme, e.g. number of houses built within a period. The majority of core indicators are monitored for the period 1st April 2004 until 31st March 2005. However, in some cases the indicators are reported over a longer period, so that any cumulative change can be measured.
- 3.9 *Targets.* This is where a UDP policy includes a specific requirement. They measure the immediate effects of a policy, and are used to measure whether a policy is on track to achieve its objective. National, Regional and local targets are all used where appropriate in this document.
- 3.10 Where considered appropriate Best Value Performance Indicators will be used.
- 3.11 *Analysis.* This provides an interpretation of the results of the indicators monitored, and if targets have not been met, an explanation as to why.
- 3.12 Throughout the report, illustrations (graphs/tables/charts) will be used to display information/data.

Links with other areas

- 3.13 It is our intention to ensure that where other strategies share common targets with the **Island Plan**, that monitoring is integrated. This report therefore uses other indicators and targets which are linked to other strategies, e.g. Local Transport Plan.

4. Best Value Performance Indicators and Targets

BVPI106: New Homes Built on Brownfield Land

Performance Indicator	UDP Policy: G1	
	05/06 Target	05/06 Actual
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land.	80%	80.05

- 4.1 This indicator continues to be delivered above target. The policies within the UDP strongly resist the development of greenfield sites either within or outside development envelopes. Whilst there are greenfield sites allocated, these are not coming on line quickly. The majority of new units come forward from small site approvals (less than 10 units), and in the main, these are small infill plots within gardens (defined as brownfield land in Annex C of PPG3), or the redevelopment of sites.
- 4.2 There is not a finite supply of brownfield sites on the Island, and it is anticipated that, the proportion of dwellings on brownfield land will decline over a period of time. Consequently, the 06/07 target for brownfield land is 70% (which is still above the 60% national target).
- 4.3 This indicator is now monitored on a monthly basis through the performance management process that the Council has introduced in 2005/2006.

BVPI 200a: Plan Making

Performance Indicator			
	05/06 Target	05/06 Actual	2001-2006
Did the local planning authority submit the Local Development Scheme (LDS) by 28th March 2005 and thereafter maintain a 3-year rolling programme?	Yes	Yes	Yes

BVPI 200b: Plan Making

Performance Indicator			
	05/06 Target	05/06 Actual	2001-2006
Has the local planning authority met the milestones which the current Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out?	Yes	Yes	Yes

BVPI 200c: Plan Making

Performance Indicator			
	05/06 Target	05/06 Actual	2001-2006
Did the Local Planning Authority publish an annual monitoring report by December of the last year?	Yes	Yes	Yes

- 4.4 The service currently meets this target.

BVPI204: Appeals

Performance Indicator	UDP Policy: All	
	05/06 Target	05/06 Actual
The number of planning appeal decisions allowed against the authority's decision to refuse on planning applications, as a percentage of the total number of planning appeals against refusals of planning applications.	30%	22.1

4.5 The introduction of delegated procedures has reduced the number of appeals lost. Small changes in either direction will however impact upon the actual figure, because of the small number of appeals in any 1 year. The national average for appeals allowed is approximately 35% and we continue to perform above this national target.

4.6 As with BVPI106 this indicator is monitored and reported on a monthly basis.

BVPI219a: Conservation Areas

Performance Indicator	UDP Policy: All	
	05/06 Target	05/06 Actual
Total number of conservation areas in the local authority area.	n/a	26

BVPI219b: Conservation Areas

Performance Indicator	UDP Policy: All	
	05/06 Target	05/06 Actual
Percentage of conservation areas in the local authority area with an up-to-date character appraisal.	n/a	11.54%

BVPI219c: Conservation Areas

Performance Indicator	UDP Policy: All	
	05/06 Target	05/06 Actual
Percentage of conservation areas with published management proposals.	n/a	0

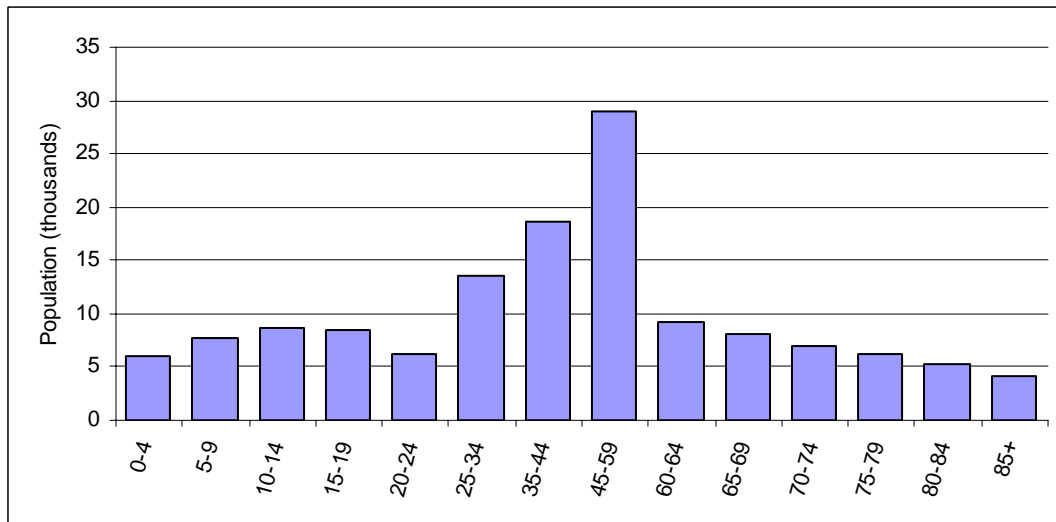
4.7 Resources are currently focused on reviewing and appraising existing Conservation Areas and identifying potential new conservation areas. Once this programme of work is completed, resources could be focused towards publishing management proposals.

5. General Policies

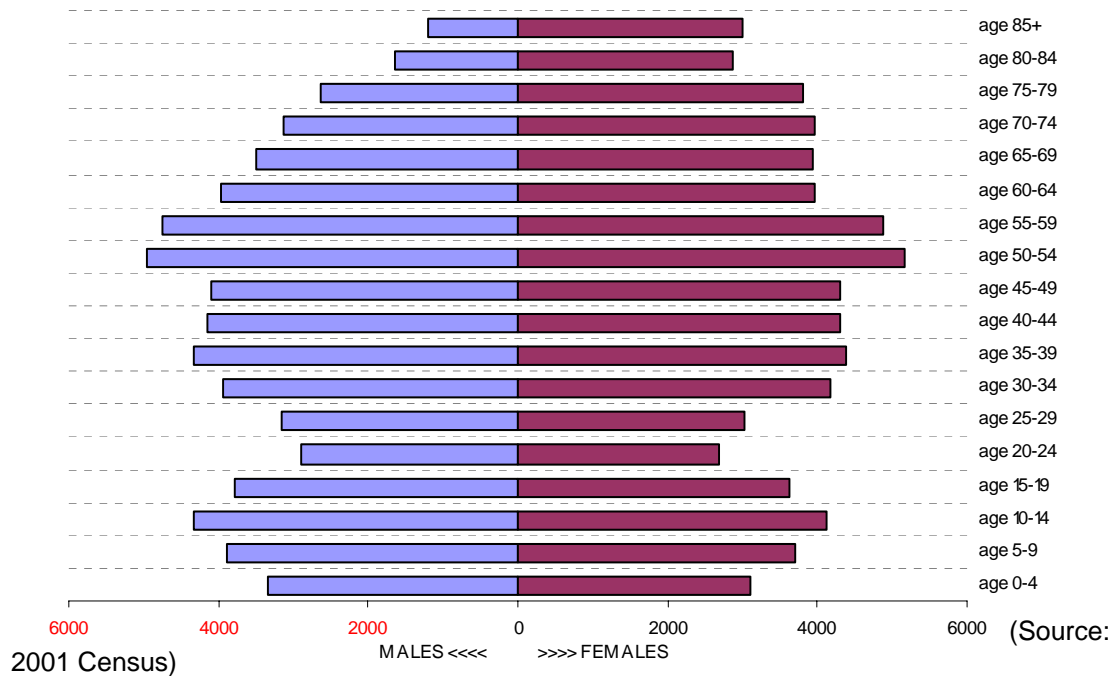
Contextual Indicators

Population

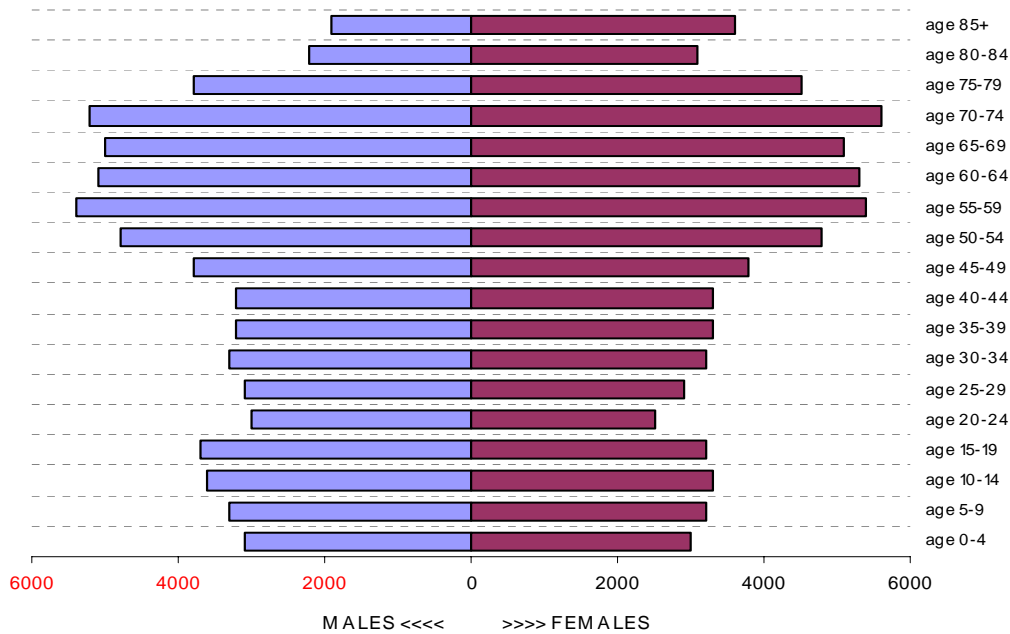
Population of the Isle of Wight 2004: 138,400 (Source: ONS 2004 Mid Year Estimate)



Population pyramid in the year 2001



Population pyramid estimated for the year 2021



Source: National Statistics website: www.statistics.gov.uk
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Ethnic Groups

(Source: 2001 Census)

White	130982
Mixed	719
Asian or Asian British	432
Black or Black British	304
Chinese or other Ethnic Group	294

Geographical

Land area: 38,014 ha

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

5.1 The mid 2004 population estimate produced by ONS shows that approximately 138 people live on the Island. This is equivalent to 1.7% of the South East total. Approximately 57% of the Island’s population were of working age, below the South East average of 61%. In contrast the Island has a higher proportion of its population at retirement age (26% of compared with 19% in the region).

5.2 Over the last decade the Island has experienced population growth. Average annual growth of 0.8% exceeded that of the South East and was more than twice as fast as that recorded for the UK as a whole.

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

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

- Demand for services – a growing population means demand for services will increase and visa versa.

- Workforce – growing working age population facilitates a growing workforce, which supports future employment growth.

Monitoring of Objectives, Policies and Core Indicators

Objective (a)

To provide a framework and guidance for the future development of the Isle of Wight that is both sustainable and to the overall benefit of the population.

Core Output Indicators (COI)

COI07: The number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.

Data for this indicator is not available for the 05/06 AMR, but we continue to work on systems to ensure that it can be monitored successfully in future years. This work includes changes to the current Development Control Registration system, and will be dependent upon resources being available to fund required changes.

Regional Output Indicators (ROI)

ROI01: The amount of derelict and vacant land in urban areas (ha).

The amount of brownfield (including derelict and vacant land) within urban areas is limited, and this is illustrated by the data supplied from the National Land Use Database (NLUD). This will have implications for future land requirements. The 2005 results from NLUD show that there are approximately 49 hectares of previously developed land on the Island.

Local Indicators (LI)

LI09: New housing units approved outside of development envelopes

There were a total of 37 units granted approval on land outside of development envelopes, incorporating some 47 hectares of land. Whilst this is a relatively small number, the issue with such sites is that they are not likely to be at a high density and therefore not make the most efficient use of land. In total some 1497 units were approved during this year, and the proportion of units approved outside of development envelopes remains low (approx 3%).

Objective (b)

To improve the economic and social viability of Island communities by making sufficient provision for necessary development.

Local Indicator (LI)

LI01: Planning benefits secured on large housing developments in accordance with UDP policies.

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

Transport infrastructure £225,000
 Affordable housing £64,000
 Environment Enhancements £5,100
 Open Space £71,000
 Education £198,000
 Public Art £5,000

In addition, we have recently appointed a S106 Officer to proactively negotiate agreements on sites and monitor projects funded through the process.

6. Design and Conservation and Heritage

Contextual Indicators

Number of and total area covered by Conservation Area designation: 26
Number of listed buildings:

- Number of Grade I Listed Buildings: 28
- Number of Grade II* Listed Buildings: 59
- Number of Grade II Listed Buildings: 1840

Number of designated Ancient monuments: 119
Number of and total area included within Nationally designated parks and gardens: 6
Number of and total area included within locally important parks and gardens: 29
Total land area covered by National or locally important parks and gardens: 1032 ha/990 acres

Monitoring of Objectives, Policies and Core Indicators

Objective (a)

To recognise the distinctive natural and cultural environment and lifestyle of the Island and to ensure that development does not adversely affect these attributes.

Objective (b)

All development will be expected to be of a high standard of design.

Objective (c)

To promote landscaping as part of development proposals.

Local Indicators (LI)

LI06: The number of scheduled monument and county sites of archaeological importance completely destroyed, removed from/added to the statutory list or at risk.

1) Nationally Designated - No Scheduled Ancient Monuments were destroyed, and none were added to Buildings at Risk Register during 05/06. Whilst there are currently no figures for Scheduled Monuments at risk, English Heritage is currently undertaking a survey (desk based) and it is anticipated that this information will be available in the near future.

2) County Sites and Monuments Designated - a total of 863 sites were added to the Isle of Wight Sites and Monuments Record and none were removed. In addition, the Sites and Monuments Record has begun the development into an Historic Environment Record which will be a legal requirement in future years.

LI07: The number of developments on sites within areas of high archaeological potential for which a prior assessment of the archaeological resources was prepared.

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

Objective (d)

To ensure uses of historic buildings are appropriate.

Local Indicator (LI)

LI04: The number of listed buildings completely demolished, removed or added from/to the statutory list or at risk.

None demolished, none removed, 1 added.

Buildings at risk – we only have the English Heritage list of II* and Grade 1 listed buildings.

Our Buildings at Risk register list is not complete. It only has 5 buildings at risk of which 3 are Scheduled Monuments.

Objective (e)

To consider future Conservation Area designation.

Local Indicator (LI)

LI05: The number and location of new and reviewed Conservation Areas.

Carisbrook – no change after review of Feb 2006

Bonchurch – reviewed – March 2006

East Cowes – new – March 2006; Ventnor – reviewed – March 2006

In progress – Sandown, Shanklin, Newport, Osborne, Brading.

7. Housing

Contextual Indicators

Housing Stock

- Housing stock: 64,816 (2006 HIP)
- An average of 580 properties have been built per annum over the last 10 years
- 256 affordable dwellings were delivered between 2005/06
- Percentage of detached dwellings: 36.4%
- Percentage of semi-detached dwellings: 29.2%
- Percentage of terraced housing: 15%
- Percentage of flats/maisonettes: 18.8%
- Number of vacant dwellings: 2295, 722 of which empty for six months or more
- Number and % of second homes/holiday accommodation: 2,357/3.8%
- 82% owner occupied
- 8% private rented from landlord/agency
- 10% RSL stock (2006 HIP)
- April 2006 3508 households on the Statutory Housing Register
- 214 families households were accepted as homeless
- 5% of housing stock are second homes/holiday homes

House Prices: Jan - March 2006

(Source: Land Registry)

- Average: £180,404
- Detached: £252,145
- Semi-detached: £176,169
- Terraced Housing: £146,011
- Flat/Maisonette: £133,493

Monitoring of Objectives, Policies and Core Indicators

Objective (a)

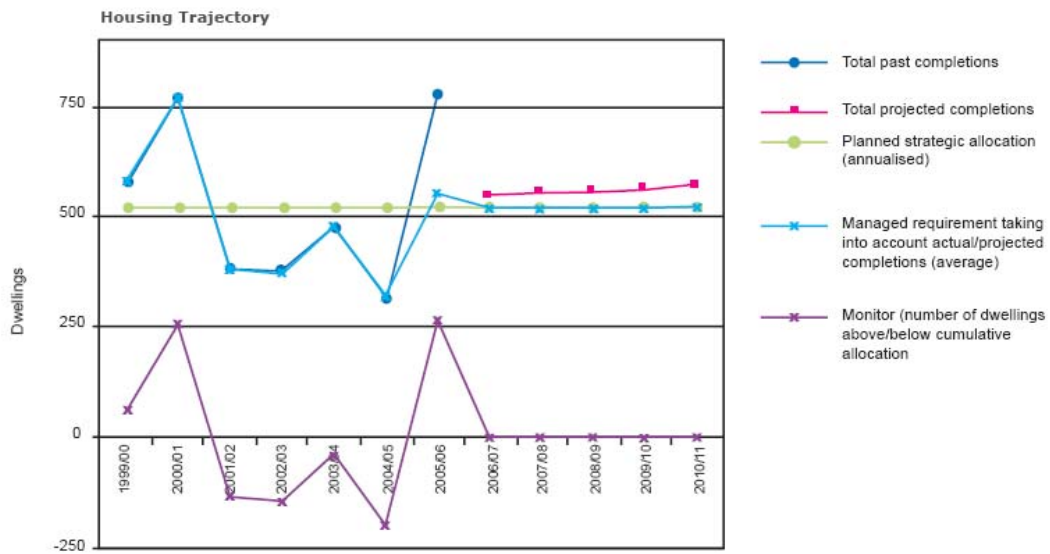
To provide an adequate supply of land for housing for the needs of the population both now and in the future.

Core Output Indicators (COI)

COI02: Housing Trajectory showing:

- net additional dwellings since the start of the UDP.***
- Net additional dwellings for the current year.***
- Projected net additional dwellings to 2011 (end of UDP)***
- Annual net additional dwelling requirement, and***
- Annual average of the number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements (having regard to previous years performances).***

In 2005/06 787 new dwellings were completed, and this was the first year for 4 years that the Council delivered at a higher rate than in RPG9. Changes in the way in which information was collected has led to more accurate data being available for calculating this indicator.



Objective (b)

To encourage the provision of a diversity of housing and variety of sites throughout the Island to meet the community’s needs, particularly affordable and accessible housing.

Objective (c)

To ensure that new housing, particularly on infill sites, is appropriate to the site and area characteristics.

Objective (d)

To control the development of all forms of housing to ensure that the character and amenity of residential areas is protected.

Objective (e)

To encourage sustainable housing development in terms of both location and design.

Core Output Indicators (COI)

COI02d: Affordable housing completions.

256 units delivered, which is above the annual target of 200 in the Housing Strategy.

The 2005 HIP figures show that in April 2005 there were 64,184 dwellings on the Island – just under 3,000 more than there were in 2000. An average of 580 new properties has been built per year in the last 10 years. Despite this growth, an increasing demand for second homes on the Island and a trend towards smaller households has meant that supply has not kept place with demand. The affordability of local homes is an increasing problem.

COI02b: The percentage of new and converted dwellings built on previously developed land.

The Island continued to deliver housing on previously developed land at a rate above the national target of 60%. The actual figure for the Island was 80.05%. Part of the reason for this is that a large proportion of units approved in the year were small sites (less than 10 units), which were usually infill plots. This amounted to 724 units of the total 1497 that were approved. In addition there were 599 units approved on large brownfield sites.

Through its policy of development envelopes and the policies within the emerging core strategy it is anticipated that the Island will continue to develop its brownfield sites in preference to using greenfield land.

COI02c: The percentage of new dwellings completed at:

- (i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare**
- (ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and**
- (iii) above 50 dwellings per hectare**

Site type	<30 dph	30-50 dph	>50 dph
% total units	34%	14%	52%

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

8. Employment

Contextual Indicators

GVA growth averaged 4.5% pa between 1999-2004

Percentage of working age people without qualifications: 11.2%

Proportion of people of working age in employment (Source: NOMIS/ONS): 73.8%

Percentage of population of working age qualified to NVQ Level 3 or above: 39.1%

Unemployment Rate

(Source: ONS, NOMIS, March 2004)

- Isle of Wight: 2.9%
- South East: 1.4%
- England and Wales: 2.3%

Employment by Occupation

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

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

Monitoring of Objectives, Policies and Core Indicators

Objective (a)

To encourage and provide improved opportunities for the creation of new employment and, in particular, to safeguard and enhance the operations of existing firms.

Core Output Indicators (COI)

COI01a: The amount of land developed for employment by type.

Mixed B1-B8 district total (gross) 9701 sq m, all of which was within urban areas. 4600sq m was also within town centres.

(Source: SEERA Commercial and Leisure Survey Returns 2005-2006).

COI01c: The amount of employment land (by type) which is on previously developed land.

1811 sq m, relating to one store development at Landguard manor Road, Shanklin.

(Source: SEERA Commercial and Leisure Survey Returns 2005-2006).

COI01d: *Employment land supply by type.*

B1: 7.82 hectares of which all was within the urban area. Of the total 2.79 hectares represented previously developed land.

B2: 4.7 hectares, all of which was non-urban, and 1.3 hectares were previously developed land.

Mixed B use classes: 18.36 hectares, all of which were within urban areas, of which 2.1 hectares were previously developed land.

(Source: SEERA Commercial and Leisure Survey Returns 2005-2006).

COI4a: *The amount of completed office development.*

Mixed B1-B8: 1.396 hectares at the Apex Development at St Cross Business Park, Dodnor Industrial Estate.

(Source: SEERA Commercial and Leisure Survey Returns 2005-2006).

COI04b: *The percentage of completed office development in town centres.*

No office development was constructed or under development.

Objective (b)

To locate new development so as to reduce the need to travel.

Core Output Indicators (COI)

COI01b: *The amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas defined in the local development framework.*

We do not currently have areas of development or regeneration defined within the LDF.

Objective (c)

To resist the development of allocated employment land for other uses.

Core Output Indicators (COI)

COI01e: *Loss of employment land in (i) development/regeneration areas and (ii) Isle of Wight.*

0.71 hectares of Mixed B1-B8 use land.

COI01f: *The amount of employment land lost to residential development.*

0.71 hectares of Mixed B1-B8 use land.

9. Tourism

Contextual Indicators

Bed space occupancy rates; 21% (winter months; 71%)
 Volume of tourists: 2.63 million visitors (by ferry)
 Average length of stay: 4.4 nights
 Monetary value of tourism: £339 million
 Hotels and catering employ 8% of the working population
 Related employment accounts for 15% of the working population
 2004 GVA output was £78.17 million

Hotel Supply – by Standard of Hotel

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

Monitoring of Objectives, Policies and Core Indicators

Objective (a)

To promote tourism as a growth industry.

Objective (b)

To protect existing tourism assets.

Objective (c)

To improve local amenities and access to wider facilities.

Objective (d)

To promote rural tourism.

Objective (e)

To promote the regeneration and revitalisation of resort areas.

Regional Output Indicator (ROI)

ROI02: The location and number of new hotel bedrooms.

Kasbah, Ryde – 10 double en-suite bedrooms completed in early 2006.
 41 Lugley Street, Newport – 65 bedroom hotel given planning permission in 2006.
 Development has commenced.

ROI03: The location and number of new visitor attractions.

No new visitor attractions developed.

10. Environment

Contextual Indicators

Percentage and total area of land within Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB): 50%; 189 sq.km

Total area covered by Heritage Coast designation: 12124 ha

Internationally important sites:

- Special Areas of Conservation – 18637 ha
- Special protection areas – 1,762ha
- Ramsar Sites – 1,675ha

Nationally important sites:

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest – 2663 ha
- National Nature Reserves – 228ha

Locally important sites:

- Local Nature Reserves 79ha
- Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation – 2,505ha

72 national BAP priority species

457 Species which are locally distinctive

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

45.66% rivers assessed as good biological quality.

60.34% of rivers assessed as good chemical quality.

Total farmed area: 25,925.4 ha

Total cereals area: 5,889.6 ha

(Source: Agricultural Survey, 2004, DEFRA)

Monitoring of Objectives, Policies and Core Indicators

Objective (a)

To ensure the protection and enhancement of the Island's countryside and coast.

Objective (b)

To make the best use of land and other resources of the countryside in a sustainable way, without unduly compromising the environment.

Objective (c)

Important natural resources, including water and the best agricultural land will be safeguarded.

Objective (d)

To safeguard and enhance wildlife and wildlife habitats.

Core Output Indicators (COI)

COI08a: The change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including:

- change in priority habitats and species (by type); and**
- change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub-regional significance.**

No change.

Objective (e)

To maintain landscape diversity.

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

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

Within its boundaries, the Isle of Wight contains a wide variety of natural, rural and urban landscapes. The Medina Valley runs into the centre of the Island and the Town of Newport from Cowes in the North. A range of chalk downs extending east-west from the Needles in the west to Culver Cliff in the east. The Isle of Wight is home to a particularly rich range of habitats and species. This is reflected in the fact that UK or European designations protect 70% of the Island.

The rich natural environment is one of the main attractions drawing people to the Island. Tourism is one of the Island's primary industries with the resident population more than doubling during the busy summer season in July & August. The unique nature of the Island has also drawn many retirees and second homeowners.

The main rivers on the Island are the Eastern Yar and Medina. Almost all of the southern half of the Island is located over a major aquifer. Three quarters of the public water supply is derived from groundwater abstraction. The remainder is abstracted for irrigation of arable land, especially in the south of the Island.

Regular sampling shows that surface water is of average quality. Some stretches of water show poor overall quality. Intensive horticulture and mixed farming practices have resulted in elevated pesticide concentrations and silting in the Eastern Yar catchment. Water abstraction and low river flows can exacerbate these problems.

11. Minerals/Waste and Pollution

Contextual Indicators

Kg of household waste collected per head: 550.76
% of household waste recycled: 15.08% (11,498 tonnes)
% of household waste composted: 23.71% (18,073 tonnes)
% of household waste used to recover heat, power, and other energy sources: 17.01% (12,964 tonnes)
% landfilled: 44.2% (33,689 tonnes)
% change in household waste collected: -6.17%

Monitoring of Objectives, Policies and Core Indicators

Objective (a)

Sufficient land will be made available for mineral extraction to provide for the needs of the Island over the plan period and the longer term.

Core Output Indicators (COI)

COI05a: The production of primary land won aggregates.

140,000 tonnes (approximately). (Source: SERAWP Aggregates Monitoring Survey 2004). More up-to-date information is not currently available.

Objective (b)

Adequate provision will be made to enable the Island to dispose of its own waste within the county and to increase the levels of waste diverted from landfill through investment in various schemes for the re-use or recycling of waste.

Core Output Indicators (COI)

COI06a: The capacity of new waste management facilities by type.

No new waste facilities were developed. The Council, in partnership with the CCTi is commissioning a commercial waste strategy, which will investigate ways in which the Council can begin to tackle the issues of commercial waste that currently goes to landfill.

COI06b: The amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.

Objective (c)

To promote recycling and importing of material as opposed to further extraction and to seek to establish schemes aimed at waste minimisation at source.

Core Output Indicators (COI)

COI05b: The production of secondary/recycled aggregates.

Approximately 40,000 tonnes.

It should be noted that for both 105a and b the figures stated are rounded quotes. This is to preserve the confidentiality for the industry where there are fewer than 3 sites. For Aggregates Monitoring 2003 there are no complete published figures to refer to, so these

cannot be used as an interim measure (as other MPA's have done in agreement with GOSE), nor is it possible to identify trends and draw any conclusions from this, as any changes are potentially the result of partial returns. This issue has been reported to GOSE.

12. Transport

Contextual Indicators

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

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

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

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

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

Monitoring of Objectives, Policies and Core Indicators

Objective (a)

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

Core Output Indicators (COI)

COI03a: The percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards set out in the local development framework.

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

COI03b: The percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes of public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre.

For this year we have not been able to monitor the indicator as relating to new residential development. The indicator is being reported as it relates to households, and is taken from 2001 Census Data and 2004 Public Transport Data using accession software.

% of households with access to GP via public transport (15 minute journey) 89.9%
% of households with access to GP via public transport (15-30 minute journey) 97.7%

96.6% of children aged 5-9 can access school by public transport/walking within 15 minutes.
98.8% of children aged 5-9 can access school by public transport/walking within 15-30 minutes.

97.8% of secondary school children can access school by public transport/walking within 20 minutes.
98.8% of secondary school children can access school by public transport/walking within 20-40 minutes.

33.1% of households can access hospital by public transport within 30 minutes.
59.5% of households can access hospitals by public transport within 30-60 minutes.

Whilst we now have LTP2, the monitoring arrangements for this document have yet to be agreed, and it is hoped that future LTP2 monitoring arrangements will feed into this monitoring report.

13. Retail

Contextual Objectives

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

Monitoring of Objectives, Policies and Core Indicators

Objective (a)

To promote the viability and vitality of the Island's town centres for the benefit of both local people and tourists.

Objective (b)

To ensure the adequate provision of sites for retail growth, to provide for local shopping needs and to promote town centres as a focal point for local communities.

Core Output Indicators (COI)

COI04a: The amount of completed retail development.

Development is under construction, but not yet completed. Completion will be reported in next years AMR.

COI04b: The percentage of completed retail development in town centres.

Development is under construction, but not yet completed. Completion will be reported in next years AMR.

14. Community and Utility Services

Contextual indicators

Education Facilities

- Number of primary schools: 46
- Number of Secondary Schools: 21
- Number of colleges/6th Forms: 1
- Number of special schools: 2

Health and Community Facilities

- Hospitals: St Marys, Newport; Private Hospital, Newport

Monitoring of Objectives, Policies and Core Indicators

Objective (a)

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

Core Output Indicators (COI)

COI09: Renewable energy capacity installed by type.

This indicator is not yet monitored. Through policies in the Core Strategy and DC DPD it will be possible to start to monitor this policy.

15. Leisure and Recreation

Monitoring of Objectives, Policies and Core Indicators

Objective (a)

To provide for a comprehensive range of recreational and leisure facilities appropriate to the Island's needs.

Core Output Indicators (COI)

COI04a: The amount of completed leisure development.

No available for 2005/2006

COI04b: The percentage of completed leisure development in town centres.

Not available for 2005/2006

Objective (b)

To take account of the natural recreational assets of the Island, while recognising the importance of nature conservation.

Core Output Indicators (COI)

COI04c: The percentage of eligible open space managed to green flag award standard.

Open Space on the Island is monitored to above Green Flag standard, this is because it is managed to the British Standard, which is a higher standard overall.

Local Indicator (LI)

LI02: Green spaces within development envelopes (hectares) lost/developed.

No green space lost/developed.