

### The East of England Plan

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# What is the Regional Assembly?

- Independent of Government represents the interests of people living and working in the region;
- It has 96 members 2/3rds from local councils and 1/3 from representatives of businesses, social, and environmental organisations;
- Responsible for reviewing the Regional Plan.
- The East of England Region covers Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk and Suffolk

# What is the East of England Plan?

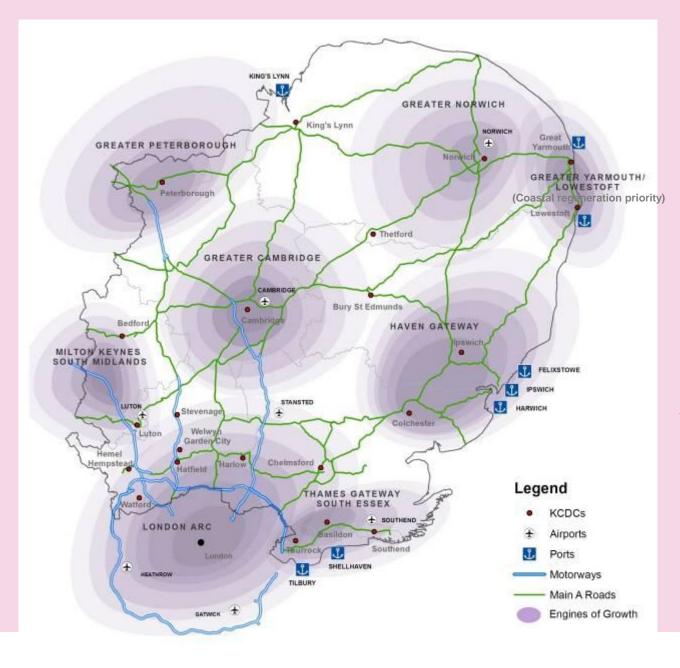
- It is the regional development strategy covering the period 2001-2021;
- The Plan, along with local plans prepared by local councils, guides physical growth and change in the region;
- It covers many topics including the broad locations for new housing and jobs and also considers the priorities for matters such as transport and the environment;
- We are reviewing it to cover the period up to 2031

# Why have an East of England Plan?

- The need to plan ahead for change, rather than coping afterwards;
- A have a long term view of what might happen in the region;
- To take account of climate change;
- To strengthen the region's asks on infrastructure support;
- To consider the pressures on our environment, economy, and housing; and
- Take a view on Government housing advice.

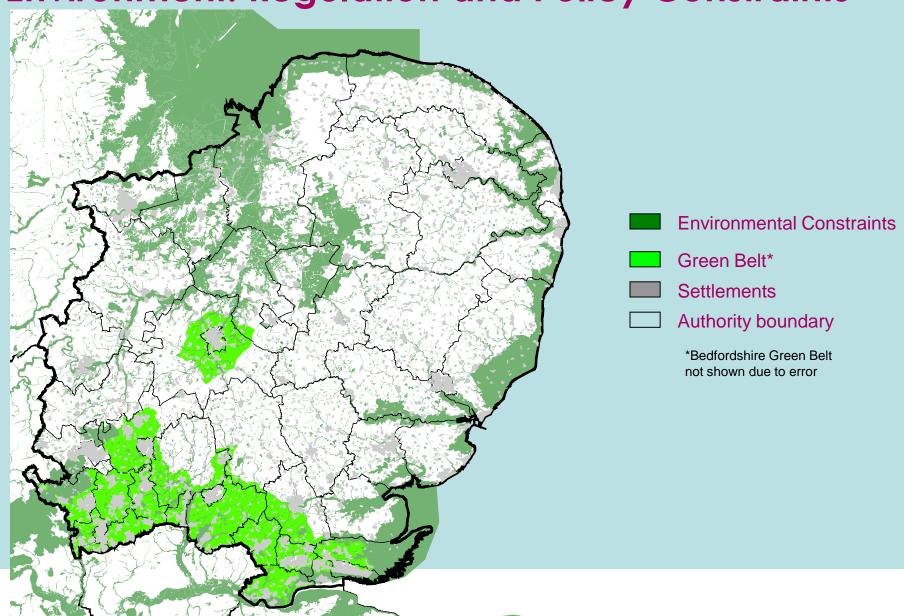
# Delivering quality and sustainable communities

- Regional plan sets the context, local plans set out the delivery
- Existing and new places must prosper, be quality places to live, work and play
- New development, whether jobs, homes or infrastructure, needs to play its part in achieving that, and enhancing the region's environment
- We will expect new development to be of the highest standard, tackling issues such as reducing energy use and heating bills, making it easy to use public transport or walking and cycling, promoting social cohesion and sense of community spirit. It needs to enhance existing places.
- The Plan can only go so far in influencing behaviour we need to work at all levels to change the way we live our lives, and some issues require national or international action



Existing
Plan
approach
and
Regional
Economic
Strategy

## **Environment: Regulation and Policy Constraints**



# What targets does the Plan set...

#### **JOBS**

By 2021 the number of jobs to have increased by 452,000

#### **HOMES**

By 2021 about 508,000 homes built (an average of 25,400 per year).

#### **ENERGY**

By 2021 about 17% of energy from renewables – new developments now need to secure 10% of energy from renewables

#### WATER

Increase efficiencies (25% in new developments, 8% in existing)

#### **WASTE**

70-75% of waste recovered by 2015. Reduction in London waste exports

## What has been achieved in the Region...

#### **JOBS**

Since 2001 the Region has had a net increase of 131,000 jobs (pre-recession).

#### **HOMES**

Since 2001 about 160,000 homes built (an average of 22,600 per year, 26,700 achieved in 2007). In 2008 there were 2.46 million homes in the East of England

#### **ENERGY**

About 8.7% of electricity from renewables

#### **WATER**

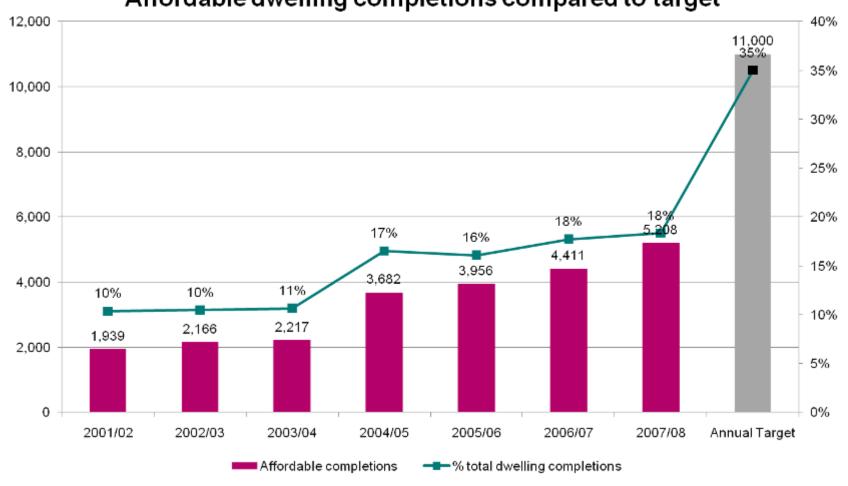
Increased use of water meters – consumption still above target

#### **WASTE**

Recovery increased from 18% in 2001 to 42% in 2007

## What about need for social housing?

#### Affordable dwelling completions compared to target



# What is driving growth and change?

Pressures are across the three themes of "sustainable development":

#### economic

- Region's agreed ambitions in the Economic Strategy
- Adapting and emerging from the recession

#### •social

- Population growth (5.6m to 7m by 2031, one third through more births)
- Household growth (840,000 more households, half are pensioners)
- Need for affordable housing and react to ageing population

#### environmental

- New ways of development to reduce impact on, and adapt to, climate change
- Reducing our use of resources

# Environment: The region's carbon and transport challenge

Distance travelled have increased over last 5 years: 7,600 miles per person per year to nearly 8,300 miles.

More traffic on strategic network – even if we build no more homes/jobs

5% more carbon produced (due to fuel and carbon efficiencies) without any growth. Plan might create a further +4% carbon

Cost of congestion £1bn/yr in 2003 - £2bn by 2021

Significant economic benefits from targeted road capacity improvements in some parts of the region. Emphasis on public transport and journey reductions

How do we achieve carbon reduction across all sectors (not just transport?)

# Currently reviewing the Plan – with four growth scenarios out for comment

Scenario 1: Roll forward of existing Plan

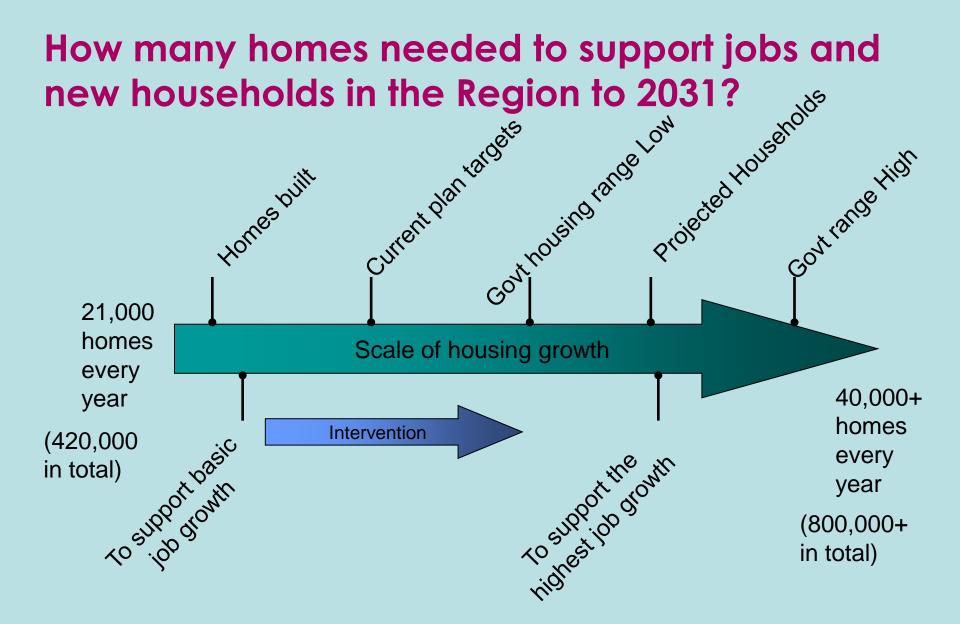
Scenario 2: National housing advice and regional new settlements

Scenario 3: National housing advice and regional economic forecasts

Scenario 4: National household projections

Scenarios are NOT the Draft Plan – 'testing different patterns'





# How can you respond to current consultation?

Further details are available www.eera.gov.uk.

By responding on-line:

- you can be confident we have received your comments and that we have processed them;
- you can see comments that others have made;
- you will be automatically informed about the next stage of the process; and
- you will help save paper.

Responses needed by Tue 24 November 2009



Further information at www.eera.gov.uk



