

Bromsgrove District Council



# Annual Monitoring Report

December 2008



Planning and  
Environment Services

Bromsgrove District Council  
[www.bromsgrove.gov.uk](http://www.bromsgrove.gov.uk)



## Index

<b>CONTENTS</b>		pages
<b>Executive Summary</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>Chapter 1</b>	Introduction	<b>3</b> >>> <b>4</b>
<b>Chapter 2</b>	Monitoring Local Development Framework Preparation	<b>5</b> >>> <b>7</b>
<b>Chapter 3</b>	Context	<b>8</b> >>> <b>12</b>
<b>Chapter 4</b>	Monitoring the Bromsgrove District Local Plan 2004-2011	<b>13</b> >>> <b>14</b>
<b>Chapter 5</b>	Business Development and Town Centres	<b>15</b> >>> <b>19</b>
<b>Chapter 6</b>	Housing	<b>20</b> >>> <b>26</b>
<b>Chapter 7</b>	Transport and Local Services	<b>27</b> >>> <b>29</b>
<b>Chapter 8</b>	Environmental Quality	<b>30</b> >>> <b>34</b>
<b>APPENDICES</b>		
<b>Appendix 1</b>	Glossary	<b>35</b> >>> <b>36</b>
<b>Appendix 2</b>	Demography	<b>37</b> >>> <b>40</b>
<b>Appendix 3</b>	Economy	<b>41</b> >>> <b>46</b>
<b>Appendix 4</b>	Core Indicator Maps	<b>47</b> >>> <b>52</b>

### **Please Note**

*Whilst as much care as possible has been taken to ensure the accuracy of the information contained in this document, it is not a definitive list of planning applications determined by the Council.*



## Executive Summary

The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is prepared by Bromsgrove District Council each year in accordance with the requirements of the new development plan system. It aims to monitor the policies and proposals that have been adopted and determine the effects they are having and then modify or replace the policies and proposals if deemed necessary. This year the AMR has had to take into account the new government Advice; Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework: Core Output Indicators - Update 2/2008.

Below is a summary of the key findings for the 2007-2008 AMR.

### ▶▶▶ LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME:

The Local Development Scheme (LDS) was revised and adopted in March 2008, resulting in the majority of Development Plan Documents meeting their milestones and targets. Although there were relatively small delays due to outstanding issues in the review of the RSS, the only major delay was the Affordable Housing SPD, which the Council believes can not be produced adequately until the completion of the Core Strategy, as this will establish a platform for subsequent affordable housing policies.

### ▶▶▶ BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND TOWN CENTRES:

In total, 26,424.54m<sup>2</sup> of employment land floorspace was developed during the monitoring period. This brings the total amount of employment land completed between 1996 and 2008 to 368,127.57m<sup>2</sup>. The District has a stable and strong business sector with the registration of businesses significantly higher than de-registrations. The continued development of high-technology firms at locations such as Bromsgrove Technology Park is likely to promote employment growth. The former MG Rover plant has also seen its regeneration commence with the completion of one unit.

### ▶▶▶ HOUSING:

There were a total of 135 new dwellings built in the District over the monitoring period, but only 61 per cent of homes were built at a density greater than 30 dwellings per hectare, significantly below PPS3 recommendations.

Of these completions, there were only 31 affordable housing units, which is also lower than targets set out within the Strategic Housing Market Assessment. The housing moratorium that is in place due to the over supply of open market dwellings has hampered the delivery of affordable homes with there being a dependence on sites to deliver 100 per cent affordable housing.

### ▶▶▶ TRANSPORT AND LOCAL SERVICES:

Bromsgrove District is predominately rural leading to an over reliance on private transport. However, the majority of new development, whether commercial or residential, has been located either in or around Bromsgrove Town, or other large villages - which are the most sustainable locations in regards to public transport. All non-residential development has complied with car parking standards set out in the LDF. A large proportion of new residential development has been built within 30 minutes public transport time of key services, including GP surgeries, schools, employment areas, and retail centres. Retail development has been concentrated within the town of Bromsgrove, although there has been no major expansion in the town centre itself. The town centre will be the focus of redevelopment through the Area Action Plan. Consultation on the Issues and Options document took place during this AMR period.

### ▶▶▶ ENVIRONMENT:

No planning applications were granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency to ensure developments are not taking place in locations where there is the greatest risk of flooding. No renewable energy capacity was provided within the District in the monitoring period. The conditions of Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSIs) within the District are falling below government targets, which aim to be rectified by 2010. The Council has monitored planning applications where it was considered that there would be a significant impact on biodiversity. In the majority of instances, biodiversity implications were considered fully and conditions established to reduce the risk of any harm.



## Chapter 1

### Introduction

#### 1.1 Background

The Government introduced a new system of development planning with its release of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act in September 2004. Under the new system the Local Development Framework (LDF) has replaced Structure Plans and Local Plans. The LDF contains a series of Local Development Documents (LDDs) that collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for Bromsgrove District.

Review and monitoring are key aspects of the Governments 'plan, monitor and manage' approach to the planning system. They are seen as crucial to the successful delivery of the spatial vision and objectives of the LDF. The process of reviewing and monitoring will enable a comprehensive evidence base to be built against which Local Development Document policies and implementation can be assessed. It will also enable trends to be identified to which the Council can respond by producing Development Plan Documents (DPDs) or Supplementary Plan Documents (SPDs). These documents form part of the portfolio of Local Development Documents contained within the LDF.

Monitoring plays a role at the examination into DPDs. During examinations, DPDs are tested thoroughly in order to consider whether they are justified, effective and consistent with National Policy. To be justified a DPD must be founded on a robust and credible evidence base and to be considered effective a document must be able to be monitored. If the DPD is found to be unsound it will not be recommended for adoption.

#### 1.2 What is the Annual Monitoring Report?

This document is the fourth successive Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) produced by Bromsgrove District Council since the introduction of the new planning system in September 2004. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires Bromsgrove District Council to produce an AMR and submit the report to Government Office in December on an annual basis. The AMR is a Local Development Document and forms part of the Local Development Framework. The AMR must assess:

- i.) implementation of the Local Development Scheme; and
- ii.) the extent to which policies in the Local Development Documents are being achieved.

As required by the Planning Act and associated regulators, Bromsgrove District Council must undertake the following five key monitoring tasks:

- i.) review actual progress in terms of local development document preparation against the timetable and milestones in the Local Development Scheme;
- ii.) assess the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being implemented;
- iii.) where policies are not being implemented, explain why and set out what steps are to be taken to ensure that the policy is implemented; or whether the policy is to be amended or replaced;
- iv.) identify the significant effects of implementing policies in Local Development Documents and whether they are intended; and
- v.) set out whether policies are to be amended or replaced.

*Source: Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide, ODPM, (2005), p. 9.*

This AMR covers the period 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2008. However, in some cases the timeframe has been extended beyond March 2008 where it was considered necessary to record such information, for example, when discussing LDS timetable milestones.

#### 1.3 Transition between the Local Plan and the LDF

Under the new planning system Local Authorities must now produce a Local Development Framework. Bromsgrove District Council is therefore in a state of transition, moving from its old style Local Plan to the new Local Development Framework. Over the past four years since the Act was introduced (Sept. 2004) work has begun producing a number of documents that will comprise the LDF.

Bromsgrove District Council's Local Plan was adopted in January 2004. The LDF will eventually replace these documents and will contain the spatial vision and objectives for the District. However, until policies are replaced, Bromsgrove District Council will continue to use the Local Plan. As a consequence, part of this AMR will focus on policies detailed in the Bromsgrove District Council Local Plan (Jan. 2004).



## Chapter 1

### 1.4 Monitoring of Sustainability Effects

Sustainable Development is a key theme in the new planning system. At the heart of sustainable development is the idea of ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and in the future. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act contains a statutory requirement that local authorities have a duty to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. As such, the Council must produce an integrated and comprehensive sustainability appraisal (SA) covering economic, environmental and social impacts of the DPD policies contained in the LDF. Failure to perform a sustainability appraisal will make the plan unsound.

The monitoring process will be used to assess the effects of DPD policies on sustainable development. It will enable Councils to identify any unforeseen adverse effects so we can implement the appropriate mitigation measures to alleviate any negative impacts. As we progress further with the LDF, these SA effects will be reported each year in the Annual Monitoring Report.

### 1.5 Methodology

The structure of this Annual Monitoring Report is as follows:

#### Chapter 2 Monitoring Local Development Framework Preparation

This chapter will monitor the progress in meeting the targets and milestones established in the Local Development Scheme and the need for any new documents to be introduced. It also gives an indication of any adjustments that will be required to the LDS timetable since its adoption in March 2008.

#### Chapter 3 Context

This chapter sets out the social, environmental and economic characteristics, as well as the key issues in respect of the Local Authority area. It also sets out the objectives of the Local Development Framework.

#### Chapter 4 Monitoring the Bromsgrove District Local Plan 2004-2011

This chapter sets the framework for the monitoring process and specifies the Core Output Indicators and Local Indicators used to monitor the Bromsgrove District Local Plan.

### Chapters 5-8 Local Development Framework Indicators

These four chapters of the AMR will set out the Core Output Indicators recognised by Government Office, as well as the local indicators used by Bromsgrove District Council.

The chapter headings used are:

- ▶▶▶ Business Development and Town Centres
- ▶▶▶ Housing
- ▶▶▶ Transport and Local Services
- ▶▶▶ Environmental Quality

All Local Authorities are expected to monitor the Core Output Indicators, which are considered to provide the basis for all policy monitoring. These chapters will also incorporate the local indicators to provide greater policy coverage and will reflect local circumstances. These include policy targets set out in the adopted Bromsgrove District Local Plan. It will not be possible to include an indicator for every policy in the Local Plan, as this would be impractical. Instead, policies that have date sources available for the AMR period 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2008 have been selected for monitoring purposes.

### 1.6 Further Information

The AMR is available for public inspection at the Council House, Customer Service Centre, and all public libraries within Bromsgrove District. It can also be viewed and downloaded on the Council's website at [www.bromsgrove.gov.uk](http://www.bromsgrove.gov.uk).

Further information about the LDF process and the preparation of the AMR is available in a number of Government publications. These publications are as follows:

- ▶▶▶ Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (PPS12) (DCLG 2008)
- ▶▶▶ Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework: Core Output Indicators - Update 2/2008 (DCLG 2008)
- ▶▶▶ Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide (ODPM 2005)

#### For further information contact:

Bromsgrove District Council, Strategic Planning  
Planning & Environment Services, The Council House  
Burcot Lane, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire B60 1AA

Tel: 01527 881328

Email: [strategicplanning@bromsgrove.gov.uk](mailto:strategicplanning@bromsgrove.gov.uk)



## Chapter 2

### Monitoring Local Development Framework Preparation

#### 2.1 Introduction

As stated in the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, Bromsgrove District Council is required to set out in its Annual Monitoring Report how the planning department is performing in relation to the milestones recognised in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). This chapter will set out the Council's performance and progress. It will also give an indication of any adjustments that will be required since the adoption of the LDS.

#### 2.2 Local Development Scheme

The LDS is a vital component to the successful management of the LDF, as it sets out Bromsgrove District Council's three-year project plan. The latest version was submitted to Government office and formally adopted in March 2008 in accordance with relevant changes to the Regional Spatial Strategy. One of the roles of the Annual Monitoring Report is to assess the progress made on the LDS and, where there has been some slippage, explain why this has occurred and how the Council intends to respond.

Although the AMR is only required to cover the 12-month period 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2008, the Council have also assessed the period up to December 2008 for the purposes of monitoring the targets and milestones set out in the LDS. The table below indicates the targets the Council intends to achieve within its LDF by the end of 2008. It records what was actually achieved and highlights, where necessary, where revisions will be needed to the LDS. The performance of each milestone has been rated as follows:



#### Excellent -

Indicates that the milestone has been reached, or that slippage has not been by more than three months



#### Fair -

Indicates that the milestone was not met, and slippage has been by more than three but not more than six months.



#### Poor -

Indicates that the milestone was not met, and slippage has been by more than six months.



## Chapter 2

LDS Target: By December 2008	What was achieved By December 2008	Delay	Rating
<b>Annual Monitoring Report</b> Submission to government office	Submitted	None	
<b>Local Development Scheme</b> Adoption	Adopted	3 months	
<b>Core Strategy</b> Issues and Options consultation (July 2007) and consultation on Draft Core Strategy (Oct 2008)	The Issues and Options consultation was completed and the Draft Core Strategy began consultation on 31st October 2008	None	
<b>Longbridge Area Action Plan</b> Consultation on Preferred Options, Submission to Inspectorate and consultation on Submission Document	Consultation on Preferred Options complete and Public Examination also recently completed	1-2 months	
<b>Affordable Housing SPD</b> Preparation of Issues and Options	Draft document prepared although not published	Unknown	
<b>Town Centre AAP</b> Preparation of Issues and Options	Issues and Options prepared and consulted on June to October 2008	None	

### Annual Monitoring Report

Bromsgrove District Council submitted the Annual Monitoring Report for the period 1st April 2007 to 31st March 2008 to Government Office in December 2008. The Council therefore considers performance against this milestone to be **excellent**.

### Local Development Scheme

An amended LDS was submitted on time but not adopted until March 2008 due to outstanding issues in the review of the RSS. Therefore Bromsgrove District Council considers performance on the LDS has slipped slightly, but for the purposes of this AMR it was given an assessment of **excellent** as it was due to unforeseen circumstances and was not delayed by more than 3 months.



## Chapter 2

### Core Strategy

Work began on the Core Strategy in accordance with the timetable set out in the LDS. During this AMR period, the original Issues and Options from 2005 were followed up by another consultation in the summer of 2007. This led to the production of a Draft Core Strategy that went to consultation on 31st October 2008. During this AMR period, there has been various forms of technical work conducted in order to support the Core Strategy, including a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, and ongoing meetings with a wide range of key stakeholders. Bromsgrove District Council considers performance against this milestone to be **excellent**.

### Longbridge Area Action Plan

Bromsgrove District Council, Birmingham City Council and Worcestershire County Council are working together on preparing an Area Action Plan for the former MG Rover works at Longbridge. The revised LDS has taken into account delays that took place due to resource issues, and has subsequently submitted to the inspectorate and consulted on the submission document. The Public Examination began in November and was completed on 4th December. The examination was adjourned during this period to allow further evidence to be produced. The Council is now awaiting a binding report from the inspector. Any delays are therefore out of the hands of Bromsgrove District Council and therefore the Council feels progress of this milestone is **excellent**, as it was due to unforeseen circumstances.

### Affordable Housing SPD

The Affordable Housing SPD has been prepared in draft, it was hoped that it could be linked to the RSS upon the publication of the Revised PPS12 as this was indicated in the Draft revision of PPS12. The ability to link SPDs directly to RSS policies was not carried through to the final revision of PPS12 and therefore it has been decided to delay the affordable housing SPD until the Core Strategy has progressed to its final stages of production. The LDS will be revised to take this into account. For the purpose of this AMR, this milestone has been rated as **poor**, as its completion is still unknown.

### Town Centre AAP

Bromsgrove District Council is committed to regenerating the Town Centre in order to do this it is preparing an Area Action Plan to help guide the process. This AMR period has seen the completion of the Issues and Options, reaching the intended target set in the LDS. Therefore the Council assesses this milestone progression as **excellent**.

### 2.3 Adjustments to the Local Development Scheme Timetable

As the LDS was only adopted in March 2008, the majority of milestones have been achieved in the required timescales set. However, delays will occur in some LDDs, mainly as a result of uncertainties arising from the RSS revision. This situation could not be avoided and with the recent production of the LDS only minor changes are proposed to the LDS in respect of achieving milestones.

The proposed changes to the LDS are as follows:

- ▶▶▶ Delaying the submission to Inspectorate of the Core Strategy due to the revision of the RSS;
- ▶▶▶ Expected delays for the receipt of the binding report for the Longbridge AAP;
- ▶▶▶ Delaying the consultation of the Draft Affordable Housing SPD.



## Chapter 3

### Context

The monitoring process involves assessing the extent to which planning policies are being achieved. In order to develop an understanding of how successful planning policies have been, it is first necessary to develop an understanding of the key characteristics, issues, challenges and opportunities of the area. In July 2005 Bromsgrove District Council published its Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report which has since been updated in August 2008. The Scoping Report involved survey and evidence gathering to develop a sound understanding of current and future local issues and needs in order to prepare robust and effective plans. The information collected was used to decide on the spatial vision and spatial objectives for the District. The original SA was updated in 2008 to accurately reflect the District and provide a basis for the Draft Core Strategy. This chapter will use the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report combined with more recent data to provide contextual information for the Bromsgrove District.

#### 3.1 District Profile

Bromsgrove District is situated in north Worcestershire lying to the south west of the West Midlands conurbation. The District is bounded by Birmingham, Dudley, Solihull, Redditch, Wyre Forest, and the largely rural districts of Wychavon and Stratford-on-Avon. The District covers approximately 21,714 hectares. Although located only 22km (14 miles) from the centre of Birmingham, the District is predominately rural with approximately 91% of the land designated greenbelt.

The area is well served by motorways, with the M5 running north to south and the M42 from east to west. The M5 and M42 connect with the M6 to the north of Birmingham and the M40 to the east. The District also benefits from train and bus connections into Birmingham City Centre.

The main centres of population in Bromsgrove District are Bromsgrove, Wythall, Hagley, Rubery and Catshill. Development pressures are high due to the District's proximity to the Birmingham conurbation and the motorway and railway connections. This adversely puts pressure on the greenbelt.

#### 3.2 Characteristics of the District

This section will outline the main characteristics of Bromsgrove District that have been identified in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. Following the detailed approach identified in the Scoping Report, the District's characteristics are divided into social, environmental and economic issues.

#### 3.3 Social Characteristics

In 2008 Bromsgrove District has a projected resident population of 91,600, which is fairly balanced between men and women on a 49:51 ratio. At the time of the 2001 Census Bromsgrove District had a population of 87,837, indicating that Bromsgrove's population has increased by approximately 3,763 over the last seven years. Projections for the District anticipate the total population will reduce slightly to 90,500 by 2016 and 89,000 by 2026. The average age of residents is 40.7 years, which is slightly higher than the national average of 38.8 years (*Source: National Statistics mid-2005*). In 2006, 34% of the population was over the age of 60 and almost 18% under the age of 15. Therefore, these statistics signify a rising population in the District with a slightly older population than the national average. This could have an impact on service delivery, including, accessible transport options for the less mobile and suitable housing needs for the elderly. The majority of Bromsgrove's population are white Caucasian (97.8 per cent) compared to 90.9% across England.

When compared to the rest of Worcestershire, Bromsgrove District has the lowest instances of deprivation, and ranks in the bottom fifth of most deprived local authorities across England. However, there are small pockets of deprivation that need to be tackled. The most deprived area in the District is the northern part of Sidemoor, which is ranked, 8,558th out of 32,482 most deprived areas nationally.

Bromsgrove District is considered to be a safe place to live, with levels of crime being lower than the regional and national figures. Vehicle crime and criminal damage are the most common offences, illustrating there is still a fear of crime that needs to be addressed.



## Chapter 3

The housing market in the District has been buoyant in recent years due to its close proximity to the West Midlands conurbation. In 2008 the average house price was £252,500 compared with £157,446 in neighboring Birmingham, and the national average of £224,064 (*Source: Land Registry 2008*).

At the time of the 2001 Census there were 35,168 dwellings in the District. From this total, 29,136 were owned, 2,178 privately rented or people living rent free, 138 shared ownership, and 3,716 were social rented. The majority of people in the District live in households (98%), while the remainder of people (2%) live in communal establishments. Household tenure is dominated by the owner-occupied sector with a total of 83% of the properties in the District being owner-occupied. This figure is significantly higher than Worcestershire (75%) and across England (68%). The Council's social rented housing stock has been transferred to Bromsgrove District Housing Trust, which is a Registered Social Landlord (RSL). Social housing now accounts for 11% of the District's housing stock, which is below the national average of 19% (*2001 Census*).

Since 2003 Bromsgrove District has been facing an oversupply of housing. In July 2003 the Planning Department introduced Supplementary Planning Guidance Note 10: Managing Housing Supply in the District of Bromsgrove. SPG10 issued a housing moratorium limiting the numbers of market housing being allowed in the District. The current draft preferred options of the RSS Phase 2 revision states 2,100 new homes will need to be provided in Bromsgrove between 2006 and 2026. The Draft Core Strategy contains a number of policies that strive to deliver these houses over the period, however, until the Core Strategy has been adopted, housing supply will continue to be strictly controlled.

Education in Bromsgrove is administered by Worcestershire County Council, which controls 27 schools in the District. These include: fifteen first, five middle, two high schools and five special schools. There are also independent schools such as The Bromsgrove School. Over the last decade, demand for school places has increased by 18.75%, due to the considerable development in the area created by Bromsgrove's convenient location on the M5 corridor and its boundary with the major Birmingham conurbation. Worcestershire County Council has received approval for a £60 million PFI bid to help fund the rebuilding of seven of the District's schools, in order to accommodate the extra demand now being placed upon them. Some of the schemes have now been completed with others set to be completed over the next year.

### 3.4 Environmental characteristics

The landscape within Bromsgrove is a major attraction. It is dominated by the Lickey and Clent Hills which form a natural barrier between the District and the West Midlands conurbation. The rest of the District is characterized by farmland, small woodlands and fragments of urban development. The main concentration of urban form in the District is Bromsgrove Town, which sits at the bottom of the Lickey Hills. The landscape of the District provides swathes of open countryside, immediately adjacent to the dense urban form of the West Midlands conurbation. The mixture of rural and urban environments provides a rich biodiversity across the District.

There are currently five Landscape Protection Areas within the District, which include the Clent and Lickey Hills, as well as the Birmingham and Worcester Canal. These Landscape Protection Areas identify places where the landscape forms an important element of local and regional importance. The District has eight Sites of Special Scientific Importance (SSSIs), which are in various states of recovery, decline or stability. There are also ninety-six Special Wildlife Sites (SWS) and a number of smaller localized sites such as ponds, marshes and streams. These all serve as important habitats for many species of plants and animals. Public accessibility must be monitored so as not to harm these important landscape features.

The District has a high dependence on car ownership compared to national statistics. The number of people traveling to work by car (68%) is higher than the national average (55%). This is due to the District's close proximity to the West Midlands conurbation and the employment opportunities it provides. Also, the District's excellent motorway and 'A' road network contribute to the high dependency on car use. Improvements will need to be made to public transport infrastructure to encourage people to use alternative modes of transport.

Although the District benefits from an excellent road system, it does experience environmental problems caused by high traffic volumes. In 2003, the Council designated junction 1 of the M42 as an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) due to its high levels of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>). The AQMA consists of a number of proposals to try to improve the air quality in this part of the District.



## Chapter 3

The measure of whether the Council has achieved better air quality is the designation of no more air quality management areas and achieving the targets set out in the Air Quality Management Action Plan. However, there are limits to what can be done to reduce vehicle pollution within the District due to the presence of two motorways and a number of 'A' roads. These main traffic routes also pose problems with noise pollution for local residents. Noise pollution from traffic can be reduced by using better road treatments, barriers and through traffic calming measures. Localised pollution is also caused by closed landfill sites.

New development is being concentrated on brownfield sites to protect the openness of the greenbelt and ensure the quality of the environment and important areas of biodiversity in the District are protected.

The District has over 470 Listed Buildings and 839 known Sites of Archaeology Interest, 10 of which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. There are also 10 Conservation Areas that are designated as being areas of special architectural or historic interest. The District also contains two gardens of historic interest; these are Hagley Park and Hewell Park. A current program of carrying out conservation area appraisals and subsequently producing management plans will add this already extensive knowledge of the rich history that exists in Bromsgrove.

### 3.5 Economic Characteristics

The dominant industry in Bromsgrove District, in terms of the percentage of employees, is the Public Administration, Education and Health sector. Due to the District's close proximity to the West Midlands conurbation, many inhabitants in Bromsgrove commute to work in Birmingham.

Unemployment levels within the District are low with only 1.6% of the population unemployed for the three months to September 2008, which compares favourably to the national average of 5.8% over the same period (Worcester County Council, 2008; ONS, 2008). Although unemployment is low within the District, average earnings of people who work within the District are £19,444, which is lower than the West Midlands average £22,540 and the national average £24,204 (ASHE, 2007). Conversely, the average earnings for residents in Bromsgrove District is £28,371, which is considerably higher than the West Midlands average £22,546 and the national average £24,242 (ASHE, 2007). This would suggest that the District's population earn higher salaries than average, but they earn them in employment locations outside the District.

Therefore, it appears that there is an imbalance between the types of jobs and pay available within Bromsgrove compared with the average wages of the population. Industries with higher paid jobs need to be encouraged to stay or locate in the District so as to correct this imbalance and reduce the daily flow of the population to other employment centres which is unsustainable.

A High Technology Corridor known as the Central Technology Belt runs through Bromsgrove District. The corridor stretches from Birmingham in the north to Malvern in the south. The intention is to provide the infrastructure and design quality that will attract technologically innovative businesses to such a location. In January 2006 work began on Bromsgrove Technology Park, which is expected to create approximately 700 jobs. The 9 hectare (23 acre) site was formerly housed by Garrington Forgings. Buntsford Gate located on the A38, is a 9 hectare (23 acre) site that contains a mixture of top quality offices that appeals to professional and service industries. Ravensbank Business Park is a 18 hectare (44 acre) site located near to Redditch. It comprises of warehousing and manufacturing units, which serve most of Western Europe and create around 300 jobs. There are also a number of office developments on site.

There are two major areas of economic concern within the District - the redevelopment of Longbridge and Bromsgrove Town Centre. Both areas are subject to Area Action Plans in order to stimulate the growth of the areas.

In Longbridge, the MG Rover car plant closed in April 2005. Approximately 5,850 jobs were lost and an estimated £410 million was lost to firms based in the West Midlands as part of the supply chain. Although the District's employment levels did fluctuate with the closure of the plant, unemployment levels have returned to a low of 1.6%. The Longbridge Area Action Plan (AAP) intends for 10,000 jobs, over 1,450 new homes, built to high environmental standards, a new local centre to provide a wide range of retail, leisure, commercial and community facilities and a series of public transport and highway improvements. The overall aim of the plan is to create a truly sustainable and well designed community. The current AMR period has seen the Longbridge AAP materialize somewhat, with the conclusion of the hearing sessions of the Examination in Public (December 2008) it is hoped upon an inspectors report which judges the plan sound, the AAP will be adopted early next year.



## Chapter 3

The District's retail activity is focused on Bromsgrove Town centre, which currently has approximately 370 different businesses operating in a variety of different sectors. There are a number of alternative shopping centres relatively close to Bromsgrove with a wider range of shops and facilities, including Redditch (8 miles), Birmingham (16 miles), Worcester (14 miles) and Merry Hill (14 miles). While Bromsgrove has its own attractions, trade is lost to such centres in neighboring areas. Bromsgrove District Council is committed to regenerating the Town Centre, and has prepared an AAP in order to do this. During the current AMR period the Bromsgrove Town Centre AAP has been prepared and consultation has taken place on its issues and options. It is hoped the plan will progress significantly next year.

### 3.6 Key Issues

The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report identified a number of environmental and sustainability issues from its baseline study and assessment of national, regional, and local plans and strategies. The key issues that need to be tackled by the LDF are detailed below:

- ▶▶▶ **Rising older population**
- ▶▶▶ **Meeting the government targets for new housing and employment land**
- ▶▶▶ **Barriers to housing and services in rural areas**
- ▶▶▶ **Large identified Greenfield sites for future development needs**
- ▶▶▶ **An increase in young residents leaving in search of work and housing**
- ▶▶▶ **Reducing fear of crime**
- ▶▶▶ **Under-provision of affordable housing**
- ▶▶▶ **Implications of redeveloping brownfield sites**
- ▶▶▶ **High car usage and congestion**
- ▶▶▶ **Local public transport needs improvement**
- ▶▶▶ **Commuting out of the district**
- ▶▶▶ **Local facilities to meet the needs of the population**
- ▶▶▶ **Responding to climate change**
- ▶▶▶ **Air quality**

- ▶▶▶ **Changing economy**
- ▶▶▶ **Degradation of the natural and built environment**
- ▶▶▶ **The revival of the town centre as well as regeneration at Longbridge**
- ▶▶▶ **Keeping the sense of community 'alive'**

### 3.7 Objectives of the Local Development Framework

The objectives for the Local Development Framework are outlined below. These objectives were developed using evidence from the baseline characterization study set out in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, and an analysis of national, regional, and localised plans and policies.

#### Social Objectives

- ▶▶▶ Create communities where people want to live, work and socialise
- ▶▶▶ Meet the housing requirements of all members of the community
- ▶▶▶ Ensure the community has accessible healthcare
- ▶▶▶ Provision of leisure and educational facilities to meet the needs of the community
- ▶▶▶ Better quality of life through a safer and better designed urban and rural environment
- ▶▶▶ Promote thriving, balanced, inclusive and sustainable rural communities
- ▶▶▶ Ensure all members of the community have a viable choice of transport options
- ▶▶▶ Seek an improvement in retail opportunities and choices throughout the District.



## Chapter 3

### Environmental Objectives

- ▶▶▶ Protect our existing special natural environment
- ▶▶▶ Promote biodiversity enhancement
- ▶▶▶ Conserve and enhance the historic environment
- ▶▶▶ Enhance existing conservation areas
- ▶▶▶ Seek to identify and protect further areas of historical and natural importance
- ▶▶▶ Seek to reduce travel and promote an improvement in sustainable transport options
- ▶▶▶ Promote efficient use of the earths resources and promote renewable energy
- ▶▶▶ Maintain the principles of Green Belt designation

### Economic Objectives

- ▶▶▶ Maintain a high and stable level of employment by supporting economic modernisation
- ▶▶▶ Improve peoples' access to job opportunities in new technologies
- ▶▶▶ Ensure opportunities for growth are linked to meeting the needs of the community
- ▶▶▶ Enable schemes that promote sustainable tourism
- ▶▶▶ Ensure sufficient sites are provided to ensure sustainable economic growth
- ▶▶▶ Provide positive support towards rural diversification
- ▶▶▶ Encourage cross-border economic linkages



## Chapter 4

### Monitoring the Bromsgrove District Local Plan 2004-2011

#### 4.1 Introduction

The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report identified that the monitoring of housing and employment development has always been a key feature when monitoring local plan performance. However, more recently, councils are expected to undertake monitoring of other key developments that include retail, leisure and transport. The 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act requires local planning authorities to take a more dynamic approach to monitoring in order to appreciate the wider social, economic and environmental issues affecting their areas. The Act also promoted the effectiveness planning policies has on spatial change, and the monitoring process has adapted to acknowledge this.

This Annual Monitoring Report monitors the Bromsgrove District Local Plan against the Government's Core Output Indicators, the Council's corporate objectives and key targets from planning policy documents. In July 2008, the Government published a new amended set of Core Output Indicators, which are reflected throughout this AMR. Bromsgrove District Council has used these indicators as the basis for monitoring, but will also include a number of local indicators that are relevant to the District. The structure of this AMR has been amended slightly from previous years to reflect the updated Core Output Indicators 2008.

#### 4.2 Core Output Indicators

The Core Output Indicator topics chosen for Bromsgrove District Council's Annual Monitoring Report 2008 are as follows:

- ▶▶▶ Business Development and Town Centres
- ▶▶▶ Housing
- ▶▶▶ Environmental Quality

The Core Output Indicators follow the guidelines set out in the LDF Monitoring: Good Practice Guide (ODPM, 2005). They will also take into account the Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators - Update 2/2008. The main purpose of the Core Output Indicators is to measure quantifiable physical activities that are directly related to, and are a consequence of, the implementation of planning policy. For chapters five, six and eight of the Annual Monitoring Report, these indicators will be used as chapter headings with the relevant data presented under each heading. The Core output indicators used are:

#### Business Development and Town Centres

- BD1:** Total amount of additional employment floorspace - by type (B1, B2, B8)
- BD2:** Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type (B1, B2, B8)
- BD3:** Employment land available – by type (B1, B2, B8)
- BD4:** Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'

#### Housing

- H1:** Plan period and housing targets
- H2 (a):** Net additional dwellings - in previous years
- H2 (b):** Net additional dwellings - for the reporting year
- H2 (c):** Net additional dwellings - in future years
- H2 (d):** Managed delivery target (Housing Trajectory)
- H3:** New converted dwellings - on previously developed land
- H4:** Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)
- H5:** Gross affordable housing completions
- H6:** Housing Quality – building for life assessments



## Chapter 4

### Environmental Quality

- E1:** Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds
- E2:** Change in areas of biodiversity importance
- E3:** Renewable energy generation

### 4.3 Local Indicators

These address the outputs of policies not covered by the Core Output Indicators. Local Plan policies are implemented through the Development Control process. In measuring the extent to which objectives are being met, these sets of indicators will serve to identify where policies need to be strengthened, maintained, changed, or, if necessary, removed from the plan. The majority of the local indicators will be incorporated as a supplement to the Core Output Indicators. However, there will be one additional heading; Transport and Local Services. The Local Indicators used are:

- L1:** Total amount of additional employment floorspace in development and/or regeneration areas defined by LDF - by type (B1, B2, B8)
- L2:** Losses of employment land in:
  - (a) development/regeneration area
  - (b) local authority area
- L3:** Amount of employment land lost to residential development
- L4:** VAT Registered businesses - registrations/deregistrations
- L5:** Percentage of new dwellings completed at:
  - (a) less than 30 dwellings per hectare
  - (b) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare
  - (c) above 50 dwellings per hectare
- L6:** Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards set out in the Local Development Framework
- L7:** Percentage of new resident development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre
- L8:** Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development respectively
- L9:** Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development respectively in town centres
- L10:** Amount of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard



## Chapter 5

### Business Development and Town Centres

For the purposes of this Annual Monitoring Report, employment land relates to business, industrial, storage and distribution uses only, as defined by classes B1, B2 and B8 of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987. The Council's methodology for employment monitoring only includes sites over 2,000sqm.

#### BD1: Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type (B1, B2, B8)

Use Class Orders	Amount (m <sup>2</sup> )
B1	13,515.33
B8	5,400
B1, B2, B8 (Permission granted for all three uses)	7,509.21
<b>Total:</b>	<b>26,424.54</b>

#### Applications solely for B1 uses (Offices)

Application	Description	Site Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
2003/1149	Nash Works	2,039.12
B/2006/0312	Wassell Grove Business Centre	2,000
B/2006/0312	Bromsgrove Technology Park (Plots 11-14)	8,400
B/2006/1406	Harris Business Park (Rear of Unit 7)	1,076.21
<b>Total:</b>		<b>13,515.33</b>

#### Applications solely for B8 uses (Storage and Distribution)

Application	Description	Site Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
B/2007/0985	Unit 1, Cofton Centre, Groveley Lane	5,400
<b>Total:</b>		<b>5,400</b>

#### Applications for B1, B2 & B8 uses (Offices, General Industrial & Warehouses)

Application	Description	Site Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
01/0379	Wildmoor Mill farm, Mill lane	7,509.21
<b>Total:</b>		<b>7,509.21</b>

#### L1: Total amount of additional employment floorspace in development and/or regeneration areas defined by LDF – by type (B1, B2, B8)

#### Applications solely for B1 uses (Offices)

Application	Description	Site Area Sqm
B/2006/0312	Bromsgrove Technology Park (Plots 11-14)	8,400
B/2006/1406	Harris Business Park (Rear of Unit 7)	1,076.21
<b>Total:</b>		<b>9,476.21</b>

#### Applications solely for B8 uses (Storage and Distribution)

Application	Description	Site Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
B/2007/0985	Unit 1, Cofton Centre, Groveley Lane	5,400
<b>Total:</b>		<b>5,400</b>

There was a total of 14,876.21m<sup>2</sup> (1.49ha) of land which significant employment development has taken place on sites designated in the Local Plan for new employment development, or sites where an existing employment use is present. This was 56% of all employment development for this AMR period.



## Chapter 5

### Annual employment land completions 1st April 1996 - 1st April 2008 (Excluding land allocated at Ravensbank Business Park, Redditch)

Year	Commitments (Sqm)	Windfalls (Sqm)	Total Completions (Sqm)
April 1996 – March 1997	27,000	0	27,000
April 1997 – March 1998	45,000	0	45,000
April 1998 – Sept. 1998	6,000	0	6,000
Oct. 1998 – Sept. 1999	10,000	2,000	12,000
Oct. 1999 – March 2000	9,000	20,000	29,000
April 2000 – Sept. 2000	9,000	9,000	18,000
Oct. 2000 – March 2001	9,000	11,000	20,000
April 2001 – March 2002	23,000	7,000	30,000
April 2002 – March 2003	7,000	21,000	28,000
April 2003 – March 2004	24,000	5,000	29,000
April 2004 – March 2005	42,600	4,600	47,200
April 2005 – March 2006	21,814.46	2,873	24,687.46
April 2006 – March 2007	22,060.97	3,754.6	25,815.57
April 2007 – March 2008	16,915.33	9,509.21	26,424.54
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>272,390.76</b>	<b>95,973.63</b>	<b>368,127.57</b>

The above table shows that of the 550,000sqm (55ha) required from the Worcestershire Structure Plan; development has already been completed on 368,127.57sqm (36.8ha) of land for employment use since 1996. This is 66.9% of the District's total employment land requirement up to 2011.

### **BD2: Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type (B1, B2, B8)**

Application	Description	Use	Site Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
2003/1149	Nash Works	B1	2,039.12
B/2006/0312	Wassell Grove Business Centre	B1	2,000
B/2006/0312	Bromsgrove Technology Park (Plots 11-14)	B1	8,400
01/0379	Wildmoor Mill farm, Mill lane	B1, B2, B8	7,509.21
B/2007/0985	Unit 1, Cofton Centre, Groveley Lane	B8	5,400
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>25,348.33</b>

There was a total of 25,348.33m<sup>2</sup> of employment built on previously developed land, which equates to 95.9%.



## Chapter 5

### BD3: Employment land available - by type (B1, B2, B8)

Employment Land not started 1st April 2007-1st April 2008			
Sites	Commitment	Use Classes	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
Aston Road Extension, Plot 5 (B) (99/0316)	Not Started	B2	3000
Aston Road Extension (02/0932)	Not Started	B1	4000
Barnsley Hall Farm (2003/0624)	Not Started	B1	5205.96
Bromsgrove Technology Park, Unit 2 (B/2006/0120)	Not Started	B1, B2	2000
Bromsgrove Technology Park, Plot 2 (B/2007/1082)	Not Started	B1	2450
Former Garringtons/ UEF works (2002/1014)	Not Started	B1, B2	89450
Buntsford Business Park, Land Adjacent Sugar Brook Mill (B/2007/0704)	Not Started	B2	4400
Buntsford Gate Business Park, Plot 3A (B/2006/1249)	Not Started	B1	3746
Buntsford Hill - Phase 3 - Buntsfordgate (98/0850)	Not Started	B1, B2, B8	3513.83
Buntsford Park Road, Unit 8 (B/2006/1080)	Not Started	B8	2290
Hagley Mews / The Old Woodyard (98/0388)	Not Started	B1	1654.43
Harris Business Park, Plot 19 (B/2005/0377)	Not Started	B8	3100
Harris Business Park, Unt A (B/2006/0791)	Not Started	B1, B2, B8	2800
Harris Business Park	Not Started	B1, B2, B8	935.84
Harris Business Park, Clements and Street Ltd (B/2006/1120)	Not Started	B1, B2, B8	7930
Harris Business Park - Phase 2 (97/0839)	Not Started	B1, B2, B8	2000
High House Farm (2004/0240)	Not Started	B2	4862.51
Land Rear of Sugarbrook Mill (98/0192)	Not Started	B1, B2, B8	6000
Lower Shepley Farm, Littleheath Lane (99/0752)	Not Started	B1, B2, B8	2000
Nash Works (2003/1447)	Not Started	B1, B2, B8	3531
Saxon Business Park, Plot 8, Phase 4 (B/2007/0411)	Not Started	B1, B2, B8	2832
Saxon Business Park, Plot 5, Phase 2 (B/2007/0689)	Not Started	B1, B2, B8	5000
84 Staple Flat (2003/1456)	Not Started	B8	3000
Stoke Wharf (96/0203)	Not Started	B1, B2, B8	3000
Wythall Green Business Park (B/2006/0146)	Not Started		65000
		<b>Total</b>	<b>233,701.57</b>



## Chapter 5

### Employment Land under construction 1st April 2007-1st April 2008

Sites	Commitment	Use Classes	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
Buntsford Hill - Phase 3 - Buntsfordgate, Plot E (00/1027)	Under Construction	B1, B2, B8	13200
Buntsford Hill - Phase 3 - Buntsfordgate (01/1379)	Under Construction	B1, B2, B8	7519.51
Bromsgrove Technology Park, Plots 3, 4 & 10 (B/2007/1225)	Under Construction	B1	18490
Saxon Business Park - Phase 4 (99/1159)	Under Construction	B1, B2, B8	11000
Wildmoor Mill Farm, Mill Lane (B/2005/0352)	Under Construction	B1	7565.08
Buntsford Hill - Phase 3 - Buntsfordgate, Plot 4C (B/2005/0363)	Under Construction	B1 & B8	4000
Westonhall Road - Phase 3 (B/2005/1167)	Under Construction	B1	2567.26
		<b>Total</b>	<b>64,341.85</b>

### Employment Land Supply 1st April 1996-1st April 2008

	Square Metres (sqm)	Hectares
Remaining Allocations (BROM6)	18,000	1.8
Completions April 1996 - April 2008	368,127.57	36.81
Sites under construction, April 2007 - April 2008	64,341.85	6.43
Sites with planning permission not started, April 2007 - April 2008	233,701.57	23.37
Worcestershire County Council Structure Plan requirement	550,000	55
<b>Total Employment Land April 1996 - April 2011</b>	<b>684,170.99</b>	<b>68.42</b>

At 1st April 2008 a total of 29.8 hectares (ha) of land was available with planning permission (either with outline or detailed permission) for employment development within Bromsgrove District. As the table above indicates, 23.37ha were not started and 6.43ha were under construction. This consisted of 7.13ha of mixed B1/B2/B8 uses, 9.15ha of mixed B1/B2 uses, 0.4ha of mixed B1/B8 uses, 11.07ha for B1 use, 1.23ha of B2 use and 0.84ha of B8 use. Since 1996 there have been 36.81ha of completed development, which combined with the land not yet completed, equates to 66.61ha against the Structure Plan target of 55ha for Bromsgrove District between 1996 and 2011. A further 1.8ha of employment land is allocated in the form of BROM6 - a site within the District Local plan. This brings the total employment land supply within Bromsgrove District to **68.42ha**, exceeding the Structure Plan target up until 2011.

A review of the Regional Spatial Strategy (adopted in 2004) is currently being undertaken and the preferred option was published in December 2007. Policy PA6A of the RSS (Preferred Option) indicates that Bromsgrove District should make provision for a rolling five year supply of 7ha of readily available employment land with an indicative longer term requirement of 21ha employment land up until 2026.

#### **BD4: Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'**

There were no completed developments or additional floorspace within the Town Centre Zone that was identified in the Bromsgrove District Council Local Plan for this AMR period.



## Chapter 5

### L2: Losses of employment land in (a) development/regeneration area, and, (b) local authority area

There were no losses of employment land in either employment/regeneration areas or the local authority area for this AMR period.

### L3: Amount of employment land lost to residential development

There was no employment land lost to residential development with the District for this AMR period.

### L4: VAT Registered businesses - registrations/deregistrations

The table below shows the number of VAT registered businesses in Bromsgrove District. VAT registered businesses are an indicator of the health of the business population. In 2007, Bromsgrove District had significantly more registrations than deregistrations. The number of registrations was almost equal to the national and above regional levels, which implies that the business economy is relatively strong.

**Figure 2: VAT Registered Businesses**  
Percentages are based on stock (at end of year)

	Bromsgrove (numbers)	Bromsgrove (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Registrations	390	10.0	9.4	10.2
Deregistrations	250	6.4	7.2	7.3
Stock (at end of year)	3,705	-	-	-

Source: BERR - VAT registrations/deregistrations by industry (2007)

### Relevant Local Plan Policies

**Policy E2: Provision is made for the maximum allocation of 30 hectares [74 acres] of land for Redditch-related employment needs.**

**Policy E7: Development Briefs will normally be required for all new employment land sites exceeding 2 hectares [5 acres] in size. Where required these will have to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority.**

Policy E2 is particularly concerned with employment land for Redditch needs, a topic which is becoming even more recognizable in regards to the new figures established by the RSS Phase Two Revision. The revised RSS proposes that Bromsgrove and/or Stratford-on-Avon Districts accommodate an 8ha rolling five year reservoir employment for Redditch's needs, as well as a 24ha indicative long-term requirement employment land provision. At present Policy E2 has been mainly implemented through development at Ravensbank Business Park, which is located close to the border of Redditch Borough.

The method established in Policy E7 was used effectively at the Breme Park site. The 'Breme Park Implementation Brief' has helped to establish a well conceived vision into reality. The technology park has spatial links with the West Midlands and forms part of the Central Technology Belt that follows the A38 between Birmingham and Worcestershire. The region is rich in high calibre graduates from local universities and this will help to support the diversification of the regions' manufacturing industry into new technology-rich sectors. The implementation and design briefs have helped to attract firms such as Basepoint, Chase Commercial and West Midlands Contracts. There has been significant progress on the technology park and it is likely to be fully committed within the next two years.



## Chapter 6

### Housing

The housing situation in the Bromsgrove District is complex due to the previous over-supply, which resulted in a housing moratorium. Advice from the Government Office of the West Midlands (GOWM) recommends that the district of Bromsgrove should be delivering 11% of housing for the County of Worcestershire up to 2021 as designated within the adopted RSS. The GOWM have recommended the use of the figures within option 1 of the RSS Phase 2 Revision Spatial Options for long term housing projections. It is worth noting that these figures are similar to those within the current RSS.

However, relying on those figures in isolation could potentially be unwise bearing in mind the proposed revisions to the RSS. Phase 2 of the draft revision of the RSS allocates a total of 2100 homes for the district of Bromsgrove between 2006 and 2026. In addition a further 3300 homes may be shared between Bromsgrove and Stratford to cater for Redditch growth. To provide a clearer picture of the housing situation future supply will be calculated using both sets of figures for the purpose of this AMR.

At the 2001 Census, the number of resident households in Bromsgrove District was 35,168.

Housing (all Households)	Value	England and Wales Rank/376 (proportion)	Regional Rank/34 (proportion)
Number of households with residents	35,168	286	26
Number of people per hectare	4.0	212	18
Average household size	2.44	59	9
Vacant household spaces	755	326	30
Owner-occupied	29,316	11	2
Without central heating	1,539	281	34
Without own bath/shower & toilet	35	375	34
Overcrowding indicator	954	359	34

Source: Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright, Revised February 2003

### H1: Plan period and housing targets

**Adopted Regional Spatial Strategy 2001 - 2021 (June 2004)**

**Housing Requirement (Gross)**

Time Period	Dwellings per annum (maximum)	Total over period (maximum)
2001-2007	232	1,392
2007-2011	147	588
2011-2021	122	1,220
<b>2001-2021</b>	<b>160 (average)</b>	<b>3,200</b>

**Emerging Regional Spatial Strategy (Phase Two Revision) 2006 - 2026 Preferred Option (December 2007)**

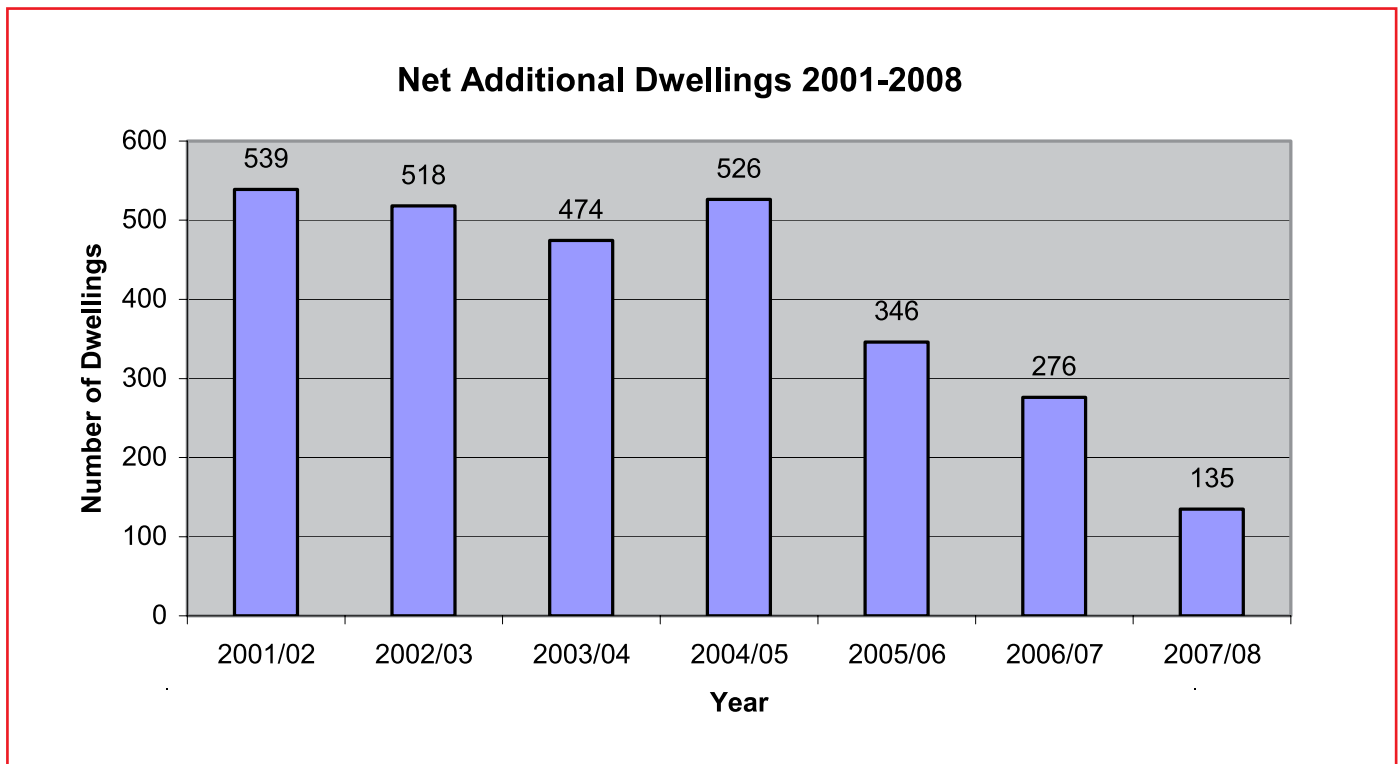
**Housing Proposals (Net)**

Time Period	Indicative Annual Average	Proposed Total
2006-2026	105	2,100



## Chapter 6

### H2: Net additional dwellings: (a) in previous years (b) for reporting year



There has been an average of 404.43 net additional dwellings since the start of the current plan period, which is a total of 2,831 from 2001 up until 2008. There have been **135** actual completions for this reporting year.



## Chapter 6

### H2 (c): Net additional dwellings in future years

This Core Output Indicator looks forward from the current monitoring year, either over a 15 year period or up to the end of the plan period. To provide a clear picture of future housing delivery in the District 2 tables have been included.

The first is based on the adopted RSS whilst the second focuses on the figure of 2100 within the Preferred Option document of the emerging RSS. It illustrates Bromsgrove District Council's performance in relation to meeting, and planning for, the housing requirements in both the adopted and emerging Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS).

Additional Dwellings 2008-2021 (Remainder of Adopted RSS Plan Period)			
Year	Projected annual net completions	Year	Projected annual net completions
2008/09	29	2015/16	28
2009/10	29	2016/17	28
2010/11	29	2017/18	28
2011/12	29	2018/19	28
2012/13	29	2019/20	28
2013/14	28	2020/21	28
2014/15	28		
		<b>Total 2008-2021</b>	<b>369</b>

The delivery of 369 dwellings over the remaining 13 years of the plan period would mean that the District would have delivered the full allocation of 3200 homes over the 20 year period of the adopted RSS.

Additional Dwellings 2008-2026 (Remainder of RSS Preferred Option Plan Period)			
Year	Projected annual net completions	Year	Projected annual net completions
2008/09	94	2017/18	94
2009/10	94	2018/19	94
2010/11	94	2019/20	94
2011/12	94	2020/21	94
2012/13	94	2021/22	94
2013/14	94	2022/23	94
2014/15	94	2023/24	93
2015/16	94	2024/25	93
2016/17	94	2025/26	93
		<b>Total 2008-2026</b>	<b>1689</b>

In the first 2 years of the emerging RSS plan period 411 homes have been completed. This leaves 1689 homes for the remaining 18 years and the projected delivery of these homes is shown in the table above.



## Chapter 6

### Five Year Land Supply

		Dwellings	Average per Annum
a	RSS Housing Requirement 2001-2021 (3200/20 years)	3200	160
b	Completions 2001 to 2008	2831	404.43
c	Residual Requirement 2008 -2021 (a-b) (residual annual average = 369/13 years)	369	28.38
d	Requirement for 5 years 2008-2013 = 5 x 28.38	142	
e	Commitments at 1st April 2008	347	
f	Surplus over requirements (e-d)	205	
g	Number of years supply (e/28.38)	12.22 yrs supply	

No allowances have been made for windfall sites in the five year supply due to the housing moratorium that is currently in place. In reality though a small number of 100% affordable housing sites are likely to come forward further increasing the supply above 12.22 years.

Naturally it is unrealistic to expect all outstanding planning permissions to come forward for development. The table below shows the number of expired permissions as a percentage of the total number of outstanding dwellings in each of the last 4 years.

### Percentage of Expired Dwellings in relations to the total number of outstanding dwellings with extant planning permissions

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
No. of dwellings expired	9	6	1	3
Total no. dwellings with outstanding permissions	586	368	312	222
% of expired dwellings in relation to total number of dwellings outstanding	1.54	1.63	0.32	1.35

It is important to note that over the past 4 years the percentage of expired permissions has consistently been below 2%. Currently there are 347 commitments of which 222 are outstanding and 125 are under construction. So, for example, even if 2% of the current outstanding planning permissions failed to come forward for development this would only result in the loss of 7 dwellings out of the 222 outstanding permissions. The loss of such a small number of dwellings would mean that the Council still has well in excess of a 5 year housing supply.



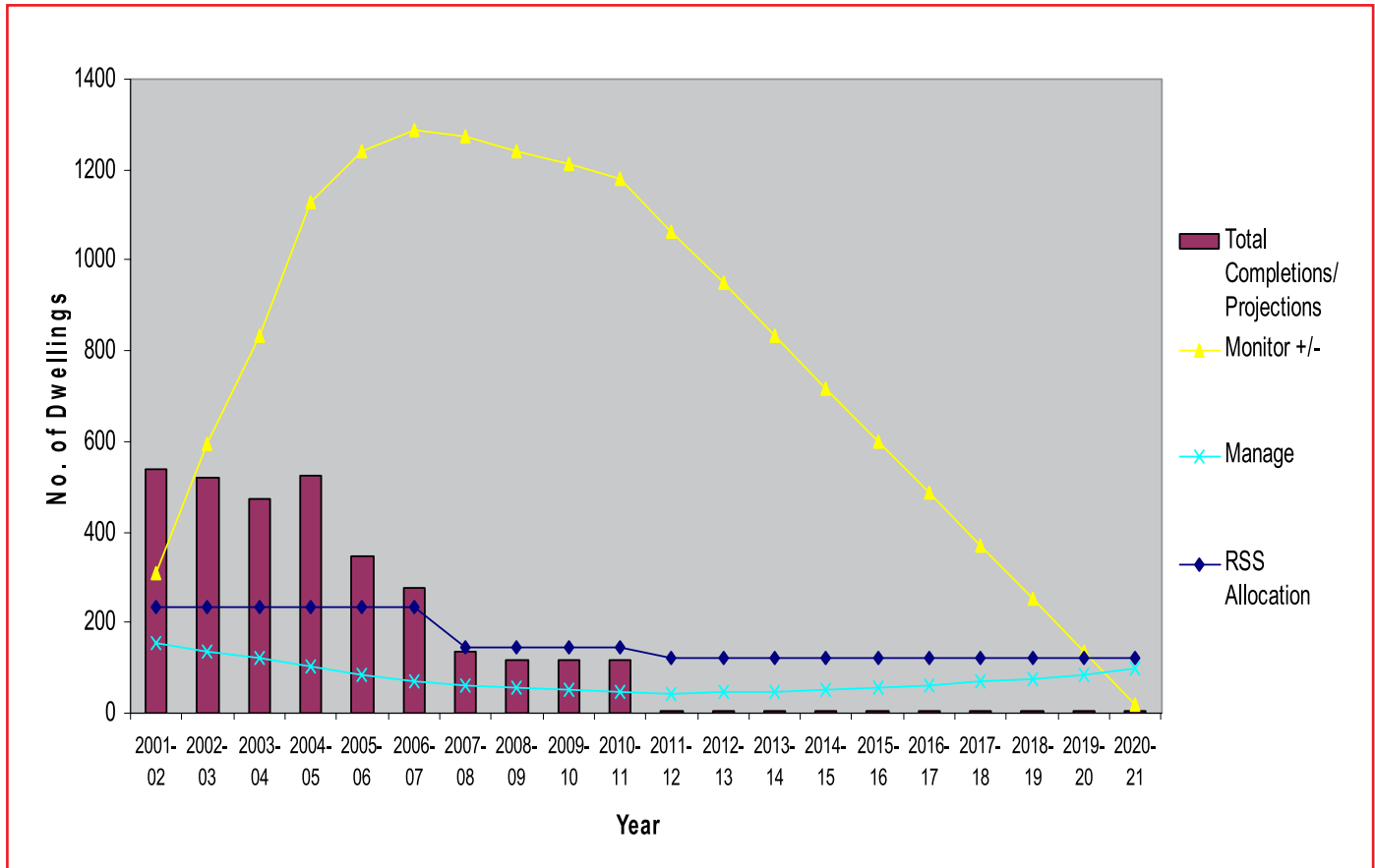
## Chapter 6

### H2 (d): Managed delivery target (Housing Trajectory)

This Core Output Indicator will show how likely levels of future housing are expected to come forward taking into account the previous years performance. The trajectory illustrates how house building in the Bromsgrove District has performed in relation to the targets in the RSS. At the beginning of the plan period, Bromsgrove's house building has significantly exceeded targets.

This monitoring year has seen this pattern change as house building has significantly reduced below the RSS annual average, and is expected to continue throughout the remainder of the plan period to align with the required level of housing. However, the trajectory does not take into account the fact that new allocated sites are likely to come forward in response to the new housing requirements in the RSS Phase Two Review.

**District of Bromsgrove Housing Trajectory using RSS Option 1 Figures 2001-2021**





## Chapter 6

### **L5: Percentage of new dwellings completed at: (a) less than 30 dwellings per hectare (b) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare (c) above 50 dwellings per hectare**

<b>Density of new Housing Development</b>		
<b>Density of Site</b>	<b>No. of Dwellings</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<30 dwellings per hectare	60	38.4
30-50 dwellings per hectare	41	26.3
>50 dwellings per hectare	55	35.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>100</b>

Guidance within PPS3 recommends that all housing should be at a minimum density of 30 dwellings per hectare. With a high figure of 38.4% of dwellings built at less than 30 dwellings per hectare it is clear that the Council has failed to meet its target. However, this can be accounted for by the high number of smaller sites, making it more difficult to achieve high densities, especially when one dwelling is replaced by another single dwelling.

### **H3: New and converted dwellings on previously developed land**

The proportion of new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land during the 2007/08 AMR period was **84.87%**. This consisted of 55.26% on residential land, 11.84% on employment land, 4.6% on retail land, and 13.16% on other brownfield land. The high percentage was significantly higher than the national target of securing 60% of completions on previously developed land, but below the last two years achievement of 92% (2005/06) and 87% (2006/07).

The figure of 84.7% is somewhat misleading, as Bromsgrove District Council has not released any greenfield sites over the last year due to the continuing housing supply position. Any Greenfield sites coming forward would be a result of permission granted prior to the moratorium in 2004.

### **H4: Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)**

There were no new gypsy and traveller pitches provided this monitoring year. The recent Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Assessment has identified that no additional pitches are required in Bromsgrove in the five year period between 2008 and 2013. The Council is currently working towards the publication of the Core Strategy. If circumstances change or a greater demand is identified after 2013, it is anticipated that the Core Strategy will include a set of criteria for permanent gypsy and traveler sites and possibly broad locations for such development.



## Chapter 6

### H5: Gross affordable housing completions

Affordable Housing Completions (Gross) 2007/08					
Site	Town/Village	Area (ha)	Social Rented Dwellings	Intermediate Dwellings	Total Dwellings
The Glebe	Belbroughton	0.43	6	9	15
168 Broad Street	Bromsgrove	0.026	5	0	5
Foxwalks Avenue	Bromsgrove	0.042	3	0	3
10 Eachway	Rubery	0.274	8	0	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.772</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>31</b>

The number of affordable housing completions has decreased significantly on the total achieved in the previous AMR period (63 dwellings). This figure is considerably lower than the Bromsgrove District Council's target of 80 per annum. The current housing supply position means that it is extremely challenging to achieve this modest target, as there is a total reliance on sites coming forward for 100% affordable housing. The realisation is that every year that the Council fails to meet the required level of supply, the demand for affordable housing increases, this issue is being addressed in the draft core strategy.

### H6: Housing Quality - building for life assessments

Bromsgrove District Council does not currently assess new developments according to the 'Building for Life' criteria.

#### Relevant local Plan Policies

**Policy S4: The District Council will monitor the release of sites for housing purposes to enable the maintenance of a 5 year supply of housing land and to ensure that there is a relatively even supply of land for any given period of time.**

**Policy S14: The District Council, in partnership with other agencies, will endeavour to increase the range of housing types available in the District. Proposals leading to the provision of affordable housing will be welcomed where these provide housing for rent, sale or for shared ownership. The majority of units will be provided in existing urban areas whilst the provision of affordable housing to meet local needs may also be forthcoming in appropriate rural settlements.**

**Comments:** In relation to Policy S4, the Council has constantly monitored housing development in recent years and due to the Council exceeding housing targets a housing moratorium was enforced in July 2003. The Council is still in a position of oversupply meaning that the current RSS figures and proposed figures in the Phase 2 revision of the RSS are more than achievable. Even five years after the introduction of the moratorium, the District is delivering comfortably in excess of what is required by the RSS. The Council has currently conducted a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) in accordance with PPS3 to maintain a five-year rolling supply of housing in the most appropriate locations.

Since 2004 the Council has carried out a Housing Needs Assessment and a Strategic Housing Market Assessment and most recently in 2008 a Housing Market Assessment. These have all identified that there is a significant demand for affordable housing across the District. A target of 80 affordable units per annum has been set but has yet to be achieved. The moratorium further restricts the delivery of affordable homes, as there is an increased reliance on 100% affordable housing sites. Although Policy S14, along with S15 and S16 promote a mixture of housing types, particularly affordable housing, it has become increasingly difficult to implement with the current RSS allocation. However the Draft Core Strategy does contain an affordable housing policy that will maximise the delivery of affordable units on future development sites. Policy S18 is concerned with the provision of land for gypsies, and in line with the new Core Output Indicators, the net additional pitches for gypsies and travellers should be monitored each year.



## Chapter 7

### Transport and Local Services

Responsibility for the transport network falls on three agencies: The Highways Agency, Worcestershire County Council, and Bromsgrove District Council. Bromsgrove District Council is responsible for the provision of public car parks and for ensuring that planning proposals are compatible with transport policy. The Highways Agency is responsible for the M5 and M42 motorways and those lengths of the A38, A435 and A456, which are trunk roads. Worcestershire County Council as Highway Authority is responsible for public transport, other highways, traffic management and the maintenance of public footpaths.

#### Car Ownership

Transport (all Households)	Value	England and Wales Rank/376 (proportion)	Regional Rank/34 (proportion)
Households without car/van	4,686	355	34
Households with 1 car or van	13,971	341	33
Households with 2 or more cars/vans	16,511	21	2

Source: Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright, Revised February 2003

#### Travel to Work

Travel to work (all people aged 16-74 in employment)	Value	England and Wales Rank/376 (proportion)	Regional Rank/34 (proportion)
Travel to work by car	32,232	15	4
Travel to work by public transport	2,496	250	15

Source: Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright, Revised February 2003

#### L6: Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards set out in the Local Development Framework

All non-residential development during this AMR period has complied with car parking standards set out in the Local Development Framework. The **100%** consisted of a total of **26,424.54m<sup>2</sup>** additional floorspace for B1, B2 and B8 uses.



## Chapter 7

### **L7: Percentage of new resident development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a retail centre**

- ▶▶▶ 85% (34 out of 40 sites) within 30 minutes of a secondary school
- ▶▶▶ 96% (135 out of 141 dwellings) within 30 minutes of a secondary school
- ▶▶▶ 90% (36 out of 40 sites) within 30 minutes of a GP
- ▶▶▶ 96% (136 out of 141 dwellings) within 30 minutes of a GP
- ▶▶▶ 0% (0 out of 40 sites) within 30 minutes of a hospital
- ▶▶▶ 0% (0 out of 141 dwellings) with 30 minutes of a hospital
- ▶▶▶ 93% (37 out of 40 sites) within 30 minutes of a primary school
- ▶▶▶ 98% (138 out of 141 dwellings) within 30 minutes of a primary school
- ▶▶▶ 80% (32 out of 40 sites) within 30 minutes of a retail centre
- ▶▶▶ 96% (135 out of 141 dwellings) within 30 minutes of a retail centre
- ▶▶▶ 63% (23 out of 40 sites) within 30 minutes of an employment area
- ▶▶▶ 65% (91 out of 141 dwellings) within 30 minutes of an employment area

Maps showing each of these indicators are included within Appendix 4.

### **L8: Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development respectively**

Throughout this AMR period, there has been no completed retail or leisure development in Bromsgrove District. However, there was a total of 13,515.33m<sup>2</sup> (1.35ha) of land that could be used for office (B1) use.

### **L9: Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development respectively in town centres**

As in conjunction with Core Output Indicator BD4, there were no completed developments or additional floorspace within the Town Centre Zone that was identified in the Bromsgrove District Council Local Plan for this AMR period. The major redevelopments proposed for the Town Centre means that any piecemeal development at this time could compromise ability to deliver a cohesive and comprehensive development.

### **L10: Amount of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard**

Bromsgrove District Council has been awarded a 'Green Flag Award' for Sanders Park near the town centre. Site improvements and a management plan have helped to ensure Sanders Park achieved its 'Green Flag Award' consecutively in 2006 and 2007.



## Chapter 7

### Relevant Local Plan Policies

**Policy DS13: The District will take full account of the need for future development to be sustainable so that present demands do not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own demands or enjoy a high quality environment. All development must reflect the need to safeguard and improve the quality of life for residents.**

**Policy TR10: The District Council will require a percentage or minimum number of car-parking spaces in public car parks of wider dimensions for the benefit of disabled motorists.**

**Policy TR15: The District Council will seek to encourage more use of rail services by enhancing car parking at railway stations. Potential sites are allocated at Barnt Green (BG2) and Bromsgrove (BROM31). Planning permission will not be granted for development which would prejudice the use of at least part of these sites for that purpose.**

**Comments:** Sustainable Development is a topic high on the national agenda, and Policy DS13 policy sees its implementation at a local level. The majority of new residential and commercial development has occurred within the town of Bromsgrove. This is the most sustainable location within the District that provides the best opportunity for people to use public transport with many bus routes and a train station with links across the West Midlands. A continued effort needs to be made to divert development away from unsustainable locations as recommended within the RSS. Policy TR10 is concerned with some extent Local Indicator L1 regarding car-parking spaces. Provision is required on larger commercial and public developments for a number of disabled spaces to be provided. Provision is implemented through the development and building control systems and seeks to provide spaces appropriate to the type of usage generated by the land use. Policy TR15 is also related to sustainable development, as the Council works in conjunction with rail operators and the County Council have provided additional parking facilities at Bromsgrove station. Further improvements are being sought and could come from developments of adjacent brownfield land. The potential for improvements at Barnt Green Station also exist although land ownership issues remain outstanding.

**Policy S20: Bromsgrove will remain the main location for general shopping facilities relative to other locations within the District. The District Council will seek to strengthen Bromsgrove's shopping role in order to compete more successfully with other shopping centres in the surrounding area.**

**Comments:** Bromsgrove Town centre is the primary shopping location in the District. Although it is in competition with larger centres in adjacent areas, the District Council has identified the Town Centre as a key location for improvement in future years and is currently preparing a Bromsgrove Town Centre Area Action Plan.



## Chapter 8

### Environmental Quality

#### **E1: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds**

There were no planning applications granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality for the AMR period 2007/08.

#### **E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance, including: (a) Change in priority habitats and species (by type)**

#### **(b) Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub-regional significance.**

There have been no new sites of international or national significance designated during this monitoring year or any changes to the list of Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI) within Bromsgrove District.

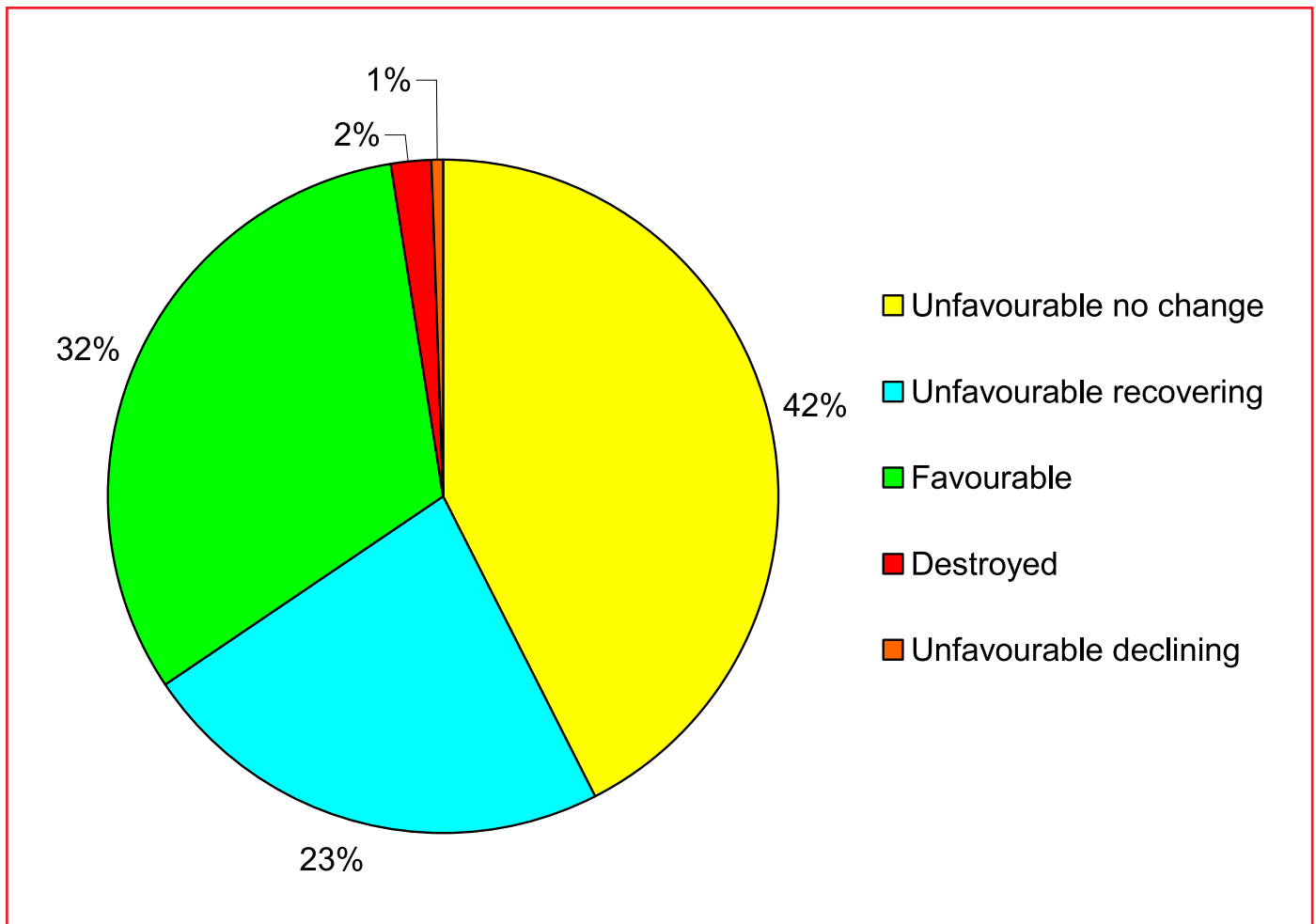
Name of Site	Main Habitat	Size (HA)	Condition Assessment
Bittell Reservoirs	Neutral Grassland - lowland	65.76	Unfavourable no change
Berry Mound Pastures	Standing open water and canals	11.81	Unfavourable recovering
Burcot Lane Cutting	Earth heritage	0.38	Favourable
Hewell Park Lake	Standing open water and canals	21.07	Favourable
Hopwood Dingle	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	7.14	Favourable
Hurst Farm Pastures	Neutral Grassland - lowland	2.17	Favourable
Little Royal Farm Pastures	Neutral Grassland - lowland	3.29	Favourable
Madeley Heath Pit	Earth heritage	2.74	Destroyed
Oakland Pasture	Neutral Grassland - lowland	1.05	Unfavourable recovering
Penorchard & Spring Farm Pastures	Neutral Grassland - lowland	15.44	Favourable
Romsley Hill	Neutral Grassland - lowland	13.64	Unfavourable recovering
Romsley Manor Farm	Neutral Grassland - lowland	9.07	Unfavourable recovering
Sling Gravel Pits	Earth heritage	1.05	Unfavourable declining

Source: Condition of SSSI units – Natural England (2008)



## Chapter 8

### Condition of SSSI's in Bromsgrove District



The table and pie chart above illustrates the condition report of the SSSI's with Bromsgrove District as of November 2008. The sites have not changed since the last monitoring period, although certain sites are to be resurveyed over the next year.

The statistics indicate that only 55% of SSSI's by area were found to be in a 'favourable' or 'unfavourable but recovering' condition. The government has set a target of 95% of SSSI's by land area to be in a favourable condition by 2010.



## Chapter 8

The Council has begun monitoring applications that may have a 'significant' impact on biodiversity to assess whether comments from the Worcestershire Wildlife Trust (WWT) are affecting what decision is reached and whether recommended conditions are attached to any approvals. There were a total of 13 applications that were considered to have 'significant' impacts on biodiversity at the time of submission of this AMR. The impact of comments from the Worcestershire Wildlife Trust are summarised below:

<b>Applications Approved with Biodiversity Conditions</b>			
<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Site Address</b>	<b>Proposal</b>	<b>Biodiversity Conditions</b>
2008/0666	Sunny Bank Farm, Broad Green	Proposed change of use and conversion of redundant outbuildings into holiday accommodation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bat mitigation and enhancement</li> <li>2. Bat and bird Boxes</li> <li>3. Sympathetic lighting</li> </ol>
2008/0307	Alcott Farm, Alvechurch	Proposed conversion of stable block to form three new holiday let units and the enlargement of an existing holiday let unit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Further bat and bird surveys before development commences</li> <li>2. Bird boxes</li> <li>3. Mitigation measures for nearby Gold Crested Newt population</li> </ol>
2008/0451	Newbrook Farm, Frankley	Provision of a new RSPCA Re-homing Centre, Animal Hospital, Inspectorate Base, offices and education centre	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bat mitigation scheme</li> <li>2. Badger mitigation measures</li> </ol>

<b>Applications Approved with No Biodiversity Related Conditions</b>			
<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Site Address</b>	<b>Proposal</b>	<b>Issues Raised by WWT</b>
2008/0639 2008/0661	The Manor, Adam's Hill, Clent	Demolition of 3 bed detached building containing 2 dwellings – Erection of 5 bed dwelling with separate garage and store	Mitigation measures for bats

There were only a small number of applications (13) that were considered to have a significant impact on biodiversity, the majority of which are still ongoing and therefore have not been included within this AMR. There were no applications refused on biodiversity grounds, and only one application that was approved without any biodiversity conditions. The remainder of the applications that the Worcestershire Wildlife Trust considered to have biodiversity implications contained conditions to minimise any potential adverse effects.



## Chapter 8

### **E3: Renewable energy generation**

There was no renewable energy capacity provided in the District in 2007 to 2008. The guidance within PPS22 and policies to be contained in the emerging Core Strategy should help to encourage proposals for new capacity in the future. It will be important for future policies to require new development to incorporate measures to generate a proportion of their energy needs from renewable sources, which would ensure the delivery of some capacity and help to cut carbon emissions, a major cause of global warming.

### **Relevant Local Plan Policy**

**Policy ES1: The District Council recognises the importance of the natural watercourse system for providing essential drainage of land and will protect that function against adverse forms of development, specifically to prevent:**

- (a) the loss of access to watercourses for future maintenance;
- (b) the loss of natural flood plain, except where fully effective compensatory measures are provided as agreed with the Local Planning Authority;
- (c) drainage from development giving rise to substantial changes in the characteristics of surface water run-off unless adequate off site works can be provided;
- (d) the District Council will ensure that no development involving the storage of oils and chemicals shall take place unless adequate measures have been taken to prevent discharge to watercourses in the event of spillages and/or leaks.

**Policy ES2: Proposals involving new development i.e. structures, alteration of ground levels or the erection of temporary buildings will not normally be permitted where there is a known risk of flooding, or where the Environment Agency indicate there are potential problems. Where balancing is necessary the developer must demonstrate that adequate provision for future maintenance of the balancing device has been made. This may be accomplished by an appropriate Section 106 planning obligation.**

**Policy ES4: The District Council will not allow development proposals which either individually or in combination with other similar developments, would result in pollution or derogation of groundwater.**

**Comments:** These Local Plan policies are all relevant to this Core Output Indicator. Policy ES1 requires consultation with the Environment Agency where development is proposed adjoining or draining directly or indirectly to any watercourse. This acts as a prohibitive measure to development on flood plains, as well as restricting potential increases in run-off from new developments. Policy ES2 has enabled the District to refuse applications where there has been a serious flood risk, and also requires close consultation with the Environment Agency. Policy ES4 is more concerned with water quality, and can be used by the Council to minimize the effect development has on water resources.

**Policy C9: Development proposals which would destroy or adversely affect, directly or indirectly, a designated or proposed Site of Special Scientific Interest or National Nature Reserve will not be permitted. In the event of a designated or proposed site of international importance being identified within the District it will be subject to the extra protection and special procedures appropriate to the designation.**

**Policy C10: Development proposals which would destroy or adversely affect, directly or indirectly, a Special Wildlife Site, Local Nature Reserve or sites subject to an Agreement under Section 39 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the net adverse impact of the proposal is not significant, having regard to the value of the nature conservation features which were the reason for the designation of the site.**



## Chapter 8

**Policy C10A:** The District Council will seek to minimise the effects of development proposals on features of nature conservation importance in the District. This will include woodlands, ponds, lakes or streams, marshland and wetlands and unimproved grasslands.

**Policy C11:** In considering any development or management proposal, due regard will be paid to the specific requirements of statutorily protected fauna and flora. English Nature will be consulted if any proposal may result in damage to any area where species listed under Schedules 5 and 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 occurs.

**Comments:** All these policies within the Local Plan have regard for the protection of the environment. These policies allow the Council to restrict developments that have a negative effect on the District's biodiversity. There are a number of sites throughout the District that contain a significant amount of varied flora and fauna, and these policies help prevent undue harm and aid in controlling development near such sites. The Worcestershire Biodiversity Action Plan was revised and re-launched in 2008 and now contains Action Plans for nineteen of Worcestershire's key wildlife habitats and twenty five of its species.

**Policy ES15:** Proposals for exploiting sources of renewable energy will be carefully considered by the District Council for their impact on the landscape, wildlife and other relevant factors. Where the impact of the technology being proposed is considered compatible with both the immediate and wider community interests then schemes may prove acceptable.

**Comments:** PPS22 has been introduced since the adoption of the Local Plan, providing greater emphasis on using renewable energy, which is not reflected in this policy. As no energy capacity has been provided over the last AMR period it will be important to consider how new developments might be able to incorporate measures to generate a proportion of their energy needs from renewable sources. Future policies developed through the LDF, and particularly the Core Strategy, will focus more on promoting and encouraging the use of renewable energy.



## Appendix 1

### Glossary

This glossary of terms is intended to act as a reference point for unfamiliar or technical terms included in the Annual Monitoring Report. Unless stated, these are not definitive or legal descriptions.

**Affordable Housing** - Housing, whether for rent, shared ownership or outright purchase, provided at a cost considered affordable in relation to incomes, or in relation to the price of general market housing.

**Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)** - The report prepared by Councils to assess the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which the policies of the Local Development Framework are being achieved.

**Bio-diversity** - The whole variety of life encompassing all genetics, species and ecosystem variations, including plants and animals.

**Core Output Indicators** - The core measures of sustainable development the Government requires us to monitor.

**Core Strategy (CS)** - Local Development Framework development plan document setting the vision, objectives, monitoring and implementation framework. All development plan documents must comply with the Core Strategy.

**DCLG** - The Government Department for Communities and Local Government.

**Development Plan Documents (DPDs)** - Local development framework documents outlining the key development goals. They include the Core Strategy, site-specific allocations of land and Area Action Plans.

**Green Belt** - Land allocated for a district to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. Guidance on Green Belt policy is contained in PPG2, and the Worcestershire Structure Plan identifies the broad extent of Green Belt within Bromsgrove District and the Local Plan defines detailed boundaries of Green Belt land.

**Greenfield** - Land (or a defined site) that has not previously been developed.

**Green Flag Award Standard** - National standard for parks and green spaces in England and Wales.

**Housing Trajectory** - Means of showing past and likely future levels of housing provision.

**Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)** - The local Worcestershire Biodiversity Action Plan identifies local priorities to determine the contribution they can make to the delivery of the national Species and Habitat Action Plan targets.

**Local Development Framework (LDF)** - A folder of documents, providing the framework for planning in the District and to guide planning decisions.

**Local Development Scheme (LDS)** - Sets time-scales for the preparation of Local Development Documents that must be agreed with the Government and reviewed annually.

**Local Plan** - Local planning policy and proposal document adopted under the previous planning system.

**Listed Building** - A building of special architectural or historic interest, graded I, II\* or II with grade I being the highest. Listing includes the interior as well as the exterior of the building and any permanent structures (e.g. walls within its curtilage).

**Major Urban Area (MUA)** - The main urban area of the West Midlands Region, as identified on the RSS Spatial Strategy Diagram (see the inside back cover of West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy).

**Monitoring Framework** - Sets out the targets and indicators to be used in monitoring the impact of the Local Development Framework.

**ODPM** - Former Office for the Deputy Prime Minister, now DCLG.



## Appendix 1

**Planning Obligations** - Legal agreements between a planning authority and a developer that ensure that certain extra works related to a development are undertaken. For example, the provision of highway works. More commonly known as 'Section 106 agreements'.

**Planning Policy Statements/Guidance (PPGs/PPSs)** - National planning policy published by the Department for Community and Local Government, all regional and local planning policy must be in general conformity with this guidance.

**Previously Developed Land (PDL)** - Land that contains permanent buildings (excluding agriculture or forestry buildings) and associated fixed-surface infrastructure. The definition covers the curtilage of the development.

**Priority Habitats and Species** - Priorities compiled by regional bio-diversity partnerships, reflecting those in the national bio-diversity action plan and those agreed by local biodiversity partnerships at the sub-regional level.

**Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)** - A 15-20 year strategy prepared by the Regional Planning Body identifying the scale and distribution of new housing development, areas of regeneration, expansion or sub-regional planning and specifying priorities for the environment, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and waste treatment and disposal.

**Renewable Energy** - Energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment, for example from wind, water flow, tides or the sun.

**Secretary of State** - The Government Minister responsible for Town and Country Planning.

**Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)** - Defined areas of ecological or geological importance identified to protect habitat and species diversity.

**Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)** - Relates to specifically defined areas where protection is afforded to sites of national wildlife or geological interest. Natural England is responsible for identifying and protecting these sites.

**Supplementary Planning Documents/Guidance (SPDs/SPGs)** - Detailed policy to supplement Development Plan Document (DPD) policies and proposals. SPDs/SPGs can be thematic or site specific.

**Sustainability Appraisal (SA)** - Appraisal of the economic, environmental and social effects of a plan from the outset of the preparation process to allow decisions to be made that accord with sustainable development.

**Sustainable Development** - A widely used definition drawn up by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987: "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". The Government's four aims, to be achieved simultaneously are:

- ▶▶▶ Social progress which recognises the needs of every one
- ▶▶▶ Effective protection of the environment
- ▶▶▶ Prudent use of natural resources
- ▶▶▶ Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

**Windfalls or Windfall Sites** - Sites that come forward for development that have not been specifically identified as available for development within the Local Plan.

**Use Class** - The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 puts uses of land and buildings into various categories. Planning permission is not needed for changes of use within the same use class.

**Viability** - To be capable of existing or surviving in a successful manner. The term is often used in the context of whether town centres are able to exist as viable retail centres.

**Vitality** - Used to describe the liveliness of an area, which may be measured by particular local features, the general environment or the quality of life for local residents. In the context of town centres, this term can be used to describe the capacity of a centre to grow or develop.



## Appendix 2

### Demography

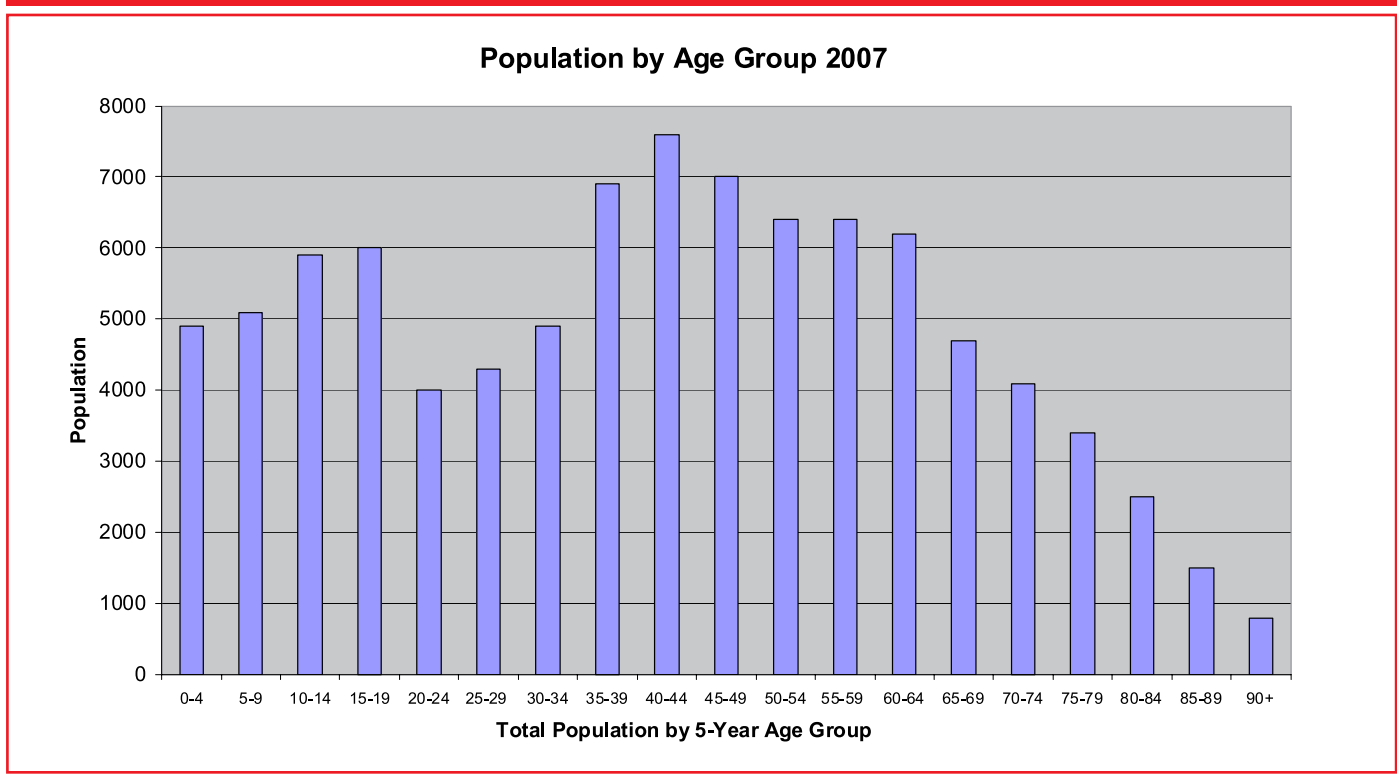
#### Population

Bromsgrove District's projected population at 2008 is approximately 92,300. The population of Bromsgrove District was 87,837 in 2001 (Census, 2001), so Bromsgrove's population has increased by approximately 4,463 in the last 7 years.

#### Age Structure

The population of Bromsgrove District is projected to steadily decline to 90,800 by about 2011. The number of people over the age of 65 is projected to rise from just over 15,000 to about 18,400 by 2011. The numbers below the age of 17 are projected to fall back between 2006 and 2011. Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3 below shows Bromsgrove District's population by five-year age group for total population, total male population, and total female population.

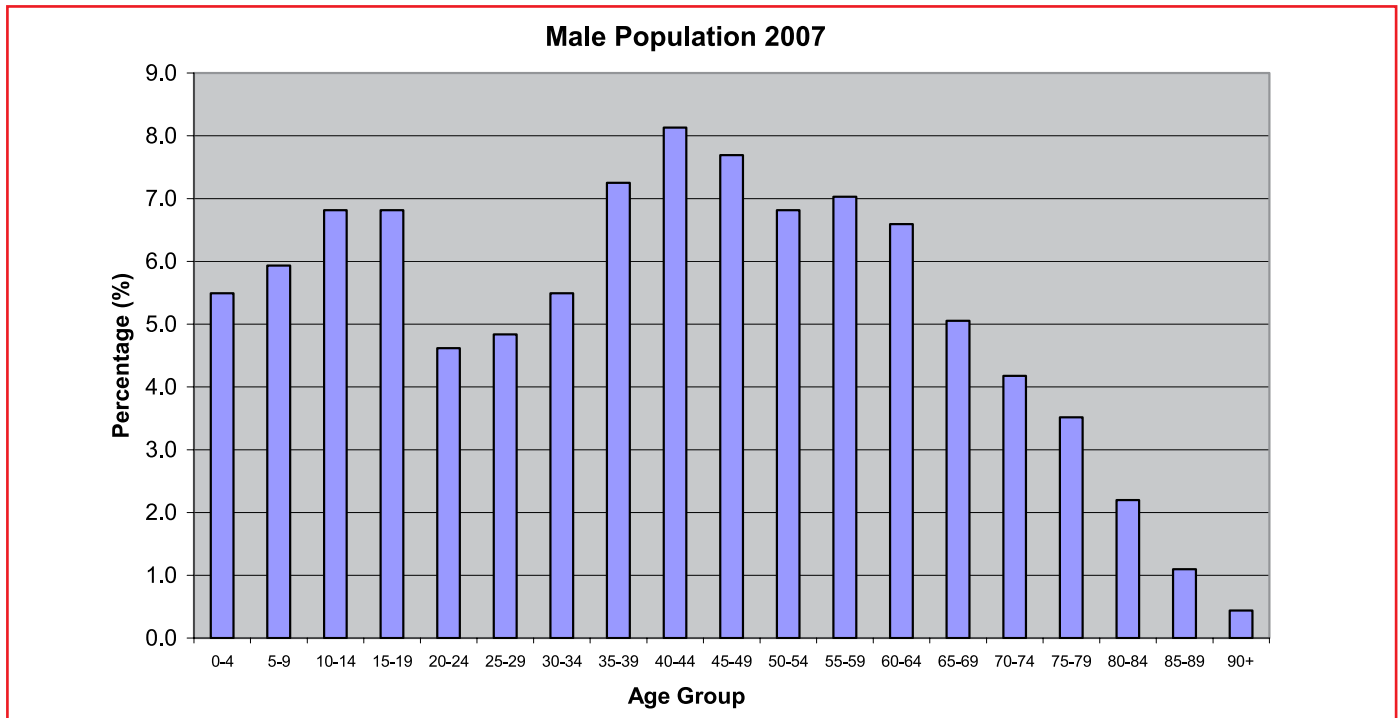
**Figure 1: Bromsgrove District Total Population by 5-Year Age Group 2007**



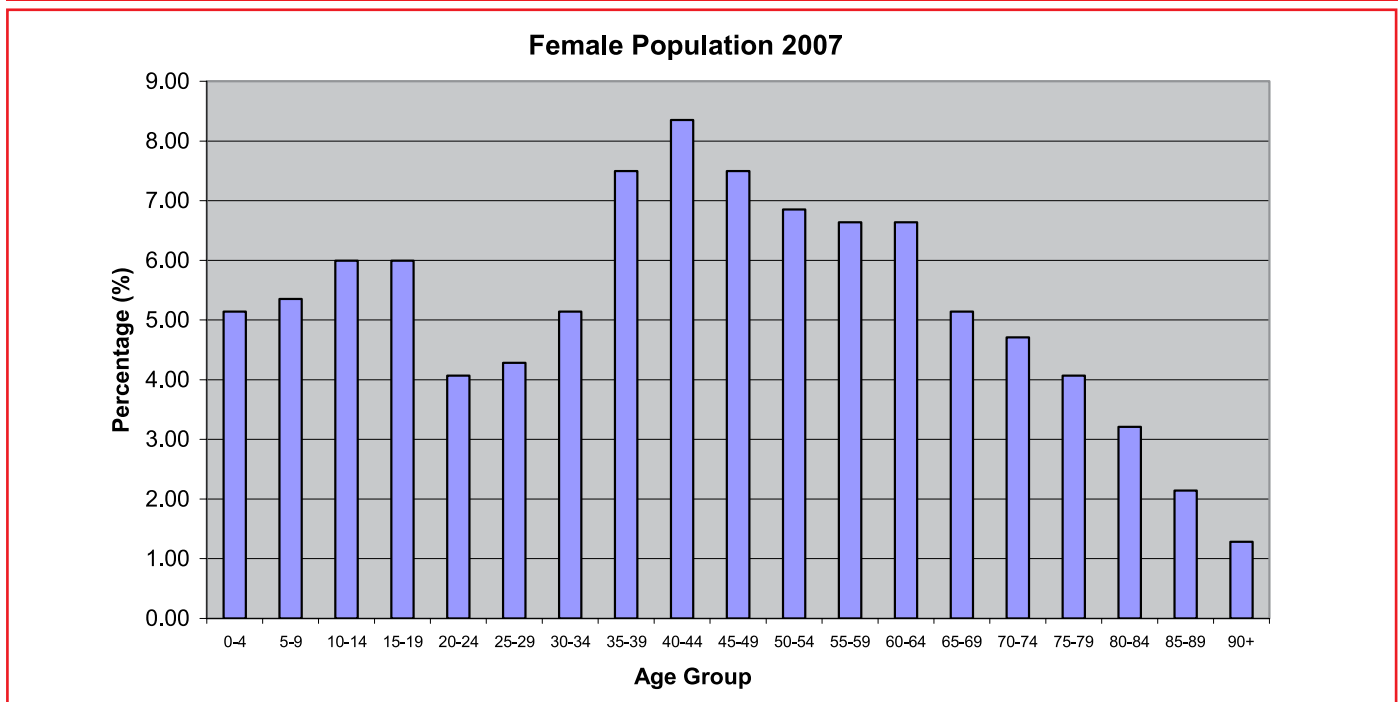


## Appendix 2

**Figure 2: Bromsgrove District Total Male Population by 5-Year Age Group 2007**



**Figure 3: Bromsgrove District Total Female Population by 5-Year Age Group 2007**





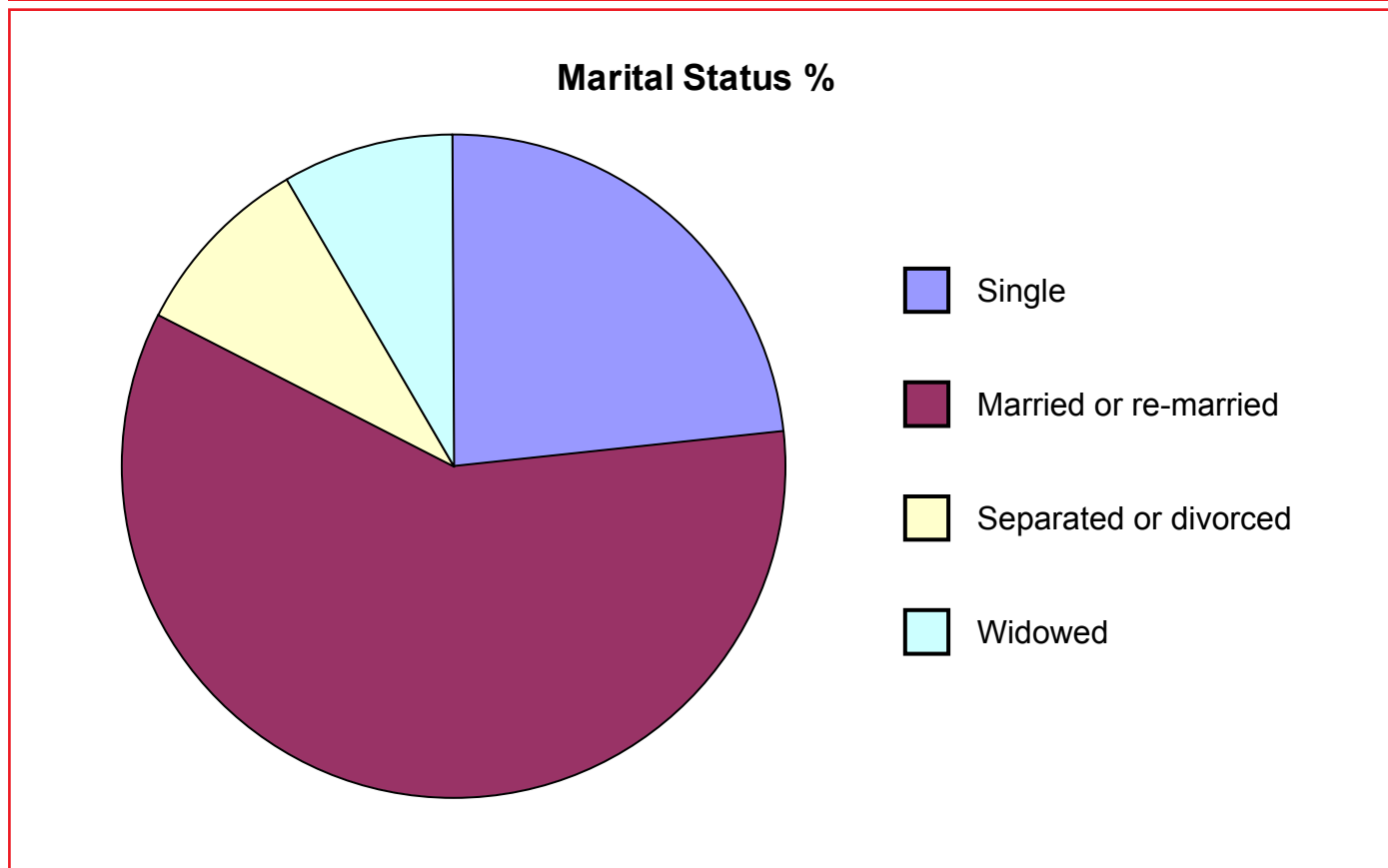
## Appendix 2

### Marital Status

Marital Status (all people aged 16 and over)	Amount	England and Wales Rank/376 (proportion)	Regional Rank/34 (proportion)
Single people (never married)	16,488	324	29
Married or re-married people	41,915	24	3
Separated or divorced	6,552	328	27
Widowed	5,903	208	20

Source: Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright, Revised February 2003

**Figure 4: Marital Status % (Census 2001)**





## Appendix 2

### Ethnicity and Religion

97.8% of the population in Bromsgrove District are white (Census 2001).

The largest minority ethnic group is Indian (0.6%).

The largest religious groups are:

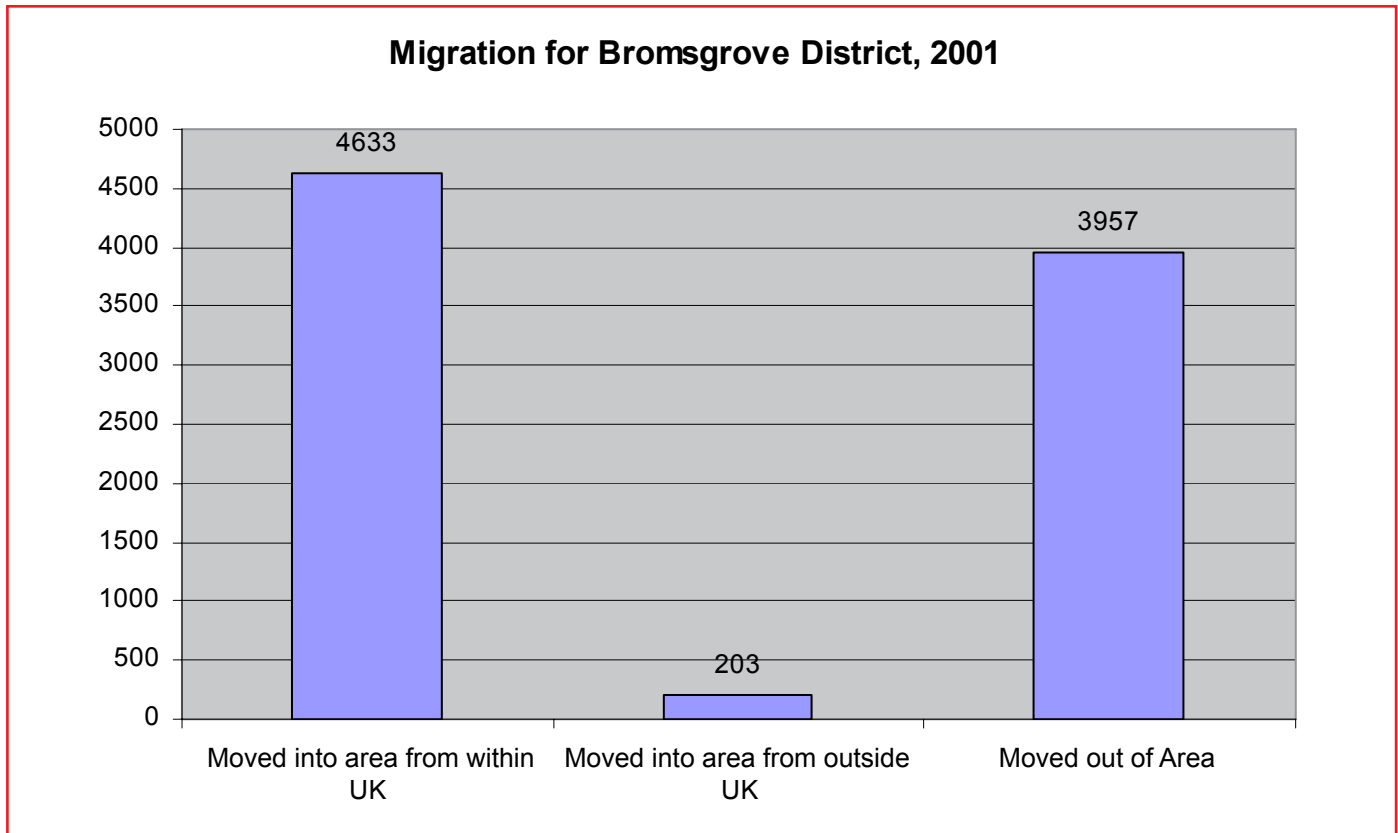
- Christian 80.09%
- Sikh 0.33%
- Muslim 0.29%

6.84% of the population indicated that they have no religion.

### Migration

Figure 5 shows the migration figures for Bromsgrove District.

**Figure 5: Migration for Bromsgrove District, 2001**



Research & Intelligence Unit, Worcestershire County Council, (2007)



## Appendix 3

### Economy

#### Working Age Population (Percentage is a proportion of total population)

		Bromsgrove (numbers)	Bromsgrove (%)	West Midlands (%)	National (%)
<b>ALL PEOPLE</b>	Working Age	55,100	59.7	61.0	62.2
<b>MALES</b>	Working Age	29,200	64.2	65.1	66.2
<b>FEMALES</b>	Working Age	25,900	55.5	57.1	58.3

Source: Nomis website - mid-year population estimates (2007)

#### Economically Active

		Bromsgrove (numbers)	Bromsgrove (%)	West Midlands (%)	National (%)
<b>ALL PEOPLE</b>	Economically active	49,100	87.1	77.5	78.7
	In employment	46,200	81.7	72.4	74.5
	Employees	38,200	67.7	63.9	64.7
	Self employed	8,000	13.9	8.2	9.4
	Unemployed	2,000	4.1	6.3	5.2
<b>MALES</b>	Economically active	27,100	94.2	82.6	83.3
	In employment	25,300	87.8	76.9	78.8
	Employees	18,900	65.5	64.3	65.1
	Self employed	6,400	22.4	12.3	13.3
	Unemployed	#	#	6.8	5.4
<b>FEMALES</b>	Economically active	22,000	79.3	71.8	73.7
	In employment	20,800	74.8	67.5	69.9
	Employees	19,200	70.2	63.4	64.3
	Self employed	#	#	3.7	5.2
	Unemployed	#	#	5.6	4.0

Source: Nomis website - annual population survey, (April 2007-March 2008)

# Sample size too small for reasonable estimate

#### Economically Inactive

		Bromsgrove (numbers)	Bromsgrove (%)	West Midlands (%)	National (%)
<b>ALL PEOPLE</b>	Economically inactive	7,000	12.9	22.5	21.3
	Wanting a job	#	#	4.9	5.4
	Not wanting a job	5,300	9.7	17.6	15.9
<b>MALES</b>	Economically inactive	#	#	17.4	16.7
	Wanting a job	*	*	4.0	4.4
	Not wanting a job	#	#	13.4	12.2
<b>FEMALES</b>	Economically inactive	5,300	20.7	28.2	26.3
	Wanting a job	#	#	5.9	6.5
	Not wanting a job	3,900	15.0	22.3	19.8

Source: Nomis website - annual population survey, (April 2007-March 2008)

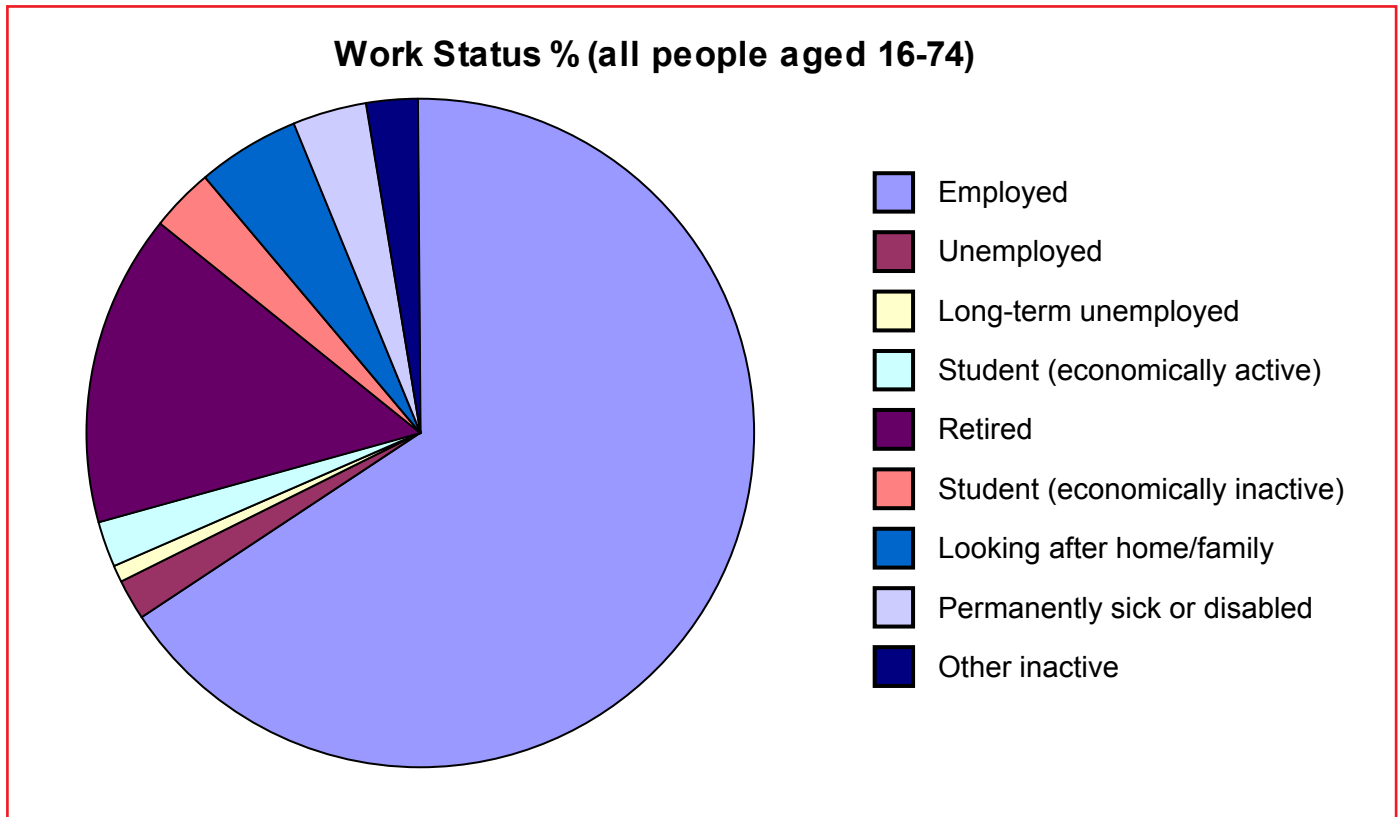
# Sample size too small for reliable estimate

\* Estimate is not available



## Appendix 3

**Figure 6: Work Status % (Census 2001)**



Source: Office for National Statistics, Crown Copyright, Revised February 2003

### Unemployment rates

The unemployment rate in Bromsgrove District is measured by the proportion of working age people unemployed and

claiming job seekers' allowance (JSA). The table below shows the number of people in Bromsgrove District who are unemployed and claiming JSA as at October 2008.

	Bromsgrove (numbers)	Bromsgrove (%)	West Midlands (%)	National (%)
All people	1,160	2.1	3.4	2.6
Males	819	2.8	4.8	3.6
Females	341	1.3	1.9	1.5

Source: Nomis website: claimant count – age and duration (October 2008)

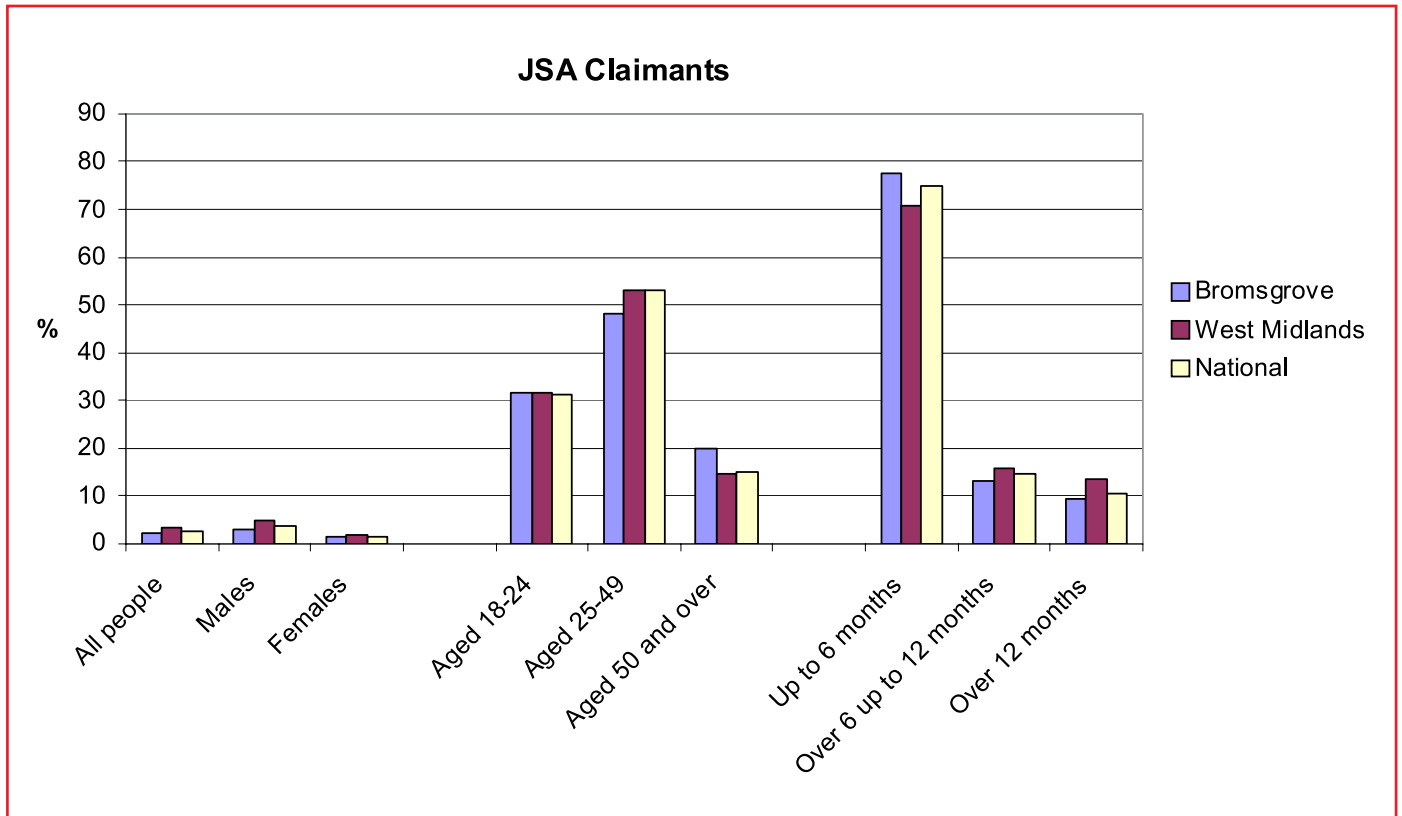


## Appendix 3

Figure 7 indicates that the majority of unemployed and claiming JSA in Bromsgrove District are in the age group 25- 49 years of age (48.1%). There are a higher percentage of males unemployed (3.6%) than females (1.3%). These figures are below the regional average.

A total of 77.6% of those registered as being unemployed have been claiming JSA for less than six months. This is above the national and regional average. Only 9.3% have been claiming for more than 12 months. This is below the national and regional average.

**Figure 7: JSA Claimants**



Source: Nomis website: claimant count – age and duration (October 2008)

### Jobs Density

The density figures in the table below represent the ratio of total jobs to working-age population.

	Bromsgrove (jobs)	Bromsgrove (density)	West Midlands (density)	National (density)
Jobs Density	39,000	0.77	0.87	0.88

Source: Nomis website: Jobs Density (2006)



## Appendix 3

### Earnings

Figure 8 shows the average gross weekly earnings in pounds for employees living in the area. Whereas, Figure 9 shows the average gross weekly earnings in pounds for employees working in the area.

**Figure 8: Earnings by Residence**



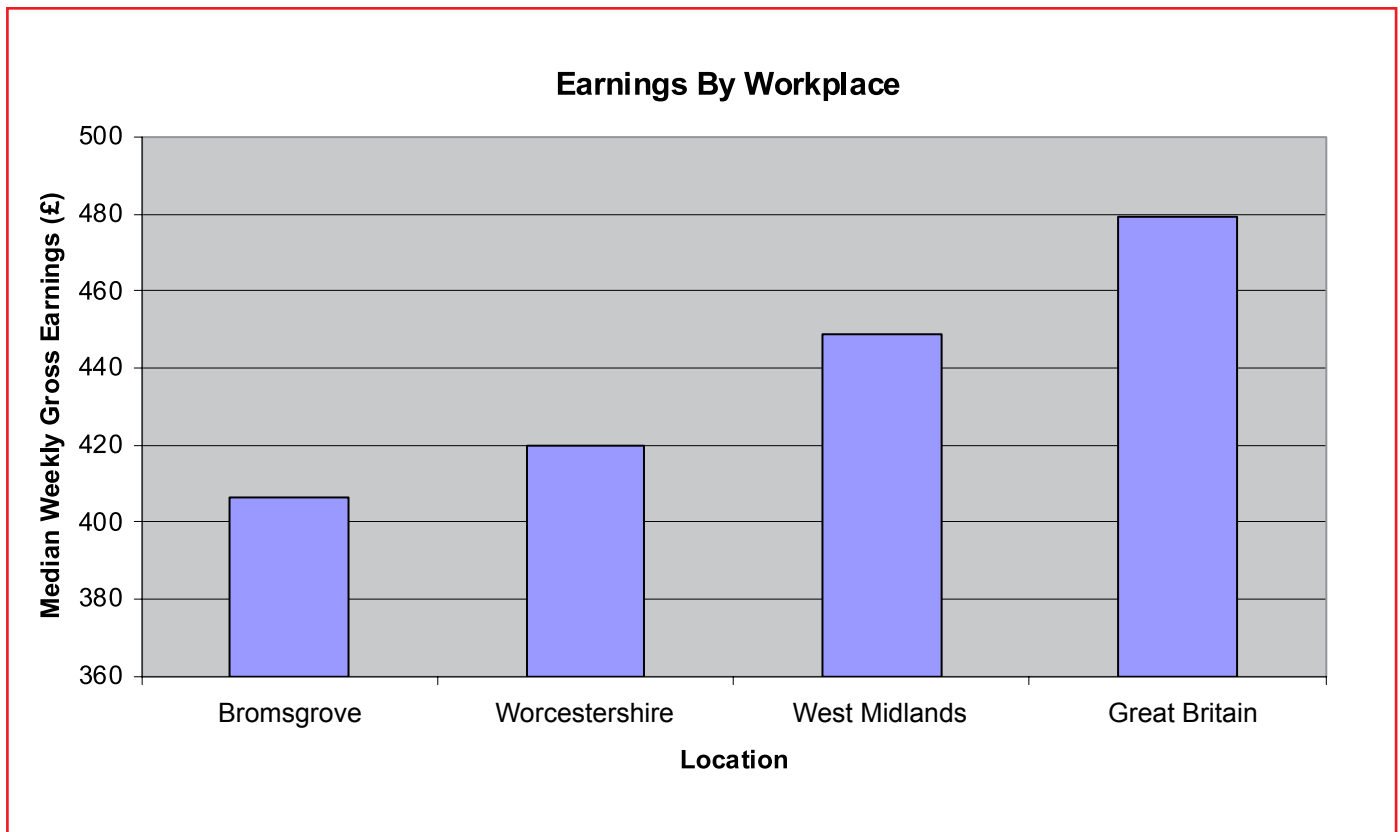
Source: Nomis Website - Annual Survey of Hours of Earnings (2008)



## Appendix 3

On average, Bromsgrove District residents are paid relatively well when compared to the national and regional average. In contrast, workplace earnings are lower than the national and regional average.

**Figure 9: Earnings by Workplace**



Source: Nomis Website - Annual Survey of Hours of Earnings (2008)

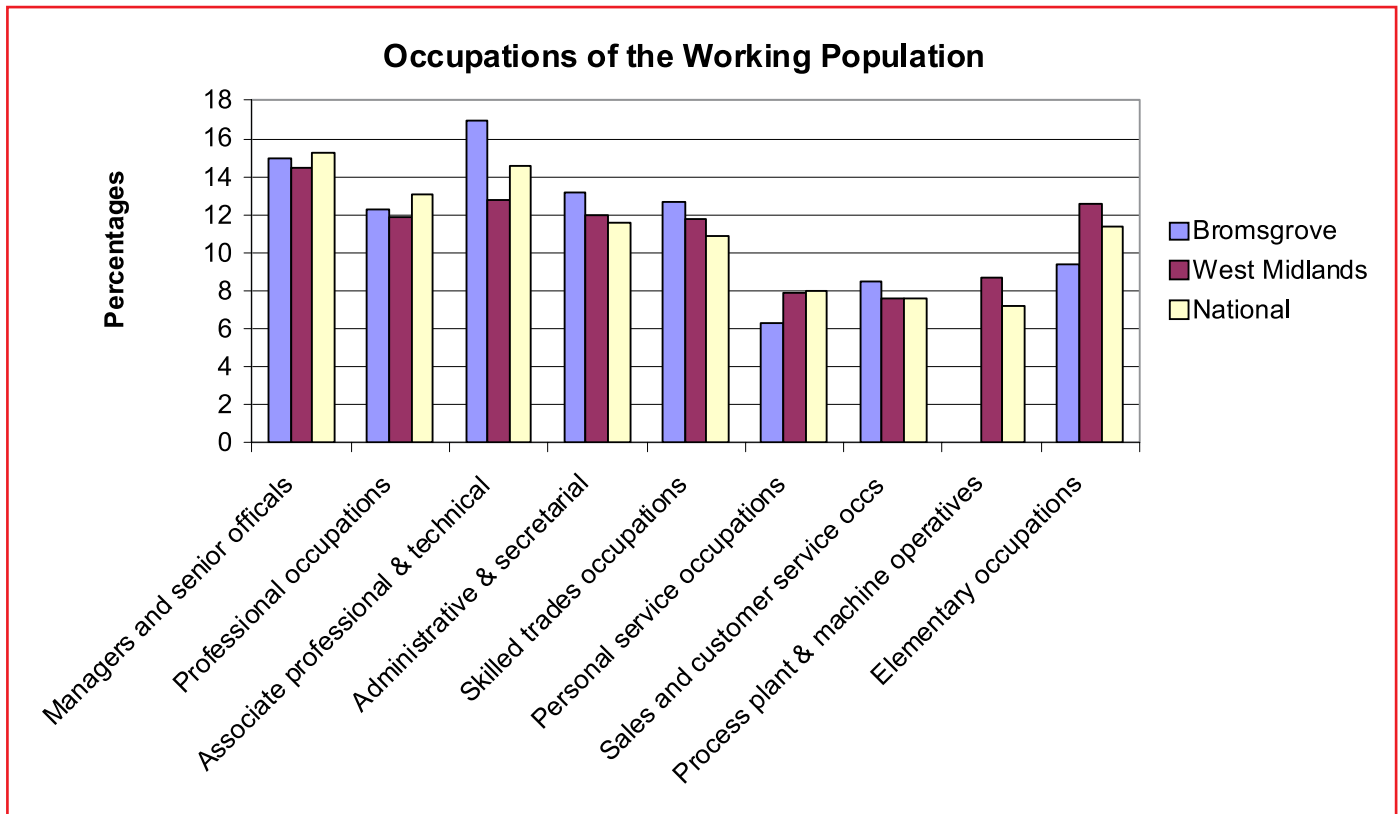


## Appendix 3

### Occupations of the Working Population

Figure 10 shows that the number of people in Bromsgrove District with occupations in managerial, technical, personal service, and elementary occupations are higher than the national average.

**Figure 10: Occupations of the Working Population**



Source: Nomis website – annual population survey (April 2007 - March 2008)

## Bromsgrove

### Percentage of New Developments within 30 minutes of an Employment Area

Accession has been used to work out the 30 minute public transport time to each employment area from all residential locations in Bromsgrove.

Calculations include travel time by public transport and walking and are on a Wednesday between 0800-0900.

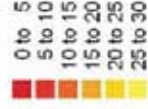
Percentage of completed residential sites within 30 minutes of an Employment Area:

**63% (25 out of 40 sites)**

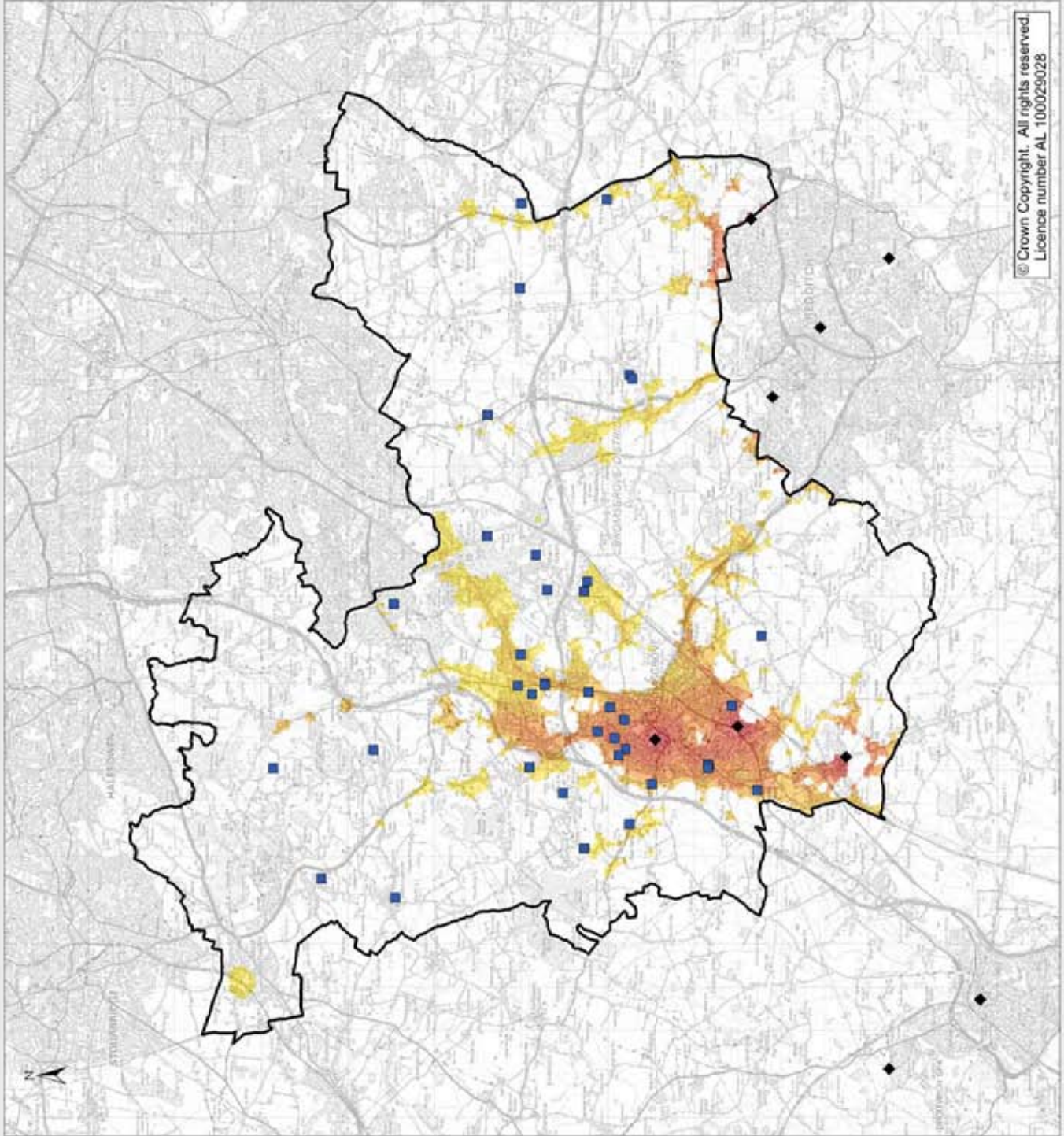
Percentage of dwellings within 30 minutes of an Employment Area:

**65% (91 out of 141 dwellings)**

Total Travel Time (minutes)



- ◆ Employment
- Housing Completions



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved.  
Licence number AL 100029028

## Bromsgrove

### Percentage of New Developments within 30 minutes of a Retail Centre

Accession has been used to work out the 30 minute public transport time to each retail centre from all residential locations in Bromsgrove.

Calculations include travel time by public transport and walking and are on a Wednesday between 1000-1600.

Percentage of completed residential sites within 30 minutes of a Retail Centre:

**80% (32 out of 40 sites)**

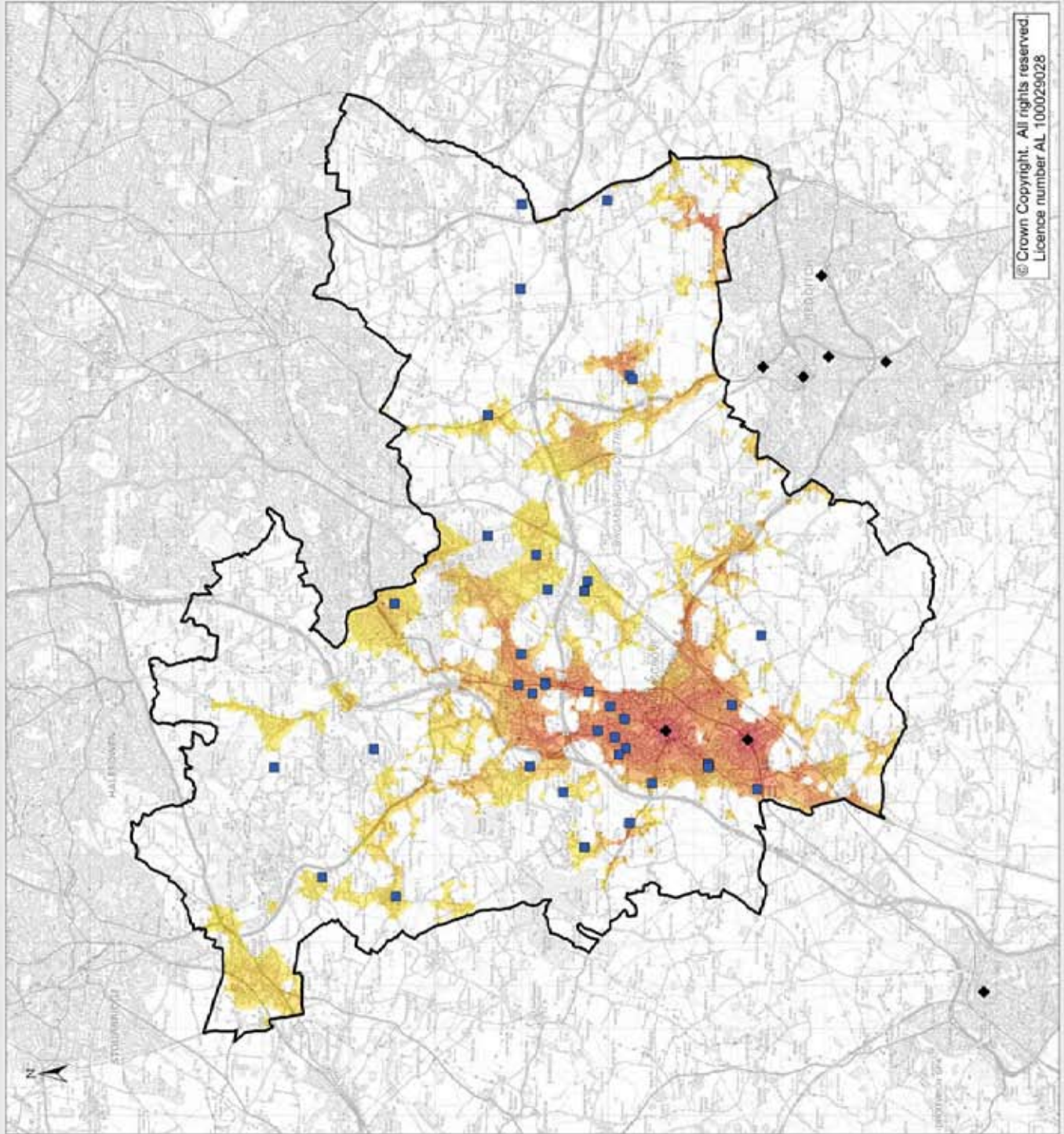
Percentage of dwellings within 30 minutes of a Retail Centre:

**96% (135 out of 141 dwellings)**

Total Travel Time (minutes)



- ◆ Retail Centre
- Housing Completions



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved.  
Licence number AL 100029028



## Bromsgrove

### Percentage of New Developments within 30 minutes of a GP Surgery

Accession has been used to work out the 30 minute public transport time to each GP surgery from all residential locations in Bromsgrove.

Calculations include travel time by public transport and walking and are on a Wednesday between 1000-1600.

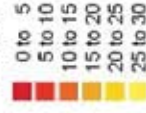
Percentage of completed residential sites within 30 minutes of a GP Surgery.

**90% (36 out of 40 sites)**

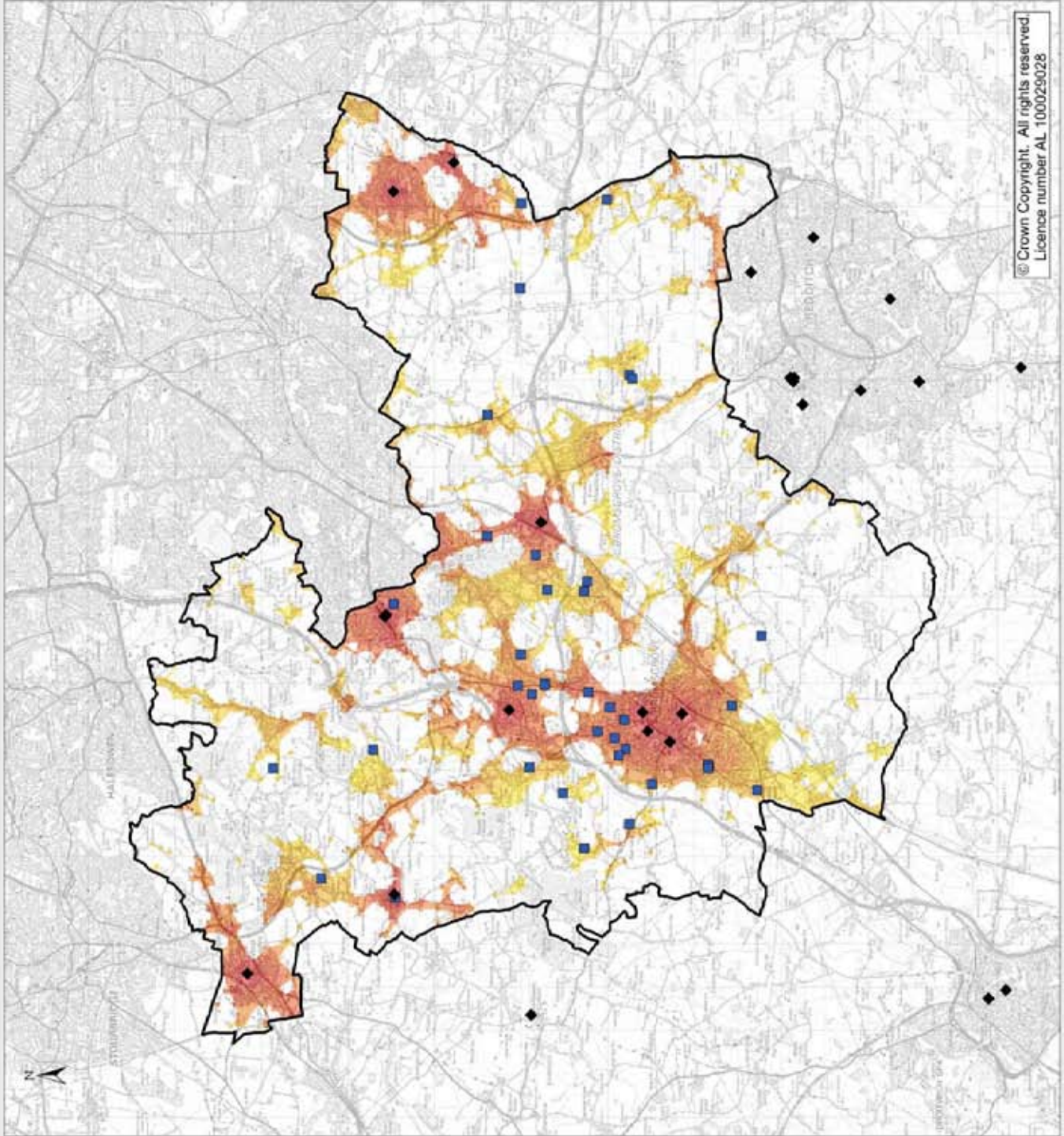
Percentage of dwellings within 30 minutes of a GP Surgery.

**96% (136 out of 141 dwellings)**

Total Travel Time (minutes)



- ◆ GP Surgeries
- Housing Completions



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved.  
Licence number AL 100029028

## Bromsgrove

### Percentage of New Developments within 30 minutes of a Hospital

Accession has been used to work out the 30 minute public transport time to each hospital from all residential locations in Bromsgrove.

Calculations include travel time by public transport and walking and are on a Wednesday between 1000-1600.

Percentage of completed residential sites within 30 minutes of a Hospital:

**0% (0 out of 40 sites)**

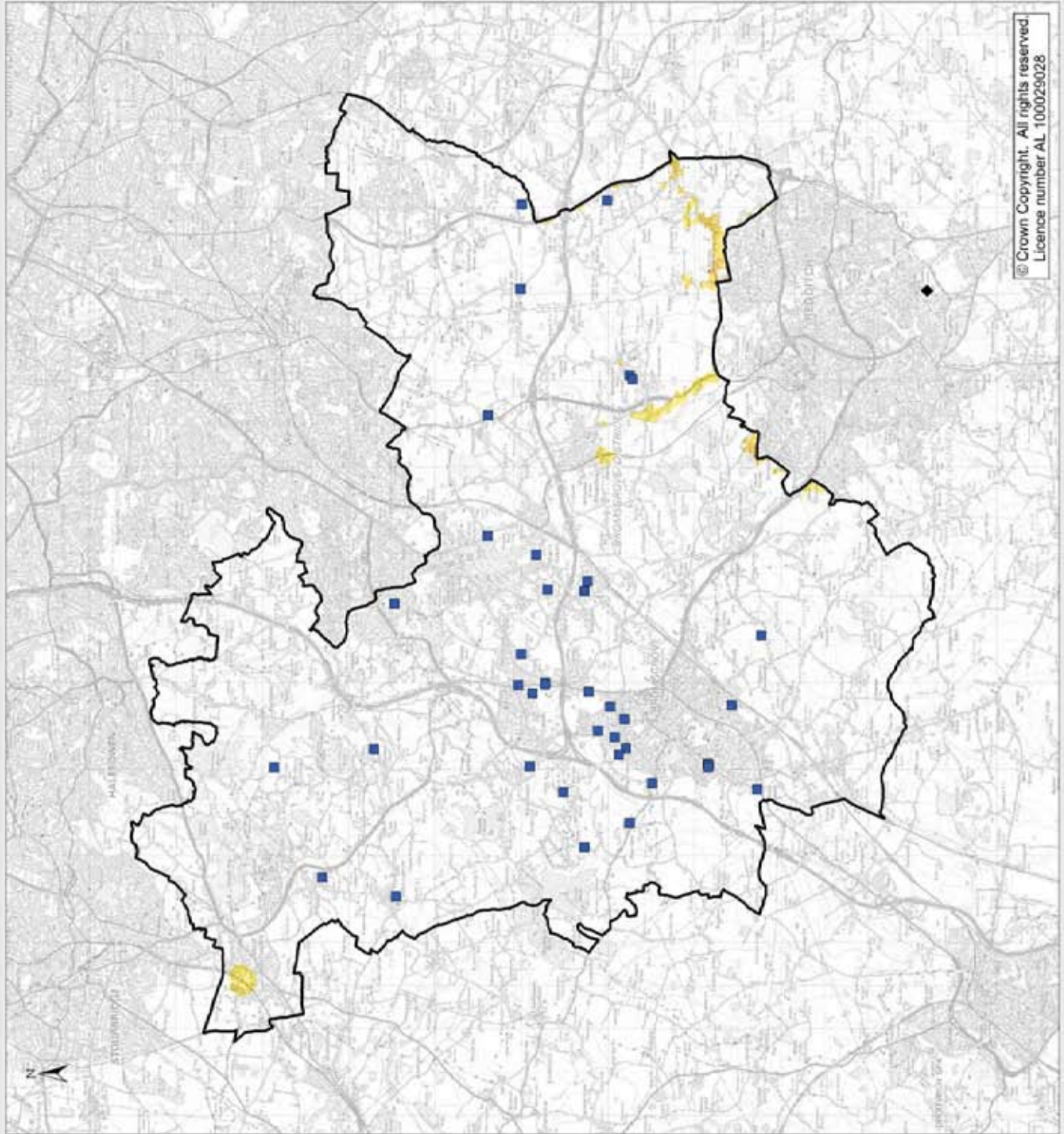
Percentage of dwellings within 30 minutes of a Hospital:

**0% (0 out of 141 dwellings)**

Total Travel Time (minutes)



- ◆ Hospitals
- Housing Completions



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved.  
Licence number AL 100029028



## Bromsgrove

### Percentage of New Developments within 30 minutes of a Primary School

Accession has been used to work out the 30 minute public transport time to each primary school from all residential locations in Bromsgrove.

Calculations include travel time by public transport and walking and are on a Wednesday between 0800-0900.

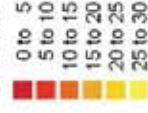
Percentage of completed residential sites within 30 minutes of a Primary School:

**93% (37 out of 40 sites)**

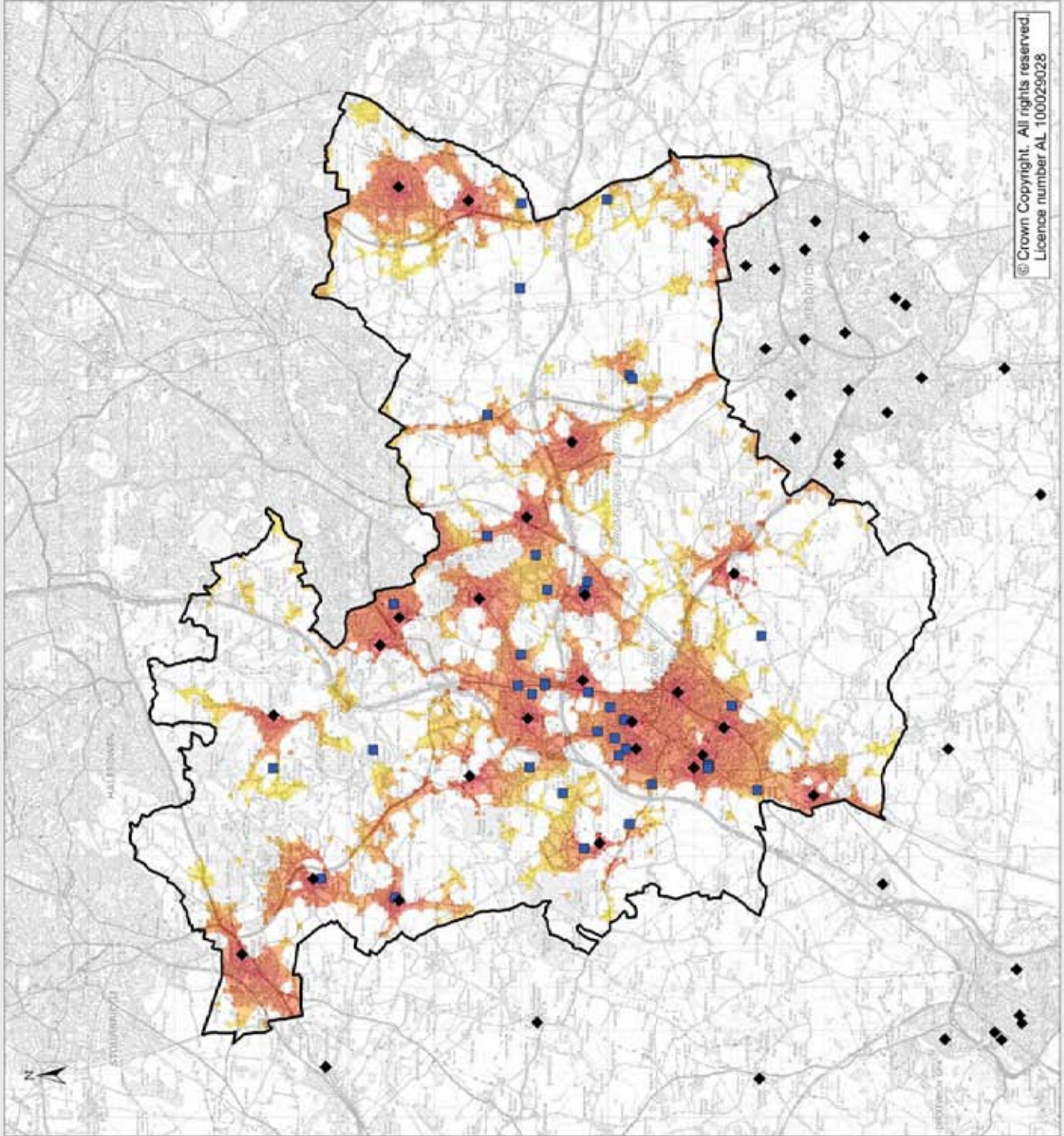
Percentage of dwellings within 30 minutes of a Primary School:

**98% (138 out of 141 dwellings)**

Total Travel Time (minutes)



- ◆ Primary Schools
- Housing Completions



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved.  
Licence number AL 100029028



## Bromsgrove

### Percentage of New Developments within 30 minutes of a Secondary School

Accession has been used to work out the 30 minute public transport time to each secondary school from all residential locations in Bromsgrove.

Calculations include travel time by public transport and walking and are on a Wednesday between 0800-0900.

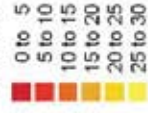
Percentage of completed residential sites within 30 minutes of a Secondary School:

**85% (34 out of 40 sites)**

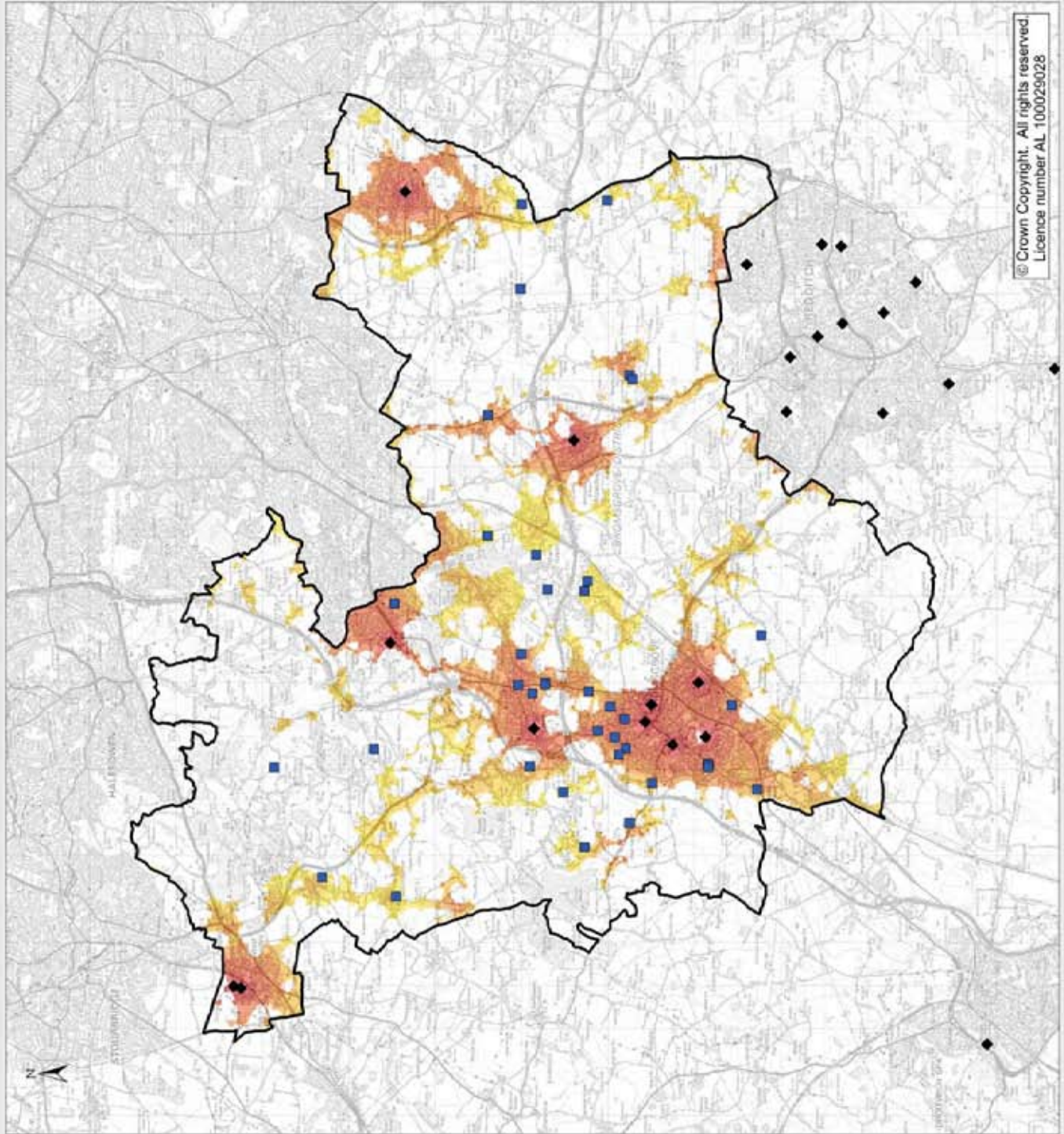
Percentage of dwellings within 30 minutes of a Secondary School:

**96% (135 out of 141 dwellings)**

Total Travel Time (minutes)



- ◆ Secondary Schools
- Housing Completions



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved.  
Licence number AL 100029028





**This Document can be provided in  
large print, braille, CD, audio tape and  
computer disc.**



**Bromsgrove**  
District Council

[www.bromsgrove.gov.uk](http://www.bromsgrove.gov.uk)



**Planning and Environment Services**

Bromsgrove District Council, The Council House, Burcot Lane, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire B60 1AA.

Tel: (01527) 881328/881323, Main Switchboard: (01527) 873232, Textphone: (01527) 881291, Fax: (01527) 881313, DX: 17279 Bromsgrove  
e-mail: [ldf@bromsgrove.gov.uk](mailto:ldf@bromsgrove.gov.uk)