



Authority **Monitoring Report** December 2019

Authority Monitoring Report

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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.

Authority Monitoring Report

Part 1

AMR

1. Introduction

Monitoring Framework

1.1 The Council has a duty to monitor the effectiveness of planning policies under Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations

2012, through the production of an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR). The Regulations set out what information should be contained in the AMR, and are summarised in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Monitoring Requirements

Regulation 34 (1)	<p>Progress of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) Including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the title of development plan documents (DPD) or supplementary planning documents (SPD) specified in the Council's LDS ○ the preparation timetable specified for each of the above documents ○ the stage that each document has reached in its preparation ○ if any document is behind schedule, identify the reasons why ○ where any document identified above has been adopted or approved within this monitoring period, specify the date of adoption/ approval
Regulation 34 (2)	<p>Non implementation of a Local Plan policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ identify the policy ○ set out the reasons why the policy is not being implemented ○ set out the steps (if any) that the Council intends to take to secure that the policy is implemented
Regulation 34 (3)	<p>Housing delivery Including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Housing requirement for the plan period ○ number of net additional dwellings ○ number of net additional affordable dwellings <p>Information to be recorded by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the relevant monitoring period ○ since the policy was first published, adopted or approved
Regulation 34 (4)	<p>Neighbourhood planning</p> <p>Details relating to where the Council has made a neighbourhood development order or a neighbourhood development plan</p>
Regulation 34 (5)	<p>Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ include information specified in regulation 62(4) of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 ○ details of CIL receipts ○ CIL expenditure in the relevant monitoring period ○ summary of CIL expenditure

Authority Monitoring Report

Part 1

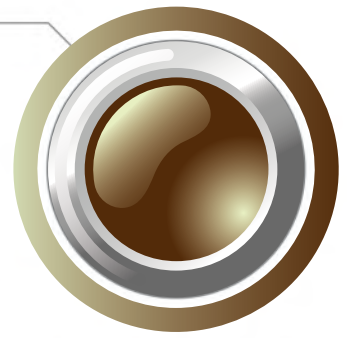


Table 1: Monitoring Requirements *continued*

<p>Regulation 34 (6)</p>	<p>Duty to Cooperate Details of what action has been taken during the monitoring period with another local planning authority, county council, or a body or person prescribed under section 33A of the Localism Act 2011 (c.20, Part 6, Chapter 1, Section 110)</p>
<p>Regulation 34 (7)</p>	<p>Availability of AMR Make up to date information publicly available as soon as possible in accordance with Regulation 35:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ for inspection at the principal office and other appropriate locations ○ published on the Council's website

1.2 The Bromsgrove District Plan (BDP) was adopted in January 2017. Monitoring and review is an essential part of the plan-making process and is crucial to the successful delivery of the Council's planning policy documents. The process of monitoring and review enables a comprehensive and robust evidence base to be built, against which Local Development Documents (LDD) and their implementation can be assessed. It also enables trends to be identified which the Council may need to respond to through production or review of DPDs, SPDs or individual policies.

1.3 Regulations 34 (1), (4), (5) and (6) are addressed under specific sections in this document alongside other monitoring reporting that the Council undertakes, such as the Brownfield Register and the Self-build and Custom-build Register. Regulations 34 (2) and (3) are addressed within the specific District Plan section of this document. It is essential that the Plan's policies are monitored and assessed as this provides data relating to their effectiveness, whether they are working properly or whether they may need to be reviewed.

1.4 This AMR monitors the period between 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019.

Further Information

1.5 In accordance with Regulations 34 (7) and 35, this AMR is available for public inspection at Bromsgrove Customer Service Centre (Parkside). It can also be viewed and downloaded on the Council's website:

www.bromsgrove.gov.uk

For further information contact:

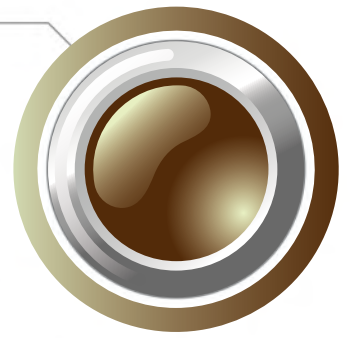
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Authority Monitoring Report

Part 2



2. Local Development Scheme (LDS) Implementation









which the Council seeks to produce that collectively make up the Development Plan for the District. This section reviews the Council's performance and progress in terms of document preparation against the timetable and milestones outlined in the LDS. Where there has been some deviation from the timetable, it is explained why this has occurred and indicates how the Council intends to respond.

2.1 The LDS is a project management plan, which sets out the timetable for the production of all planning policy documents

2.2 Table 2 details the current LDS which came into effect on 24 January 2018.

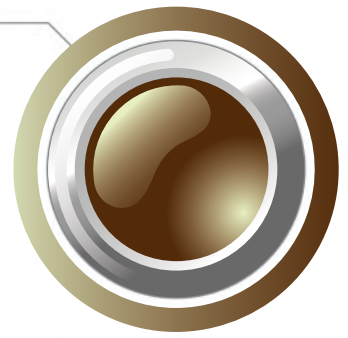
Table 2: Local Development Scheme 2018-2021 (Taken from January 2018 LDS)

	2018												2019											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
BDPR																								
	2020												2021											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
BDPR																								

Key	BDPR	Bromsgrove District Plan Review
		Publication and Consultation on Issues and Options Document
		Call for Sites Submissions
		Publication and Consultation on Preferred Options Document
		Publication and Consultation on Pre-Submission Document
		Submission to Planning Inspectorate
		Commencement of the Examination Period
		Receipt of Inspector's Report
		Adoption

Authority Monitoring Report

Part 2








2.3 Table 4 indicates the targets the Council intends to achieve with its planning policy and document preparation by the 1 April 2019. It records what was actually achieved and

highlights, where necessary, revisions that will be needed to the LDS. Table 3 gives the performance indicators the LDS targets are assessed against.

Table 3: Performance indicator

	Excellent - Indicates that the milestone has been reached, or that slippage has not been by more than three months		Poor - Indicates that the milestone was not met, and slippage has been by more than six months
	Fair - Indicates that the milestone was not met, and slippage has been by more than three but not more than six months		Not applicable to this monitoring year

Table 4: Planning Policy and Documents

LDS Target: By 1 April 2019	What was achieved By 31 March 2019	Delay	Rating
Publication and Consultation of Issues and Options May/June 2018	Publication and Consultation ran from 24th September to 19th November 2018	Consultation was delayed in order to avoid the summer period	
Call for Sites Submissions September/October 2018	Due to the delay in the Issues and Options consultation, the Call for Sites was not achieved in the expected timeframe	Call for sites scheduled for 30 September to 11 November 2019	
Publication and consultation on Preferred Options Document May/June 2019	N/A	The timetable for this is expected to be later than expected	
Publication and Consultation on Pre-Submission Document February/March 2020	N/A	The timetable for this is expected to be later than expected	
Submission to Planning Inspectorate May 2020	N/A	The timetable for this is expected to be later than expected	

Authority Monitoring Report

Part 2

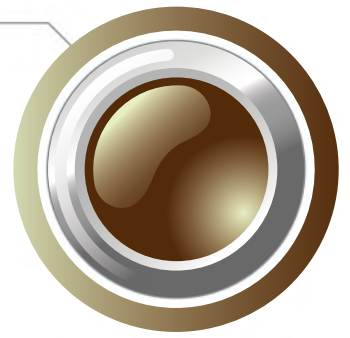


Table 4: Planning Policy and Documents *continued*

LDS Target: By 1 April 2019	What was achieved By 31 March 2019	Delay	Rating
Commencement of the Examination Period July 2020	N/A	The timetable for this is expected to be later than expected	
Receipt of Inspector's Report November 2020	N/A	The timetable for this is expected to be later than expected	
Adoption January 2021	N/A	The timetable for this is expected to be later than expected	

2.4 The Publication and Consultation for the Issues and Options was postponed until September to November 2018 to ensure that the consultation period did not cover the summer holiday period. This has pushed back the whole timetable for the Local Plan Review.

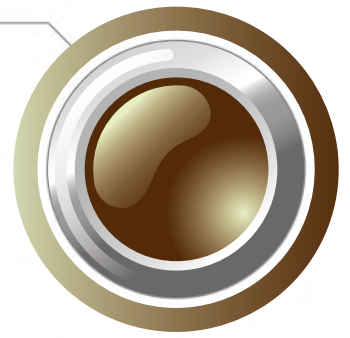
A revised LDS with an updated timetable (Table 5) is envisaged to be considered by Members in 2020 once the responses to the Review Update and Further Consultation has been established and timescales revised accordingly.

Table 5: Local Development Scheme 2019-2022 (Indicative timetable, not endorsed by Council at this stage)

Planning Making Stage	Date
Call for Sites / Further Issues	September / October 2019
Preferred Option	January / February 2021
Publication	October / November 2021
Submission	January 2022
Examination in Public	April 2022
Inspectors Report	August 2022
Adoption	November 2022

Authority Monitoring Report

Part 3



3. Neighbourhood Plans

3.1 Neighbourhood Plans are community produced documents, which when 'made' (adopted) form part of the development plan for the District. The Council is committed to helping communities to produce Neighbourhood Plans and will engage constructively with local people throughout the

process. Where resources allow, we will attend meetings and consultation events, give advice and review draft material.

3.2 Figure 1 identifies the Designated Neighbourhood Areas in Bromsgrove District. To date only one Neighbourhood Plan had been made, with another submitted this monitoring year. Table 6 gives details of the progress of the Neighbourhood Plans.

Figure 1: Designated Neighbourhood Areas in Bromsgrove District



Authority Monitoring Report

Part 3

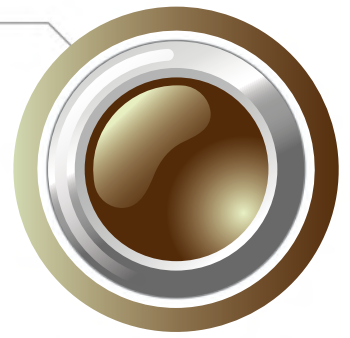


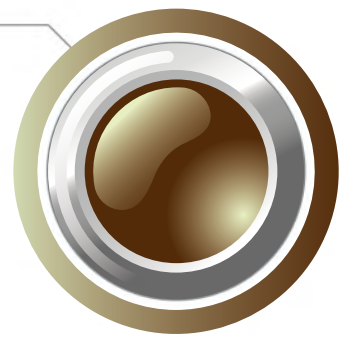
Table 6: Neighbourhood Plan progress

Neighbourhood Plan	Neighbourhood Area Designated	Pre Submission Consultation	Local Authority Publicity Period	Submitted for Examination	Examiners Report Received	Referendum	Made
Alvechurch	23/01/13	05/10/17 to 17/11/17	28/06/18 to 10/08/18	24/08/18	07/11/18	10/01/19	27/02/19
Barnt Green	23/01/13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belbroughton & Fairfield	18/01/18	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catshill & North Marlbrook	20/10/16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hagley	07/06/16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lickey, Blackwell & Cofton Hackett	13/10/14	04/06/18 to 16/07/18	14/02/19 to 29/03/19	11/04/19	-	-	-

3.3 The Alvechurch Neighbourhood Plan has been 'made' this monitoring year, with the Lickey, Blackwell & Cofton Hackett Neighbourhood Plan having been through examination in the monitoring year 2019/20 and expected to go to referendum December 2019. The 2019/20 AMR will report on this neighbourhood plan's progress in greater detail. A further 4 Neighbourhood Plan areas are currently designated in Bromsgrove District, which are currently being worked on.

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Part 4 and 5



4. CIL/S106 Contributions

4.1 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) represents a system of collecting monies from developer contributions to fund infrastructure, which benefits the development of an area. CIL came into force on 6th April 2010 through the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended). The powers enabling Councils to introduce the planning charge having been introduced through the Planning Act 2008 (as amended). It introduced a standard charge per square metre applied to all qualifying developments. The charge is applied at the time planning permission is granted and normally be paid upon commencement of development.

4.2 CIL provides a more transparent, fairer approach to securing funds from developer contributions for a broader range of developments than from the existing planning obligations system (Section 106 legal agreements). It helps to secure a funding stream for infrastructure, but should be regarded as complimentary to other sources of funding. The amount of CIL charged must be informed by and not adversely affect the viability of development in an area.

4.3 The decision on how to raise developer contributions in Bromsgrove in the future is still to be decided. Currently, the mechanisms for securing contributions are through planning conditions, planning obligations (Section 106 obligations), highway contributions and sewer adoption (Section 104 agreements). Production of a CIL for Bromsgrove will be investigated again following the approval of the new LDS.

4.4 The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2019 (CIL Regulations) removed the previous pooling restrictions which restricted the number of developer contributions from planning obligations to just 5 per infrastructure project or type. These regulations came into force in the 2019/20 monitoring year and so will be further reported on in the 2019/20 AMR.

4.5 The 2019 CIL Regulations also introduce a requirement to produce an infrastructure funding statement detailing the monies collected through planning obligations and where the monies are spent. The first annual infrastructure funding statement must be published by 31 December 2020 and will be used to feed into future AMR documents.

4.5 The 2019 CIL Regulations also introduce a requirement to produce an infrastructure funding statement detailing the monies collected through planning obligations and where the monies are spent. The first annual infrastructure funding statement must be published by 31 December 2020 and will be used to feed into future AMR documents. Table 7 identifies the planning obligations collected this monitoring year.

Table 7: Planning obligations collected this monitoring year

Purpose	Amount collected in monitoring period
Civic amenities	£16,069
Plan and Open Space provision	£131,107

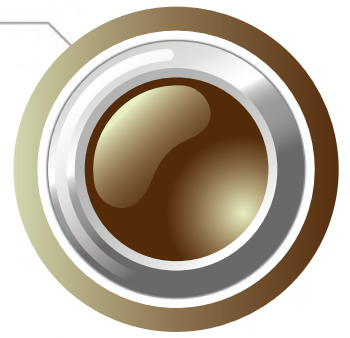
5. Duty to Cooperate

5.1 The Localism Act introduced the 'Duty to Co-operate'. This Duty requires local authorities to work with neighbouring authorities and other prescribed bodies to maximise the effectiveness of the preparation of their development plan documents and supporting activities so far as it relates to a strategic matter.

5.2 The Council continues to engage with neighbouring authorities as part of ongoing cooperation to inform plan-making and review. Activities will be documented when applicable in Statements of Common Ground with relevant Local Planning Authorities.

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Part 6



6. Brownfield Land Register

6.1 The Town and Country Planning (Brownfield Land Register) Regulations 2017 introduced a requirement for all Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to prepare and maintain a Brownfield Land Register (BLR) by 31 December 2017.

The BLR is a comprehensive list of all brownfield sites in a local authority area that are suitable for housing. The register will help house builders identify suitable sites quickly, speeding up the construction of new homes.

6.2 The BLR is compiled in two parts;

- Part 1 includes sites categorised as previously developed land which are suitable, available and achievable for residential development;

- Part 2 allows LPAs to select sites from Part 1 and grant permission in principle (PiP) for housing led development. There are currently no sites that have been put forward for Part 2. Through the development management process, two applications have been granted PiP.

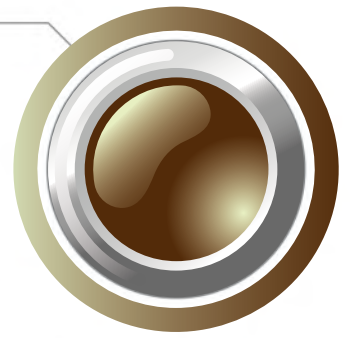
6.3 Table 8 lists all the sites included on the BLR this monitoring year. For further information including maps of these sites, please visit the Bromsgrove District Council's website <https://www.bromsgrove.gov.uk/council/policy-and-strategy/planning-policies/brownfield-land-register.aspx>

Table 8: Brownfield Land Register for Bromsgrove District

Site Reference	Site Name Address	Hectares	Planning Status	Planning Reference
BBLR1	Finstall Training Centre, Stoke Road, Bromsgrove	0.48	Not Permitted	
BBLR2	The Council House, Burcot Lane, Bromsgrove	1.213	Not Permitted	
BBLR3	The Birches, New Road, Bromsgrove, B60 2LB	0.32	Not Permitted	
BBLR4	Polymer Latex, Stoke Prior, Bromsgrove	8.5	Permission - Under construction	17/00761
BBLR5	7&9 Worcester Road, Bromsgrove	0.239	Not Permitted	
BBLR6	Land Adjacent to 145, Perryfields Road Bromsgrove	0.27	Permission - Site completed this monitoring year	17/0091
BBLR7	Burcot Grange, Burcot	2.06	Permission	15/1008
BBLR8	The Greyhound, 30 Rock Hill, Bromsgrove, B61 7LR	0.28	Permission Expired	13/0674
BBLR9	50,52 & 54 Rear of Red Lion Street, Alvechurch	0.25	Not permitted	
BBLR10	3-5 High Street, Bromsgrove, B61 8AJ	0.44	Permission	17/01351
BBLR11	The Retreat, Curr Lane, Upper Bentley, Worcestershire	0.81	Permission - Under construction	17/00574
PiP1	Former School site, 24 St Catherine's Road, Blackwell	0.18	Permission in Principle	18/01138
PiP2	49 Kidderminster Road, Bromsgrove	0.11	Permission in Principle	18/01484

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Part 7



7. Custom and Self-build Register

7.1 The Government wants to enable more people to build and design their own homes and the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended) sets out how Councils should manage the demand for self-build and custom house building through the introduction of a Self-build Register. The Self-build Register provides an indication of the demand for self and custom build homes in Bromsgrove and allows the Council to develop its housing and planning policies to support the most appropriate self and custom build projects.

7.2 As of 1 April 2016, Local Authorities are required to keep a register of individuals and associations who are interested in self-build in their area.

7.3 The Council decided to introduce a local connections test, as permitted through the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Regulations 2016. We therefore require any applicants to provide suitable evidence of their connection to Bromsgrove District. A local connection to Bromsgrove District is defined as any of the following:

- a. you are a resident in the District;
- b. you or a member of your immediate family (someone you share a home with) are employed in the District;
- c. because of a family association; or
- d. because of special circumstances.

This allows the Register to be split into two parts:

Part 1 - Those that provide all the required information and meet the local connection test

Part 2 - Those that provide all the required information but do not meet the local connection test.

Table 9: Number of additions to the Self-build Register within the relevant Monitoring Periods

Monitoring period	Number of additions to the Self-Build Register
17/05/16 - 30/10/16	8
31/10/16 - 30/10/17	15
31/10/17 - 30/10/18	6
31/10/18 - 30/10/19	8

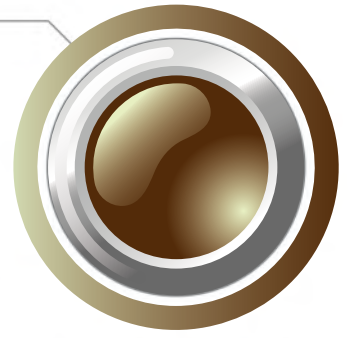
Table 10: Number of entries on each part of the Self-build Register

Part of Register	Number of entries
Part 1	20
Part 2	17

7.4 Eight applicants stated a preferred specific location within the District for where they would want a self-build plot. The remainder of applicants, where a location was specified, requested plots anywhere within the District.

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Part 8



8. Bromsgrove District Plan (BDP)

8.1 The preparation of any plan should not be seen in isolation nor as a once and for all activity. Delivery of the plan is considered to be an iterative process and the Council aims to constantly strive for improvement. It is vital that any plan is checked at various stages to establish whether it is being implemented correctly, to make an assessment of outcomes and to check if these outcomes remain as intended and are still relevant. It is possible that monitoring outcomes will indicate that a plan will need to be updated to ensure that local policy remains consistent with national and local changes and up to date evidence.

8.2 Monitoring provides information on the performance of policy, the delivery of development and impacts on the environment. The main purpose of the monitoring indicators is to measure quantifiable physical activities that are directly related to, and are a consequence of, the implementation of planning policy. Therefore in order to effectively deliver the BDP it is important that clear monitoring indicators are identified so that the effectiveness of the Plan can be easily assessed.

8.3 Strategic Objectives build upon national policy and address key local challenges. The Strategic Objectives provide the basis for developing the spatial strategy and policies for the District, which are necessary to secure the delivery of the Vision.

BDP Vision

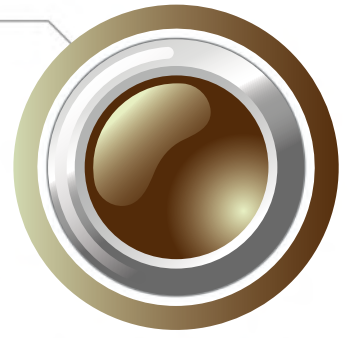
By 2030 Bromsgrove District and its communities will have become sustainable, prosperous, safe, healthy and vibrant. People from all sections of society will have been provided with access to homes, jobs and services. The attractiveness of the District in terms of its natural environment, built form and settlements will have been preserved and enhanced.

BDP Strategic Objectives

- **S01** Regenerate the Town Centre to create a thriving, accessible and vibrant centre providing facilities to meet the needs of Bromsgrove residents
- **S02** Focus new development in sustainable locations in the District such as on the edge of Bromsgrove Town in the first instance
- **S03** Support the vitality and viability of local centres and villages across the District
- **S04** Provide a range of housing types and tenures to meet the needs of the local population for example the special needs of the elderly and the provision of affordable housing
- **S05** Provide support and encouragement for economic growth of existing and new businesses for example, in knowledge based industries and high tech manufacturing, whilst also supporting farming and rural diversification and investing in lifelong education and learning skills
- **S06** Encourage more sustainable modes of travel and a modal shift in transport, for example encouraging walking and cycling and promoting a more integrated, sustainable and reliable public transport network across the District
- **S07** Improve quality of life, sense of well-being, reduce fear of crime, promote community safety and enable active, healthy lifestyles for example, by providing safe and accessible services and facilities to meet the needs of Bromsgrove's residents
- **S08** Protect and enhance the unique character, quality and appearance of the historic and natural environment, biodiversity and Green Infrastructure throughout the District
- **S09** Safeguard and enhance the District's natural resources such as soil, water and air quality; minimise waste and increase recycling including re-use of land, buildings and building materials
- **S010** Ensure the District is equipped to mitigate the causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change, for example, by managing and reducing flood risk, by ensuring water and energy efficiency and by encouraging new developments to be low or zero carbon
- **S011** Promote high quality design of new developments and use of sustainable building materials and techniques
- **S012** Foster local community pride, cohesion and involvement in plan making process

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8.4 Planning policies are implemented through the Development Management process. In measuring the extent to which Strategic Objectives are being met, it serves to identify where policies need to be strengthened, maintained, changed, or, if necessary, removed from the Plan. Some of the policies in this Plan have a trigger or threshold for when the Council would need to look at revisions if the actual policy proposals either under provide or over provide significantly.

8.5 The monitoring indicators were developed on a policy by policy basis to enable easy cross reference back to the Plan, and these are noted in Appendix IV Monitoring Indicators in the BDP. However, some monitoring indicators may be appropriate for multiple policies and have been duplicated across the policies. Appropriate monitoring indicators have been used for Policies to help identify how well the policies are working in order to meet the Strategic Objectives. The remainder of this section details which policies are working towards which Strategic Objectives and gives information and data on the policies specified, with section 9 summarising how well both the policies and Strategic Objectives are working.

SO1 Regenerate the Town Centre to create a thriving, accessible and vibrant centre providing facilities to meet the needs of Bromsgrove residents

Related Policies	
BDP17	Town Centre Regeneration

8.6 Bromsgrove Town Centre is a historic market town laid out before 1275 and a place called Bromsgrove was mentioned in the Domesday Book. The High Street follows the route of a Roman Road and still contains a number of historic buildings of which some are listed and/or protected by Conservation Area status.

8.7 The function of Bromsgrove Town centre is traditionally seen as catering for the local needs of the Districts' residents. The retail accommodation in the Town Centre is mixed, with many small and independent businesses as well as large national businesses being present. Figure 2 shows the extent of the Town Centre Zone, as well as the diversity of uses.

8.8 A total of 353 units were surveyed/monitored at street level within Bromsgrove Town Centre during November 2019 and the use classes recorded as per the Town and Country Planning (Use Class) Order 1987 (as amended) shown in Appendix 1. In addition to Figure 2, the diversity of uses is also shown in Figures 3 and 4. As with previous years, the dominant use in the town centre continues to be retail; however this figure has dropped by around 6% since the last monitoring period.

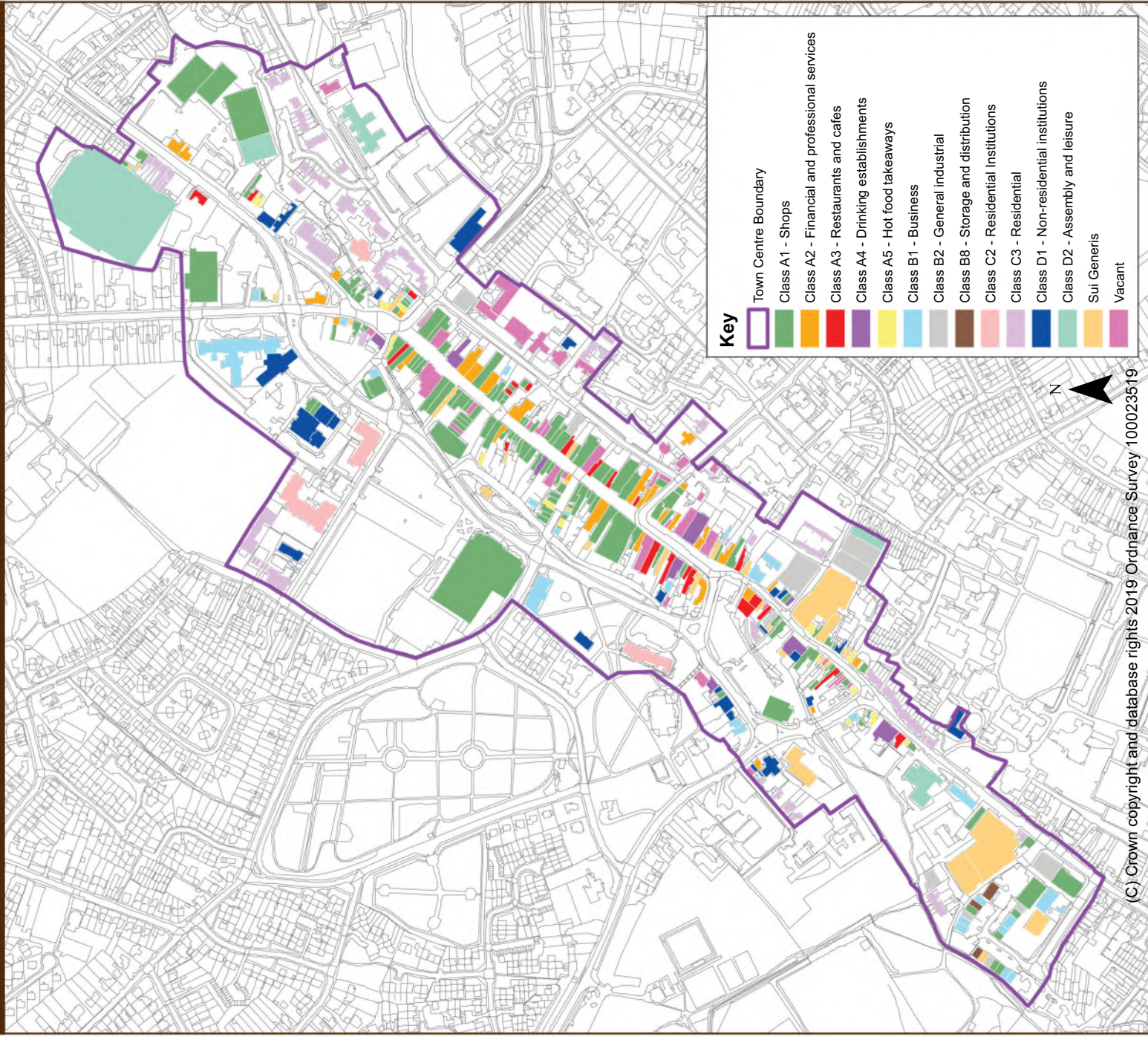
8.9 Figure 5 shows the trend of vacant units within the Town Centre Zone since 2009. There was a significant reduction in the number of vacant units between 2009 and 2011, but since then there has been very little change in the vacancy rate. When the Town Centre was surveyed this year, 38 vacant units were recorded. This equates to 10.76% of the total units surveyed, which is only slightly higher than the national average of 10.3%¹.

1. British Retail Consortium, 2019

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AMR

Figure 2: Town Centre Boundaries and Diversity of uses



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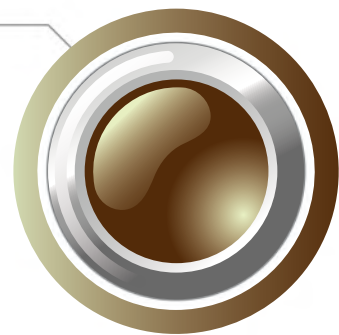


Figure 3: Diversity of uses in Bromsgrove Town Centre

Use Class	Number of units	% of total units
A1 - Shops	130	36.83%
A2 - Financial and professional services	31	8.78%
A3 - Restaurants and cafes	22	6.23%
A4 - Drinking establishments	9	2.55%
A5 - Hot food takeaways	16	4.53%
B1 - Business	27	7.65%
B2 - General industrial	13	3.68%
B8 - Storage and distribution	3	0.85%
C2 - Residential institutions	4	1.13%
D1 - Non-residential institutions	25	7.08%
D2 - Assembly and leisure	5	1.42%
Sui generis	30	8.50%
Vacant	38	10.76%
Total units	353	100%

Figure 4: Diversity of uses in Bromsgrove Town Centre



*C3 has not been included in Figures 3 and 4 as it is difficult to determine exact numbers of ground floor residences within the Town Centre Zone.

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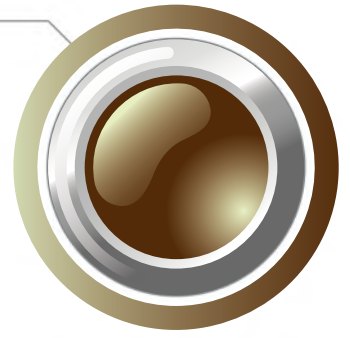
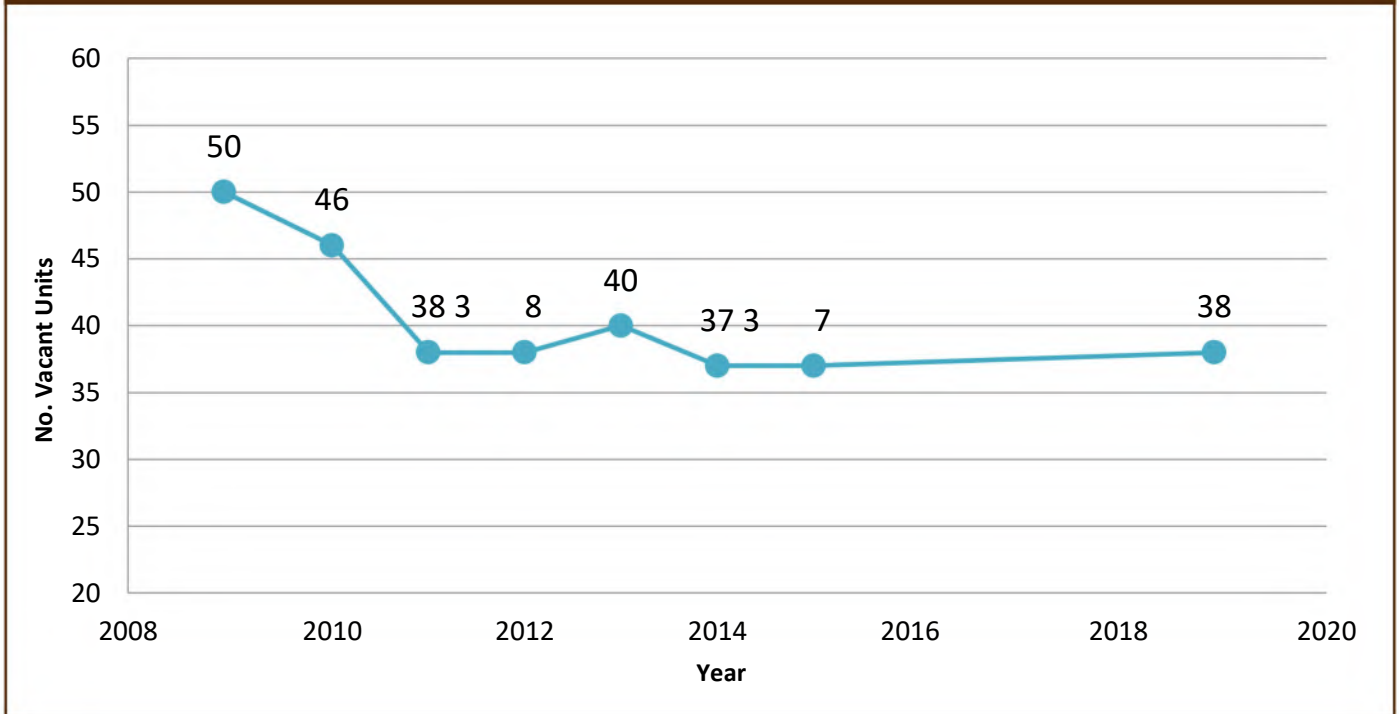
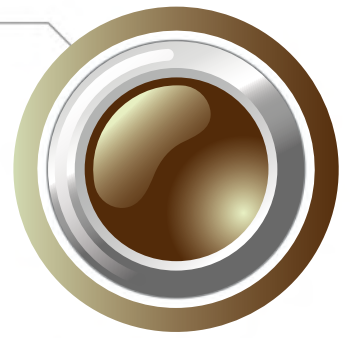


Figure 5: Vacant units in the Town Centre



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8.10 The Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI) was a grant scheme led by Bromsgrove District Council in partnership with Worcestershire County Council and the Heritage Lottery Fund which sought to regenerate the historic Town Centre of Bromsgrove. There was a total budget of £1.6 million to be spent, with £400,000 allocated to resurfacing works to the High Street and £1.2 million allocated to the repair and enhancement of the historic buildings in the Bromsgrove Town Conservation Area, especially along Worcester Road and High Street.

8.11 The THI concluded in March 2019, and over the five year project helped to improve 23 buildings; 8 shopfronts repaired; 17 new shopfronts installed; as well as 382 square metres of vacant floor space directly brought back into use, and 317 square metres of vacant floor space indirectly brought back into use. A total of 22 businesses were assisted, with a total of £986,687 claimed by grant recipients and £718,002 of private investment to grant aided buildings.

8.12 This monitoring year, 8 buildings were grant funded (offered and completed) and a further 5 buildings completed with a total of £508,405 grants paid and £460,905 of private investments to grant aided buildings.

8.13 Figures 6 to 10 showcase some of the improvements undertaken through the THI.

Figure 6: Resurfacing works in High Street



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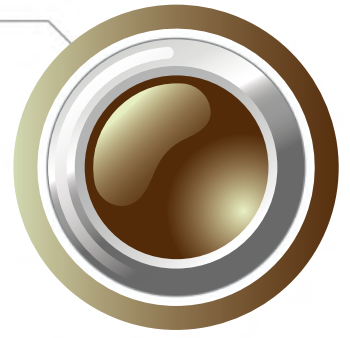


Figure 7: New shopfront at 40 High Street



Figure 8: New shopfront at 49 High Street



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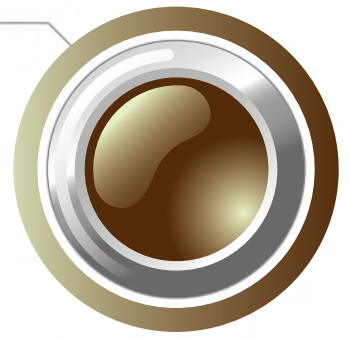


Figure 9: New shopfront at 41-43 Worcester Road

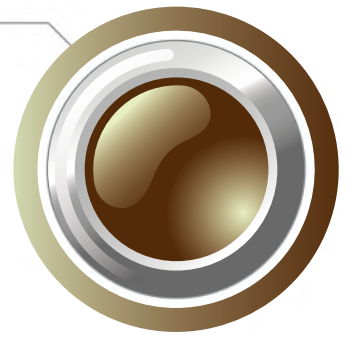


Figure 10: Improvements and new shopfront to 87 High Street



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8.14 There are a total of 10 Town Centre Regeneration sites identified in Policy BDP17, and Table 11 shows how each of these sites are progressing.

Table 11: Bromsgrove Town Centre Development Sites

Reference	Location	Suitable Use	Development Status
TC1	Historic Market Site	Retail led mixed use	Part complete
TC2	Recreation Road	Residential (C3 ² /C2 ³)	Complete
TC3	Recreation Road	Open Space	N/A
TC4	Parkside Middle School	Civic Centre with public library and job centre	Complete
TC5	School Drive	Leisure Led	Part complete
TC6	Windsor Street	Retail led mixed use	Part complete
TC7	Birmingham Road Retail Park	Retail - supermarket	Complete
TC8	Birmingham Road / Stourbridge Road junction	Office led mixed use	Part Complete
TC9	Mill Lane	Retail led mixed use	Long term opportunity post 2030
TC10	Worcester Road Employment Area	Employment led	Long term opportunity post 2030

2. Dwelling House

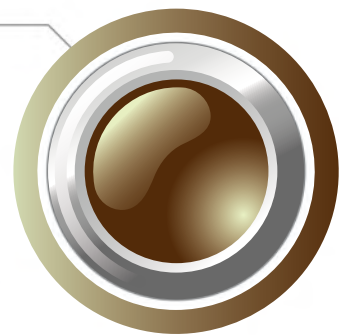
3. Residential Accommodation (i.e. a care home)

Conclusion

8.15 Policy BDP17 focuses on the retail capacity and vitality as well as urban design and conservation of Bromsgrove Town Centre. The THI has greatly improved the street scene along Worcester Road and High Street and the investment has allowed unused floor space to be brought back into use both directly and indirectly. Of the 10 development sites in the Town Centre, three are complete and four are part complete. Overall it can be concluded that BDP17 is currently working well and therefore SO1 is working well.

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SO2 Focus new development in sustainable locations in the District such as on the edge of Bromsgrove Town in the first instance

Related Policies	
BDP1	Sustainable Development Principles
BDP2	Settlement Hierarchy
BDP3	Future Housing and Employment Growth
BDP5A	Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites
BDP5B	Other Development Sites

Housing Land Supply

8.16 The housing requirement for BDC is for the construction and completion of 7,000 dwellings between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2030. For the Plan period (2011-2030) an average of 368 net completions per annum is required to meet the District's housing requirement. Table 12 shows the housing delivery performance to date.

8.17 BDC monitors the number of completed dwellings annually, as well as the number commitments within the District, which feed into the five year housing land supply figure. This monitoring year (2018/19) there were a total of 202 completed dwellings, with a further 254 under construction and 306 dwellings not started which benefit from valid planning permission.

8.18 The five year housing land supply figure for Bromsgrove District for 2018/19 is **3.45 years**. For further information on how the five year housing land supply is calculated, please see the Housing Land Supply document⁴.

8.19 There were a total of 17 applications whose planning permission lapsed this monitoring year, relating to 48 dwellings.

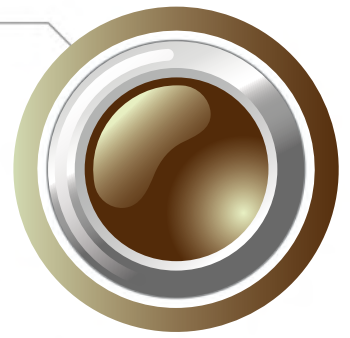
Table 12: Housing delivery performance against BPD 2011-2030 requirement

	Year								Total
	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	
Proportionate Requirement	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	368	2944
Net Completions	256	130	176	228	483	353	513	202	2341
Shortfall to date									603

4. <https://www.bromsgrove.gov.uk/council/policy-and-strategy/planning-policies/local-development-plan/monitoring-documents.aspx>

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Development Sites Progress

8.20 The Town Expansion Sites (Policy BDP5A) consist of three strategic sites on the edge of Bromsgrove Town.

8.21 BROM1, also known as Norton Farm is currently under construction and is expected to be completed next monitoring year.

8.22 BROM2, also known as Perryfields, and BROM3, also known as Whitford Road, are currently pending planning applications. Further information on the progress of these two sites will be included in next year's AMR.

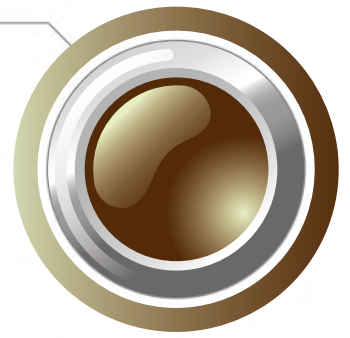
8.23 As well as the Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites, smaller greenfield sites across the District were allocated in Policy BDP5B. Table 13 shows the progress of these sites.

Table 13: Progress of BDP5 B) Other Development Sites

Reference	Area (ha)	Suitable Use	Planning permission and capacity	Status
Alvechurch, Land adjoining Crow Meadow	0.6	Housing	27	Completed
Alvechurch, Birmingham Road/Rectory Lane	1.06	Housing	25	Completed
Barnt Green, Fiery Hill Road	5	Housing	88	Completed
Catshill	6.04	Housing	80	Completed
Frankley	6.6	Open space/ Housing	-	-
Hagley	21.9	Mixed use	283	Under Construction
Ravensbank expansion site (for Redditch's needs)	10.3	Employment	-	Outline Consent
Bromsgrove, Wagon works/ St Godwalds Road	7.8	Housing	181	Completed
Wythall, Selsdon Close	3.1	Housing	76	Completed
Wythall, Bleakhouse Farm	6.3	Housing	178	Completed
Totals	68.7		938	

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Brownfield/Greenfield

8.24 Historically, Bromsgrove has achieved high figures of housing built on brownfield land, with the previous monitoring year resulting in a dramatic decline of brownfield completions, with a small uptake this monitoring year. This reduction is mainly due to large strategic development sites, allocated on greenfield land, delivering high completion figures during the past few monitoring years. The District Plan identifies further strategic development sites, some of which are yet to obtain planning permission, which are greenfield land and will further exacerbate the imbalance of brownfield land completions in the District.

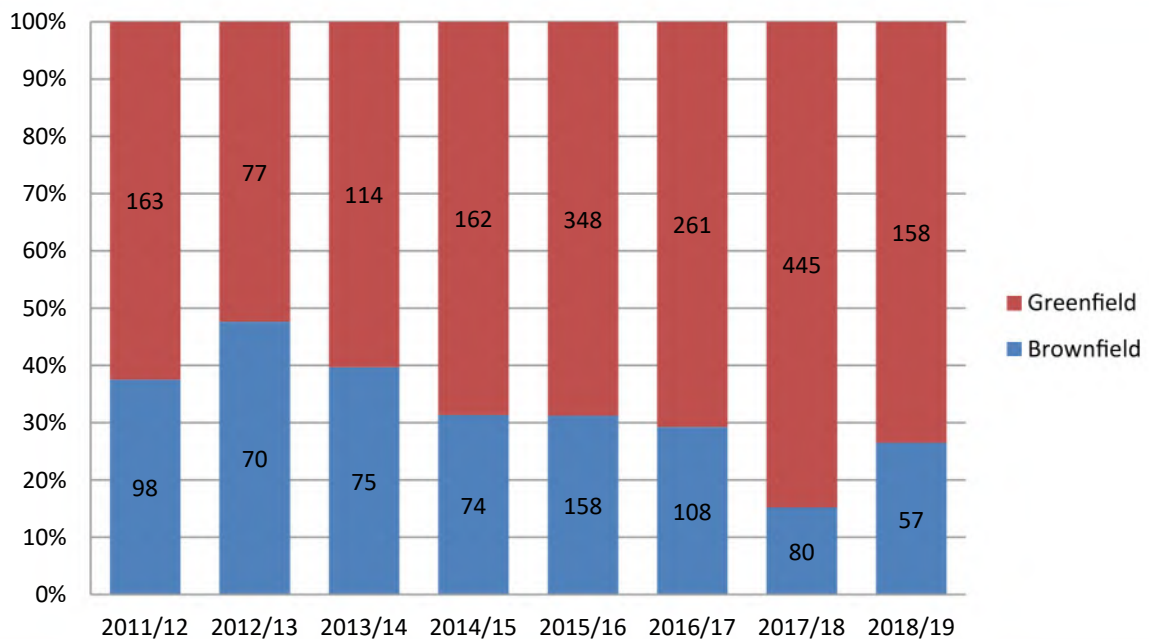
8.25 Brownfield sites are a finite resource, and although they can come forward over time, the existing supply is almost exhausted. Brownfield sites will be prioritised before greenfield sites in the Local Plan Review to ensure best use of land. Figure 11 identifies the distribution of housing on brownfield and greenfield land from 2011/12 to 2018/19.

Conclusion

8.26 Developments are determined following sustainable development principles set out in BDP1 and using the settlement hierarchy in BDP2. Policy BDP3 requires a review of the BDP to ensure all 7,000 dwellings are built during the Plan period (2011-2030). A review is currently underway as detailed in Section 2: LDS Implementation. BDP3 requires the delivery of 4,300 dwellings outside of the Green Belt, 2,341 of which have been completed to date (Table 10) through allocated sites detailed in BDP5A and BDP5B and other windfall sites. There is currently a shortfall, however, once the two remaining large development sites come forward, it is expected this shortfall will reduce substantially.

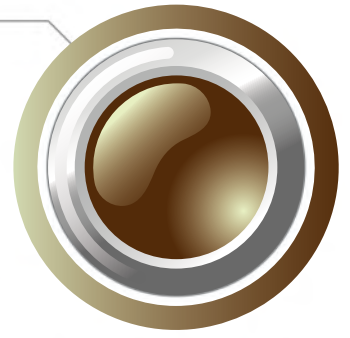
8.27 It can therefore be concluded that all the policies supporting SO2 are working well, and therefore the Strategic Objective itself is working well.

Figure 11: Percentage of Housing Developments on Brownfield and Greenfield Land



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SO3 Support the vitality and viability of local centres and villages across the District

Related Policies	
BDP18	Local Centres

8.28 Policy BDP18 ensures that retail development at ground floor level is retained in Local Centres. The number and fluctuation of retail units in Local Centres is not currently monitored, but will be looked at next monitoring year as part of the BDP Review process.

Conclusion

8.29 BDP18 allows for retail development at ground floor level and appropriate use for upper floors, with the loss of retail restricted unless sufficiently demonstrated as to why it should be lost. Without monitoring, it cannot be concluded whether Policy BDP18 is working well or not. In future monitoring years monitoring will be improved to provide information on the vitality and viability of local centres and the performance of BDP18. As there is no data available this monitoring year, it is difficult to conclude as to how well both Policy BDP18 and SO3 are working.

SO4 Provide a range of housing types and tenures to meet the needs of the local population for example the special needs of the elderly and the provision of affordable housing

Related Policies	
BDP7	Housing Mix and Density
BDP8	Affordable Housing
BDP10	Homes for the Elderly
BDP11	Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople

Housing Mix and Density

8.30 It was established in the BDP that a mixture of housing was required. Figure 12 shows the distribution of the gross number of bedrooms for completed dwellings for this monitoring year. It can be seen that there were more two and four bedroom properties completed than any other types. The focus of BDP7 is on the delivery of two and three bedroom properties, while schemes of ten or more may require a wider mix of dwellings.

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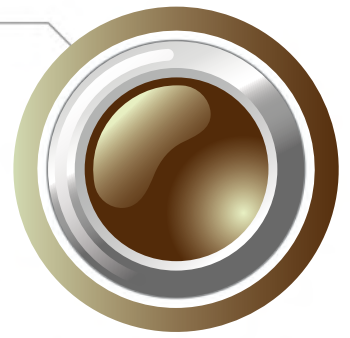
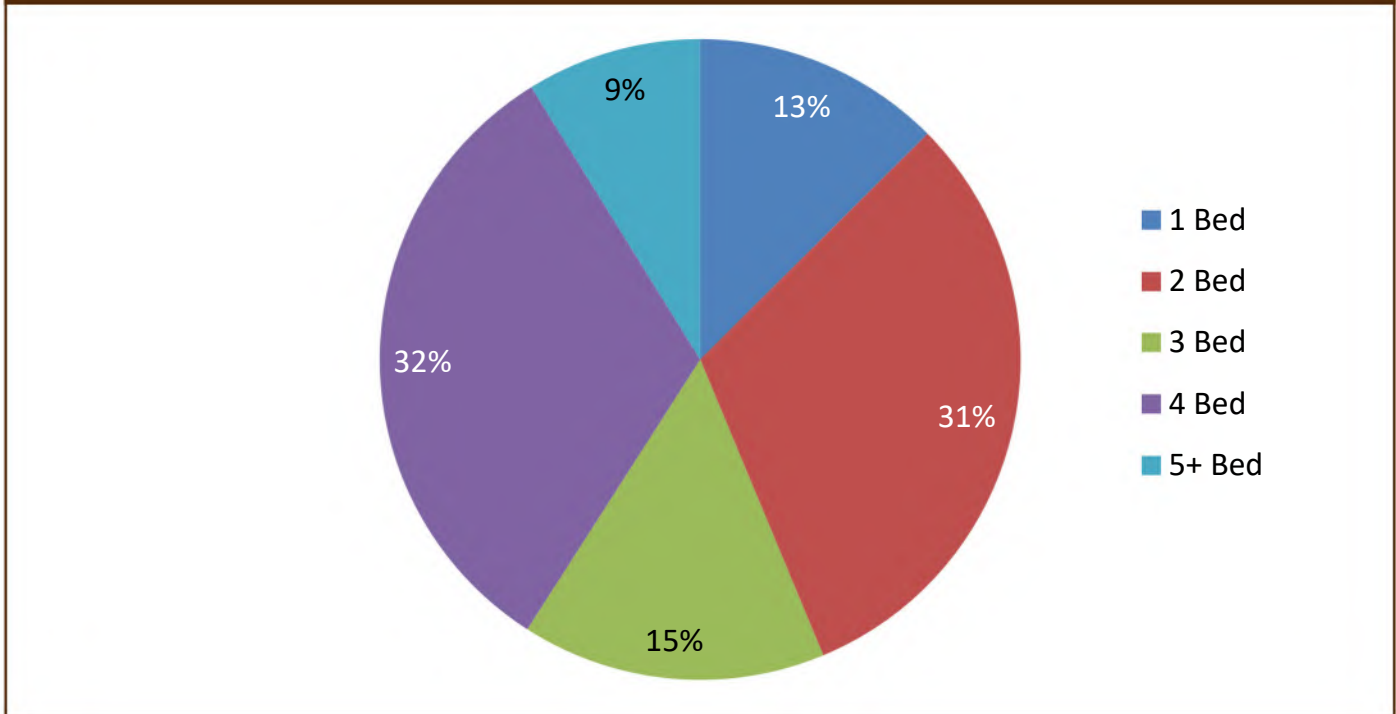


Figure 12: Distribution of bedrooms per dwelling built 2018/19



Affordable Housing

8.31 There were a total of 36 affordable dwellings completed this monitoring year. This is less than previous years which may be due to the completion and near completion of large sites within the District and shown in Table 14. Figure 13 shows the proportion of affordable and private completions this monitoring year.

Table 14: Affordable housing completions 2011/12 to 2018/19

	Year								Total
	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	
Affordable completions	157	50	30	12	166	36	78	36	565

(N.B For monitoring years 2011/12 and 2012/13 the affordable housing completions did not include those affordable dwellings on sites still under construction)

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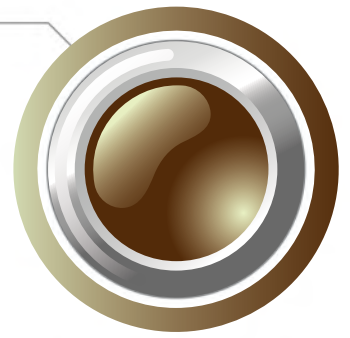
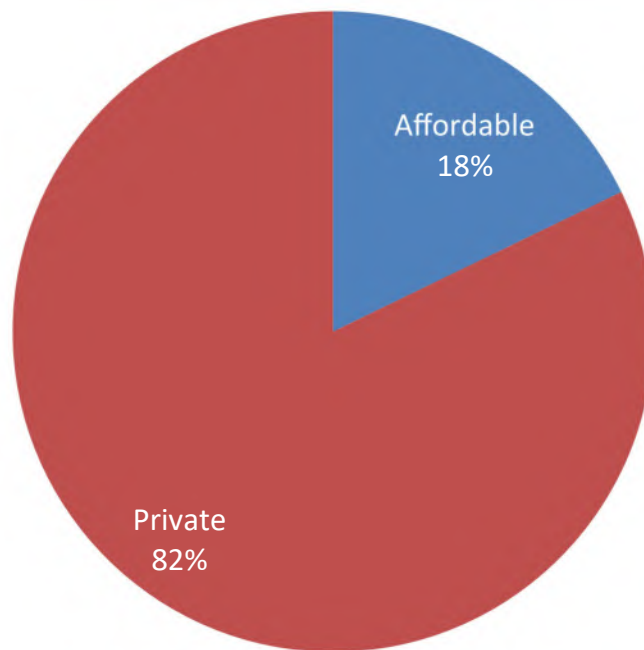


Figure 13: Proportion of affordable completions 2018/19



Targeted Accommodation

8.32 A total of 7 units classed as C2⁵ were completed this monitoring year, and two C2 planning permissions lapsed, relating to 7 units. There were no Gypsy and Traveller or Travelling Show people sites granted planning permission this monitoring year.

Conclusion

8.33 Figure 12 shows that Policy BDP7 is working but could be improved with greater emphasis placed on the phasing of three bed houses.

8.34 The percentage of affordable housing completions this year was only 18%, however this is mainly due to the large development sites in the District being either completed, near completion or not yet under construction. S106 requirements for early provision of affordable housing on large development sites means that as sites near completion, the annual affordable housing provision statistics appear skewed.

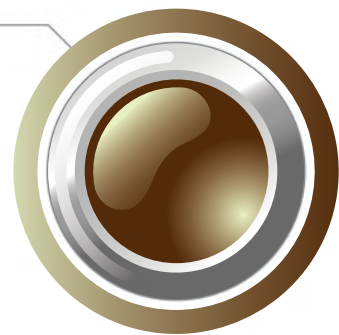
BDC strives to secure up to 40% affordable housing on large greenfield sites and overall, these requirements are being met. BDP8 does not seek affordable housing on sites of 10 dwellings or less, and this is also a contributing factor for a lower percentage of affordable housing numbers. It can be concluded that BDP 8 is currently working well.

8.35 Although no Gypsy and Traveller or Travelling Show people sites have been permissioned this monitoring year, Policy BDP11 provides the mechanism for these developments to come forward if they are needed and therefore the Policy is working. The delivery of a number of C2 units this monitoring year evidences that Policy BDP10 is also working. Overall, all the policies supporting the SO are working positively, therefore it can be concluded that SO4 is working well.

5. Residential Accommodation (i.e. a care home)

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S05 Provide support and encouragement for economic growth of existing and new businesses for example, in knowledge based industries and high tech manufacturing, whilst also supporting farming and rural diversification and investing in lifelong education and learning skills

Related Policies

BDP13	New Employment Development
BDP14	Designated Employment
BDP15	Rural Renaissance

8.36 The employment requirement for BDC is for the construction and completion of 28ha employment land between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2030. For the Plan period, an average of 1.47ha per annum is required to meet the District's employment needs.

8.37 There is a total of 28.96ha of employment land currently available, which is made up of a variety of sites consisting of those with valid planning permission and allocated outstanding sites.

8.38 A total of 79.6% of the population aged between 16 and 64 is economically active, which is slightly higher than 78.9% for England as a whole⁶.

8.39 The job density in Bromsgrove was 1.15 in 2017⁷. This is the ratio of the total jobs to population ages 16-64. A job density of 1.0 would mean there is one job for every resident aged 16-64. Bromsgrove District therefore exceeds one job for every resident aged 16-64, however this could simply evidence a large proportion of the population over 64 being economically active.

8.40 The UK Business Counts for March 2019 are shown in Figures 14 and 15 for enterprises and local units⁸. The numbers next to the type of enterprise relate to the number of employees, for example, a micro business would have between 0 and 9 employees.

6. Office for National Statistics - Data from April 2018 to March 2019

7. Office for National Statistics - Data from 2017

8. Office for National Statistics - Data from 2019

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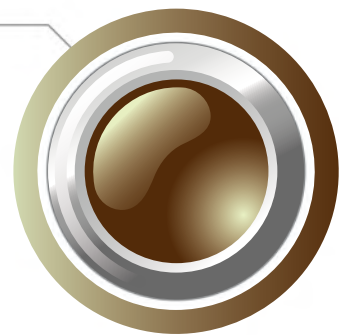


Figure 14: Distribution of enterprises within Bromsgrove District

Enterprises

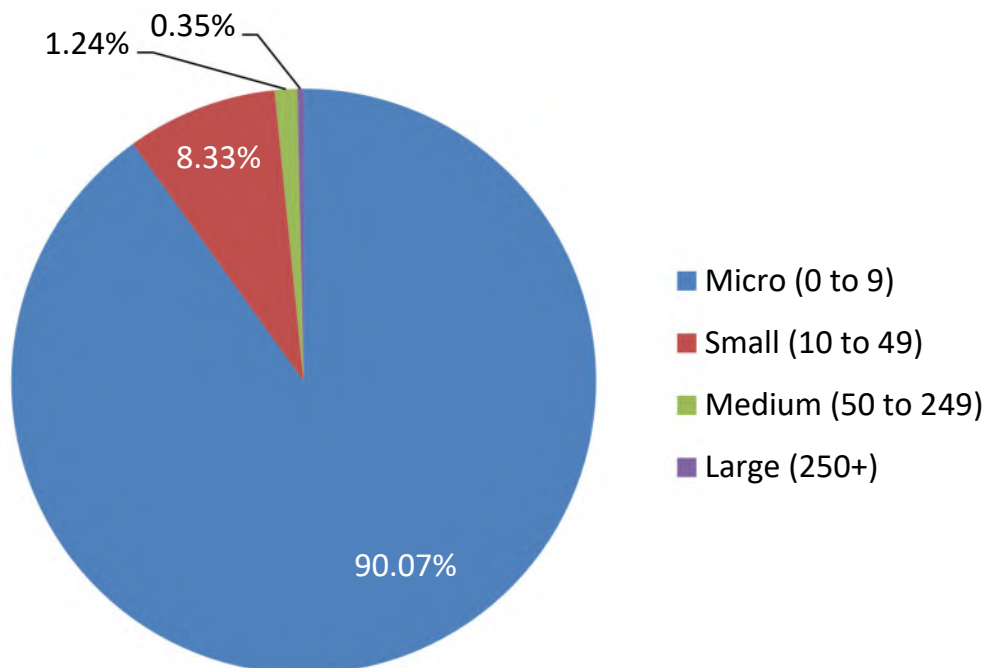
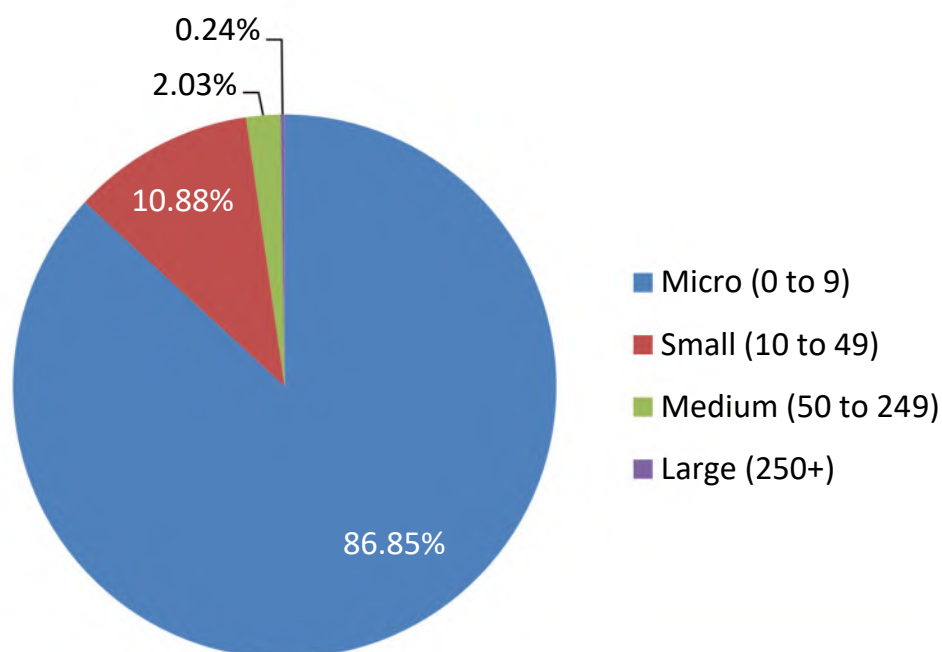


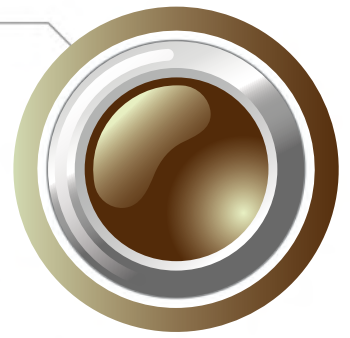
Figure 15: Distribution of local units in Bromsgrove District

Local Units



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New Employment

8.41 For the purposes of the AMR, employment land relates to business, industrial, storage and distribution uses only, as defined by classes B1, B2 and B8⁹ of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987.

**Table 15: Total amount of additional employment land 2011-2030
Annual employment land completions 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2019**

Year	Allocations (ha)	Windfalls (ha)	Total Completions (ha)
2011/12	3.14	0.00	3.14
2012/13	0.20	0.32	0.52
2013/14	0.37	0.00	0.37
2014/15	0.00	0.13	0.13
2015/16	0.74	0.00	0.74
2016/17	0.11	0.00	0.11
2017/18	1.32	0.41	1.73
2018/19	0.30	0.13	0.43
Total	6.17	0.99	7.17

Please note - numbers have been rounded and so may not add up precisely

8.42 Table 15 shows that of the 28ha required as an indicative long-term requirement of readily available employment land up until 2030, development has already been completed on 7.16ha of land since 2011. This is 25.4% of the District's total employment land requirement.

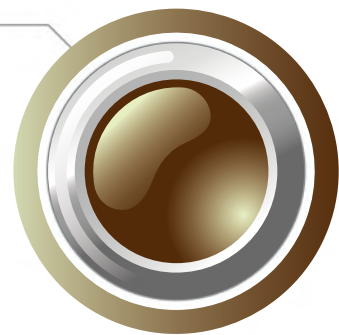
Table 16: Total amount (allocations and windfalls) of additional employment 2018/19

Use Class orders	Amount (ha)
B1	0.43
B2	0
B8	0
B1, B2, B8 (Permission granted for all three uses)	0
Total	0.43

9. See Appendix 1 for the definition of Use Classes

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8.43 There was a total of 0.30ha of employment land completed on allocated employment sites this year, and 0.13ha of employment land completed on previously developed land. All completions this monitoring year were in B1 use. The site on previously developed land was a change of use and was directly supported by Policy BDP15.

8.44 Table 17 provides an update on the provision of employment land for each component of employment land supply up to 1st April 2019.

Table 17: Employment Land Supply 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2019 (Excluding land allocated at Ravensbank Business Park and Longbridge)

	Square (m ²)	Hectares (ha)
a. Completions up to April 2019 (including windfalls)	71,618	7.16
b. Sites with valid planning consent (including windfalls)	23,580	2.36
c. Outstanding local plan sites with capacity still remaining	265,988	26.60
d. Total commitments/allocations at 1st April 2019 (b + c)	289,568	28.96
Employment Target 2011-2030	280,000	28.00
Total Employment Supply (a + d):	361,186	36.12

8.45 At 1st April 2019 a total of 28.96ha of land was available for employment use within Bromsgrove District. There are currently 2.36ha of employment land with valid planning permission and 21.6ha remaining on sites allocated in the BDP.

8.46 Since 2011 (the beginning of the Plan period) there have been 7.16ha of completed development, which combined with the land not yet completed, equates to 36.12ha against the BDP employment target of 28ha for Bromsgrove District between 2011 and 2030.

Loss of Employment Land

8.47 There has been one employment site of 80m² which has been converted to residential use this monitoring year. This site was not within a designated employment area.

Conclusion

8.48 Both BDP13, BDP14 and BDP15 provide the mechanism for employment land to come forward, and in some circumstances provide criteria for the loss of employment land. The completion rate of 7.17ha from 2011/12 to 2018/19 falls below the average for 8 years into the Plan period (11.8ha) by 4.63ha. It can therefore be considered that Policy BDP 13 is working but could be improved. A mechanism for bringing forward more employment land will be explored and reported in next year's AMR.

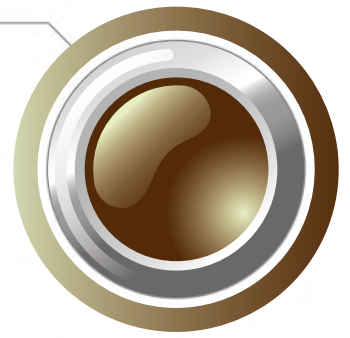
8.49 The loss of the employment land this monitoring year was not designated employment land, therefore it can be determined that BDP14 is working, as no designated employment land has been lost. Further monitoring will provide further information and statistics going forward into other monitoring years. These will be reported back in future AMR documents.

8.50 BDP15 relates to rural renaissance which includes the conversion of rural buildings, rural enterprises and other appropriate development in rural areas. BDP15 supports rural diversification and is a key policy for the conversion of rural buildings to diverse and sustainable rural enterprises. The Policy is working well, as evidenced through its use to support the conversion of a residential institution to a research and development centre.

8.51 As all the policies are working, but one could be improved it must be assumed that S05 is working well.

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S06 Encourage more sustainable modes of travel and a modal shift in transport, for example encouraging walking and cycling and promoting a more integrated, sustainable and reliable public transport network across the District

Related Policies	
BDP16	Sustainable Transport

8.52 Bromsgrove District benefits from excellent strategic road connections including four motorway junctions, however has poor access to public transport in the rural areas and congestion issues along the A38 through Bromsgrove Town.

8.53 Within Bromsgrove District, 12.5% of households do not have a car, with 3.8% of households having four or more cars. For England, 25.8% of households do not have a car, with 1.9% of households having four or more cars¹⁰. The higher proportion of car ownership in the District compared to England as a whole may be due to the rural nature of the District and difficulty in access to public transport in rural areas. Furthermore, the District is in close proximity to the West Midlands conurbation, with many inhabitants commuting to work in Birmingham, the Black Country and Solihull.

8.54 This monitoring year there have been no S106 contributions paid towards highways or towards public transport.

8.55 It is difficult to determine monitoring indicators for Policy BDP16, as all new development should comply with the Worcestershire County Council Transport Policies, Design Guide and Parking Standards, and often Worcestershire County Council Highways Department are consulted on planning applications where applicable.

10. Sport England Local Sport Profile, 2018

Conclusion

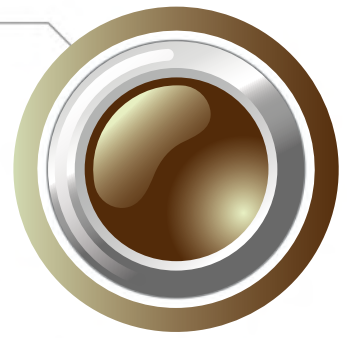
8.56 BDP16 provides the mechanism for sustainable transport development, and often results in planning conditions and obligations. Although it is difficult to definitively monitor, it can be concluded that the policy is working well and therefore S06 is working well.

S07 Improve quality of life, sense of well-being, reduce fear of crime, promote community safety and enable active, healthy lifestyles for example, by providing safe and accessible services and facilities to meet the needs of Bromsgrove's residents

Related Policies	
BDP6	Infrastructure Contributions
BDP12	Sustainable Communities
BDP25	Health and Wellbeing

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Crime

8.57 The overall crime rate in Bromsgrove District is generally lower than the average for England. Table 18 provides information on the types of crimes within the District.

Table 18: Crimes within Bromsgrove District June 2018 to May 2019¹¹

Type of Crime	Bromsgrove District		England
	Total number of crimes	Number of crimes per 1000 population	Number of crimes per 1000 population
Violent crimes	2016	20.7	29.6
Criminal damage	622	6.4	9.1
Antisocial behaviour	2437	25.0	22.2
Burglaries	734	18.6	16.9
Robberies	75	0.8	1.5
Vehicle crimes	665	6.8	7.8
All crimes	8450	97.7	117.5

Health

8.58 Excess weight in adults is higher in Bromsgrove (68.9%) than the national average (64.6%). Excess weight in children at ages 4-5 years old and 10-11 years as well as adult physical activity are better than the national average¹².

8.59 Within the District, there 62.7% of adults (aged 16+) who are physically active, with 81.6% of adults participating in sport and physical activity at least twice in the last 28 days (2017/18). 17.9% of adults volunteer in sport and physical activity, and the mean distance of Leisure Centres is 3.1km for the District which is slightly less distance than the 3.6km mean distance for England¹³.

There is a total of 255.1ha of public open space within the District which equates to 1.18% of the District being open space¹⁴. This does not include country parks, such as the Waseley Hills or the Lickey Hills, as these are also commonly used by people resident outside of the District.

8.60 There have been no S106 obligations paid towards leisure facilities this monitoring year.

11. Sport England Local Sport Profile, 2018

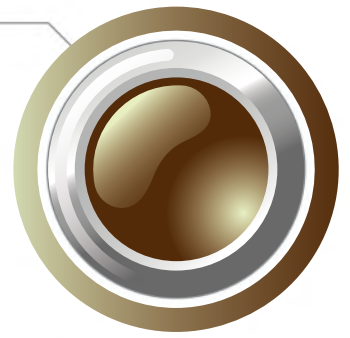
12. Bromsgrove Health and Wellbeing Profile, March 2016

13. Sport England Local Sport Profile, 2018

14. Draft Bromsgrove Open Space Audit, 2017

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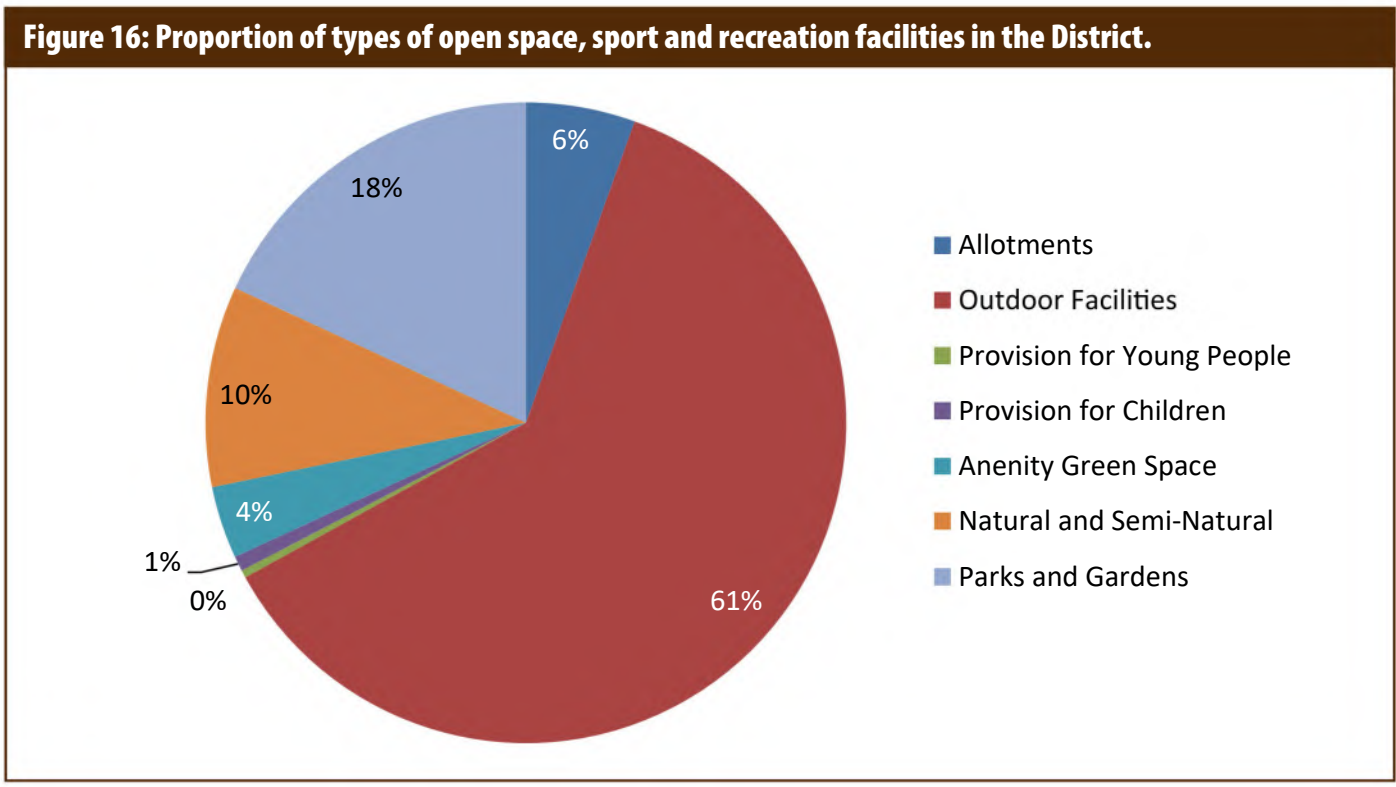


Open Space and Play Facilities

8.61 The total coverage of public parks and gardens in Bromsgrove District is 1.71%¹⁵, compared to 0.79% for England. The average distance to green spaces in Bromsgrove District is 0.6km which is the same for England¹⁶. Figure 16 shows the proportion of types of open space within the District.

Education

8.63 Within Bromsgrove District between Jan 2018 and Dec 2018, 38.8% of the population aged 16-64 had qualification of a NVQ¹⁷ or above, in comparison to 39.0% for England. A level 4 NVQ is equivalent to the first year of a bachelors degree. For the same time period and age range, 6.7% of Bromsgrove's population had no qualifications, in comparison with 7.6% for England¹⁸.



8.62 There have been no S106 contributions paid towards open space and play facilities this monitoring year.

8.64 Worcestershire County Council (WCC) has a duty to make sure there are enough school places for children and young people who live in the county and to make sure these places are of good quality with enough space to promote parental choice and diversity and to undertake an assessment of the sufficiency of school places in its area with annual updates.

15. Draft Bromsgrove Open Space Audit 2017

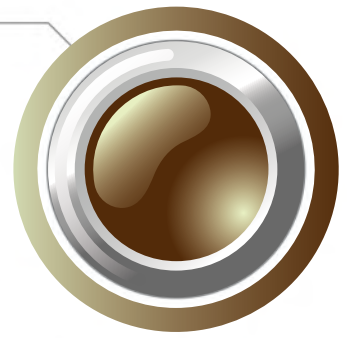
16. Sport England Local Sport Profile

17. National Vocational Qualification

18. Office for National Statistics - Data from January 2018 to December 2018

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8.65 Worcestershire County Council (WCC) produces forecasts of pupil numbers each year in order to plan the number of school places needed¹⁹. Pupil number forecasts make use of information on live births provided by the Health Authority to forecast the number of children anticipated to attend Worcestershire Schools for the next several years. Forecasts are produced every academic year for the following September intake. The 2018 forecasts for school districts in Bromsgrove District show that on average there is a projected oversubscription for all year groups for at least the next few years.

8.66 There have been no S106 monies spent this monitoring year on Education, but monies from three development sites have been received for a total of £508,747.00 going towards improvements in three schools, and one planning obligation has been entered into this monitoring year.

Sustainable Communities

8.67 Sustainable communities meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, are sensitive to their environment, and contribute to a high quality of life. They are safe and inclusive, well planned, built and run, and offer equality and opportunity and good services to all.

Conclusion

8.68 Both BDP 6 and BDP12 require development to ensure the needs of the community, infrastructure, facilities and services are met, often through planning obligations. The facilities, infrastructure and services will include open space, the requirements of which are detailed in BDP25, as well as restrictions on the locations and quantity of hot food takeaways.

8.69 All of the above policies are used in determining planning applications and can be considered as working well. It can therefore be concluded that S07 is working well.

S08 Protect and enhance the unique character, quality and appearance of the historic and natural environment, biodiversity and Green Infrastructure throughout the District

Related Policies

BDP4	Green Belt
BDP20	Managing the Historic Environment
BDP21	Natural Environment

Green Belt

8.70 Around 19,300ha in Bromsgrove District is covered by Green Belt. This equates to approximately 89% of the District being Green Belt land. The amount of Green Belt land has remained the same since the adoption of the Bromsgrove District Plan 2011-2030 in January 2017, and therefore there is no change this monitoring year. The District Plan Review is currently underway and will include a Green Belt Review. Development in the Green Belt is restricted and only developments which are in accordance with the NPPF and local Policies may be permitted.

Heritage Assets

8.71 Listing marks and celebrates a building's special architectural and historic interest, and also brings it under consideration of the planning system, so that it can be protected for future generations. Table 18 identifies the number of Listed buildings within the District at 31 March 2019.

Table 19: Listed Buildings within Bromsgrove District

	Grade I	Grade II*	Grade II	Total
Listed Buildings	7	26	455	488

19. http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/info/20062/schools/133/school_forecast_data

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- 8.72** Within this monitoring year there were a total of six new Listed buildings. All of these were Grade II Listed:
- Dale Cross Grange with attached service buildings and entrance gates (Listing Entry: 1459072)
 - Aston Fields War Memorial (Listing Entry: 1459519)
 - Bell Hall with coach house, stabling and walled garden (Listing Entry: 1460917)
 - Bromsgrove All Saints War Memorial (Listing Entry: 14619887)
 - Hagley War Memorial (Listing Entry: 1461985)
 - Stoke Prior War Memorial (Listing Entry: 1462962)

8.73 There were no Listed buildings delisted within the monitoring year.

8.74 Bromsgrove District contains a total of 12 Conservation Areas. No new Conservation Areas were adopted within the monitoring year. One Conservation Area boundary change and new Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan was adopted 5 December 2018 for Dodford Conservation Area.

8.75 Scheduling is applied only to sites of national importance, and even then only if it is the best means of protection. Only deliberately created structures, features and remains can be scheduled. There are almost 20,000 Scheduled Monuments on the List. There are currently 14 Scheduled Monuments within Bromsgrove District.

8.76 Historic England established the 'Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England' in 1983. There are over 1,600 sites assessed to be of particular significance. There are two Registered Parks and Gardens within Bromsgrove District, one Grade I and one Grade II*.

8.77 Seven Assets are currently on the Heritage at Risk register. These are as follows:

5 Listed Buildings

- Temple of Thesus (Listing Entry: 1348599)
- Church of St Laurence (Listing Entry: 1100225)
- Church of St Michael (Listing Entry: 1100179)
- Christ Church Catshill (Listing Entry: 1099541)
- Church of St Bartholomew (Listing Entry: 1100167)

1 Registered Park & Garden

- Hewell Grange (Listing Entry: 1000886)

1 Conservation Area

- Bromsgrove Town

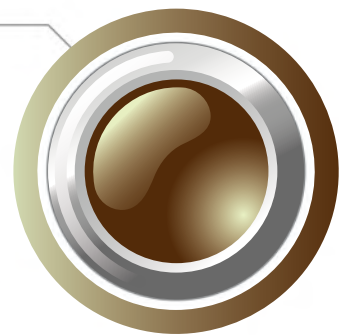
8.78 Development of or near historic assets will be thoroughly assessed against BDP20, and may be determined in consultation with the Council's Conservation Officers.

Natural Environment

8.79 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is the land notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) 1981. SSSI are the finest sites for wildlife and natural features in England, supporting many characteristics, rare and endangered species, habitats and natural features.

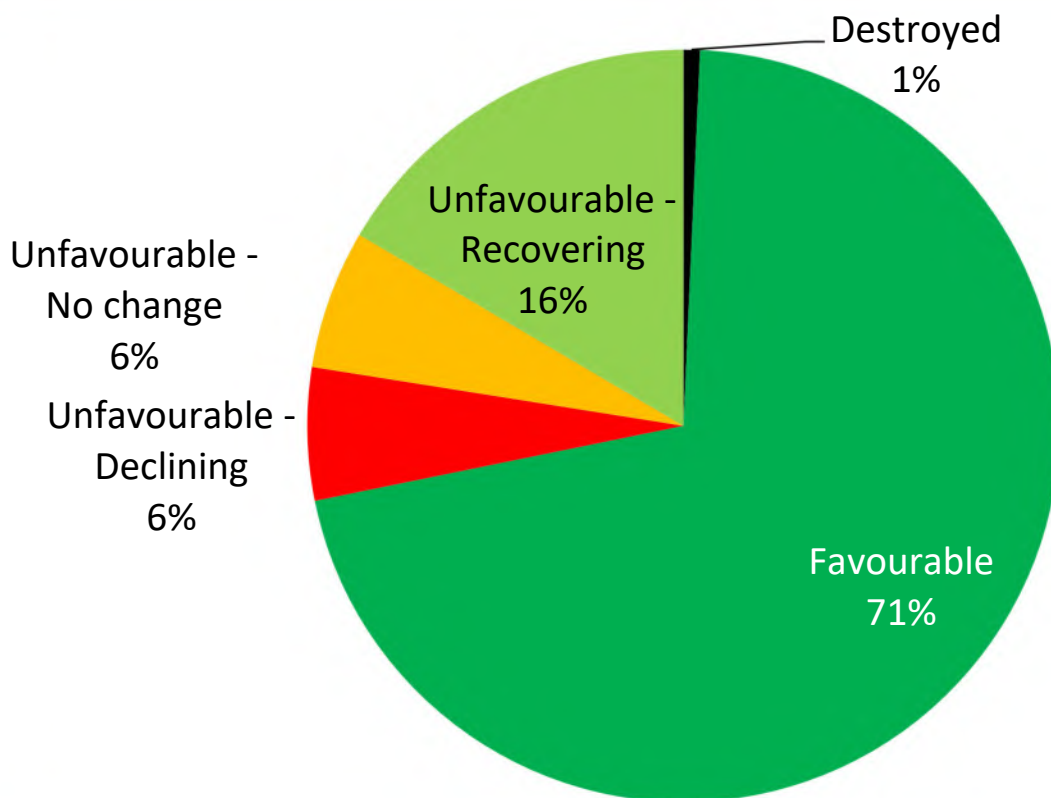
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8.80 There are 15 SSSIs in Bromsgrove District. Figure 17 identifies the overall condition of the SSSIs and Figure 18 identifies the locations of SSSIs within Bromsgrove District. Appendix 2 identifies the condition of each SSSI.

Figure 17: Overall condition of SSSIs within or partially within Bromsgrove District



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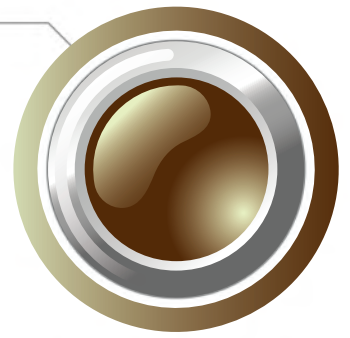
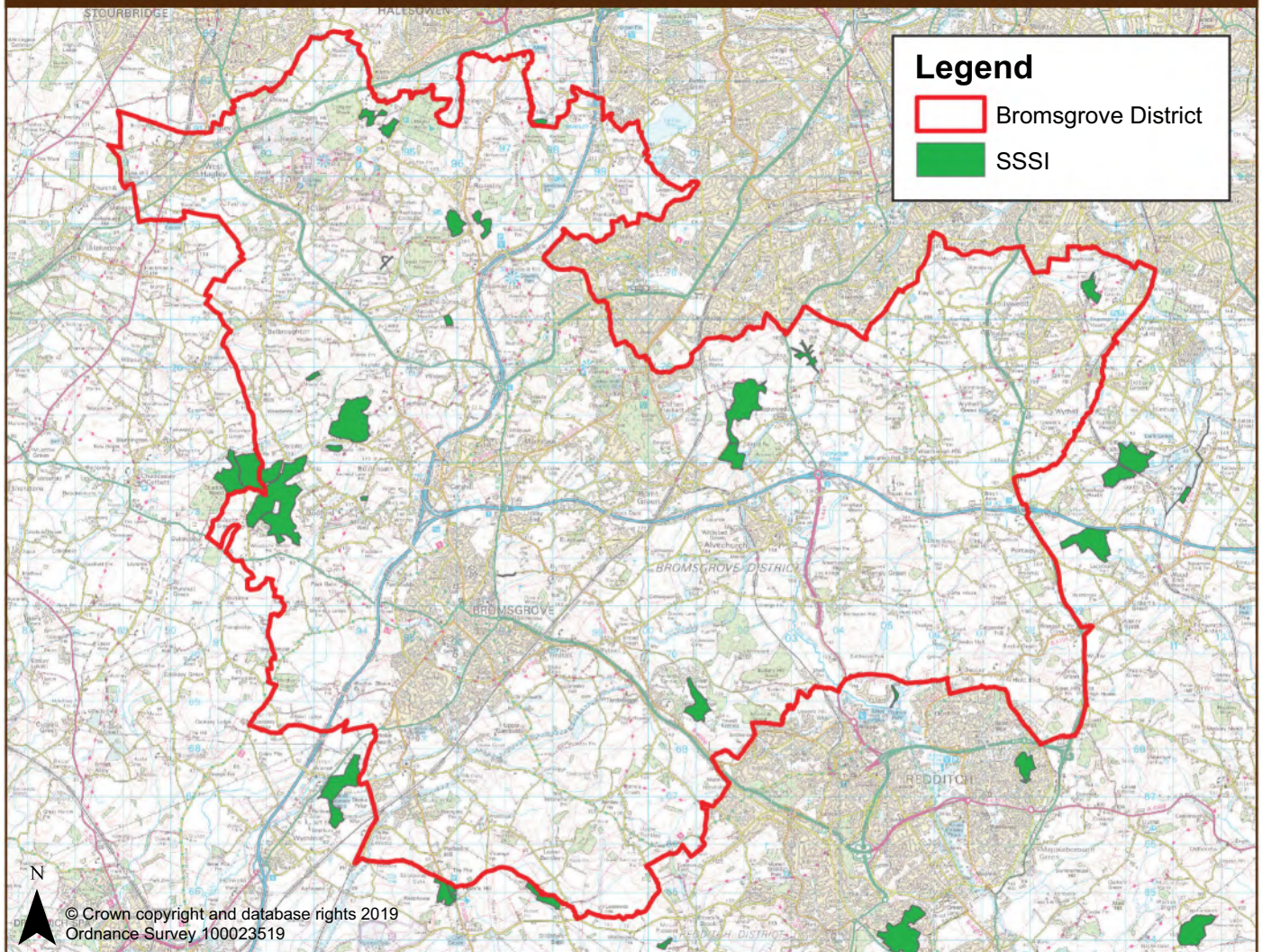


Figure 18: Locations of SSSIs in Bromsgrove



8.81 Local Nature Reserves (LNR) are a statutory designation under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 by principal local authorities. LNRs are for people and wildlife. They are places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally. LNRs are resources which make an important contribution to England's biodiversity. There is one LNR within Bromsgrove District - Waseley Hills Country Park.

8.82 There are over 52,000 ancient woodland sites identified in the Ancient Woodland Inventory. Ancient woodland is identified using the presence or absence of woodland from old maps, information about the woods name, shape, internal boundaries, and location relative to other features, ground survey, and aerial photography. Figure 19 identifies the locations of Ancient Woodland within Bromsgrove District.

8.83 BDP21 seeks to protect, enhance and restore the natural environment, with development proposals often being determined in consultation with relevant consultees.

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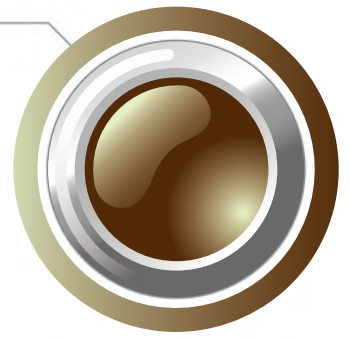
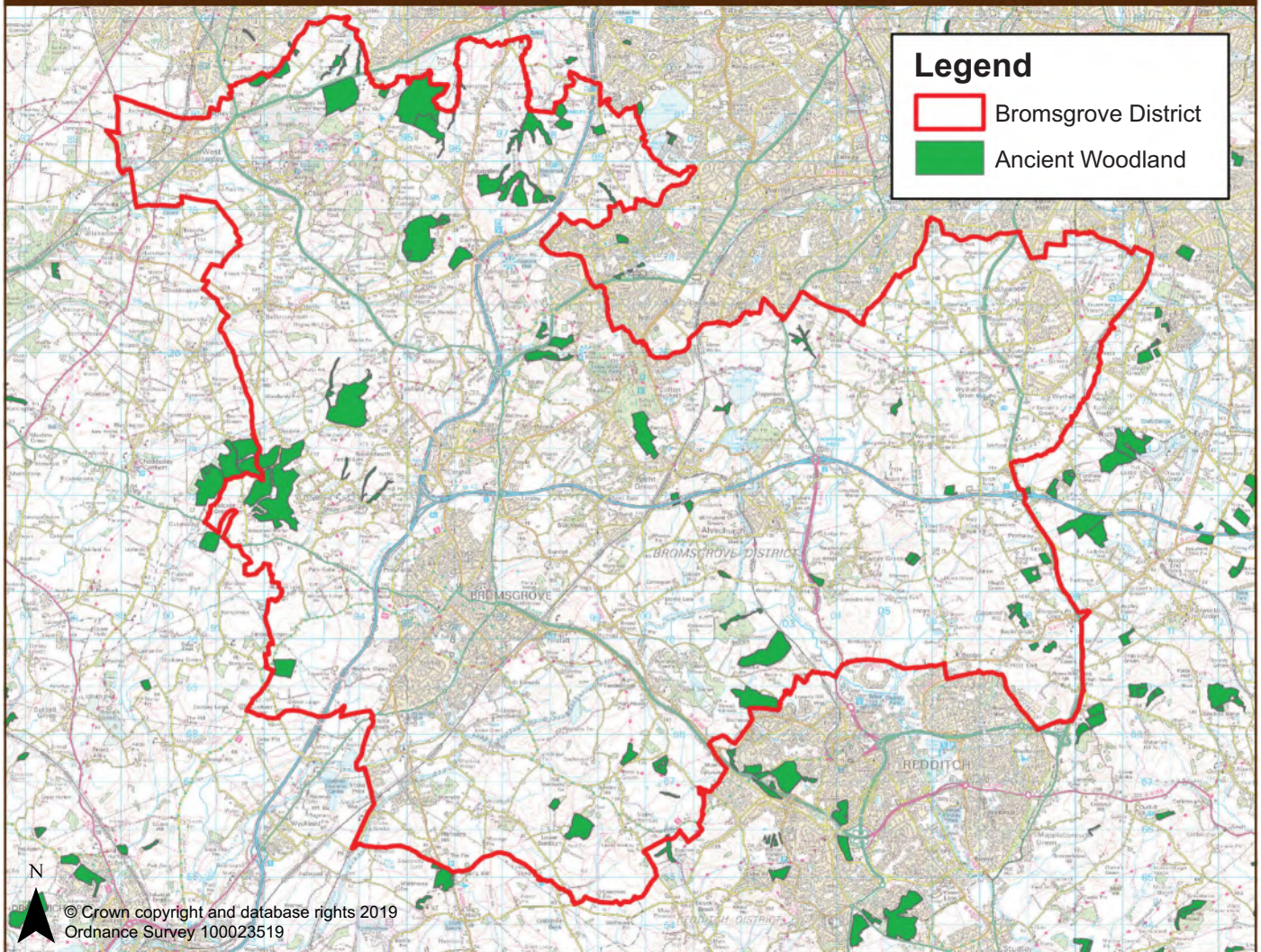


Figure 19: Location of Ancient Woodland within Bromsgrove District

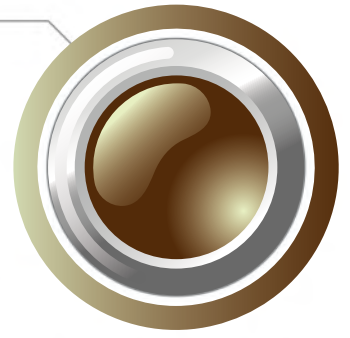


Conclusion

8.77 The natural environment is protected, enhanced and maintained through Policies BDP4 and BDP21, which work together to ensure the distinctive and rural nature of the District is considered in relevant development schemes. BDP20 ensures that the historic environment is adequately considered, dependent on the level of historic importance. All of the above policies are currently working well, therefore S08 can be determined as working well.

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S09 Safeguard and enhance the District's natural resources such as soil, water and air quality; minimise waste and increase recycling including re-use of land, buildings and building materials

Related Policies	
BDP23	Water Management
BDP24	Green infrastructure

Air Quality

8.84 The Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 set national objectives for local authorities in England. There is an obligation on all local authorities to regularly review and assess air quality in their areas, and to determine whether or not the air quality objectives are likely to be achieved. Where there is an exceedance, or likely exceedance, of an air quality objective the local authority must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).

8.85 There are three Air Quality Management Areas within Bromsgrove District. These are:

- Lickey End AQMA - declared 26/07/2001
- Redditch Road AQMA Stoke Heath - Declared 17/02/2010
- Worcester Road AQMA - Declared 24/10/2011

8.86 Within the monitoring period the Kidderminster Road, Hagley AQMA was revoked by Council on 24 July 2018 as pollution levels have declined.

Waste and Recycling

8.87 A total of £16,069 was collected this monitoring year through S106 obligations for waste and recycling, including waste and containment receptacles required for new dwellings. Figure 20 shows the amount of waste (in tonnes) collected across the District between 2014/15 and 2018/19.

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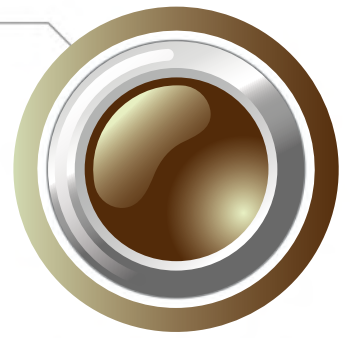
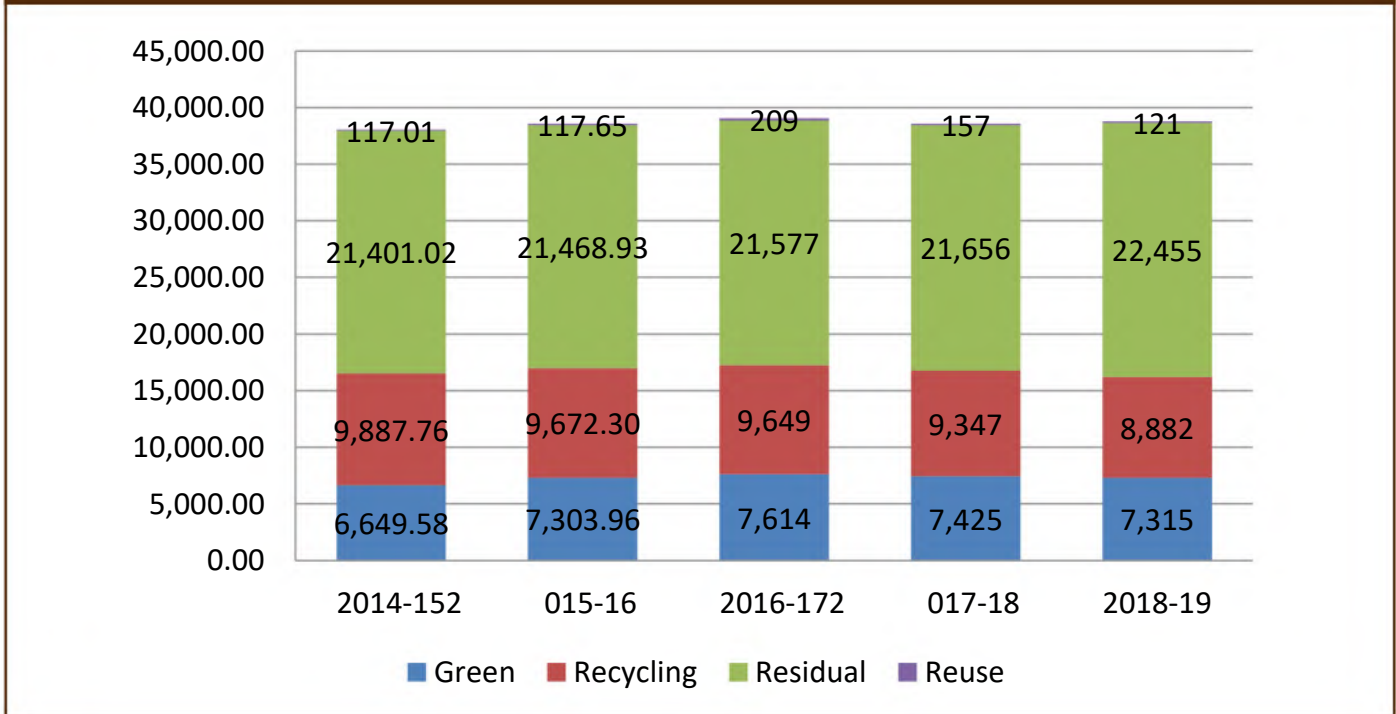


Figure 20: Waste collected in Bromsgrove District 2014/15 to 2018/19



Flood Risk

8.88 Flood risk within the District is mainly associated with flash flooding of ordinary watercourses as a result of rapid rainfall runoff. In addition to the increase in flow, the localised flooding is exacerbated by the lack of maintenance of the watercourses, change of land management practice, new development, soil types, blockages and reduced channel capacity resulting from culvert collapse. In addition, parts of Bromsgrove are also affected by fluvial and sewer flooding. Watercourses receiving water from the Sewage Treatment Works that serve the District include the River Arrow, Hoo Brook, Sugar Brook, River Tame, River Stour and Hen Brook. With the exception of the River Tame which is only assessed for its dissolved oxygen, all watercourses fail to meet at least one of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) objectives and standards. During the monitoring year, there were no Environment Agency objections to planning on the basis of flood risk²⁰.

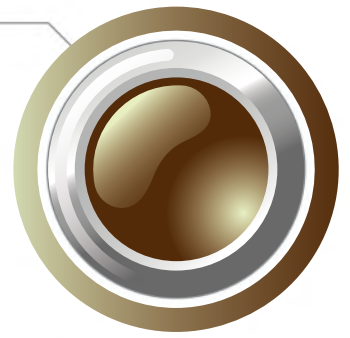
Conclusion

8.89 BDP23 requires developments to address flood risk from all sources and to engage with Severn Trent Water for major schemes with regards to sewerage capacity. Large developments are required to deliver high quality multi-functional Green Infrastructure, as required by BDP24. Both policies work together to maximise opportunities for Green Infrastructure and water courses, particularly where a buffer between a water course and development may need to be planned. Overall, both policies are working well, therefore S09 is working well.

20. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environment-agency-objections-to-planning-on-the-basis-of-flood-risk>

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S010 Ensure the District is equipped to mitigate the causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change, for example, by managing and reducing flood risk, by ensuring water and energy efficiency and by encouraging new developments to be low or zero carbon

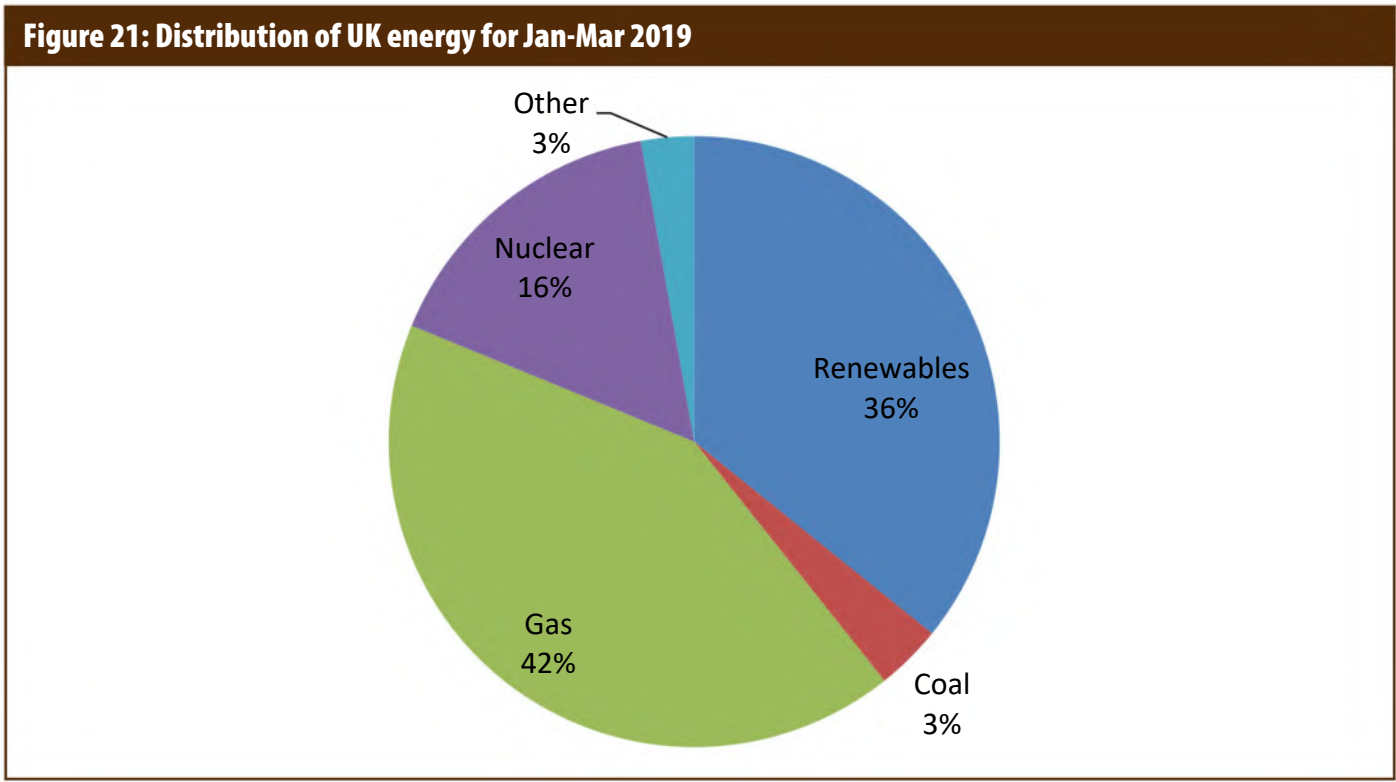
Related Policies	
BDP22	Climate Change

8.90 For the first quarter of 2019, over 35% of electricity produced for the UK was from renewables²¹. Figure 21 shows the distribution of where the UK's energy comes from.

8.91 There has been one application for solar panels and one for the installation of external wall insulation in the 2018/19 monitoring year. However, as the installation of solar panels and external wall insulation can be undertaken via permitted development rights, a small number of applications does not necessarily mean that there haven't been more of these installations in the District.

Conclusion

8.92 Policy BDP22 provides the mechanism for developments to be low carbon and climate change resilient. Although there isn't any quantitative data on the effectiveness of the policy, developments are assessed against their sustainability, of which BDP22 requires sites are well served by public or sustainable transport as well as existing local facilities and infrastructure (BDP22.1c). Policy BDP22 can therefore be determined as working well, however, better monitoring indicators may need to be investigated. It can be concluded that S010 is also working well.



21. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/812626/Press_Notice_June_19.pdf

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SO11 Promote high quality design of new developments and use of sustainable building materials and techniques

Related Policies

BDP19 High Quality Design

8.93 The High Quality Design Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was being drafted this monitoring year, with it being adopted 26 June 2019. The High Quality Design SPD provides guidance on the implementation of local planning policies in the BDP and will be a material consideration in determining planning applications.

8.94 Within the monitoring year, an urban design consultant was consulted on planning applications a total of 9 times²².

8.95 The design of a development can greatly impact on a myriad of issues, including passive solar heating, reduction in crime and improvements to health and well-being.

Conclusion

8.96 BDP19 requires developments to be sustainably designed with adequate services and facilities, as well as provide appropriate open space and planting, reduce crime and improve sustainable transport links. BDP19 also encourages sustainable construction methods and materials (BDP19.1c).

8.97 It can therefore be concluded that BDP19 is working well, and in turn so is SO11.

SO12 Foster local community pride, cohesion and involvement in plan making process

Related Policies

BDP9 Rural Exception Sites

8.98 There have been no rural exception sites this monitoring year however, Policy BDP9 provides the mechanism for these types of development to come forward.

8.99 The Council began its District Plan Review as part of the requirements in BDP3 through an Issues and Options consultation which ran from 24 September to 19 November 2018. The consultation sought views on:

- Strategic Issues for Bromsgrove District;
- Housing;
- Employment;
- Transport;
- Town Centre and Local Centres;
- Social Infrastructure;
- Natural and Historic Environment; and
- Climate Change and Water Management.

8.100 A total of 2905 representations were received by 196 respondents. Following these responses, a Review Update Consultation and Call for Sites was scheduled between 24 September to 11 November 2019. The outcome from this further consultation and Call for Sites exercise will be reported in the 2019/20 AMR.

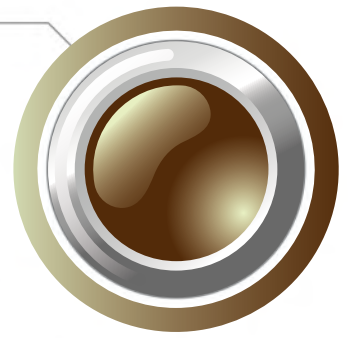
Conclusion

8.101 BDP9 provides the mechanism for rural exception sites to come forward, and therefore it can be concluded that the policy is working well. Through consultation on the direction for the District Plan Review, this allows the Council to understand and take into account the views of local people and businesses in shaping the future of the District. It is important to provide opportunities for local communities to input into the Plan Review to ensure that services, facilities and development is located in the correct place and existing features safeguarded. SO12 can also be concluded to be working well.

22. For both Bromsgrove District Council and Redditch Borough Council

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9. Conclusion







9.1 All of the Strategic objectives are either working well, mostly working well or there is not enough information to draw a conclusion.

Table 20 provides information on the indicators and Table 21 identifies how well each Strategic Objective is being met by the policies.

Table 20: Indicators as to how well the policies are working to achieve the Strategic Objective

	Policies working well - Indicates that the policies are effective, Strategic Objective requirements are being met or exceeded		Policies are not working - Indicates that the Strategic Objective is not being met
	Policies are working but could be improved - Indicates that the Strategic Objective is not being met but progress is being made		Not applicable - Not applicable to this Strategic Objective at this time

Table 21: Gauge of how the Strategic Objectives are performing, based on BDP 2011-2030 policies

Strategic Objective	Indicator	Policy	Indicator	Summary
1		BDP17		A gradual fall in vacancy rates and improvements through the THI scheme, as well as some of the Town Centre Development Sites coming forward means this Policy is working well.
2		BDP1		There is a presumption in favour of sustainable development for all planning applications, and therefore the Policy is working well.
		BDP2		The settlement hierarchy policy allows for appropriate development in suitable infill plots being allowed within village envelopes. This Policy is currently working well.
		BDP3		This Policy provides the requirement housing and employment amounts for the Plan period as well as the requirement for an early Plan Review. The Plan Review is currently being undertaken to ensure sufficient housing sites are available. This Policy is currently working.

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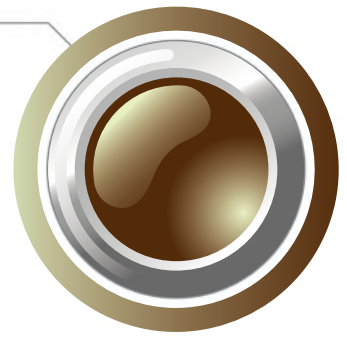











Table 21: Gauge of how the Strategic Objectives are performing, based on BDP 2011-2030 policies *continued*

Strategic Objective	Indicator	Policy	Indicator	Summary
		BDP5A		One of the Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites is near completion, whilst two other strategic sites have planning applications pending consideration. The Policy is currently working, but could be improved, and once these outstanding sites are being delivered will help to meet the housing shortfall.
		BDP5B		The majority of the Other Development Sites are completed, with one under construction, one with outline planning consent and one unconsented site. This Policy is considered to be working well.
3		BDP18		Monitoring of the Local Centres is required to understand how well this Policy and in turn the Strategic Objective is working. Monitoring will be undertaken on the Local Centres as part of the emerging evidence base to underpin the District Plan Review, and will be reported on in the 2019/20 AMR.
4		BDP7		There were more 2 bed and 4 bed dwellings built this monitoring year, where the Policy requires 2 and 3 bed dwellings, with a greater mix for sites with 10 or more dwellings. Therefore discussions with developers for a greater proportion of 3 bed dwellings rather than 4 bed dwellings will need to be had. The 2019/20 AMR will report on the progress of this Policy, which is currently working but can be improved.
		BDP8		The Council's total proportion of affordable housing was only 18% this monitoring year, however few large sites came forward, and affordable housing is not sought on sites of 10 dwellings or less. It is considered that the Policy is working well.
		BDP10		A number of C2 units were completed this monitoring year, indicating that the Policy is working well.
		BDP11		The Council monitors the number of new Gypsy and Traveller Pitches and Travelling Showpeople yards. The number of new pitches and sites will continue to be monitored, and the number required throughout the Plan Period will be monitored through Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Assessments (GTAA). Although none were build this year, this is in line with the need identified in the GTAA. It is therefore considered that the Policy is working.

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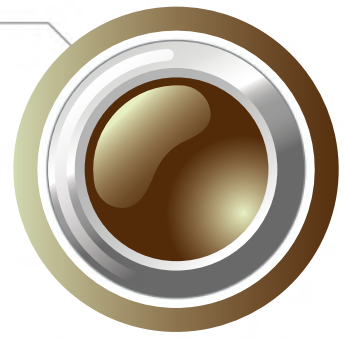












Table 21: Gauge of how the Strategic Objectives are performing, based on BDP 2011-2030 policies *continued*

Strategic Objective	Indicator	Policy	Indicator	Summary
5		BDP13		The completions rate for employment land is below target, with mechanisms to bring forward more employment land currently being explored. Progress will be reported in the 2019/20 AMR. The Policy is therefore considered to be working but with a need for improvements.
		BDP14		No designated employment land was lost this monitoring year, while some appropriate development did occur on designated employment land. The Policy is therefore working.
		BDP15		The Council supports proposals that satisfy the social and economic needs of rural communities through rural diversification, conversion and infill. The Policy is currently working, and developments in rural areas will continue to be monitored.
6		BDP16		Developments are to be determined using the sustainable transport policy to ensure that developments meet certain standards. The Policy is currently working well.
7		BDP6		This Policy ensures that financial contributions are required for developments to ensure the needs of the community, infrastructure, facilities and services are met. It is considered that the Policy is currently working.
		BDP12		This Policy ensures that suitable services and facilities are maintained in communities. It is considered that the Policy is currently working.
		BDP25		Certain open space requirements are detailed in this Policy, as well as restrictions on Hot Food Takeaways to ensure developments provide improved health and wellbeing. The Policy is currently working.

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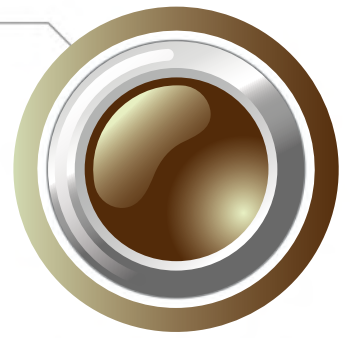













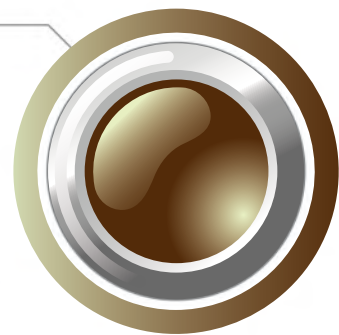


Table 21: Gauge of how the Strategic Objectives are performing, based on BDP 2011-2030 policies *continued*

Strategic Objective	Indicator	Policy	Indicator	Summary
8		BDP4		The protection of the Green Belt and resulting restriction of development in the Green Belt is to ensure that land remains open and prevents urban sprawl. This Policy ensures that developments are appropriately assessed to maintain these aims and is considered to be working well.
		BDP20		The historic environment is protected through this Policy, as well as national legislation. Applications relating to a historic asset are consulted on with the conservation officers and other relevant bodies. This Policy is working well.
		BDP21		The protection, enhancement and creation of natural environments is important not just for health and aesthetic reasons but for habitats, waterways and biodiversity. This Policy ensures that developments are appropriately assessed to maintain these aims and is currently working well.
9		BDP23		Flood risk from all sources is addressed and planned for with major development schemes required to engage with Severn Trent Water with regards to sewerage capacity. The Policy is currently working well.
		BDP24		Developments should have regard to and contribute towards the Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Strategy, with major developments explaining how the design of the development achieves the multiple benefits of Green Infrastructure. The Policy is currently working well.
10		BDP22		The Council is committed to deliver viable low carbon climate resilient developments through a variety of ways. This Policy is working, however better monitoring indicators need to be identified.
11		BDP19		Design is a key feature for all developments in the District and the Policy contains a variety of requirements to ensure the highest quality developments are brought forward. The Policy is considered to be working well.
12		BDP9		The Policy allows for housing sites to come forward on the edge of a settlement where there is an identified local need. This Policy is currently working well.

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Appendix 1



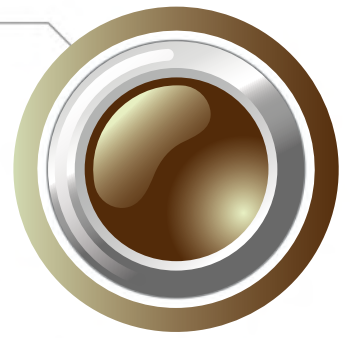
Use Class definitions

Use Class definitions as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Use Class) Order 1987 (as amended) and the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015 (as amended)

Use Class definitions	
A1	Shops
A2	Financial and Professional Services
A3	Food and Drink
A4	Drinking Establishments
A5	How food Takeaways
B1	Businesses
B2	General Industry
B8	Storage and Distribution
C1	Hotels
C2	Residential Institutions
C2a	Secure Residential Institutions
C3	Dwelling House
C4	Housing in Multiple Occupation
D1	Non-residential Institutions
D2	Assembly and Leisure
Sui Generis	Uses which do not fall within the specified use classes above

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Appendix 2

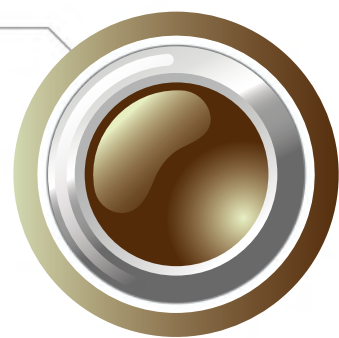


Sites of Special Scientific Interest within or partially within Bromsgrove District

Sites of Special Scientific Interest within or partially within Bromsgrove District						
Name	Total Area (ha)	Interest	Number of units	Area per unit (ha)	Condition	Main Habitat
Berry Mound Pastures	11.81	Biological	1	11.81	Unfavourable - Declining	Neutral Grassland - Lowland
Bittel Reservoirs	65.76	Biological	3	43.64	Unfavourable - Recovering	Standing open water and canals
				5.56	Unfavourable - No change	Standing open water and canals
				16.56	Unfavourable - No change	Standing open water and canals
Burcot Lane Cutting	3.79	Geological	1	3.79	Favourable	Earth Heritage
Feckenham Forest	229.66	Biological	10	55.82	Favourable	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - Lowland
				56.64	Favourable	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - Lowland
				14.27	Favourable	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - Lowland
				90.21	Favourable	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - Lowland
				4.55	Unfavourable - Recovering	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - Lowland
				1.20	Unfavourable - Recovering	Neutral Grassland - Lowland
				2.01	Favourable	Neutral Grassland - Lowland
				1.23	Unfavourable - Declining	Neutral Grassland - Lowland
				0.11	Favourable	Neutral Grassland - Lowland
				3.62	Favourable	Neutral Grassland - Lowland

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Appendix 2



Sites of Special Scientific Interest within or partially within Bromsgrove District *continued*

Name	Total Area (ha)	Interest	Number of units	Area per unit (ha)	Condition	Main Habitat
Hewell Park Lake	21.07	Biological	1	21.07	Favourable	Standing open water and canals
Hopwood Dingle	7.10	Biological	1	7.1	Favourable	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - Lowland
Hurst Farm Pasture	2.29	Biological	1	2.29	Favourable	Neutral Grassland- Lowland
Iley Pastures	3.90	Biological	1	3.90	Favourable	Neutral Grassland - Lowland
Little Royal Farm Pastures	3.32	Biological	1	3.32	Favourable	Neutral Grassland - Lowland
Madeley Heath Pit	2.74	Geological	1	2.74	Destroyed	Earth Heritage
Oakley Pasture	1.03	Biological	1	1.03	Unfavourable - No change	Neutral Grassland - Lowland
Penorchard & Spring Farm Pastures	15.44	Biological	4	6.04	Favourable	Neutral Grassland - Lowland
				6.76	Favourable	Neutral Grassland - Lowland
				1.06	Favourable	Neutral Grassland - Lowland
				1.58	Favourable	Neutral Grassland - Lowland
Romsley Hill	13.64	Biological	2	6.00	Unfavourable - Recovering	Neutral Grassland - Lowland
				7.64	Unfavourable - Recovering	Neutral Grassland - Lowland
Romsley Manor Farm	9.07	Biological	1	9.07	Unfavourable - Declining	Neutral Grassland - Lowland
Sling Gravel Pits	1.05	Geological	1	1.05	Unfavourable - Recovering	Earth Heritage



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Report**



If you need this information in another language or format, please contact us to discuss how we can best meet your needs.

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Planning and Regeneration

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