

Bromsgrove District Council



# Annual Monitoring Report

December 2011



**Bromsgrove**  
District Council

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Local  
Development  
Framework



# Annual 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.*



## Executive Summary

Following changes by the Government in the form of the Localism Act 2011, the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) in the future will no longer have to be submitted to the Secretary of State, although authorities must still report on certain aspects of the planning system and make these reports available to the public. However, the Localism Act will not be fully enforced until 2012 and therefore this AMR will be submitted to Secretary of State. This AMR aims to monitor the policies and proposals that have been adopted and determine the effects they are having and then modify or replace the policies and proposals deemed necessary. The AMR is no longer required to take into account Regional Spatial Strategies and past guidance on Core Output Indicators; however, for the 2011 report Bromsgrove District Council will continue to monitor these indicators.

Below is a summary of the key findings for the 2010-2011 AMR.

### ▶▶▶ **LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME:**

The Local Development Scheme (LDS) was revised and adopted in July 2010. Due to uncertainties around the change of Government, and the publication of the Localism Act 2011 and the Draft National Planning Policy Framework, not all the LDS milestones were met. However, the anticipated delays are due to planning changes at a National level and beyond the control of the Council. As a result, the publication of the Core Strategy has been delayed due to these national amendments and as the transitional changes to planning policy have not yet been administered, there are no proposed changes to the LDS at this time until further clarification is received.

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

In total, 5,202.96m<sup>2</sup> of employment land floorspace was developed during the monitoring period. This brings the total amount of employment land completed from 2006 (the beginning of the plan period) to 88,065.33m<sup>2</sup>. The District has a stable and strong business sector with the registration of businesses significantly higher than de-registrations. The continued development of high-technology firms at locations such as Bromsgrove Technology Park is likely to promote employment growth. The former MG Rover plant is also expected to see more regeneration commence throughout the next AMR period since the AAP's adoption in April 2009.

### ▶▶▶ **HOUSING:**

There were a total of 122 new dwellings built in the District over the monitoring period, with 65% of homes built at a density greater than 30 dwellings per hectare, the minimum recommendation from the Draft Core Strategy 2. The regional target for future housing provision being on previously developed land (PDL) is 76% and 68% for Worcestershire. Although there has been a slight decrease since last years AMR, Bromsgrove has still successfully achieved a relatively high figure with 71.74% of this AMR's housing being on PDL. Of these completions, there were 65 affordable housing units, which was slightly higher than the 61 built the previous year.



## Executive Summary

### ►►► **TRANSPORT, LOCAL SERVICES AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT:**

Bromsgrove District is predominantly rural leading to an over reliance on private transport. However, the majority of new development, whether commercial or residential, has been located either in or around Bromsgrove Town, or other large villages - which are the most sustainable locations in regards to public transport. All non-residential development has complied with car parking standards set out in the Local Plan. Future retail development will be focused in Bromsgrove Town centre through the Area Action Plan, which went through a consultation of the Draft AAP in January 2011 and identified a number of potential development sites. Regarding the built environment, there are currently 469 listed buildings (2 added this year) and 12 Conservation Areas within the District, as St. Johns Conservation Area was added during this AMR period. Across Bromsgrove, two listed buildings, five scheduled monuments, the registered historic park at Hewell Grange and Bromsgrove Town Centre Conservation Area are included on the 2011 'Heritage at Risk' Register.

### ►►► **ENVIRONMENT:**

No planning applications were granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency to ensure developments are not taking place in locations where there is the greatest risk of flooding. There was no notable renewable energy capacity provided in the District in 2010 to 2011. However, on a small scale, there were domestic solar panel installations at 38 properties and 1 community installation, totalling 0.105MW of energy. There were two new areas designated as Special Wildlife Sites (SWSs) and one current designation was extended. The conditions of Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSIs) within the District declined slightly and are still below government targets.

## Chapter 1

### Introduction

#### 1.1 Background

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

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

An Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) forms part of the Local Development Framework (LDF), it has two key roles; firstly to set out the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and secondly to assess the effectiveness of policies in local development documents.

There was a change to a Coalition Government in May 2010, and following a letter to Chief Planning Officers dated 30th March 2011, the Secretary of State withdrew guidance on local plan monitoring stating it is "a matter for each council to decide what to include in their monitoring reports". Core Output Indicators have thus been removed, as well as the 2005 Good Practice Guide. It is intended that this is a step towards a more flexible approach to local plan monitoring as set out in the new local planning regulations. Councils now have much greater freedom to decide what to include in their monitoring reports while ensuring that they are prepared in accordance with relevant UK and EU legislation.

In response to these changes, this report has been reduced in size in order to focus on the key issues relevant to planning in Bromsgrove District. Whilst a number of the Core Output Indicators have been retained (where for example they provide a consistent dataset, comparable with other areas,

and are relevant to Bromsgrove) others that add little to the spatial planning picture of the District, have been deleted.

The Coalition Government is introducing a number of fundamental changes to planning legislation and policy. In November 2011 the Localism Bill became enacted, which includes, amongst other matters, its intention to abolish Regional Spatial Strategies. In August 2011, The Coalition Government also published for consultation a new draft National Planning Policy Framework to replace most of the existing planning policy statements and guidance. Many of the changes being promoted are designed to simplify processes and procedures and to emphasise the importance of local decision making. They also place a stronger emphasis on the role of the planning system in fostering economic growth.

It may be some time before policies in the LDF begin to demonstrate tangible benefits. In part this is due to the impact of the recession which has resulted in lower levels of development activity overall. For this reason, it is important that any steps to amend policies are based on clear trends rather than results from one year's data. There is also a need to avoid drawing conclusions from trends based on development proposals determined prior to the adoption of the Core Strategy.

By highlighting more clearly the 'direction of travel' for specific policies or groups of policies, the AMR will assist in identifying areas where particular attention may be required. To assist this process, and subject to the resources available, the opportunity will be taken to focus on specific issues each year which warrant closer scrutiny. The Localism Act 2011 states that the report is no longer an 'annual' monitoring report and is now referred to as 'Authorities Monitoring Reports'. The future format of monitoring reports will be discussed in subsequent years alongside proposals for the wider monitoring of Bromsgrove District Council's performance. However, for the purpose of the 2011 report, the document will still be referred to as an Annual Monitoring Report and be published in December in a similar fashion to previous reports, although as previously stated the report has been reduced in size in order to focus on the key issues relevant to planning in the Bromsgrove District. However, future reports may be published in April along with other monitoring documents.



## Chapter 1

### 1.2 What is the Annual Monitoring Report?

This document is the seventh successive Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) produced by Bromsgrove District Council since the introduction of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act in September 2004. Although there will no longer be a requirement to submit Annual Monitoring Reports to the Secretary of State, Local Authorities must still prepare monitoring reports and make such reports available to the public.

The AMR is a Local Development Document and forms part of the Local Development Framework. The AMR must assess:

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

The Localism Act 2011 specifies that a report must:

- a) be in respect of a period -
  - i) which the authority considers appropriate in the interests of transparency,
  - ii) which begins with the end of the period covered by the authority's most recent report, and
  - iii) which is not longer than 12 months or such shorter period as is prescribed.
- b) be in such form as prescribed
- c) contain such other material as prescribed

This AMR covers the period 1st April 2010 to 31st March 2011. However, in some cases the timeframe has been extended to beyond March 2011 where it was considered necessary to record such information, for example, when discussing LDS timetable milestones.

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

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

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

### 1.4 Monitoring of Sustainability Effects

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

The Draft National Planning Policy Framework underlines the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Sustainable development means development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It is central to the economic, environmental and social success of the country and is the core principle underpinning planning. Simply stated, the principle recognises the importance of ensuring that all people should be able to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, both now and in the future.

The monitoring process will be used to assess the effects of DPD policies on sustainable development. It will enable the Council to identify any unforeseen adverse effects so the appropriate mitigation measures can be implemented to alleviate any negative impacts.





## Chapter 1

### 1.5 Methodology

The structure of this Annual Monitoring Report is as follows:

#### **Chapter 2 Monitoring Local Development Framework Preparation**

This chapter will monitor the progress in meeting the targets and milestones established in the Local Development Scheme and the need for any new documents to be introduced. It also gives an indication of any adjustments that will be required to the LDS timetable since its adoption in July 2010.

#### **Chapter 3: Context**

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

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

This chapter sets the framework for the monitoring process and specifies the indicators used to monitor the Bromsgrove District Local Plan. Although Core Output Indicators no longer exist, Bromsgrove District Council has continued to monitor them as well as local indicators in order to obtain reliable and consistent data, and for comparisons to be made from previous year's reports.

#### **Chapters 5 to 8: Local Development Framework Indicators**

These four chapters of the AMR will set out the indicators monitored across the District. The chapter headings used are:

- ▶▶▶ Business Development and Town Centres
- ▶▶▶ Housing
- ▶▶▶ Transport, Local Services and the Built Environment
- ▶▶▶ Environmental Quality

As mentioned previously, these indicators will include the previous Core Output Indicators as well as local indicators. It will not be possible to include an indicator for every policy in the Local Plan, as this would be impractical. Instead, policies that have data sources available for the AMR period 1st April 2010 to 31st March 2011 have been selected for monitoring purposes.

### 1.6 Further Information

The Localism Act 2011 states that authorities must make the authority's reports available to the public. Therefore, this AMR is available for public inspection at the Council House, Customer Service Centre, and all public libraries within Bromsgrove District. It can also be viewed and downloaded on the Council's website - [www.bromsgrove.gov.uk/planning](http://www.bromsgrove.gov.uk/planning).

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## Chapter 2

### Monitoring Local Development Framework Preparation

#### 2.1 Introduction

As stated in the 2011 Localism Act, Bromsgrove District Council is required to set out in its Monitoring Reports how the planning department is performing in relation to the milestones recognised in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). This chapter will set out the Council's performance and progress. It will also give an indication of any adjustments that will be required since the adoption of the LDS.

#### 2.2 Local Development Scheme

The LDS is a vital component to the successful management of the LDF, as it sets out Bromsgrove District Council's three-year project plan. The latest version was submitted to Government office and formally adopted in July 2010. One of the roles of this Monitoring Report is to assess the progress made on the LDS and, where there has been some slippage, explain why this has occurred and how the Council intends to respond.

Although the AMR is only required to cover the 12-month period 1st April 2010 to 31st March 2011, Bromsgrove District Council have also assessed the period up to December 2011 for the purposes of monitoring the targets and milestones set out in the LDS. The table below indicates the targets the Council intends to achieve within its LDF by the end of 2011. It records what was actually achieved and highlights, where necessary, where revisions will be needed to the LDS. The performance of each milestone has been rated as follows:



#### **Excellent -**

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



#### **Fair -**

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



#### **Poor -**





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



# Annual Monitoring Report



## Chapter 2

LDS Target: By December 2011	What was achieved By December 2011	Delay	Rating
<b>Annual Monitoring Report</b> Publication	Completed	None	
<b>Core Strategy DPD</b> Pre-publication consultation periods and publication of DPD	Consultation on the Draft Core Strategy 2 was originally planned for November 2010 but was delayed until January 2011 due to the change of Government and clarification on the Localism Bill. A 12 week consultation ran from 21st Jan to 15th April. The LDS states the Core Strategy was to be published November 2011; however, this has been delayed due to changes in the planning system in the form of the Localism Act and the National Planning policy Framework.	2-3 months	
<b>Proposals Map</b> Pre-publication consultation periods	Consultation on the Proposals Map was originally planned for November 2010 but as the Core Strategy was a draft document, the council felt it would be more beneficial to publish alongside a submission document.	Unknown	
<b>Town Centre AAP</b> Pre-publication consultation periods	Consultation on the Town Centre AAP was originally planned for November 2010 alongside the Draft Core Strategy but was been delayed until January 2011 due to the change of Government and clarification on the Localism Bill. A 12 week consultation ran from 21st Jan to 15th April.	2-3 months	



## Chapter 2

### Annual Monitoring Report

Bromsgrove District Council completed the Annual Monitoring Report for the period 1st April 2010 to 31st March 2011 in December 2011. The Council therefore considers performance against this milestone to be **excellent**.

### Core Strategy and Proposals Map

Following on from an Issues and Options consultation in 2007 and the production of a Draft Core Strategy in 2008, there was the intention to produce another, more up to date, Draft Core Strategy along with a Proposals Map in November in line with the adopted LDS. However, due to uncertainty arising from the change of Government in May 2010 and the publishing of the Localism Bill in January 2011, the consultation on the Draft Core Strategy was postponed. A High Court Ruling in November 2010 also deemed the abolition of Regional Spatial Strategies (RSSs) as unlawful, and therefore Bromsgrove District Council deemed it appropriate to wait for the publishing of the Localism Bill before progress was made on the Core Strategy.

The Draft Core Strategy 2 was subsequently published on 21st January 2011 and consulted on until 15th April 2011. There were a total of 2,248 representations from individuals and organisations, as well as two petitions. The Proposals Map was not produced as part of this consultation as it was a draft document; however, a key diagram and detailed maps were produced within the Core Strategy identifying Strategic Sites and locations for potential development growth.

Although the LDS identifies that the Core Strategy was to be published in November 2011, it has been delayed until 2012. This has been due to the Council awaiting for the transitional arrangements from the government in regards to the new National Planning Policy Framework, as well as further clarification of the effects of the Localism Act.

During this AMR period, there have been various forms of technical work conducted in order to support the Core Strategy. A County wide Strategic Housing Market Availability Assessment has been produced and is expected to be published in January 2012. A revised Water Cycle Study and a Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment is expected to be complete by January 2012; a Housing Viability Assessment has also been undertaken, as well as ongoing meetings with a wide range of key stakeholders.

Due to the recent Government changes, particularly the Localism Act and NPPF, the slippage in the LDS timetable has been less than three months and therefore the Council deem performance against this milestone as **excellent**.

### Town Centre AAP

Bromsgrove District Council is committed to regenerating the Town Centre, in order to do this it is preparing an Area Action Plan to help guide the process. This AMR period was expecting the completion of consultation document in November 2010 but this was put on hold due to the same reasons detailed in the Core Strategy. The Draft Town Centre AAP was consulted on over the same 12 weeks as the Draft Core Strategy 2. As this slippage has not been more than three months, the Council deems performance against this milestone as **excellent**.

## 2.3 Adjustments to the Local Development Scheme Timetable

The LDS was adopted in July 2010 and although not all milestones were met, the anticipated delays are due to planning changes at a National level and beyond the control of the Council. Bromsgrove District Council believes these delays are in the best interest of the Council and could not be avoided. The LDS stipulated a consultation period from November 2010 and February 2011 and the actual consultations began during this timeframe. The publication of the Core Strategy has been delayed due to these national amendments and as the transitional changes to planning policy have not yet been administered, there are no proposed changes to the LDS at this time until further clarification is received. It is expected the LDS will change accordingly and be produced approximately 6 months further down the timeline.

## Chapter 3

### Context

The monitoring process involves assessing the extent to which planning policies are being achieved. In order to develop an understanding of how successful planning policies have been, it is first necessary to develop an understanding of the key characteristics, issues, challenges and opportunities of the area. In July 2005 Bromsgrove District Council published its Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report which has since been updated. The Scoping Report involved survey and evidence gathering to develop a sound understanding of current and future local issues and needs in order to prepare robust and effective plans. The information collected was used to decide on the spatial vision and spatial objectives for the District. The original SA has been continuously updated to accurately reflect the District and provide a basis for the Draft Core Strategy 2 that was published in January 2011 as well as subsequent Core Strategy documents. This chapter will use the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report combined with more recent data to provide contextual information for the Bromsgrove District.

#### 3.1 District Profile

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

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

The main centre of population in Bromsgrove District is Bromsgrove Town, with other centres being Wythall, Hagley, Barnt Green, Alvechurch, Rubery and Catshill and a series of smaller rural villages spread throughout the District. Development pressures are high due to the District's proximity to the Birmingham conurbation and the motorway and railway connections. This exerts adverse development pressures on the Green Belt.

#### 3.2 Characteristics of the District

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

#### 3.3 Social Characteristics

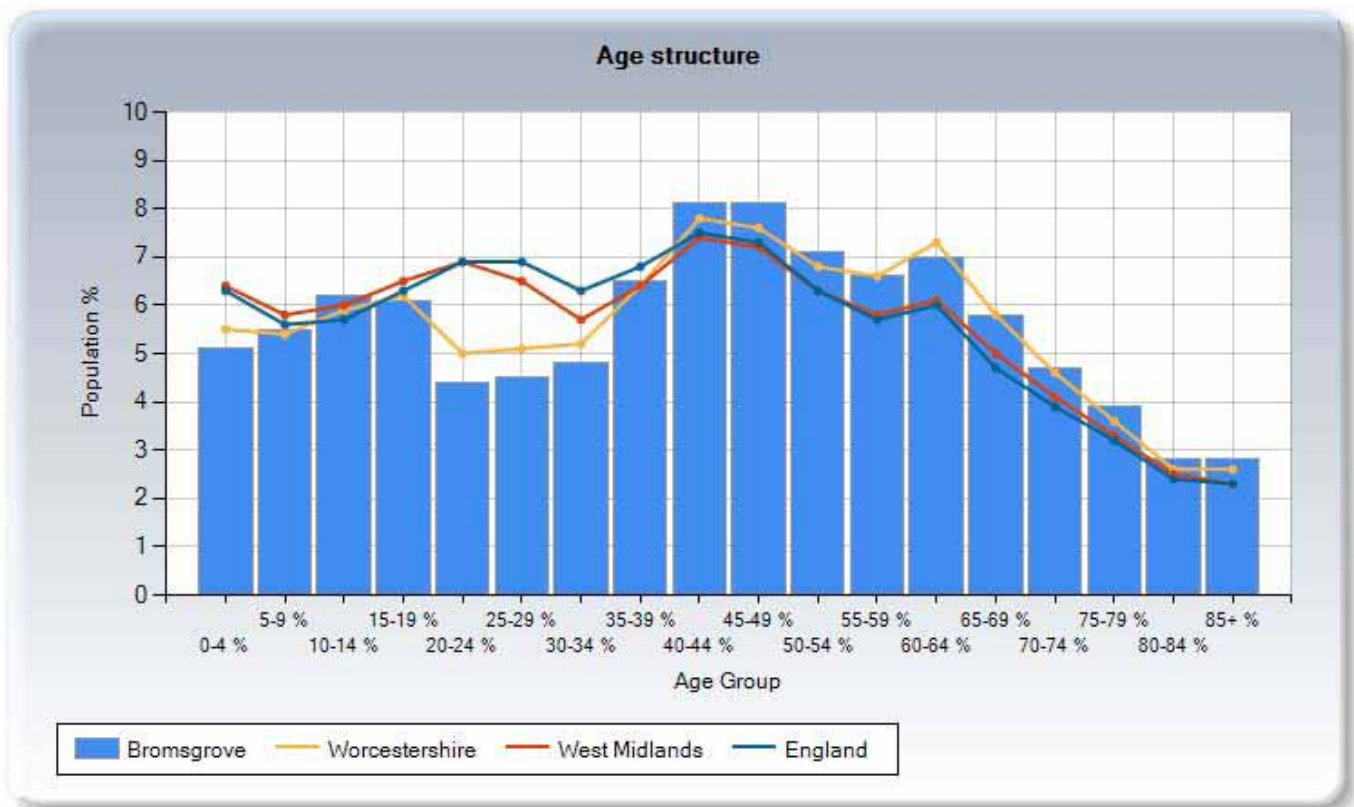
In 2011 Bromsgrove District has a projected resident population of 94,300, which is fairly balanced between men (49.5%) and women (50.5%). At the time of the 2001 Census Bromsgrove District had a population of 87,837, indicating that Bromsgrove's population has increased by approximately 6,463 over the last ten years. Projections for the District anticipate the total population will increase to 99,600 by 2020 and 105,800 by 2030. As of 2011, 18.2% of the population are aged 16 or under compared to 18.1% in the whole of Worcestershire. The population aged between 16-64 in Bromsgrove make up 61.9% of the total population, this compares with 62.6% in Worcestershire. Individuals aged over 65 years make up 19.9% of the total population in Bromsgrove compared to a county average of 19.3%. This proportion is set to rise to around 30% by 2030 and this trend is likely to be caused by both increased life expectancy as a result of the improved health of older people in the District. This is likely to impact on service delivery, including, accessible transport options for the less mobile, suitable housing needs for the elderly and increased pressure on health facilities.

The majority of Bromsgrove's population are white Caucasian (92%) compared to 88% across England (National Statistics mid-2009). When compared to the rest of Worcestershire,

According to the 2010 Indices of Multiple Deprivation Bromsgrove had the highest proportion of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the least deprived quintile (47%) across the West Midlands. When compared to the rest of Worcestershire, Bromsgrove District has the lowest instances of deprivation, and ranks in the bottom quarter of most deprived local authorities across England (280th out of 354 authorities).

## Chapter 3

### Age Structure of Bromsgrove compared with Worcestershire, the West Midlands and England.



Source: Office for National Statistics, mid-year estimates, 2010

However, this has seen an increase from the 2007 Indices, whereby Bromsgrove was positioned 299th nationally. Although the majority of the District performs well in terms of deprivation, there are small pockets of deprivation that need to be tackled. There are three LSOAs in the 30% most deprived nationally and the most deprived area in the District is in the northern part of Sidemoor, which is ranked, 8,168th out of 32,482 most deprived areas nationally (DCLG Indices of Multiple Deprivation, 2010).

The housing market in the District has been buoyant in recent years due to its close proximity to the West Midlands conurbation. However, due to the current economic climate house prices have fallen 2.3% in the District over the past year, although this is significantly better than the 13.6% decrease experienced last year. Despite these decreases, house prices are still relatively high compared to the rest of the West Midlands. In June 2011, the average house price across Bromsgrove was £229,048 compared with £154,325 in neighboring Birmingham and the West Midlands average of £170,920 (Land Registry, 2011).

## Chapter 3

Affordability is a major problem across the District, particularly in the smaller rural settlements where property prices are generally even higher, meaning that young people are often unable to find a home in the community where they grew up. The 2007 Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for the South Housing Market Area identified a gross annual need for 597 affordable units. Taking into consideration annual supply from re-lets and annual new supply there was an annual shortfall of 286 units in the District. An updated SHMA is currently being undertaken and is expected to be published in January 2012.

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

Education in Bromsgrove is administered by Worcestershire County Council, which controls 27 schools in the District. Over the last decade, demand for school places has increased by 18.75%, due to the considerable development in the area created by Bromsgrove's convenient location on the M5 corridor and its boundary with the major Birmingham conurbation. Local schools continue to perform well with 78.7% of pupils achieving 5+ A\*-C grades, compared to 69.5% in the West Midlands and 69.8% nationally (Worcestershire County Council, 2009). The population in Bromsgrove on average has higher levels of qualification than the county and regional average, in particular the higher qualification level - NVQ Level 4 and above. Table 1 below also indicates there are a smaller percentage of Bromsgrove's population with no qualifications when compared both regionally and nationally.

**Table 1. Qualifications (Jan 2010 - Dec 2011)**

Qualifications	Bromsgrove (no's)	Bromsgrove (%)	Worcestershire (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
NVQ4 and above	18,100	31.6	29.4	26.0	31.3
NVQ3 and above	30,400	53.3	48.8	45.4	51.0
NVQ2 and above	40,900	71.6	65.4	62.5	67.3
NVQ1 and above	47,800	83.7	80.7	77.1	80.2
Other qualifications	#	#	6.9	7.8	8.5
No qualifications	6,000	10.5	12.5	15.1	11.3

# Sample Size too small for reasonable estimate. Source: Office of National Statistics (2011)



## Chapter 3

### 3.4 Environmental Characteristics

The District is an area with rich biodiversity, geodiversity and attractive landscape. The District contains 13 Sites of Special Scientific Importance, 81 Special Wildlife Sites and 5 Regionally Important Geological and/or Geomorphologic Sites. These sites are varied in their nature ranging from whole valleys and hills to canals, ponds and rock exposures. The District contains the headwaters of three main rivers; the River Salwarpe, the Gallows Brook and the River Arrow. All three watercourses can be traced back to their sources within the Clent and Lickey Hills. The rest of the District is drained by numerous ordinary watercourses all of which have their sources located within the District's boundaries, most notably to the north on the Birmingham plateau, which is an area of relatively high ground ranging from 150- 300m above sea level. It is marked by a fairly steep incline which is indicated by the Tardebigge lock flight on the Worcester and Birmingham canal and the Lickey Incline on the Bromsgrove to Birmingham railway.

The District contains 2 canals and numerous pools and reservoirs. Bromsgrove falls within the Severn Water Resource Zone (WRZ) which is already experiencing shortfalls in water supply and previous/existing abstraction has caused unacceptable environmental impacts in several areas. In terms of biodiversity the habitats and species that are of particular relevance to Bromsgrove are water voles, bats, hay meadows, acid grassland veteran trees and canals.

The natural and rural nature of the District provides ample opportunity for outdoor leisure activities in the District. Tourism destinations at Bromsgrove are varied and include for example the Lickey, Clent and Waseley Hills Country parks, Avoncroft museum and the Birmingham and Worcester canal, with the Tardebigge Locks being the longest navigable flight of locks in country, with 30 locks climbing 217 feet (66m)

The District has 469 Listed Buildings and 839 known Sites of Archaeology Interest, 13 of which are Scheduled Ancient Monuments. There are also 12 Conservation Areas that are designated as being areas of special architectural or historic interest and 2 registered historic parks and gardens. Conservation Areas vary greatly in their character across the District and range from a chartist settlement to a stretch of the Worcester and Birmingham canal.

The District has a high dependence on car ownership compared to national statistics. The number of people travelling to work by car (68%) is higher than the national average (55%). The District's excellent motorway and 'A' road network together with the poor access to public transport in the rural parts of the District contribute to this high dependency on car use. Due to the District's close proximity to the West Midlands conurbation, many inhabitants in Bromsgrove commute to work in Birmingham.

Although the District benefits from excellent strategic road connections, it does experience localised environmental problems caused by high traffic volumes. The District has four Air Quality Management Areas, at Redditch Road Stoke Heath, Kidderminster Road Hagley, along Hanover Place and Worcester Road within the town centre, and Lickey End adjacent to Junction 1 of the M42. High carbon emissions are predominantly located around the motorways particularly at junctions. Furthermore if there is a problem with traffic flows on the motorway(s) in the vicinity of Bromsgrove, traffic tends to divert through Bromsgrove, causing localised congestion and air quality issues at certain times. These main traffic routes also pose problems with noise pollution for local residents. Localised pollution is also caused by closed landfill sites.

The District is also served by train connections with a number of commuter routes passing through the District into Birmingham. Over the last ten years the number of people who use Bromsgrove station has increased by 400%. Despite this heavy usage the existing station and its facilities are extremely basic and the platform lengths prohibit larger trains from stopping. The station presents a poor image as the gateway to Bromsgrove. The District is served by four other stations at Alvechurch, Barnt Green, Hagley and Wythall.



## Chapter 3

### 3.5 Economic Characteristics

Once a prosperous hub for the woollen trade Bromsgrove became the world centre for nailmaking in the 19th century and more recently won prominence for engineering and the motor industry. Bromsgrove was mentioned in the Domesday Book, the Town Centre itself being an historic market town which was involved in the medieval wool trade. Whilst performing the role and function of a non strategic centre, the Town centre has the potential for enhancement and regeneration to enable it to better perform this function for the greater benefit and inclusion of local residents and visitors.

The District has an economically active workforce of 46,800 of which 3000 are unemployed. The unemployment rate is 6.4% compared with 8.9% in the West Midlands and 7.6% nationally (ONS, 2011). The dominant industries in Bromsgrove District, in terms of the percentage of employees are service related industries, which account for 27,700 and 82.2% of jobs. In particular jobs associated with Public Administration, Education and Health sector (10,300 and 30.5% of jobs). Tourism related jobs provide employment for 3500 people (10.4 %) compared with 8.2% nationally. Construction accounts for 6.7% of jobs (2,300 people), Manufacturing 9.1% (3,100 people) and Finance, IT and other business activities 19.8% (6,700 people).

**Table 2. Annual Mean Earnings for all Employees by District (2010)**

District	Residence based earnings	Workplace based earnings
Bromsgrove	£27,995	£20,229
Malvern Hills	£28,063	£21,395
Redditch	£20,656	£23,290
Worcester City	£24,248	£22,205
Wychavon	£25,947	£22,254
Wyre Forest	£22,259	£17,788
Worcestershire	£24,800	£21,455

As table 2 indicates, workplace earnings are lower in general than residence-based earnings across Worcestershire, with the exception of Redditch. The average annual earnings of people who work within the District is £20,229, which is lower than the Worcestershire average £21,445 (ASHE, 2010). Conversely, the average annual earnings for residents in Bromsgrove District is £27,995, which is considerably higher than the Worcestershire average £24,800 (ASHE, 2010). It is also higher than the national average of £26,200. This would suggest that the District's population earn higher salaries than average, but they earn them in employment locations outside the District. Therefore, it appears that there is an imbalance between the types of jobs and pay available within Bromsgrove compared with the average wages of the population. Industries with higher paid jobs need to be encouraged to stay or locate in the District so as to correct this imbalance and reduce the daily flow of the population to other employment centres which is unsustainable. It would appear that further development in high tech manufacturing and knowledge based industries is required to redress the imbalance. The Bromsgrove Technology Park has been established but is not yet operating at full capacity. Industries with higher paid jobs need to be encouraged to stay or locate in the District so as to correct this imbalance and reduce the daily flow of the population to other employment centres which is unsustainable.

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

In Longbridge, the MG Rover car plant closed in April 2005. Approximately 5,850 jobs were lost and an estimated £410 million was lost to firms based in the West Midlands as part of the supply chain. The Longbridge Area Action Plan (AAP) intends for 10,000 jobs, over 1,450 new homes, built to high environmental standards, a new local centre to provide a wide range of retail, leisure, commercial and community facilities and a series of public transport and highway improvements. The overall aim of the plan is to create a truly sustainable and well designed community. The Longbridge AAP was adopted in 2009 and this AMR has seen development begin at a number of locations.

## Chapter 3

The District's retail activity is focused on Bromsgrove Town centre, which currently has approximately 370 different businesses operating in a variety of different sectors. There are a number of alternative shopping centres relatively close to Bromsgrove with a wider range of shops and facilities, including Redditch (8 miles), Birmingham (16 miles), Worcester (14 miles) and Merry Hill (14 miles). While Bromsgrove has its own attractions, trade is lost to such centres in neighbouring areas. Bromsgrove District Council is committed to regenerating the Town Centre, and has prepared an AAP in order to do this. The Draft Area Action Plan went to consultation from January to April 2011.

### 3.6 Key Issues

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

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

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

### 3.7 Objectives of the Local Development Framework

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

#### Social Objectives

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



## Chapter 3

### Environmental Objectives

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

### Economic Objectives

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

## Chapter 4

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

#### 4.1 Introduction

Monitoring of housing and employment development has always been a key feature when monitoring Local Plan performance. However, more recently, councils are expected to undertake monitoring of other key developments that include retail, leisure and transport. The 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act requires local planning authorities to take a more dynamic approach to monitoring in order to appreciate the wider social, economic and environmental issues affecting their areas. The Act also promoted the effectiveness planning policies have on spatial change, and the monitoring process has adapted to acknowledge this. The Localism Act 2011 highlights that authorities need to continue monitoring. As well as monitoring the implementation of the LDS, they need to monitor the extent to which policies are being achieved.

Although the Government's Core Output Indicators were withdrawn in March 2011, Bromsgrove District Council has used these indicators as the basis for monitoring, but will also include a number of local indicators that are relevant to the District. The structure of Bromsgrove's AMR was amended slightly in 2008 to reflect the updated Core Output Indicators, and will continue in a similar fashion, albeit all the indicators will be known as local indicators.

#### 4.2 Local Indicators

The main purpose of these indicators is to measure quantifiable physical activities that are directly related to, and are a consequence of, the implementation of planning policy. For chapters five to eight of the Annual Monitoring Report, these indicators will be used to monitor the District's progress. Local Plan policies are implemented through the Development Control process. In measuring the extent to which objectives are being met, these sets of indicators will serve to identify where policies need to be strengthened, maintained, changed, or, if necessary, removed from the plan. The Local Indicators used are:

#### Business Development and Town Centres

- L1:** Total amount of additional employment floorspace - by type (B1, B2, B8)
- L2:** Total amount of additional employment floorspace in development and/or regeneration areas defined by LDF - by type (B1, B2, B8)
- L3:** Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land - by type (B1, B2, B8)
- L4:** Employment land available - by type (B1, B2, B8)
- L5:** Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'
- L6:** Losses of employment land in:
  - (a) development/regeneration area
  - (b) Local Authority area
- L7:** Amount of employment land lost to residential development
- L8:** VAT Registered businesses - registrations/deregistrations

#### Housing

- L9:** Plan period and housing targets
- L10** (a): Net additional dwellings - in previous years
- L10** (b): Net additional dwellings - for the reporting year
- L10** (c): Net additional dwellings - in future years
- L10** (d): Managed delivery target (Housing Trajectory)
- L11:** Percentage of new dwellings completed at:
  - (a) less than 30 dwellings per hectare
  - (b) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare
  - (c) above 50 dwellings per hectare
- L12:** Number of bedrooms for completed dwellings
- L13:** New converted dwellings - on previously developed land
- L14:** Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)
- L15:** Gross affordable housing completions



## Chapter 4

### **Transport, Local Services and the Built Environment**

- L16:** Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards set out in the Local Development Framework
- L17:** Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development respectively
- L18:** Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development respectively in town centres
- L19:** Amount of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard
- L20:** No. of listed buildings and archaeological sites on English Heritage's register of buildings/sites 'at risk'
- L21:** Number of listed buildings (all grades)
- L22:** Number of registered Parks, Gardens and Scheduled Monuments
- L23:** Number of Conservation Areas
- L24:** Number of Conservation Areas in Bromsgrove with an up to date Character Appraisal and Management Plan

### **Environmental Quality**

- L25:** Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds
- L26:** Change in areas of biodiversity importance
- L27:** Renewable energy generation

## Chapter 5

### Business Development and Town Centres

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

#### L1: Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type (B1, B2, B8)

Use Class Orders	Amount (m <sup>2</sup> )
B1	5,205.96
B8	0
B1, B8 (Permission granted for both uses)	0
B1, B2, B8 (Permission granted for all three uses)	0
<b>Total:</b>	<b>5,205.96</b>

#### Applications for B1

Application	Description	Site Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
2007/1246	Barnsley Hall Farm, Bromsgrove	5,205.96
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5,205.96</b>

#### L2: Total amount of additional employment floorspace in development and/or regeneration areas defined by LDF – by type (B1, B2, B8)

There was no land used for employment development on sites designated in the Local Plan for new employment development, or sites where an existing employment use is present. This was 0% of all employment development for this AMR period.

The revision of the RSS Phase 2 indicated that Bromsgrove District should make provision for a rolling five year supply of 7ha of readily available employment land with an indicative longer term requirement of 28ha employment land up until 2026. These figures were also the identified targets recognised as part of the Council's Draft Core Strategy 2 consultation in early 2011.

Table 3 below shows that the 28ha required as an indicative long-term requirement of readily available employment land from 2006 until 2026, development has already been completed on 8.81ha of land since 2006. This is 31.5% of the District's total employment land requirement.

**Table 3: Annual employment land completions 1st April 2006 - 31st March 2011**  
(Excluding land allocated at Ravensbank Business Park and Longbridge)

Year	Commitments (m <sup>2</sup> )	Windfalls (m <sup>2</sup> )	Total Completions (m <sup>2</sup> )
April 2006 - March 2007	22,060.97	3,754.6	25,815.57
April 2007 - March 2008	16,915.33	9,509.21	26,424.54
April 2008 - March 2009	16,787.26	0	16,787.26
April 2009 - March 2010	13,832	0	13,832
April 2010 - March 2011	0	5,205.96	5,205.96
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>69,595.56</b>	<b>18,469.77</b>	<b>88,065.33</b>



## Chapter 5

### L3: Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type (B1, B2, B8)

There was no employment built on previously developed land as the only completion was on a greenfield site.

### L4: Employment land available - by type (B1, B2, B8)

Employment Land not started 1st April 2010-31st March 2011 (Excluding land allocated at Ravensbank Business Park and Longbridge)					
Application No.	Site Address				
2002/1014	Former Garringtons / UEF works*	Bromsgrove	Not Started	B1, B2	61340
2007/0704	Buntsford Business Park, Land Adjacent Sugar Brook Mill	Bromsgrove	Not Started	B2	4400
2008/0602	Bromsgrove Technology Park - Plot 19	Bromsgrove	Not Started	B1	4500
2005/0377	Harris Business Park - Plot 19	Stoke Prior	Not Started	B8	3100
2006/0791	Harris Business Park - Unit A	Stoke Prior	Not Started	B1, B2, B8	2800
2007/0689	Saxon Business Park - Plot 5, Phase 2	Stoke Prior	Not Started	B1, B2, B8	5000
2008/0826	Saxon Business Park - Plot 11	Stoke Prior	Not Started	B1, B2, B8	5670
2010/0308	Saxon Business Park - Plot 2B	Stoke Prior	Not Started	B1	1147
2009/0985	Wildmoor Mill Farm, Mill Lane	Belbroughton	Not Started	B1	4510
2009/0136	Wythall Green Business Park	Wythall	Not Started	B1, B2, B8	118000
2010/0614	Holly Tree Farm	Wythall	Not Started	B1	1279
<b>Total</b>					<b>211,746</b>

\* Originally 109,000 m<sup>2</sup> - Part of site completed or under construction as part of other applications

Employment Land Under Construction 1st April 2010-31st March 2011 (Excluding land allocated at Ravensbank Business Park and Longbridge)					
Application No.	Site Address	Parish	Commitment	Use Classes	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
2010/0619	Bromsgrove Technology Park, Plots 1-14	Bromsgrove	Under Construction	B1, B2, B8	25,700
<b>Total</b>					<b>25,700</b>

## Chapter 5

### Employment Land Supply 1st April 2010-31st March 2011 (Excluding land allocated at Ravensbank Business Park and Longbridge)

	Square Metres (m <sup>2</sup> )	Hectares (ha)
Remaining Allocations (BROM6)	18,000	1.8
Completions - April 2011	88,065.33	8.81
Sites under construction - April 2011	25,700	2.57
Sites with planning permission not started - April 2011	211,746	21.17
Total Commitments at 1st April 2011	237,446	23.74
RSS/DCS2 Target	280,000	28
<b>Total Employment Land April 2006 - April 2026</b>	<b>343,511.33</b>	<b>34.35</b>

At 1st April 2011 a total of **23.74 hectares (ha)** of land was available with planning permission (either outline or detailed permission) for employment development within Bromsgrove District. As the table above indicates, 21.17ha were not started and 2.57ha were under construction. This consisted of 15.7ha of mixed B1/B2/B8 uses, 6.13ha of mixed B1/B2 uses, and 1.14ha for B1 use, 0.44ha for B2 use, and 0.31 for B8 use. Since 2006 (the beginning of the RSS/DCS2 plan period) there have been 8.81ha of completed development, which combined with the land not yet completed, equates to 32.55ha against the RSS/DCS2 target of 28ha for Bromsgrove District between 2006 and 2026. A further 1.8ha of employment land is allocated in the form of BROM6 - a site identified within the District Local Plan. This brings the total employment land supply within Bromsgrove District to 34.35ha, which if all complete, would exceed the RSS/DCS2 target up until 2026.

### L5: Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'

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

### L6: Losses of employment land in (a) development/regeneration area, and, (b) local authority area

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

### L7: Amount of employment land lost to residential development

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

## Chapter 5

### L8: VAT Registered businesses - registrations/deregistrations

Table 4 below shows the number of VAT registered businesses in Bromsgrove District. VAT registered businesses are an indicator of the health of the business population. In 2007 (the most up-to-date statistic on this indicator), Bromsgrove District had significantly more registrations than deregistrations. The number of registrations was almost equal to the national and above regional levels, which implies that the business economy is relatively strong.

**Table 4: VAT Registered Businesses**  
Percentages are based on stock (at end of year)

	Bromsgrove (numbers)	Bromsgrove (%)	West Midlands (%)	Great Britain (%)
Registrations	390	10.0	9.4	10.2
Deregistrations	250	6.4	7.2	7.3
Stock (at end of year)	3,905	-	-	-

Source: Nomis - VAT Registrations/Deregistrations by Industry (2007)

## Chapter 6

### Housing

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

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

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

### L9: Plan period and housing targets

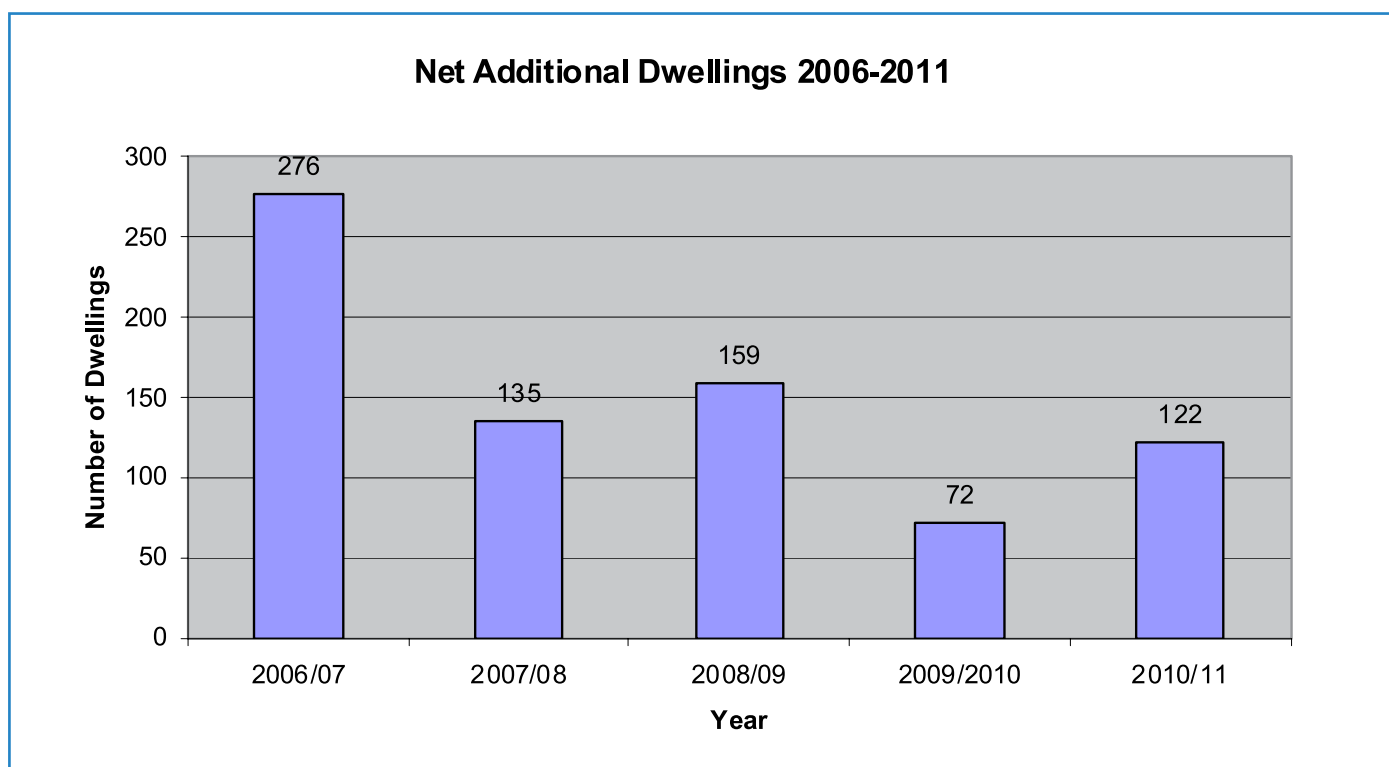
#### Emerging Regional Spatial Strategy (Phase Two Revision) 2006 - 2026 (As of Panel Report October 2009)

This was also the figure consulted on as part of Bromsgrove's Draft Core Strategy 2 in January 2011.

Housing Proposals (Net)		
Time Period	Indicative Annual Average	Proposed Total
2006-2021	266.7	4,000
2022-2026	600	3,000
<b>2006-2026</b>	<b>350 (average)</b>	<b>7,000</b>

## Chapter 6

### L10: Net additional dwellings: (a) in previous years (b) for reporting year



There has been an average of 152.8 net additional dwellings since the start of the Plan Period (2006), which is a total of 764 dwellings. There have been **122** actual completions for this reporting year.

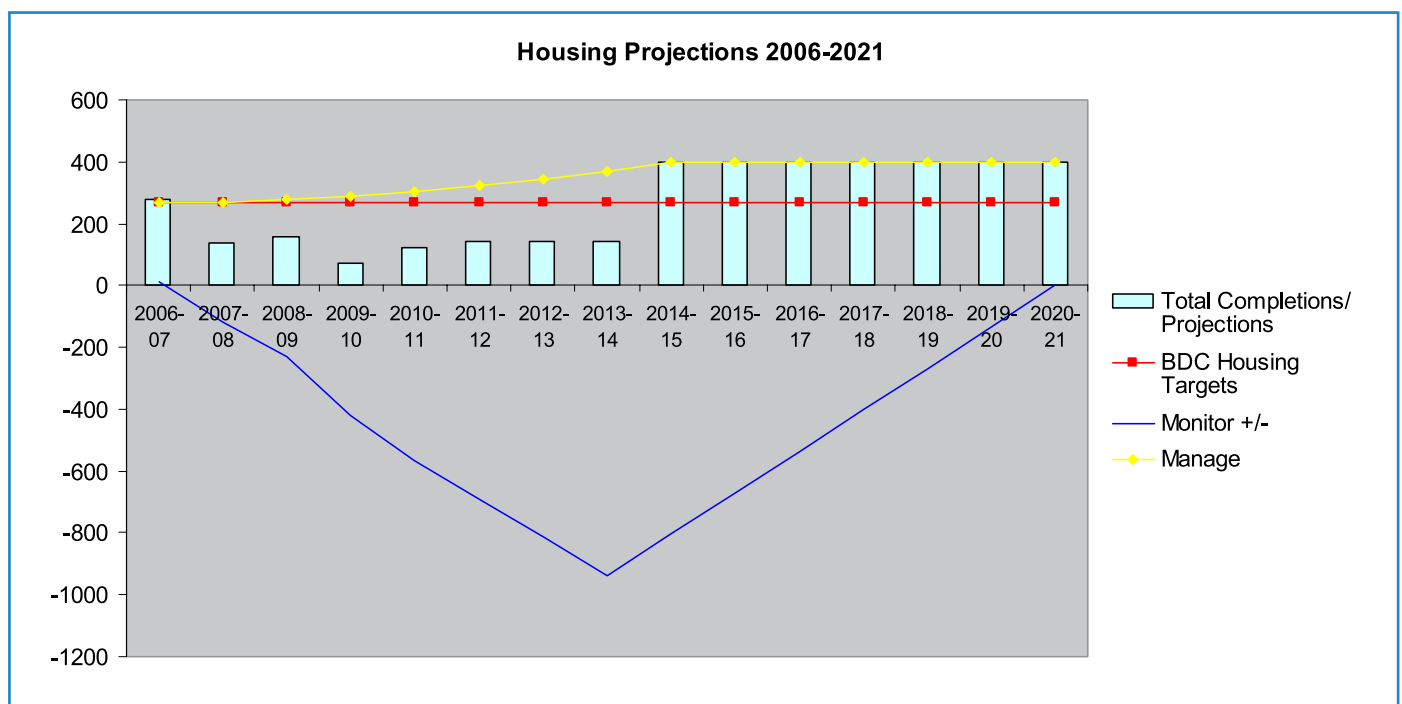
## Chapter 6

### L10 (c): Net additional dwellings in future years

Target at 4,000 (2006-2021)																
	10/11 Cur	11/12 1	12/13 2	13/14 3	14/15 4	15/16 5	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21					
Net Additions	122	143	143	143	401	401	401	401	401	401	401					
Hectares		4.76	4.76	4.76	13.37	13.37										
Target		267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267					

Target at 4,000 (2006-2026) and 3,000 (2021-2026)																
	10/11 Cur	11/12 1	12/13 2	13/14 3	14/15 4	15/16 5	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26
Net Additions	122	143	143	143	401	401	401	401	401	401	401	600	600	600	600	600
Hectares		4.76	4.76	4.76	13.37	13.37										
Target		267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	600	600	600	600	600

### L10 (d): Managed Delivery Target

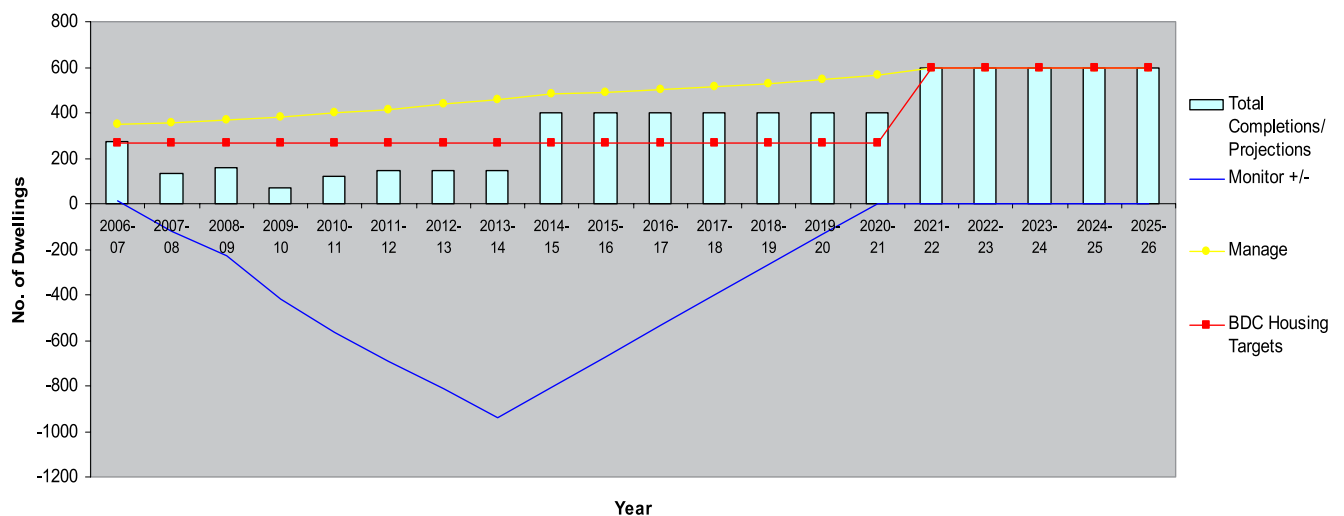






## Chapter 6

**District of Bromsgrove Housing Trajectory using EIP Figure of 7000 dwellings 2006-2026**



## Chapter 6

### L11: Percentage of new dwellings completed at:

(a) less than 30 dwellings per hectare

(b) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare

(c) above 50 dwellings per hectare

Density of new Housing Development 2010/11 (Gross)		
Density of Site	No. of Dwellings	Percentage (%)
<30 dwellings per hectare	48	35%
30-50 dwellings per hectare	58	42%
>50 dwellings per hectare	32	23%
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>100%</b>

Core Policy 6 Housing Mix within the Bromsgrove District Council's Draft Core Strategy 2 aims to maximise levels of development on sites. It strives to achieve a minimum of 30 dwellings per hectare across the District. A number of large developments in 2009 resulted in high figures above this threshold (79.2%), however, last year the Council only achieved 55% of housing at the minimum density. This year it has increased to 65%.

The consistently high number of sites below the threshold over the last two years has mainly been due to a large quantity of smaller sites, especially when one dwelling is replaced by another single dwelling. This issue should be less common in future years as the housing 'moratorium' was lifted in 2010 and there will therefore be more residential development that does not simply replace a dwelling.

### L12: Number of bedrooms for completed dwellings 2010/11

	1 bed	2 bed	3 bed	4+ bed	Total
Houses	0	36	40	35	111
Flats	9	18	0	0	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>138</b>

Bromsgrove is renowned for a considerable number of large properties aimed at the more affluent due to its favourable location in relation to the MUA for commuters. However, Bromsgrove District's Housing Needs Survey back in 2004 highlighted there was a need for more one and two bed properties. This was emphasised as part of the Housing Market Assessment in 2008, which illustrated, due to the demographic make-up of the District, there was a growing need for smaller properties. In particular there was a need for 850 two bed general need properties and 4,800 two bed properties for people of retirement age. The recently consulted Draft Core Strategy 2 strived to tackle this issue, with Core

Policy 6 Housing Mix ensuring mixed and vibrant communities are created by focusing delivery on 2 and 3 bedroom properties.

The last three years has seen a major increase in smaller properties being completed across Bromsgrove. During the 08/09 monitoring period, 83% of completions were 3 bed or smaller and this high figure was also achieved during 09/10 with 80% of completions being 3 bed or smaller. This trend continued in 10/11 with 75% of completions being 3 bed or smaller.

## Chapter 6

### L13: New and converted dwellings on previously developed land

It must be noted that this monitoring indicator has changed from previous years due to alterations of Planning Policy Statement 3. The amended version of PPS3 (published June 2010) reclassifies residential gardens and they no longer fall within the definition of previously developed land. Homes with large back gardens are a common feature in Bromsgrove District and previously a notable number of housing completions have come from developments on garden land. As garden land has been removed from the definition of previously developed land, a number of commitments are now reclassified as Greenfield land.

The national annual target is that at least 60 per cent of new housing should be provided on previously developed land. This includes land and buildings that are vacant or derelict as well as land that is currently in use but which has potential for re-development. Policy CF4 of the Regional Spatial Strategy supports the reuse of land and buildings,

encouraging Local Planning Authorities to optimise the opportunities for recycling land and buildings for new housing development through contributing to the achievement of a Regional target of at least 76% of future housing provision being on previously developed land up to 2011. The 2011 target for Worcestershire of new housing on Previously Developed Land (Brownfield) is 68%.

The table below highlights the amount and percentage of housing built on Brownfield and Greenfield land in Bromsgrove from the period April 2003 to March 2011. Bromsgrove has continued to achieve a high figure of housing built on brownfield land, although slightly decreased from last year (72% compared with 73%) - these figures are also above the Worcestershire target of 68%. However, this will become increasingly difficult to achieve in future years as brownfield sites diminish and greenfield areas are required to meet the housing needs of the District. The Draft Core Strategy 2 identifies 3 Strategic Sites, as well as a number of other potential development locations, all of which are on greenfield.

#### Housing Supply - Brownfield Land Type

	Dwellings completed								% of total completions							
	04/03-03/04	04/04-03/05	04/05-03/06	04/06-03/07	04/07-03/08	04/08-03/09	04/09-03/10	04/10-03/11	04/03-03/04	04/04-03/05	04/05-03/06	04/06-03/07	04/07-03/08	04/08-03/09	04/09-03/10	04/10-03/11
Residential land	156	122	110	69	84	58	35	38	33%	23%	32%	25%	55.26%	34.52%	40.68%	27.54%
Employment land	83	247	180	140	18	88	5	13	18%	47%	52%	50.7%	11.84%	52.38%	6.1%	9.42%
Retail land	7	2	1	5	7	4	0	2	1%	0%	0.02%	1.8%	4.6%	2.38%	0%	1.45%
Other Brownfield	137	123	25	26	20	10	20	46	29%	23%	7%	9.4%	13.16%	5.95%	24.39%	33.33%
<b>Total Brownfield</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>84.87%</b>	<b>95.23%</b>	<b>73.17%</b>	<b>71.74%</b>

#### Housing Supply - Greenfield Land Type

	Dwellings completed								% of total completions							
	04/03-03/04	04/04-03/05	04/05-03/06	04/06-03/07	04/07-03/08	04/08-03/09	04/09-03/10	04/10-03/11	04/03-03/04	04/04-03/05	04/05-03/06	04/06-03/07	04/07-03/08	04/08-03/09	04/09-03/10	04/10-03/11
Agricultural land	52	7	9	8	0	0	20	20	11%	1%	3%	2.9%	0%	0%	24.39%	14.49%
Agricultural Buildings	34	25	10	25	6	5	2	3	7%	6%	3%	9.06%	3.95%	2.98%	2.44%	2.17%
Other Greenfield	5	0	11	3	17	3	0	16	1%	0%	3%	1.09%	11.18%	1.79%	0%	11.59%
<b>Total Greenfield</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>13.04%</b>	<b>15.13%</b>	<b>4.77%</b>	<b>26.83%</b>	<b>28.26%</b>

The proportion of new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land during the 2010/11 AMR period was **71.74%**. This consisted of 27.54% on residential land, 9.42% on employment land and 34.78% on other brownfield land.

## Chapter 6

### L14: Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)

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

### L15: Gross affordable housing completions

Affordable Housing Completions 2010/11 (Gross)						
Application	Site	Parish	Area (ha)	Social Rented Dwellings	Intermediate Dwellings	Total Dwellings
2009/0989	Alvechurch C of E Middle School, Tanyard Lane	Alvechurch	2.37	12	0	12
2010/0575	Perryfields	Bromsgrove	4.10	13	7	20
2004/0384	38-42 Broad Street	Bromsgrove	0.18	10	5	15
2008/0884	Adjacent 156 Lyttleton Avenue	Bromsgrove	0.27	6	0	6
2008/0908	Adjacent 260-282 Lyttleton Avenue	Bromsgrove	0.36	6	0	6
2009/0378	160 Shawhurst Lane, Hollywood	Wythall	0.10	6	0	6
<b>Total</b>			<b>7.38</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>65</b>

The number of affordable housing completions has increased slightly from the total achieved in last years Housing Land Availability Report (65 compared with 61). This total is less than the 98 achieved in the 2009 report, but higher than previous years. However, this figure does not meet the Bromsgrove District Council's target of 80 per annum, which was proposed as part of the Council Plan in 2008. The housing supply position in previous years meant it was extremely challenging to achieve a modest target year after year, as there was a total reliance on sites coming forward for 100% affordable housing. This issue should improve since SPG10 was lifted in January 2010. Although only 65 affordable homes were provided this monitoring year, it was still 47% of the new dwellings total achieved across the District.

Although Bromsgrove District Council does not have a specific affordable housing policy, the Council can use the thresholds set out in PPS3 to obtain an element of affordable housing from developers. The realisation is that every year that the Council fails to meet the required level of supply, the demand for affordable housing increases, and this issue is being addressed in the Draft Core Strategy. Policies CP4 regarding the Bromsgrove Town expansion sites and other development sites, as well CP7, strive to achieve affordable housing. Where there is a net increase of 5 or more dwellings or the site is equal or greater than 0.2 hectares a 40% affordable housing provision will be expected onsite. The Council will seek to achieve 2/3 social rented and 1/3 intermediate housing.

## Chapter 7

### Transport, Local Services and the Built Environment

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

#### Car Ownership

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

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

#### Travel to Work

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

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

## Chapter 7

### **L16: Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards set out in the Local Development Framework**

All non-residential development during this AMR period has complied with car parking standards set out in the Local Development Framework. The **100%** consisted of a total of **5,205.96m<sup>2</sup>** additional floorspace for B1 use.

### **L17: Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development respectively**

Throughout this AMR period, there has been no completed retail or leisure development in Bromsgrove District. There was **5,205.96m<sup>2</sup>** additional floorspace completed solely for office (B1) use.

### **L18: Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development respectively in town centres**

There were no completed developments or additional floorspace within the Town Centre Zone that was identified in the Bromsgrove District Council Local Plan for this AMR period. The major redevelopments proposed for the town centre means that any piecemeal development at this time could compromise ability to deliver a cohesive and comprehensive redevelopment. The Draft Area Action Plan published in January 2011 highlights a number of areas in the town centre that have potential development opportunities

### **L19: Amount of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard**

A total of 76 awards were granted to Local Authorities across the West Midlands region throughout 2011. Bromsgrove District Council has been awarded two 'Green Flag Awards'. Sanders Park has achieved the standard consecutively from 2006 and scored so highly last year that Green Flag judges decided to award the Green Flag for another year on the strength of last years showing, without another assessment. This year Lickey End Park also received the award. The park includes a high quality play area, and there is evidence of endangered water vole activity there, it has a viewing

platform so visitors can enjoy the wildlife. In addition to the care and attention provided by the District Council, eco-days and clean-up days with the local school and residents have helped create a park that the visiting 'Keep Britain Tidy' judges agreed is in top condition for visitors of all ages.

### **L20: No. of listed buildings and archaeological sites on English Heritage's register of buildings/sites 'at risk'.**

Owners of listed buildings have a legal obligation to keep them wind and water tight. Formal action can be taken by the Council in the form of an Urgent Works Notice or Repairs Notice to ensure the preservation of a listed building. A national register of heritage sites at risk is produced annually by English Heritage and includes ancient monuments, Grade I and II\* Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas at risk. From our District two listed buildings, five scheduled monuments, the registered historic park at Hewell Grange and Bromsgrove Town Centre Conservation Area are included on the 2011 "Heritage at Risk" Register. These nine sites on English Heritage's register of buildings/sites at risk are:

- ▶▶▶ Moated Site at Tardibigge Farm, Bentley Pouncefoot
- ▶▶▶ The Banqueting Orchard moated Site, Bentley Pouncefoot
- ▶▶▶ Dodford Priory moated site, Dodford with Grafton
- ▶▶▶ Standing cross in St. Leonards Churchyard, Frankley
- ▶▶▶ Obelisk north of Hagley hall, Wychbury Hill, Hagley
- ▶▶▶ Temple of Theseus, Hagley Hall, Hagley
- ▶▶▶ Moated Site at Blackgreaves Farm, Wythall
- ▶▶▶ Hewell Grange Historic Park, Tutnall and Cobley
- ▶▶▶ Bromsgrove Town Centre Conservation Area
- ▶▶▶ Congregational Chapel, Chapel Street, Bromsgrove

There was a slight improvement from last year. Although one listed building was added in 2011 (Congregational Chapel, Chapel Street), two monuments were taken off the register. There were the Churchyard Cross in St. Leonard's Churchyard, Beoley and Obelisk north of Hagley Hall, Wychbury Hill, Hagley.



## Chapter 7

### L21: Number of listed buildings (all grades)

There are currently 469 Listed Buildings in the Bromsgrove District. This is an increase of 2 since the last monitoring period, as English Heritage have listed two bridges within the District.

### L22: Number of registered Parks, Gardens and Scheduled Monuments

There are two registered historic parks in Bromsgrove District, Hagley Park which is Grade I and Hewell Grange which is Grade II\*. Although inclusion of an historic park or garden in the national register brings no additional planning controls, the registration is a material consideration when assessing applications for Planning Permission. There are 13 Scheduled Monuments within the Bromsgrove District (most of which are either moated sites or historic religious centres) and 839 sites of some archaeological interest.

### L23: Number of Conservation Areas

There are now 12 Conservation Areas within the Bromsgrove District which are designated as having special architectural or historic interest. The new St. John's Conservation Area was

designated on 1st June 2011 by the Council's Cabinet incorporating part of the Bromsgrove Town Conservation Area, Bromsgrove Cemetery and some additional properties on Church Lane, Church Road and Crown Close. Formal amendments were also made to the Bromsgrove Town Conservation Area boundary to remove properties to the west of Hanover Place and the section of St. John's which was transferred to the new St. John's area.

### L24: Number of Conservation Areas in Bromsgrove with an up to date Character Appraisal and Management Plan

There are only four published Conservation Area Character Appraisals, which are for Alvechurch, Bromsgrove Town, Hewell Grange, and St John's, but Alvechurch's is somewhat outdated as it was produced in April 1969. There are another three draft character appraisals for other Conservation Areas in the District which were produced between 2010 and 2011, and five with no character appraisals at all. The only management plan is a draft for the Bromsgrove Town Centre Conservation Area, which was produced in November 2010.

Name	Date of Designation	Boundary Reviewed	Character Appraisal Produced	Management Plan Produced
Alvechurch	1968	No	April 1969	No
Barnt Green	Sept 2000	No	No	No
Belbroughton	1969	1975	No	No
Beoley	August 1980	No	Draft January 2011	No
Bromsgrove Town	1968	1983, 1989 and 2009	June 2011	Draft November 2010
Clent	March 1981	No	No	No
Dodford	August 1975	No	Draft January 2011	No
Hagley	October 1987	No	Draft April 2010	No
Hewell Grange	October 2010	No	August 2010	No
Holy Cross	1981	No	No	No
St. John's	June 2011	No	No	No
Worcester and Birmingham Canal	June 1987	No	No	No

## Chapter 8

### Environmental Quality

#### **L25: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds**

There were no planning applications granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality for the AMR period 2010/11.

#### **L26: Change in areas of biodiversity importance, including:**

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

During 2011 there have been two new areas designated as Special Wild Sites (SWS) in Bromsgrove District and one SWS has been extended.

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

**Table 5: New and extended Special Wild Sites**

Name of Site	Main Habitat	Size/length (HA or Km)	Species	Change
Callow Farm Meadows	Grassland	2.50ha	Green-winged orchid, quaking grass, pignut, tormentil, cowslip, bugle	Site extended to include the small S.E. field parcel
Battlefield Brook	Open Water - Flowing	6.4km	Water Voles	New designation
Spadesbourne Brook	Open Water - Flowing	6.64km	Water Voles	New designation



## Chapter 8

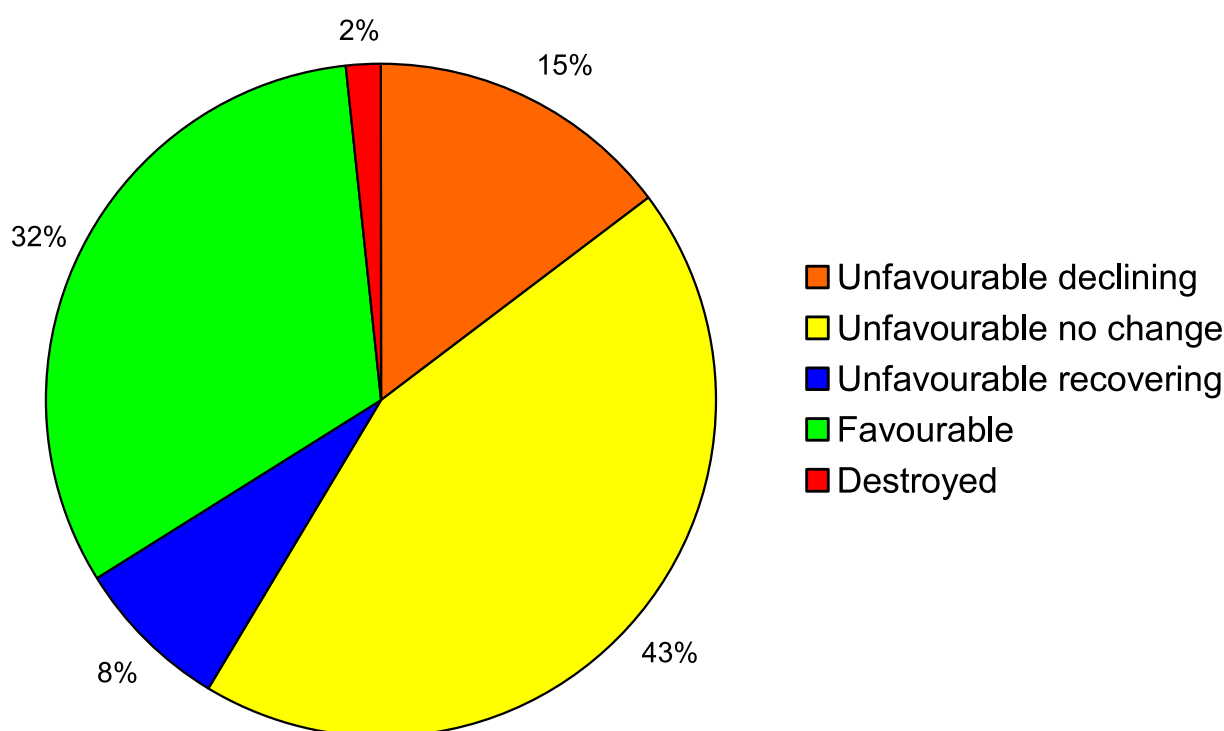
**Table 6: Condition of SSSI Units in Bromsgrove District**

Name of Site	Main Habitat	Size (HA)	Condition Assessment	Latest Assessment Date
Berry Mound Pastures	Neutral Grassland - lowland	11.81	Unfavourable recovering	December 2010
Bittell Reservoirs	Standing open water and canals	65.76	Unfavourable no change	September 2006
Burcot Lane Cutting	Earth heritage	0.38	Favourable	March 2009
Hewell Park Lake	Standing open water and canals	21.07	Favourable	October 2009
Hopwood Dingle	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland	7.14	Favourable	June 2009
Hurst Farm Pastures	Neutral Grassland - lowland	2.17	Favourable	May 2010
Little Royal Farm Pastures	Neutral Grassland - lowland	3.29	Favourable	July 2010
Madeley Heath Pit	Earth heritage	2.74	Destroyed	September 2010
Oakland Pasture	Neutral Grassland - lowland	1.05	Unfavourable no change	September 2011
Penorchard & Spring Farm Pastures	Neutral Grassland - lowland	15.44	Favourable	June 2009
Romsley Hill	Neutral Grassland - lowland	13.64	Unfavourable declining	July 2011
Romsley Manor Farm	Neutral Grassland - lowland	9.07	Unfavourable declining	Jun 2011
Sling Gravel Pits	Earth heritage	1.05	Unfavourable no change	April 2009

*Source: Natural England - Condition of SSSI units (2011)*

## Chapter 8

### Condition of SSSI's in Bromsgrove District



The table and pie chart above illustrates the condition report of the SSSI's within Bromsgrove District as of 1st November 2011. A total of five sites were assessed during this monitoring year and there have been three changes since the last monitoring period, all negative outcomes. One site has lowered from 'unfavourable recovering' to 'unfavourable no change'. Two sites have reverted from 'unfavourable recovering' to 'unfavourable declining'. The main reasons for these changes are due to either over or under grazing depending on which site.

Originally the Government's Public Service Agreement (PSA) target was set to have 95% of the SSSI area in favourable or recovering condition by 2010. Nationally, 96.68% of SSSI's are in favourable or recovering condition, 95.73% in Hereford and Worcestershire, and only 39.6% in Bromsgrove District.

### L27: Renewable energy generation

There was no notable renewable energy capacity provided in the District in 2010 to 2011. However, on a small scale, there were photovoltaic panels installed at 38 domestic properties with a total energy capacity of 0.100MW. There was also a community installation resulting in 0.005MW of energy. That is a total of 0.105MW worth of renewable energy for the plan period.

The guidance within PPS22 and policies to be contained in the emerging Core Strategy should help to encourage proposals for new capacity in the future. It will be important for future policies to require new development to incorporate measures to generate a proportion of their energy needs from renewable sources, which would ensure the delivery of some capacity and help to cut carbon emissions, a major cause of global warming.



## Appendix 1

### Glossary

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

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

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

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

**Core Output Indicators** - The core measures of sustainable development the Government use to require authorities to monitor. They were removed in March 2011 along with the 2005 Good Practice Guide.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Major Urban Area (MUA)** - The main urban area of the West Midlands Region.

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

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

## Appendix 1

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

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

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

**Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)** - A 15-20 year strategy prepared by the Regional Planning Body identifying the scale and distribution of new housing development, areas of regeneration, expansion or sub-regional planning and specifying priorities for the environment, transport, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and waste treatment and disposal. The 2011 Localism Act intends to abolish all RSSs.

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

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

**Special Wildlife Site (SWS)** - Defined areas of ecological or geological importance identified to protect habitat and species diversity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Appendix 2

### Demography

#### Population

Bromsgrove District's projected population at 2011 is approximately 94,300. The population of Bromsgrove District was 87,837 in 2001 (Census, 2001), so Bromsgrove's population is likely to have increased by approximately 6,463 in the last ten years.

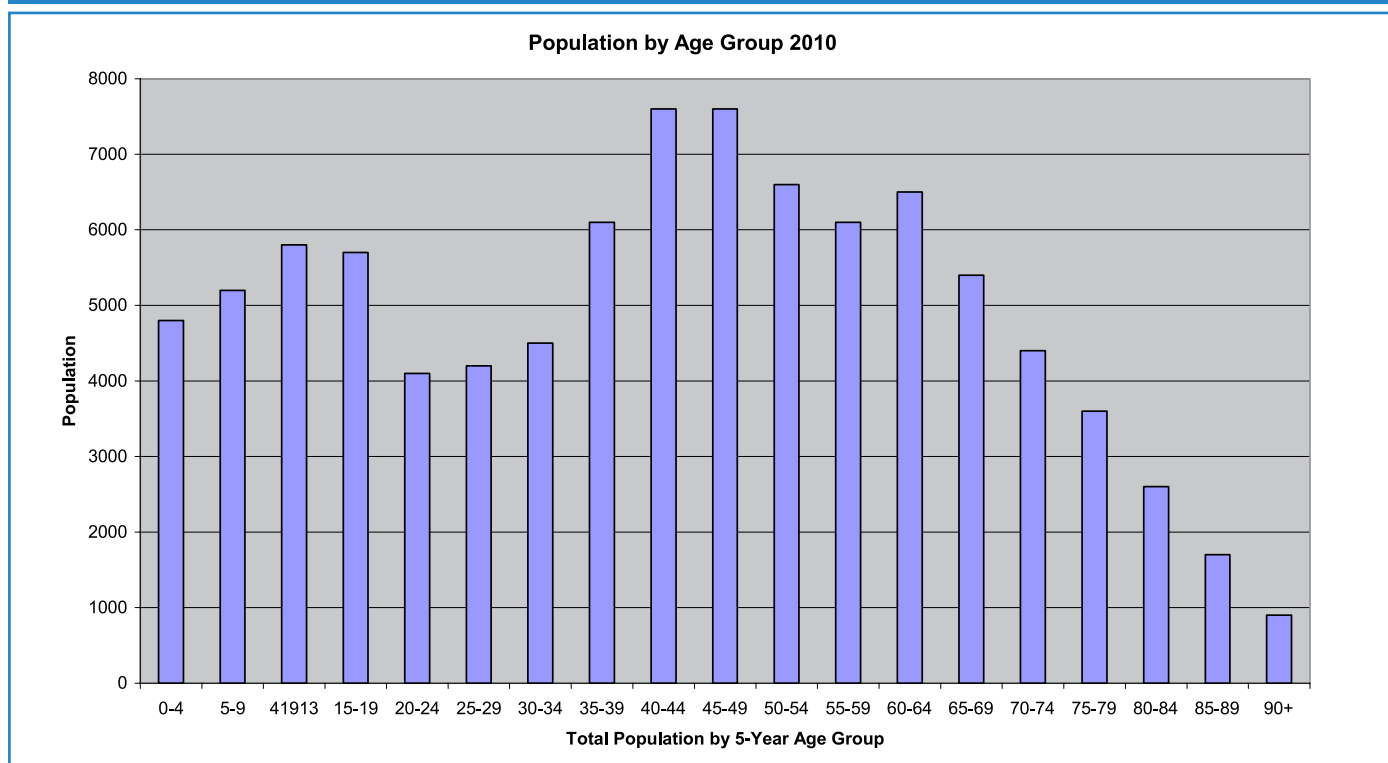
#### Age Structure

The 2010 mid-year estimates show that Bromsgrove had an estimated 19,400 children, representing almost 21% of the total population in Bromsgrove. There are estimated 18,600 persons aged 65-plus living in the district, almost 20% of the total population.

In Bromsgrove the number of children has increased by 300 in the last 9 years although numbers peaked in the middle of the time period. The number of people aged 65 and over has risen by about 3,500 since 2001, representing a 23% increase. The number of people in the 18-64 age group has increased by 1,800 over the same time period.

The population of Bromsgrove is projected to increase by about 3,400 for the period 2008-15, and by about 12,800 up to 2030. The 18-64 age group stays roughly constant over the 2008-30 time period, whilst the 0-17 age group has a projected increase of around 800. The number of persons aged 65-plus is projected to increase by around 11,300. Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3 below shows Bromsgrove District's population by five-year age group for total population, total male population, and total female population.

**Figure 1: ONS Mid-2010 Population Estimates for Bromsgrove by 5-Year Age Group**

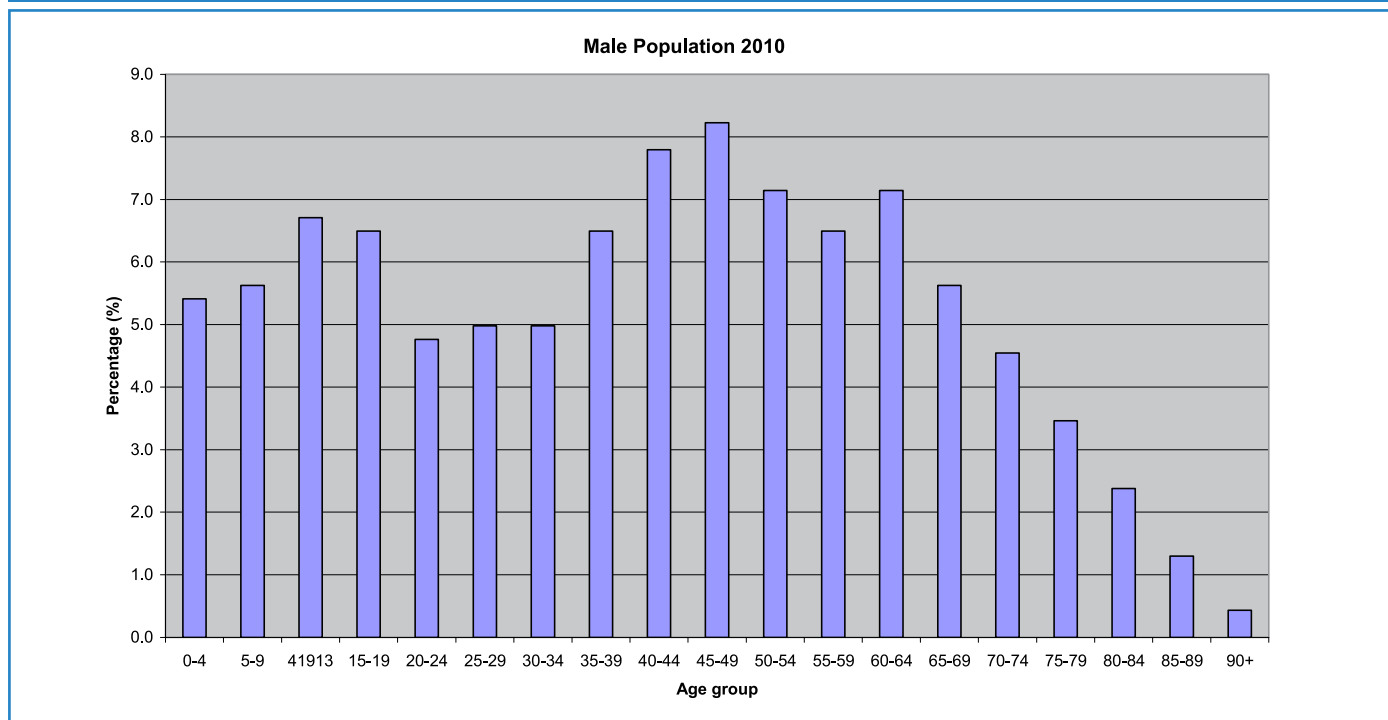




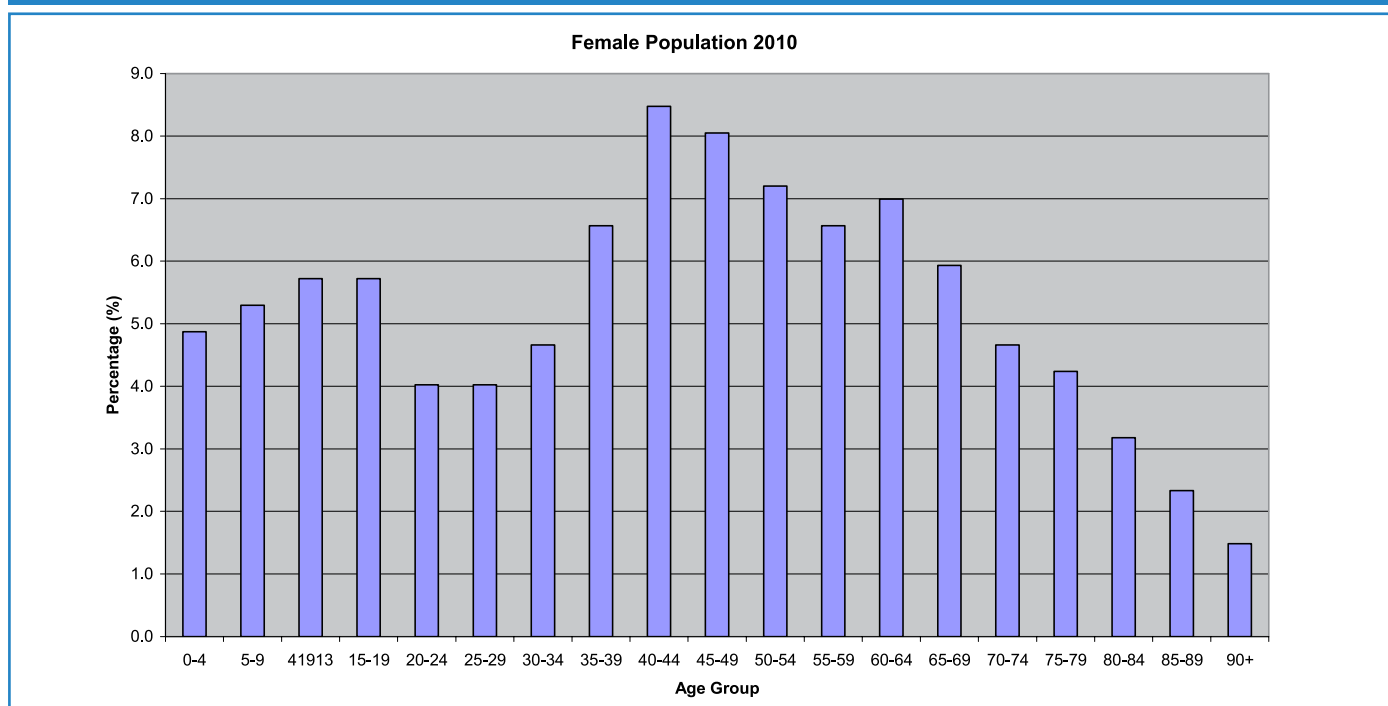


## Appendix 2

**Figure 2: ONS Mid-2010 Total Male Population for Bromsgrove by 5-Year Age Group**



**Figure 3: ONS Mid-2010 Total Female Population for Bromsgrove by 5-Year Age Group**



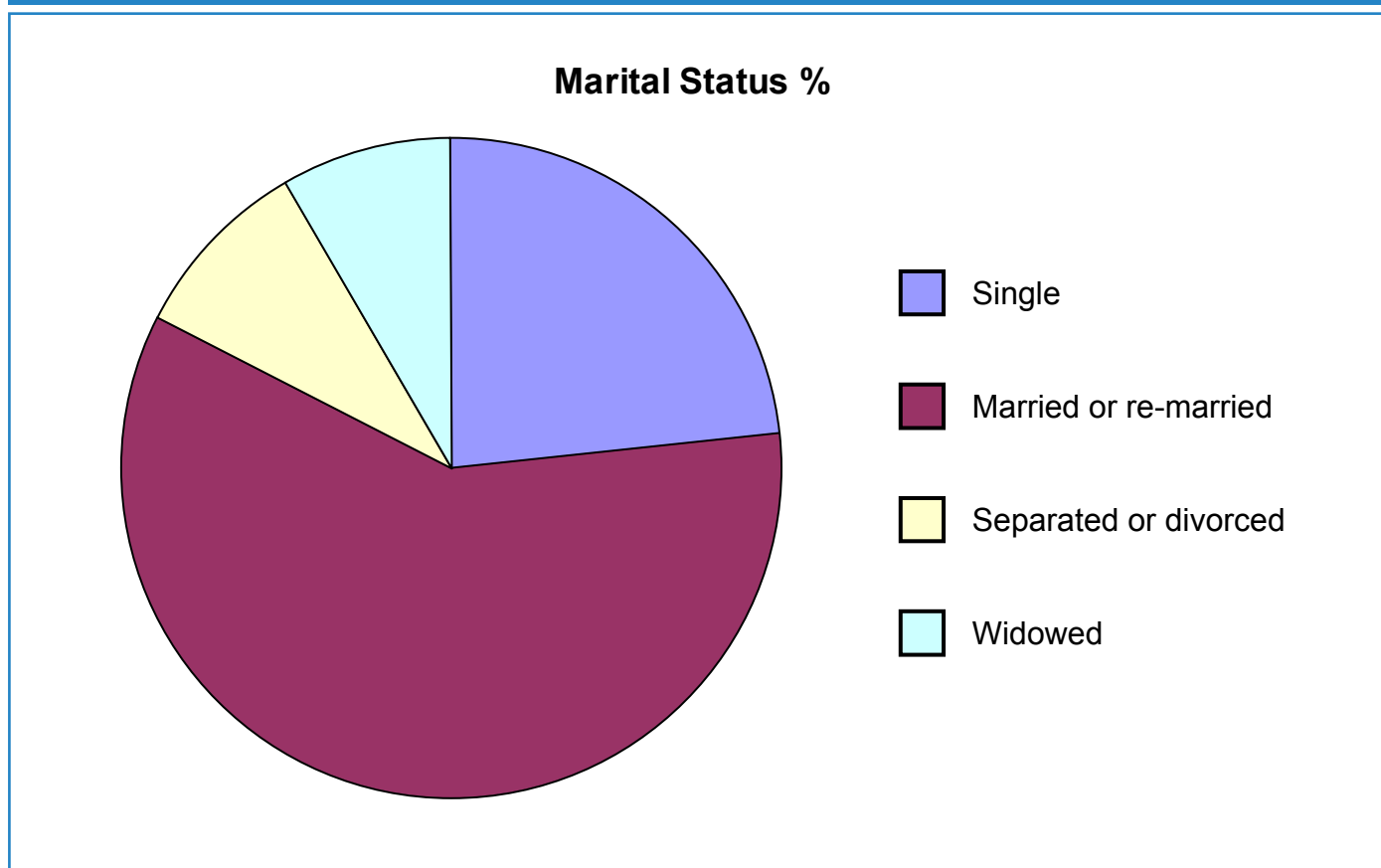
## Appendix 2

### Marital Status

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

Source: ONS (Revised February 2003)

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



## Appendix 2

### Ethnicity and Religion

A total of 91.98% of the population in Bromsgrove District are white (Mid 2009 estimates).

The largest minority ethnic group is Indian (1.82%).

According to the 2001 Census, the largest religious groups are:

Christian 80.09%

Sikh 0.33%

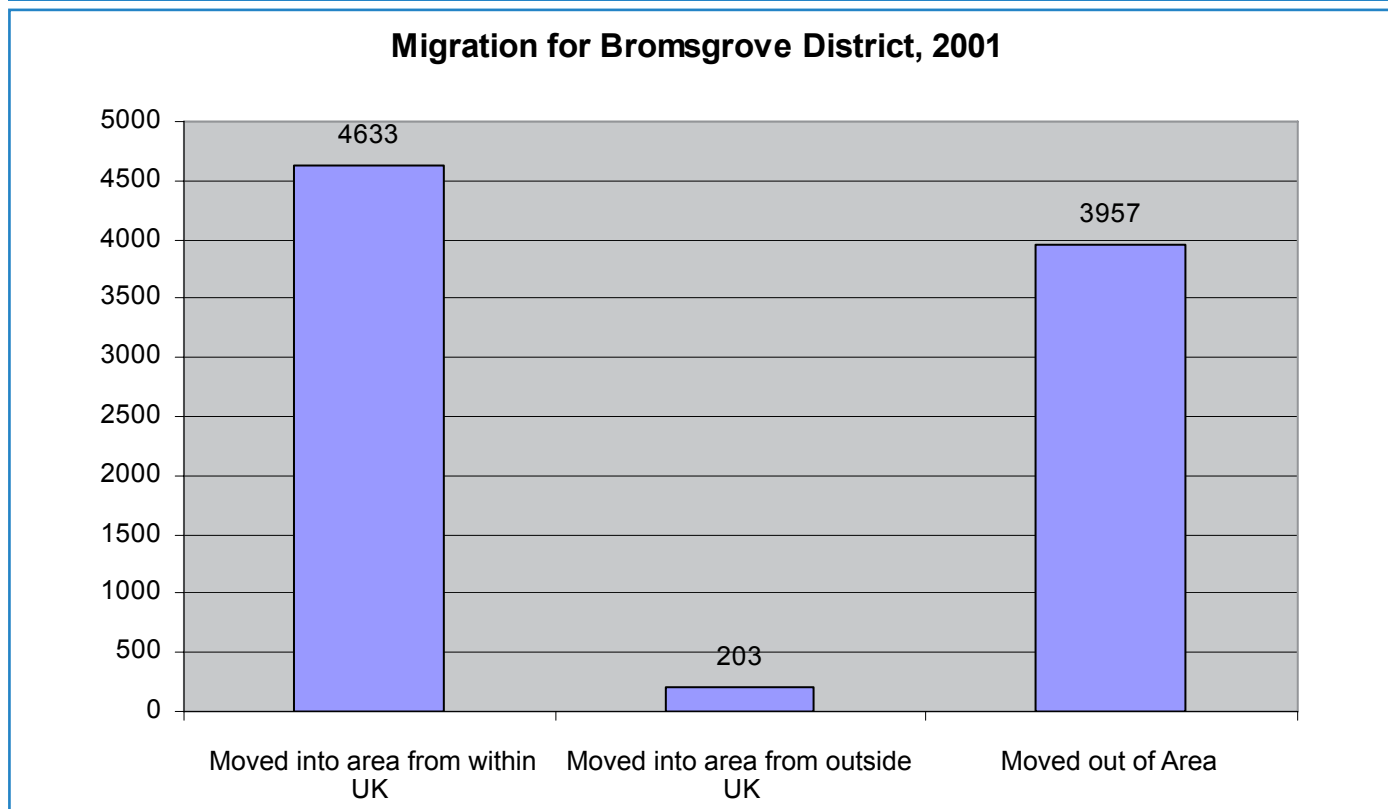
Muslim 0.29%

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

### Migration

The following represents the migration figures for Bromsgrove District.

**Figure 5: Migration for Bromsgrove District (2001 Census)**



**Projected Migration to Bromsgrove from 2001 to 2008**

	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10
<b>Internal Migration</b>	1100	1050	780	550	710	710	640	590	200
<b>International Migration</b>	50	80	-20	-20	-50	-60	20	-10	-60
<b>Total Migration</b>	1150	1130	760	530	660	650	660	580	140

Source: ONS 2001-10 mid-year estimates

## Appendix 3

### Economy

Working Age Population (Percentage is a proportion of total population)					
		Bromsgrove (numbers)	Bromsgrove (%)	West Midlands (%)	National (%)
<b>ALL PEOPLE</b>	Working Age	57,800	61.9	63.5	64.8
<b>MALES</b>	Working Age	29,100	62.9	64.4	65.8
<b>FEMALES</b>	Working Age	28,700	60.9	62.6	63.8

Source: ONS - Mid-Year Population Estimates (2010)

Economically Active					
		Bromsgrove (numbers)	Bromsgrove (%)	West Midlands (%)	National (%)
<b>ALL PEOPLE</b>	Economically active	46,800	79.1	74.2	76.2
	In employment	43,200	72.8	67.4	70.3
	Employees	35,400	59.8	59.0	60.8
	Self employed	7,100	11.7	8.1	9.0
	Unemployed	3,000	6.4	8.9	7.6
<b>MALES</b>	Economically active	25,800	86.2	81.0	82.5
	In employment	23,300	77.1	72.6	75.5
	Employees	17,600	58.4	60.5	62.3
	Self employed	4,900	16.2	11.7	12.7
	Unemployed	#	#	10.1	8.4
<b>FEMALES</b>	Economically active	21,000	72.1	67.4	69.9
	In employment	19,900	68.5	62.3	65.1
	Employees	17,800	61.2	57.4	59.4
	Self employed	#	#	4.5	5.3
	Unemployed	#	#	7.4	6.7

Source: ONS - Annual Population Survey (Apr 2010-Mar 2011)

# Sample size too small for reasonable estimate

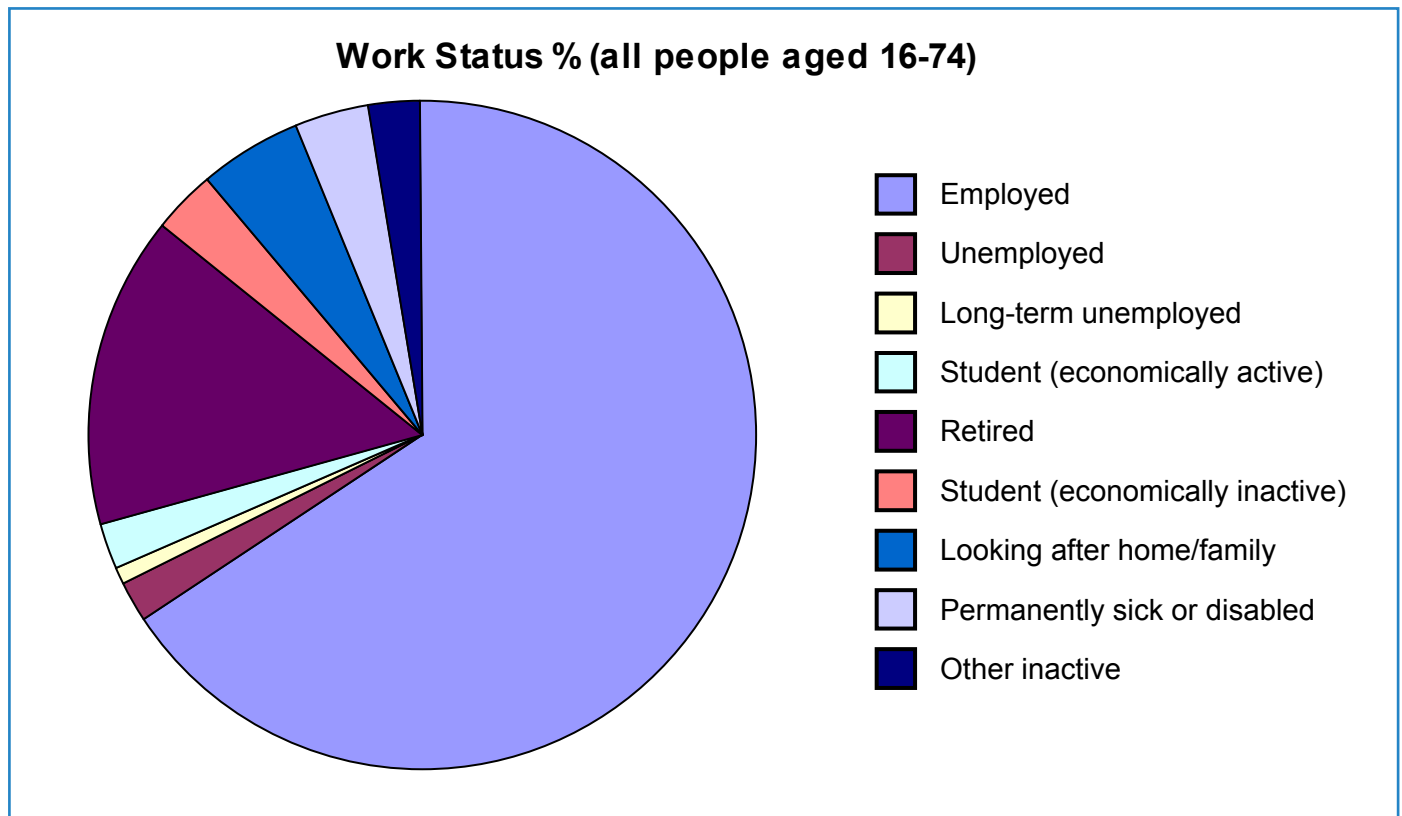
Economically Inactive					
		Bromsgrove (numbers)	Bromsgrove (%)	West Midlands (%)	National (%)
<b>ALL PEOPLE</b>	Economically inactive	12,100	20.9	25.8	23.8
	Wanting a job	#	#	5.2	5.7
	Not wanting a job	8,800	15.4	20.6	18.1
<b>MALES</b>	Economically inactive	3,900	13.8	19.0	17.5
	Wanting a job	#	#	4.9	4.9
	Not wanting a job	#	#	14.0	12.6
<b>FEMALES</b>	Economically inactive	8,100	27.9	32.6	30.1
	Wanting a job	#	#	5.5	6.5
	Not wanting a job	6,500	22.4	27.1	23.6

Source: ONS - Annual Population Survey (Apr 2010-Mar 2011)

# Sample size too small for reliable estimate

## Appendix 3

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



Source: ONS (Revised February 2003)

### Unemployment rates

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

claiming job seekers' allowance (JSA). The table below shows the number of people in Bromsgrove District who are unemployed and claiming JSA as at November 2011.

	Bromsgrove (numbers)	Bromsgrove (%)	West Midlands (%)	National (%)
All people	1,728	3.0	4.8	3.8
Males	1,143	3.9	6.4	5.1
Females	585	2.0	3.1	2.6

Source: ONS Claimant Count - Rates and Proportions (November 2011)

## Appendix 3

### Jobs Density

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

	Bromsgrove (jobs)	Bromsgrove (density)	West Midlands (density)	National (density)
Jobs Density	40,000	0.68	0.75	0.78

Source: ONS Jobs Density (2010)

### Earnings

Figure 7 shows the average gross weekly earnings in pounds for employees living in the area. Whereas, Figure 8 shows the average gross weekly earnings in pounds for employees working in the area.

**Figure 7: Earnings by Residence**

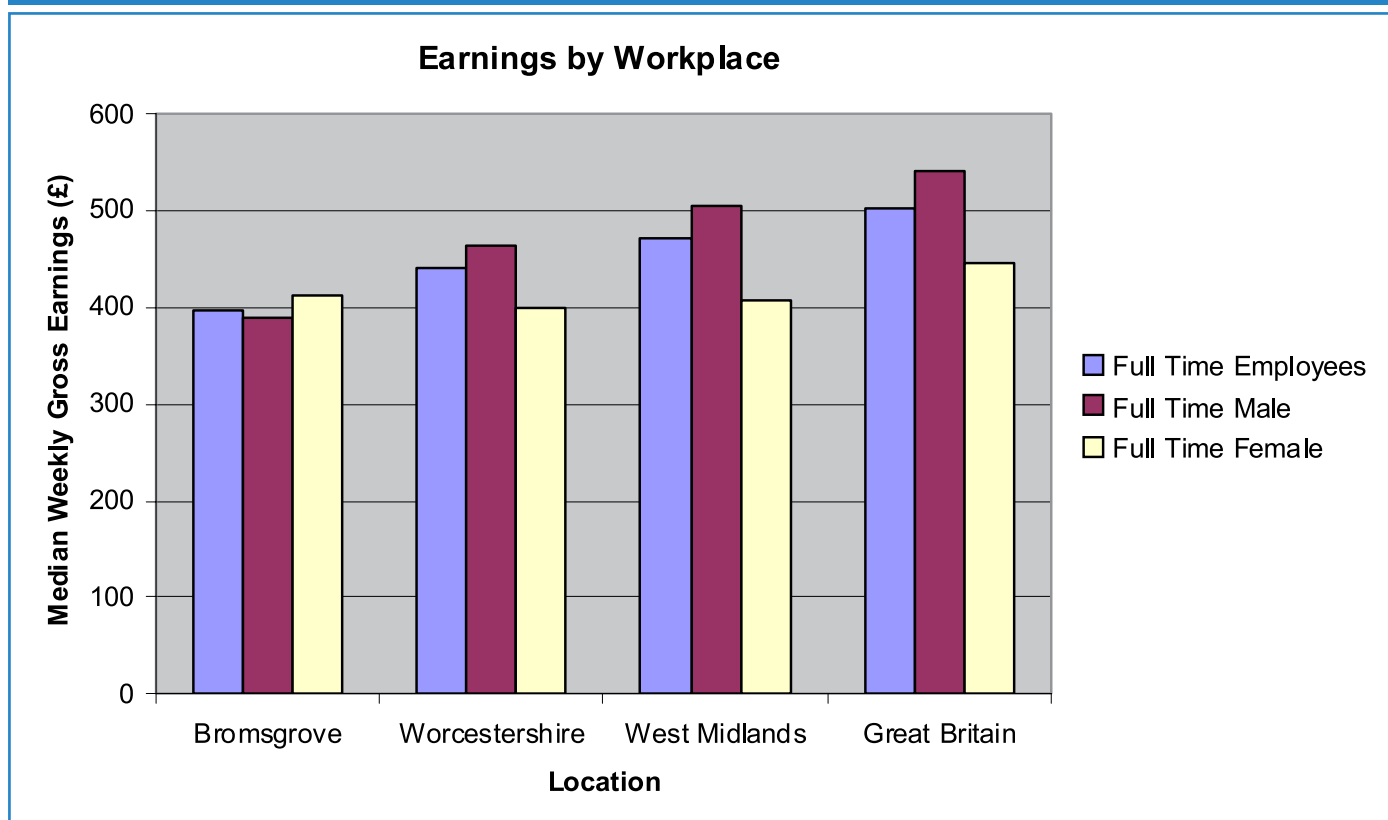


Source: ONS - Annual Survey of Hours of Earnings (2011)

## Appendix 3

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

**Figure 8: Earnings by Workplace**



Source: ONS - Annual Survey of Hours of Earnings (2011)

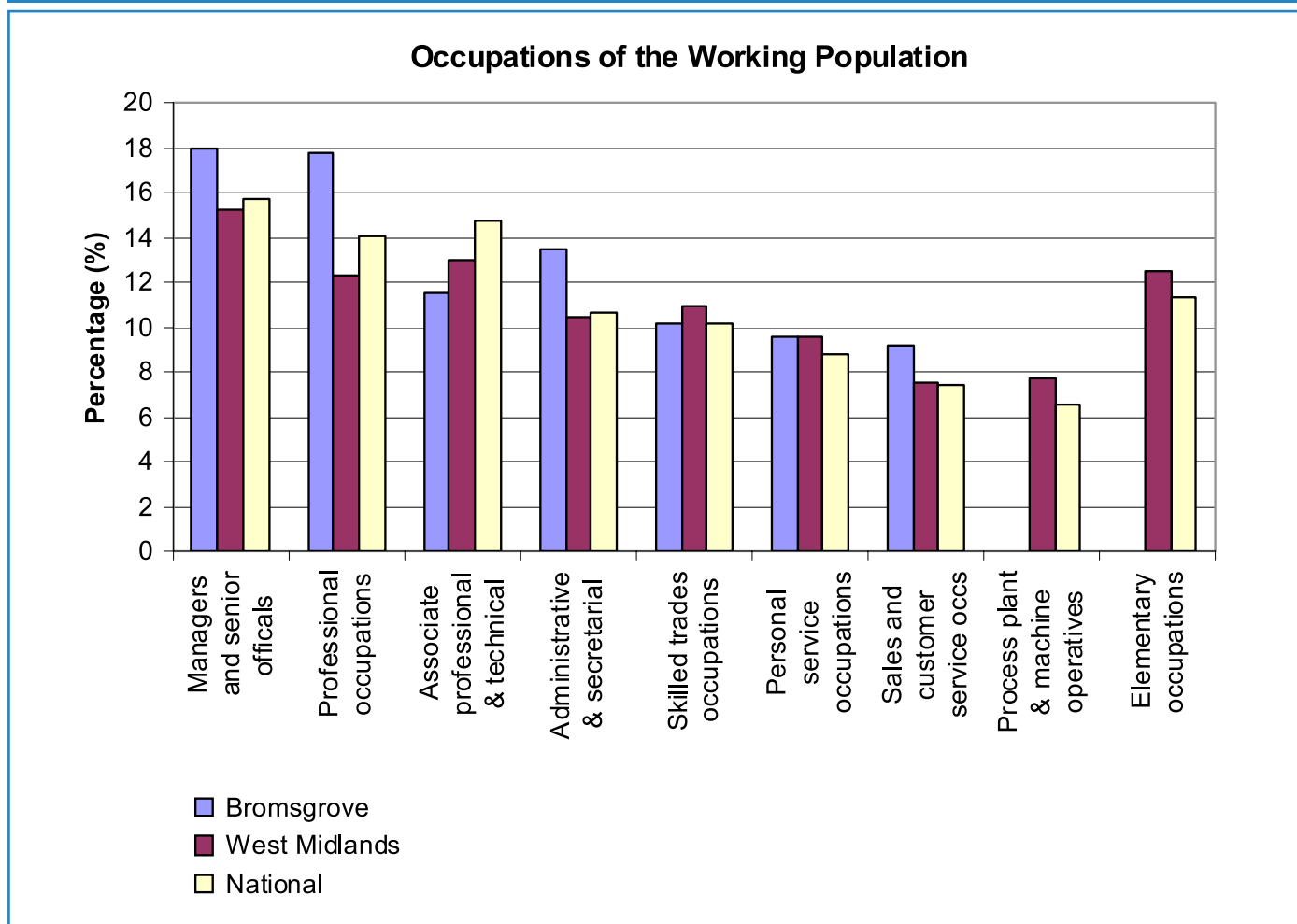


## Appendix 3

### Occupations of the Working Population

Figure 9 shows that the number of people in Bromsgrove District with occupations in managerial, technical, personal service, and elementary occupations are higher than the national average.

**Figure 9: Occupations of the Working Population**



Source: ONS - Annual population survey (April 2010 - March 2011)



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