



Authority **Monitoring Report** December 2013

Authority Monitoring Report Index



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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.

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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. 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 Local Development Framework (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, in turn, would form part of the portfolio of Local Development Documents contained within the LDF.

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 was reduced in size as part of the 2011 Annual Monitoring Report 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, were deleted. However, following on from the publication of the Bromsgrove District Plan (BDP) Proposed Submission Version 2011-2030 in September, this report has been extended to include various targets and indicators established within in the BDP.

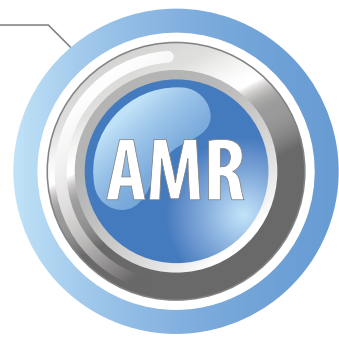
Although the Plan is not yet adopted, in order to ascertain more comprehensive monitoring results, it is the view of the Council to start collecting this information sooner rather than later. Appendix V of the Proposed Submission version of the BDP identifies a number of indicators that are fundamental in assessing the effectiveness of the Plans policies. The 2013 AMR report intends to collate new data on these indicators where the information is available, which can subsequently continue to be monitored throughout the lifetime of the Plan.

The Coalition Government introduced 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. The Government also replaced the raft of national planning policy guidance notes and statements in March 2012 with a single document - the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development. For plan-making, this means that local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area and Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs unless any adverse impacts would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits. The NPPF introduced a set of twelve core land-use planning principles which should underpin both plan-making and decision-taking. These changes 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 local policies in Bromsgrove begin to demonstrate tangible benefits. Most notably this is due to delays in the adoption of a District Plan (formerly Core Strategy), as well as 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 District Plan. However, as the BDP is now at a 'Proposed Submission' stage, there are unlikely to be any major modifications to the policies themselves.

Authority Monitoring Report

Chapter 1



By highlighting more clearly the 'direction of travel' for specific policies or groups of policies, this report 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 an 'Authorities Monitoring Report'. Therefore the 2013 version will take these changes into account and also include the relevant BDP indicators for the benefit of wider monitoring of Bromsgrove District Council's performance. Although the report will now be termed the 'Authority Monitoring Report', it will still be abbreviated to 'AMR' and published in December in a similar fashion to previous reports. Encompassing all the monitoring data in one concise annual report would be more beneficial to potential users of the document, as well as on Council resources.

1.2 What is the Authority Monitoring Report?

Monitoring is an essential element of policy making. Planning policy has the potential to contribute greatly towards many of the Council's priorities, namely increasing the availability and affordability of homes, regenerating the Town Centre, maintaining vitality of smaller villages, promoting healthy communities, making the District cleaner and greener, protecting employment land and therefore jobs, as well as increasing employment opportunities, and making it easier for people to access shops and services close to where they live.

This document is the ninth successive Annual Monitoring Report, now called the Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) produced by Bromsgrove District Council since the introduction of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act in September 2004. Although there is no longer 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 must contain the following information:

- i. The title of the documents specified in the authority's local development scheme; their timetable specified in the LDF and the stage the document has reached in its preparation; reasoned justification for being behind; and a statement of that fact and of the date of adoption or approval or successfully completed.
- ii. Non-implemented policies specified in a DPD or an old policy and the reasons why the authority is not implementing the policy.
- iii. Net additional dwellings or net additional affordable dwellings in the period in respect of which the report is made; and since the policy was first published, adopted or approved.
- iv. Details of neighbourhood development orders or a neighbourhood development plans.
- v. Community Infrastructure Levy Receipts.
- vi. Details of action taken where authority has co-operated with another authority in accordance with the duty to co-operate.

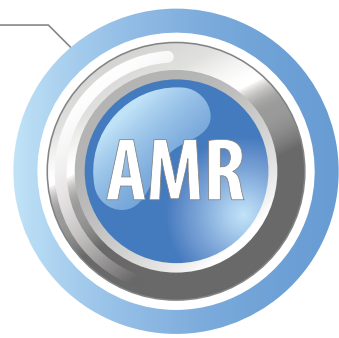
The Localism Act 2011 specifies that a report must:

- 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 2012 to 31st March 2013. However, in some cases the timeframe has been extended to beyond March 2013 where it was considered necessary to record such information, for example, when discussing timetable milestones.

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1.3 Transition between the Local Plan and the District Plan

Local Authorities must produce an up-to-date development plan relevant to their local area. Bromsgrove District Council is therefore in a state of transition, moving from its old style Local Plan to the more current Bromsgrove District Plan (BDP). Over the past nine years since the Planning and Compulsory Act was introduced (Sept. 2004) work has begun producing the Core Strategy, which is now termed the District Plan.

Bromsgrove District Council's Local Plan was adopted in January 2004. The District Plan will eventually replace this document 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). The BDP is now at a proposed submission stage, which is effectively the final version of the Plan that the Council intend to submit to the Secretary of State. Due to the advance nature of the BDP, the AMR will also look at monitoring indicators identified within the Plan to assess the effectiveness of its planning policies and to start establishing data trends for future scrutiny.

1.4 Monitoring of Sustainability Effects

Sustainable Development is a key theme in the planning system. At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework is a **presumption in favour of sustainable development**, which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking. As such, the Council must produce an integrated and comprehensive sustainability appraisal covering economic, environmental and social impacts of the District Plan and its associated policies. The most recent sustainability appraisal was published alongside the Proposed Submission Version of the Bromsgrove District Plan in September 2013.

The monitoring process will be used to assess the effects of local 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.

1.5 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

For further information contact:

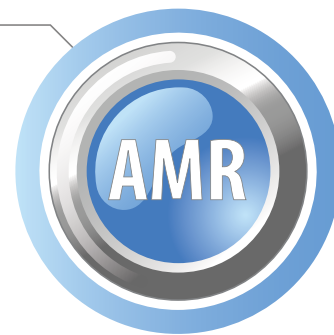
Bromsgrove District Council
Strategic Planning
Planning & Regeneration
The Council House
Burcot Lane
Bromsgrove
Worcestershire
B60 1AA

Tel: 01527 881328

Email: strategicplanning@bromsgrove.gov.uk

Authority Monitoring Report

Chapter 2



Local Development Scheme Implementation

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.

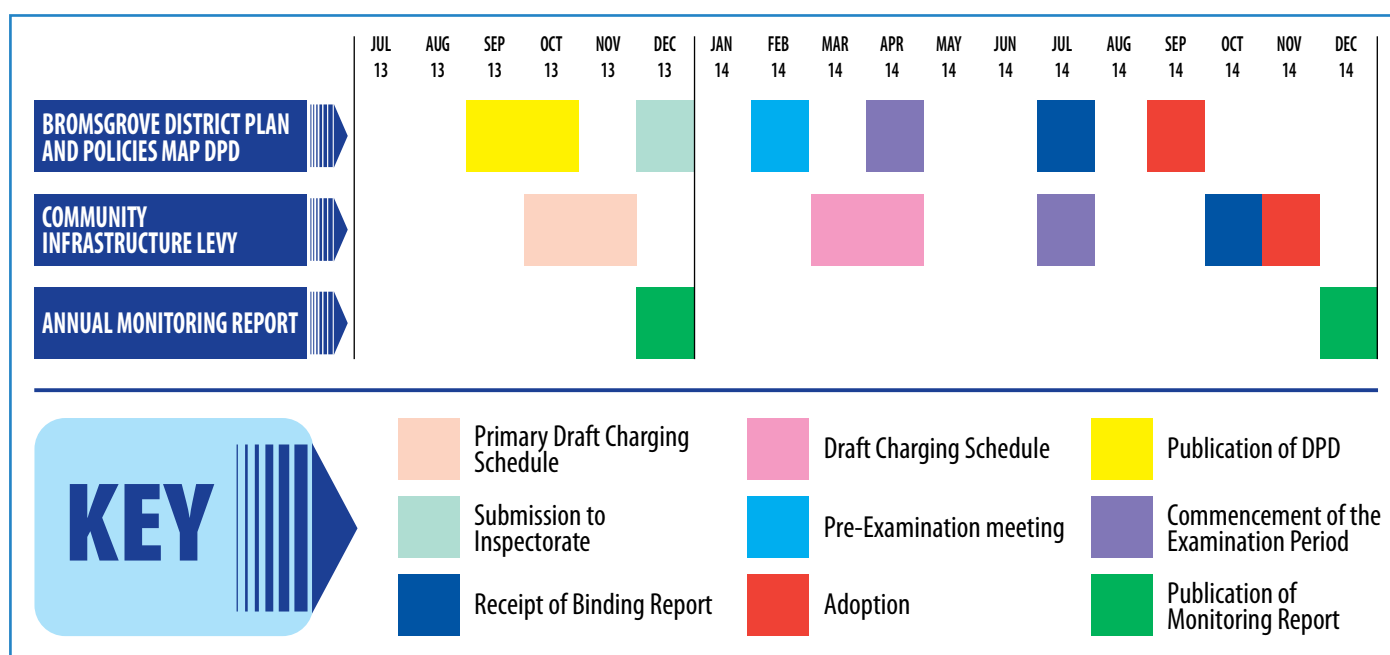
2.2 Local Development Scheme

The LDS is a programme management plan, which sets out details of all planning policy documents which the local authority seeks to produce. It also outlines opportunities for

public and stakeholder involvement. In line with the 2011 Localism Act, there is no longer a requirement to submit the LDS to the Secretary of State. However, it is still important for Councils to publish up-to-date information on their progress of the LDS.

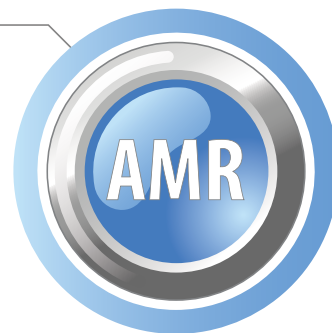
The latest version was formally adopted by Cabinet in July 2013. It was updated to reflect the 2011 Localism Act, the NPPF and the progress of Development Plan Documents. One of the roles of this Monitoring Report is to assess the progress made on the LDS and, where there has been some slippage, explain 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 2012 to 31st March 2013, Bromsgrove District Council have also assessed the period up to December 2013 for the purposes of monitoring the targets and milestones set out in the LDS. This is also necessary due to the fairly recent adoption of the LDS, which covers a period from July 2013 to December 2014. The most recent timetable for the LDS can be found below:



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The table below indicates the targets the Council intends to achieve with its planning policy and document preparation by the end of 2013. It records what was actually achieved and highlights, where necessary, where revisions will be needed to the LDS. Due to the recent adoption of the LDS, all documents have fulfilled their expectations. 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.



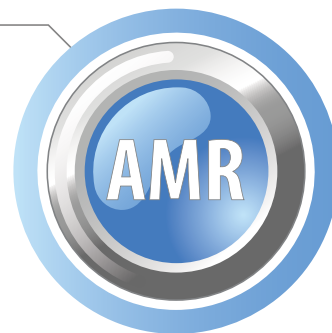
Poor -

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

| LDS Target: By December 2013 | What was achieved By December 2013 | Delay | Rating |
|--|---|-------|--------|
| Authorities Monitoring Report Publication | Completed and published on the Councils website in line with the LDS milestone | None | |
| Bromsgrove District Plan 2011-2030 DPD Publication of Proposed Submission Version of DPD | The Bromsgrove District Plan was published on 31st September for a six week formal representation period prior to its submission to the Government for independent examination in December; however this has been delayed until February 2014 due to further work being conducted on the SHMA. There was a cross-boundary consultation in February 2013, which did not form part of the adopted LDS. The BDP has therefore achieved its milestone in line with the LDS. | None | |

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Chapter 2



LDS Target; By December 2013 continued

| LDS Target: By December 2013 | What was achieved By December 2013 | Delay | Rating |
|---|--|------------|--------|
| Proposals Map DPD Publication of Policies Map | Similarly to above, The Policies Map was published alongside the BDP on 31st September for a six week formal representation period prior to its submission to the Government for independent examination in December; however this has been delayed for the same reasoning of the BDP. | None | |
| Community Infrastructure Levy Primary Draft Charging Schedule | A Primary Draft Charging Schedule was not published. | 3-6 months | |

Authorities Monitoring Report

Bromsgrove District Council completed the Authorities Monitoring Report for the period 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2013 in December 2013. The Council therefore considers performance against this milestone to be **excellent**.

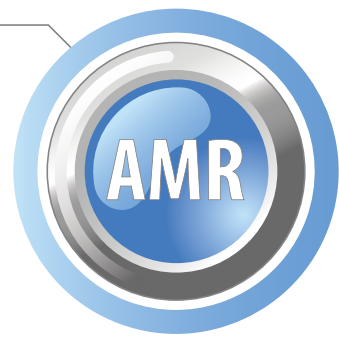
Bromsgrove District Plan 2011-2030 and Proposals Map

The LDS was revised and published in July 2013 due to delays to the cross boundary housing growth consultation. This was originally timetabled for February 2013, but did not occur till April 2013. This setback meant the LDS needed to be revised to give a true reflection of when DPDs were to progress. Following the successful completion of this joint housing growth consultation with Redditch Borough Council a Proposed Submission Version of the plan was prepared.

In line with Regulation 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 the Council published its Proposed Submission version of the Bromsgrove District Plan and Policies Map for a six-week formal representation period prior to its submission to the Government for independent examination. The representation period was from Monday 30th September to Monday 11th November 2013. The Plan was then intended to be submitted to the Secretary of State in December 2013. However, this has been delayed until the end of February 2014. This was due to criticisms of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment which forms an integral part of the BDP's evidence base. An Independent Inspector examining the South Worcestershire Development Plan (SWDP) concluded that the SHMA was flawed and further work was needed. Further work has now been commissioned on the SHMA and it is hoped this piece of evidence will become more robust to support the BDPs development growth targets allowing the BDP to be submitted for independent examination during February 2014.

Authority Monitoring Report

Chapter 2



The Bromsgrove District Plan Proposed Submission document outlines the strategic planning policy framework for guiding development in the District up to 2030. It comprises a long-term vision and strategic objectives, a development strategy, key policies, strategic site allocations and a monitoring and implementation statement. The Plan also includes a copy of the Redditch Cross Boundary Development policy (RCBD1), which appears in the Borough of Redditch Local Plan No.4 (BORLP4) as Appendix 1. You can view the BORLP4 on the **Redditch Borough Council website** - www.redditchbc.gov.uk/localplans

During this AMR period, there have been various forms of technical work conducted in order to support the District Plan. A revised Water Cycle Study and a Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment were complete in June 2012. Other documents included a Housing Delivery Performance Paper in October 2013, an Area Assessment Study in September 2013, and a Settlement Hierarchy Background Paper in September 2012. There were also a number of on-going meetings with a wide range of key stakeholders, including utility providers, developers and a number of sections of Worcestershire County Council. Although the BDP has not yet been submitted to the Government, it is expected to be by February, which would be a delay of less than three months and therefore the Council deem performance as **excellent**.

Community Infrastructure Levy

Due to other commitments in relation to the emerging BDP a Primary Draft Charging Schedule was not published in line with the targets established in the LDS. It is expected that this will be published and consulted on during spring 2014. As this will represent a three to six month delay in regards to this milestone, the Council deem the performance as **fair**.

2.3 Adjustments to the Local Development Scheme Timetable

Although the LDS was recently adopted (July 2013), there were delays to publishing anything in relation to the Community Infrastructure Levy and also delays in submitting the BDP for independent examination. Once dates are known on when these documents will be published, the LDS will be updated accordingly.

Authority Monitoring Report

Chapter 3



Duty to Co-operate

The Localism Act received Royal Assent on 15th November 2011 and introduced the 'Duty to Co-operate'. This Duty requires local authorities to work with neighbouring authorities and other prescribed bodies to maximise the effectiveness of the preparation of their development plan documents and supporting activities so far as it relates to a strategic matter. The Town and Country Planning Regulations (Local planning) (England) 2012, require local authorities to include details of what action has been undertaken in accordance with duty to co-operate within annual monitoring reports.

Bromsgrove District Council has a long history of joint working and cooperation with its neighbouring authorities and key stakeholders to achieve better spatial planning outcomes. The BDP is no exception. On-going and constructive engagement with neighbouring authorities and relevant organisations has taken place since work on the Core Strategy began in 2004. It has long been recognised that when producing a local plan it is not possible to produce it in isolation as there are a number of cross boundary planning issues that need to be taken into account. Areas that neighbour the District and even those further afield can be affected by the proposals that Bromsgrove District Council plans for the next 15-20 years.

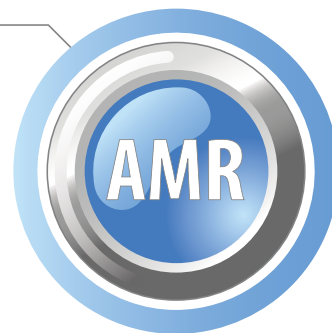
Bromsgrove District Council has been working with neighbouring authorities to determine the key cross boundary issues that need to be addressed by the emerging District Plan and to ensure that a coherent approach is prepared. The Inspector who will examine the District Plan will check whether it has been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Co-operate, which is a legal requirement. To do this the Inspector will check the policies in the Plan against various tests set out in paragraphs 178-181 of the NPPF.

Throughout the preparation of the BDP there has been on-going liaison and co-operation with the nominated statutory bodies and neighbouring authorities with issues being identified initially via formal liaison and the consultation process. The full extent of these discussions and issues identified can be found within the Council's 'Statement of Compliance with Duty to Co-Operate', which is available on the Council's website. The following table includes the list of bodies that are included through the duty to co-operate that are appropriate to Bromsgrove and any actions which have occurred based on the duty between 1st April 2012 and 31st March 2013. During this time frame all of the necessary consultees were consulted with regarding a joint 'Housing Growth' consultation to identify locations in Bromsgrove District for the housing requirements of Redditch Borough Council, as well as part of the representation period for the Proposed Submission Version of the BDP.

| Duty to Co-operate Body | Action Taken |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Worcestershire County Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going discussions with WCC regarding proposed housing and employment allocations in terms of their impact regarding Highways issues and sustainable transport facilities May 2013 - Transport Network Analysis and Mitigation Report May 2013 - Responses to consultation led to amendments to policy RCBD1 April 2013 - Highways Officers attended the BDP consultation events to answer technical and transport policy questions September 2012 - Meetings and consultation involvement regarding minerals planning Also on-going discussions regarding education, waste, minerals, flooding, green infrastructure, CIL viability, the Strategic Housing Market Assessment, as well as County wide agreed SA objectives |

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Chapter 3

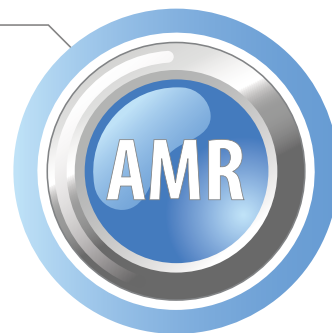


Duty to Co-operate Body continued

| Duty to Co-operate Body | Action Taken |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Environment Agency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going and extensive discussions, particularly relating to input on Strategic Flood Risk Assessments and the Outline Water Cycle Study, as well as ensuring the implications of development proposals are adequately addressed |
| English Heritage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going discussions regarding the provision of a strategic framework for the protection of the historic environment and a focused approach to management of the historic environment Numerous meetings and site visits regarding a considered future site allocation for cross boundary Redditch growth close to the Hewell Grange Grade II Registered Park and Garden |
| Natural England | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going discussions, specifically regarding feedback on Appropriate Assessment |
| Highways Agency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going discussions along with WCC to resolve implications of future development on the Strategic Road Network and IDP process |
| Homes & Communities Agency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going discussions regarding a potential strategic site in the Green Belt |
| Primary Care Trust | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going discussions that formed part of the IDP process |
| Office of Rail Regulation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Specific Action Taken |
| The Civil Aviation Authority | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Specific Action Taken |
| Redditch Borough Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going discussions and joint working with RBC to address unmet housing and employment needs as well as infrastructure delivery 27th April 2012 - PINS briefing with Joint Management Team (including Members) 5th July 2012 - RBC Leader's Duty to Cooperate letter to BDC Leader 3rd August 2012 - BDC Leader's response to RBC Leader's Duty to Cooperate letter 6th December 2012 - Joint Member Briefing to discuss findings of Green Belt review 18th February 2013 - Redditch Full Council 21st February 2013 - BDC Leaders Duty to Cooperate letter to RBC Leader 25th March 2013 - Redditch Full Council 1st April to 15th May 2013 - Joint Housing Growth Consultation |

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Chapter 3

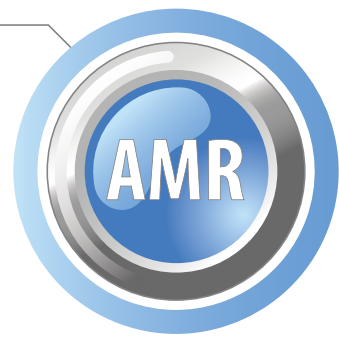


Duty to Co-operate Body continued

| Duty to Co-operate Body | Action Taken |
|--|--|
| Birmingham City Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going discussions at high level on the implications of Birmingham's housing need and potential for expansion of the City outside its administrative boundaries On-going discussions with LEP Policy wording included in the BDP to cater for identified future growth needs of the West Midlands conurbation 8th August 2012 - Meeting to discuss unmet need |
| Wyre Forest District Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Specific Action Taken |
| South Staffordshire District Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Specific Action Taken 9th May 2012 - Joint meeting with Dudley to discuss growth issues |
| Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going discussions with GBSLEP regarding housing growth from the conurbation Policy wording included in the BDP to cater for identified future growth needs of the West Midlands conurbation 9th May 2012 - Joint meeting with South Staffs to discuss growth issues |
| Solihull Metropolitan Borough Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going discussions regarding impact of proposed developments close to boundary with resultant demands on infrastructure On-going discussions with GBSLEP regarding housing growth from the conurbation Policy wording included in the BDP to cater for identified future growth needs of the West Midlands conurbation |
| Stratford-Upon-Avon District Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going discussions regarding Eastern Gateway employment site March 2013 - Jointly commissioned GVA to carry out Economic Impact Study |
| Wychavon District Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Specific Action Taken |

Authority Monitoring Report

Chapter 4 and 5



Neighbourhood Plans

There have been numerous expressions of interest from various Parish Councils around Bromsgrove District to develop a Neighbourhood Plan. Although none have been designated, this AMR period has seen Alvechurch Parish Council and Barnt Green Parish Council actively progress with gathering the information required to produce plans. As these plans evolve, this chapter of the AMR will continue to track their progress.

Community Infrastructure Levy

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations 2010 (as amended) give local authorities the ability to raise funds from development towards infrastructure projects which are needed to support growth. In order to charge CIL, a local planning authority must have an up to date Development Plan in place.

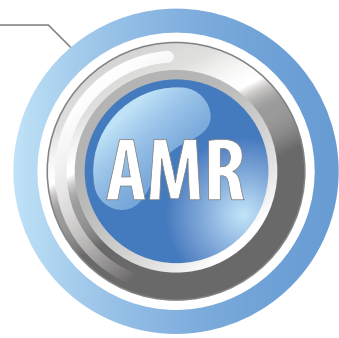
The six Worcestershire Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) (Bromsgrove District, Malvern Hills District, Redditch Borough, Worcester City, Wychavon District and Wyre Forest) worked in partnership with Worcestershire County Council (WCC) to assess the economic viability of development across the County to inform potential CIL charging schedules. WCC, on behalf of the LPAs, commissioned consultants to help the LPAs compile the viability evidence required to:

- Determine whether CIL is the most appropriate mechanism for collecting planning obligations in the short, medium and longer term; and
- If CIL is appropriate, inform proposed charging schedules and any differential rates based on location or type of development.

The CIL viability work and work on District Plan viability will inform the production of a charging schedule. Bromsgrove District Council intended to pursue a draft CIL charging schedule in October 2013, however, due to other commitments relating to the emerging BDP this has been delayed. It is envisaged that a Primary Draft Charging Schedule will be produced and consulted on during spring 2014.

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Chapter 6



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 is continuously updated, with the most recent being October 2012. 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. This chapter will use the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report combined with more recent data to provide contextual information for the Bromsgrove District.

6.1 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 89% 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. These links and the attractiveness of the area historically as a desirable place to live, have resulted in sustained inward migration from the nearby conurbation and has also become attractive to businesses considering expansion, relocation or establishing for the first time. As a result, there is continuing pressure to meet increased demand for leisure, health, education, housing and other personal and social requirements.

The main centre of population in Bromsgrove District is Bromsgrove Town, with other centres being Alvechurch, Barnt Green, Wythall, Hagley, Rubery and Catshill and a series of smaller rural villages spread throughout the District.

6.2 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.

6.3 Social Characteristics

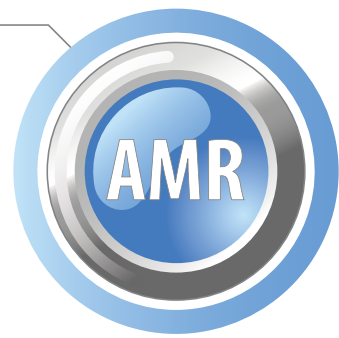
The 2013 ONS mid-year estimates indicates that Bromsgrove has a population of 94,700, which is an increase of approximately 1,000 compared with the 2011 Census data. The population of Bromsgrove was approximately 87,800 in 2001, so Bromsgrove's population has increased by approximately 6,900, or just over 7% in the last 12 years. The 2013 mid-year estimates show that Bromsgrove has an estimated 21,141 people under the age of 19, representing 22.5% of the total population of Bromsgrove. There is approximately 19,959 people aged 65-plus living in the District, over 21% of the total population (ONS Mid-year Estimates, 2013).

From comparing the 2001 and 2011 Census, it indicates that in Bromsgrove the number of children has increased by approximately 200 (1%) over the year period, although numbers peaked in the middle of the time period. The number of people aged 65 and over has risen by about 4,100 in the same timeframe, representing a 27% increase. The number of people in the 19-64 age groups has increased by 1,700 (3.3%) over the same time period (Census, 2011).

Those over 65 are set to rise to around 30% by 2030 and this trend is likely to be caused by both increased life expectancy and the improved health of older people in the District. This likely to an impact on service delivery, including, accessible transport options for the less mobile and suitable housing needs for the elderly.

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The majority of Bromsgrove's population are from all white ethnic groups (95.8%) compared to 95.7% in Worcestershire and 85.4% across England. Figures from the 2011 Census show that 93.6% of people in Bromsgrove are White British, which compares to 92.4% in Worcestershire and 79.8% in the whole of England. In Bromsgrove 93.5% were born in England. This compares to 91.2% in Worcestershire, and 83.5% in the whole of England. In 2011 68.9% of people in Bromsgrove were Christian. This compares to 67.5% of people in Worcestershire and 59.4% in the whole of England. In England 5.0% of people are Muslim and 1.5% Hindu. The proportion of people with religions other than Christian is lower in Worcestershire than it is across the whole of England (Census, 2011).

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). 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).

Bromsgrove District is considered to be a safe place to live, with levels of crime being lower than the regional and national figures. Vehicle crime and criminal damage are the most common offences, illustrating there is still a fear of crime that needs to be addressed. The total number of crimes recorded in Bromsgrove during 2011/12 was 4,945, which is a rate of 52.970 per 1000 population. This compares to a rate of 63.830 per 1000 population across Worcestershire. There were 3,420 Anti-Social Behavior incidents recorded during 2011/12 in Bromsgrove.

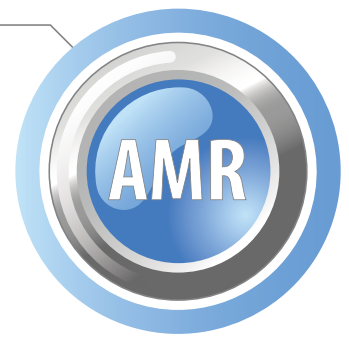
The housing market in the District has historically been buoyant due to its close proximity to the West Midlands conurbation. However, due to the current economic climate house prices have fell over the last few years with a reduction of 0.1% in the District from 2011 to 2012 and a 2.3% decrease experienced the year before and the 13.6% the year before that. The past Monitoring year has experience the first rise in house prices across the District in four years with an increase of 5.3%. House prices are still remaining relatively high compared to the rest of the West Midlands. In June 2013, the average house price across Bromsgrove was £239,306 compared with £155,996 in neighboring Birmingham and £163,693 in Redditch, as well as the West Midlands average of £173,273 (Land Registry, 2013).

As of 2013 (April 2012 - March 2013) a total of 43 affordable dwellings were completed compared to 147 the year before. The SHMA (2012) indicates that the analysis of the current need for affordable housing in the authority over the next five years indicates a high demand for this tenure. An annual need of 219 affordable properties is calculated as being required to meet the future needs over the next five years and the existing backlog. This reflects the impact of rising house prices over the first half of the last decade and the continued pressures on wages as well as the availability of mortgage finance. It also reflects the fact that affordable housing makes up a relatively low proportion of the overall stock in Bromsgrove currently, approximately 10%, a proportion which is considerably below the national average of 20%.

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 continue to improve since SPG10 was lifted in January 2010. Although this year was lower, the three years previously indicated that affordable housing completions were going in a positive direction. The realisation is that the demand for affordable housing is continuing to increase, and this issue is being addressed in the Bromsgrove District Plan.

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Policies BDP5A and BDP5B regarding the Bromsgrove Town expansion sites and other development sites, RCBD1 regarding Redditch cross boundary growth, as well as BDP8 and BDP9, strive to achieve affordable housing. Where there is a net increase of 10 or more dwellings or the site is equal or greater than 0.4 hectares a 40% affordable housing provision will be expected on greenfield sites and up to 30% on brownfield sites. The Council will seek to achieve a mixture of social rented, intermediate housing and affordable rent properties. Rural exception sites are also considered favourable where a genuine need exists.

Education in Bromsgrove is administered by Worcestershire County Council, which controls 27 schools in the District. The percentage of the population that has achieved different levels of qualification and that are employed in different jobs can be used to give a background of the potential workforce of an area. The population in Bromsgrove on average has higher levels of qualification than the county and regional average, in particular the higher qualification level - 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.

6.4 Environmental Characteristics

The District is an area with rich biodiversity, geodiversity and attractive landscape. The District contains 13 Sites of Special Scientific Importance, 89 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 rivers 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.

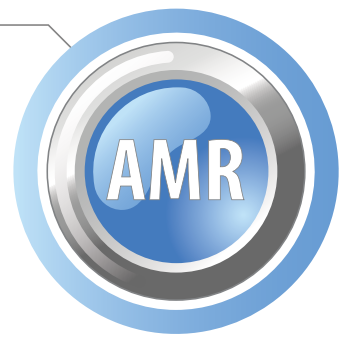
Table 1. Qualifications (Jan 2012 - Dec 2013)

| Qualifications | Bromsgrove (no's) | Bromsgrove (%) | Worcestershire (%) | West Midlands (%) | Great Britain (%) |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| NVQ4 and above | 18,800 | 33.7 | 32.5 | 27.8 | 34.4 |
| NVQ3 and above | 32,500 | 58.2 | 53.4 | 48.4 | 55.1 |
| NVQ2 and above | 43,400 | 77.9 | 72.1 | 66.6 | 71.8 |
| NVQ1 and above | 50,900 | 91.3 | 83.4 | 79.5 | 84.0 |
| Other qualifications | # | # | 5.9 | 6.9 | 6.3 |
| No qualifications | # | # | 10.7 | 13.6 | 9.7 |

Sample Size too small for reasonable estimate. Source: Office of National Statistics (2013)

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The District contains two 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 (53%) is higher than the national average (40%). 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. 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.

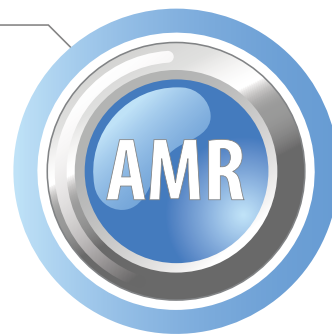
The District is also served by train connections with a number of commuter routes passing through the District into Birmingham. The number of people using Bromsgrove station has continued to increase over the last decade. Despite this heavy usage the existing station and its facilities are extremely basic and the platform lengths prohibit larger trains from stopping. However permission has been granted for an improved station approximately 100m from the present site which will allow larger trains to use it and will include 4 platforms and a 350 space car park. The District is served by four other stations at Alvechurch, Barnt Green, Hagley and Wythall.

6.5 Economic Characteristics

Once a prosperous hub for the woollen trade Bromsgrove became the world centre for nail-making in the 19th century and more recently won prominence for engineering and the motor industry. Bromsgrove Town Centre itself is an historic market town which was mentioned in the Domesday Book, and was the centre for 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.

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The District has an economically active workforce of 47,400 of which 2,400 are unemployed. The unemployment rate is 4.9% compared with 9.2% in the West Midlands and 7.8% nationally (ONS, 2013). 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).

Average household incomes in Worcestershire are higher than they are elsewhere in the West Midlands and England. Household incomes are highest in Bromsgrove (£34,492 pa) and lowest in Wyre Forest (£27,821 pa). Household income includes income from employment (earnings) as well as that from other sources, for example investments and savings.

| Household Income (2011) | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| District | Median Income (£) |
| Bromsgrove | £34,492 |
| Malvern Hills | £30,218 |
| Redditch | £30,291 |
| Worcester | £29,115 |
| Wychavon | £31,675 |
| Wyre Forest | £27,821 |
| Worcestershire | £30,515 |
| West Midlands | £27,068 |
| England | £29,464 |

Source: CACI Ltd. (2011)

Table 2. Annual Average Earnings for all Employees by District (2011)

| District | Residence based earnings | Workplace based earnings | % Difference |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Bromsgrove | £29,552 | £20,697 | 30.0 |
| Malvern Hills | £24,288 | £22,411 | 7.7 |
| Redditch | £21,934 | £22,454 | -2.4 |
| Worcester City | £26,478 | £23,770 | 10.2 |
| Wychavon | £26,725 | £24,345 | 8.9 |
| Wyre Forest | £20,842 | £18,658 | 10.5 |
| Worcestershire | £25,330 | £22,685 | 10.4 |

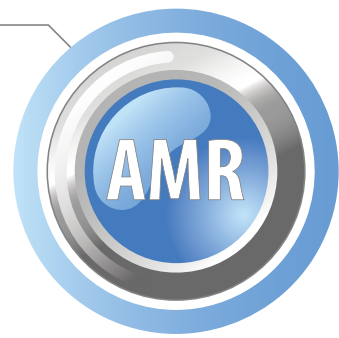
Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ONS, 2012)

As Table 2 above indicates, workplace earnings are lower in general than residence-based earnings across Worcestershire, with the exception of Redditch. The biggest differential can be seen in Bromsgrove where, the average (mean) annual earnings of people who work within the District is £20,697 compared with the average annual earnings for residents of Bromsgrove District, which is £29,552, a difference of 30% (ONS, 2012). This would suggest that the District's population earn higher salaries than average, but they earn them in employment locations outside the District. Due to Bromsgrove's close proximity to the MUA, many residents commute to jobs in and around Birmingham. 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 (ONS, 2012).

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.

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There are two major areas of economic concern requiring regeneration in the District – Bromsgrove Town Centre and Longbridge. Following the adoption of a joint Area Action Plan between Birmingham and Bromsgrove in 2009, Longbridge regeneration is now underway. A draft Town Centre Area Action Plan was previously consulted upon, however key town centre regeneration policies have now been incorporated into the BDP. The Town Centres' regeneration is currently underway and policies in the BDP are designed to perpetuate this process. The District's retail activity is also focused in Bromsgrove Town centre, which currently has approximately 3500 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.

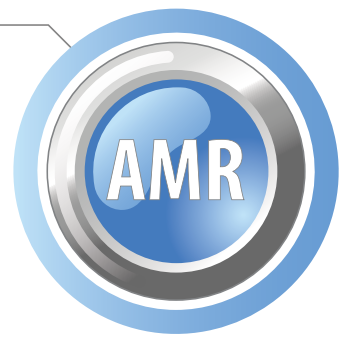
6.6 Key Issues

As can be seen from the District Profile there are various challenges which the District faces and these together with broader issues are summarised below:

- Regeneration of the Town Centre.
- Maintaining vitality of smaller villages.
- Meeting the growth needs of the District up to 2030 and beyond by ensuring that there is an adequate supply of appropriate housing and employment land thus providing certainty for the development industry.
- Maintaining a balanced community in terms of population structure and the housing market. Meeting the needs of the community in particular the provision of affordable housing and housing suitable for the elderly.
- Attracting inward investment and stemming outward commuting.
- Striking a balance between ensuring the District is accessible whilst also encouraging sustainable travel by, for instance, encouraging walking and cycling and the increased use of public transport.
- Responding to the needs of existing employment and the economy and recognising the importance of farming/agriculture in the District.
- Recognising the strength provided to the economy by diversification into, for example, high technology industries, green industries and in rural areas, farm diversification. Also recognition of the benefits of homeworking in rural areas whilst acknowledging potential problems of broadband coverage in such areas.
- Stemming outward migration of young people due to issues of housing affordability and lack of suitable employment.
- Promotion of a healthy community, recognising the importance of Green Infrastructure and its multi-functionality, as well as open space/leisure facilities, and controlling the number of "hot food" outlets
- Recognising the role as custodians of the environment for future generations including for example, managing the water environment and flooding issues; addressing climate change issues, reducing carbon emissions and increasing the use of renewable energy.
- Celebrating and conserving the District's individuality as an attractive and safe place with a unique historic built environment and landscape which is biodiversity rich.
- Ensuring that the District enjoys a sustainable built environment that enables and empowers users and occupiers to feel safe and secure through the incorporation and provision of new or improved infrastructure.
- Ensuring the local communities have a greater involvement in planning the future of the communities in which they live.

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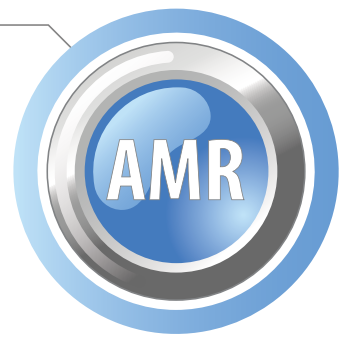
6.7 Objectives of Strategic Planning/Local Plans

A set of spatial objectives have been defined that aim to deliver the spatial vision for Bromsgrove by 2030. They build upon national policy and address key local challenges. The objectives provide the basis for the preferred spatial strategy for the District, including the core policies which are necessary to secure the delivery of the vision. The proposed strategic objectives, which are not in any specific order of preference, are outlined below:

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

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Monitoring the Bromsgrove District Plan

7.1 Introduction

Monitoring of housing and employment development has always been a key feature when monitoring Local Plan performance. However, local authorities are now expected to undertake monitoring of other key developments related to sustainability, whether it is the environment, retail, leisure or transport. The 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act required 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 continued to use these indicators as the basis for monitoring, but also included a number of local indicators that were relevant to the District. The structure of Bromsgrove's AMR was amended slightly in 2008 to reflect the updated Core Output Indicators and again in 2011 to reflect the subsequent changes. This year the AMR has been amended again due to the advanced nature of the Bromsgrove District Plan. Although it has not yet been adopted, it is now at a proposed submission stage, which is effectively the final version of the Plan that the Council intend to submit to the Secretary of State. Although the AMR will still effectively monitor the policies within the adopted Local Plan, a number of indicators have been adapted or added that reflect the BDP. This allows data to be collected at an early stage in the process which will help identify trends throughout the duration of the BDP once adopted. It must be noted that not all data is currently available at this time for these indicators, but once the plan is adopted, this information will be collected and the indicators updated accordingly.

7.2 Local Indicators

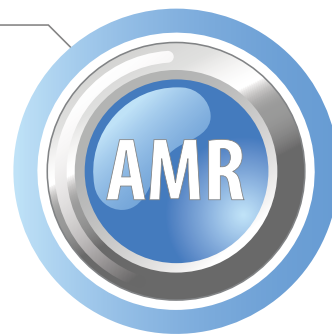
The main purpose of these indicators is to measure quantifiable physical activities that are directly related to, and are a consequence of, the implementation of planning policy. For the remaining chapters of the AMR, these indicators will be used to monitor the District's progress. Although many indicators are related in some form, these chapters have been grouped in to appropriate headings to contain the most relevant data. Planning policies are implemented through the Development Management 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:

No Place Like Home

- H1:** Plan period and housing targets
- H2:** Net additional dwellings:
 - a. in previous years
 - b. for the reporting year
- H3:** Net additional dwellings by Parish
- H4:** Net additional dwellings - in future years
- H5:** Managed delivery target (Housing Trajectory)
- H6:** Number of years housing supply
- H7:** Average density and 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
- H8:** Affordable housing completions (by Parish)
- H9:** Number of 100% affordable housing schemes completed
- H10:** Affordable housing through rural exception sites
- H11:** Number and types of units for the elderly
- H12:** Number of dwellings completed to Lifetime Homes Standard
- H13:** Number of agricultural dwellings completed
- H14:** Number of bedrooms for completed dwellings

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H15: New dwellings on previously developed land

H16: Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)

H17: Number of dwellings (including affordable) completed on expansion sites

H18: Number of dwellings (including affordable) completed on development sites

H19: Number of dwellings (including affordable) completed on cross boundary sites

Let's do Business

E1: Total amount of additional employment over plan period

E2: Total amount of additional employment - by type (B1, B2, B8)

E3: Total amount of employment on previously developed land - by type (B1, B2, B8)

E4: Employment land available - by type (B1, B2, B8)

E5: Plan Period and employment target

E6: Amount of employment land lost to other uses

E7: Total amount of additional employment - by type (B1, B2, B8) on expansion sites, development sites and cross boundary sites

E8: Total amount of leisure

E9: Total amount of retail (larger than 500m²)

E10: Total amount of retail on expansion sites and cross boundary sites

E11: Number of extensions granted to existing employment premises

E12: Percentage of Unemployment

E13: Business Births

E14: Business Deaths

E15: Percentage of people usual method of travel

E16: Number of bus and rail travellers

E17: Proportion of developments 800m to bus service

The One and Only Bromsgrove

B1: Diversity of Town Centre Uses (Street level property)

B2: Vacancy rates in Town Centre

B3: Diversity of local centres (Street level property)

B4: Vacancy rates in local centres

B5: Pedestrian flows

B6: Progress of Town Centre development sites

B7: Proportion of relevant schemes incorporating 'Secured by Design' principles

B8: Percentage of people fear crime

B9: Number of recorded crimes

B10: Number of recorded ASBOs

B11: Number of listed buildings (all grades)

B12: Number of Listed Buildings demolished

B13: Number of listed buildings and archaeological sites on English Heritage's register of buildings/sites 'at risk'

B14: Number of registered Parks, Gardens and Scheduled Monuments

B15: Number of Conservation Areas

B16: Number of Conservation Areas with an up to date Character Appraisal and Management Plan

B17: Number of buildings on the Local List of architectural merit

B18: Percentage of District under Green Belt designation

B19: Number of planning applications on Green Belt land

B20: Percentage of planning applications on Green Belt land approved

B21: Percentage of planning applications on Green Belt land refused

B22: Area (hectares) of Green Belt land lost

B23: Number of Local Sites (Wildlife and geological) and proportion of Local Sites in positive management

B24: Number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and condition

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B25: Amount of waste collected per annum

B26: Percentage of waste disposal to landfill per annum

B27: Percentage of waste recycled per annum

Clean, Green and Healthy

G1: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice of Environment Agency, the Lead Local Flood Authority or Internal Drainage Board

G2: Percentage of watercourses within the District that meet the targets set out in the Water Framework Directive

G3: Number of new developments incorporating SuDs

G4: Number of new AQMAs declared

G5: Emissions within the scope of influence of Local Authority

G6: Number of new homes by levels of the Code for Sustainable Homes and number of non-domestic buildings of BREEAM

G7: Number of new developments with on-site renewable energy

G8: Number of renewable energy applications granted permission and their capacity

G9: Amount of open space on expansion/development sites

G10: Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag award standard

G11: Percentage of open space, allotments, sports and recreational facilities lost to development

G12: The number of applications that contribute towards the Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Strategy

G13: Number and percentage of units with A5 use within the Town and Local Centres

G14: Percentage of obese children in Year 6 of Primary School

G15: Percentage of adults who are obese

G16: Percentage of adults who eat a healthy diet

G17: Percentage of adults who participate in recommended levels of physical activity

G18: Average life expectancy

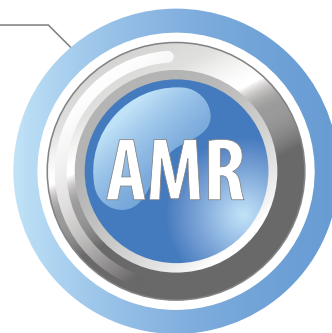
G19: Mortality Rates from circulatory diseases under the age of 75

G20: Mortality rates from cancers under the age of 75

G21: Average yearly excess winter deaths

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No Place Like Home

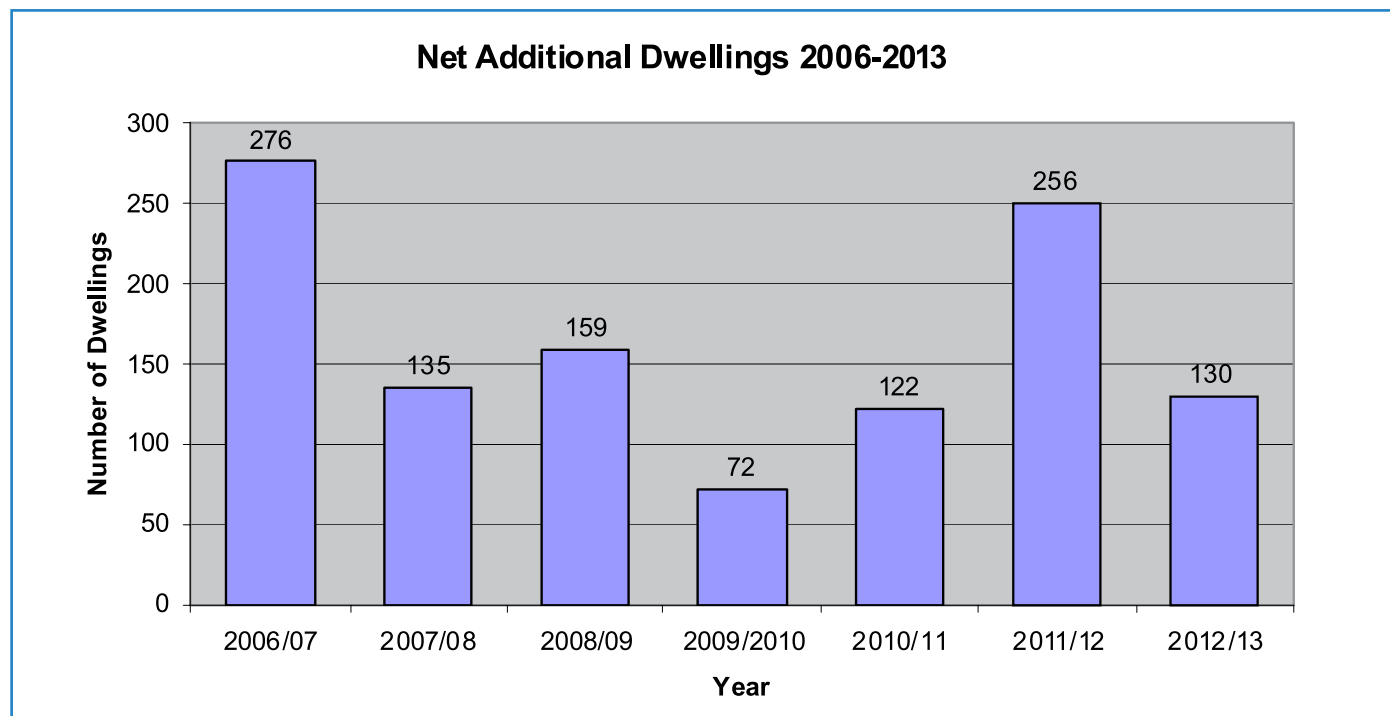
This chapter begins the monitoring of the local indicators identified within the previous chapter. It is related to the corresponding chapter of the submission version of the Bromsgrove District Plan (BDP) with the same title and is also linked to Chapter 6 of the NPPF 'Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes'. It includes monitoring indicators which aim to ensure that all the identified housing needs of the District are met. It also relates to those policies that aim to ensure the efficient use of land whilst protecting the unique character of Bromsgrove's diverse settlements. These indicators assess sustainable development credentials and will help monitor whether people have access to local services that reflect their needs.

H1: Plan period and housing targets

For the purposes of this report, a figure of 7,000 dwellings from 2011/12 to 2029/30 will be used when calculating targets and five-year land supplies. This figure was published as part of the BDP Proposed Submission document and derived from the Worcestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (February 2012).

| Housing Proposals (Net) | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Time Period | Indicative Annual Average | Proposed Total |
| 2010-2030 | 368.4 | 7,000 |

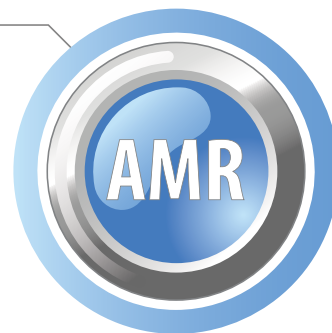
H2: Net additional dwellings: (a) in previous years (b) for reporting year



There has been an average of 164.3 net additional dwellings since 2006, which is a total of 1050 dwellings. However, the plan period identified within the BDP began in 2011, which is a total 386 dwellings and an average of 193. There have been **130** actual net completions for this reporting year.

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H3: Net additional dwellings by Parish

| Parish | Dwellings Completed April 11- March 12 | Dwellings Completed April 12- March 13 |
|----------------------|---|---|
| ALVECHURCH | 59 (59) | 12 (11) |
| BARNT GREEN | 0 | 1 (1) |
| BELBROUGHTON | 3 (3) | 5 (4) |
| BENTLEY PAUNCEFOOT | 0 | 1 (1) |
| BEOLEY | 1 (0) | 0 |
| BOURNHEATH | 0 | 2 (1) |
| BROMSGROVE* | 161 (159) | 52 (44) |
| CATSHILL | 3 (3) | 3 (3) |
| CLENT | 1 (1) | 5 (4) |
| COFTON HACKETT | 0 | 0 |
| DODFORD WITH GRAFTON | 1 (1) | 1 (1) |
| FINSTALL | 0 | 1 (1) |
| HAGLEY | 2 (1) | 4 (2) |
| HUNNINGTON | 1 (1) | 0 |
| LICKEY AND BLACKWELL | 9 (7) | 10 (9) |
| ROMSLEY | 1 (1) | 0 |
| RUBERY* | 0 | 0 |
| STOKE PRIOR | 0 | 3 (2) |
| TUTNALL AND COBLEY | 4 (4) | 5 (5) |
| WYTHALL | 15 (15) | 42 (41) |
| TOTAL (Net) | 261 (256) | 147 (130) |

(Net figures shown in brackets)

*These are not parish-defined areas of the District. Bromsgrove includes completions within Lickey End Parish.

Although there were less total net completions during this monitoring year compared with last year, Bromsgrove remained the area with the most with a total of 44 net completions, which is the equivalent of 33.8% of the District's total.

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H4: Net additional dwellings in future years

| Summary of Housing Potential (SHLAA 2013) | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | Under Construction | Extant Permissions | Potential Housing Sites | Windfall Allowance | Totals |
| 2013-2018 | 99 | 953 | 1212 | 120 | 2384 |
| 2018-2023 | 0 | 0 | 1320 | 150 | 1470 |
| 2023-2030 | 0 | 0 | 174 | 210 | 384 |
| Total Potential Yield | | | | | 4238 |

Derived from updated Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA, July 2013), the figures in table above clearly show that there is potential to deliver a significant number of homes in the next 10 years however this is not case beyond 2023. When including completions during the first two years of the plan period (386) the total capacity to 2030 is 4,624. This leaves a maximum shortfall of 2,376 if the total of 7,000 homes is to be reached by 2030. A full Green Belt Review will therefore be necessary to identify sites for the last seven years of the plan period.

| Target at 7,000 (2011-2030) including the above short mentioned shortfall | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 11/12 | 12/13 Cur | 13/14 2 | 14/15 3 | 15/16 4 | 16/17 4 | 17/18 5 | 18/19 | 19/20 | 20/21 | 21/22 | 22/23 | 23/24 | 24/25 | 25/26 | 26/27 | 27/28 | 28/29 | 29/30 |
| Net Additions | 256 | 130 | 210 | 240 | 470 | 636 | 828 | 355 | 321 | 286 | 298 | 210 | 133 | 101 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| Hectares | | | 7 | 8 | 15.7 | 21.2 | 27.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Target | 369 | 369 | 369 | 369 | 369 | 369 | 369 | 369 | 369 | 369 | 369 | 369 | 369 | 369 | 369 | 369 | 369 | 369 | 369 |

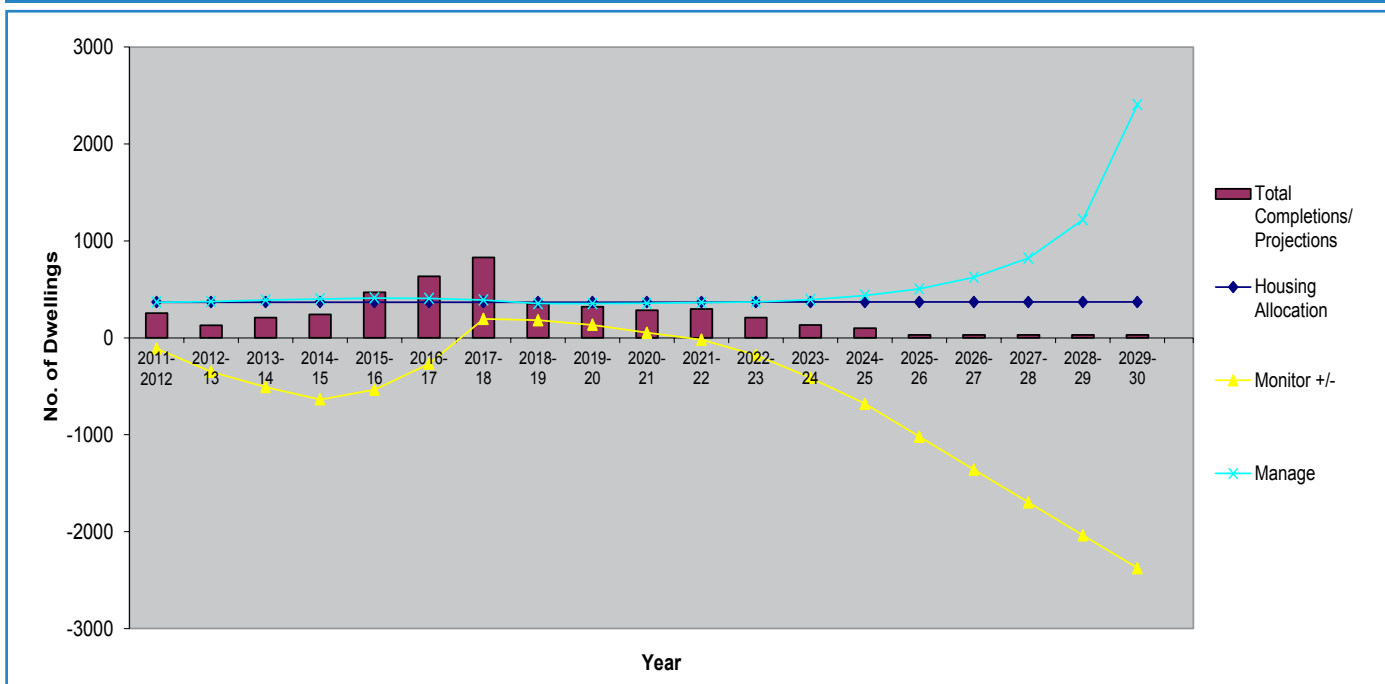
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H5: Managed delivery target (Housing Trajectory)

Housing Trajectory Based on Target of 7000 Dwellings by 2030

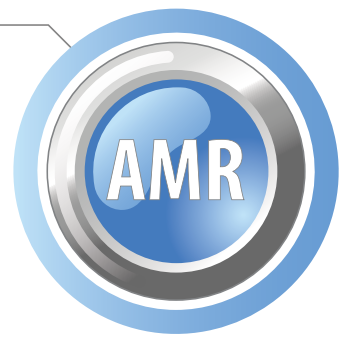


The graph above shows housing delivery based on the sites included within the SHLAA (July 2013). The monitor line shows that in the early years of the plan period the cumulative allocation is unlikely to be achieved but this would be addressed in the middle of the plan period as delivery rates increases on the larger sites. The manage line highlights the annual requirement at any one point in time and identifies that the annual requirement will increase rapidly in the later part of the period when targets are not being achieved.

The housing trajectory is based on the detailed information contained within SHLAA (July 2013). This document provides a detailed breakdown of when each site is expected to come forward and how many dwellings would be built on each site in a particular year. Much of the information has been sourced from the developers/landowners acting on the sites. Naturally, the figures used are considered to be a best estimate at the current time taking into account economic conditions and planning permission being granted within a reasonable period of time. It should be noted that some of the sites are current planning applications whilst some of the others are at the formal pre-application stage with a view to an application being submitted within the next twelve months. It is important to re-affirm that this data is being used to inform the plan making process and does not pre-determine whether planning permission should be granted. Each planning application will be assessed on its individual planning merits.

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H6: Number of years housing supply

The National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 47) states that local planning authorities should identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing against their housing requirements. It further requires an additional buffer of 5% to ensure choice and competition or a 20% buffer where there is a record of persistent under delivery. Based on housing monitoring figures, the Council produces an annual update to the 'Five Year Housing Supply' paper, which sets out an assessment of the extent to which there is a five-year supply of deliverable housing land in the District of Bromsgrove. This assessment then informs future decisions on planning applications for housing development.

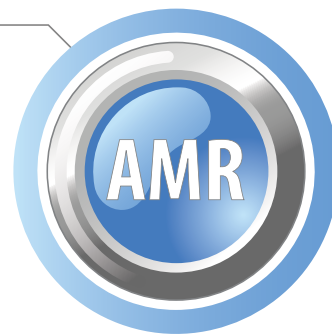
The Council has applied an additional buffer of 5% to the five year requirement. This is because the Council has an excellent track record of delivery when compared against adopted Structure Plan and RSS targets. It is not considered that there is a history of persistent under delivery. Using the net housing figures the assessment indicates that there is a five year supply of deliverable land for housing to meet the currently identified housing requirement for Bromsgrove when a buffer of 5% is included and is summarised as follows:

Bromsgrove District Council currently has a sufficient five year land supply, which also takes into account a five per cent buffer in relation to the target of 7000 dwellings for the period 2011 to 2030. It must be noted that this is the housing supply position as of April 2013. There are more details of the windfall allowance, SHLAA capacity and housing supply figures published on the Council's website as part of the annually updated 'Five Year Housing Supply' paper. For more information, please contact the **Strategic Planning Team** on **01527 88 1323** or **strategicplanning@bromsgrove.gov.uk**

| | | Dwellings | Average per Annum |
|---|--|----------------|-------------------|
| a | Bromsgrove Housing Requirement 2011-2030 | 7,000 | 368.4 |
| b | Completions 2011-2013 | 386 | |
| c | Residual Requirement 2013 -2030 (a-b) (residual annual average = 6,614/17 years) | 6,614 | 389.06 |
| d | Requirement for 5 years 2013-2018 (389.06 x 5) + 5% | 2043 | 408.6 |
| e | Commitments at 1st April 2013 | 1052 | |
| f | SHLAA Capacity (2013-2018) | 1212 | |
| g | Windfall Allowance | 120 | |
| h | Surplus over requirements (e + f + g - d) | 341 | |
| i | Number of years supply (e + f + g/408.6) | 5.83yrs supply | |

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H7: Average density and 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 Site | No. of Dwellings (Gross) | Percentage (%) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| <30 dwellings per hectare | 82 | 56% |
| 30-50 dwellings per hectare | 31 | 21% |
| >50 dwellings per hectare | 34 | 23% |
| Total | 147 | 100% |

Although no minimum density targets are identified with in the Proposed Submission version of the Bromsgrove District Plan, BDP7 Housing Mix and Density states that “the density of new housing will make efficient use of land whilst maintaining character and local distinctiveness and therefore should accord with BDP9 High Quality Design”.

Over the last few years, the majority of housing built has been above 30 dwellings per hectare. In 2009 it was 79.2% of all dwellings, and then in 2010 it reduced to 55%, before increasing to 65% in 2011 and 88% last year.

This monitoring year has seen a significant decrease with only 44% of all completions built at the higher density thresholds. This is mainly due to a large number of single dwellings being completed and until the emerging District Plan is adopted, it is difficult to ascertain developments of suitable densities.

H8: Affordable housing completions (by Parish)

| Application | Site | Parish | Area (ha) | Social Rented Dwellings | Intermediate Dwellings | Total Dwellings |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| 2011/0672 | 129 Birmingham Road | Alvechurch | 0.69 | 1 | 34 | 4 |
| 2009/0458 | Sidemoor First School, Broad Street | Bromsgrove | 0.41 | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| 2010/1184 | 44 Windsor Gardens | Bromsgrove | 0.29 | 17 | 0 | 17 (10 net) |
| 2011/0723 | Land at Selsdon Close | Wythall | 3.15 | 4 | 10 | 14 |
| Total | | | 4.54 | | | 50 (43 net) |

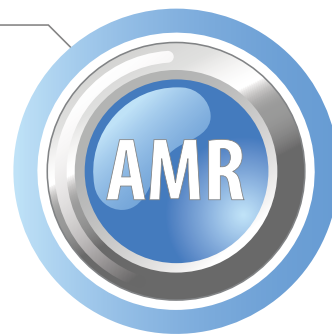
The number of affordable housing completions has decreased significantly since last year (43 compared with 157). However, this was mainly due to a 100% affordable housing scheme at Perryfields Road completed last year.

The SHMA (2012) indicates that the analysis of the current need for affordable housing in the authority over the next five years illustrates a high demand for this tenure.

An annual need of 219 affordable properties is calculated as being required to meet the future needs over the next five years and the existing backlog. This reflects the impact of rising house prices over the first half of the last decade and the continued pressures on wages as well as the availability of mortgage finance. It also reflects the fact that affordable housing makes up a relatively low proportion of the overall stock in Bromsgrove currently, approximately 10%, a proportion which is considerably below the national average of 20%.

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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 continue to improve since SPG10 (moratorium) was lifted in January 2010. It is clear from the last four years that affordable housing completions are improving, even if there were less this year, they still accounted for 34% of the new dwellings total achieved across the District. It was also reassuring that 42% of the net affordable housing completions were on allocated development sites where 40% targets were required.

H9: Number of 100% affordable housing schemes completed

Regarding the affordable completions identified in the previous indicator (H9), two sites consisted of 100% affordable housing schemes. These two sites were on the vacant 'Sidemoor First School' (2009/0458) and land at 44 Windsor Gardens (2010/1184), and provided a total of 25 net dwellings (32 gross).

H10: Affordable housing through rural exception sites

None of this year's affordable housing completions were provided in the form of rural exception sites.

H11: Number and types of units for the elderly

There were no completions for any form of elderly accommodation during this monitoring year. However, planning permission was granted on the former Polymerlatex site in Stoke Prior (13/0213) for a mixed use scheme, which includes a nursing/care home (Use Class C2) for 90 rooms.

H12: Number of dwellings completed to Lifetime Homes Standard

Data is not currently available for this indicator. Once the Bromsgrove District Plan is adopted, this information will be collected and the indicator updated accordingly on all completions of ten or more dwellings.

H13: Number of agricultural dwellings completed

There were no agricultural dwellings completed during this monitoring year.

H14: Number of bedrooms for completed dwellings

| | 1 bed | 2 bed | 3 bed | 4+ bed | Total |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Houses | 1 | 25 | 33 | 46 | 105 |
| Flats | 39 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 42 |
| Total | 40 | 28 | 33 | 46 | 147 |

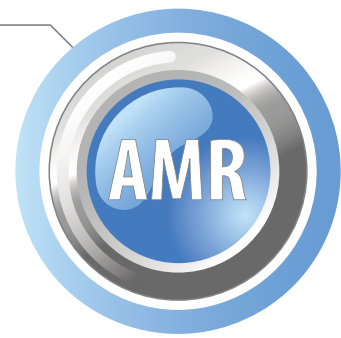
Bromsgrove is renowned for a considerable number of large properties aimed at the more affluent due to its favourable location in relation to the MUA for commuters. The SMHA (2012) indicated there is a demand/need for homes across the District of all sizes; however the majority of households in need require 2 bedrooms (78%) and is likely to be attributed to the high levels of single person, pensioner and couple households in need within the District.

This was emphasised in 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 Bromsgrove District Plan strives to tackle this issue, with policy BDP7 Housing Mix ensuring mixed and vibrant communities are created by focusing delivery on 2 and 3 bedroom properties.

The last five 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% and 10/11 with 75% of completions being 3 bed or smaller. This trend continued in 2012 with 84% of completions being 3 bed or smaller. Although the figures for this year are slightly lower, there were still a total of 69% of completions built at 3 bed or smaller.

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H15: New dwellings on previously developed land

It must be noted that this monitoring indicator changed in 2011 from previous years due to alterations of Planning Policy Statement 3. The amended version of PPS3 (published June 2010) reclassified residential gardens and they no longer fell within the definition of previously developed land. PPS3 has subsequently been revoked and replaced by the NPPF. The NPPF states that local planning authorities should consider the case for setting out policies to resist inappropriate development of residential gardens, for example where development would cause harm to the local area. The glossary of the NPPF also excludes residential gardens as being part of 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. A core planning principle highlighted within the NPPF is to encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value.

The table below highlights the amount and percentage of housing built on brownfield and greenfield land in Bromsgrove from the period April 2005 to March 2013. In previous years Bromsgrove has achieved high figures of housing built on Brownfield land, however, the last two years the figures has decreased dramatically. Last year only 37.55% of housing was built on Brownfield land and this year it was 47.62%. This is mainly due to building on former ADR land allocations which are predominately agricultural land and form sites identified in the emerging District Plan. Building on Brownfield land 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 emerging District Plan identifies three Strategic Sites around the town, as well as a number of other potential development locations around the District, all of which are on greenfield.

Housing Supply - Brownfield Land Type

| | Dwellings completed | | | | | | | | % of total completions | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 04/05-03/06 | 04/06-03/07 | 04/07-03/08 | 04/08-03/09 | 04/09-03/10 | 04/10-03/11 | 04/11-03/12 | 04/12-03/13 | 04/05-03/06 | 04/06-03/07 | 04/07-03/08 | 04/08-03/09 | 04/09-03/10 | 04/10-03/11 | 04/11-03/12 | 04/12-03/13 |
| Residential land | 110 | 69 | 84 | 58 | 35 | 38 | 8 | 27 | 32% | 25% | 55.26% | 34.52% | 40.68% | 27.54% | 3.07% | 18.37% |
| Employment land | 180 | 140 | 18 | 88 | 5 | 13 | 14 | 4 | 52% | 50.7% | 11.84% | 52.38% | 6.1% | 9.42% | 5.36% | 2.72% |
| Retail land | 1 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0.02% | 1.8% | 4.6% | 2.38% | 0% | 1.45% | 0.38% | 2.04% |
| Other Brownfield | 25 | 26 | 20 | 10 | 20 | 46 | 75 | 36 | 7% | 9.4% | 13.16% | 5.95% | 24.39% | 33.33% | 28.74% | 24.49% |
| Total Brownfield | 316 | 240 | 129 | 160 | 60 | 99 | 98 | 70 | 91% | 87% | 84.87% | 95.23% | 73.17% | 71.74% | 37.55% | 47.62% |

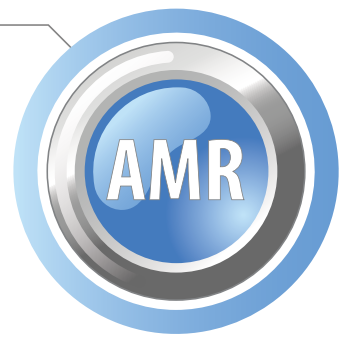
Housing Supply - Greenfield Land Type

| | Dwellings completed | | | | | | | | % of total completions | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 04/05-03/06 | 04/06-03/07 | 04/07-03/08 | 04/08-03/09 | 04/09-03/10 | 04/10-03/11 | 04/11-03/12 | 04/12-03/13 | 04/05-03/06 | 04/06-03/07 | 04/07-03/08 | 04/08-03/09 | 04/09-03/10 | 04/10-03/11 | 04/11-03/12 | 04/12-03/13 |
| Agricultural land | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 145 | 45 | 3% | 2.9% | 0% | 0% | 24.39% | 14.49% | 55.6% | 30.61% |
| Agricultural Buildings | 10 | 25 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 3% | 9.06% | 3.95% | 2.98% | 2.44% | 2.17% | 1.92% | 6.12% |
| Other Greenfield | 11 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 16 | 13 | 23 | 3% | 1.09% | 11.18% | 1.79% | 0% | 11.59% | 4.98% | 15.65% |
| Total Greenfield | 30 | 36 | 23 | 8 | 22 | 39 | 163 | 77 | 9% | 13.04% | 15.13% | 4.77% | 26.83% | 28.26% | 62.45% | 52.38% |

The proportion of new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land during the 2012/13 AMR period was **47.62%**. This consisted of 18.37% on residential land, 2.72% on employment land and 26.53% on other brownfield land.

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H16: Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)

There were no new gypsy and traveller pitches provided this monitoring year. There is currently a Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Assessment being undertaken across Worcestershire that will identify whether any additional pitches are required during the plan period. If this data shows a greater demand, it is anticipated that the review of the Green Belt and subsequently the review of the District Plan will include a set of criteria for permanent gypsy and traveller sites and broad locations for such development.

H17: Number of dwellings (including affordable) completed on expansion sites

There were no dwellings completed on the three expansion sites during this monitoring year. In terms of progress, an application was approved on Norton Farm (BROM1 - 12/0709) for 316 dwellings; there is a pending application (BROM3 - 13/0479) for 490 dwellings at Whitford Road; and on-going pre-app in regards to the land at Perryfields Road (BROM2).

H18: Number of dwellings (including affordable) completed on development sites

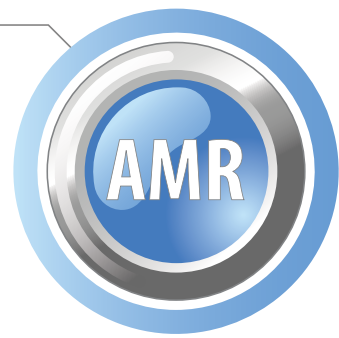
There were completions on two of the District's development sites during this monitoring year. There were 32 completions on land at Selsdon Close (11/0723) of which 14 were affordable. There were also 7 completions on land adjoining Crown Meadow (11/0672) of which 4 were affordable.

H19: No. of dwellings (including affordable) completed on cross boundary sites

There were no dwellings completed on the two cross boundary sites during this monitoring year. Although these two sites are detailed within the Proposed Submission version of the BDP, until the Plan is adopted, these sites will remain in the designated Green Belt.

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Let's Do Business

This chapter is linked to the corresponding chapter of the submission version of the Bromsgrove District Plan (BDP) regarding employment and sustainable transport. It is also linked to the first chapter of the NPPF 'Building a strong, competitive economy'. This chapter therefore examines indicators relating to business development, employment and the Town Centre. The Government strives to securing economic growth in order to create jobs and prosperity, building on the country's inherent strengths, and to meeting the twin challenges of global competition and of a low carbon future. The Government is committed to ensuring that the planning system does everything it can to support sustainable economic growth. Planning should operate to encourage and not act as an impediment to sustainable growth. Therefore significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth through the planning system. This chapter looks in more detail at how the planning system is achieving this through its monitoring mechanisms.

For the purposes of the Authority 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 1,000m².

E1: Total amount of additional employment over plan period

| Annual employment land completions 1st April 2011 - 31st March 2013 (Excluding land allocated at Ravensbank Business Park and Longbridge) | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Year | Allocations (m ²) | Windfalls (m ²) | Total Completions (m ²) |
| April 2011 - March 2012 | 31,370 | 0 | 31,370 |
| April 2012 - March 2013 | 1,972 | 3,200 | 5,172 |
| TOTAL: | 33,342 | 3,200 | 36,542 (3.65ha) |

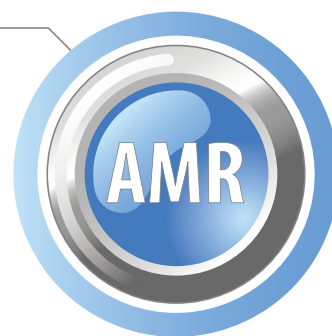
The table above shows that of the 28ha required as an indicative long-term requirement of readily available employment land up until 2030, development has already been completed on 3.65ha of land since 2011. This is 13.1% of the District's total employment land requirement.

E2: Total amount of additional employment - by type (B1, B2, B8)

| Use Class Orders | Amount (m ²) |
|--|--------------------------|
| B1 | 0 |
| B8 | 3,200 |
| B1, B2, B8 (Permission granted for all three uses) | 1,972 |
| Total: | 5,172 |

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Employment Sites Completed 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2013

| Site Name/Address | Application No. | Parish | Classification | Use Class | Commitment | Area (m ²) |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------------------|
| Former Focus DIY, Parsonage Drive | 2012/0606 | Cofton Hackett | Brownfield | B8 | Completed | 3200 |
| Saxon Business Park, Plot 5, Phase 2 | 2012/0568 | Stoke Prior | Brownfield | B1, B2, B8 | Completed | 1972 |
| Total | | | | | | 5,172 (0.52ha) |

There was a total of **5,172m²** of employment land completed this year, which is 0.52ha. This occurred on two sites, with 3,200m² completed solely for B8 use and 1,972m² completed for a combination of B1, B2 and B8 uses.

E3: Total amount of employment on previously developed land - by type (B1, B2, B8)

| Application | Description | Use | Site Area (m ²) |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| 2012/0606 | Former Focus DIY, Parsonage Drive | B8 | 3,200 |
| 2012/0568 | Saxon Business Park, Plot 5, Phase 2 | B1, B2, B8 | 1,972 |
| Total | | | 5,172 |

There was a total of **5,172m²** of employment built on previously developed land, which equates to **100%**.

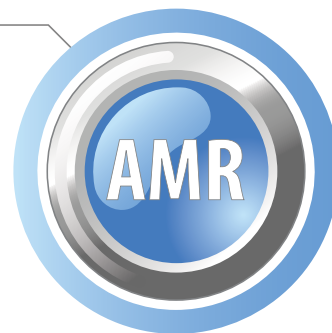
E4: Employment land available - by type (B1, B2, B8) a) Sites with valid planning consent (including windfalls)

Sites with Valid Planning Permission at 1st April 2013 (Excluding land allocated at Ravensbank Business Park and Longbridge)

| Site Name/Address | Application No. | Parish | Classification | Use Class | Commitment | Area (m ²) |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------|
| Plot 2B, Saxon Business Park | 13/0167 | Stoke Prior | Brownfield | B1 | Not Started | 1,147 |
| Wythall Green Business Park | 12/0435 | Wythall | Greenfield | B1 | Not Started | 65,000 |
| Holly Tree Farm | 10/0167 | Wythall | Greenfield | B1 | Not Started | 1,279 |
| Total | | | | | | 67,426 (6.74ha) |

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b) Outstanding Local Plan sites with capacity remaining at 1st April 2013

Outstanding Local Plan Sites (Without Valid Planning Consent) With Capacity Remaining at 1st April 2013 (Excluding land allocated at Ravensbank Business Park and Longbridge)

| Site Name/Address | Reference (if applicable) | Parish | Classification | Use Class | Commitment | Area (m ²) |
|--|------------------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Bromsgrove Technology Park | BROM 7(land remaining) | Bromsgrove | Brownfield | B1, B2 | Not Started | 101,300 |
| Land at Buntsford Hill Phase 3/ Buntsfordgate | BROM 8A (land remaining) | Bromsgrove | Greenfield | B1, B2 | Not Started | 4400 |
| Land adjacent Sugar Brook Mill, Buntsford Business Park | 07/0704 (expired permission) | Bromsgrove | Greenfield | B2 | Not Started | 4400 |
| Land between Hanbury Road, Shaw Lane and Westonhall Road | BROM 6 (land remaining) | Stoke Prior | Greenfield | B1, B2, B8 | Not Started | 18000 |
| Land at Harris Business Park, Plot 19 | 05/0377 (expired permission) | Stoke Prior | Greenfield | B1 | Not Started | 3100 |
| Total | | | | | | 131,200 (13.12ha) |

c) Sites newly allocated as part of the emerging District Plan

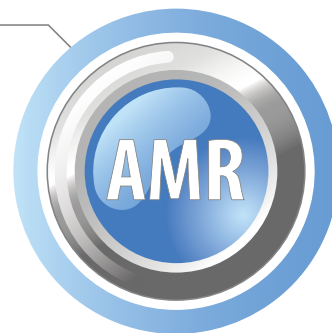
Sites Newly Allocated As Part Of The Emerging District Plan (Excluding land allocated at Ravensbank Business Park and Longbridge)

| Site Name/Address | Reference (if applicable) | Parish | Classification | Use Class | Commitment | Area (m ²) |
|--------------------------|--|------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------|
| Land at Perryfields Lane | BROM 2 (part of emerging District Plan ref) | Bromsgrove | Greenfield | B1 | Not Started | 50,000 |
| Total | | | | | | 50,000 (5.0ha) |

There is a total of **248,626 m²** of employment land currently available, which is the equivalent of 24.86ha. This land is made up of a variety of sites consisting of those with valid planning permission; sites outstanding that were allocated as part of the adopted Local Plan; and a newly allocated site that forms part of the emerging Bromsgrove District Plan (BDP).

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E5: Plan Period and Employment Targets

The table below provides an update on the provision of employment land for each component of employment land supply up to 1st April 2013.

| Employment Land Supply 1st April 2011 - 31st March 2013 (Excluding land allocated at Ravensbank Business Park and Longbridge) | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Year | Square Metres (m ²) | Hectares (ha) |
| Completions up to April 2013 | 36,542 | 3.65 |
| Sites with valid planning consent (including windfalls) | 67,426 | 6.74 |
| Outstanding Local Plan sites with capacity remaining | 131,200 | 13.12 |
| Newly allocated sites as part of emerging District Plan | 50,000 | 5.0 |
| Total commitments / allocations at 1st April 2013 | 248,626 | 24.86 |
| Employment Target 2011-2030 | 280,000 | 28 |
| Total Employment Land April 2011 - April 2030 | 285,168 | 28.52 |

At 1st April 2013 a total of 24.86ha of land was available for employment use within Bromsgrove District Council. There are currently 6.74ha of employment land with valid planning permission and 13.12ha remaining on sites that were allocated by the Bromsgrove District Local Plan. The remaining amount of employment land is in the form of 5ha at the newly allocated site at Perryfields Road in Bromsgrove, which will form part of the emerging District Plan. This particular location forms part of a much larger urban expansion of Bromsgrove Town, which will also include residential and community facilities.

Since 2011 (the beginning of the plan period) there have been 3.65ha of completed development, which combined with the land not yet completed, equates to 28.52ha against the District Plan employment target of 28ha for Bromsgrove District between 2011 and 2030.

E6: Amount of employment land lost to other uses

Planning permission (13/0213) was granted on the former Polymerlatex site for a total of **87,300m² (8.73ha)** designated employment land to a mixed use scheme mainly consisting of residential. Planning permission (12/0300) was also granted for **5,057m² (0.51ha)** for the demolition of an existing employment building and development of bulky goods retail units (use class A1) with associated parking and infrastructure. However, no work has yet begun on the Polymerlatex site but the latter site on Sherwood Road is under construction.

E7: Total amount of additional employment - by type (B1, B2, B8) on expansion sites, development sites and cross boundary sites

There was no additional employment on any expansion sites, development sites or cross boundary sites during this AMR period.

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E8: Total amount of leisure

There was no completed leisure development during this AMR period.

E9: Total amount of retail (over 500m²)

There was no completed retail development over the 500m² threshold during this monitoring year.

E10: Total amount of retail on expansion sites and cross boundary sites

There was no additional retail development on expansion sites or cross boundary sites during this AMR period. Regarding the cross boundary sites, the two sites are detailed within the Proposed Submission version of the BDP, but until the Plan is adopted, these sites will remain in the designated Green Belt.

E11: Number of extensions granted to existing employment premises

No planning permissions have been granted for extensions to existing employment premises during this monitoring year.

E12: Percentage of Unemployment

From July 2012 to July 2013 Bromsgrove had an unemployment rate of **4.9%**. This compares to 9.2% in the West Midlands and 7.8% nationally (ONS, 2013).

E13: Business Births (*see table below*)

There were 460 enterprise births in Bromsgrove during 2011, an increase of 13.6% compared with 2010, which was the greatest increase. Across Worcestershire there were 2,325 enterprise births, a 6.9% increase compared with 2010. The West Midlands and England both saw rises over the same period (9.8% and 12.0% respectively).

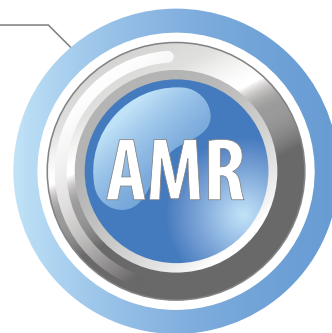
Count of births of new enterprises, 2007-11 (ONS, 2013)

| Area | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | % change 2010-11 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|
| Bromsgrove | 515 | 470 | 390 | 405 | 460 | 13.6 |
| Malvern Hills | 365 | 375 | 285 | 340 | 340 | 0.0 |
| Redditch | 315 | 325 | 260 | 270 | 290 | 7.4 |
| Worcester | 375 | 350 | 275 | 310 | 340 | 9.7 |
| Wychavon | 740 | 535 | 465 | 540 | 565 | 4.6 |
| Wyre Forest | 420 | 380 | 340 | 310 | 330 | 6.5 |
| Worcestershire | 2,730 | 2,435 | 2,015 | 2,175 | 2,325 | 6.9 |
| West Midlands | 22,805 | 20,585 | 18,245 | 17,805 | 19,555 | 9.8 |
| England | 246,700 | 236,345 | 209,035 | 207,520 | 232,460 | 12.0 |

It could be suggested that the increase in the number of enterprise births, evident in the latest data, might be attributed to a greater enthusiasm to start a new business following the UK emerging from recession. It is important to highlight that there are a number of micro-businesses in Bromsgrove that are not yet at the level where they can register for VAT and are therefore not accounted for in these figures. However there is a need to support these businesses, ensuring that they develop and grow, thereby laying the foundation for future job creation.

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E14: Business Deaths

| Count of deaths of enterprises, 2007-11 (ONS, 2013) | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Area | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | % change 2010-11 |
| Bromsgrove | 410 | 375 | 475 | 460 | 370 | -19.6 |
| Malvern Hills | 330 | 290 | 365 | 340 | 345 | 1.5 |
| Redditch | 270 | 265 | 330 | 295 | 260 | -11.9 |
| Worcester | 350 | 290 | 400 | 380 | 335 | -11.8 |
| Wychavon | 515 | 505 | 635 | 595 | 500 | -16.0 |
| Wyre Forest | 330 | 315 | 470 | 440 | 360 | -18.2 |
| Worcestershire | 2,205 | 2,040 | 2,675 | 2,510 | 2,170 | -13.5 |
| West Midlands | 18,980 | 18,080 | 23,130 | 20,960 | 18,735 | -10.6 |
| England | 199,300 | 196,695 | 247,150 | 219,920 | 202,365 | -8.0 |

The number of enterprises closing in Bromsgrove has fallen dramatically, with a decrease of 19.6% in 2011 compared with 2010. Only Malvern Hills saw a rise in the number of deaths, 1.5% compared to 2010. The number of enterprise deaths in the county decreased by a greater proportion to the West Midlands and England.

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E15: Percentage of people usual method of travel

E16: Number of bus and rail travellers

| Travel to Work (Census, 2011) | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Bromsgrove | Worcestershire | West Midlands | England |
| Work mainly from home | 4.4% (3,011) | 4.3% (17,899) | 3.0% (121,260) | 3.5% (1,349,568) |
| Travel to work by: Underground; metro; light rail; Tram | 0.1% (40) | 0.1% (221) | 0.2% (6,663) | 2.6% (1,027,625) |
| Travel to work by: Train | 2.8% (1,924) | 1.5% (6,393) | 1.6% (64,563) | 3.5% (1,343,684) |
| Travel to work by: Bus; Mini Bus or coach | 1.6% (1,089) | 2.1% (8,694) | 4.8% (194,723) | 4.9% (1,886,539) |
| Travel to work by: Motorcycle; Scooter; moped | 0.4% (241) | 0.5% (1,940) | 0.4% (16,370) | 0.5% (206,550) |
| Travel to work by: Driving a car or van | 49.9% (33,851) | 46.3% (192,144) | 40.6% (1,649,987) | 36.9% (14,345,882) |
| Travel to work by: Passenger in a car or van | 3.1% (2,072) | 3.7% (15,290) | 3.8% (154,599) | 3.3% (1,264,553) |
| Travel to work by: Taxi or minicab | 0.2% (117) | 0.2% (909) | 0.3% (13,319) | 0.3% (131,465) |
| Travel to work by: Bicycle | 0.7% (482) | 1.4% (5,783) | 1.2% (50,388) | 1.9% (742,675) |
| Travel to work by: On foot | 4.8% (3,223) | 6.6% (27,491) | 6.2% (251,452) | 7.0% (2,701,453) |
| Travel to work by: Other | 0.3% (201) | 0.4% (1,478) | 0.3% (13,552) | 0.4% (162,727) |
| Not in Employment | 31.8% (21,556) | 33.0% (136,794) | 37.6% (1,530,243) | 35.3% (13,718,653) |

The table above is derived from the 2011 Census indicating the travel method to work from residents in Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, the West Midlands and England. A total of **1,924 (2.8%)** of residents aged 16 to 74 in Bromsgrove travel to work by train. A total of **1,089 (1.6%)** residents travel to work by bus. The majority of people travel to work by car (33,851/49.9%).

E17: Proportion of developments 800m to bus service

Data is not currently available for this indicator. Once the Bromsgrove District Plan is adopted, this information will be collected and the indicator updated accordingly.

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The One and Only Bromsgrove

This chapter recognises the importance of the unique qualities of Bromsgrove whether it is the Town centre, the local centres, its natural environment or its heritage assets. These indicators are associated with numerous chapters of the NPPF and will assess the local policies that seek to ensure these unique qualities are perpetuated and enhanced wherever possible.

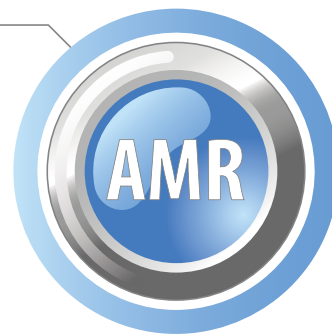
B1: Diversity of Town Centre Uses (Street level property)

| Individual Use Classes across Bromsgrove Town Centre | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|--------|-----------|-------|------------|--------|------------|-------|
| Use Class | Primary | % | Secondary | % | Other | % | Total | % |
| A1 | 105 | 69.1% | 22 | 14.5% | 25 | 16.4% | 152 | 43.6% |
| A2 | 25 | 56.8% | 7 | 15.9% | 12 | 27.3% | 44 | 12.6% |
| A3 | 15 | 65.2% | 4 | 17.4% | 4 | 17.4% | 23 | 6.6% |
| A4 | 4 | 40.0% | 3 | 30.0% | 3 | 30.0% | 10 | 2.9% |
| A5 | 4 | 25.0% | 10 | 62.5% | 2 | 12.5% | 16 | 4.6% |
| B1 | 1 | 5.6% | 4 | 22.2% | 13 | 72.2% | 18 | 5.2% |
| B2 | 1 | 100.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 0.3% |
| B8 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 100.0% | 1 | 0.3% |
| D1 | 1 | 5.9% | 3 | 17.6% | 13 | 76.5% | 17 | 4.9% |
| D2 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 5 | 100.0% | 5 | 1.4% |
| SG | 2 | 9.5% | 5 | 23.8% | 14 | 66.7% | 21 | 6.0% |
| Vacant | 20 | 50.0% | 7 | 17.5% | 13 | 32.5% | 40 | 11.5% |
| Total | 178 | | 65 | | 105 | | 348 | |

Among the 348 businesses / vacant units, almost half of the shops are for retail A1 use (43.6% / 152 units), followed by A2 financial and professional offices use (12.6% / 44 units) and vacant shops (11.5% / 40 units). The rest are made up of uses with a considerably smaller number of units: A3 restaurants and cafes (6.6% / 23 units), sui generis (6.0% / 21 units), D1 non-residential institutions (4.9% / 17 units), B1 business use (5.2% / 18 units), A5 hot food takeaways (4.6% / 16 units), A4 drinking establishments (2.9% / 10 units), D2 amenity and leisure use (1.4% / 5 units), B2 general industry (0.3% / 1 unit) and B8 storage or distribution (0.3% / 1 unit).

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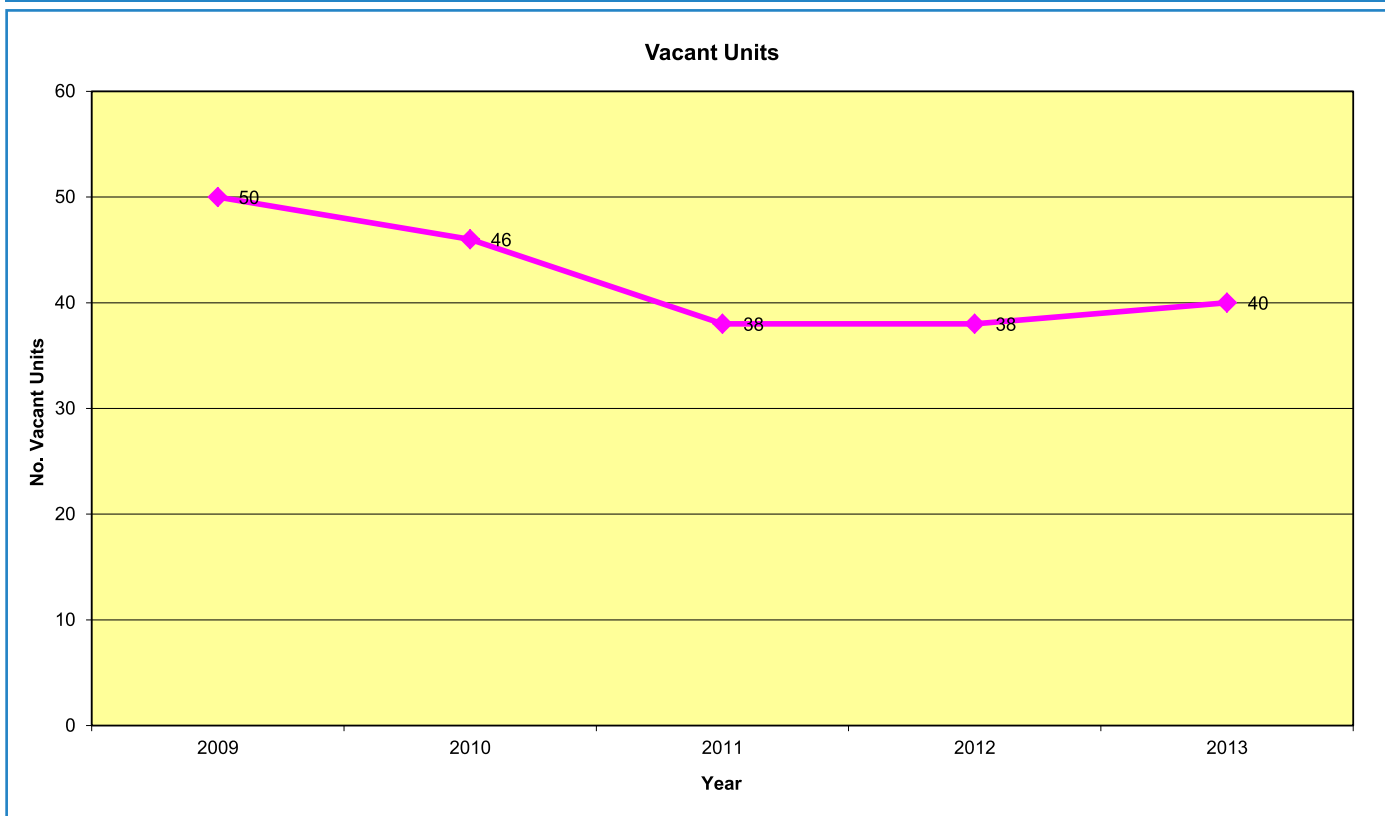
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B2: Vacancy rates in Town Centre

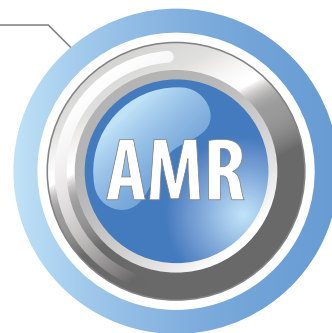
The number of vacant units has increased for the first time since the Health check was conducted in 2009. There has been an increase from 38 to 40 units, representing 11.5% of all units. The graph below shows how the number of vacant units has changed from 2009.

Vacant Units 2009-2013



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B3: Diversity of local centres (Street level property)

| Individual Use Classes across Local Centres within the District | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| Use Class | Alvechurch | | Aston Fields | | Barnt Green | | Catshill | |
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| A1 | 16 | 42.1% | 14 | 45.2% | 28 | 62.2% | 7 | 35.0% |
| A2 | 5 | 13.2% | 4 | 12.9% | 5 | 11.1% | 1 | 5.0% |
| A3 | 1 | 2.6% | 2 | 6.5% | 2 | 4.4% | 2 | 10.0% |
| A4 | 2 | 5.3% | 1 | 3.2% | 1 | 2.2% | 0 | 0.0% |
| A5 | 2 | 5.3% | 2 | 6.5% | 2 | 4.4% | 5 | 25.0% |
| D1 | 5 | 13.2% | 1 | 3.2% | 4 | 8.9% | 1 | 5.0% |
| D2 | 1 | 2.6% | 1 | 3.2% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| SG | 3 | 7.9% | 2 | 6.5% | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 15.0% |
| B1 | 2 | 5.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 2 | 4.4% | 1 | 5.0% |
| B2 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| B8 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| C1 | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 3.2% | 0 | 0.0% | | |
| Vacant | 1 | 2.6% | 3 | 9.7% | 1 | 2.2% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Total | 38 | 100.0% | 31 | 100.0% | 45 | 100.0% | 20 | 100.0% |

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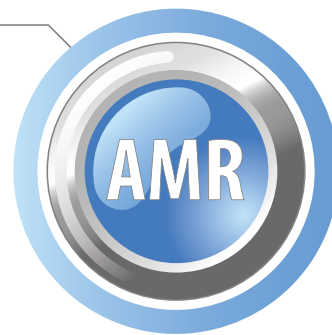
B3: Diversity of local centres (Street level property) *continued*

| Individual Use Classes across Local Centres within the District <i>continued</i> | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|---------------|------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| Use Class | Hagley | | Rubery | | Sidemoor | | Wythall | |
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| A1 | 25 | 55.6% | 61 | 56.5% | 9 | 60.0% | 22 | 62.9% |
| A2 | 9 | 20.0% | 14 | 13.0% | 1 | 6.7% | 2 | 5.7% |
| A3 | 4 | 8.9% | 5 | 4.6% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 2.9% |
| A4 | 1 | 2.2% | 1 | 0.9% | 1 | 6.7% | 1 | 2.9% |
| A5 | 2 | 4.4% | 10 | 9.3% | 2 | 13.3% | 5 | 14.3% |
| D1 | 2 | 4.4% | 5 | 4.6% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 2.9% |
| D2 | 1 | 2.2% | 2 | 1.9% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 2.9% |
| SG | 0 | 0.0% | 3 | 2.8% | 1 | 6.7% | 0 | 0.0% |
| B1 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 6.7% | 1 | 2.9% |
| B2 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| B8 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| C1 | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| Vacant | 1 | 2.2% | 7 | 6.5% | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 2.9% |
| Total | 45 | 100.0% | 108 | 100.0% | 15 | 100.0% | 35 | 100.0% |

Retail (A1) uses dominate all of the local centres across Bromsgrove District. There are also a number of other uses across these centres that create sustainable locations for residents and provide essential uses for day-to-day needs. There are very limited employment uses within the centres, with only a small number of centres home to 'B1' office spaces. There are also only small numbers of vacant units across these centres.

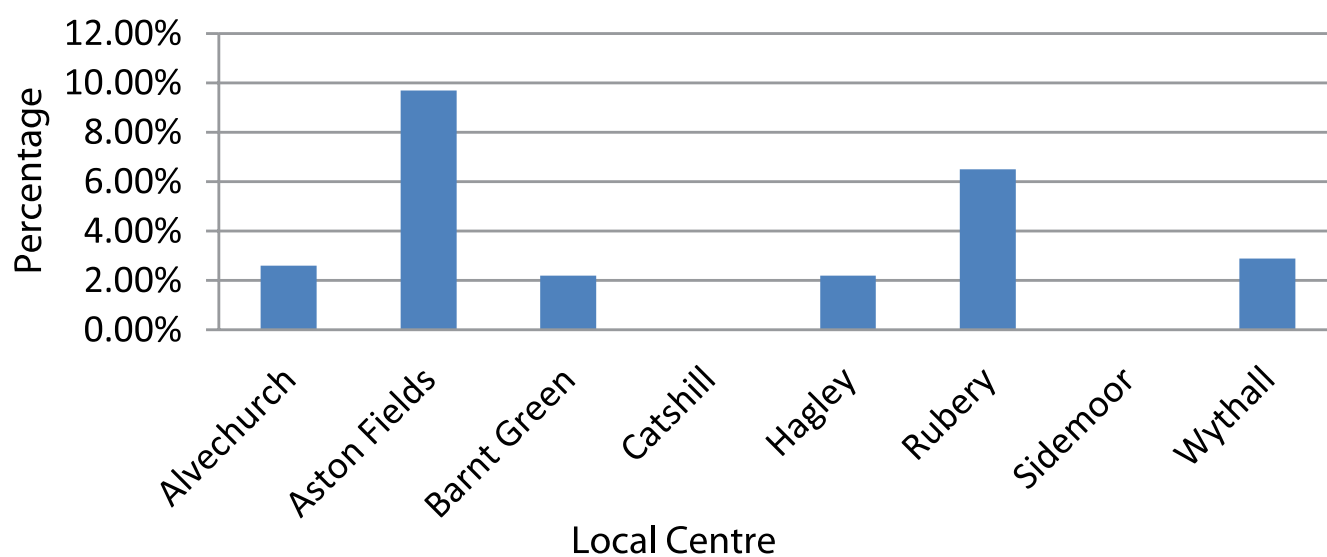
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B4: Vacancy rates in Local Centres

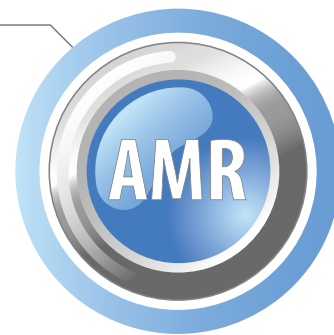
Vacancy Rates across Local Centres in Bromsgrove



The graph above illustrates the vacancy rates across all local centres in Bromsgrove. They are all relatively low, with the highest rates occurring in Aston Fields (9.7%) and Rubery (6.5%), whereas there are no vacancies in either Catshill or Sidemoor.

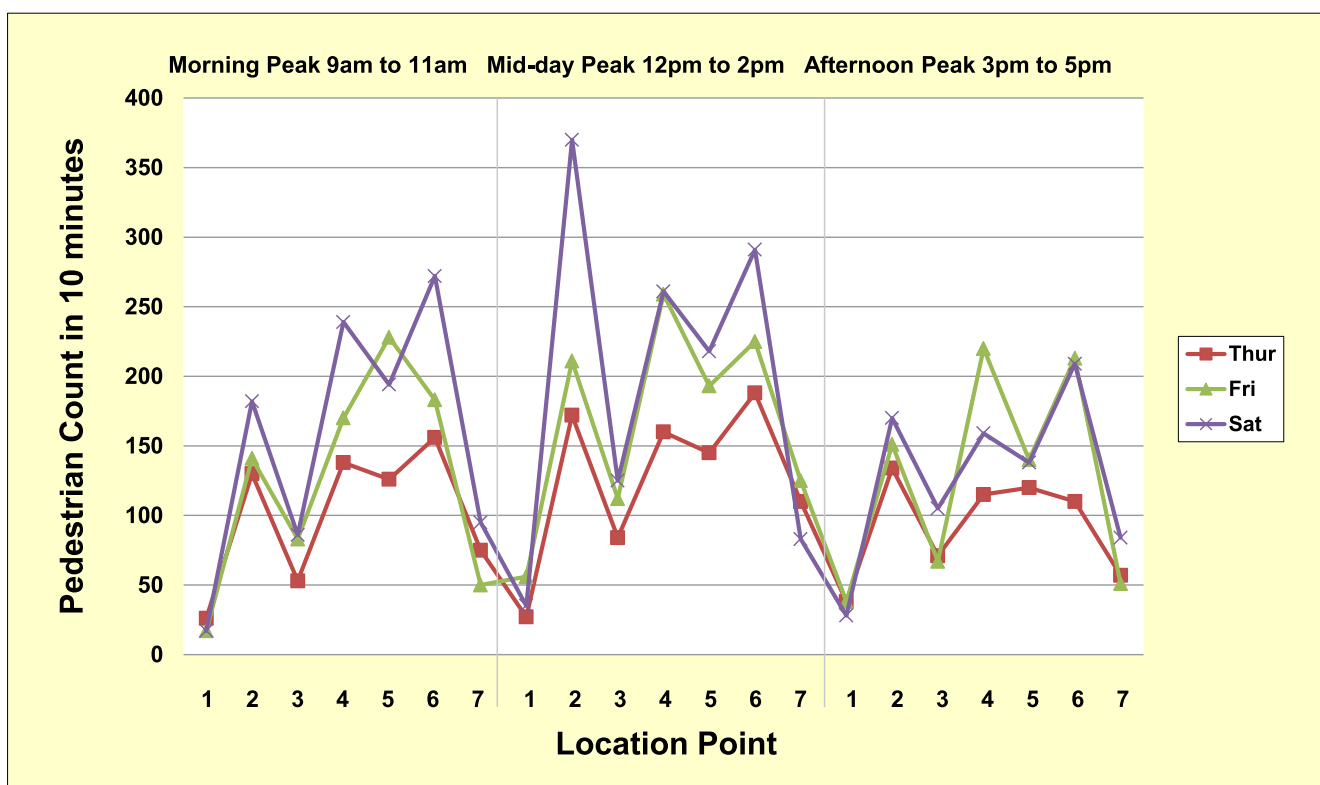
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B5: Pedestrian flows

Bromsgrove Town Centre Pedestrian Footfall 2013

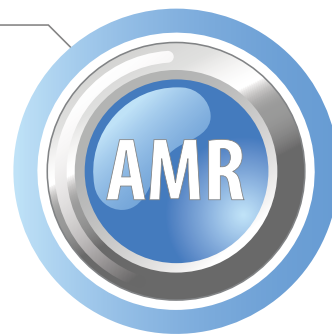


The graph above highlights the Pedestrian footfall during the 2013 survey. Consistent with previous years, the 'lunchtime' counts exceed both morning and afternoon recordings. Comparisons with previous years are more difficult as there are more location points and therefore data cannot be compared easily. Although it has been difficult to compare results with previous years, analysis can still be made with this year's data. In line with previous years, the market day in the week had a higher footfall than the weekday without a market. This year there were 2235 pedestrians recorded on the non-market day and 2933 on the market day in the week, indicating a 23.8% difference.

Although there were less location points in previous years, the difference between market and non-market weekday was similar, with a difference of 23.3% between them in 2012. The difference in non-market days in contrast to market days was consistent over the five year data sets, which indicates the market has a positive effect on pedestrian numbers.

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The 2013 survey indicates that the busiest location over the three days was location point 6 with a total of 1847 pedestrians. This point was also the busiest in 2010. The busiest point in 2011 was location 5 (Asda crossing) and in 2012 it was location point 2 (near Argos). The reason for location point 6 being the busiest this year is uncertain. When this location was busiest in 2010, this could be accounted for by the opening of Poundland in the former retail space where Woolworths was situated. This store is still actively used by pedestrians. There are also three car parks in close proximity to this location point allowing good access to the Town Centre. Now there are more location points monitored and there are a number of potential development sites across the town, succeeding years will illustrate the locations that are more actively used as a result of regeneration.

Unfortunately it is difficult to tell if the Town Centre is improving and attracting more visitors solely based on these results, but as years go by this information will be more apparent. However, based on previous year's results there appears to be a growing trend that the town centre is getting busier. The Saturday Farmers market was particularly higher as the years have progressed. As the emerging District Plan progresses and more regeneration/re-development takes place, pedestrian numbers are expected to increase as Bromsgrove town becomes more appealing. The provision of new retailers will increase the range of goods/products available to the public and subsequently increase footfall as the town centre is used more frequently. The footfall survey can be a useful monitoring tool to provide evidence on the impact the Town Centre policies within the District Plan on pedestrian numbers. It is felt that from next year, the additional survey points introduced this will give a true reflection of footfall across the whole of the town centre.

B6: Progress of Town Centre development sites

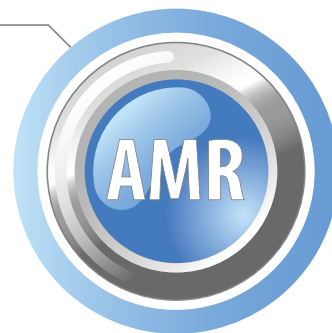
| Town Centre Development Sites | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-----------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Reference | Town Centre Site | Area (ha) | Suitable Use | Development status |
| TC1 | Historic Market Site | 0.7 | Retail led mixed use | Pre-Application Discussions |
| TC2 | Recreation Road | 1.2 | Residential (C3/C2) | Short- medium term |
| TC3 | Recreation Ground | 1.1 | Open space | N/A |
| TC4 | Parkside Middle School | 0.7 | Office led with public library | Application pending |
| TC5 | School Drive | 1.6 | Leisure led | Short-medium term |
| TC6 | Windsor Street | 0.8 | Retail led mixed use | Medium term |
| TC7 | Birmingham Road Retail Park | 1.7 | Retail - supermarket | Full planning permission |
| TC8 | Birmingham Road/ Stourbridge Road Junction | 1.1 | Office led mixed use | Long term opportunity |
| TC9 | Mill Lane | 0.2 | Retail led mixed use | Long term opportunity |
| TC10 | Worcester Road Employment Area | 2.3 | Employment led | Long term opportunity |

In regards to progress of the Town Centre development sites, there was only progress regarding TC1 and TC4 this AMR year. The historic Market Hall Site is at a pre-application stage and an application has been submitted regarding Parkside Middle School, which is currently under consideration.

Full planning permission had previously been granted regarding Birmingham Road Retail Park, but no work has begun on this site.

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B7: Proportion of relevant schemes incorporating 'Secured by Design' principles

Data is not currently available for this indicator. Once the Bromsgrove District Plan is adopted, this information will be collected and the indicator updated accordingly.

B8: Percentage of people who fear of crime

According to the annual Viewpoint survey data (November, 2013) 93% of people feel either 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' during the day compared with only 69% after dark.

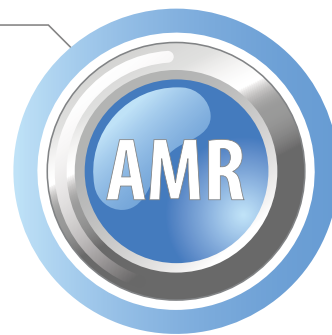
| How safe or unsafe do you feel when outside in your local area after dark? | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 69% | Either 'Fairly Safe' or 'Very Safe' |
| How safe or unsafe do you feel when outside in your local area during the day? | |
| 93% | Either 'Fairly Safe' or 'Very Safe' |

B9: Number of recorded crimes

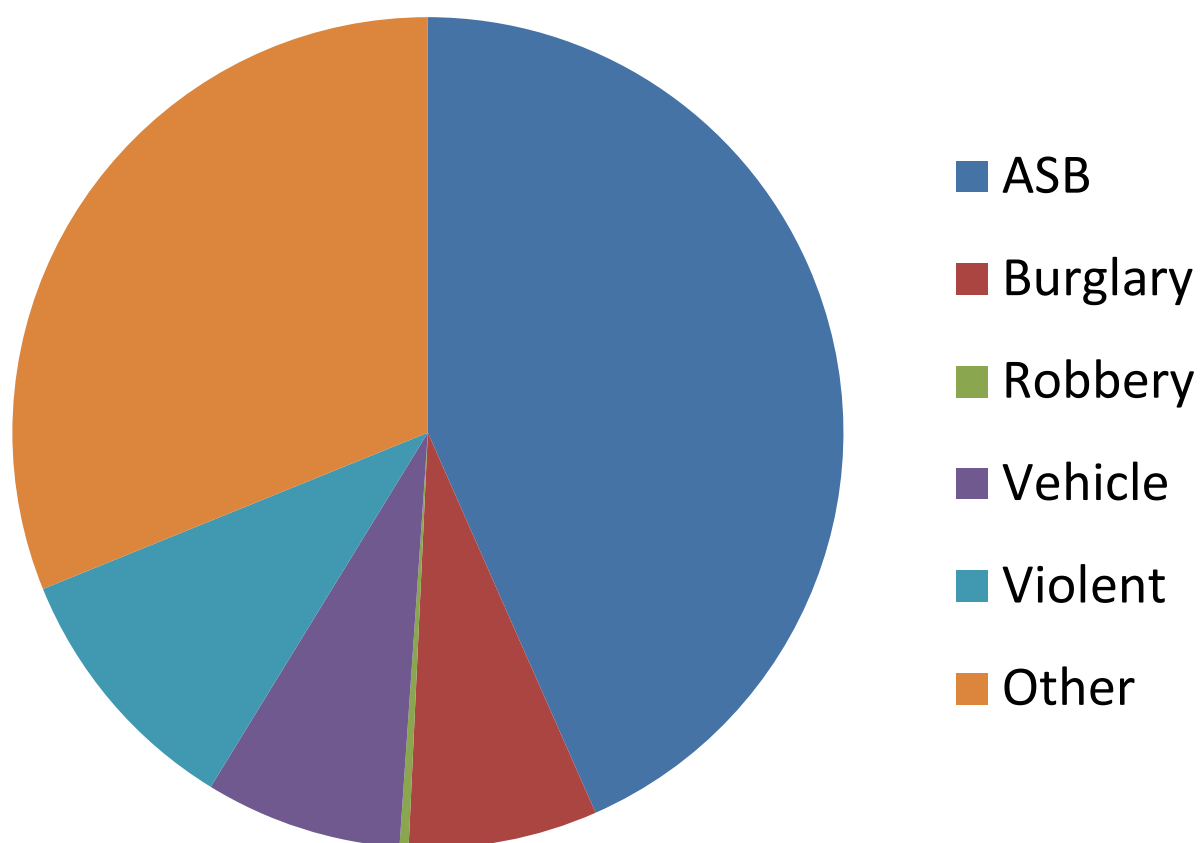
| Number of Recorded Crimes in Bromsgrove (West Mercia, 2013) | | | | | | | |
|---|------|----------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| Month | ASB | Burglary | Robbery | Vehicle | Violent | Other | Total |
| Mar-13 | 229 | 31 | 3 | 33 | 51 | 173 | 520 |
| Feb-13 | 221 | 50 | 0 | 76 | 44 | 147 | 538 |
| Jan-13 | 261 | 48 | 0 | 43 | 62 | 137 | 551 |
| Dec-12 | 204 | 38 | 2 | 49 | 66 | 184 | 543 |
| Nov-12 | 231 | 37 | 2 | 48 | 59 | 181 | 558 |
| Oct-12 | 252 | 43 | 4 | 37 | 62 | 213 | 611 |
| Sep-12 | 303 | 49 | 3 | 45 | 60 | 203 | 663 |
| Aug-12 | 331 | 43 | 2 | 44 | 50 | 208 | 678 |
| Jul-12 | 292 | 44 | 4 | 39 | 67 | 183 | 629 |
| Jun-12 | 253 | 48 | 3 | 43 | 52 | 188 | 587 |
| May-12 | 278 | 42 | 2 | 55 | 83 | 205 | 665 |
| Apr-12 | 231 | 50 | 0 | 33 | 63 | 193 | 570 |
| Total | 3086 | 523 | 25 | 545 | 719 | 2215 | 7113 |

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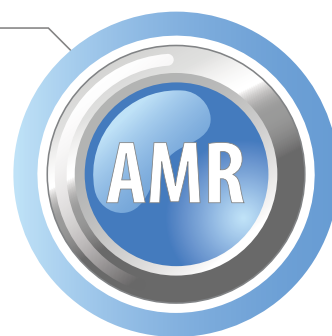
Crime Breakdown April 2012 to March 2013



The data in the table and graph above shows there were a total of 7,113 crimes recorded during this AMR year. The majority of these crimes (43.4%) are associated with anti-social behaviour.

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B10: Number of Recorded ASBO's

Number of ASBOs across West Mercia (Ministry of Justice, 2013)

| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | Total |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| All Ages | 65 | 46 | 36 | 35 | 26 | 208 |
| Aged 10-17 | 28 | 19 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 65 |
| Aged 18 Plus | 37 | 27 | 29 | 30 | 20 | 143 |

The table above highlights the number of ASBOs issued across the West Mercia area year on year since 2008. There has been an ongoing trend that the number of ASBOs issued has reduced year on year, this is both evident in those under 18 and over 18.

B11: Number of listed buildings (all grades)

There are currently 469 Listed Buildings in the Bromsgrove District. A total of six are Grade I Listed, twenty-seven Grade II* Listed and the remaining 436 are Grade II Listed. There were no additions during this AMR year.

B12: Number of Listed Buildings demolished

No Listed Buildings have been demolished during this AMR year.

B13: Number 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 Bromsgrove District five listed buildings, three scheduled monuments, the registered historic park at Hewell Grange and Bromsgrove Town Centre Conservation Area are included on the 2013 "Heritage at Risk" Register.

These ten sites on English Heritage's register of buildings/sites at risk are:

- Moated Site at Tardibigge Farm, Bentley Paucefoot
- Dodford Priory moated site, Dodford with Grafton
- Standing cross in St. Leonards Churchyard, Frankley
- 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
- Church of All Saints, Birmingham Road, Bromsgrove
- The Rotunda, Hagley

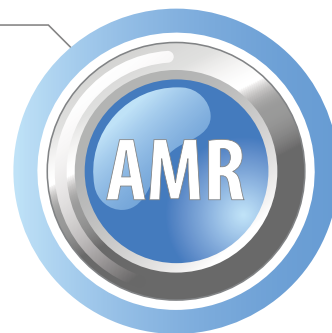
There was a decrease from eleven to ten sites at risk in 2013. The Banqueting Orchard moated Site in Bentley Paucefoot was taken off the register.

B14: 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 Bromsgrove District (most of which are either moated sites or historic religious centres) and 839 sites of some archaeological interest.

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B15: Number of Conservation Areas

There are 12 Conservation Areas within the Bromsgrove District which are designated as having special architectural or historic interest. The most recent being St. Johns Conservation Area, which 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. Johns which was transferred to the new St. Johns area.

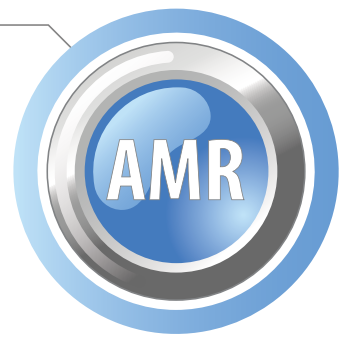
B16: Number of Conservation Areas with an up to date Character Appraisal and Management Plan

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 four draft character appraisals for other Conservation Areas in the District which were produced between 2010 and 2012, and four with no character appraisals at all. The only management plans are drafts for the Bromsgrove Town Centre and Belbroughton Conservation Areas, which was produced in November 2010 and July 2012 respectively.

| 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 | October 2012 | October 2012 |
| Beoley | August 1980 | No | Draft January 2011 | No |
| Bromsgrove Town | 1968 | 1983, 1989 and 2009 | April 2012 | April 2012 |
| 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 | June 2011 | No |
| Worcester and Birmingham Canal | June 1987 | No | No | No |

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B17: Number of buildings on the Local List of architectural merit

Bromsgrove District Council does not currently have an adopted Local List and are currently in the process of a compiling a Local Heritage List. Local lists identify heritage assets which are valued by local communities and contribute to the character and local distinctiveness of an area. Heritage assets can include buildings, structures, landscapes or places associated with significant local, historical events, important people, trades or industries, craftsmen or locally distinctive buildings in terms of their architecture or materials, to name but a few examples. Local lists have been promoted in planning policy since the 1990s. The Council hopes to adopt a Local List during 2014.

B18: Percentage of District under Green Belt designation

A total of 19,455 hectares of Bromsgrove is designated as Green Belt. This is equivalent to 89.68%.

B19: Number of planning applications on Green Belt land

This monitoring indicator relates to significant new planning applications or changes of use involving 5 or more dwellings (residential) or 500 square metres gross floorspace (non-residential). There were five applications that met these criteria.

As the table below indicates, two of the applications within the Green Belt were approved. Application 11/1089 for 10 dwellings was a former industrial site, hence brownfield and also within the Belbroughton village envelope.

Application 12/0490 consisted of the redevelopment of a disused hotel into 7 apartments and 3 dwellings within the grounds of the hotel. This site was also brownfield and within the Clent village envelope. Two applications were refused, with one going to appeal, which was subsequently dismissed. The other application is still pending and under consideration.

B20: Percentage of planning applications on Green Belt land approved

In line with indicator 'B23', 40% of the applications within the Green Belt were approved. However, the two applications approved were both on brownfield land and had existing buildings either demolished or converted, which minimised the harm on the Green belt.

B21: Percentage of planning applications on Green Belt land refused

In line with indicator 'B23', 40% of the applications within the Green Belt were refused.

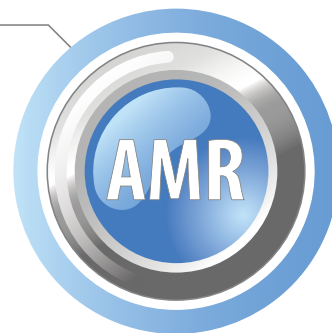
B22: Area (hectares) of Green Belt land lost

There have been no changes to the District's Green Belt boundaries during this AMR year.

| Application | Address | Size | Decision |
|-------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 11/0796 | The Uplands, 33 Greenhill, Burcot | 5 Dwellings + 58 Care units | Pending |
| 11/1089 | Nash Works, Nash Lane, Belbroughton | 10 Dwellings | Approved |
| 12/0326 | Rose Cottage Farm, Seafeld Lane, Beoley | 10 Dwellings | Refused |
| 12/0490 | The Mount Hotel, Mount Land, Clent | 10 Dwellings | Approved |
| 12/0729 | Land adjacent 705 Haslucks Green Road, Majors Green | 28 Dwellings | Refused (Appeal Not Granted) |

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B23: Number of Local Sites (wildlife and geological) and proportion Local Sites in positive management

There are currently 86 Special Wildlife Sites in Bromsgrove, with one new area being designated this AMR period. There are 5 Special Geological Sites with none added this AMR period.

| Name of Site | Main Habitat | Size/length (Ha or Km) | Parish | Change |
|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------|
| East Lodge & Breakback Hill | Grassland | 5.95ha | Dodford with Grafton | New Site |

Data is not currently available regarding the sites that are in positive management. Once the Bromsgrove District Plan is adopted, this information will be collected and the indicator updated accordingly

B24: Number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and condition

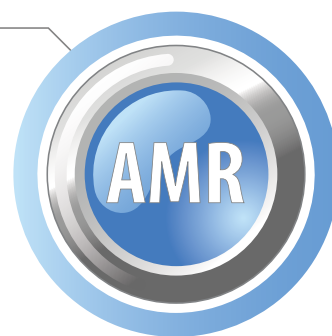
There have not been any additions to the list of Sites of Specific Scientific Interest (SSSI) within Bromsgrove District during this monitoring year.

Condition of SSSI Units (Natural England, 2013)

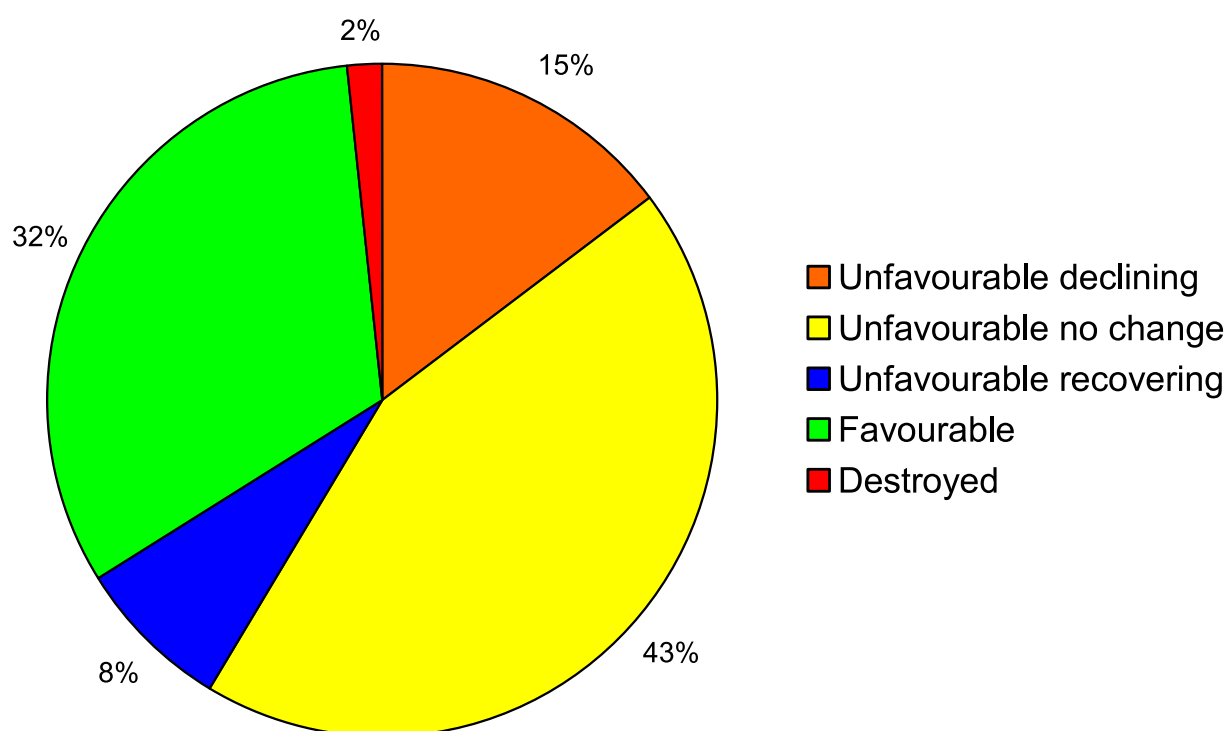
| Name of Site | Main Habitat | Size (HA) | Condition Assessment | Latest Assessment Date |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Berry Mound Pastures | Neutral Grassland - lowland | 11.81 | Unfavourable recovering | June 2013 |
| Bittell 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 2011 |
| 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 recovering | March 2012 |

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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 December 2013. Only one site was assessed during this monitoring year and there were no changes since the last monitoring period.

B25: Percentage of waste collection per annum

From April 2012 to March 2013 a total of 389.62kg of waste per head was collected. This compared with 443.71kg of waste per head across Worcestershire.

B26: Percentage of waste disposal to landfill per annum

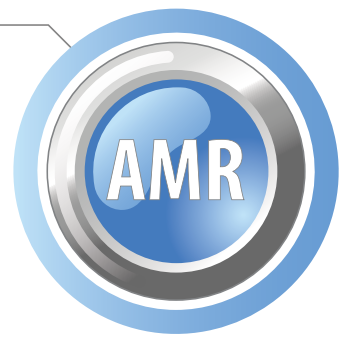
There are currently no figures for this indicator specific to Bromsgrove. However, across Worcestershire 52.58% of waste disposal was to landfill during this AMR period.

B27: Percentage of waste recycled per annum

From April 2012 to March 2013 the household dry recycling rate for Bromsgrove was 24.49%. This compared with a recycling rate of 29.71% across Worcestershire.

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Clean, Green and Healthy

The natural environment is one of the Districts greatest assets with almost 90% of the District designated as Green Belt. It is important to ensure that new development respects and interweaves with the natural environment creating an attractive, safe and healthy place to live, work and visit, both now and into the future. This chapter recognises the impact of climate change on our sensitive environment and strives to reduce these impacts. It is related to the NPPF chapters regarding climate change, flooding, promoting healthy communities, as well as conserving and enhancing the natural environment.

G1: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice of Environment Agency, the Lead Local Flood Authority or Internal Drainage Board

There were no planning applications granted contrary to the advice of any of the above mentioned bodies on either flood defence grounds or water quality for the AMR period 2012/13.

G2: Percentage of watercourses within the District that meet the targets set out in the Water Framework Directive

Data is not currently available for this indicator. Once the Bromsgrove District Plan is adopted, this information will be collected and the indicator updated accordingly.

G3: Number of new developments incorporating SuDs

Data is not currently available for this indicator. Once the Bromsgrove District Plan is adopted, this information will be collected and the indicator updated accordingly.

G4: Number of new AQMAs declared

No new Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) have been declared during this monitoring year. There are a total of four AQMAs across Bromsgrove, which are:

- Junction 1 of the M42 at Lickey End in Bromsgrove
- Kidderminster Road, Hagley
- Redditch Road, Stoke Heath
- Hanover Place and Worcester Road, Bromsgrove

G5: Emissions within the scope of influence of Local Authorities

Per capita Local CO2 emission estimates; industry, domestic and transport

| Year | Industry & Commerce | Domestic | Road Transport | Total |
|------|---------------------|----------|----------------|-------|
| 2005 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 6.3 |
| 2006 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 6.5 |
| 2007 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 6.3 |
| 2008 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 6.2 |
| 2009 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 5.6 |
| 2010 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 5.8 |
| 2011 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 5.3 |

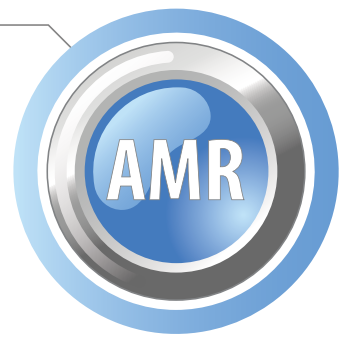
The dataset of emissions with the scope of local authorities (LA's) excludes certain emissions, which it is has been considered are unable to be directly influenced by LA's. The emissions that are removed from the dataset are:

- Motorways
- EU emissions trading system sites
- Diesel railways
- Land use, land use change and forestry

It can be seen from all the various sectors identified, the total emissions of CO2 have reduced significantly from 2005 to 2011.

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G6: Number of new homes by levels of the Code for Sustainable Homes and number of non-domestic buildings by grades of BREEAM

Data is not currently available for this indicator. Once the Bromsgrove District Plan is adopted, this information will be collected and the indicator updated accordingly.

G7: Number of new developments with on-site renewable energy

Data is not currently available for this indicator. Once the Bromsgrove District Plan is adopted, this information will be collected and the indicator updated accordingly.

G8: Number of renewable energy applications granted permission and their capacity

Data is not currently available for this indicator. Once the Bromsgrove District Plan is adopted, this information will be collected and the indicator updated accordingly.

G9: Amount of open space on expansion/development sites

Data is not currently available for this indicator. Once the Bromsgrove District Plan is adopted, this information will be collected and the indicator updated accordingly.

G10: Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag award standard

A total of 90 awards were granted to Local Authorities across the West Midlands region throughout 2013. Bromsgrove District Council has been awarded two 'Green Flag Awards', however another two sites have also received the award that fall within the District but are managed separately; one by Worcestershire County Council and the other by Birmingham City Council.

Sanders Park

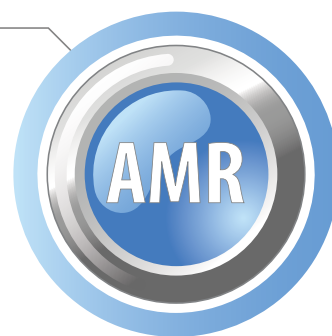
Sanders Park is Bromsgrove's Premier Park which attracts over 350,000 visitors per year. The park, located close to the town centre of Bromsgrove, was opened in 1968 and covers 16.3 hectares to the west of Bromsgrove linking to countryside beyond. The area of Sanders Park and the small valley of the Battlefield Brook has for centuries been an important green space for the town. In the area of the park by Watt Close there used to be an Elizabethan water mill powered by the Battlefield Brook. This was converted in the late eighteenth century to one of the first cotton spinning factories in England finally ending its life as the first open air swimming pool in the area. It is thought that there are references to the landscape of Battlefield Brook Valley and what is now Sanders Park in the poems of the renowned poet and scholar A.E.Housman. The Park was named after two sisters who bequeathed the site to Bromsgrove District Council to be used for the health, relaxation and wellbeing of the people. The Council manages the park to meet the needs of the local community. The park offers a wide range of facilities for informal and formal recreation as well as a varied events programme throughout the year delivered by Bromsgrove District Council and its partners. These facilities include a outdoor bowling green, two tennis courts, putting green, skate park, two Multi Use Games areas and a state of the art children's play area.

Lickey End Recreation Ground

Lickey End Recreation Ground is a small local green space, it is regionally important as it provides an important habitat for water vole. Recent improvements have seen a new play area designed in partnership with local school children, improvements to football pitches and new habitat creation. There's a small woodland coppice and visitors can experience the open countryside that borders part of the space and enjoy a new clean and well maintained play area. There's also a car park on site and changing provision for football matches.

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Lickey Hills Country Park

The Lickey Hills Country Park lies to the southwest of Birmingham and covers an area of 524 acres. The park comprises of a rich mosaic of semi natural ancient woodland, coniferous plantations, heathland, and amenity grassland. The country park also boasts an eighteen hole golf course, tennis, bowls, and formal gardens, as well as a purpose built visitor centre, with information, cafe, toilets and adventure playground. Approximately 500,000 visitors make use of the park and these facilities each year. The Parks Ranger Service oversees the day to day management of the park as well as providing an education service to schools and interested groups, and a comprehensive programme of guided walks, talks, and public events. An active and enthusiastic Consultative Committee meets quarterly with park officers to discuss progress and forth-coming schemes.

Waseley Hills Country Park

Waseley Hills Country Park provides a taste of the countryside on the doorstep of Birmingham with unique views over Worcestershire, Birmingham and the Black Country. The site is a Local Nature Reserve and covers 150 acres of pasture, with some woodland and historic hedgerow boundaries. It is managed organically and grazed by a herd of beef cattle during the summer months. Parts of the site include unimproved dry acid grassland within a managed scrub mosaic that provides an excellent habitat for invertebrates and birds. Skylarks breed on the hilltops every year. Interestingly the site forms part of the watershed for the whole of England with rainfall on the east side flowing into the North Sea and rainfall on the west flowing into the Bristol Channel. The site attracts around 250,000 annual visitors and was previously owned by the Cadbury family. Worcestershire County Council purchased the land in 1971. Recent improvements have raised the standard of basic facilities in the park and improved connections with the local community through consultation, volunteer work and community events. The Park provides an opportunity for people to access and learn more about the countryside and has a superb visitor centre and cafe within a restored 400-year-old threshing barn. There is ample parking with toilets, an adventure play area, two way-marked walking trails and an orienteering trail. The site is perfect for informal recreation and enjoying nature, the staff and users take great pride in the sites recreational and educational opportunities.

G11: Percentage of open space, allotments, sports and recreational facilities lost to development

No open space, allotments, sports and recreational facilities have been lost to development during this AMR period.

G12: The number of applications that contribute towards the Worcestershire GI Strategy

Data is not currently available for this indicator. Once the Bromsgrove District Plan is adopted, this information will be collected and the indicator updated accordingly.

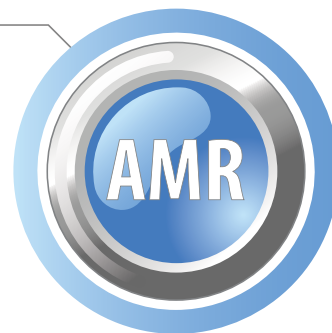
G13: Number and percentage of units with A5 use within the Town and Local Centres

| Settlements | A5 Units | % |
|--------------|----------|------|
| Alvechurch | 2/38 | 5.3 |
| Aston Fields | 2/31 | 6.5 |
| Barnt Green | 2/45 | 4.4 |
| Catshill | 5/20 | 25.0 |
| Hagley | 2/45 | 4.4 |
| Rubery | 10/108 | 9.3 |
| Sidemoor | 2/15 | 13.3 |
| Wythall | 5/35 | 14.3 |
| Bromsgrove | 16/348 | 4.6 |

The table above shows the number of hot food takeaways (A5 Use) units within the Town Centre and the Local Centres. The largest percentage of these units can be found in Catshill, followed by Wythall and Sidemoor. The emerging Bromsgrove District Plan indicates planning permission would be refused where the proposed A5 use results in the proportion of units within a designated centre or frontage being hot food takeaways exceeding 5%.

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G14: Percentage of obese children in Year 6 of Primary School

| Obese Children (Year 6) (Public Health England, 2013) | |
|---|-------|
| Bromsgrove | 17.5% |
| England Average | 19.2% |
| England Best | 10.3% |
| England Worst | 28.5% |

In year 6, 17.5% of children are classified as obese. This compares favourably to the England average.

G15: Percentage of adults who are obese

| Obese Adults (Public Health England, 2013) | |
|--|-------|
| Bromsgrove | 24.9% |
| England Average | 24.2% |
| England Best | 13.9% |
| England Worst | 30.7% |

A total of 24.9% of Bromsgrove's adults are considered to be obese. This does not compare favourably to the England average.

G16: Percentage of adults who eat a healthy diet

| Healthy Eating Adults (Public Health England, 2013) | |
|---|-------|
| Bromsgrove | 30.0% |
| England Average | 28.7% |
| England Best | 19.3% |
| England Worst | 47.8% |

A total of 30% of Bromsgrove's adults are considered to eat a healthy diet. This compares favourably to the England average.

G17: Percentage of adults who participate in recommended levels of physical activity

| Physically Active Adults (Public Health England, 2013) | |
|--|-------|
| Bromsgrove | 60.6% |
| England Average | 56.0% |
| England Best | 68.5% |
| England Worst | 43.8% |

A total of 60.6% of Bromsgrove's adults are considered to participate in recommended levels of physical activity. This compares favourably to the England average.

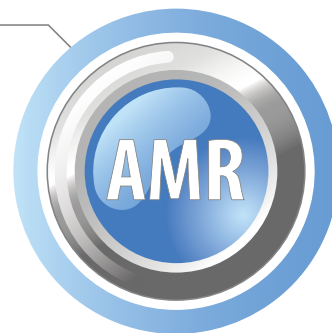
G18: Average Life expectancy

| Life Expectancy (Public Health England, 2013) | | |
|---|------|--------|
| | Male | Female |
| Bromsgrove | 80.7 | 83.1 |
| England Average | 78.9 | 82.9 |
| England Best | 83.0 | 86.4 |
| England Worst | 73.8 | 79.3 |

The average life expectancy for males in Bromsgrove is 80.7 years and 83.1 years for females. Both of these data sets compare favourably to the England average.

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G19: Mortality Rates from circulatory diseases under the age of 75

| Early Deaths: Heart Disease and Stroke (Public Health England, 2013) | |
|--|-------|
| Bromsgrove | 54.8 |
| England Average | 60.9 |
| England Best | 29.2 |
| England Worst | 113.3 |

The table above indicates the early mortality rate from all circulatory diseases for persons under the age of 75. Bromsgrove has a mortality rate of 54.8, which compares favourably to the England average.

G20: Mortality Rates from Cancers under the age of 75

| Early Deaths: Cancer (Public Health England, 2013) | |
|--|-------|
| Bromsgrove | 93.9 |
| England Average | 108.1 |
| England Best | 77.7 |
| England Worst | 153.2 |

The table above indicates the early mortality rate from all cancers for persons under the age of 75. Bromsgrove has a mortality rate of 93.9, which compares favourably to the England average.

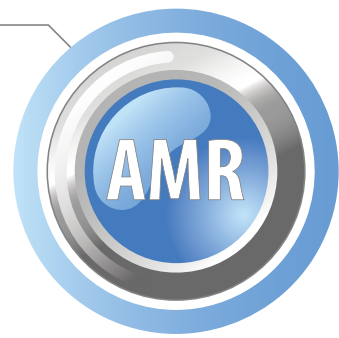
G21: Average yearly excess winter deaths

| Excess Winter Deaths (Public Health England, 2013) | |
|--|------|
| Bromsgrove | 29.9 |
| England Average | 19.1 |
| England Best | -0.4 |
| England Worst | 35.3 |

The table above indicates the ratio of excess winter deaths (observed winter deaths minus expected deaths based on non-winter deaths) to average non winter deaths. Bromsgrove has a ratio of 29.9 which is significantly higher than the England average.

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Glossary

This glossary of terms is intended to act as a reference point for unfamiliar or technical terms included in the Authorities Monitoring Reports. 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.

Authorities Monitoring Reports (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 plan and adopted SPDs are being achieved.

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

Conservation Area - Conservation Areas are designated by the District Council as areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which the Council considers desirable to preserve or enhance.

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.

District Plan - Formerly the Core Strategy, a development plan document setting the vision, objectives, monitoring and implementation framework. All development plan documents must comply with the District Plan.

DCLG - The Government Department for Communities and Local Government.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs) - Planning Policy documents outlining the key development goals. They include the District Plan, 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 Scheme (LDS) - Sets time-scales for the preparation of Local Development Documents that must be agreed with the Government and reviewed annually.

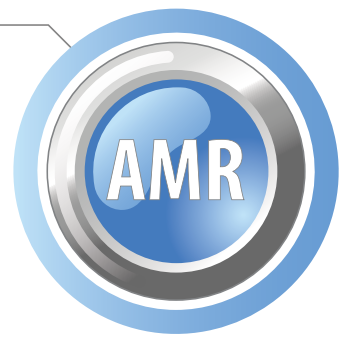
Local Plan - Local planning policy and proposal document adopted under the previous planning system.

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.

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National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) -

The NPPF was published in March 2012, replacing past Planning Policy Statements/Guidance (PPSs/PPGs), and sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. It provides a framework within which local people and their accountable councils can produce their own distinctive local and neighbourhood plans, which reflect the needs and priorities of their communities.

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

Planning Policy Statements/Guidance (PPGs/PPSs) - National planning policy published by the Department for Community and Local Government, all regional and local planning policy must be in general conformity with this guidance. These were replaced by the NPPF in March 2012.

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 to 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 relevant RSS for both Bromsgrove and Redditch is the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (WMRSS). The 2011 Localism Act intends to abolish RSSs. However, the emphasis of the NPPF that local plans must be based on objectively assessed development means that the evidence produced and considered in the preparation of the WMRSS (including the independent testing of evidence at the WMRSS Examination in Public 'The Panel Report') will continue to be material planning considerations.

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.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) - A document that identifies suitable and available housing sites for up to the next 15 years. The document is evidence for plan making and does not allocate land for development.

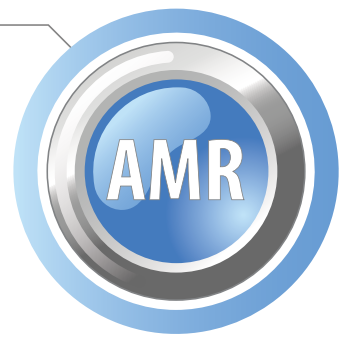
Special Wildlife Site (SWS) - Defined areas of ecological or geological importance identified to protect habitat and species diversity.

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.

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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 everyone
- 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.

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Planning and Regeneration

Bromsgrove District Council, The Council House, Burcot Lane, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire B60 1AA.
Tel: (01527) 881328/881323, Main Switchboard: (01527) 881288, Fax: (01527) 881313, DX: 17279 Bromsgrove
e-mail: strategicplanning@bromsgrove.gov.uk