

# Annual Monitoring Report

December 2007

*(Monitoring year April 2006 - March 2007)*



**Walsall Council**



**Walsall Council**  
**Annual Monitoring Report**  
**2007**

The Annual Monitoring Report contains a lot of information about Walsall and explains how the Council's planning policies are performing against national, regional and local targets. If you have any difficulty in understanding the information provided please telephone 01922 652426 leaving a message in your own language on our telephone recording facility. Also please provide your telephone number and contact address for us to respond to you.

### Bengali

ওয়ার্ডসমূহ সম্পর্কে অনেক সংবাদ বাঙ্গালিক উপদেশ-সভারবন্দন রিপোর্টটিতে রয়েছে, এক কন্ট্রোলিং বিভাগে নীতিমালা ধন্যনের পরিকল্পনা করে সাত্তরীয়, আঞ্চলিক এবং স্থানীয় লক্ষ্যসমূহের বিস্তারিত পদক্ষেপ ধরন করিতেছে এই রিপোর্টটি তার ব্যাখ্যা করছে। যদি এর কোন বিষয় আপনার বুঝতে অসুবিধা হয়, দয়া করে ০১৯২২ ৬৫২৪২৬ নম্বরে ফোন করে আপনার ভাষায় আমাদের টেলিফোন মেসেজ লেকারিং সুবিধায় আপনার কথাগুলি বক্তে পারেন। আপনার মেসেজে অবশ্যই আপনার টেলিফোন নম্বর ও ঠিকানা উল্লেখ করবেন যাতে আমরা আপনার সাথে যোগাযোগ করতে পারি।

### Gujerati

આ વાર્ષિક ટેકરેજ રીપોર્ટ મા ઘણી વોલરોલની પ્રજ્ઞકારી છે અને એલી રામજાવે છે કેવી રીતે કાઉનરની આમલ કરેલી નીતીઓ આખારાષ્ટ્રીય, પ્રદેશીક અને લોકલ રામે કામ કરે છે.

આ પ્રજ્ઞકારી રામજવામા તકલીફ પડતી હોય તો ૦૧૯૨૨ ૬૫૨૪૨૬ (01922 652426) પર ફોન કરી અને તમારી ભાષામા આનરારીય મરહીન પર મેરોજ મુકો, તમારા જ્ઞાન નજર અને એડરેસ રાથે જે થી અમે તમને રામ્પક રાઘી રાકીયે.

### Hindi

वार्षिक समीक्षण रिपोर्ट में वास्तुतः आपके बारे में बहुत सी जानकारी है, और इस का वर्णन है कि कौन्सिल प्लैनिंग पोलिसिज किस तरह राष्ट्रीय, प्रदेशिक और स्थानिय लक्ष्यो पर कार्य करती हैं। अगर वी गई जानकारी को समझने में आपको कोई मुश्किल आ रही हो तो कृपा करके 01922 652426 पर फोन करके अपनी भाषा में हमारी टेलीफोन रिकार्डिंग की सुविधा पर सन्देश छोड़ें। कृपया अपना टेलीफोन नम्बर और पता जापछ्य छोड़ियें ताकि हम आपसे सम्पर्क कर सकें।

## Kurdish

رپورتی سالانہ ی چاؤڈیری زانیاری زور سے بارہ تا بہ Walsall له خو نہ قری. هه روه ها نه وه ش روه نه کاته وه که چون پاتنه دارنژراوه کانی شماره وانی له به رامیه ر ناماته ناوخوی و هه رومی و نیشتمانیه کان کارنه که نرگه ر هاتو هه ر جوره گرفتیکت بو له نیکه یشتی نه و زانیاریانه تکایه به یوه ندی بکه به 01922 652426 و به زمانی خویت به یام هین بیله .  
تکایه هه روه ها شماره ته له قون و نه دره سی خویت هین بیله بو نه وه ی بتوانین وه لامت بده یته وه.

## Punjabi

ਸਲਾਨਾ ਮਨੀਟਰਿੰਗ ਰਿਪੋਰਟ ਵਿਚ ਵਾਲਸਲ ਬਾਰੇ ਬਹੁਤ ਸਾਰੀ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਹੈ, ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਮੁਲਾਂਮਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਕਾਊਂਸਿਲ ਪਲੈਨਿੰਗ ਪਾਲਿਸੀਆ ਕਿਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਮੁਲਕੀ, ਕੌਮੀ ਅਤੇ ਮਕਾਮੀ ਮੁੱਦਿਆਂ ਬਾਰੇ ਕੰਮ ਕਰਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ। ਅਗਰ ਚਿੰਤੀ ਗਈ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਮਝਣ ਵਿਚ ਟੁਕਾਨੂੰ ਕੋਈ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਆਈ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਮਿਹਰਬਾਣੀ ਕਰਕੇ 01922 652426 ਡੇ ਡੇਟ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਪਣੀ ਸੋਲੀ ਵਿਚ ਸਾਡੀ ਟੈਲੀਫੋਨ ਰਿਕਾਰਡਿੰਗ ਦੀ ਸਹੂਲਤ 'ਤੇ ਸੁਨੋਚਾ ਛੱਡੋ। ਮਿਹਰਬਾਣੀ ਕਰਕੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਟੈਲੀਫੋਨ ਨੰਬਰ ਅਤੇ ਪਤਾ ਵੀ ਜਰੂਰ ਛੱਡੋ ਤਾਂ ਜੋ ਅਸੀਂ ਟੁਕਾਨੂੰ ਠਾਲ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰ ਸਕੀਏ।

## Turkish

Yıllık denetim raporu, Walsall hakkında bir çok bilgi içermektedir ve konseyin siyasetlerini dini, milli ve yerel hedeflerine karşı nasıl planlamakta olduğunu açıklamaktadır. Eger sunulan bilgiyi anlamakta herhangi bir zorlukla karşılaşırsanız, lütfen 01922 652426'yı telefon kayıt merkezimize kendi dilinizde mesaj bırakarak arayın. Bizim size cevap vermemiz için lütfen telefon numaranızı ve ulaşım adresinizi bırakın.

## Urdu

جانرے کی سالانہ رپورٹ میں وال سال کے بارے میں بہت سی معلومات دی گئی ہیں اور اس رپورٹ میں واضح طور پر یہ بتایا گیا ہے کہ قومی، علاقائی اور مقامی اہداف کے مترادف کو نسل کی پالیسیوں کے مطابق کی گئی منصوبہ بندی پر کس طرح عمل درآمد کیا جا رہا ہے۔ اگر آپ کو یہ معلومات سمجھنے میں مشکل پیش آ رہی ہو تو براہ مہربانی 01922 652426 پر فون کر کے ہماری ٹیلیفون کی ریکارڈنگ سروس پر اپنی زبان میں پیغام چھوڑ دیں۔ اس پیغام میں اپنا ٹیلیفون نمبر اور پتہ بھی بتائیں تاکہ ہم واپس آپ سے رابطہ کر سکیں۔

## **HOW TO FIND OUT MORE**

For more information about any of the issues raised in this Annual Monitoring Report please contact:

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This document will also be available on the Council's website at:

[http://www.walsall.gov.uk/local\\_development\\_framework.htm](http://www.walsall.gov.uk/local_development_framework.htm)

Disclaimer: This Annual Monitoring Report has been prepared to seek to respond to the requirement to produce such a report, under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information provided, no liability is accepted for any errors or omissions.

## **Overview**

The development plan system introduced in 2004 requires each local planning authority to prepare a Local Development Framework, which will comprise a folder of Local Development Documents. The Local Development Framework is to be continually reviewed and revised, and to support this, the local planning authority is required to produce an Annual Monitoring Report.

Walsall Council's 2007 Annual Monitoring Report provides information on:

1. The social, environmental and economic context of the Borough
2. Implementation of the Local Development Scheme
3. How the policies in the Local Development Framework are performing
4. Actions to address the underperformance of policy

A key indicator to the social, environmental and economic context of the Borough is the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007. It shows that Walsall is the 45<sup>th</sup> most deprived Local Authority in England, and is 27<sup>th</sup> on the Income scale and 34<sup>th</sup> on the Employment scale (1 being the most deprived out of 354 Local Authorities). This identifies the scale of the challenges facing the borough as it seeks to strengthen its economy, environment and communities. Although planning policies are pivotal to delivering the successful regeneration of the borough, many issues are influenced by external factors including globalisation or other government legislation. We have therefore tried to identify where performance is influenced or constrained by factors outside the scope of Walsall's planning policies.

The project plan for producing the Walsall Local Development Framework (LDF) is contained within the Local Development Scheme (LDS). The AMR, by reviewing the performance of our existing planning policies, will help us decide whether we need to review the LDS in the future. The December 2006 version of the LDS has been used to assess progress for this AMR (this being the most up to date version during the monitoring year).

The LDF documents adopted or started during 2006/07 were in accordance with the milestones contained within the December 06 LDS. However, the milestones for producing two Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) were not adhered to. This was due to the requirement to subject both SPDs to a Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment along with staff resource issues. However, these issues have been resolved and work is progressing on both documents, albeit to a revised timetable.

The planning policies in the Local Development Framework are monitored by a set of indicators. These include 'Core Output indicators' (set by central government) and 'Local Output Indicators' (specified by Walsall Council). They are graded by a 'traffic light' system of 'smiley faces' as set out in the table below:

| <b>Performance of Policy Grade</b> | <b>Number of Indicators Achieving this Grade</b>     |
|------------------------------------|--|
| ☺                                  | Policy being implemented                             |
| ☹                                  | Progress on implementing policy                      |
| ☹                                  | Policy not being implemented                         |
| ?                                  | Not clear whether or not policy is being implemented |

Although the majority of planning policies can be described as performing in accordance with their stated objectives, actions have been identified to address those policies that appear to be underperforming. These may include recommending that policies are amended and addressed through other LDF documents, or that actions are taken to improve delivery of the agreed objectives.



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## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 Background**

1.1.1 Under the new development plan system introduced in 2004 each local authority is required to prepare a Local Development Framework (LDF), which will comprise a folder of Local Development Documents, aiming to provide an up-to-date and flexible set of plans for its area. In the future this will replace previous plans including the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) which was adopted in Walsall in March 2005.

1.1.2 Each planning authority's LDF should be continually reviewed and revised, which should be informed by monitoring. To support this each planning authority is required to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

1.1.3 The purpose of the AMR is to provide information on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and the extent to which the policies contained within the plans and documents in the LDF are being achieved. In particular:

- Whether the timetable and milestones are being met in the preparation of documents set out in the LDS
- Progress against policies and targets in Local Development Documents
- Where policies are not being implemented, an explanation of why and actions to address this
- The significant effects of implementing policies in the Local Development Documents, whether this is as intended or whether policies should be amended or replaced
- Impacts of policies on national and regional targets, or whether policies need changing to reflect changes in national and regional policy.

### **1.2 The Contents of this AMR**

1.2.1 This is Walsall Council's third AMR. It covers the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2006 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007. It also comments on significant events up to December 2007. At March 2007 the documents in the LDF were:

- Walsall Unitary Development Plan 2005
- Affordable Housing SPD
- Urban Open Space SPD
- Healthcare SPD
- Education SPD
- Waterfront SPD
- Statement of Community Involvement

1.2.2 As the UDP is still the main document within the Walsall LDF, this report provides information on progress with both the "old" and the "new" development plan systems. The AMR is also required to consider how the LDF will relate to other strategies, notably the borough's Community Strategy

(The Walsall Community Plan) prepared by the Borough Local Strategic Partnership.

1.2.3 This AMR provides information to monitor the policies in the UDP, the SPDs listed above, and the indicators promoted by the Government in respect of the LDF system. The indicators to be used for monitoring fall into the following three categories:

- i. **Contextual Indicators**, are identified by the Council to give a description of the borough and to identify particular issues
- ii. **Output Indicators**, monitor the application of the Local Development Documents. There are two types:
  - a) **Core Output Indicators**, which are recommended by the Government
  - b) **Local Output Indicators**, which are identified by the Council, based on the monitoring indicators in the UDP and SPDs.
- iii. **Significant Effects Indicators**, which assess the significant social, environmental and economic effects of policies to measure the actual effect of policies.

1.2.4 The Local Output Indicators are those that the Council has already agreed to measure. Some of the Core Output Indicators are additional to these, and in some cases the monitoring information is not available. The Council is working towards obtaining this information by increasing its capabilities, when the resources are available.

1.2.5 No Significant Effects indicators have been identified in this AMR, as the Council has not undertaken any major sustainability appraisals<sup>1</sup> during 2006 - 2007. It is anticipated that such indicators will be identified through the sustainability appraisal/ SEA of the joint Black Country Core Strategy, and once this is at a sufficiently advanced stage, monitoring against significant effects indicators will commence, and future AMRs will reflect this. The SA/SEA requirements were considered when revising the Contextual Indicators for this AMR, and several new ones were added to reflect this. This is hoped to assist future AMRs identify trends when Significant Effects Indicators are identified.

1.2.6 Performance against the Core and Local Output Indicators is assessed in the LDF section of this report, which reflects the structure of Walsall's UDP. Main issues raised by the monitoring are included in this section, and further detail can be found in the appendices. Appendix I in the appendices lists all the output indicators and identifies those that are currently capable of being monitored, and those that are not.

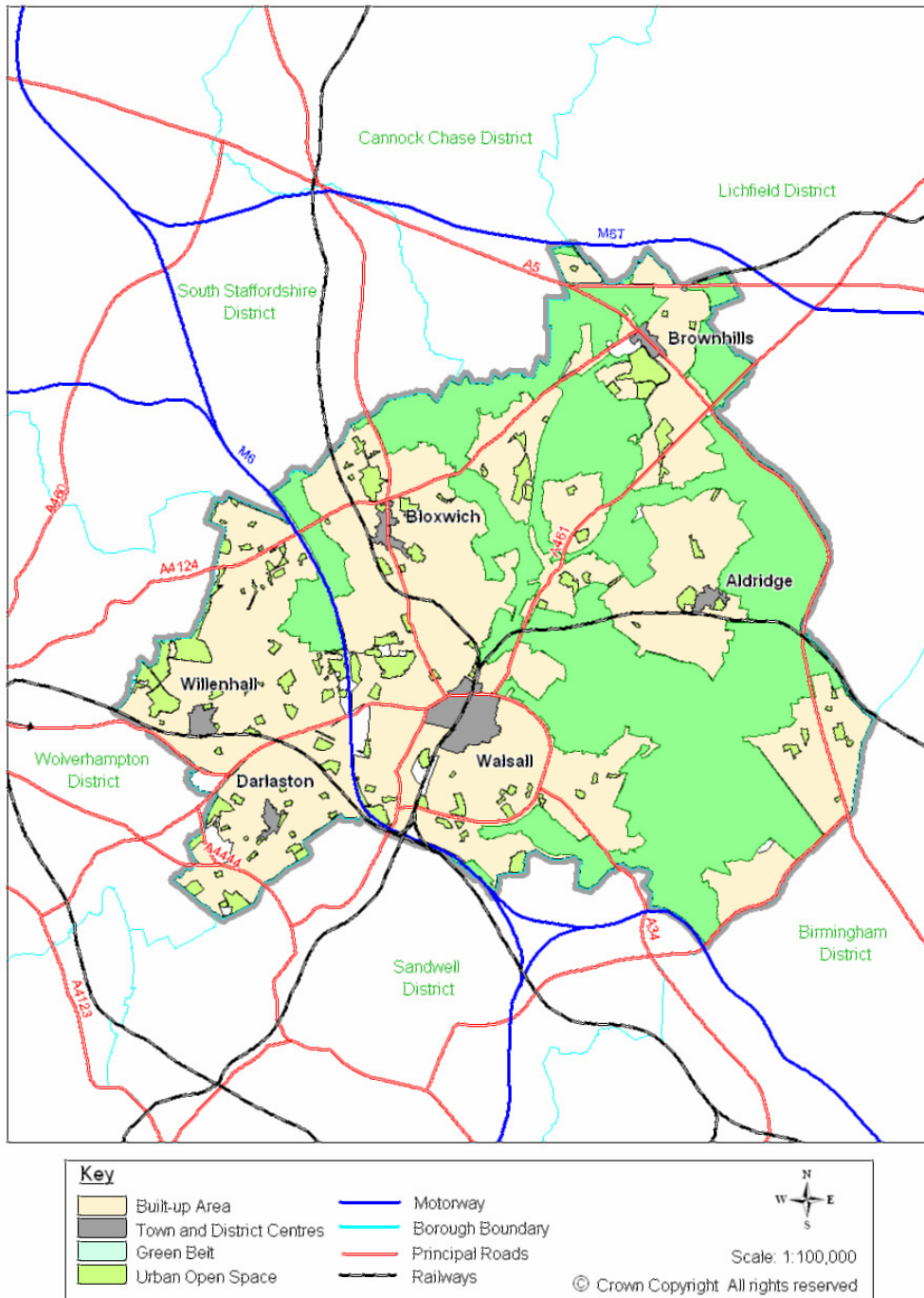
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<sup>1</sup> A sustainability appraisal of a supplementary planning document (SPD) to the UDP policy on Affordable Housing was adopted in July 2005 (see Chapter 3), but no new monitoring indicators were identified as the appraisal concluded that the SPD would support the implementation of the relevant UDP policy.

## 2. The Walsall Context

2.1.1 Walsall Metropolitan Borough lies to the north-west of Birmingham and is one of the four authorities that make up the Black Country (the others being Dudley, Sandwell and Wolverhampton). The Borough has a population of 254,500 (mid 2006, ONS) and covers an area of some 41 square miles (103.6 km<sup>2</sup>).

**Figure 2.1: Walsall Urban Form**



**Table 2.1: Demographic Indicators**

| <b>Contextual Indicators</b>   | <b>Performance 2007</b>  | <b>Commentary</b>   |
|--|--|---|
| Net in/ out migration  | + 1,000 (2005 – 2006 population estimates)   | <p>The proportion of young people is higher in Walsall than the UK average according to the 2001 census. The 2004 based population projections show that over the next 10 years the number of young people (those aged 0-24) will drop by 3.8%. In contrast, the number of older people (50+) will increase by 6.7%. However the increase in older people will be only about half the national one of 14%.</p> <p>Walsall has a vibrant, multi-ethnic and multi-cultural population. 14% of its population are from black and minority ethnic groups.</p> |
| Projections/ forecasts of population growth                          | 2010: 251,200<br>2015: 250,500<br>(2004 population projections)  |   |
| Demographic structure of communities – age, gender, ethnic mix, etc. | 49% male, 51% female<br>Age<br>0-4: 6.5%;<br>5-15: 15.3%<br>16-29 16.6%<br>30-44 21.5%<br>45-59 18.5%<br>60-64 5.5%<br>65-74 9.2%<br>75+ 7.0%<br>BME 14% - Mixed 1.4%<br>Asian 10.4%<br>Black 1.4%<br>Chinese 0.4%<br>(from 2001 census) |   |

**Table 2.2: Environmental Indicators**

| <b>Contextual Indicators</b>                                   | <b>Performance 2007</b>   | <b>Commentary</b>  |
|--|---|--|
| Percentage of area classified as urban open space/ green space | 20.4%   | <p>Improving access to green spaces and the natural environment is identified as a key issue in the Walsall Community Plan, under the “safer, stronger communities” pillar, and the impact of contaminated/ derelict land is also identified as a potential issue for health</p> |
| Remediation of derelict and contaminated land                  | 3.1ha (06/07)<br>(Total Derelict Land 165.23ha)   |  |
| Air quality / percentage of area covered by AQMA               | 100% for NO <sub>2</sub><br>Specific areas declared across Borough for different pollutants | <p>An important environmental issue in Walsall and the wider West Midlands conurbation is air quality. Most parts of Birmingham and the Black Country suffer from poor air quality, mainly as a result of nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from traffic.</p>          |
| Number of Sites on the Contaminated Land Register              | None  | <p>Investigations are due to commence in 2008 into contaminated sites, which may lead to sites being added to the register</p>   |

**Table 2.3: Economic Indicators**

| <b>Contextual Indicators</b>                                  | <b>Performance 2007</b>  | <b>Commentary</b>   |
|---|--|---|
| Range of employment sectors represented                       | 13 (2001 Census)   | Walsall remains a traditional manufacturing economy, with proportionately far more employment in production sectors than the UK as a whole, and far fewer in services. Output from manufacturing, at 37% of the economy, is nearly twice the proportion in the UK as a whole. Walsall's generally low output growth, when compared regionally and nationally, is reflected in lower employment growth.<br><br>Walsall as a whole suffers from a relative lack of economic demand; and this fundamental problem tends to trap the Borough in a low wealth creating cycle. Low aggregate demand means that there will be fewer job opportunities and lower incomes; in turn this reduces household expenditure. |
| Percentage of people who are economically inactive/unemployed | Claimant Count 4.6%<br>(WM – 3.4%<br>UK – 2.5%)<br>(Source: Nomis) |   |
| GDP per head  | Not available  |   |
| Numbers of new VAT business registrations                     | 555<br>(Source: Small Business Service Website)                    |   |
| Average gross weekly pay of full time workers                 | £399.8<br>(WM - £430.4)<br>(Source: Nomis)                         |   |

**Table 2.4: Educational Indicators**

| <b>Contextual Indicators</b>  | <b>Performance 2007</b>   | <b>Commentary</b>   |
|---|---|---|
| Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A* - C GCSE grades, compared to national and regional average | Walsall 50%, Statistical neighbours 55%, National 62% (2006)<br>(Source: Education Walsall) | Walsall's educational attainment has been increasing steadily, but is still much lower than the national figures.                 |
| Percentage of school leavers not in education, employment or training (NEET)                    | Walsall 9.6% (2006)<br>Walsall 10.4% (2005)<br>(Source: Education Walsall)                  | The Walsall Community Plan identifies educational attainment as a key issue affecting the borough's long-term economic prospects. |

**Table 2.5: Transport Indicators**

| <b>Contextual Indicators</b>  | <b>Performance 2007</b>  | <b>Commentary</b>   |
|---|--|---|
| Changes in trunk road traffic speeds  | No Walsall specific information available.   | Walsall has a major advantage in being close to the hub of the national motorway network and the rail network. However, many of the local connections into this road and rail network need to be improved so that the borough can benefit from this potentially advantageous geographical position. |
| Average duration/distance of journeys to work                                 | Distance: 17% of all Metropolitan Area employees travelled less than 2km to work. 80% travelled under 20km (2001 census). No figures for duration of travel. |   |
| Percentage of primary and secondary school children arriving at school by car | 34% Total<br>Primary = 40.5% Secondary = 26.5%<br>WM Metropolitan area = 30.3% (Local figures include car-share, WM does not)                                |   |

| <b>Contextual Indicators</b> | <b>Performance 2007</b>   | <b>Commentary</b>   |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| Cost of Transport            | (Source: January 2007 Survey by Walsall Council)<br><br>Fares risen in WM in 2006/7: Bus 6.9%, Metro 4% and rail 3.8%.<br>(Source: Centro Annual Statistics Report) | go to the LSP board in December 2007. There are several issues and barriers to accessibility in Walsall. One of these is the cost of transport. |

**Table 2.6: Quality of Life Indicators**

| <b>Contextual Indicators</b>  | <b>Performance 2007</b>  | <b>Commentary</b>  |
|---|--|--|
| Patterns of deprivation/ proportion of population suffering from multiple deprivation | 5.9% of Walsall residents live in the 5% most deprived areas according to the 2004 deprivation scores & 2001 census.             | The social rented non-decent stock has reduced by 50%. However, the number of non-decent homes in the Private Sector is slightly higher than last year.  |
| Structure of housing stock (types, tenures)   | Owner occupied: 64.7% (2001 census)<br>Rented: 35.3% (2001 census)   |  |
| House prices  | March 2007 £152,288 (WM) (Halifax House Price Index)   |  |
| Number of homes below decent homes standard   | Total Stock = 108555<br><br>16% of total RSL stock is non-decent<br><br>22.6% of Private Stock is non-decent (Source: HSSA 2007) | Crime and people's perception of crime have reduced from 103 to 98 per 1000 people and both of these figures are below the figures or England and Wales.   |
| Levels of crime and people's perception of crime                                      | 98.6 per 1,000 people (Eng and Wales: 104.3) (Walsall State of the Borough Report)   | Walsall faces major health challenges. In 2002/04 the life expectancy of men was 0.9 years lower than that for England and Wales, and the life expectancy of women was 0.4 years lower. However, life expectancy varies considerably in different parts of the borough, from 72 to 80 years in men, and from 78 to 86 years in women. Walsall also has significantly higher levels of obesity than the average for the West Midlands region – for women it is 19% compared to the regional average of 16%. |
| Life expectancy and mortality rates   | 2002-04: males 75.6, females 80.4 (76.5 & 80.8 England & Wales)  |  |
| levels of obesity   | 19% of all adults (one-off survey; source: Walsall Primary Care Trust)   | The surveys on satisfaction of residents have very similar results, as they were different surveys with different methodologies this shows that the figure of approximately 70% of residents being very or fairly satisfied is an accurate picture   |
| Percentage of residents satisfied with living in their local community                | 70% of residents are very or fairly satisfied (BV Satisfaction Survey 2006/07)   |  |



### **2.1.2 Walsall Context Summary:**

- Environment needs improvement (with most green space in the East of the Borough and the whole Borough designated as a AQMA)
- High Claimant Count – with particularly high numbers of unemployed men
- Educational attainment still low, but rising
- Life Expectancy, as an indicator of health, is lower than the UK average
- However, 70% of residents are satisfied living in their local communities

2.1.3 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007 gives a picture of the Walsall Context. Out of the 354 Local Authorities in England, Walsall is ranked the 45<sup>th</sup> most deprived. It is also ranked 27<sup>th</sup> on the Income scale and 34<sup>th</sup> on the Employment scale. The 2004 IMD ranked Walsall as 51<sup>st</sup> most deprived. (Source: Department of Communities and Local Government, Indices of Deprivation 2007.)

### **3. The Local Development Framework**

#### **3.1 Introduction to Assessing Walsall's LDF**

3.1.1 At March 2007, the Walsall Local Development Framework (LDF) included the UDP, five SPDs and the SCI. This chapter summarises progress on implementing the key policies, proposals and targets in the above documents. We have also summarised performance against relevant targets in the Regional Spatial Strategy – Regional Planning Guidance for the West Midlands, June 2004 (RSS), since this also forms part of the development plan for Walsall.

3.1.2 The following sections consider the extent to which LDF policies are being applied, and whether or not they are effective. Because of the number of indicators, this chapter is broken down into sections that reflect the chapters of the UDP. Both the core and the local output indicators are addressed in these sections.

3.1.3 Given the number of indicators and the data required, it was not possible to ascertain performance against every indicator and target this year. However, we have been able to show performance against more indicators than ever before. Whilst it is unlikely that all of the information gaps can be addressed in the short-term, the Council is aiming to make gradual improvements each year, so that eventually, data will be available for all of the indicators.

3.1.4 Each of the following sections is divided into three parts. The first identifies the UDP's main aim for that topic. The second is a monitoring table that analyses the relevant UDP policy against the output indicators, and suggests further action to address the underperformance of policy. The UDP policy reference is included in the table, and is expanded upon in Appendix I. The third is a summary of the main issues arising from the monitoring, any key events from the last year, and those expected in the future.

3.1.5 Within each of the monitoring tables, the policies overall performance and the extent to which it is being implemented is graded as follows:

- ☺ Policy being implemented
- ☹ Progress on implementing policy
- ☹ Policy not being implemented
- ? Not clear whether or not policy is being implemented

This is a simple classification that summarises the policies performance. Further, in-depth, analysis of the monitoring indicators is included in the appendices.

3.1.6 The Appendices reflect the structure of the report, with each LDF section having an appendix which includes an updated version of the relevant section from the 2006 AMR. This has allowed current data to be compared to past trends and allow for a deeper analysis than was achievable in the constraints of the main report. It also enables the consistent presentation of data required in Table 3.3 of the 'Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide'. The appendices also include a table containing the UDP policy objectives referred to in the monitoring tables, and an update of data collection and monitoring.

### **3.2 Local Development Scheme Update**

3.2.1 Walsall's first Local Development Scheme (LDS) came into effect in March 2005. Since then it has been updated three times, and the current version was agreed with the Government Office for the West Midlands in July 2007.

3.2.2 The timetable for producing the Walsall LDF, as set out in the December 2006 version of the LDS, has been used to assess progress for the monitoring year 2006/07 (this being the most up to date version during the monitoring year). During this year, the Walsall Local Development framework (LDF) included the following documents:

- Walsall Unitary Development Plan 2005 (old style 'saved' plan)
- Statement of Community Involvement (adopted in June 2006)
- Affordable Housing SPD
- Open Space SPD (adopted in April 2006)
- Walsall Waterfront SPD (adopted in November 2006)
- Heathcare Provision SPD (adopted in January 2007)
- Education Provision SPD (adopted in February 2007)

3.2.3 The LDF documents adopted during 2006/07 were produced in accordance with the milestones contained within the December 06 LDS. However, the milestones for producing both the Design Guide and Natural Environment SPDs, as programmed within the December 06 LDS, were not adhered to. This was due to the requirement to subject both SPDs to a Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment and the delay in appointing a Council Design Officer to oversee the production of the Design Guide SPD. Since April 2007, external consultants have been appointed to deliver the Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessments of both SPDs, and a Council Design Officer has been appointed to produce the Design Guide. Work has also commenced on the Black Country Joint Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) in accordance with the timetable contained within the December 06 LDS.

3.2.4 Since the July 2007 version of the LDS came into effect, we have been in discussions with GOWM and our partner authorities to further revise the LDS, and a fourth version is anticipated to be approved in early 2008. The timetable for producing the Joint Core Strategy is proposed to be changed so that the Preferred Options stage and Submission to the Secretary of State will slip by one month respectively compared to the timetable included in the current (July 2007) version of the LDS. In addition, the timetable for undertaking consultation on the Natural Environment SPD is revised from October 2007 to January 2008.

**Table 3.1: Before 06/07 Monitoring year LDF consisted of:**

| Document               | Comments  |
|------------------------|---|
| UDP                    | Because the UDP was adopted in March 2005 we have our policies saved automatically for three years from that time (i.e. to March 2008). We have formally requested, within a letter submitted to GOWM in September 2007, to save all of the UDP policies beyond the 3 year period except Policy BR3, Brownhills Resource Centre, which has been implemented in its entirety. At the time of compiling this AMR (December 2007) we have yet to receive a formal response to our request. |
| Affordable Housing SPD | See Table 3.12 for monitoring.<br>It was decided to produce an additional Affordable Housing SPD which will be a refresh of this adopted SPD. This was proposed within the March 2007 LDS.  |

**Table 3.2: Adopted during 06/07 Monitoring year:**

| Document                                 | When adopted? | compare to milestone in LDS? | Reason for Slippage | Our Action to Slippage | monitoring - have/can we?  | comments  |
|--|---------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) | Jun-06        | adopted                      | N/A                 | N/A                    | The adopted SCI includes a commitment to monitoring after the first year of operation. This will commence once work has progressed on the council's first DPD (The Joint Core Strategy) during 2007/08.  | The timing for monitoring the SCI will be decided in the New Year, subject to workloads required for the Joint Core Strategy. Appropriate monitoring indicators are in the process of being agreed which will be included in subsequent AMRs. |
| Open Space SPD                           | Apr-06        | adopted                      | N/A                 | N/A                    | See Table 3.15 for monitoring (page 34)  |   |
| Waterfront SPD                           | Nov-06        | adopted                      | N/A                 | N/A                    | Although no formal monitoring indicators were included within the SPD; the following could be used to identify 'progress towards implementing the SPD' as both the following application submissions and committee reports make reference to the SPD as a key policy document<br><br>a) Urban Splash planning application – submitted August 2006 and determined |   |

| Document       | When adopted? | compare to milestone in LDS?  | Reason for Slippage | Our Action to Slippage | monitoring - have/can we?  | comments |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--|----------|
|                |               |                               |                     |                        | <p>November 2006 comprising 154 apartments, approx 100,000 sq ft office space, 630 space car park and a further 81,000 sq ft of commercial space.</p> <p>b) Jessups planning application– submitted March 2007 and determined June 2007 comprising 357 residential units, 51,600 sq ft of office space, 8,400 sq ft of commercial space and a 62 space twin deck car park.</p> |          |
| Healthcare SPD | Jan-07        | in accordance with milestones | N/A                 | N/A                    | See Table 3.16 for monitoring (page 35)  |          |
| Education SPD  | Feb-07        | in accordance with milestones | N/A                 | N/A                    | See Table 3.17 for monitoring (page 35)  |          |

Table 3.3: Being worked on through 06/07 monitoring year:

|                     | Progress at April 07   | Progress at Dec 07  | Timetabled adoption in Dec 2006 LDS | Timetabled adoption in July 2007 LDS | Compare to milestone in Dec 2006 LDS | Compare to milestone in July 2007 LDS | Reason for slippage | our action to slippage | comments   |
|---------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--|
| Joint Core Strategy | Frontloading consultation taken place since December 2006. Work on Issues and Options document commenced. In accordance with timetable contained within December 06 LDS. | Issues and Options Document produced and subject to consultation between June and August 2007. Work commenced on Preferred Options September 2007+. Additional consultation event held with delivery stakeholders in October 2007. In accordance with timetable contained within December 06 LDS. | Oct-09                              | Oct 2009                             | Accord with milestones.              | Accord with milestones.               | N/A                 | N/A                    | GOWM's request for additional consultation to be undertaken with 'Delivery stakeholders' following the Issues & Options consultation has resulted in the 4 Black country authorities proposing that the Preferred Options consultation is slipped to February 2008 as opposed to January 2008, and submission from September 2008 to October 2008. These changes are included within an amended LDS (December 2007) which is currently being discussed and agreed. |

|                         | Progress at April 07   | Progress at Dec 07  | Timetabled adoption in Dec 2006 LDS | Timetabled adoption in July 2007 LDS | Compare to milestone in Dec 2006 LDS | Compare to milestone in July 2007 LDS | Reason for slippage  | our action to slippage                                      | comments   |
|-------------------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Natural Environment SPD | Frontloading consultation taken place with key stakeholders. | The Council consulted the relevant organisations on the need for SEA during July and August 2007. Following this consultation, the Council determined that a SEA is required for the SPD. The Sustainability Appraisal for the Natural Environment SPD has commenced and the outcome of the appraisal will influence the guidance in the draft SPD, which will both be published for consultation in early 2008 | Dec-07                              | Mar-08                               | Consultation June 2007               | Consultation Oct 2007                 | The requirement to subject the SPD to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and the subsequent decision to appoint an external consultant to undertake the work resulted in the delay to the timetable. | Consultant appointed in April 2007 to undertake the SA/SEA. | A revised timetable, taking into account these issues was included within the subsequent July (2007) LDS's. However, the SEA-SA work has resulted in an additional delay to the consultation timetable to January 2008. This amendment is proposed in the amended LDS (December 2007). |




|                  | Progress at April 07                                  | Progress at Dec 07   | Timetabled adoption in Dec 2006 LDS | Timetabled adoption in July 2007 LDS | Compare to milestone in Dec 2006 LDS | Compare to milestone in July 2007 LDS | Reason for slippage  | our action to slippage  | comments  |
|------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Design Guide SPD | Draft version being produced for internal discussion. | Draft version subject to statutory 4 week consultation period between November 12th and December 10th. The Sustainability Appraisal for the Design Guide was produced and available for consultation at the same time as the draft Design Guide. | Jul-07                              | Mar-08                               | Consultation Feb 2007                | Consultation Oct 2007                 | The requirement to subject the SPD to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and the subsequent decision to appoint an external consultant to undertake the work resulted in the delay to the timetable. The decision to work with the university of Central England in its production also contributed to the slippage due to the time required to develop and formalise joint working arrangement. | Consultant appointed in April 2007 to undertake the SA/SEA. A dedicated Urban Design Officer was appointed in late 2006 to oversee the production of the SPD, including leading on joint partnership working. | The SEA-SA work, together with the need for internal consultations resulted in the formal consultation period slipping to November 2007 as opposed to October as set out in the LDS of July 2007. |




### **3.3 LDF Implementation: Environment and Amenity**

Aim: Sustainable development and environment improvement are two of the key aims underlying the UDP. The Council will conserve and enhance the Borough's natural and man-made environment assets whilst seeking to eliminate, ameliorate or control any features or activities that have an adverse impact on the environment. (UDP Paragraph 3.1)

#### **Greenbelt** (Table 3.4)

| <b>LDF Policy</b> | <b>Monitoring Indicators</b>  | <b>Targets</b>                     | <b>Performance 2006/7</b>  | <b>Action</b>   |
|-------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|---|
| UDP Policy ENV2   | Local Output Indicator – Green Belt:<br><br>Protection of the Green Belt. | UDP Target:<br><br>100% protection | <br><br>Although significant development proposals have been approved in the Green Belt, these are all either extensions to existing buildings, conversions or replacements for existing buildings, and are therefore considered “appropriate.” | Continue to apply Green Belt policy and ensure any development is indeed appropriate. |

#### **Biodiversity** (Table 3.5)

| <b>LDF Policy</b>        | <b>Monitoring Indicators</b>   | <b>Targets</b> | <b>Performance 2006/07</b>  | <b>Action</b>   |
|--------------------------|--|----------------|---|---|
| UDP Policies ENV 19 – 24 | LDF Core Output Indicator 8:<br>Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including:<br><br>(i) Change in priority habitats and species (by type); and | None           | <br><br>(i)<br><br>- 1 Priority Species assessed as stated in last years AMR: Black Redstarts recorded in several sites around the Borough, these records have been mapped and mitigation measures will be encouraged.<br>- 1 Priority Habitat as stated in last years | The Council is currently preparing SPD covering the natural environment which will provide advice on the implementation of related policies in UDP. |


| LDF Policy               | Monitoring Indicators  | Targets                  | Performance 2006/07  | Action  |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|---|
|                          | <p>(ii)<br/>Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.</p> <p>(This indicator also includes the LOI: Protection of designated sites. Target = 100% protection)</p> |                          | <p>AMR: Grasslands surveyed and an extra 48 sites have been added increasing the existing 51.5Ha to 732.3Ha.</p> <p>(ii a)<br/>SAC: none lost ☺</p> <p>SSI: none lost ☺</p> <p>SINC:<br/>0.18Ha lost ☹</p> <p>SLINC: 2.22Ha lost, inc at James Bridge Gasworks where no mitigation was secured, in conflict with the UDP ☹</p> <p>(ii b)<br/>SINC: 9.3% of the total area surveyed in the last 5 yrs. None 5-10yrs ago. ☹</p> <p>SLINC: 70% of the total area surveyed in the last 5 yrs. 74.2% of the total area surveyed 5-10yrs ago ☺</p> |   |
| UDP Policies ENV 19 – 24 | Local Output Indicator – Biodiversity:<br><br>Progress in relation to targets in Biodiversity Action Plan for Birmingham & Black Country   | None specific to Walsall | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>?</b></p> <p>At present it is not possible to establish the extent to which the LBAP targets are being met.</p>  | There is a need to review the definition of this indicator and the feasibility of monitoring it with the resources available. |

| <b>LDF Policy</b>        | <b>Monitoring Indicators</b>   | <b>Targets</b>  | <b>Performance 2006/07</b>  | <b>Action</b>  |
|--------------------------|--|-----------------|---|--|
| UDP Policies ENV 15 – 19 | Local Output Indicator – Tree Planting:<br><br>Progress in relation to targets in forest plans/ strategies | None identified | ?<br><br>No monitoring targets have so far been identified for the Forest of Mercia initiative. | Suggest deletion of this indicator as it has little to do with biodiversity. It is of questionable benefit compared with the resources required to monitor it. |


**The Historic Environment** (Table 3.6)

| <b>LDF Policy</b>        | <b>Monitoring Indicators</b>   | <b>Targets</b>                 | <b>Performance 2006/7</b>  | <b>Action</b>   |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--|---|
| UDP Policies ENV 27 – 29 | Local Output Indicator – Historic Environment:<br><br>Protection of buildings of historic or architectural interest.         | 100% protection                | ☺<br><br>No statutorily listed buildings have been lost and no buildings have been added to the statutory list in 2006-2007.   | Continue to apply planning and listed building / Conservation Area policies.          |
| UDP Policy ENV 29        | Local Output Indicator – Conservation Area Management:<br><br>Preparation of character appraisals and management strategies. | 5 to be prepared by April 2007 | ☺<br><br>Area Appraisals and Management Plans were completed for the Arboretum, Caldmore Green, Church Hill, Darlaston and Walsall Locks conservation areas. These were all approved by Cabinet. | Maintain programme of management plans and continue to seek funding for improvements. |

**Renewable Energy** (Table 3.7)

| <b>LDF Policy</b> | <b>Monitoring Indicators</b>   | <b>Targets</b>   | <b>Performance 2006/07</b>   | <b>Action</b>  |
|-------------------|--|--|--|--|
| UDP Policy ENV 39 | LDF Core Output Indicator 9:<br><br>Renewable energy capacity installed by type. | Regional Energy Strategy Target:<br><br>5% of electricity to be from renewable sources by 2010 | <br><br>Although there has been 1 commercial development and 2 householder applications including renewable energy, renewable or low energy technologies have not been taken up to a great extent in Walsall. | This is being addressed in several ways:<br>- through the development of the joint Core Strategy<br>- through the Designing a Better Walsall SPD (which encourages sustainable design including energy efficiency and onsite generation)<br>- through Development Control using conditions that require developers to secure level 3 sustainability. |

**Water Resources, Water Quality and Flood Risk** (Table 3.8)

| <b>LDF Policy</b> | <b>Monitoring Indicators</b>  | <b>Targets</b> | <b>Performance 2006/07</b>   | <b>Action</b>  |
|-------------------|---|----------------|--|--|
| UDP Policy ENV 40 | LDF Core Output Indicator 7:<br><br>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality. | None           | <br><br>No applications were approved by the Council contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency during 2006/07. | Continue to apply the policy and to take account of Environment Agency advice. |






### **Environment and Amenity LDF Policy Performance Summary:**

- The target for Greenbelt has not been achieved, as several proposals have been approved, albeit ones that the Council considered appropriate.
- There has been a mixed performance against Biodiversity Indicators. However, the implementation of relevant LDF Policy should be assisted by the production and implementation of the Natural Environment SPD, which is envisaged to be adopted in March 2008.
- There has been successful implementation of LDF Historic Environment policies with no statutorily listed buildings lost and several Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans adopted by the council. Four more will be adopted by March 2008.
- The implementation of LDF Energy policy not been successful as there have been few successful proposals for renewable energy / low energy technology in Walsall. Currently (December 2007) further guidance is being prepared within both the Council's Design SPD and Joint Core Strategy.
- The LDF Policy on Water Quality and Flood Risk is being successfully implemented with no planning applications granted contrary to Environment Agency advice. It is anticipated that Water Resource studies will be used to inform the emerging Joint Core Strategy.





### **3.4 LDF Implementation: Jobs and Prosperity**

Aim: To boost jobs and prosperity in the Borough by providing enough land of the right quality to meet the full range of employment needs and by promoting the enhancement of existing employment areas (UDP paragraph 4.7)

#### **Jobs and Prosperity** (Table 3.9)

| <b>UDP Policy</b>      | <b>Monitoring Indicators</b>  | <b>Targets</b>     | <b>Performance 2006/07</b>  | <b>Action</b>   |
|------------------------|---|--------------------|---|---|
|                        | LDF Core Output indicator (1a): Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type.                                      | No specific target | <br>22,796sqm<br>3872sqm also developed for B1a  | Reflects manufacturing's poor performance over the last 10 years – not within Council control |
|                        | LDF Core Output Indicator (1b): Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, in employment or regeneration areas. | No specific target | <br>22,796sqm<br>3872sqm also developed for B1a   | Reflects manufacturing's poor performance over the last 10 years – not within Council control |
|                        | LDF Core Output Indicator (1c): Amount of floorspace by employment type, which is on previously developed land.             | No specific target | <br>22,796sqm<br>3872sqm also developed for B1a  |   |
| JP1, JP2, JP4.1, JP4.2 | LDF Core Output Indicator (1d): Employment land available by type.  | No specific target | <br>All UDP sites are currently available for either B1(b/c), B2, B8, aside from two sites JP4.1 and JP4.2 | Continue to explore how Sites JP4.1 & 4.2 might be reclaimed and serviced for development.    |
| JP1, JP5, JP6          | LDF Core Output Indicator (1e) – Losses of  | No specific target |    | Apply planning policy to ensure that employment land is protected unless                      |



| UDP Policy    | Monitoring Indicators   | Targets   | Performance 2006/07  | Action  |
|---------------|---|---|--|---|
|               | employment land in:<br>(i) employment/regeneration areas<br>(ii) Local authority area.  |   | (i) 3.74ha<br>(ii) 3.74ha  | there is strong justification to the contrary. Continue this approach as appropriate through the Joint Core Strategy.   |
| JP1, JP5, JP6 | LDF Core Output Indicator (1f): Amount of employment land lost to residential development.  | No specific target  | <br>3.74ha  | The Joint Core Strategy is intended to ensure that land will not be taken out of industrial use in a piecemeal fashion  |
| JP1           | Local Output Indicator: Land developed for employment uses.   | UDP Target:<br>13 ha per annum  | <br>7.51ha (10.8ha average 1991–2007)<br>1.98 ha also developed for B1a         | Reflects manufacturing poor performance over the last 10 years – not within Council control   |
| JP1           | Local Output Indicator: The proportion of development that takes place on brownfield sites.   | UDP Target:<br>95% of all land developed  | <br>100% - all development in 2006/7 took place on previously developed land. |   |
| JP1           | Local Output Indicator: Employment Land Supply: The extent to which the New Employment Sites allocated in Policy JP1 are successfully protected from loss to other, inappropriate uses. | UDP Target:<br>95% of the total land area (taking into account flexibility of Policy JP4.1 and JP4.2) | <br>90.1%   | This depends on the extent to which national policy ensures that town centre uses are directed to town centres. If restrictions to PPS6 are further loosened, it could have an adverse effect on future industrial land supply. |




### **Jobs and Prosperity LDF Performance Summary:**

- 7.5ha of industrial land was developed, up from 6.43ha in 2005/6, plus 1.98ha for out-of-centre offices on a UDP industrial site. This is still below the average since 1991 of 10.8ha per annum.
- 0.79ha of land was under construction for industry whilst a further 1.04ha of industrial development was given planning consent. This implies a very low rate of industrial development in the near future
- the amount of land being lost to industry dropped from 11.27ha in 2005/6 to 3.74ha in 2006/7. This land was turned over to residential development.
- Notwithstanding some new high quality B8 and B1a development, there is still a lack of new diversified office-based development coming forward to replace the declining manufacturing sector in Walsall.

### **3.5 LDF Implementation: Strengthening Our Centres**

Aim: To promote established town, district and local centres as the main focus for shopping, services, leisure and other aspects of community life, and to make sure that these centres are easily accessible to everyone (UDP paragraph 5.12).

#### **Strengthening Our Centres** (Table 3.10)

| <b>UDP Policy</b> | <b>Monitoring Indicators</b>   | <b>Targets</b>         | <b>Performance 2006/07</b>   | <b>Action</b>  |
|-------------------|--|------------------------|--|--|
| S1 – S7           | LDF Core Output Indicator (4a):<br><br>Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development.   | No specific targets    | <br><br>17,280 sq.m. gross.<br><br>This is an increase in development, compared to 2005/06. However, see re the amount and proportion of development in centres, below. | There is a continuing need to make positive provision for investment in existing centres and to use planning policies to direct investment towards them. This should be supported through the current RSS Phase 1 Revision and pursued in the sub-regional and regional contexts through the Black Country Core Strategy and RSS Phase 2 Revision, as well as through the use of UDP policies. |
| S1 – S5           | LDF Core Output Indicator (4b):<br><br>Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres.   | No specific targets    | <br><br>988 sq.m. gross   | As above.  |
| S1 – S5           | Local Output Indicator - Town Centre Development:<br><br>The proportion of all retail, leisure and other 'town centre' uses that takes place in established centres. | UDP Target:<br><br>90% | <br><br>6%  | As above.  |

| UDP Policy | Monitoring Indicators  | Targets  | Performance 2006/07 | Action  |
|------------|--|--|---------------------|---|
| S1 – S5    | Local Output Indicator – Shopping Centres:<br><br>Amount of vacant floorspace in centres | UDP Target:<br><br>Vacancies to be at or below the national average (10.6% in 2006). | ?                   | Review the arrangements needed to be able to monitor this indicator. Support the use of this indicator with other relevant information. |




### Strengthening Our Centres LDF Performance Summary





- The amount of development for retail, office and leisure uses has increased to 17,280 sq.m. gross for the year, almost 3 times that of the previous year.
- However, 80% of the retail development, all of the office development and two thirds of the leisure development were accounted for by individual large schemes (a mezzanine floor at Ikea on Axletree Way; an expansion to the Homeserve offices at Cable Drive; and a Ramada hotel at the Bescot Stadium), all of which were in out-of-centre locations.
- The principal issue is the lack of investment in existing centres. Amounts of new development in centres were very low and fell far short of the UDP target that 90% of new development should be in centres.
- The Council was not able to monitor vacancies in centres for 2006/07, although it does appear there has been some increase in vacancies. Other information for Walsall town centre indicated some increase in investment confidence, but there was a significant fall in primary retail rents.
- Since the start of April 2007 a major store for Asda has opened in the town centre, whilst planning permissions have been granted for major stores on the edges of Walsall and Willenhall. Planning permissions have also been granted for a mixed use (housing, leisure and office) development at 'Walsall Waterfront' and the council's cabinet has resolved to support major office investment on the northern edge of the town centre. On the other hand, the Shannon's Mill building in the town centre has been destroyed in a major fire and there is a need to put together a redevelopment scheme.
- Generally there is a need to apply and to strengthen planning policy to support investment in the borough's centres.


### **3.6 LDF Implementation: Housing**

Aim: To promote the provision of the right quantity and type of housing, in the most appropriate locations, whilst minimising any adverse impact on the environment (UDP paragraph 6.7).

#### **Housing** (Table 3.11)

| <b>LDF Policy</b> | <b>Monitoring Indicators</b>  | <b>Targets</b>   | <b>Performance 2006/07</b>  | <b>Action</b>                     |
|-------------------|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| UDP Policy H2, H3 | LDF Core Output Indicator (2a):<br><br>Housing trajectory showing:<br>(i) Net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document period, whichever is the longer;<br>(ii) Net additional dwellings for the current year;<br>(iii) Projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period or over a ten year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer;<br>(iv) The annual net additional dwelling requirement; and<br>(v) Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous year's performance. | Performance linked to LDF requirements and targets.  | <br><br>(i) 2,100<br><br>(ii) 672<br><br>(iii) 6560<br><br>(iv) 656<br><br>(v) 0<br>(small surplus) |                                   |
| UDP Policy H2, H3 | Local Output Indicator – Housing Requirement:<br><br>Progress towards RPG11 target for the provision of additional dwellings.   | 422 new dwellings per annum (gross) *<br><br>*RSS (2004) target is 500 new dwellings per annum | <br><br>768 dwellings completed<br><br>Remainder @ 2007 = 185/yr.                                 | Continue to apply planning policy |
| UDP Policy        | Local Output Indicator – Housing Windfalls:   | 275 dwellings per annum  |   |                                   |

| <b>LDF Policy</b> | <b>Monitoring Indicators</b>  | <b>Targets</b>  | <b>Performance 2006/07</b>  | <b>Action</b>  |
|-------------------|---|---|---|--|
| H2, H3            | The contribution of windfall sites to housing provision.  | on windfall sites (gross)                             | 768 dwellings<br>(5 yr average = 478)   |  |
| UDP Policy H1, H3 | LDF Core Output Indicator (2b):<br><br>Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.  | PPS3 target :60%<br><br>UDP target: 95%               | <br><br>100%  |  |
| UDP Policy H1     | Local Output Indicator – Housing Vacancies:<br><br>The reduction of vacancy rates in the existing housing stock.  | Reduce vacancies to 3% by 2011                        | <br><br>The vacancy rate is 4.6% which is a reduction on last years figure. However, a longer time period is required to understand the underlying trend. (Source: 4,918 total vacant homes / total stock, 108,555) |  |
| UDP Policy H9     | LDF Core Output Indicator (2c) :<br><br>Percentage of new dwellings completed at:<br>(i) Less than 30 dwellings per hectare;<br>(ii) Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare;<br>and<br>(iii) Above 50 dwellings per hectare. | PPS3 target:<br><br>At least 30 dwellings per hectare | <br><br>(i) 16%<br>(ii) 34%<br>(iii) 50%  | The UDP allows for some lower density developments (policy H9(b)). Average density of commitments = 44.8 dph.                                      |
| UDP Policy H10    | Local Output Indicator – Housing Types and Sizes:<br><br>The types and sizes of dwellings built – aim to achieve a mix of types and sizes appropriate to local circumstances.   | None  | <br><br>Data on dwelling type has now been collected for two years, but a longer time series of data will be needed to establish the extent to which the UDP policy is being implemented.                         | Seek to establish time series data and consider evaluation against an up-to-date Housing Needs Study (latest = October 2007) when resources allow. |

| <b>LDF Policy</b>                      | <b>Monitoring Indicators</b>   | <b>Targets</b>                         | <b>Performance 2006/07</b>   | <b>Action</b>   |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| UDP Policy H4 & Affordable Housing SPD | LDF Core Output Indicator (2d):<br><br>Affordable housing completions. | 184 new affordable dwellings per annum | <br><br>74 completions<br>The HSSA forecasts 150 completions next year, coming forward through the SPD | The Affordable Housing SPD came into force in July 2005. It is only now that S106 agreements are coming through (300 commitments at Nov 2007). Housing Corporation funding will further increase completions. |

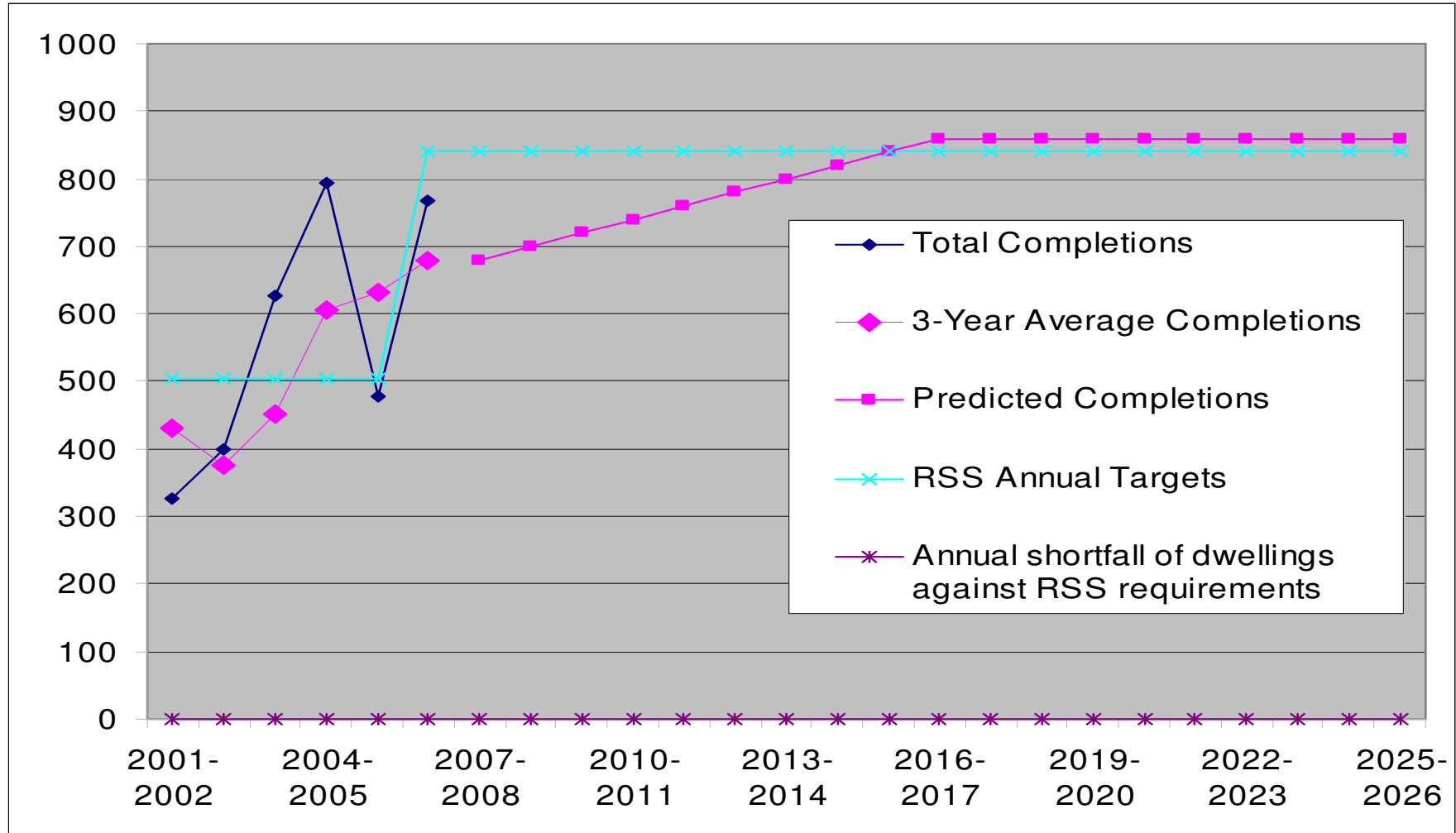
### **Affordable Housing SPD** (Table 3.12)

| <b>Monitoring Indicators</b>                        | <b>Performance 2006/07</b> |
|---|----------------------------|
| Number of affordable homes                          | 57                         |
| Average % of affordable housing on all developments | 17%                        |
| % of developments where the 25% target was achieved | 28.6%                      |
| % of provision by property type                     | 80% Flats    20% Houses    |

### **Housing LDF Policy Performance Summary:**

- During 2006/7 performance exceeded targets for overall completions and use of previously-developed land (similar to the 2005/6 performance).
- Walsall's Housing Trajectory is shown in the graph below. It shows that Walsall can accommodate increased house building in line with the proposed RSS target up to 2026.
- Housing densities have been increasing over the last few years. However, this year completions at over 50 dwellings a hectare were 11% lower than in 2005/6.
- The size and type of housing has only been monitored in 2005/6 and 2006/7. The emerging trend is that there are a large number of small dwellings being completed, but a longer time series of data is required.
- Though affordable housing completions are lower than the target, the SPD (adopted July 2005) has started to improve this – 2006/7 is the first year when there have been private sector completions.
- Data collection for the affordable Housing SPD only started in 2005/6 so it is too early to ascertain any trends in the provision of affordable housing. The SPD is currently being reviewed.

**Figure 3.1: Housing Trajectory**








### **3.7 LDF Implementation: Transport**

Aim: To improve accessibility for everyone by promoting public transport, walking and cycling whilst continuing to cater for journeys that need to be made by private car; and, by locating facilities in the right places, make journeys shorter and easier (UDP Paragraph 7.10)

**Transport** (Table 3.13)

| <b>UDP Policy</b> | <b>Monitoring Indicators</b>  | <b>Targets</b>   | <b>Performance 2006/7</b>  | <b>Action</b>  |
|-------------------|---|--|--|--|
| <b>T13</b>        | Core Output Indicator 3a: Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards set out in UDP.  | UDP Parking Standards:<br><br>Non-residential development: Range from 1 space per 14m <sup>2</sup> to 50m <sup>2</sup> of gross floorspace | <br><br><u>Industrial</u> : compliant<br><u>Office</u> : not compliant, shift patterns are justification<br><u>Retail</u> : compliant<br><u>Leisure</u> : mostly compliant (one developer has provided more parking than was proposed) | The office development was a single scheme, where additional car parking was specifically justified by the need to accommodate shift changeovers. The one leisure development in question is being investigated by planning officers. There is a need to continue to apply the parking standards and to ensure any exceptions are justified. |
| <b>T12</b>        | Core Output Indicator 3b – Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; hospital; primary school; secondary school; areas of employment; major retail centres. | No specific target   | <br><br>A very high level of new residential developments are located within 30mins of key public services. The % is also high for new residential developments within 15mins of GP surgeries and schools                            | Continue to apply planning policies and accessibility standards.   |

| UDP Policy | Monitoring Indicators   | Targets   | Performance 2006/7  | Action   |
|------------|---|---|---|--|
| <b>T13</b> | Local Output Indicator: car parking provision for new housing development to be in line with standards in Policy T13. | Residential development: 2 spaces for 1,2,3 bedroom houses; 3 spaces for housing above this; flats: 1.5/2 spaces per unit | <p style="text-align: center;">?</p> <p>It has not been possible to monitor provision in housing schemes.</p>   | A new development Control system is being introduced which will have the capability to record this. However, we suggest deletion of this indicator if the resource is not available to analyse this.   |
| <b>T2</b>  | Local Output Indicator: Increase number of bus journeys in line with LTP target.                                      | LTP target is for 310 million journeys within West Midlands Met. Area   | <p style="text-align: center;">☹</p> <p>LTP Target milestone for 2006/7 308m. Actual performance 304.92m. These figures are for the whole conurbation. (different figures because of new methodology, which will be used to retrofit figures from previous years)<br/>(Source: CEPOG Support Team)</p> <p>In Walsall, biennial cordon surveys have shown 9% increase in bus trips into Walsall Town Centre during the morning peak between 2001 and 2005.</p> | Continue good work in Walsall including Bus Showcase programme. Working with Centro and Bus Operators in actioning recommendations from Audit Commission Report into West Midlands Bus Use. Also undertaking a Scrutiny Review of transport priorities that includes buses |
| <b>T3</b>  | Local Output Indicator: Increase number of rail passenger journeys in line with LTP target.                           | No longer a specific target   | <p style="text-align: center;">☺</p> <p>Rise in train journeys to 32.8 million. These figures are for the whole of the conurbation.<br/>(Source: Centro</p>   | Continue good work in Walsall that has seen a 43% increase in footfall at Walsall station between 2001 and 2005/06   |

| UDP Policy    | Monitoring Indicators   | Targets  | Performance 2006/7   | Action  |
|---------------|---|--|--|---|
|               |   |  | Annual Review)<br>43% increase in footfall at Walsall Station between 2001 and 2005/6  |   |
| <b>T4, T5</b> | Local Output Indicator: Keep traffic growth in line with LTP target.                      | LTP target is for no more than a 7% increase in road traffic mileage between 2004 and 2010. Projection is 101.8 based on index of 100 at 2004. | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>?</b></p> <p>The methodology has changed from a 25 point traffic survey to a 1500 point survey – making comparison between 2005 and 2006 data impossible.</p> <p>06/07 = 215</p>   | Continue with 1500 point survey technique within conurbation. Deliver improvements on key congestion corridors included in LTP PSA target. Implement Decriminalised Parking Enforcement and other network management improvements |
| <b>T9</b>     | Local Output Indicator: Increase proportion of trips made by bike in line with LTP target | Revised LTP Target is 93, based on trajectory of index of 100, to reach 101 by 2010. No proportional figures available.                        | <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>During 2006/7 there was a further increase to 110.8<br/>(Source: CEPOG Support Team)<br/>Figures are for the whole conurbation.</p> |   |

### Transport LDF Policy Performance Summary:






- Accessibility mapping from New Housing Developments to key facilities has shown a very high proportion of the new development (above 90%) is within 30 minutes of key facilities. One reason for this is that Walsall is a densely populated borough with strong policies encouraging development in or close to our Town and District Centres, or along the key corridors linking those centres.
- Completed non-residential developments in 2006/7 have generally complied with UDP parking standards. The only exemptions were one office development (justified by the need to accommodate shift changeovers) and one leisure development.

- Local monitoring suggests that bus and rail use has increased in Walsall Town Centre, with bus increases within the morning peak bucking the general downward trend across the region and the country as a whole, excluding London. However, this has been in the context of a decline in the overall number of trips into the town centre.
- Where investment has delivered new or improved facilities for cyclists within Walsall, there is evidence that this has resulted in increased cycle usage. An example being Rough Hay Primary School, which experienced a 6.5% increase in cycling following investment in delivering travel plan initiatives.
- The Walsall Town Centre Transport Package and Bus Showcase Improvements have continued in 2006/7

### **3.8 LDF Implementation: Leisure and Community**

Aim: To promote the provision of a wide range of sport, recreation leisure, entertainment, arts, education, health and other community facilities in locations that are easily accessible by a choice and means of transport (UDP paragraph 8.10)

#### **Leisure and Community** (Table 3.14)

| <b>UDP Policy</b> | <b>Monitoring Indicators</b>   | <b>Targets</b>  | <b>Performance 2006/07</b>   | <b>Action</b>  |
|-------------------|--|---|--|--|
| LC1               | Core Output Indicator (4c):<br><br>Amount of eligible open space managed to Green Flag Award standard. | 1 site by 2008  | <br><br>Palfrey Park (6.5 Ha) now managed to Green Flag Award Standard (announced July 2007) | Consider with others in the Council whether other spaces might be managed to this standard   |
| LC1               | UDP Monitoring Indicator:<br>Protection of urban open spaces from inappropriate development.           | UDP Target:<br><br>100% protection  | <br><br>100%  | Continue to apply planning policies  |
| LC2               | UDP Monitoring Indicator:<br><br>Provision of new urban open spaces.                                   | UDP Target:<br><br>At least 24 hectares of new urban open space 1991-2011 | <br><br>None in 2006/7<br><br>(but 43.62 Ha completed previously – see comment below)      | Do not rely on past provision and ensure that active measures are taken to provide additional open space. The Black Country Core Strategy should assist with this. |
| LC5               | UDP Monitoring Indicator:<br><br>Length of greenways constructed.                                      | UDP Target:<br><br>At least another 10 miles (16 km) 2002 - 2011          | <br><br>None in 2005-06 (but 48 km previously).  | Do not rely on past provision and ensure that active measures are taken to provide additional open space. The Black Country Core Strategy should assist with this. |
| LC6               | UDP Monitoring Indicator:<br>Protection of playing fields / sports pitches.                            | UDP Target:<br><br>100% protection  | <br><br>100%   | Continue to apply planning policy.   |

**Urban Open Space SPD** (Table 3.15)

| <b>Monitoring Indicators</b>  | <b>Performance 2006/7</b> |
|---|---------------------------|
| Total Funds collected in the year   | £2,603                    |
| Total funds outstanding   | £275,456.05               |
| How funds have been used  | None have been spent yet  |
| House price inflation as published in the Council's private sector report | 6.7%                      |

**Healthcare SPD** (Table 3.16)

| <b>Monitoring Indicator</b>                     | <b>Performance since adoption – March 2007</b> |
|---|--|
| Total Funds collected in the year               | £0   |
| Total funds outstanding                         | £0   |
| How funds have been used                        | N/A  |
| Cost of providing primary healthcare facilities | GP requires 355.5 sqm @ £2,333 per sqm         |

**Education SPD** (Table 3.17)

| <b>Monitoring Indicator</b>                                 | <b>Performance since adoption – March 2007</b>   |
|---|--|
| Total Funds collected in the year                           | £222,700.38  |
| Total funds outstanding                                     | £819,962.96  |
| How funds have been used                                    | Spent on Secondary Schools – in accordance with the SPD.   |
| Costs of providing school places and the Walsall Multiplier | Primary £10,372<br>Secondary £14,738.64<br>Walsall Multiplier is 0.98<br>Therefore:<br>Primary £9,645.96<br>Secondary £14,443.87 |

**Leisure and Community LDF Policy Performance Summary:**

- Policy has performed well against all of the indicators in 2006/7
- Though no new urban open space was created this year, an additional 37.35Ha at Ryders Mere, Pelsall, was created between 2000-2002 that was not included in previous AMRs.
- Walsall has broadly the right amount of Greenspace, though its quality and proximity to residents varies greatly across the Borough. A programme of work has been established to achieve Green Flag awards to address this – one of which was achieved this year.



The SPD tables above do not include targets or 'smiley face' classifications as they have only been adopted this year and there are no trends to assess them

against. A suggested target for future years for all of the SPDs is; ***that there is full contribution on all qualifying developments***. No funds for the Healthcare SPD had been collected by March 2007, however some contributions were agreed later in 2007 and will be included in the 2008 AMR. There have been contributions collected through the Urban Open Space and Education SPDs as the council had already entered in to a number of Section 106 agreements with house builders.


### 3.9 LDF Implementation: Minerals

**Aims:** To enable the Borough to meet its obligations to maintain supplies of minerals for industry within the region and to prevent the unnecessary sterilisation of mineral resources which may be required to be worked in the future, to secure the satisfactory restoration of mineral workings for a suitable use and to safeguard the amenity of adjoining land uses, particularly residential and other sensitive areas. (UDP paragraph 9.12)

#### Minerals (Table 3.18)

| <b>LDF Policy</b>                                       | <b>Monitoring Indicators</b>  | <b>Targets</b>   | <b>Performance 2006/07</b>  | <b>Action</b>  |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| UDP Strategic Policy Statement 9.9, UDP Policies M2, M3 | LDF Core Output Indicator (5a):<br><br>Production of primary land won aggregates. | Current RSS Policy M2 sets out aggregates apportionments for the West Midlands Met. Area for the period 2001–2016:<br><br>0.506 million tonnes of sand and gravel per annum (up to 2016)*<br><br>* Walsall currently contributes around 10% of this (50,000 tonnes per annum); Solihull contributes the remaining 90%. | <br><br>The latest regional aggregates survey shows that at December 2005, the West Midlands Metropolitan area had a sand and gravel landbank of only 4 years, which is less than the 7 year landbank required by MPS1. More recent survey work carried out for the Black Country Core Strategy suggests that there are less than 150,000 tonnes of permitted sand and gravel reserves remaining in Walsall. | Review and replace the UDP strategic minerals policies via Black Country Core Strategy and RSS Phase 3 Revision.<br><br>Seek to provide for aggregates in line with the current/emerging sub-regional apportionment. Address deficiencies where such resources are available and can be exploited without having unacceptable impacts on the environment or the amenity of local residents.<br><br>In the meantime, apply UDP policies & national policy to future applications for sand and gravel. extraction. |
| UDP Strategic Policy Statement, 9.4                     | LDF Core Output Indicator (5b):<br><br>Production                                 | None specific to Walsall. The following assumption applies to the West Midlands  | <br><br>There is still no reliable information   | The RSS Phase 2 Revision is addressing requirements for recycling of CD&EW.  |



| LDF Policy  | Monitoring Indicators  | Targets  | Performance 2006/07   | Action  |
|---|--|--|---|---|
|   | of secondary/ recycled aggregates.                                     | <p>region:*</p> <p>88 million tonnes of aggregate will be produced from "alternative" sources between 2001 and 2016, i.e. 5.87 million tonnes per annum</p> <p>*This assumption has been built into the regional aggregates apportionment.</p> | <p>available for Walsall. The latest national survey into the production secondary/ recycled aggregates indicates that in 2005, around 5.06 million tonnes of aggregates were produced from these sources in the West Midlands region. This is less than the production rate assumed in the regional apportionment.</p> | <p>The joint Core Strategy should identify strategic locations in the Black Country for the development of facilities to store, treat and process CD&amp;EW, including contaminated soils.</p> <p>There does not appear to be any effective mechanism to gather data on secondary and recycled aggregates at individual MPA level, and this is unlikely to change in the foreseeable future.</p>  |
| <p>UDP Strategic Policy Statement, 9.10, UDP Policies M4 – M8</p> | <p>New Local Output Indicator:</p> <p>Supply of clay to brickworks</p> | <p>Targets:</p> <p>MPS1 requires MPAs to make provision for a stock of permitted reserves of clay to brickworks, sufficient to provide for 25 years of production.</p>   | <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Evidence gathered for the Black Country Core Strategy indicates that, at March 2007, only one of Walsall's three brickworks had a 25 year supply of Etruria Marl.</p>                         | <p>Ensure the issue is addressed through the RSS Phase 3 Revision.</p> <p>The joint Core Strategy will seek to provide adequate supplies of brick clay to local brick works, where such resources are available and can be exploited without having unacceptable impacts on the environment or the amenity of local residents.</p> <p>In the meantime, apply UDP policies &amp; national policy to future applications for the extraction of brick clays.</p> |

## **Minerals LDF Policy Performance Summary**

### Core Output Indicator 5a - Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates

- The current sub-regional apportionment for the period 2001 - 2016 for the West Midlands Metropolitan area equates to 0.506 million tonnes of sand and gravel per annum.
- It is assumed that Walsall's "share" of the metropolitan areas sand and gravel apportionment is around 10% or about 50,000 tonnes per annum (based on Solihull UDP).
- At December 2005, it was estimated that the West Midlands Metropolitan area had around 2 million tonnes of permitted sand and gravel reserves, equivalent to a 4 year landbank – 3 years less than that required by MPS1.
- A survey commissioned for the Black Country Joint Core Strategy suggests that permitted reserves in Walsall stand at less than 150,000 tonnes, equivalent to a 2 – 3 year landbank. However, a current application and potential additional sites being investigated could provide the necessary landbank.

### Core Output Indicator 5b - Production of Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

- The RSS assumes that between 2001 and 2016, the West Midlands region will produce 88 million tonnes of aggregates from alternative sources to primary aggregates, including secondary or recycled sources - this equates to around 5.87 million tonnes per annum.
- The latest national survey of arisings and use of alternatives to primary aggregates indicated that in 2005 the West Midlands region produced around 5.06 million tonnes, which is less than what is assumed.
- Another survey undertaken recently by the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) suggests that recycling of CD&EW is already taking place in the West Midlands Metropolitan area at optimum levels, other than in the case of contaminated soils, as processing of such materials is not commercially viable.
- The key issues that the Black Country Core Strategy will need to address in relation to secondary and recycled aggregates are the need to identify strategic locations for processing to take place – including locations suitable for facilities to store, treat and remediate contaminated soils.



### Possible New Local Output Indicator – Supply of Clay to Brickworks


- The evidence gathered for the Core Strategy indicates that only one of the three brickworks in Walsall has a 25-year supply of Etruria Marl, and there are currently no local sources of Fireclay other than a stockpile.
- The Black Country Joint Core Strategy will need to address maintaining adequate supplies to brickworks.
- If further guidance or allocations are needed over and above what is in the Core Strategy, these will also be included in another DPD.

### **3.10 LDF Implementation: Waste**

**Aims:** An integrated and co-ordinated approach towards waste management, having regard to relevant national and regional guidance and the Council's own Municipal Waste Management Strategy, and seeking to manage waste as close as possible to its source, and to move the management of waste as far as possible up the "waste hierarchy." (UDP paragraphs 10.1, 10.2, 10.3 and 10.15).

#### **Waste** (Table 3.19)

| <b>LDF Policy</b>                   | <b>Monitoring Indicators</b>  | <b>Targets</b>  | <b>Performance 2006/07</b>  | <b>Action</b>  |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| UDP Policy WM1, WM2, WM3            | LDF Core Output Indicator (6a):<br><br>Capacity of new waste management facilities by type.                       | Current RSS Policy WD2 sets targets for the West Midlands Met. Area for the period 1998/99 – 2020/21:<br><br>Additional MSW Recycling/ composting facilities with annual throughput capacity of 781,000 tonnes<br><br>Additional MSW Recovery (EfW/MRF) facilities with annual throughput capacity of 382,000 tonnes<br><br>Additional MSW and C&I waste landfill void capacity of 16.65 million tonnes | <br><br>Although no new MSW facilities have been developed, applications for commercial waste management facilities are continuing to come forward.<br><br>One major material recovery facility was developed in 2006/07, with others in the pipeline.<br><br>None during the year. A quarry restoration scheme involving a new landfill site was approved in April 2007. | Continue review of waste policies via Black Country Core Strategy and RSS Phase 2 Revision.<br><br>In the meantime, apply UDP policies & national policy guidance. |
| UDP Strategic Policy Statement 10.1 | LDF Core Output Indicator (6b):<br><br>Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the | National Targets:<br><br>Municipal Waste Recovery Target = 53% by 2010*<br><br>Household Waste Recycling/ Composting Target = 40% by 2010*  | <br><br>Although Walsall's recycling and recovery rates are continuing to increase, the national targets have been  | Continue review of waste policies via Black Country Core Strategy and RSS Phase 2 Revision.<br><br>In the meantime, apply UDP policy to support the                |

| LDF Policy                                | Monitoring Indicators  | Targets   | Performance 2006/07  | Action   |
|---|--|---|--|--|
|   | percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.   | Landfill Reduction Target = reduce proportion of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill to 75% of 1995 rate by 2010.<br><br>*revised targets set out in Waste Strategy for England 2007   | revised since 2005/06 and are now more challenging. Recycling and recovery rates therefore need to show significant improvements over the next few years to achieve the new targets.   | Council's Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS).  |
| UDP Strategic Policy Statement 10.4, 10.6 | Local Output Indicator:<br><br>Progress with initiatives for more sustainable waste management, and against national, regional and local waste management targets. | <b>Walsall BVPI Targets for 2006/07 (Household Waste):</b><br><br>BVPI 82a (recycling) - 13.50%<br><br>BVPI 82b (composting/ anaerobic digestion) - 14.00%<br><br>BVPI 82c (recovery for heat/ energy) – 6.38%<br><br>BVPI 82d (landfill) – 66.12%<br><br><b>Statutory Performance Standard for 2006/07 (Household Waste Recycling &amp; Composting):</b><br><br>24%<br><br><b>Walsall LATS allocation for 2006/07 (BMW Landfilled):</b><br><br>79708 tonnes*<br><br>* permitted landfill reduced to 63339 tonnes due to banking in previous years. | <br><br>The Council has met 3 out of its 4 BVPI targets for household waste management.<br><br>It has significantly reduced the amount of BMW going to landfill in line with the LATS allocation and the reduced permitted allowance for 2006/07.<br><br>However, it will need to do even better to meet the more challenging targets for 2007/08. | Continue review of waste policies via Black Country Core Strategy and RSS Phase 2 Revision.<br><br>In the meantime, the Council is proposing to improve its bulking and transfer facilities and waste collection services, in order to meet short-term targets and objectives. |

### **3.9.1 Waste LDF Policy Performance Summary**

This is a summary of progress and performance against LDF waste policy indicators and targets during 2006/07. The underlying data is explained in more detail in the AMR Technical Appendix.

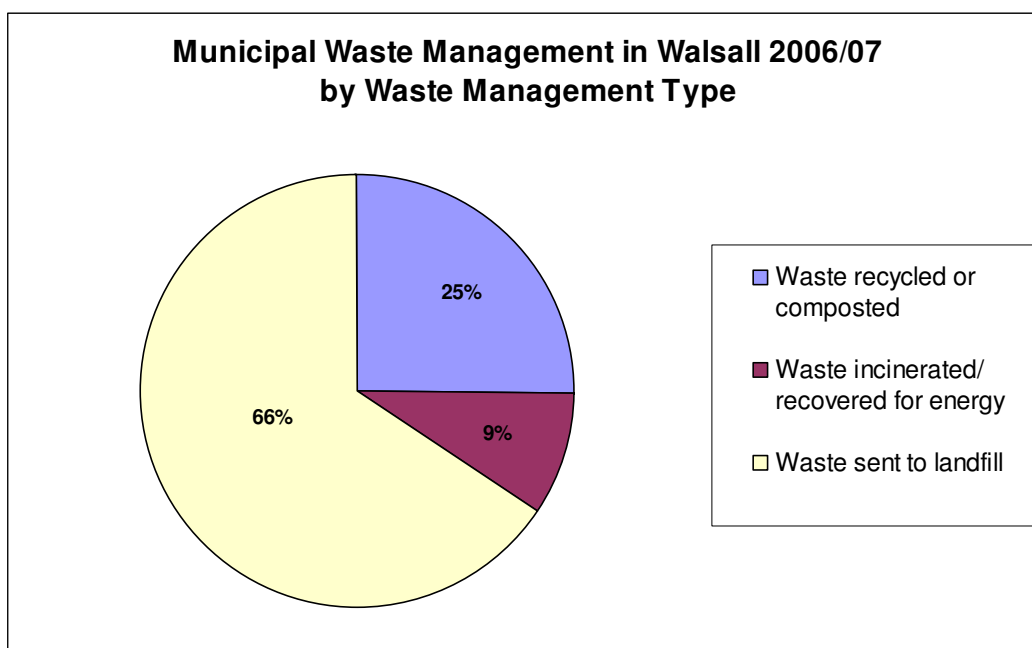
#### **3.9.2 Core Output Indicator 6a – New Waste Management Capacity Developed in Walsall 2006/07**

- Although no new Municipal waste management facilities have been developed recently, proposals for new commercial waste management facilities are continuing to come forward in Walsall.
- 1 new waste management facility was developed in Walsall during 2006/07 (Green Biodiesel) for recycling oil into biodiesel, with an estimated annual throughput capacity of 40,000 litres.
- 8 planning applications for waste management-related developments were determined by Walsall Council during 2006/07, of which 7 were approved.
- The approved schemes included 2 major new waste recovery facilities with a total annual throughput capacity of at least 212,400 tonnes and a new tyre shredding facility with an annual throughput capacity of 50,000 tonnes.
- A new landfill facility at Highfields South Quarry was also approved and permitted in April 2007.
- Monitoring practice has improved during 2006/07 but is still hampered by the failure of some applicants to include information about the annual throughput capacity of their facilities.

#### **3.9.3 Core Output Indicator 6b - Municipal Waste Management**

- Figure 3.2 shows that Walsall is still largely dependent on landfill as a method of managing its Municipal waste. However, the amount of Municipal waste sent to landfill is still decreasing year-on-year, with a corresponding increase in the proportion of waste recycled, composted or recovered for energy.

**Figure 3.2:**



Source: Defra Municipal Waste Statistics, 2006/07

- There is a need to improve performance over the next few years to meet the national target of recovering 53% of Municipal waste by 2010.
- In the short-term, the Council is proposing significant improvements to its existing bulking and transfer facilities and to its waste collection service, with a view to improving its recycling and recovery rates.
- The Council is also considering options for partnership arrangements with other authorities and/ or development of new infrastructure within Walsall to manage the Borough's Municipal waste in the medium- and long-term.

#### 3.9.4 Local output indicator – Performance against National, Regional and Local Targets

- National and regional targets are largely covered by Core Output Indicators 6a and 6b.
- Have focused on the Best Value Performance Indicators and statutory performance indicator, both of which relate to household waste management.
- The Council met 3 out of its 4 **BVPI targets** – the only one that was not quite met was BV82b, relating to composting and anaerobic digestion.
- The **statutory performance indicator** relates to household waste recycling and composting, with performance in 2006/07 at 26.41% exceeding the 24% target.
- So far, the Council has managed to reduce the amount of BMW landfilled in line with its LATS allocations.

## **4. Glossary**

**Accessibility.** The ability of all people to move around an area and to reach key facilities, opportunities and places of interest or need.

**Affordable Housing.** Housing designed to meet the needs of households whose incomes are not sufficient to allow them to otherwise purchase decent and appropriate housing for their needs. Affordable housing comprises both social housing and intermediate housing such as shared ownership.

**Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA)** Area where levels of pollutants exceed the national air quality objectives. Local authorities must prepare an action plans showing how it is intended to improve air quality in such an area.

**Annual Monitoring Report.** A report produced annually by the council that assesses the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which the policies in Local Development Documents are being achieved.

**Biodiversity.** The variety of life on earth or in a specified region or area.

**Biodiversity Action Plan (BAPs)** A process and document which identifies priorities and targets to protect and enhance important habitats and species.

**Brownfield Land.** Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure and its curtilage (the area of land attached to it).

**Core Strategy.** Sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority's area and the strategic policies and proposals to deliver that vision. In Walsall it is being produced jointly with the other 3 Black Country authorities and is known as the Black Country Joint Core Strategy.

**Density.** The term density is used to describe the existing or proposed number of dwellings per hectare.

**Department for Communities and Local Government** The central government department with responsibility for planning and local government

**Development Plan Document (DPD)** One of a number of statutory documents that are part of the development plan for an area and which are subject to independent testing.

**Green Belt.** Areas of open land designated to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open

**Local Development Document (LDD)** A document that forms part of the Local Development Framework. Can either be a Development Plan Document or a Supplementary Planning Document.

**Local Development Framework (LDF)** A folder of Local Development Documents which will provide the framework for delivering the planning strategy for the borough. It will replace the Walsall Unitary Development Plan.

**Local Development Scheme (LDS)** A document containing information about the production of the development plan documents and supplementary planning documents contained in the Local Development Framework, including the timescales for them and arrangements for production.

**Primary Care Trust (PCT)** Health organisations responsible for making sure patients have access to a wide range of healthcare facilities and follow healthy lifestyles.

**Regeneration Zones (RZs)** Areas in the West Midlands of concentrated need, but with substantial opportunity for the development of land and property that will regenerate communities and create a diverse and dynamic business base.

**Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)** The regional plan, in this case for the West Midlands Region, which has statutory status and will form the basis for local authorities to prepare development plan and other documents.

**Renewable Energy.** Energy derived from sources that are regenerative and cannot be depleted, e.g. wind, water and solar energy. They do not produce as many greenhouse gases and other pollutants.

**Sustainable Resource Management** A move away from landfill to more sustainable waste management practices to extract more value from waste materials by recycling, composting and recovering energy.

**Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)** A document which sets out how stakeholders and communities will be involved in the process of producing Local Development Documents and planning applications.

**Strategic Centres.** Important shopping and service centres defined in the Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands. They are especially important for comparison shopping but often have some convenience shopping and are proposed to be the focus for retail and office growth and to provide major leisure and cultural facilities..

**Strategic Health Authority (SHA)** Strategic organisations set up by the Government in 2002 to manage the NHS on their behalf. They are responsible for developing plans for improving health services in their local area.

**Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)** Documents that elaborate on policies within development plan documents. These documents are included within Local Development Frameworks, but do not have development plan status.

**Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment.** A process to assess the environmental, social and economic effects of the policies and proposals contained in development plan documents and supplementary planning documents.

**Unitary Development Plans (UDPs)** Development plans prepared for the metropolitan authorities before the introduction of the current Local Development Framework system. As with other development plans, they have been intended to guide how land should be used within a local authority area. The existing UDP will gradually be replaced as different parts of the LDF system are brought forward.

**West Midlands Regional Assembly.** This is made up of politicians from all local authorities across the region plus representatives from other public bodies and the business and voluntary sectors. It is responsible for developing and co-ordinating a strategic vision for the region, in terms of the environment, the economy, housing and transport as well as spatial planning. For spatial planning the Regional Assembly is the 'Regional Planning Body', responsible for the Regional Spatial Strategy.