

Annual Monitoring Report

Appendix
December 2007

(Monitoring year April 2006 - March 2007)



Walsall Council

Walsall Council
Annual Monitoring Report
2007
Appendices

Contents



Appendix	Contents	Page
A	Environment and Amenity: Further Detail	5
A1	Environment and Amenity: Potential Grassland Sites	30
A2	Environment and Amenity: Potential Grassland Sites Location	31
A3	Environment and Amenity: Potential Grassland Sites breakdown by Borough	32
B	Jobs and Prosperity: Further Detail	35
C	Strengthening Our Centres: Further Detail	39
D	Housing: Further Detail	45
E	Transport: Further Detail	56
F	Leisure and Community Needs: Further Detail	80
G	Minerals: Further Detail	85
H	Waste Management: Further Detail	94
I	Progress on Data Collection, Monitoring and LDF Policies	105

Appendix A: Environment & Amenity

Green Belt

3.1.1 The UDP includes policies aimed at protecting the Green Belt and controlling development in the Green Belt (Policies ENV 1 – ENV 6), and maintaining the character of the local countryside (Policy ENV 7). The Council has also prepared a series of Countryside Area Profiles covering most of the areas of open countryside in Walsall, which have been adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance. The UDP includes a local output indicator relating to the protection of the Green Belt against inappropriate development (see Table A1 below).

Table A1: Implementation of LDF Green Belt Policy

LDF Policy	Monitoring Indicators	Targets	Performance 2005/06	Performance 2006/07	Action for the Future
UDP Policy ENV2	Local Output Indicator – Green Belt: Protection of the Green Belt.	UDP Target: 100% protection	 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.”	 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.

Development in the Green Belt

3.1.2 Between 1 April 2006 and 31 March 2007, 8 applications were submitted for development in the Green Belt, of which 6 were determined by the Council during the same year. The remaining two applications were determined in the 2007/8 monitoring year. Also determined in the 2007/8 monitoring year was an application submitted in 2005/6 in the monitoring.

Table A2: Planning Permissions Granted for Development in the Green Belt in Walsall, 2006/07

Application Reference	Location	Type of Development
06/1974/RM/E8	St Margaret's Hospital, Queslett Road, Walsall	Phase 2. 146 Residential Dwellings
06/1210/FL/E12	Meekes Farm, R/O 75 Pelsall Lane, Walsall	Redevelopment of storage shed. 85 sqm
06/1550/FL/E6	Bell Inn, Birmingham Road, Walsall	Extension of existing building 576 sqm
06/1672/FL/E11	Brewers Farm, Brwers Drive, Walsall	Retention of agricultural building. 85 sqm
06/1846/FL/E12	Mill Green Farm, Chester Road, Walsall	Erection of stable. 107 sqm
07/0430/FL/E9 07/0431/LB/E9	The Old Irish Harp P.H., Chester Road, Walsall	Extension to existing building giving a total of 483 sqm

3.1.3 All 6 of the applications determined during 2006/07 were approved. St Margaret's Hospital's first phase, which was reported in last years AMR has been nearly completed, and the groundwork for the second phase has started. It is a previously developed site in the Green Belt and is in principle regarded as "appropriate" development and does not conflict with UDP policy.

Biodiversity

3.1.4 The core indicators for biodiversity are as follows:

Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including:




- (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type) and,
- (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.






The guidance defines 'change' as something to be considered in terms of 'impact of completed development, management programmes and planning agreements'.

3.1.5 Since the first Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) considerable work has been done to establish baseline data to enable annual changes to be reported in the future. The Black Country Boroughs, the Wildlife Trust for Birmingham

and the Black Country, EcoRecord and the University of Wolverhampton have met regularly to establish baseline data relating to priority habitats and species. It is the intention that the biodiversity section of the AMR will gradually become more detailed and sophisticated.

Table A3: Implementation of LDF Biodiversity Policy:

LDF Policy	Monitoring Indicators	Targets	Performance 2005/06	Performance 2006/07	Action for the Future
UDP Policies ENV 19 – 24	<p>LDF Core Output Indicator 8: Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including:</p> <p>(i) Change in priority habitats and species (by type); and</p> <p>(ii) 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 Local Output Indicator: Protection of designated</p>	None	<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Significant progress has been made during 2005/06 in identifying the priority species and habitats present in Walsall, and this will continue. The only changes measurable at present are quantitative changes to designated sites and qualitative changes to SSSIs. The data currently available suggests that there has been a net loss of designated site area since 1995, and that Walsall's SSSIs are below standard</p>	<p>(i)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>- 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.</p> <p>- 1 Priority Habitat as stated in last years AMR: Grasslands surveyed and an extra 48 sites have been added increasing the existing 51.5Ha to 732.3Ha.</p> <p>(ii a)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>SAC: none lost</p>	The Council is currently preparing SPD covering the natural environment which will provide advice on the implementation of related policies in UDP.

	sites. Target = 100% protection)		<p>compared to SSSIs nationally. However, the planning process has little influence over the condition of SSSIs. In future, changes to designated sites will be measured in the following ways:</p> <p>(a) Area (ha)/ % of SSSIs, SINC's and SLINC's lost to development requiring planning permission; and</p> <p>(b) Area (ha)/ % of SINC's and SLINC's surveyed every 5 years/ every 10 years.</p>	<p> SSI: none lost</p> <p> SINC: 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)</p> <p> 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: Progress in	None specific to Walsall	?	?	There is a need to review the definition of this indicator

	relation to targets in Biodiversity Action Plan for Birmingham and the Black Country		At present it is not possible to establish the extent to which the LBAP targets are being met.	At present it is not possible to establish the extent to which the LBAP targets are being met.	and the feasibility of monitoring it with the resources available.
UDP Policies ENV 15 – 19	Local Output Indicator – Tree Planting: Progress in relation to targets in forest plans/ strategies	None identified	? No monitoring targets have so far been identified for the Forest of Mercia initiative.	? 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.

Quantitative Change in the Areas of Designated Sites as a Result of Development Requiring Planning Permission.

3.1.6 Monitoring the extent of quantitative change in the area of designated sites where change is due to development requiring planning permission gives a good indication of the effectiveness of the Council's planning policies and the way in which they are used. This indicator was used for the first time in the previous AMR when base line data was provided showing areas affected by planning permissions following adoption of the first UDP in 1995 and the adoption of the UDP review in 2005. The result of this analysis showed that losses to the wildlife resource due to development needing planning permission had slowed considerably since the late 1980s. This is due in no small part to more effective planning policies and more specialist officers to advise planning officers.

3.1.7 The following indicator has been adopted:

Areas (ha/ % of resource) lost to development requiring planning permission since 1 April 2006. This data has been collected for SSSIs, SINC's and SLINC's.

The Council's UDP policies make provision for loss to SINC's and SLINC's in defined circumstances if full mitigation of an equivalent value to the features lost is provided. Where planning permission has been granted resulting in the loss of all or part of a local site, this AMR makes reference to whether mitigation has been secured in compliance with the relevant UDP policies. A

summary of the monitoring of planning permissions granted within the reporting period are shown in Table A4 below.

Table A4: Reduction of Designated Wildlife Areas due to Planning Permissions Granted Between 1 April 2006 and 31 March 2007

Reduction in area of Special Areas of Conservation due to planning permissions implemented.

Area affected (ha.)	Proportion of Total resource (%)
None	None

Potential reduction in area of Special Areas of Conservation due to planning permissions granted but not implemented.

Area affected (ha.)	Proportion of total resource (%)
None	None

Reduction in area of Sites of Special Scientific Interest due to permissions implemented.

Area affected (ha.)	Proportion of total resource (%)
None	None

Potential reduction in area of Sites of Special Scientific Interest due to planning permissions granted but not implemented.

Area affected (ha.)	Proportion of total resource (%)
None	None

Reduction in area of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation due to planning permissions implemented.

Area affected (ha.)	Proportion of total resource (%)
None	None

Potential reduction in area of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation due to planning permissions granted but not implemented.

Area affected (ha.)	Proportion of total resource (%)
0.18	0.043

Reduction in area of Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation due to planning permissions implemented.

Area affected (ha.)	Proportion of total resource (%)
None	None

Potential reduction in area of Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation due to planning permissions granted but not implemented.

Area affected (ha.)	Proportion of total resource (%)
2.22	0.506

3.1.8 Each of the categories of designated wildlife site is reviewed in turn.

(a) Special Areas of Conservation

Special Areas of Conservation are designated by English Nature in response to European legislation. The borough currently has one such site: **Cannock Extension Canal** candidate Special Area of Conservation (cSAC). There were no losses to this site between 1 April 2006 and 31 March 2007.

(b) Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Sites of Special Scientific Interest are designated by English Nature. The borough has seven Sites of Special Scientific Interest covering 69.2 ha, including the Cannock Extension Canal which is also a SAC. There were no losses or potential losses between 1 April 2005 and 31 March 2006.

(c) Local Nature Reserves

The borough has nine Local Nature Reserves covering 226.7 ha. These sites are usually designated as SINC or occasionally SLINC. No new sites have been declared since 1 April 2006. The most recently declared site was created on 18 November 2003. There were no losses or potential losses between 1 April 2006 and 31 March 2007.

(d) Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation are designated by the local authorities in collaboration with English Nature and the Wildlife Trust. The borough currently has 32 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation covering some 406 ha. This represents a total of 19.5% of the total Birmingham and Black Country SINC resource. Walsall's total land area is 17% of the Birmingham and Black Country.

Between 1 April 2006 and 31 March 2007 there was one application with the potential to destroy a small part of a SINC. Mitigation was secured for its loss. The Council is not aware of any planning permissions that were implemented in the reporting period.

No new sites have been designated within the reporting period. A review is underway and proposed boundaries have been identified.

(e) Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation are identified by the local authority in conjunction with the Wildlife Trust. The borough has approximately 76 Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation covering some 439 ha. This represents a total of 18.4% of the total Birmingham and Black Country SLINC resource. Walsall's total land area is 17% of the Birmingham and Black Country.

The Council is not aware of any planning permissions that were implemented in the reporting period. However, between 1 April 2006 and 31 March 2007 there were three applications with the potential to destroy all or part of three different SLINC. At James Bridge Gasworks SLINC no mitigation was secured which was in conflict with the

Council's UDP policies. For the other two sites mitigation has, or can be secured.

Qualitative Change to Designated Sites

3.1.9 Natural England currently monitors the quality of SSSIs for its PSA target, which aims to have 95% of all SSSI in favourable or recovering condition by 2010. However, the monitoring frequency target adopted by Natural England is for each site to be assessed once every 6 years. No Walsall sites have been monitored since 31 March 2004. Walsall's SSSIs are in a mixed condition. Only 50.3% of the sites assessed are favourable or recovering. The national picture in September 2005 is that 73.49% are in a favourable/recovering condition, with 92.94% for the West Midlands Region. Therefore we are not a high-performing authority. This stark statistic needs some interpretation. The two Council-owned Sites of Special Scientific Interest are in favourable condition but the privately owned ones range from unfavourable: declining to favourable. The unfavourable sites are mismanaged by over-grazing, simple neglect or suffer from polluting run-off. The council has little control over these activities, certainly not through the planning system. This situation has not changed since the previous year's report. English Nature/ Natural England have carried out no further formal monitoring between 1 April 2006 and 31 March 2007. However, the Council commissioned survey work for a botanical inspection of Clayhanger SSSI which took place within the reporting period and indicated that the botanical interest was still present and that grazing densities were ideal. It is therefore probable that a future reassessment by Natural England will find the condition of this site improved.

3.1.10 Monitoring qualitative change to the SINCs and SLINCs is the responsibility of the local authority and the partnership which designates the sites and is impractical to carry out annually without a considerable increase in capacity. Condition monitoring, even using indicator species or sample areas, is resource intensive.

3.1.11 To assess the quality of the sites it is vital to have up-to-date survey information so that the condition of any site can be accurately assessed. Carrying out a rolling programme of survey work is essential in maintaining up-to-date records. The following two indicators across Birmingham and the Black Country were adopted in the previous AMR:

- Areas of designated wildlife site (ha/ % of resource) surveyed within last 5 years.
- Areas of designated wildlife site (ha/ % of resource) surveyed within last 10 years.

3.1.12 The analysis also showed that 52.8% of wildlife sites were surveyed in the last 5 years and a further 3.7% were surveyed between five and ten years ago. More detailed data is provided below.

Table A5: Surveys of Sites of Importance / Local Importance for Nature Conservation

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

Totals surveyed within last 5 years

7 sites covering some **37.92 ha**. This is **21.9%** of all sites or **9.3%** of the total area.

Total surveyed between 5 and 10 years ago

None.

Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

Totals surveyed within last 5 years

50 sites covering some **307.4 ha**. This is **65.8%** of all sites or **70%** of the total area.

Totals surveyed between 5 and 10 years ago

4 sites covering some **18.17 ha**. This is **5.3%** of all sites or **4.1%** of the total area.

Combined total

Totals surveyed within last 5 years

57 sites covering some **345.32 ha**. This is **52.8%** of all sites or **42.97%** of the total area.

Totals surveyed between 5 and 10 years ago

4 sites covering some **18.17 ha**. This is **3.7%** of all sites or **2.15%** of the total area.

3.1.13 Analysis in last year's report showed that 36% of wildlife sites were surveyed in the last 5 years and 4% were surveyed between five and ten years ago. This shows considerable apparent improvement, but the 2005-2006 figures were distorted by the omission of the most recent year's survey work, which had not been submitted to EcoRecord at that time.

3.1.14 The low number of SINC's surveyed also needs some interpretation. There is almost no data available for Council-owned sites, although it is hoped recent staff changes will enable the situation to be addressed. The lack of data has a significant effect on the totals because 18 SINC's covering some 341 ha are Council-owned and managed. While the absence of survey data has implications for site management, the sites are not generally under pressure from development requiring planning permission.

Change to Priority Species

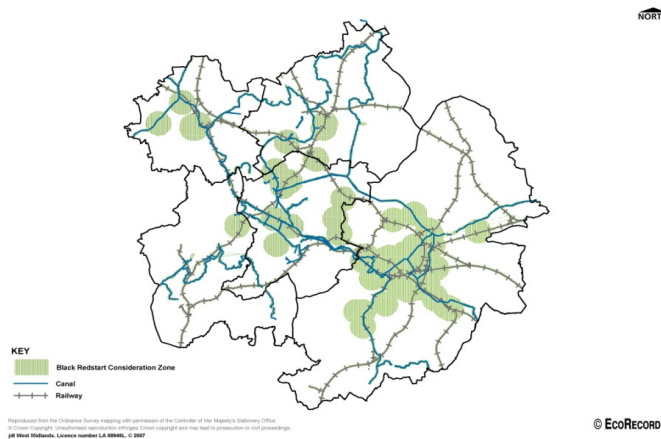
3.1.15 In the last AMR it was stated that future monitoring reports would assess one or more priority species to assess the impact that the planning system has on such populations.

3.1.16 Black redstarts have been selected for consideration because they are a regionally notable breeding bird with an estimated breeding population of between 5 and 15 pairs, mainly in the Birmingham and Black Country. This represents up to 15% of the UK population. It is mainly a summer visitor and its preferred habitat is derelict industrial sites, railway corridors and railway

sidings. Sightings along canal corridors may be due to proximity of suitable adjacent habitat. Populations in Birmingham City Centre are well studied but there are also records from across the Black Country. In Walsall this species has been recorded around the town centre, at the Bescot railway sidings in the south of the borough and in Darlaston.

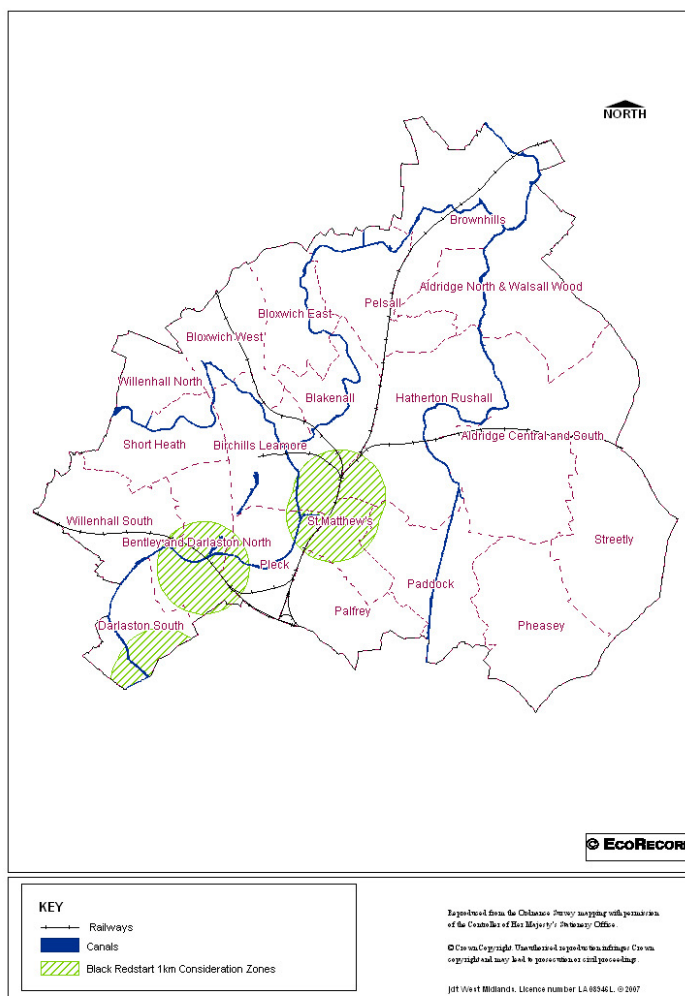
3.1.16 In 2006 an audit of the black redstart data was carried out. Records made available to EcoRecord were computerised and 1km consideration zones were defined based on this information. These consideration zones are shown in Figures A1 and A2 below. As this species is particularly hard to survey it has been agreed that adequate mitigation measures will be encouraged within these zones where development is taking place and is likely to affect black redstart habitat requirements (through the provision of green/brown roofs, nesting boxes, etc.). Future reports will monitor the implementation of mitigation measures within these consideration zones (which will also be updated annually as more survey information becomes available).

Figure A1: Black redstart mitigation zones in Birmingham and the Black Country.



An enlarged plan which covers Walsall Borough is shown below.

Figure A2: Black redstart mitigation zones in Walsall.



Priority Habitats

3.1.17 In the last AMR it was stated that survey work and analysis of the distribution and condition of each priority habitat would be undertaken in future monitoring reports to ascertain the impact of Walsall's planning policies in protecting these habitats. This year a review has been undertaken of priority grasslands.

Review of priority grasslands

Extent of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) priority grassland habitat types

3.1.18 In 2006 a review of the extent of BAP priority grasslands in Birmingham and the Black Country was carried out by EcoRecord. The current Grassland Inventory from Natural England was used as a starting point and other potential sites which may contain BAP priority grassland habitats were identified with the support of local ecologists and existing information.

3.1.19 In Walsall borough an additional 48 sites were identified with the total area of potential BAP priority grasslands increasing from 51.5 ha in Natural England's current Grassland Inventory to 732.3 ha. Table 3.5 gives a breakdown of the total area of the different grassland priority habitat types. (A complete schedule of these sites is presented in Appendix A1 to this report.) The sites were mapped and a GIS layer was compiled and is available to inform planning decisions. A plan showing the sites identified is shown in Appendix A2.)

Table A6: Areas of Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Grassland Habitats in Walsall Borough

BAP Priority Grassland Type	Area (Ha)
Lowland calcareous grassland	29.4
Lowland calcareous grassland / Lowland dry acid grassland / Neutral Grassland (Lowland meadows)	38.3
Lowland calcareous grassland / Neutral Grassland (Lowland meadows)	8.0
Lowland dry acid grassland	126.6
Lowland dry acid grassland / Neutral Grassland (Lowland meadows)	151.7
Neutral Grassland (Lowland meadows)	159
Purple moor grass and rush pastures	18.0
Other good quality grassland	201.3
Total Area	732.3

3.1.20 This work was essentially a desktop exercise and the calculated areas are likely to be an overestimate. The approach adopted meant that often whole sites were considered and not just the extent of grassland habitats present within each site.

3.1.21 The identification of priority grassland types is based on the UK Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitat definitions. (i.e. *Priority habitats are identified by the UK Biodiversity Steering Group and fulfill at least one of the*

following criteria: they are at risk, they are experiencing a high rate of decline, or they are important habitats for priority species.)

3.1.22 These definitions present some difficulties, particularly in the urban area as the nature of sites and their management can make it difficult to give habitats strict definitions. For example, lowland calcareous grassland is only found in Dudley and in a few places in Walsall. In all other areas of Birmingham and the Black Country this habitat is base rich versions of neutral grassland. Furthermore the adequate identification of BAP priority habitats requires more information than that available for this exercise. Future survey information will be used to refine the classifications made.

3.1.23 It is likely that further sites will be identified. Other methodologies, namely the use of remote sensing techniques can be explored to complement this approach adopted in this study.

3.1.24 Further survey work/ ground truthing is necessary to identify the actual extent and monitor the condition of the priority grassland resource. In particular the analysis carried out demonstrates that a large proportion of the priority grassland could not be reliably classified into a specific category; hence the large proportion of 'other good quality grassland'. A monitoring program should be devised and implemented as resources become available.

3.1.25 This review constitutes a good baseline for an audit of the extent and condition of priority grasslands in the sub-region. The area and the various levels of site protection afforded to each category in Walsall are shown in Table A7 below.

3.1.26 This data is presented in table and graph form in Appendix A3 together with equivalent data for the other Black Country authorities. What this work shows is:

- Walsall has by far the greatest abundance of priority grassland habitats present. However, this may be due to lack of information in the other authorities' areas.
- Walsall has a large proportion of the total Birmingham and Black Country priority grassland habitat resource. Only Birmingham has a greater area of grasslands, but the authority itself covers a much larger area.
- Almost ¼ of the total area is found on sites that have no designation. The current SINC and SLINC reviews need to look at these areas and decide whether a designation is justified.
- Further work is required to more fully define, study and understand Walsall's grasslands.

Table A7: Level of Planning Protection Afforded to Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Grassland Habitats in Walsall Borough

Priority grassland type	Habitat area (ha)					Total area
	<i>SS SI</i>	<i>LN R</i>	<i>SIN C</i>	<i>SLI NC</i>	<i>No designati on</i>	
Lowland calcareous grassland	0	9.8	0	19.6	0	29.4
Lowland calcareous grassland / Lowland dry acid grassland / Neutral Grassland (Lowland meadows)	0	38.3	38.3	0	0	38.3
Lowland calcareous grassland / Neutral Grassland (Lowland meadows)	0	0	0	8	0	8.0
Lowland dry acid grassland	0	56.1	56.1	27.8	42.7	126.6
Lowland dry acid grassland / Neutral Grassland (Lowland meadows)		42.4	90.8	11.4	7.1	151.7
Neutral Grassland (Lowland meadows)	46.8	7	19.2	105.2	7	159
Purple moor grass and rush pastures	18	0	0	0	0	18.0
Other good quality grassland		9.3	21	65.4	114	201.3
Total area	64.8	162.9	225.4	234.4	170.8	732.3

(NB Some sites may have more than one designation – e.g. SINC and LNR.
Source: EcoRecord.)

Proposals for Future Activity to Support Biodiversity Indicators

3.1.27 In previous AMR reports it was proposed to:

- Deal with the borough on a sub-regional basis and agree priority habitats and species with other local authorities, English Nature, EcoRecord and the Wildlife Trust. This has been done and priority habitat and species have been identified and black redstart and priority grasslands have been examined in some detail. This report could not have been written without the strong collaboration of these partners.
- Agree monitoring methods across the sub-region which are achievable and which provide useful results. This continues to be a priority task.
- Ensure Walsall's current budget for survey work continues to provide baseline data which can be used for monitoring biodiversity. Survey work continues to be carried out.
- Establish baseline schedules of designated sites, particularly SINC's and SLINC's. This will be completed when the current review of these sites is complete.

- Increase capacity to monitor biodiversity indicators. This may be within the authority, or through support to sub-regional bodies such as EcoRecord. A Birmingham and Black Country Biodiversity Project Officer was employed from 2 January 2007 and a second EcoRecord member of staff has been employed. A key part of both posts will be to monitor and analyse wildlife trends.
- Continue to seek resources for a Black Country biodiversity audit, which might also cover Birmingham. Such resources have not, so far, been secured.

3.1.28 Following this current report it is proposed to continue to undertake further work in the next monitoring report in collaboration with the Council's partners. The following work areas are priorities:



- Agree a methodology for assessing condition of sites at a sub-regional level;
- Monitor the condition of a sample number of designated wildlife sites based on the most recent survey data;
- Identify priority species which can be usefully investigated; and
- Monitor selected priority habitats.



3.1.29 The need to complete an Annual Monitoring Report has proved a useful catalyst to undertake monitoring at a sub-regional level. However, such sub-regional monitoring is an enormous task that can only be introduced gradually.

The Historic Environment

3.1.30 UDP Policy ENV27 seeks to protect buildings that are listed because of their historic or architectural interest (and to protect the settings of these buildings) from inappropriate development or alterations. The Council also maintains a 'Local List' of buildings that do not have statutory protection, but are considered to be of historic or architectural interest, and protection of such buildings is sought under UDP Policy ENV28. Policy ENV29 seeks to preserve or enhance Conservation Areas.

Table A8: Implementation of LDF Historic Environment Policy

LDF Policy	Monitoring Indicators	Targets	Performance 2005/06	Performance 2006/07	Action for the Future
UDP Policies ENV 27 – 29	Local Output Indicator – Historic Environment: Protection of buildings of historic or architectural interest.	100% protection	 No statutorily listed buildings were lost during 2005/06. Several	 No statutorily listed buildings have been lost and no buildings have been added to	Continue to apply planning and listed building / Conservation Area Policies.

			buildings have been added to the statutory list in 2005/06 and progress has been made on securing the future of several buildings "at risk."	the statutory list in 2006-2007.	
UDP Policy ENV 29	Local Output Indicator – Conservation Area Management: Preparation of character appraisals and management strategies.	5 to be prepared by April 2007	 On target, will be adopted by Cabinet before the end of the financial year.	 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.

Protection of Historic Buildings

3.1.31 The information for listed and locally listed buildings for 2006/07 can only cover those buildings that are statutorily protected and local listed buildings in Conservation Areas. It has to be recognised that without statutory protection many changes to Locally Listed buildings, including demolition, are not subject to planning controls.

3.1.32 As at 31st March 2007 there were 155 entries on the Statutory List¹, covering 208 buildings or structures, 113 of which are in conservation areas; and 267 entries on the Local List, covering 308 buildings,² 102 of which are in conservation areas.

3.1.33 English Heritage maintains a register of “Buildings at Risk” but this only includes the most important buildings or structures at risk, i.e. buildings of Grade I or II* status and buildings forming part of Scheduled Ancient Monuments. There is only one entry on the Buildings at Risk Register in Walsall, which is Great Barr Hall. The Council has 6 Grade II* buildings and no Grade I therefore this represents 16.7% of our Grade II* buildings. The Council is continuing to work with the owners and English Heritage to achieve the restoration of the Hall and its landscape.

3.1.34 The Council keeps its own “Buildings at Risk Register,” which is not comprehensive but gives an indication of the numbers of statutorily listed buildings and “local list” buildings that are at risk due to lack of maintenance or for other reasons. The Council seeks to take a proactive approach towards buildings on the Register, and examples are given below of progress on the protection of buildings considered to be “at risk.” A more comprehensive assessment would require survey work to be undertaken, and there are currently no resources to do this.

3.1.35 Due to a reduction in staffing levels during 2006-2007 limited progress has been made on reviewing the statutorily listed and locally listed buildings in the Borough. Limited progress has been made on the following buildings at risk:

- 13-14 High Street (Grade II Listed, Church Hill Conservation Area)
Planning permission and Listed Building Consent has been granted for the rebuilding of the front range of these buildings with a contemporary residential development to the rear. Work has not yet started on these buildings as the owners are struggling to finance the project.
- Albion Flour Mills (Locally Listed, Walsall Locks Conservation Area)
Now called Smiths Flour Mill. The first phase of apartments in this converted building will be completed in January 2008. The second phase will be completed in July 2008.

3.1.36 The Council is still progressing the serving of a CPO on the owners of Mellish Road Church. However a difference of opinion on the stability of the existing Church has led both the owners and the Council to commission further investigative works. These are ongoing and it is not possible to report significant progress at the present time.

¹ This figure is higher than that in the 2005 AMR due to a number of successful applications to “spot-list” buildings. These include three buildings that relate to the leather trade and associated trades, upon which Walsall prospered during the nineteenth century.

² Some entries on the Local List may cover a number of buildings, for example 100 & 101 Union Street. This figure is also higher than that given in the 2005 AMR, partly due to the fact that the Council has added 27 entries to the local list, and partly because the associated review of the local list has provided a more accurate count of the entries and structures.

3.1.37 The condition of The Bell, Willenhall and The Board of Guardians building, Pleck Road continues to give rise to concern and Council officers continue, where possible, to work with owners to improve the condition of these properties.

3.1.38 The Black Country Sites and Monuments record, which is maintained by Wolverhampton Council, includes sites in Walsall. 48 sites were added through the year giving a total of 1453 at March 2007 in Walsall.

Management of Conservation Areas

3.1.39 At 31st March 2007, the borough contained 23 conservation areas. The Council has a statutory duty under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to manage conservation areas.

3.1.40 However, the preparation of character appraisals is now a BVPI indicator, and will also become a CPA indicator for 2006/07. The Council has therefore established a rolling programme for producing these documents. The Council is currently preparing four further Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans. Following public consultation, it is proposed these will be formally adopted by the Council's Development Control Committee before the end of this financial year (2007/8). This will result in 10 Conservation Areas having a written Conservation Area Appraisal and Management Plan.

3.1.41 The reports in preparation are Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans for:

- Bridge St Conservation Area
- Lichfield St Conservation Area
- Old Pelsall Conservation Area
- Pelsall Common

3.1.42 The Bridge Street/Ablewell Street Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI) was launched in June 2007 after the employment of a project manager in March 2007. The £1.1 million pound scheme is being funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, Advantage West Midlands and Walsall Council. It aims to regenerate an area of Walsall through offering grants to improve its historic buildings. Grants are available to carry out repairs, reinstatement of architectural details and to bring vacant floor space back into use.

3.1.43 The area the scheme covers includes parts of the Lichfield Street, Bridge Street and Church Hill Conservation Areas. The Bridge Street Conservation Area and the Church Hill Conservation Area were extended in August 2007 to incorporate sections of the Bridge Street/Ablewell Street THI that were not previously covered by a Conservation Area.

3.1.44 The initiative is progressing well. A number of architects and property owners are currently in discussions with the project manager about applying for a grant.

3.1.45 Stage II of a bid to the Heritage Lottery fund for a Willenhall THI will shortly be submitted (December 2007).

Registered Parks and Gardens

3.1.46 There are three registered parks and gardens in the Borough all Grade II. They are:

- Walsall Arboretum
- Great Barr Hall
- Memorial Gardens

3.1.47 A Heritage Lottery Fund bid for the Arboretum, which will see original elements of the park repaired and restored and planting improved, was submitted at the end of September 2007 and it is expected that the outcome of the bid will be known in March 2008.

Historic Landscape Characterisation of the Black Country

3.1.48 This project is funded by English Heritage and began in April 2005. All of the basic data has been gathered and a draft for Walsall was completed in March 2007. Further funding has been obtained to carry out detailed characterisation for the regeneration corridors as defined in the Black Country Core Strategy.



Renewable Energy

3.1.49 UDP Policy ENV 39: Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency - encourages proposals for the development of renewable energy sources and for efficient energy use (Policy EN1 of the RSS takes a similar approach). To give encouragement to measuring performance, there is a national Core Output Indicator relating to the installation of new capacity, whilst the Regional Energy provides a target for electricity from renewable sources. See Table A9 below.

3.1.50 Government policy towards energy has changed significantly since the UDP policy was prepared. A new planning policy statement – Planning Policy Statement 22 (PPS22): Renewable Energy - was issued in August 2004. This encourages local planning authorities to adopt development plan policies that require a percentage of the energy to be used in new residential, commercial and industrial developments to come from on-site renewable energy sources. Unfortunately, the new PPS came out too late to be included in the council's UDP Review.

3.1.51 In the short-term, the Council can only go so far in encouraging developers to incorporate renewable energy technologies in new developments, in line with the existing UDP policy. The main action that the Council proposes to take during the next 12 months is to incorporate guidance in the Designing a Better Walsall SPD (currently in preparation) on how developments can be designed so as to maximise energy efficiency, minimise energy use, and incorporate on-site generation. However, as this is a SPD, it can only advise and encourage and cannot go further than the UDP policy that it supports. In the longer-term, it is anticipated that the UDP energy policy will be replaced by new energy policies, to be included in the joint Black Country Core Strategy and the forthcoming Environment DPD.

Table A9: Implementation of LDF Energy Policy

LDF Policy	Monitoring Indicators	Targets	Performance 2005/06	Performance 2006/07	Action for the Future
UDP Policy ENV 39	LDF Core Output Indicator 9: Renewable energy capacity installed by type.	Regional Energy Strategy Target: 5% of electricity to be from renewable sources by 2010	 Although one or two energy-related projects have recently come forward through the planning process, there is as yet no evidence that renewable or low carbon energy technologies have been taken up to any great extent in Walsall.	 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: - through the development of the joint Core Strategy, through the Designing a Better Walsall SPD (which encourages sustainable design including energy efficiency and onsite generation) - through Development Control using conditions that require developers to secure level 3 sustainability.

Energy Consumption

3.1.52 Nationally, domestic and commercial/ industrial consumption of gas and electricity is rising. Consumption is now outstripping supply, and the UK is now a net importer of fuel (Source: DTI Energy Trends, September 2006). Experimental figures published by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) (<http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/regional/index.html>) suggest that in 2004, average domestic gas and electricity consumption in the Black Country was lower than the UK average, but industrial/ commercial consumption was higher. However, average domestic and industrial/ commercial consumption in the Black Country was lower than that for the region as a whole.

Renewable Energy Generation - Targets

3.1.53 Under the European Renewables Directive (2001/77/EEC), the UK “share” of the overall EU renewable energy target is for renewable sources to account for 10% of UK electricity consumption by 2010, and the Government has also set a target for doubling this to 20% by 2020. However, the current regional targets for renewable energy generation are less ambitious. The Regional Energy Strategy, published in 2004, recognised that at the time that it was prepared, only around 1% of the electricity consumed within the region was generated from renewable sources, hence the target for the West Midlands region is for 5% of electricity to be generated from renewable sources by 2010, and 10% by 2020.

Renewable Energy Generation in Walsall

3.1.54 As part of its target-led approach, Government policy has encouraged renewable energy through a “Renewables Obligation” on each electricity supplier in Great Britain to supply a specific proportion of electricity from eligible renewables³. Ofgem is the body that, among other things, tracks and monitors renewable energy capacity. A search of the Ofgem website in 2006 revealed only one generator in Walsall that was accredited under the Renewables Obligation : the Vigo Utopia Landfill site, a Landfill Gas Utilisation Plant with a capacity of 2,096Kw. The Ofgem website showed that there were no more generators in Walsall developed in 2007.

3.1.55 The Council’s development control system (working on categories obtained previously from the Government) is still not capable of identifying developments for renewable energy, and, though a new system has been implemented this year it is still not able to identify renewable energy developments. This issue will continue to be discussed, but it is not anticipated that it will be addressed for the 2008 AMR.

3.1.56 An application involving renewable energy generation has been granted at Walsall Waterfront. It will involve wind turbines on the roof the car park; however the exact number of these has not been confirmed yet. A domestic wind turbine was approved in Willenhall (07/0216/FL/H3) in April 2007, and since then one has been refused in Great Barr (07/1208/FL/H4) in July 2007.

3.1.57 It should be noted that not all forms of provision for renewable energy require planning permission. Realistically, local planning authorities cannot monitor what is not under their control. Given that the Government is proposing to remove even more Microgeneration projects (e.g. domestic wind turbines) from planning control, in future, it will not be possible for the Council to determine the extent to which Microgeneration has taken off in Walsall unless there is an alternative source of information.

3.1.58 It must be accepted that, given these limitations, local planning authorities will only ever be able to monitor the capacity of installations that require planning permission. Even then, it will only be possible to do this with confidence if the forthcoming Standard Application Form requires applicants



³ The Government also provides tax advantages and grant aid and promotes research and development into renewable energy.

to state the capacity of renewable energy technologies included within schemes. Unless this is addressed, monitoring of renewable energy capacity will remain difficult, and local planning authorities may not necessarily identify all of the new capacity coming forward.

Water Resources, Water Quality and Flood Risk

3.1.59 UDP Policy ENV40 is concerned with conserving and protecting water resources and maintaining water quality as well as preventing flood risk. The policy only permits development in areas where supplies of water are adequate, and where the risk of flooding has been properly assessed. It also requires developments to maintain water quality through pollution control and other measures, and encourages sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS). There is a national Core Output Indicator relating to flood risk and water quality (see Table A10 below).

Table A10: Implementation of LDF Water Policy

LDF Policy	Monitoring Indicators	Targets	Performance 2005/06	Performance 2006/07	Action for the Future
UDP Policy ENV 40	LDF Core Output Indicator 7: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.	None	 No applications were approved by the Council contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency during 2005/06.	 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.

3.1.60 The UDP policy was prepared in the context of Planning Policy Guidance Note 25 (PPG25): Development and Flood Risk, which has now been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25): Development and Flood Risk, published in December 2006.

3.1.61 Although the UDP policy already addresses many of the issues covered in the new PPS, no Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) was carried out when the UDP was prepared, as this was not a requirement at the time. However, PPS25 now requires such an assessment to be carried out to inform the sustainability appraisals of plans and strategies. It is therefore proposed to commission such an assessment for the joint Black Country Core

Strategy, which is being prepared by the Council jointly with the other Black Country authorities (Dudley MBC, Sandwell MBC and Wolverhampton City Council)

Protection of Water Resources

3.1.62 Walsall's water is supplied by South Staffordshire Water Plc and sewerage services are provided by Severn Trent Plc. Water supplies come from three main sources: Blithfield Reservoir in Staffordshire, boreholes, also mostly in Staffordshire, and the River Severn.

3.1.63 This means that a proportion of the borough's water supply comes from groundwater. The Environment Agency has identified Source Protection Zones within Walsall, which contain important groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs, which are used to supply public drinking water. The main areas affected are Brownhills, Aldridge, Streetly and Caldmere/Palfrey. Within these areas, certain activities are restricted. There are three different zones, reflecting the distance from the source, and the relative risk of contamination from activities that might cause pollution in the area.

3.1.64 The European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) has established new ways of protecting rivers, lakes and groundwater, with the objectives of reducing pollution, maintaining ecosystems, promoting the sustainable use of water, and helping to reduce the effects of floods and droughts. This involves a single method of managing water, based on river basin planning. The Environment Agency has identified 11 River Basin Districts throughout England and Wales, and is preparing River Basin Management Plans (RBMP) for each District. Walsall lies within the Humber River Basin District (but only just), and is also immediately adjacent to the Severn River Basin District.

3.1.65 RBMP are currently at an early stage, but the characteristics of the water bodies within each District have now been defined. Within Walsall, only the River Tame and Sneyd Brook have been assessed against the objectives of the Water Framework Directive. Both are considered to have a small catchment, and are identified as provisional Heavily Modified Water Bodies.⁴ Both are also considered to be at risk from point source pollution,⁵ diffuse source pollution,⁶ but are probably not at risk from water abstraction or flow regulation. So far, the Council has not been directly involved in the river basin planning process, but there is an opportunity to comment on the Working Together and Plan of Action consultation documents for both the Humber and Severn River Basin Districts, which have recently been published for consultation. It is also anticipated that the preparation of the joint Black Country Core Strategy will act as a catalyst for future engagement with the river basin planning process.

⁴ Heavily Modified Water Bodies are water bodies that have been subject to physical alterations, such as strengthening of banks or installation of dams and weirs.

⁵ Point source pollution is pollution from a specific source or sources close to the water body.

⁶ Diffuse pollution is pollution from a variety of sources, such as fertiliser and manure from farming, and oils, solvents and metals from car maintenance and industrial run-off.

3.1.66 In order to manage the amount of water removed from natural sources in the area, the Environment Agency has also set up Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS), covering the Staffordshire Trent Valley and Tame, Anker and Mease. Walsall lies on the boundary between the two CAMS. Both CAMS are at very early stages in their development, and it is anticipated that the emerging strategies will inform the forthcoming joint Black Country Core Strategy.

Water Quality

3.1.67 Water quality can be influenced by many factors, many of them outside the scope of planning control. For example, whilst local planning authorities can control the use of land and can require developers to implement measures designed to minimise pollution or contamination, they have no control over management practices. Most pollution incidents result from poor management rather than the land use itself. Many agricultural practices such as the spreading of fertilisers can also affect water quality, and these are also not subject to planning control.

3.1.68 The Council consults the Environment Agency on planning applications that may have implications for water quality. A schedule of applications that the Environment Agency has objected to on the grounds of water quality during 2006/07 may be found on the Agency's website (www.environment-agency.gov.uk). This shows that the Agency has not objected to any applications in Walsall on grounds of water quality during 2006/07. Thus, no application has been granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency in relation to water quality.

Flood Protection

3.1.69 The Environment Agency has identified areas adjacent to rivers and streams in Walsall that are considered to be at risk of flooding. The areas at greatest risk of flooding (i.e. those falling within Zones 2 and 3) are shown in Figure 3.3 of the UDP. The highest risk areas are within the floodplains of the River Tame, Full Brook, Sneyd Brook and Ford Brook, parts of which fall within Zone 3. The Council consults the Agency on all planning applications for new development within these areas. When objections are received, the Council aims to resolve these through negotiation where possible, in accordance with the advice in PPS25.

3.1.70 Schedules of applications that the Environment Agency has objected to on the grounds of water quality may be found on the Agency's website. This shows that in 2006/07 four applications were the subject of objections by the Environment Agency. The applications and the outcomes in each case are summarised in the table below.

Table A11: Planning Applications in Walsall 2006/07 - Objections by the Environment Agency on Grounds of Flood Risk

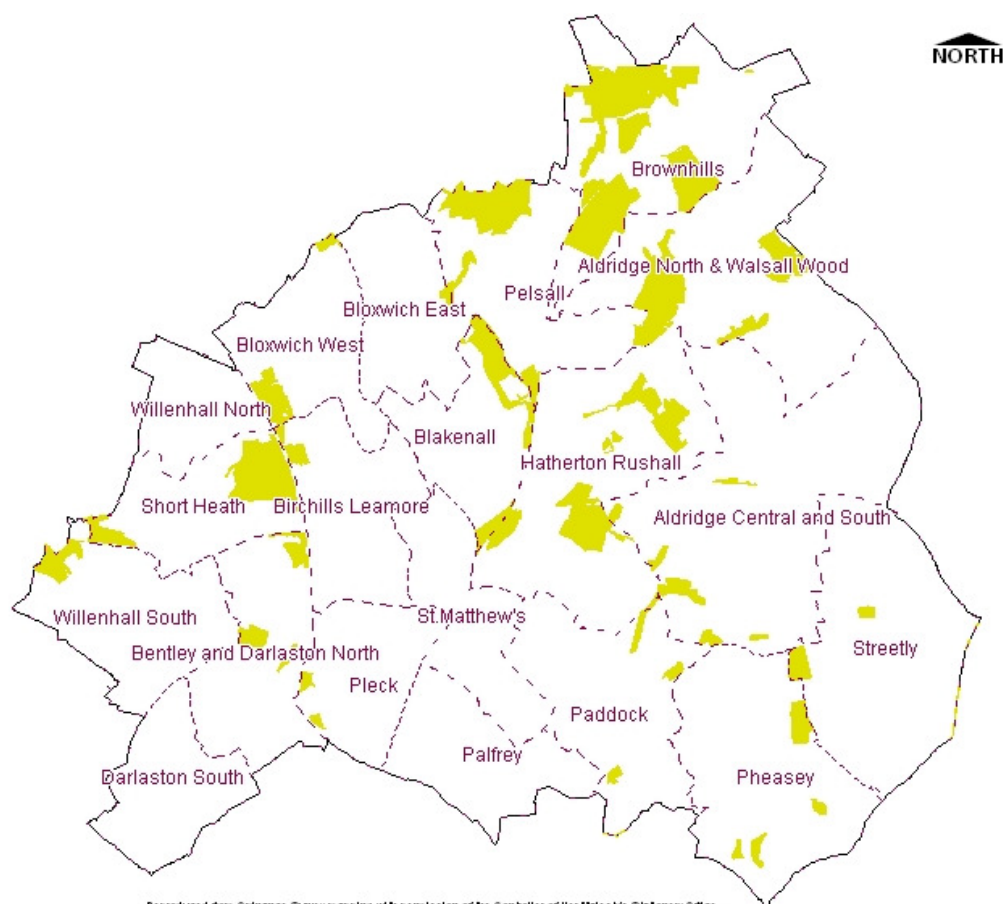
Application Ref	Location	Type of Application	Reason for EA Objection	Outcome
06/0736/FL/W6	FMR BRS FORMERLY BRS DISTRIBUTION SITE,TASKER STREET,WALSALL	Residential	Request for FRA	Granted 20/7/06
06/0633/FL/W5	ROBIN HOOD SERVICE STATION,THE CRESCENT,WILLE NHALL,WALSALL,	Residential	Request for FRA	Refused 18/10/06
06/2209/OL/E9	SHIRE OAK RESERVOIR, C/O CHESTER RO,LICHFIELD ROAD,BROWNHIL LS,WALSALL,	Residential	Unsatisfactory FRA	Granted 5/11/07
07/0145/FL/E1 1	FORMER WILLIAM BIRD SITE,LICHFIELD ROAD,RUSHALL	Residential	Unsatisfactory FRA	Granted 4/5/07

3.1.71 Three of the applications were granted planning permission subject to conditions. In these cases the Environment Agency was satisfied by either the submission of a Flood Risk Assessment or by the submission of additional information and so the objection was withdrawn. In the fourth case (at the Crescent in Willenhall) a Flood Risk Assessment was not provided. The council therefore refused planning permission on the basis of this failure even though it considered the principle of the development could be supported. The overall result is that during 2006/7 the Council did not grant permission for any development contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency in relation to flood risk.

APPENDIX A1: SCHEDULE OF POTENTIAL SITES CONTAINING BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN PRIORITY GRASSLAND HABITATS IN WALSALL

Site Name	Location	BAP Priority Grassland Category
Aldridge Station	SK051005	Other good quality grassland
Anson Road	SO982983	Other good quality grassland
Area by the Wyrley and Essington Canal	SK053064	Lowland dry acid grassland
Barr Beacon (North)	SP061979	Lowland dry acid grassland
Barr Beacon (South)	SP061970	Lowland dry acid grassland
Bentley Mill Lane	SO990976	Other good quality grassland
Brownhills Common & The Slough	SK035061	Lowland dry acid grassland / Lowland Meadows
Clayhanger Common	SK034046	Neutral grassland (Lowland meadows)
Clayhanger Village	SK046049	Lowland Meadows
Coppice Lane, Vigo	SK054027	Lowland dry acid grassland / Lowland Meadows
Daw End Fields	SK029003	Lowland calcareous grassland
Fibbersley Site	SO962998	Lowland dry acid grassland
Field by Potter's Wood	SP055982	Other good quality grassland
Goscote Wedge	SK015024	Lowland Meadows
Hay Head Wood	SP044989	Lowland Meadows
Holland Park	SK040062	Lowland dry acid grassland
Jack Holes	SK034000	Other good quality grassland
James Bridge Gasworks	SO991970	Other good quality grassland
Jockey Fields	SK041031	Neutral grassland (Lowland meadows)
Jockey Fields	SK042030	Other good quality grassland
Jockey Fields	SK038032	Other good quality grassland
Jockey Fields	SK038026	Other good quality grassland
Land at the Radleys	SK035011	Other good quality grassland
Land East of Coppice Side		
Industrial Estate, open space	SK037055	Lowland dry acid grassland
Land east of Poplar Avenue	SO987995	Other good quality grassland
Land off Aldridge Road	SP040994	Other good quality grassland
Land off Anson Branch Canal	SO987979	Other good quality grassland
Land South of Pelsall North Common	SK018042	Lowland dry acid grassland
Land West of Pelsall North Common	SK010045	Other good quality grassland
Leylands Farm	SK012034	Lowland dry acid grassland / Lowland Meadows
Mill Lane	SP018999	Other good quality grassland
Newtown Pool	SJ993039	Other good quality grassland
North of Bentley Lane	SJ986005	Other good quality grassland
Park Lime Pits	SP030999	Other good quality grassland
Pelsall North Common	SK015045	Lowland calcareous grassland / Lowland dry acid grassland / Lowland Meadows
Potentially important site	SK039037	Other good quality grassland
Primrose Farm	SP070986	Other good quality grassland
Rough Wood Chase	SJ983008	Lowland dry acid grassland / Lowland Meadows
Ryder's Hayes Farm	SK031041	Other good quality grassland
Ryecroft / Green Lane Cutting	SP018998	Lowland calcareous grassland / Lowland Meadows
Shire Oak Park	SK057037	Lowland dry acid grassland
Shustoke Farm	SP034963	Other good quality grassland
Site near Jockey Fields	SK042038	Other good quality grassland
Skip Lane	SP043977	Other good quality grassland
St. Margaret's Hospital	SP052952	Other good quality grassland
St. Margaret's Hospital	SP055952	Other good quality grassland
Stencill's Farm	SP032997	Lowland calcareous grassland
Stubber's Green	SK042012	Lowland Meadows
Swan Pool and the Swag	SK038017	Lowland Meadows
Three Crowns Pasture	SP048982	Other good quality grassland
Waddens Brook	SO953993	Lowland dry acid grassland / Lowland Meadows

**APPENDIX A2: LOCATION OF POTENTIAL SITES CONTAINING BIODIVERSITY
ACTION PLAN PRIORITY GRASSLAND HABITATS IN WALSALL**



Reproduced from Ordnance Survey mapping with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
© Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.
Jdt/Vic/ctd/land/c. Licence number LA 889461. © 2007

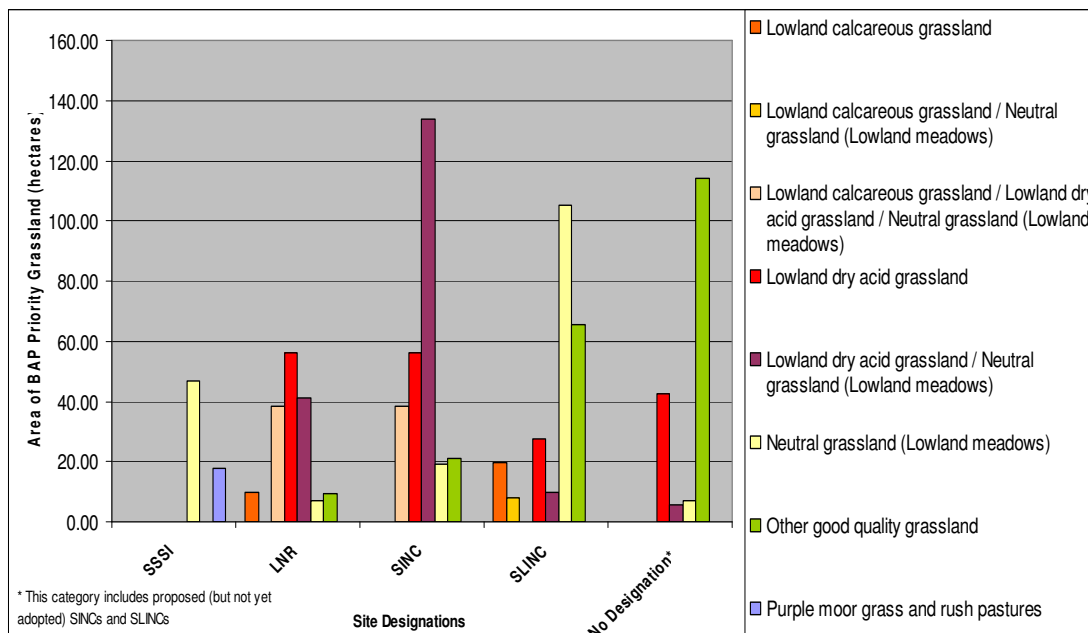
EcoRecord © 2007

APPENDIX A3: BREAKDOWN OF EXTENT OF BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN PRIORITY GRASSLAND HABITATS IN BIRMINGHAM AND BLACK COUNTRY BOROUGHES

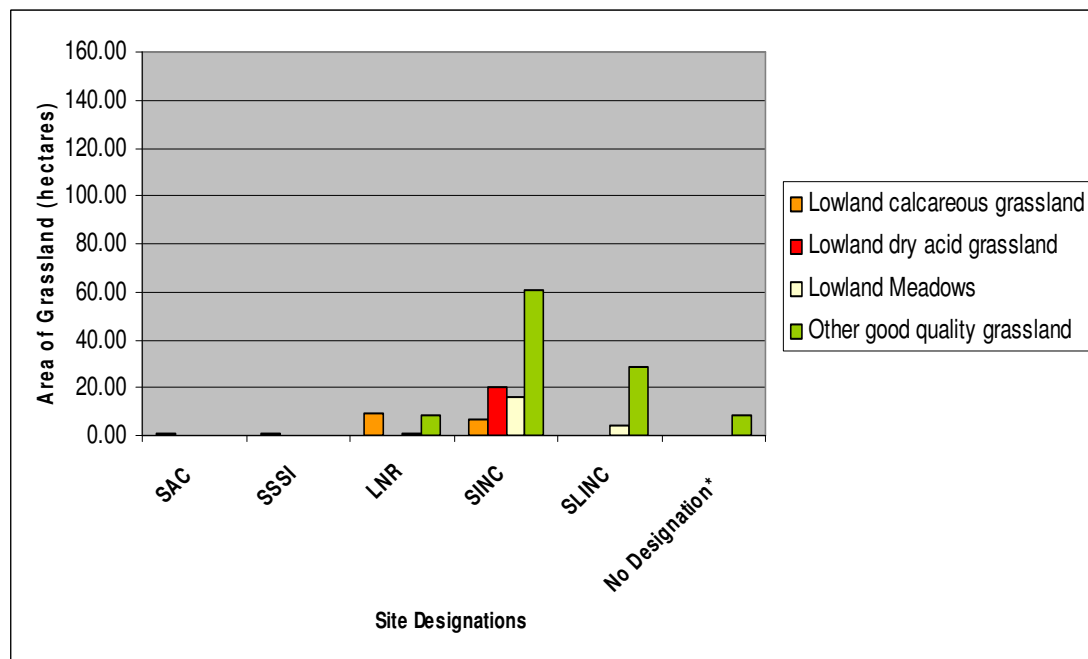
Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Grassland Type	WALSALL		DUDLEY		SANDWELL		WOLVERHAMPTON		BIRMINGHAM		TOTAL AREA (Ha)
	Area (Ha)/ % of total resource		Area (Ha)/ % of total resource		Area (Ha)/ % of total resource		Area (Ha)/ % of total resource		Area (Ha)/ % of total resource		
Lowland calcareous grassland	29.4	20.61	16.9	11.85	88.6	62.11	4.4		3.35	3.08	142.65
Lowland calcareous grassland / Lowland dry acid grassland / Neutral Grassland (Lowland meadows)	38.3	84.5	-		-		7	15.45			45.3
Lowland calcareous grassland / Neutral Grassland (Lowland meadows)	8	100	-		-		-		-		8
Lowland dry acid grassland	126.6	26.5	20.2	4.23	28.3	5.92	1.7	0.36	300.98	63	477.78
Lowland dry acid grassland / Neutral Grassland (Lowland meadows)	151.7	100	-		-		-		-		151.7
Neutral Grassland (Lowland meadows)	159	45.04	21.4	6.06	-		14.3	4.05	158.34	44.85	353.04
Purple moor grass and rush pastures	18	100	-		-		-		-		18
Other good quality grassland	201.3	16.86	104.5	8.74	246.2	20.62	122.1	10.23	519.83	43.54	1193.93
	732.3	30.64	163	6.82	363.1	15.19	149.5	6.25	982.5	41.11	2390.4

**APPENDIX A3b: PROTECTION AFFORDED TO SITES CONTAINING BIODIVERSITY
ACTION PLAN PRIORITY GRASSLAND HABITATS IN BIRMINGHAM
AND BLACK COUNTRY BOROUGHES**

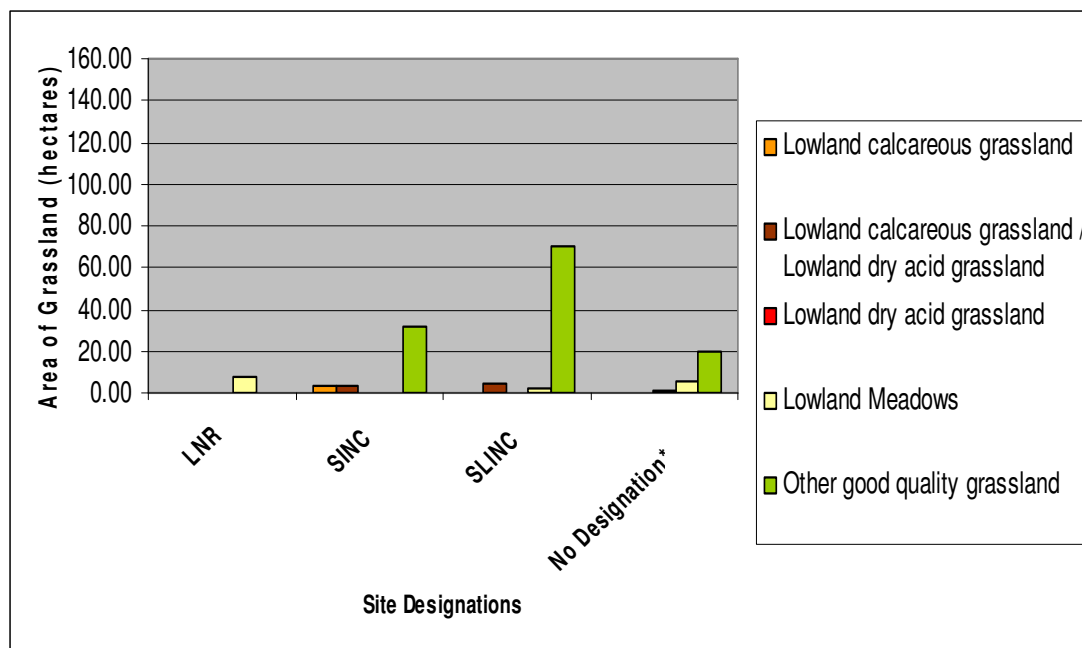
WALSALL



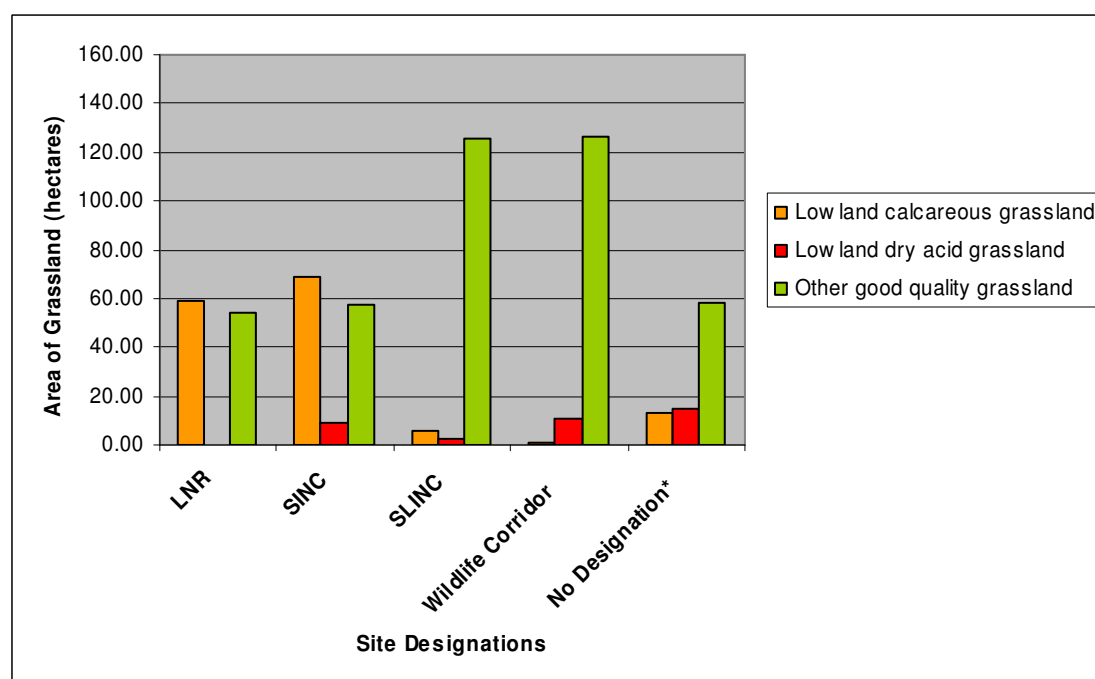
DUDLEY



WOLVERHAMPTON



SANDWELL



Appendix B: Jobs & Prosperity

3.2.1 Walsall's UDP has the policy 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" (paragraph 4.7).

3.2.2 To this end, Proposal JP1 allocates land for employment, whilst other policies (Policies JP5 and JP6) seek to protect and enhance employment land and employment areas and to reserve them for development with employment uses (i.e. uses within Classes B1 b/c, B2 and B8). Class B1a offices can also be allowed on employment sites, but generally this will be only if a series of tests can be satisfied, which derive from policies to direct office development towards town centres (see the "Strengthening Our Centres" section below, especially Core Output Indicator 4b).

3.2.3 The Core Output Indicators in the Government's Annual Monitoring Report guidance are similar to the three local output indicators identified in the UDP; see Table B1 below), which shows performance against both the local UDP and the national indicators, with information based on the regional monitoring system.

Table B1: Implementation of LDF Economic Policy

LDF Policy	Monitoring Indicators	Targets	Performance 2005/06	Performance 2006/07	Actions for the future
	LDF Core Output indicator (1a): Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type.	No specific target	☹ 24800sqm	☹ 22,796sqm 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	☹ 24800sqm	☹ 22,796sqm 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	No specific target	☺ 24800sqm	☺ 22,796sqm 3872sqm also developed for	

	type, which is on previously developed land.			B1a	
UDP Policies JP1, JP2, JP4.1, JP4.2	LDF Core Output Indicator (1d): Employment land available by type.	No specific target	☺ All UDP sites are currently available for either B1(b/c), B2, B8, aside from two sites JP4.1 and JP4.2	☺ 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.
UDP Policies JP1, JP5, JP6	LDF Core Output Indicator (1e) – Losses of employment land in: (i) employment/regeneration areas (ii) Local authority area.	No specific target	☹ (i) 7.93ha (ii) 11.27ha	☹ (i) 3.74ha (ii) 3.74ha	Apply planning policy to ensure employment land is protected unless there is strong justification to the contrary. Continue this approach as appropriate through the Black Ck Country Joint Core Strategy.
UDP Policies JP1, JP5, JP6	LDF Core Output Indicator (1f): Amount of employment land lost to residential development.	No specific target	☹ 9.29ha	☹ 3.74ha	The Joint Core Strategy is intended to ensure that land will not be taken out of industrial use in a piecemeal fashion
UDP Policy JP1	Local Output Indicator: Land developed for employment uses.	UDP Target: 13 ha per annum	☹ 6.43ha	☹ 7.51ha (10.8ha average 1991–2007) 1.98 ha also developed for B1a	Reflects manufacturing poor performance over the last 10 years – not within Council control
UDP Policy JP1	Local Output Indicator: The proportion of development that takes place on brownfield sites.	UDP Target: 95% of all land developed	☺ 100% - all development in 2006/7 took place on previously developed land.	☺ 100% - all development in 2006/7 took place on previously developed land.	



UDP Policy 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: 95% of the total land area (taking into account flexibility of Policy JP4.1 and JP4.2)	 90.1%	 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.
----------------	---	--	--	--	---

Table B2: Employment Development in Walsall – Progress, 2006/7

Large Sites (Over 0.4ha):	Description	Floorspace, m2	Area (Ha)	Progress
Park Lane, Ikea Distribution Warehouse (site E17)	B8	4210	2.06	Comp
Cable Drive (Site E22)	B1a	3872	1.98	Comp
Wellington Place (part)	B8	2870	1.45	Comp
Lichfield Rd, Brownhills	B1/B2/B8	5300	0.85	Comp
Anchor Brook, Wharf Approach, Stubbers Green Rd, Aldridge	B2/B8	5995	1.85	Comp
FMR Pleck Gasworks (part), Industrial Units (Site E29)	B1(b&c)/B2/B8	2694	0.79	u/c
Land off Darlaston Rd	B8 (outside storage)	n/a	0.88	pp
Small Sites (0.1-0.4 ha):				
Site adj IBM Unit 6, Woods Bank, Darlaston	B1/B2/B8	1886	0.19	comp
Northgate, Aldridge	B2	293	0.25	comp
Wye Foundry, Stringes Lane, Willenhall (part)	B2	2242	0.86	comp
Land at Croxtalls Rd, Bloxwich	B1 & B8	533	0.12	pp
FMR British Optical (part), Middlemore Lane, Aldridge	B1/B2/B8	484	0.04	pp
Total planning permission		1017	0.92	
Total under construction		2694	0.79	
Total completed		26668	9.49	

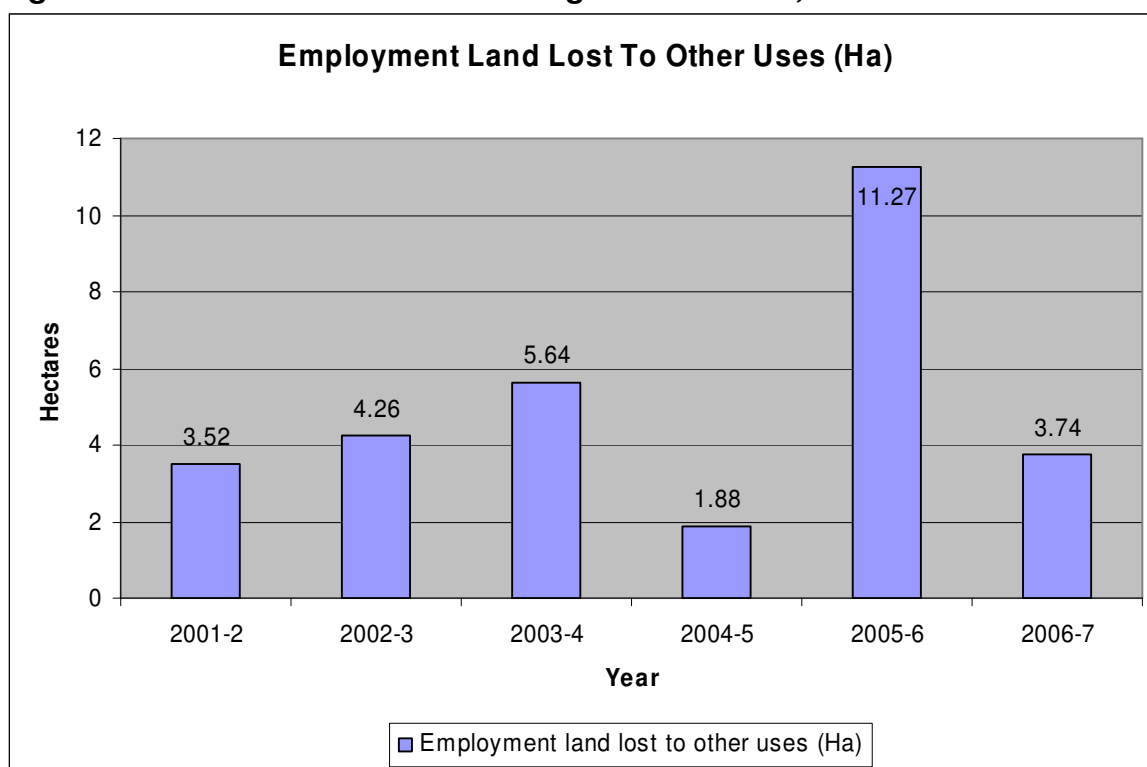
3.2.4 Table B2 sets out what happened on large sites (part of the Regional Monitoring System) and other smaller sites that the Council monitors for LDF purposes. In 2006/7, 9.49ha of development was completed. This was an increase over 2005/6's total of 6.43ha in 2005/6, though 1.98ha of the 2006/7 total was developed for offices at Cable Drive (UDP site E22). The industrial development figure therefore shows a smaller increase to 7.5ha completed. This is still well below the average since 1991 of 10.8ha. Large developments were completed at Park Lane (the Ikea distribution warehouse, UDP site E17); Wellington Place, Lichfield Road, Brownhills; and Anchor Brook in Aldridge. The only site under construction was at Walsall Enterprise Park, the former Pleck Gasworks. Permission was given for a new unit to be added to existing premises on a large site on Middlemore Lane, and for storage at land off Darlaston Road. All development occurred in a defined regeneration area

(defined in the UDP as a Core Employment Area, or falling within the Walsall, Wolverhampton and South Staffordshire Regeneration Zone ("Future Foundations") and the Walsall Regeneration Company area.

Loss of Employment Land

3.2.5 LDF Core Output Indicator 1e monitors land in Employment and Regeneration Areas being lost to industry, whilst 1f measures land being lost across the whole of Walsall. Indicator 1e covers land in a regeneration area. Losses of industrial land have been rising both generally and in employment/regeneration areas. They reached a peak in 2005/6, when 7.93ha of land was lost in employment/regeneration areas and 11.27ha in the Borough as a whole. 1.98ha of this was due to the loss of the Cable Drive site to offices (this was a UDP site within the Regeneration Zone and URC area) and the rest went to residential use. But in 2006/7 the total dropped to 3.74ha for both indicators. The total land area (identified for UDP purposes) now used by or protected for core employment uses remains at 90.1% (i.e. no further UDP employment sites have been lost to other uses). Fig B1 shows the amount of employment land transferring to other uses since 2001/2.

Figure B1: Industrial Land transferring to other uses, 2001/2 – 2006/7



Appendix C: Strengthening Our Centres



3.3.1 The main aim of the UDP strategy towards centres is 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*” (paragraph 5.12). Accordingly, UDP Policies S1 – S5 seek to focus ‘town centre’ development (principally retailing, offices and leisure) within Walsall Town Centre, the District Centres of Aldridge, Bloxwich, Brownhills, Darlaston and Willenhall, and the Local Centres defined in Policy S5. More detailed guidance on new development in the individual Town and District Centres is provided in separate UDP chapters (Chapters 12-17).

3.3.2 UDP Policies S6 and S7 provide guidance on the circumstances when edge-of-centre or out-of-centre development will be acceptable, and the tests that will be applied to proposals outside centres. The policy approach reflects national and regional policy, and the emerging Phase 1 Revision of the Regional Spatial Strategy for the Black Country (which was the subject of Examination in January 2007) is seeking to strengthen the approach and to support the regeneration of the area. It is hoped this focus on the Black Country will be maintained through the current (December 2007) region-wide Phase 2 revision of the RSS. The revisions should lead to increased demand for retail, leisure and office development in future, as should the housing growth agenda being promoted by Government.







3.3.3 The effectiveness of the application of the UDP policies is measured through overlapping local (UDP) and Core Output Indicators, as set out in Table C1 below.

3.3.4 Whilst apparently straightforward, the indicators need to be used with care. The amount of development in any one year will often be relatively limited and can be skewed by individual schemes, whilst vacancies might appear as a result of areas being cleared for new development or completed developments awaiting lettings. It will be important to be able to plot the trends in development and investment over several years.

Table C1: Implementation of LDF Centres Policy

UDP Policy	Monitoring Indicators	Targets	Performance 2005/06	Performance 2006/7	Action
S1 – S7	LDF Core Output Indicator (4a): Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development.	No specific targets	 5,914 sq.m. gross ⁷ Overall, the level of completions was low.	 17,280 sq.m. gross. This is an increase in development. However, see	There is a continuing need to make positive provision for investment in existing centres and to use planning policies to direct

⁷ All of the figures in this section give floorspace in terms of gross external measurements, which reflects the data used in the planning system.

				the amount and proportion of development in centres, below.	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): Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres.	No specific targets	 3,459 sq.m. gross.	 988 sq.m. gross	As above.
S1 – S5	Local Output Indicator - Town Centre Development: The proportion of all retail, leisure and other 'town centre' uses that takes place in established centres.	UDP Target: 90%	 58.5%	 6%	As above.
S1 – S5	Local Output Indicator – Shopping Centres: Amount of vacant floorspace in centres	UDP Target: Vacancies to be at or below the national average (10.6% in 2006).	 The figures for 4 of the 5 District Centres were at or below the national average, but Darlaston's vacancy rate was 14%, whilst Walsall town centre had 11.5% of its premises vacant.	 It has not been possible to monitor vacancies in the Borough's centres this year, although it is clear there are issues regarding their vitality and viability.	Review the arrangements needed to be able to monitor this indicator. Support the use of this indicator with other relevant information.

Retail, Office and Leisure Completions

3.3.5 When the council's first Annual Monitoring Report was prepared (for 2004-2005) it was not possible to monitor commercial developments below the sizes used for monitoring at the regional level⁸. However, the Government aspires to the monitoring of all types of commercial development at all scales, although the cost and difficulty to the local authority might well outweigh any benefits. There are practical problems in accounting for small-scale developments and for when completions occur⁹. In addition, since the Council began last year to seek to monitor all scales of development¹⁰, there have been difficulties in being able to account for proposals that were approved prior to 2005-2006.

3.3.6 In the second year of this monitoring it is clear that the amounts of retail, office and leisure development completed in the Borough during 2006-2007 have increased compared to 2005-2006. However, as far as retail and office development are concerned this has been due to individual major developments. Both the major retail development and the single office development during the past year have taken place in out-of-centre locations. There has also been one major leisure development, which (as well as other leisure development) took place out of centre. The position is summarised in Table C2 below.

Table C2: Completion of Retail, Office and Leisure Development in Walsall, 2006 - 2007 (square metres gross)

Type of Development	Total Floorspace Completed in the Borough (Core Output Indicator 4a)	Floorspace Completed in Town, District or Local Centres (Core Output Indicator 4b)	Percentage Completed in Town District or Local Centres (UDP Indicator)
Retailing	6,818	911 ¹	13%
Offices B1(a)	3,872	0	0%
Leisure	6,590	77	1%
Total	17,280	988	6%

¹495 sq.m. gross within centres, but also including 382 sq.m. gross in edge of centre locations.

Source: Regional monitoring returns, Development Control records and council surveys. Note: Floorspace is in terms of gross external square metres.

3.3.7 Whilst the out-of-centre developments have generally tended to be the results of specific circumstances, the principal issue is the lack of significant

⁸ For retailing, developments of 1,000 square metres gross and over, for offices, developments of 500 square metres gross and over, and for leisure, Class D2 developments of 1,000 square metres gross and over and hotels with 5 or more bed-spaces.

⁹ Especially as many commercial developments use building control services not linked to the Council.

¹⁰ Ancillary and short-term temporary uses have been omitted.

completions in existing centres. This is partly a reflection of the health of Walsall's centres (see paragraphs 3.3.15-3.3.17, below), but it is also the case that developments does not come forward in an even-flow, in-centre developments will not take place every few years and new investment will take time to come forward: there are in-centre developments in the pipeline for future years. Nevertheless it will be important to continue to use planning policy to direct investment towards the borough's centres and to ensure out-of-centre development is allowed only where fully justified. As referred to above, the planning strategy for the Borough should be strengthened through revisions to the RSS and work on the Local Development Framework, with the Core Strategy being prepared on a joint basis with Dudley, Sandwell and Wolverhampton councils. Within the borough the council is also supporting particular initiatives to promote retail, office and leisure development in Walsall and in other centres.

Retail Development

3.3.8 2004-2005 saw no major retail developments anywhere in the Borough and during 2005-2006 two relatively large retail developments were completed in the centres of Bloxwich and Brownhills. In 2006-2007 retail completions were dominated by one major out-of-centre development, a mezzanine floor of 5,500 sq.m. gross inserted (without the need for planning permission) into the existing Ikea store at Axletree Way. Apart from this, there were 13 other completed retail developments, all of them small (the largest was 308 sq.m. gross), some of them in centres and others relating to local shops. The most marked feature was the lack of any substantial investment in any existing centre.

3.3.9 However, there are developments in the pipeline for several centres. Since the end of 2006-2007 a very large Asda store has been completed in Walsall town centre, whilst planning permission has been granted for a Tesco Extra store on the edge of the centre, in conjunction with the development of a new 'business and learning campus' on the northern side of the centre. Planning permission has also been granted for a large food-based store on the edge of Willenhall whilst at Brownhills the development completed during 2005-2006 has been partially occupied by Wilkinson's. On a less positive note, Shannon's Mill in Walsall, which had been planned for major investment for retailing and other uses, was destroyed in a huge fire at the beginning of August 2007. The developers are working with the council and Walsall Regeneration Company to bring forward plans for the redevelopment of the area.

Office Development

3.3.10 Previous years have been marked by an almost total lack of (B1a) office development in the borough. During 2006-2007 one large office development has been completed. This was for 'Homeserve', probably the borough's largest private sector office employer, as an expansion of the company's existing operation, so out-of-centre development was justified in terms of Government policy in PPS6. Apart from this, there were no other office completions anywhere in the borough¹¹.

¹¹ Apart from ancillary or temporary uses.

3.3.11 It is recognised that it will be important to attract office investment as part of the regeneration strategy to sustain and diversify the Black Country economy. The RSS Phase 1 revision promotes major office development in Walsall town centre as part of a network of strategic centres (with Brierley Hill, West Bromwich and Wolverhampton). This has since been supported by the panel from the public examination and more recently by the Secretary of State. The proposal is being rolled forward through the current RSS Phase 2 Revision, which is proposing 220,000 sq.m. gross of office floorspace for Walsall to 2026.

3.3.12 To respond to the challenge, the council has been working with Walsall Regeneration Company and the Technical College to promote a 'business and learning campus' on the northern side of the town centre. In April 2007 the council's cabinet supported a proposal that this should form the basis for a major expansion of the town centre to accommodate office investment and at the time of writing a planning application is anticipated for over 100,000 sq.m. of offices. It is also proposed the planned development at Walsall Waterfront should accommodate some office development.

Leisure Development

3.3.13 Previous years have seen little leisure development overall, whilst what developments there have been (children's play centres) have tended to be developed outside of centres because of requirement for industrial-type buildings. In 2006-2007 there has been more leisure development, but even more of this has been out-of-centre. Partly, this has been as a result of the continued tendency for certain uses (in this case a play centre of 779 sq.m. gross and a banqueting centre, 1,385 sq.m. gross) to want to locate outside of centres. However, almost two thirds (4,349 sq.m.) of the completed floorspace was accounted for by a large hotel for the Ramada chain, that was allowed next to the Banks' Stadium on the basis that it would support Walsall Football Club, and which opened in May 2006. On the other hand, there was one new leisure development in Walsall town centre: a snooker centre (77 sq.m.).

3.3.14 Walsall's UDP recognises that more leisure development is needed in the town centre and has identified a site at Walsall Waterfront where the first phase of development by Urban Splash is due to start. The need for leisure development in the town centre is also recognised in the emerging RSS Phase 1 and Phase 2 Revisions.

The Health of Existing Centres

3.3.15 The UDP recognises centres are important not only for shopping but also as focal points for many aspects of community life. The overall health of centres is important if they are to continue to fulfil this role. One way of measuring the health of centres and their relative attractiveness to investors is the level of vacant units, and although this indicator needs to be used with care, the UDP identifies this as a monitoring indicator.

3.3.16 Last year the Council was able to monitor the vacancies in the town and district centres. This year it has not been possible to do the necessary surveys because of changes to the organisation of the council's information resource. Similar changes at the metropolitan level have meant the

information is not available from other sources. The council is reviewing its monitoring capability for future years.

3.3.17 Commercial information on the district and local centres is limited, as they are not considered (by institutions and the Valuation Office) to be of interest for commercial property investment. However, some other information is available for Walsall town centre. Figures on retail investment confidence showed investment confidence increasing in recent years as indicated by retail yields (which fell to 5.75%, Valuation Office Property Market Report January 2007, compared to 7.5% in 2005)¹². On the other hand, more recent information on primary retail rents ('In Town Retail Rents', Colliers CRE, summer 2007) showed Walsall town centre suffered a fall in retail rents of 16.7% over 2006-2007¹³. This is a short-term figure and follows increases in earlier years. However, it is a cause for concern and shows the need to support investment in the town centre.

¹² In simple terms yield is the annual rental as a percentage of capital value. This indicates the length of time for an investment in the property, with a longer term investment (shown by rent being a smaller percentage of capital value) indicating greater confidence.

See http://www.voa.gov.uk/publications/property_market_report/pmr-jan-07/shopping-yields.htm#west_midlands00

¹³ See



http://www.colliers.com/Content/Repositories/Base/Markets/UnitedKingdom/English/Market_Report/PDFs/MidsummerRetailReport.pdf

Appendix D: Housing

3.4.1 Walsall's UDP Policies H2 and H3 seek to ensure that land is available for housing development, both through the allocation of sites and through "windfalls" (sites that come forward for housing development, which have not previously been identified). Policies H1 and H3 also encourage the renewal of existing residential areas and use of previously-developed land for housing. In addition, the UDP includes policies towards affordable and special needs housing (Policies H4 – H6), and the Council has adopted a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) on Affordable Housing, which provides further detail on how Policy H4 will be applied.



3.4.2 The UDP also sets out specific requirements on housing density and mix (Policies H9 and H10), in line with the guidance in PPG3, which was in force when the UDP was prepared. Most of the national Core Output Indicators correspond to similar local output indicators identified in the UDP, although there are additional local indicators relating to vacancies, windfalls and housing types and sizes (see Table D1 below).

Table D1: Implementation of LDF Housing Policy

LDF Policy	Monitoring Indicators	Targets	Performance 2005/06	Performance 2006/07	Action for the Future
UDP Policies H2, H3	<p>LDF Core Output Indicator (2a):</p> <p>Housing trajectory showing:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(ii) Net additional dwellings for the current year;</p> <p>(iii) Projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period or over a</p>	Performance linked to LDF requirements and targets.	<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;">1,428</p> <p style="text-align: center;">266</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2,000 (up to 2011)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(i) 2,100</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(ii) 672</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(iii) 6560</p>	

	<p>ten year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer;</p> <p>(iv) The annual net additional dwelling requirement; and</p> <p>(v) Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous year's performance.</p>		<p>455</p> <p>-95 (effectively nil)</p> <p>Trajectory shows that housing completions are currently exceeding the UDP target.</p>	<p>(iv) 656</p> <p>(v) 0 (small surplus)</p>	
UDP Policies H2, H3	<p>Local Output Indicator – Housing Requirement:</p> <p>Progress towards RPG11 target for the provision of additional dwellings.</p>	<p>422 new dwellings per annum (gross) *</p> <p>*RSS (2004) target is 500 new dwellings per annum</p>	<p>😊</p> <p>452 dwellings completed (479 inc. conversions) 2005/06. Remainder @ 2006 is 307/yr.</p>	<p>😊</p> <p>768 dwellings completed</p> <p>Remainder @ 2007 = 185/yr.</p>	
UDP Policies H2, H3	<p>Local Output Indicator – Housing Windfalls:</p> <p>The contribution of windfall sites to housing provision.</p>	<p>275 dwellings per annum on windfall sites (gross)</p>	<p>😊</p> <p>473 dwellings came forward as "windfalls" during 2005/06 (5yr average is 381).</p>	<p>😊</p> <p>768 dwellings</p> <p>(5 yr average = 478)</p>	
UDP Policies H1, H3	<p>LDF Core Output Indicator (2b):</p> <p>Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.</p>	<p>PPG3 target: 60%</p> <p>UDP target: 95%</p>	<p>😊</p> <p>99.996% of dwellings completed 2005/06 were on previously developed land, well in excess of national target.</p>	<p>😊</p> <p>100%</p>	

UDP Policy H1	<p>Local Output Indicator – Housing Vacancies:</p> <p>The reduction of vacancy rates in the existing housing stock.</p>	Reduce vacancies to 3% by 2011	<p>?</p> <p>The current vacancy rate is 5.2% (and the rate has risen since 1995). However, some of these vacancies are properties awaiting redevelopment. A longer time series of data is needed to fully understand the underlying trend.</p>	<p>☺</p> <p>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)</p>	
UDP Policy H9	<p>LDF Core Output Indicator (2c) :</p> <p>Percentage of new dwellings completed at:</p> <p>(i) Less than 30 dwellings per hectare;</p> <p>(ii) Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and</p> <p>(iii) Above 50 dwellings per hectare.</p>	<p>PPG3 target:</p> <p>At least 30 dwellings per hectare</p>	<p>☺</p> <p>(i) 17% (ii) 22% (iii) 61%</p> <p>Although 17% of the new dwellings built 2005/06 were at densities of less than 30 per hectare, the proportion of dwellings built at a minimum density of 30 per hectare has risen steadily since 2000/01.</p>	<p>☺</p> <p>(i) 16% (ii) 34% (iii) 50%</p>	The UDP allows for some lower density developments (policy H9(b)). Average density of commitments = 44.8 dph.
UDP Policy H10	<p>Local Output Indicator – Housing Types and Sizes:</p> <p>The types and sizes of dwellings built – aim to achieve a mix of types and sizes appropriate to</p>	None	<p>?</p> <p>Data on dwelling mix has not been collected up to now and is only available for 2005/06. A longer time</p>	<p>?</p> <p>Data on dwelling type has now been collected for two years, but a longer time series of data will be needed</p>	Seek to establish time series data, and consider evaluation against an up-to-date Housing Needs Study (latest = October 2007) when

	local circumstances.		series of data will be needed to establish the extent to which the UDP policy is being implemented.	to establish the extent to which the UDP policy is being implemented.	resources allow.
UDP Policy H4 & Affordable Housing SPD	LDF Core Output Indicator (2d): Affordable housing completions.	184 new affordable dwellings per annum	 Only 2 affordable homes were completed during 2005/06.	 74 completions 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.

3.4.3 During 2006/7 performance exceeded targets for overall completions and use of previously-developed land (similar to the 2005/6 performance) but the provision of affordable housing continued to decline; see below under affordable housing.

New Housing Development

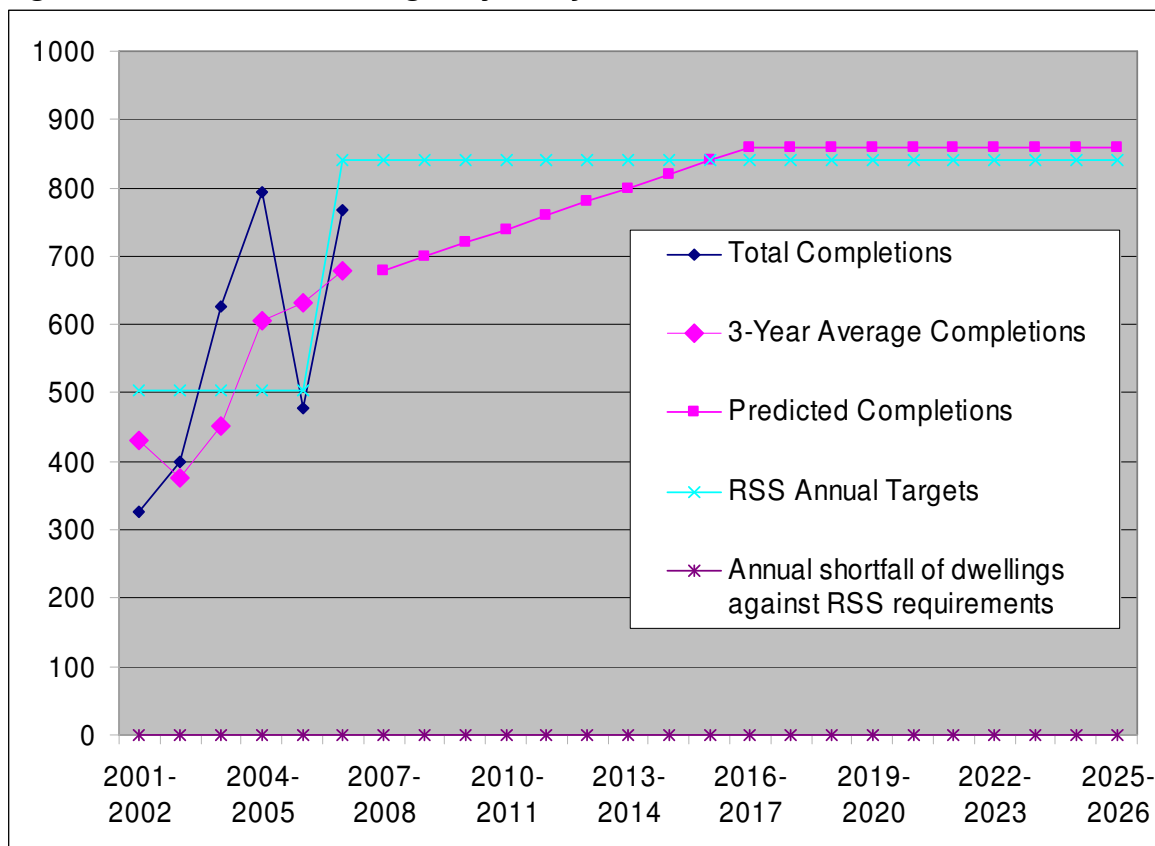
3.4.4 The overall provision for housing land was made in the context of RPG11 (April 1998), and the UDP proposed a local output indicator to measure progress against the RPG11 housing requirement, progress which is now being assessed through the "housing trajectory" required by the Government's AMR guidance in relation to Core Output Indicator 2a.

3.4.5 The UDP made provision for 10,100 additional dwellings during the period 1991-2011, an average of 505 units per year. During the period 1991-2006, 8,567 dwellings were completed in the borough, leaving a requirement of 1,533 units to 2011, so the residual UDP housing target is 307 dwellings per year.

3.4.6 The housing trajectory below shows anticipated progress with house building until 2026. Projected completions for the future are based on the average figure of 680 dwellings per year over the last three years, growing by 2.5% per year until the RSS Phase 2 Revision Option 2 figure (gross equivalent) is reached. Because completions in the UDP period have run well above the UDP / RSS requirement a surplus of 919 is brought forward. This means that although there is a sudden increase in target at 2006 and completions increase gradually the trajectory shows no need for further land release to achieve the target up to 2026. In fact the bottom line would always

be negative, but as negative houses do not exist, it is shown as a zero requirement.

Figure D1: Walsall Housing Trajectory 2001 - 2026



PPS 3: Housing - Implications

3.4.7 PPS 3 was published in November 2006. Paragraph 7 says that on publication of this PPS local planning authorities will need to assess and demonstrate the extent to which existing plans already fulfil the requirement to maintain a 5-year rolling supply of deliverable land for housing, particularly in connection with making planning decisions.

3.4.8 Walsall's housing land supply position is summarised in Table D2, below, which also compares the supply with the requirements emerging from the current RSS Phase 2 Revision. The Borough has approximately 8 years' supply of housing land, which comfortably exceeds the five-year supply requirement in PPS3.

Table D2: Walsall Borough Housing Land Supply at 31 March 2007

Numbers of dwellings ¹	Unconstrained	Discount	Constrained	Years' supply
Commitments	6,141	75%	4,610	
Other known sites	3,324	65%	2,160	
Total constrained capacity			6,770	
Annual requirement (RSS Phase 2 Revision Option 2)			840	8.1

¹ Gross figure, i.e. not accounting for the loss of dwellings through demolitions, or for vacancies.

3.4.9 In addition, over the last five years a very large number of windfall sites, approximately 1,400 per year, have been identified. Indeed, over the last two years all (100%) of the housing completions in the borough have been on windfall sites. It is therefore reasonable to assume that windfalls will continue to play an important role in the future. If windfalls were to continue to be identified at just 40% of the recent average rate, then this would provide an additional capacity to accommodate about 2,850 dwellings over the next five years. Table D3 compares the housing land supply position for the borough, without and then with an allowance for windfalls, against the 3 options emerging from the RSS Phase 2 Revision requirements. It can be seen in respect of each of the three options explored in work for the RSS that, with a reasonable allowance for windfalls Walsall would have more than 10 years' supply of housing land.

Table D3: Walsall Housing Land Supply 2007 - Comparison with Options set out in the Emerging RSS Phase 2 Revision

	No windfalls			With windfalls		
RSS Phase 2 Option	1	2	3	1	2	3
Annual rate required by each Option	696	840	896	696	840	896
Housing Land Supply in Walsall (years)	9.7	8.1	7.6	13.8	11.5	10.7

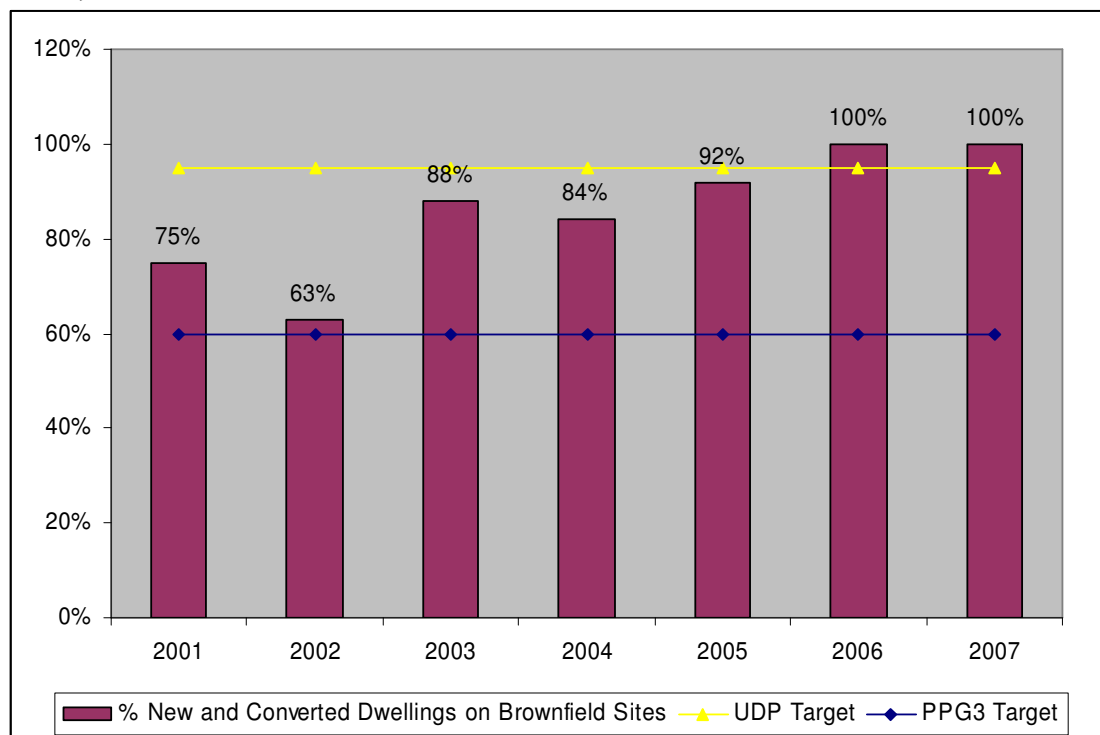
3.4.10 Consequently, there is no immediate concern about the adequacy of Walsall's supply of land for housing. Medium to longer-term concerns will be addressed through the RSS Review and preparation of the joint Black Country Core Strategy.

Housing Completions on Previously Developed Land

3.4.11 In the 2006 AMR the Core Output Indicator and Local Output Indicator relating to housing on previously developed land were analysed separately. This year they have been combined to simplify the monitoring. In considering the identified housing land supply and the provision for "windfall" sites in the context of Government guidance in PPG3 (which set a national target for 60% of new dwellings to be on previously-developed land), the UDP set a local output indicator target of 95% for the period 2002-2011. Subsequently, the RSS set a regional target for housing completions on previously-developed

sites of 76%, with a specific target of 79% for Walsall 2001-2011. See chart below.

Figure D1: Walsall - Housing Completions on Previously-Developed Land, 2000/1 to 2006/7



3.4.12 The results show that the Council is exceeding the national and regional targets for housing completions on previously-developed land. In recent years such completions have been consistently above the more ambitious RSS target of 79%, and in 2006 and 2007 above the UDP target of 95%. There are still some commitments on greenfield sites that are likely to come forward prior to 2011, so the current level of 100% is unlikely to continue in the next few years. However, the Black Country Study has identified capacity that indicates very high proportions of development can be on previously-developed land beyond 2011.

3.4.13 The Council is also seeking to maximise investment in the existing housing stock through the renewal of existing residential areas and by bringing back empty properties into use where possible. The Council's Empty Homes Strategy aims to bring 45 empty homes into use in 2005-06 and 60 in 2006-07. The actual outturn for 2005-06 was 77, and in 2006/7 was 112. In addition Walsall Housing Group is engaged in a programme of renewal including refurbishment and replacement in the New Deal for Communities area, focused on Blakenall, and in Pleck where planning permission was granted for modern low-rise homes in November 2006 and demolition of the existing tower blocks started in Autumn 2007.

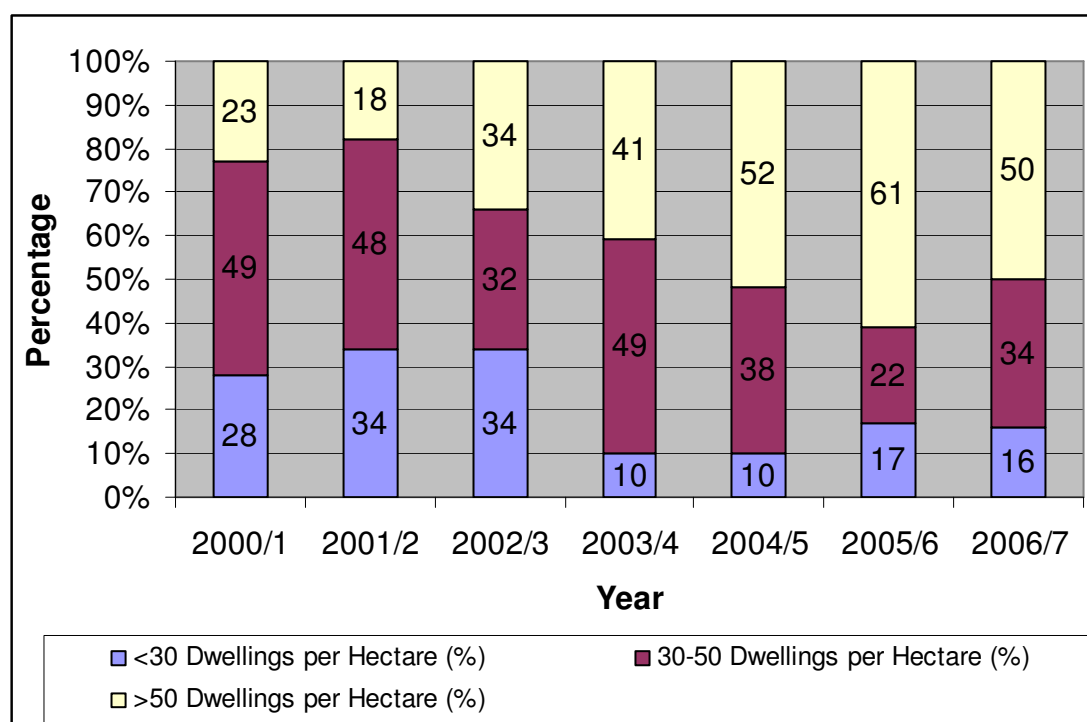
3.4.14 The UDP includes a local output indicator and target to reduce vacancies in the existing housing stock to 3% by 2011. Council Tax figures submitted in the Council's "Local Authority Housing Strategy Statistical

Appendix" showed that, at 1st April 2007 there were 4,918 vacant dwellings (of all kinds, tenures and periods of vacancy) from a total stock of 108,555. This gives a vacancy rate of 4.6%; up from 4.4% in 1995 (though lower than last year's rate of 5.2%). Part of the increase can be explained by properties vacated in preparation for redevelopment schemes. A longer time series is needed to establish the general trend in vacancy levels.

Housing Densities, Sizes and Types

3.4.15 Government policy in PPG3, now PPS3, has sought to increase the density of housing development, to make more efficient use of land. In response to this Walsall's UDP includes a local output indicator with a target to achieve an overall average density of new development of at least 30 dwellings per hectare, which is similar to Core Output Indicator 2d, so these indicators have been combined in this years AMR to simplify the monitoring. The table below shows the densities achieved on housing sites in Walsall since 2001, within the Core Output Indicator bands.

Figure D2: Average Density of Housing Developments in Walsall, 2000/01 – 2006/07



3.4.16 The results show that the densities of new housing developments have been increasing in recent years. In 2007 only 50% of completions were at a density of 50 dwellings per hectare, 11% less than last year. However, 34% were at densities of between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare, which is better than last year's 22%. There remains a need for some relatively low density development to support the economic development of the borough. The overall housing density is 44.8 per hectare, which though lower than last year (47.3 per ha) is still a positive improvement as it is well above 30 dwellings per hectare.

3.4.17 The UDP includes a monitoring indicator relating to the achievement of a mix of sizes and types of housing. Although data on the types and sizes of dwellings was not collected before 2005/06, in recent years, the overall impression is that there has been an increase in the number of smaller dwellings being completed, particularly apartment schemes in the Town Centre and in affluent suburban areas within the Borough. This appears to be borne out by the data for 2005/06 and 2006/7, which is set out in the Table below. In 2006/7 52% of all dwellings completed were flats, of which 97% were either 1 or 2 bedroom. This is similar to the percentage figures in 2005/6. However, it is recognised that to establish the extent to which the UDP policy is being implemented, a longer time series of data will be needed.

Table D4: Sizes and Types of Dwellings Completed in Walsall, 2005/06 and 2006/7

Dwellings	New build							
	Flats				Houses			
	1 Bed	2 Bed	3 Bed	4+Bed	1 Bed	2 Bed	3 Bed	4+Bed
2005-06	41	195	10	0	1	8	120	77
2006-07	85	298	13	0	2	66	125	116
Dwellings	Conversions							
	Flats				Houses			
	1 Bed	2 Bed	3 Bed	4+Bed	1 Bed	2 Bed	3 Bed	4+Bed
2005-06	14	10	3	0	0	0	0	0
2006-07	0	0	0	0	36	26	1	0

Affordable Housing

3.4.18 RPG 11 (1998) estimated that the West Midlands region would need around 130,000 additional social-sector homes between 1991 and 2011. This helped to provide the basis for the figure of 3,600 affordable dwellings in Walsall over the period to 2011, leaving a residual figure of 184 dwellings per year, which has been proposed as an indicative target (local output indicator) for the purposes of the UDP. Subsequently, the RSS (2004) has not set a target for the provision of affordable housing, although it states that the figure of 6,000-6,500 affordable dwellings across the region each year would be used as a basis for monitoring.

3.4.19 Affordable housing is provided in two main ways:

- (i) Through direct provision by Housing Associations and other social landlords; and/or
- (ii) By private housing developers, usually as a result of planning requirements placed on private sector housing developments through, for example Planning Obligations or Section 106 Agreements.

UDP Affordable Housing Requirement

3.4.20 Taking account of completions to 2002 (a total of 1,658 from all sources), the remaining requirement for the UDP period to 2011 is 1,656, an

average of 176 a year, which is close to the UDP target of 184. In Walsall the number of new dwellings that have been completed by housing associations since 2001 is set out in the table below.

Table D5: Affordable Homes Completed in Walsall 2001/02 – 2006/07

Monitoring Year	Housing Association Completions	%	Private Completions	%	Total Completions	%
2001 - 2002	52	100	0	0	52	100
2002 - 2003	65	100	0	0	65	100
2003 - 2004	37	100	0	0	37	100
2004 - 2005	14	100	0	0	14	100
2005 - 2006	2	100	0	0	2	100
2006 - 2007	51	69	23	31	74	100
TOTAL						
2001/02 – 2005/06	302	93	23	7	325	100

Source: Annual Regional Planning and Housing monitoring returns

3.4.21 This shows that the quantity of affordable housing provided by housing associations has been falling. Private developers had not constructed any affordable homes up to March 2006 as the Council had no statutory policy in place that could deliver development by then.

3.6.22 However, due to the adoption of the Affordable Housing SPD in July 2005, Section 106 Agreements have provided for many private units. None of these had been completed in 2005/6, however, in 2006/7, 23 were completed. This figure is expected to increase in future years.

Affordable Housing SPD

3.4.23 Between adoption of the SPD in July 2005 and March 2006 Section 106 Agreements were concluded overwhelmingly to provide intermediate housing in the western part of the borough and this has continued since. One concern is that the SPD is not flexible enough to enable or encourage a better balance between intermediate and social rented homes. It has therefore been considered necessary to review the SPD, which is out for consultation in January/February 2008, aiming for adoption in April 2008.

Table D6 Performance Against Monitoring Indicators in the Council's Affordable Housing SPD

Monitoring Indicators	Performance 2006/07
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

3.4.24 These figures are for affordable housing negotiated in signed Section 106 agreements, not completions. These provided for 57 affordable homes on 7 sites. There were also applicable sites where affordable housing was not

achieved, due to abnormal costs. Paragraph 6.4 of the SPD states that whilst developers should take account of abnormal costs, in some circumstances these development costs might be so exceptional as to render a full complement of affordable housing unviable.





3.4.23 This SPD is currently being reviewed, but as we now have a need for larger social rented homes (rather than shared ownership), which are more costly to developers, the review is likely to reduce further the quantity of affordable housing achieved.

Appendix E: Transport







3.5.1 The policies in Chapter 7 of Walsall's UDP seek 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. They also seek to manage traffic growth and improve the highway network for all users. The effectiveness of these policies is measured through Local Output Indicators relating to modal share and road traffic, and Core and Local Output Indicators relating to car parking provision and accessibility.

3.5.2 The West Midlands Local Transport Plan (LTP) for 2006/07 – 2010/11 supports the policies in the UDP by setting out specific transport schemes which will enable the integration of transport and land use planning as fully as possible. Because transport movements cross administrative boundaries, collecting some data purely within local authority areas is not meaningful. Therefore, some indicators are currently being monitored for the West Midlands Metropolitan Area as a whole and data is not disaggregated down to individual authority level.

Table E1: Implementation of LDF Transport Policy

LDF Policy	Monitoring Indicators	Targets	Performance 2005/06	Performance 2006/7	Action for the Future
UDP Policy T13	Core Output Indicator 3a: Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards set out in UDP.	<p>UDP Parking Standards:</p> <p>Non-residential development: Range from 1 space per 14m² to 50m² of gross floorspace</p>	 Industrial: compliant Office: compliant Shopping: compliant Leisure: compliant 100% overall	 <u>Industrial</u> : 100% compliant <u>Office</u> : 100% <u>not</u> compliant (a single development), shift patterns are justification <u>Retail</u> : 100% compliant <u>Leisure</u> : 88% 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.
UDP Policy T12	Core Output Indicator 3b – Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public	No specific target			Continue to apply planning policies and accessibility

LDF Policy	Monitoring Indicators	Targets	Performance 2005/06	Performance 2006/7	Action for the Future
	transport time of: a GP; hospital; primary school; secondary school; areas of employment; major retail centres.		This was assessed in 2006/7. The majority of new housing development is within 30min of facilities.	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	standards.
UDP Policy T13	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>	<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.
UDP Policy T2	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>Fall from 314.5m (04-05) to 308.5m</p>	<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) (Source: CEPOG Support Team) 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 to action recommendations from Audit Commission Report into West Midlands Bus Use. Also undertaking a Scrutiny Review of transport priorities that includes buses

UDP Policy T3	Local Output Indicator: Increase number of rail passenger journeys in line with LTP target.	No longer a specific target	 During 2005/06 there was a rise in train journeys from 29.3 to 30.9 million journeys.	 Rise in train journeys to 32.8 million. These figures are for the whole of the conurbation. (Source: Centro Annual Review) 43% increase in footfall at Walsall Station between 2001 and 2005/06	Continue good work in Walsall that has seen a 43% increase in footfall at Walsall station between 2001 and 2005/06
UDP Policies T4, T5	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.	 During 2005/06, road traffic mileage dropped slightly from 100 to 99.7.	 The methodology has changed from a 25 point traffic survey to a 1500 point survey – making comparison between 2005 and 2006 data impossible. 06/07 = 215	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
UDP Policy T9	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.	 During 2005/06 there was an increase from 94.75 to 104.26	 During 2006/7 there was a further increase to 110.8 (Source: CEPOG Support Team) Figures are for the whole conurbation.	

Transport Infrastructure

3.5.3 The Highway Network: UDP Policy T4. Walsall Town Centre Transport Package is a £17million package of highway infrastructure improvements around the northern and north-western side of Walsall Town Centre. Approval for funding was received in April 2006. Works commenced in July 2006, with an anticipated completion date in Autumn 2008. Town Hill network improvements were built by the private sector at a cost of £2m to serve Phase 1 of St Matthew's Quarter in Walsall Town Centre. The

improvements also serve the 51 Showcase Bus Route between Walsall Town Centre and Birmingham City Centre.

3.5.4 Highway Improvements: UDP Policy T5. Bus Showcase Improvements were introduced in 2005 to Brownhills and Hednesford. Preparatory work is now being developed for implementation during 2008 on the Route 301 scheme between Walsall and Bloxwich, together with Phase 2 of the Route 51 between Walsall and Birmingham City Centre. Phase 1 consisted of over £2m of investment into the Bell Road junction along the 51 Route, a key congestion bottleneck that was completed in 2006/07. Additional design work is also being progressed on the Route 404 between Walsall and West Bromwich, along with the Route 529 between Walsall and Wolverhampton. The 51 and 529 Routes will also incorporate Red Route initiatives to reduce congestion by aiding general vehicular movement and providing assistance for reducing bus journey times.

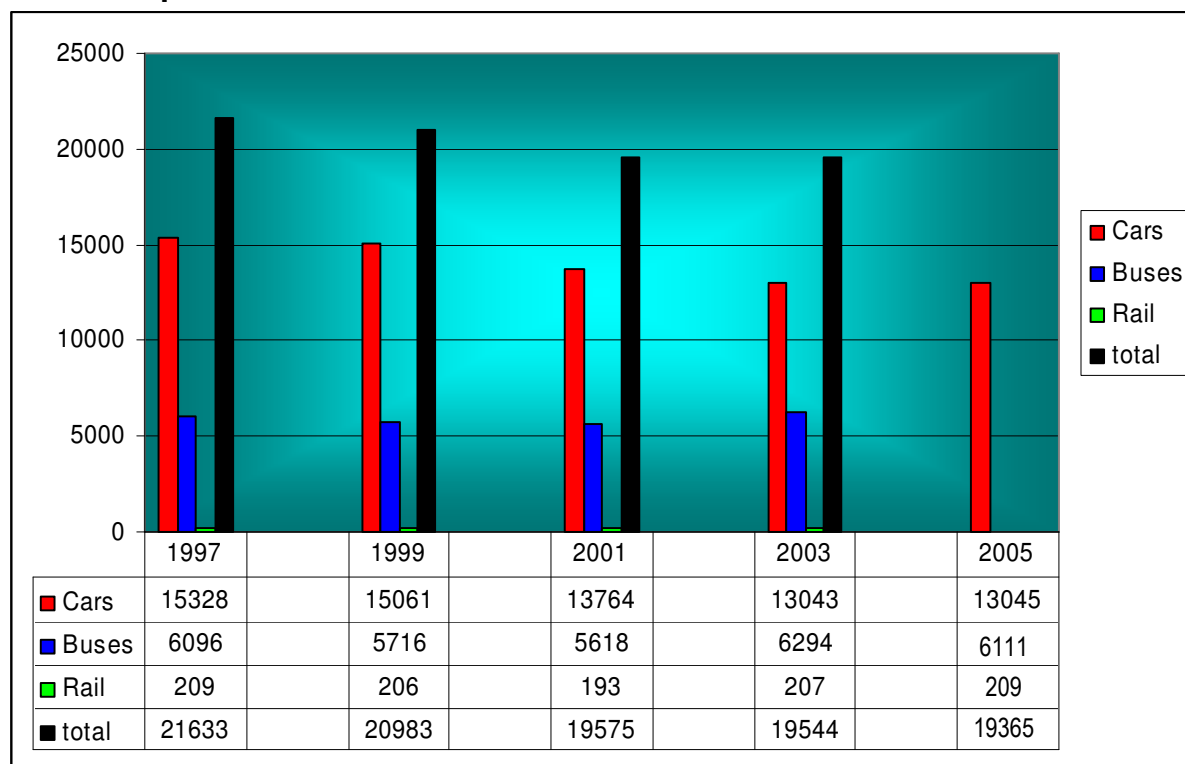
3.5.5 The Rail and Metro Network: UDP Policy T3. There have been no large rail infrastructure improvements in Walsall in 2006/7. The borough's first Rail Services and Facilities Improvement Plan was unanimously approved by Full Council in November 2007. The Plan brings together into a single document the Council's policies and aspirations for rail in Walsall, together with the proposals of key partners and stakeholders involved in the rail industry. The Plan has impacted on Network Rail's business plan and Centro's proposals, whilst supporting the work done towards the Liam Byrne Transport Challenge that identified the reinstatement of the redundant Stourbridge to Walsall Freight Line (and possibly onto Lichfield) as one of the 9 Regional Transport Priorities for the West Midlands. It has also stimulated work on investigating the viability of reintroducing passenger services on the current Walsall to Sutton Freight Line.

Walsall Town Centre Transport Patterns

3.5.6 The 2006 West Midlands Local Transport Plan has set the following targets, which are monitored by biennial cordon surveys around the 9 centres:

- Increase a.m. peak trips by public transport into the 9 LTP Centres from 32.73% (2004/05) to 33.8% by 2009/10
- No increase in a.m. peak traffic flows into the 9 LTP Centres between 2005/06 and 2010/11.

Figure E1: Walsall 2005 Town Centre Cordon Report: Total Inbound Person Trips 07:30 – 09:30



Source: Mott Macdonald

3.5.6 The surveys for Walsall show that between 0730 and 0930 the total number of inbound person trips into the Town Centre has been gradually falling from 21,633 in 1997 to 19,365 in 2005 (see Figure E1 above). However, both bus and rail inbound trips are back up to 1997 levels, which for bus, counters the general downward trend across the wider region and nationally as a whole, excluding London. As a result, the public transport modal share has increased from 29% in 1997 to 32.6% in 2005, which is approaching the 2010/11 target.

3.5.7 In respect of car traffic, the 2005/6 baseline for total car trips into the town centre is 13,045. This was almost identical to the figure from 2003 suggesting that car usage into the centre is being controlled.

3.5.8 Cordon Surveys are conducted every 2 years. The next AMR (2007) will include the results for the 2007 Cordon Survey.

Transport – Main Headlines

3.5.9 **Road traffic.** The **2006 LTP target** was to ensure that there would be **no more than a 7% increase in traffic mileage between 2004 and 2010**. The Methodology for monitoring this has changed to a far more statistically robust methodology. The data for 2005/6 and before was collected by a 25 point traffic survey and for 2006/7 it has been collected by a 1500 point survey – this is seven times more accurate. However, this fundamental change has meant that comparing this year's data to 2005/6 is impossible and consequently no conclusions are able to be drawn this year.

3.5.10 Bus Services: UDP Policy T2. This is supported by the **2006 LTP target BVPI102 to increase the number of bus journeys from a base of 325 million trips (2000/1) to 355m trips in 2010/11.** Monitoring for the LTP suggests that patronage has declined across the conurbation, falling from 314.5 million trips in 2004/05 to 308.5 million trips in 2005/06 and then to 304.92 million trips in 2006/07. This is below the current trajectory for achieving the 2010/11 LTP Target. However, cordon surveys for Walsall suggest that bus-base trips into the town centre have held their own since 1997 and actually increased since the first LTP in 2001. According to the 2001 census, 11.9% of Walsall residents travelled to work by bus compared with 7.4% nationally.

3.5.11 Centro-WMPTA will soon be consulting on a document “Transforming Bus Travel” which sets out the proposed modernising agenda for bus travel in the West Midlands through customer-focused transformation. Powers to create more effective partnership agreements contained in the newly published Local Transport Bill will assist in making the modernising agenda a reality. In Walsall, good working relationships are being developed with transport operators.

3.5.12 Already a Voluntary Bus Partnership initiative between one of the major bus operators and Centro-WMPTA has targeted two bus routes in Walsall. The aim is to deliver measures on these routes that will create a 10% increase in usage over a twelve month period. This is in addition to the existing Bus Showcase programme, which continues to be rolled out across Walsall.

3.5.13 A recent Citizen’s Panel survey was conducted to ask residents about what obstacles prevent them from using public transport. Feedback is now contributing towards the production of the emerging Sustainable Community Strategy for Walsall, where Transport and Accessibility have been identified as a key priority. It is also intended that feedback will inform the prioritisation of our future transport improvements, which links into a current Scrutiny Review of future Transport Priorities for the authority.

3.5.14 The Rail and Metro Network: UDP Proposal T3. The LTP target for train journeys has been dropped. However it is interesting to note that the number of rail journeys in the metropolitan area is continuing to climb steadily by around 7% a year. In 2000/1 22.8 million journeys were made by train, and in 2006/7 this figure had risen to 31.8 million. The 2006/7 figures represent an increase of 44% on 2000/01, giving an 8% rise from 2005/6. Within Walsall, footfall at Walsall Station continues to increase, with a 43% increase between 2001 and 2005/06.

3.5.15 The recently adopted Walsall’s Rail Service and Facilities Improvement Plan has impacted on Network Rail’s business plan and Centro and Govia’s proposals. Funding has been identified to work in partnership to explore the feasibility of reintroducing passenger services on the Sutton Park Line and to enhance the services on the Walsall to Wolverhampton route.

3.5.16 Car Parking: UDP Policy T7 and T13. UDP car parking standards for non-residential development are in line with those set out in PPG13 Annex A. The UDP also includes car parking standards for residential development, which are in line with the guidance in the new PPS3. There is a UDP

monitoring indicator relating to compliance with the residential parking standards in Policy T13.

3.5.17 Although the UDP policy includes specific parking standards, it also states that developers must demonstrate that there is adequate parking in all cases so that the development can meet its own needs and that there will be no adverse effects on highway safety and the environment (UDP Policy T13A, 1.). The Council may therefore judge that in some cases the car parking provision may justify being above or indeed below the maximum standards as set out in the UDP for these uses. Such a policy is in line with PPG13 paragraphs 51, 54 and 56. This means that in practice, all developments comply with the local planning framework, even though in some cases the level of parking provision may not be in line with the specified standards.

3.5.18 Monitoring Car Parking provision, as identified in previous AMRs has been difficult. The main problem is that car parking provision is regarded as a matter of detail, and is often subject to amendment either through reserved matters or through minor amendments to approved schemes. This is a particular feature of large, complex town centre and edge-of-centre developments that take time to come to fruition. Only schemes that have actually been implemented within the last 12 months can be assessed with any confidence, and even then, it can be difficult to check the precise number of car parking spaces provided on-site when we are dealing with large schemes.

3.5.19 At the present time, the Council does not have the resources to easily analyse data on car parking provision within all permitted schemes. However, the new development control system currently being implemented within the authority may make this possible in future years. Nevertheless we have been able to establish that all industrial and retail completions this year were compliant with UDP standards. There was only one office completion in 2006/7 and this did not comply with UDP car parking standards. However, this was justified because it was to accommodate a call centre that needs to maintain a continuous operation, so the car park has to accommodate both shifts at changeover time. All but one of the leisure developments in the borough were in compliance with parking standards. In the exceptional case the developer has actually provided more parking spaces than were originally proposed and this is currently being investigated by planning officers.

3.5.20 The Council owned car parks in Aldridge, Bloxwich, Brownhills, Darlaston and Willenhall have the same number of spaces as reported in the 2006 AMR. Walsall Town Centre's Council owned car parks have reduced by approximately a third due to the Ring Road improvements and the Shannon's Mill development – with 4 car parks lost completely. The total number of car parking spaces in Walsall Town Centre last year was 2851. The table below shows the number of spaces in Walsall Town Centre at December 2007:

Table E2: Parking Provision in Walsall Town Centre (December 2007)

Type of Space	No. of Spaces
Permit Holder only spaces (Mon-Fri)	546
Short Stay spaces (280 + 340 Sat only)	620
Long stay spaces (524 + 47 Sat only)	571
Disabled Spaces	39
Carer & Child spaces	10
Total	1360 (Mon-Fri) 1201 (Sat)

3.5.21 Walking: UDP Policy T8. Because of the difficulties of measuring this mode of transport, there is no target and performance indicator. However, the 2001 census states that 10% of employees travelled to work on foot. This was the same proportion as nationally. This UDP policy is supported by the development of five school walking buses, with £18,000 secured through the DfT Walking Bus Initiative scheme and a further £3,000 secured from a Local Neighbourhood Partnership.

3.5.22 Cycling: UDP Policy T9 is supported by **2006 LTP target 3 for a 1% increase in the cycling index between 2003/4 and 2010/11.** The trajectory allows for a drop below 100 in the early years to reflect the change in direction needed to achieve this indicator. The latest figures show a jump from 104.26 in 2005/6 to 110.8 in 2006/7 (these figures are for the whole conurbation), which is above the revised target. Walsall's transport capital programme has supported the aim of increasing levels of cycling by implementing infrastructure and developing safer routes to school. Revenue funding supports cyclist training schemes and publicity. For example, as a result of Rough Hay Primary School's School Travel Plan, the number of children cycling to school has increased from 0% in 2004 to 6.5% in 2007.

3.5.23 School Travel Plans: target required by **Regional Spatial Strategy: 100% of schools to have travel plans by 2011.** Walsall was falling behind neighbouring authorities in terms of the percentage of overall approved school travel plans in place. Through the LAA process, funding was secured for four additional full time posts. Now on course to meet LAA target of 75% of schools having a completed travel plan by March 2008.

3.5.24 All completed school travel plans are currently being reviewed. In April 2006, all three school travel plans submitted by Walsall for moderation purposes were recognised as regional examples of best practice. In 2007, one of our school travel plans received national recognition. Walsall is now lead authority for a brand new national initiative – School TravelWise, which will provide the mandatory information required for the audit of the sustainable travel and transport infrastructure within the authority.

Table E3: Summary Results of School Travel Plans

Mode of travel	2005	2007
% of children walking to school	52%	60%
% of children cycling to school	1%	3%
% of children arriving by car	46%	34%

3.5.25 Workplace Travel Plans: target required by **Regional Spatial Strategy: 30% of all employees to work in organisations committed to work place travel plans by 2011.** Currently, there are 34 workplace travel plans in the borough, covering 23,358 employees out of a workforce of 100,000. This is in line with the West Midlands average of 24% of employees in organisations with a travel plan.

3.5.26 UDP Policy T1: Helping People to Get Around. A Shopmobility scheme has been set up in Walsall Town Centre. A “Proving Group” of people with various disabilities has been established to improve design of public spaces ensuring best practice in public realm design, taking account of the needs of Walsall’s diverse community.

Accessibility of New Residential Developments

3.5.27 Accessibility Standards: UDP Policy T10, T11 and T12: In seeking to improve accessibility and encourage sustainable development in the borough, planning policies aim to minimise the need to travel. They seek to do this by focusing new homes in areas which are well served by a range of local services and employment opportunities, and are accessible by public transport, walking and cycling.

3.5.28 These accessibility policies are supported by Walsall Local Accessibility Action Plan. Accessibility planning is one of Walsall Borough Strategic Partnership’s (WBSP) ten core areas for delivery. Walsall’s Local Accessibility Action Plan (LAAP) was approved by Cabinet in September 2007 and WBSP has been tasked with taking responsibility for further development of the LAAP, ensuring partner “sign up”, bringing back changes for endorsement and holding partners to account on delivery.

3.5.29 The LAAP was developed through the WBSP structure and LAA process and has been subjected to widespread consultation. By being more evidence-led, the LAAP enables policy development and service delivery to be improved to better meet the accessibility needs of local communities and for partners to work collaboratively to effectively assign resources. The working group will establish robust systems to provide partners with monitoring and evaluation information, assessing the impacts of individual projects on targeted groups and areas. Local accessibility targets will be looked into which will take account of accessibility related targets in the emerging Sustainable Communities Strategy and LAA for Walsall, together with any national or regional indicators promoted through other wider-reaching initiatives. This will permit the process and outcomes at the local level to be benchmarked.

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.

3.5.30 To monitor this indicator, maps were drawn to show which residential development fell within 30 minutes public transport time of each particular service. Each map shows the housing development completions in the borough for 2006 (the 'origins') in relation to different 'destinations', i.e. hospital, GP, schools etc. The software tests can include the journey comprising multiple modes of transport, e.g. walking to the bus stop, catching the bus and then walking to the GP.

3.5.31 Table E4 and the following maps show that Walsall borough has achieved a very high level of new residential developments that are located with good public transport access to key public services. As there are numerous GP surgeries and schools across the borough, maps were also created showing the percentage of new residential developments within 15 minutes of these services and the still the figures were high.

Table E4: Public Transport Access to Key Public Services - Total and Proportion of Housing Completions by Monitoring Year

Destination	Type	Time of Travel	Travel Time (minutes)	Housing Completions 2005/2006	% of Total Completions 2005/2006	Housing Completions 2006/2007	% of Total Completions 2006/2007
Employment Sites	Arriving	07:00 - 09:00	0-30	451	99.8%	672	95.3%
Employment Sites	Departing	16:00 - 18:00	0-30	451	99.8%	672	95.3%
GPs	Arriving	10:00 - 12:00	0-15	438	96.9%	624	88.5%
GPs	Departing	10:00 - 12:00	0-15	438	96.9%	624	88.5%
GPs	Arriving	10:00 - 12:00	0-30	451	99.8%	705	100.0%
GPs	Departing	10:00 - 12:00	0-30	451	99.8%	705	100.0%
Hospitals	Arriving	10:00 - 12:00	0-30	283	62.6%	544	77.2%
Hospitals	Departing	10:00 - 12:00	0-30	298	65.9%	593	84.1%
Hospitals	Departing	19:30 - 20:30	0-30	170	37.6%	418	59.3%
Retail Centres	Arriving	10:00 - 12:00	0-30	388	85.8%	571	81.0%
Retail Centres	Departing	10:00 - 12:00	0-30	448	99.1%	688	97.6%
Primary Schools	Arriving	07:45 - 08:45	0-15	451	99.8%	672	95.3%
Primary Schools	Departing	15:30 - 16:30	0-15	451	99.8%	672	95.3%
Primary Schools	Arriving	07:45 - 08:45	0-30	451	99.8%	672	95.3%
Primary Schools	Departing	15:30 - 16:30	0-30	451	99.8%	672	95.3%
Secondary Schools	Arriving	07:45 - 08:45	0-15	431	95.4%	569	80.7%
Secondary Schools	Departing	15:30 - 16:30	0-15	419	92.7%	538	76.3%
Secondary Schools	Arriving	07:45 - 08:45	0-30	450	99.6%	672	95.3%
Secondary Schools	Departing	15:30 - 16:30	0-30	449	99.3%	672	95.3%
Walsall Total				452		705	

*Monitoring year runs from 1 April – 31 March

3.5.32 The public transport isochrones (travel time) have been produced based on the following assumptions:

- Public transport and/or walking
- Public transport refers to buses and trains
- Average walk speed is 4.8 (km/hr)

- Straight line walk distance factor -1.2
- Maximum connection distance (km) -0.4
- Weekday
- Method of calculation – analysis used Minimum Time calculation and All Wait Time included

3.5.33 The accession maps are included on the following pages. The 2005/6 maps are at the top of each page, and the 2006/7 maps are at the bottom, for easy comparison. They are presented in order of access to the following facilities:

- Centres
- Employment areas
- Hospitals
- GPs
- Primary schools
- Secondary Schools

Figure E2: Arriving at Centres, 2005/06

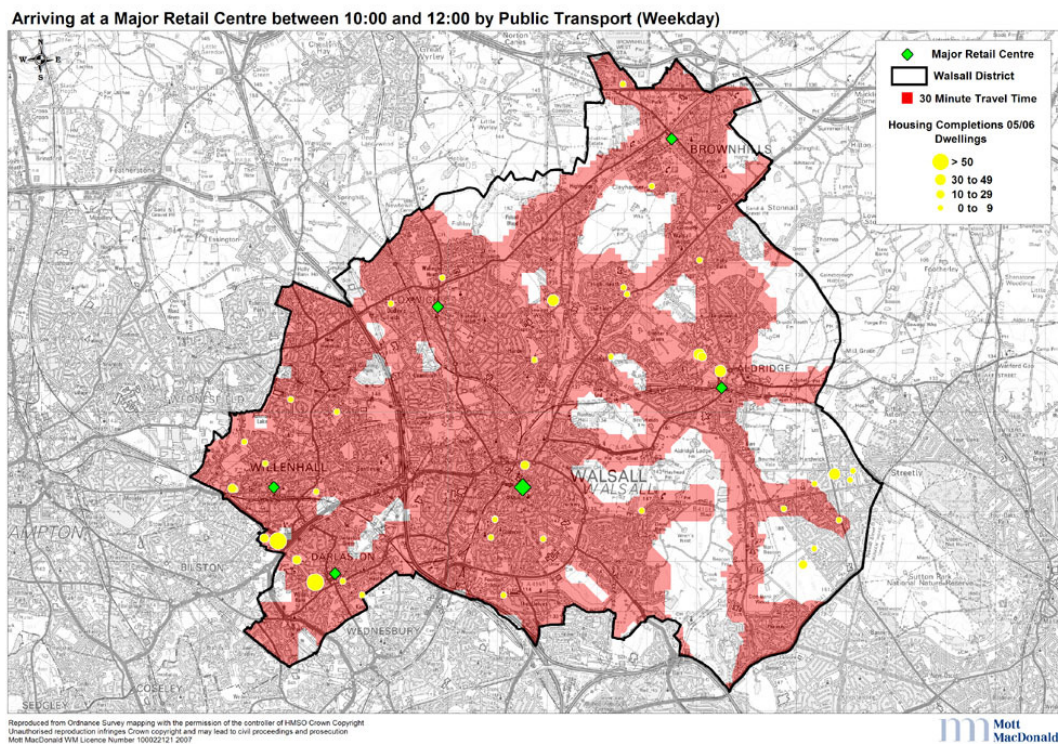


Figure E3: Arriving at Centres, 2006/07

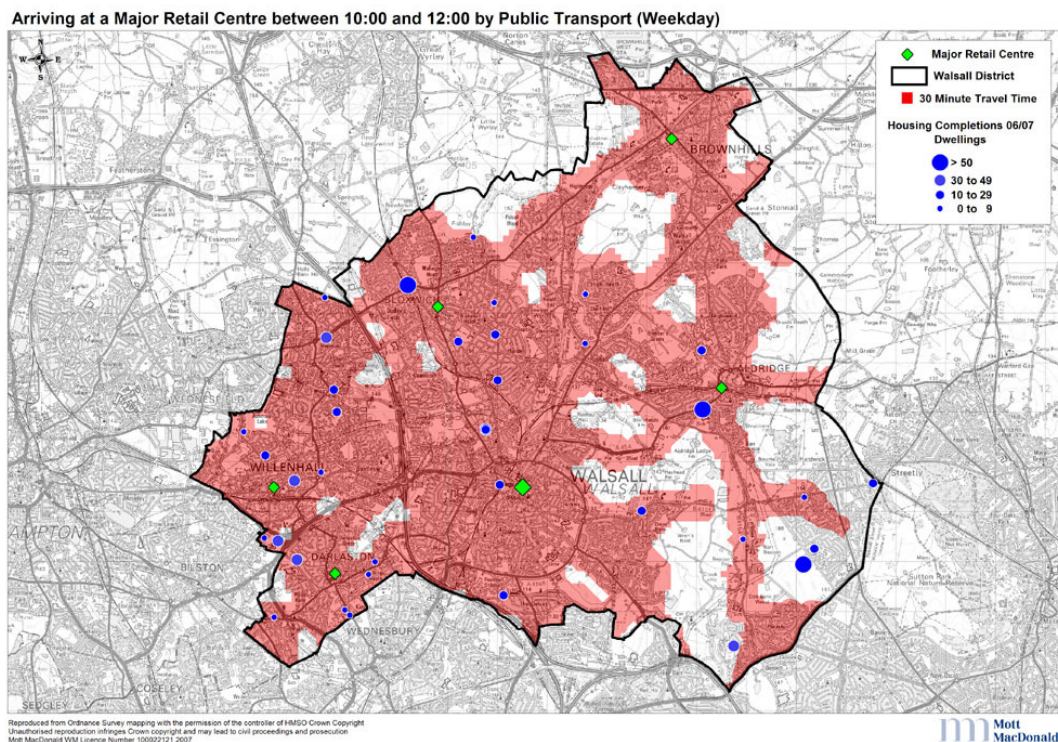


Figure E4: Departing from Centres, 2005/06

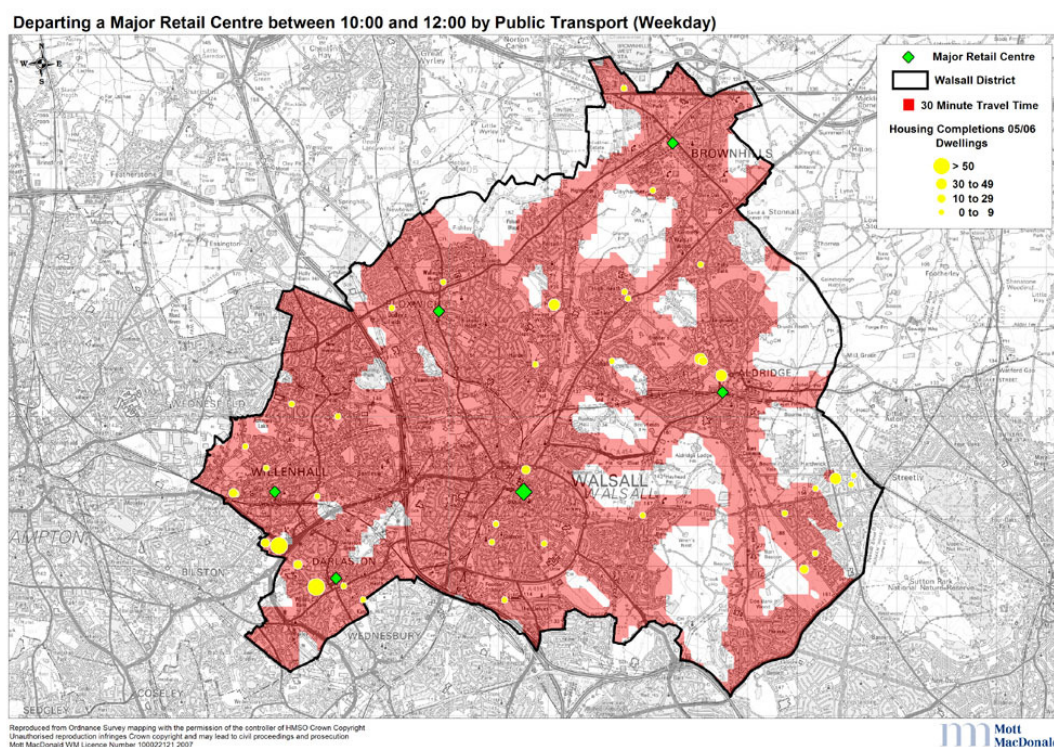


Figure E5: Departing from Centres, 2006/07

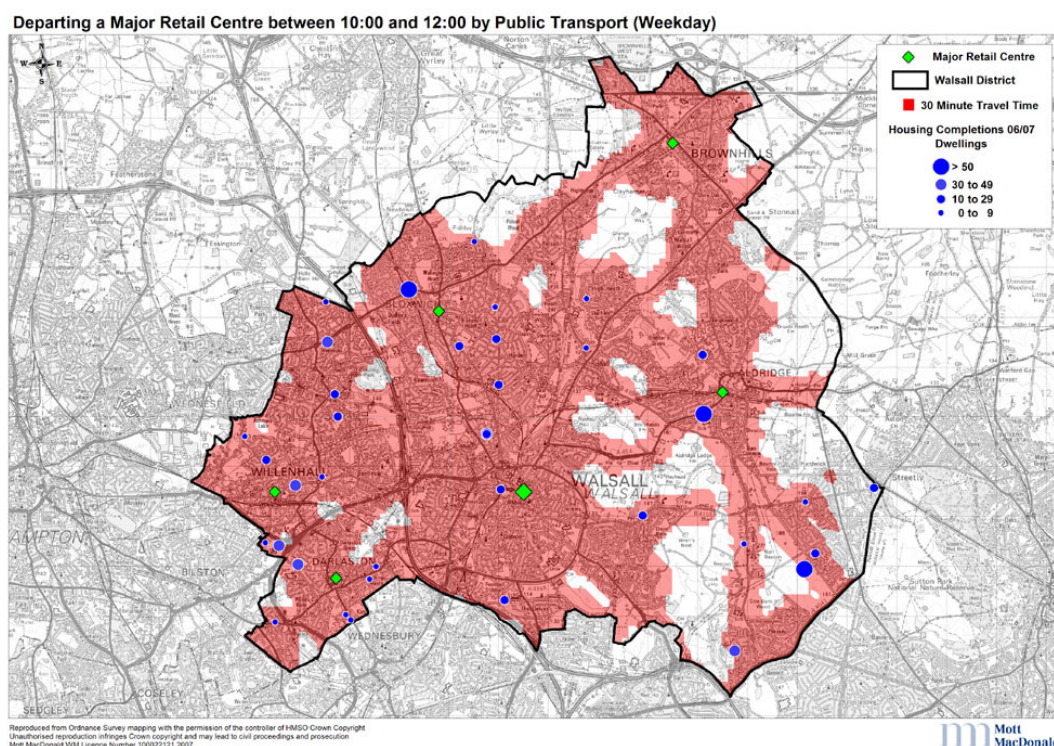


Figure E6: Arriving at Employment Areas, 2005/06

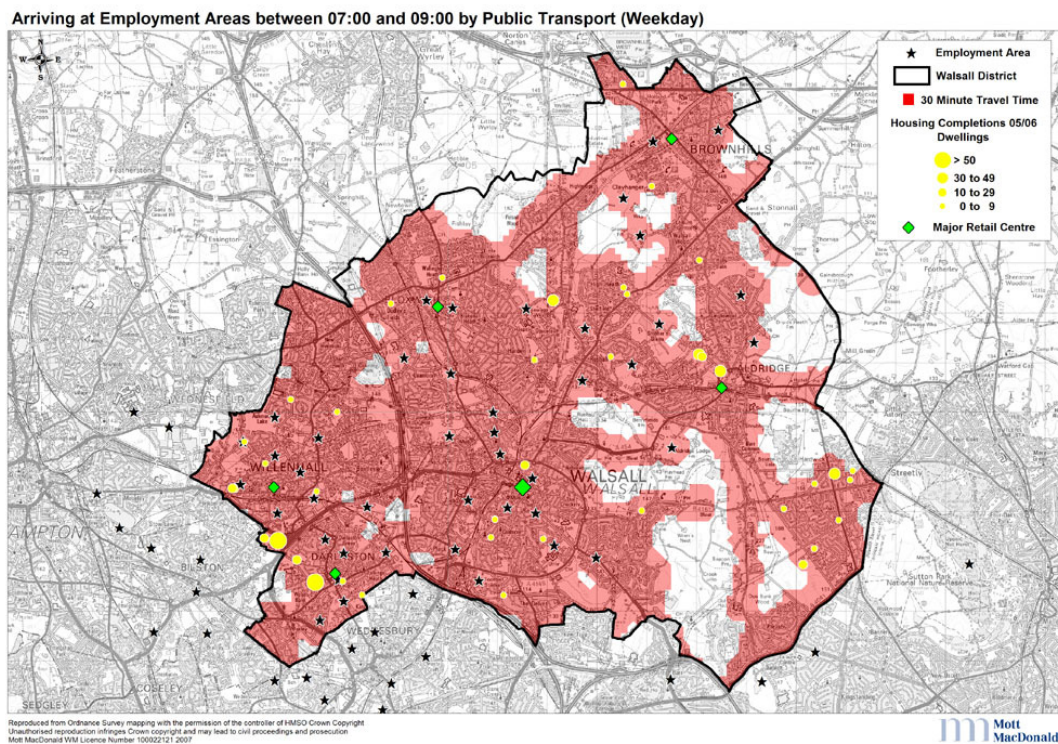


Figure E7: Arriving at Employment Areas, 2006/07

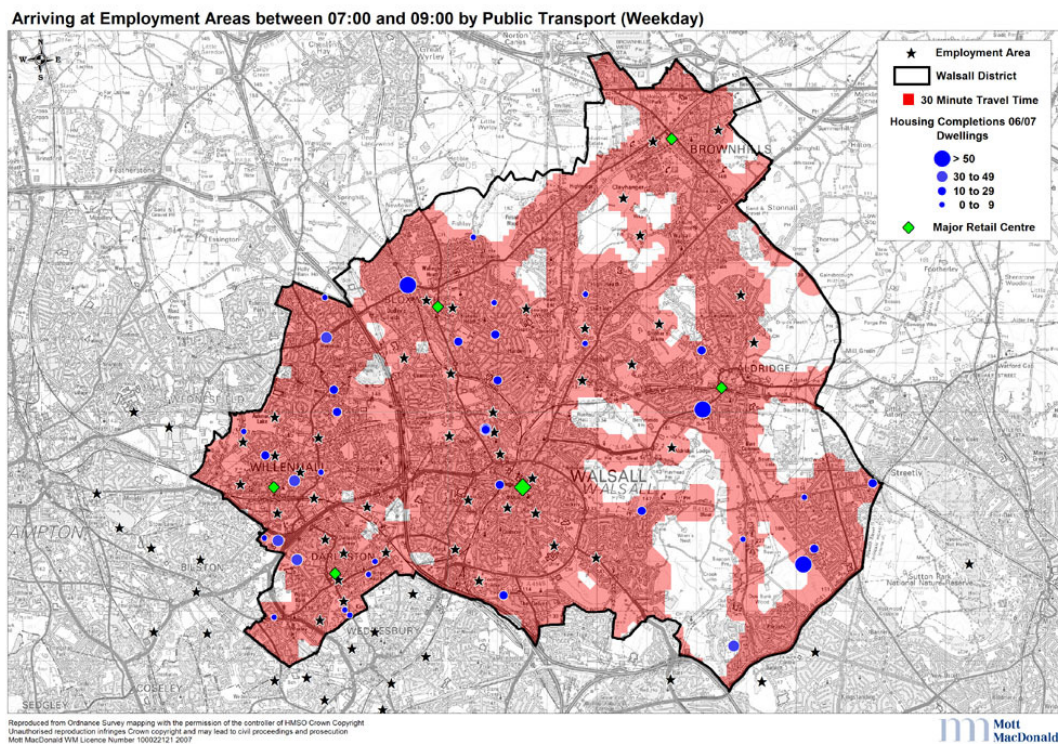


Figure E8: Departing From Employment Areas, 2005/06

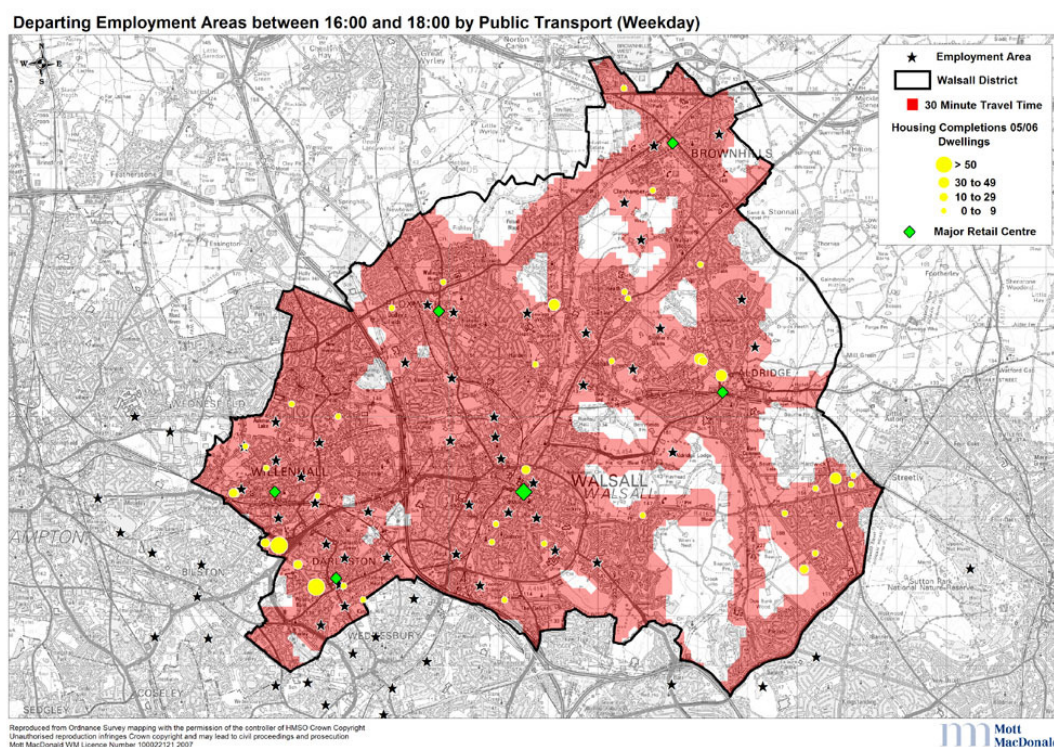


Figure E9: Departing From Employment Areas, 2006/07

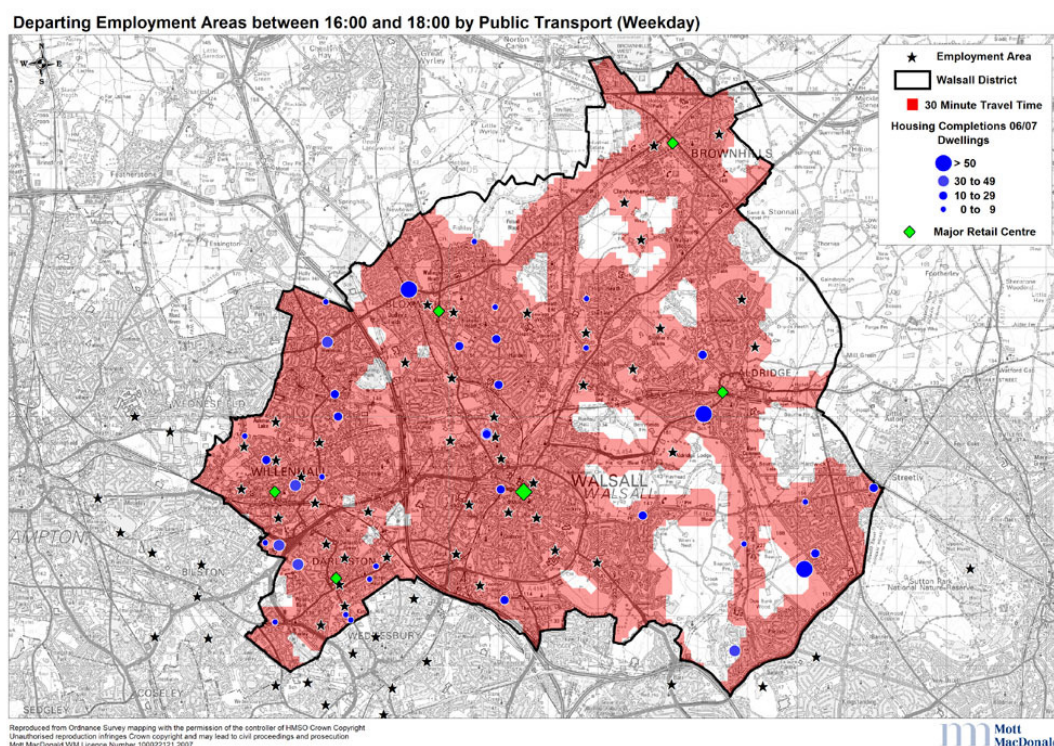


Figure E10: Arriving at Hospitals, 2005/06

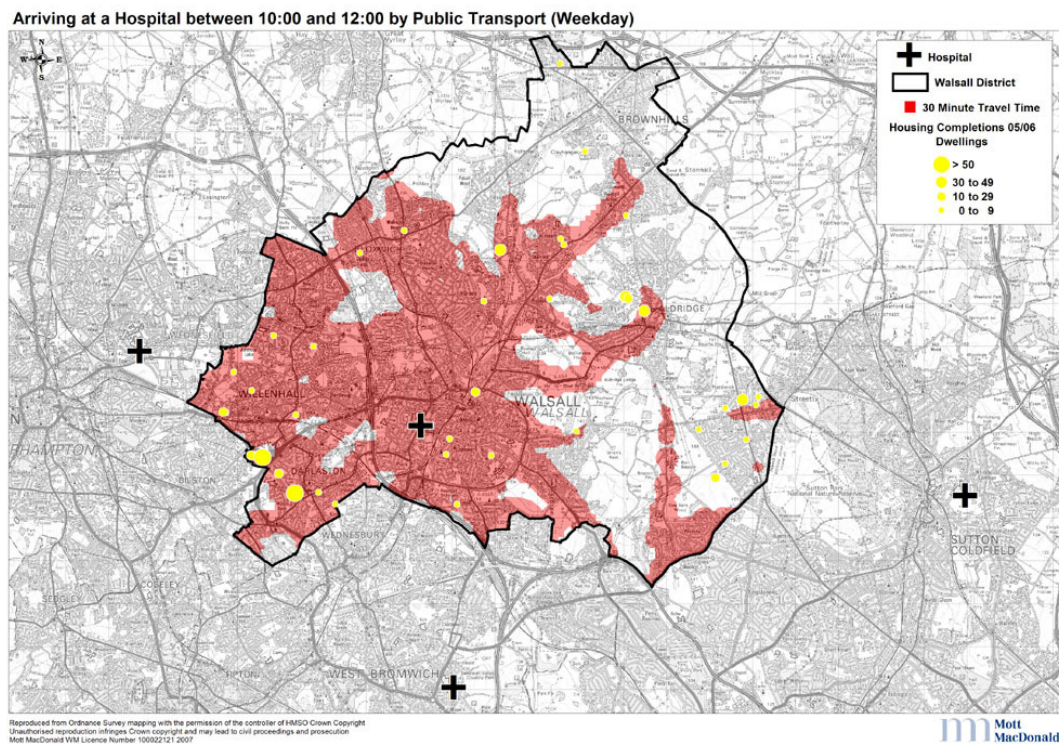


Figure E11: Arriving at Hospitals, 2006/07

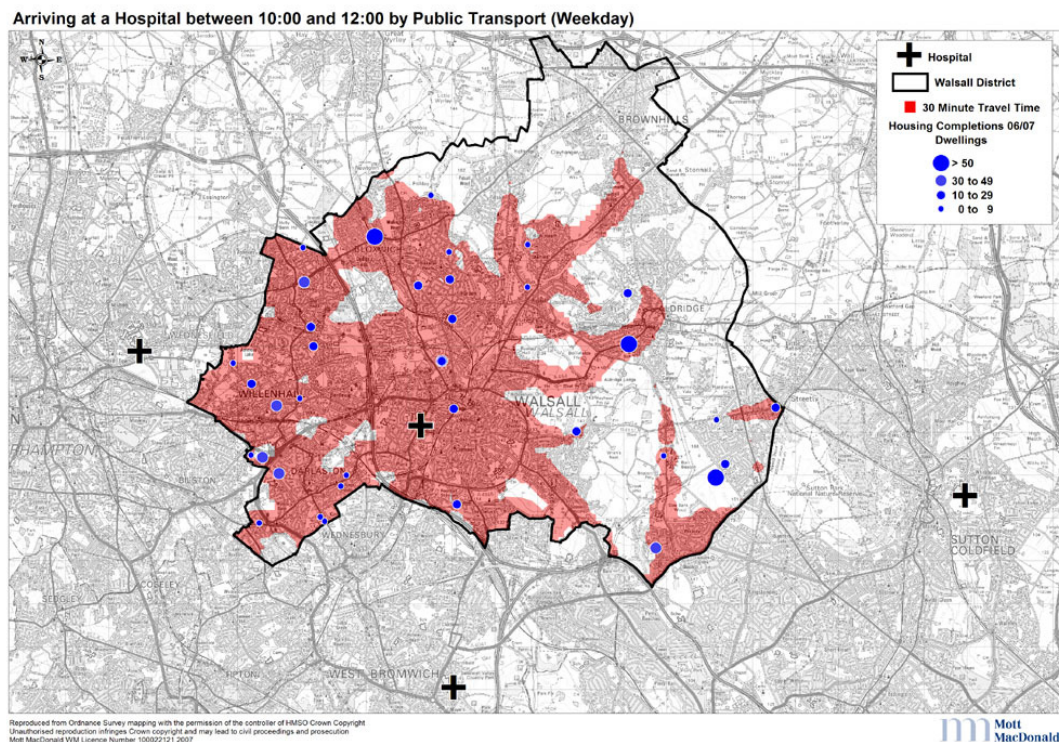


Figure E12: Departing from Hospitals (am), 2005/06

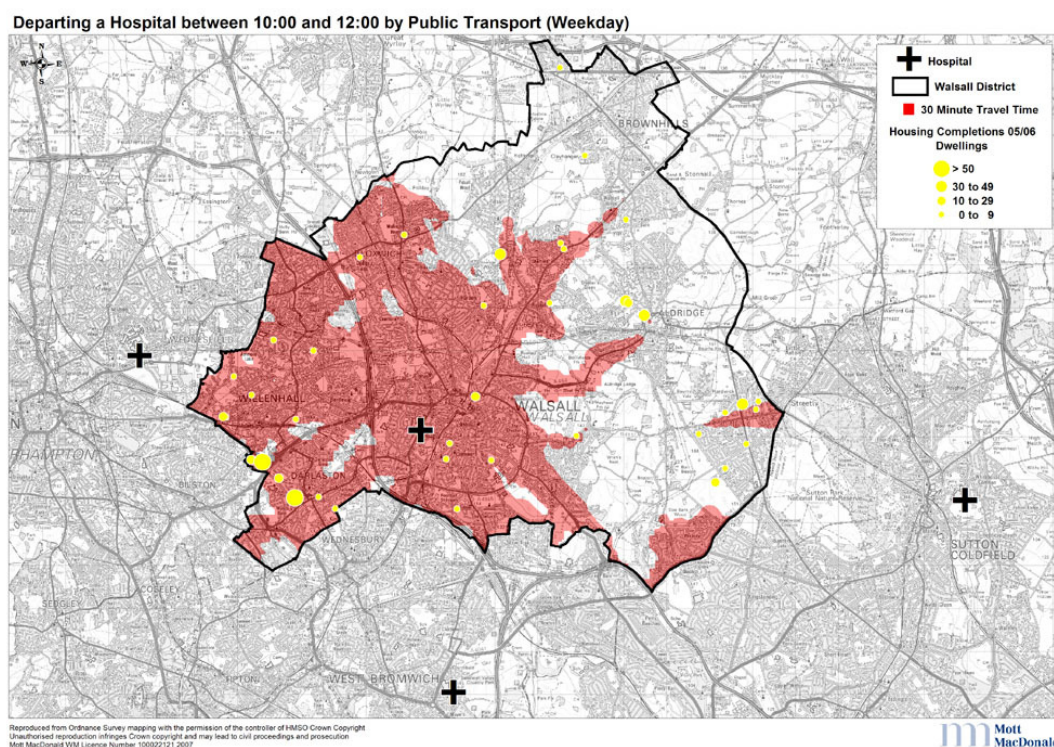


Figure E13: Departing from Hospitals (am), 2006/07

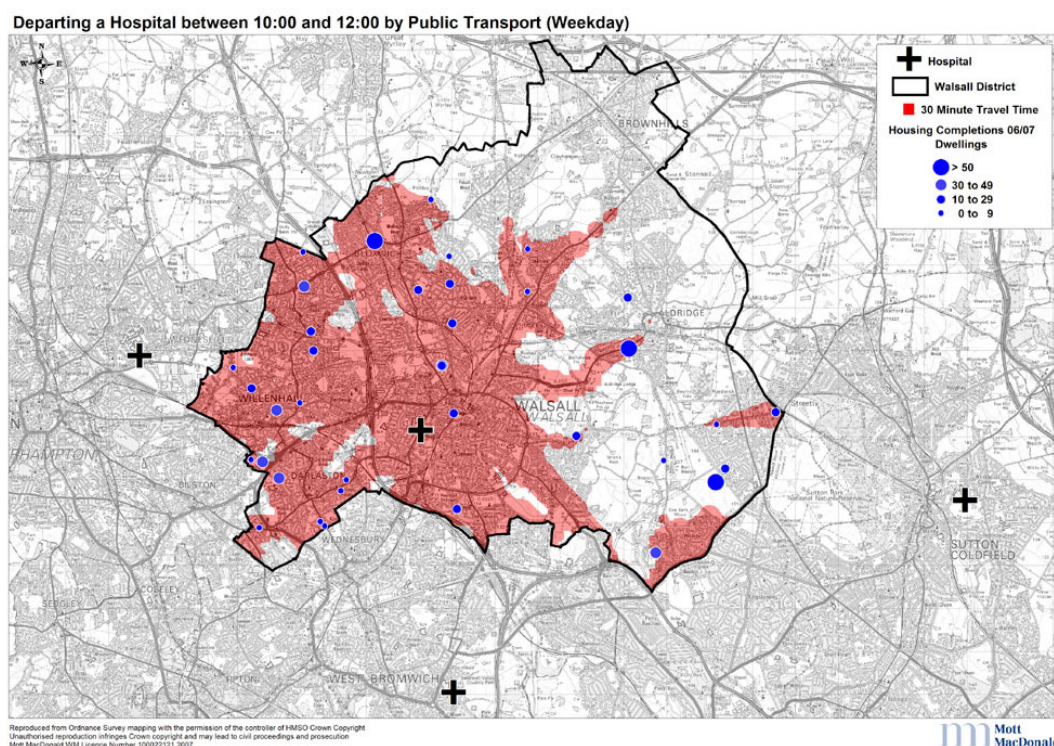


Figure E14: Departing from Hospitals (evening), 2005/06

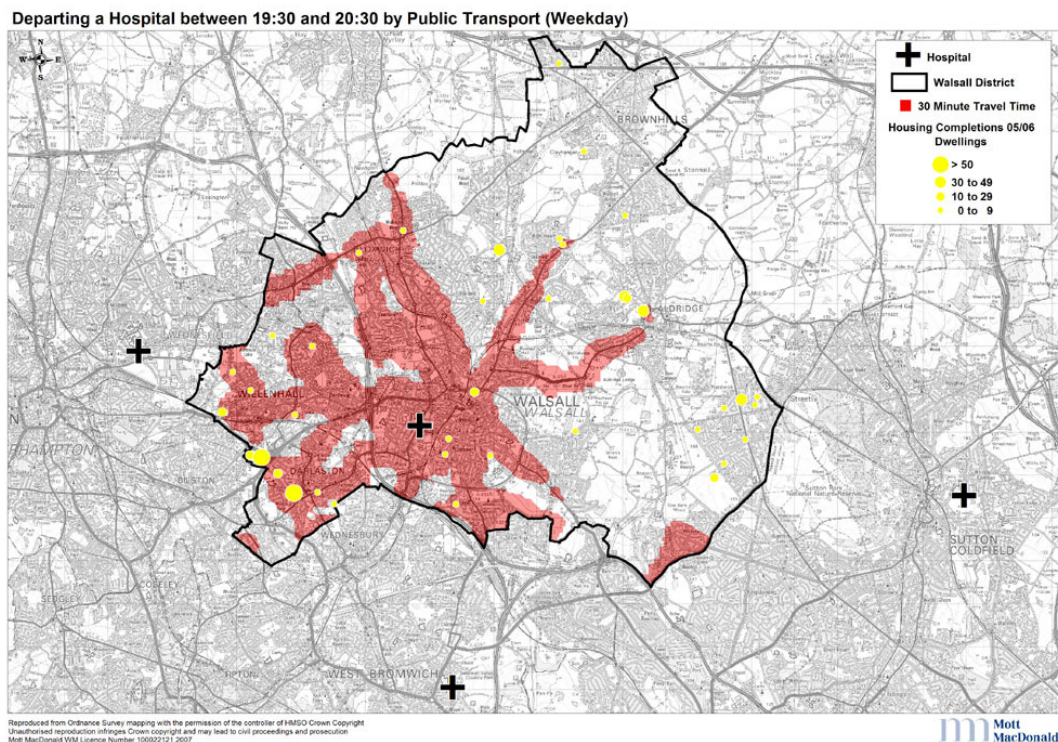


Figure E15: Departing from Hospitals (evening), 2006/07

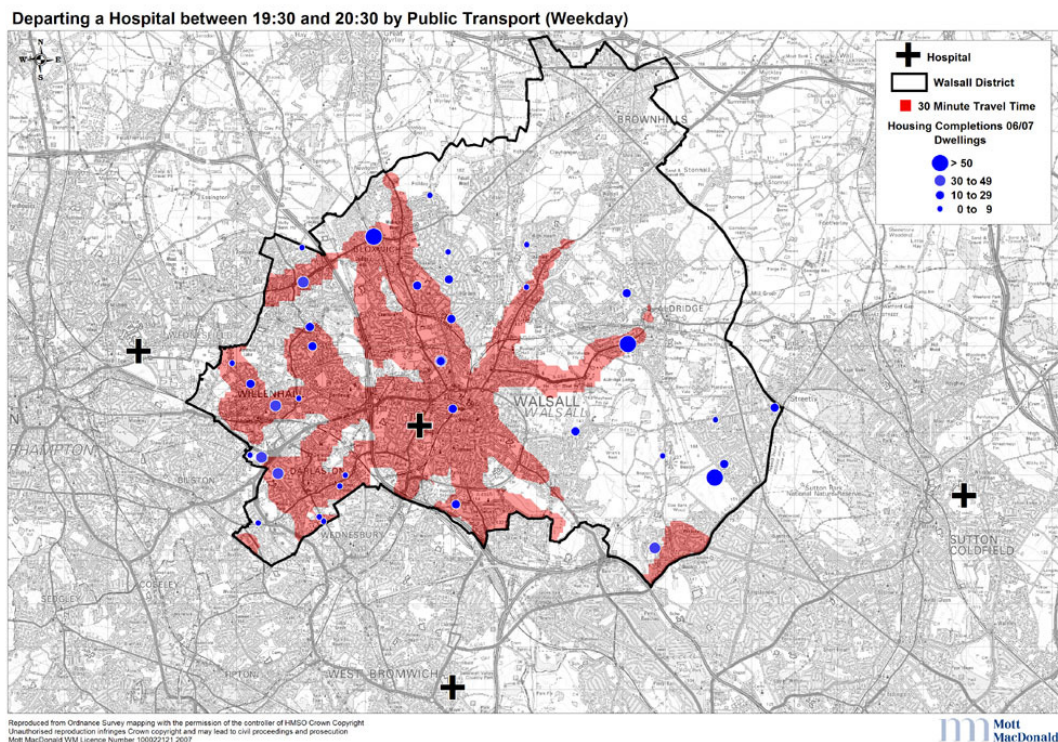


Figure E16: Arriving at Doctors' Surgeries, 2005/06

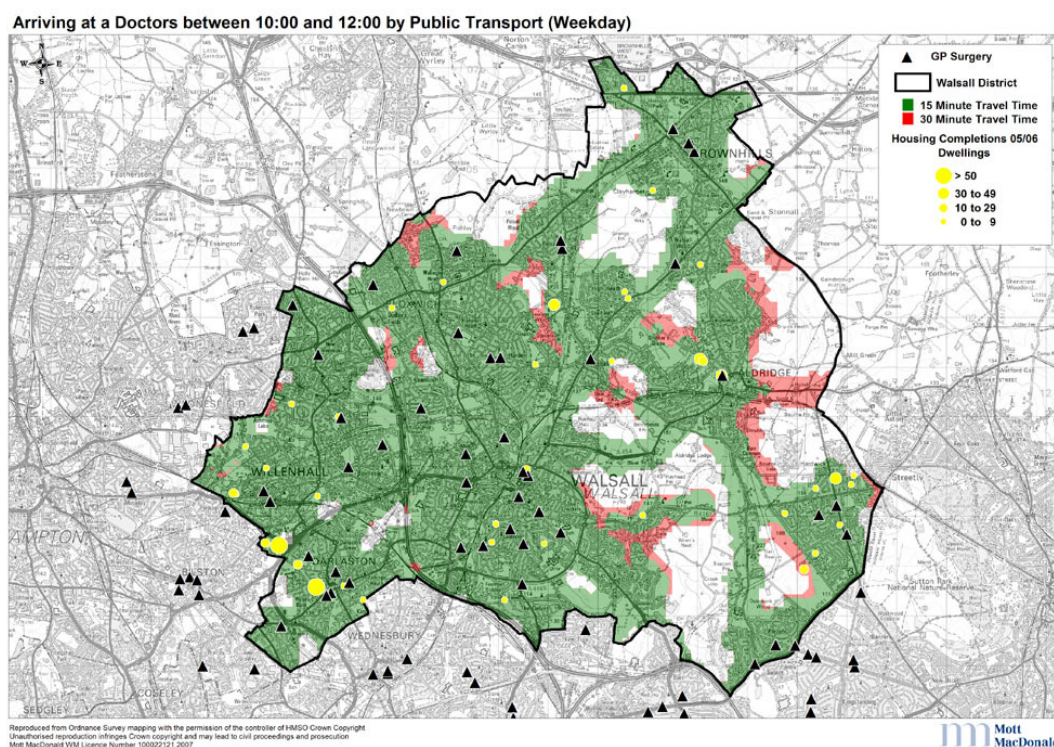


Figure E17: Arriving at Doctors' Surgeries, 2006/07

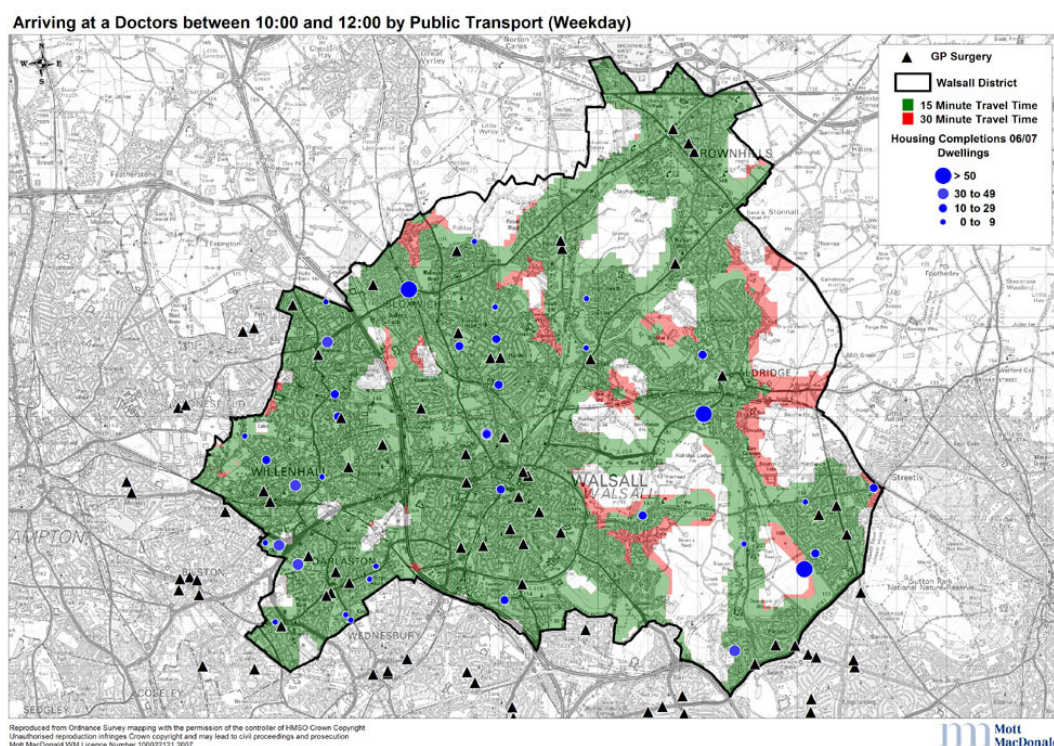


Figure E18: Departing Doctors' Surgeries, 2005/06

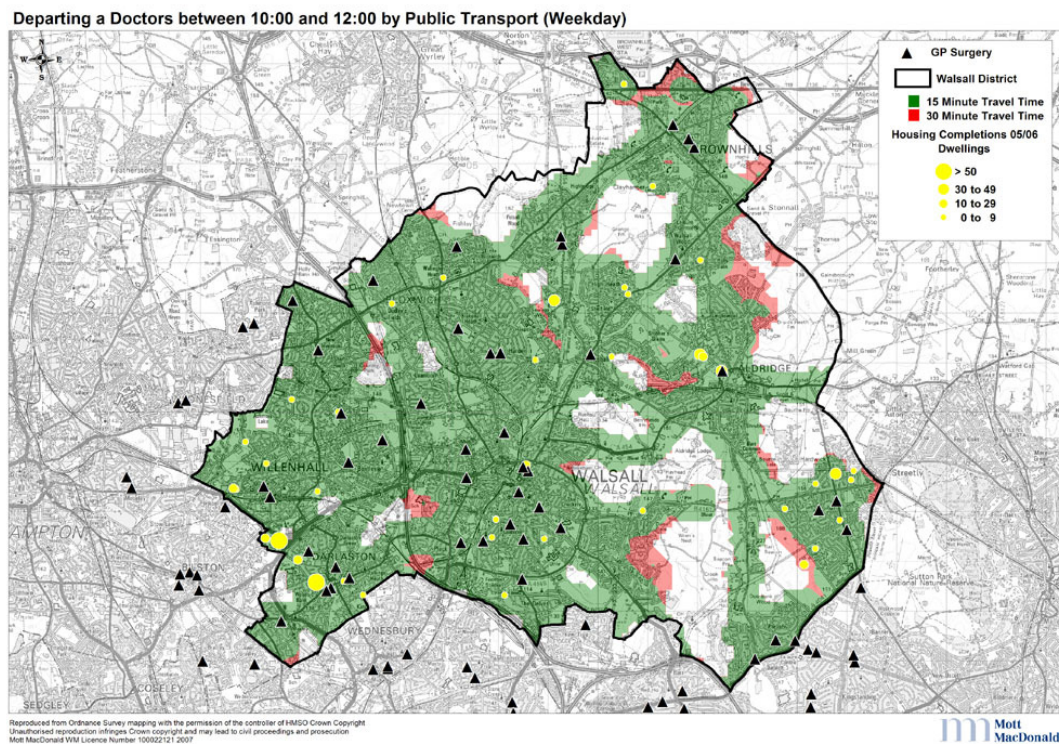


Figure E19: Departing Doctors' Surgeries, 2006/07

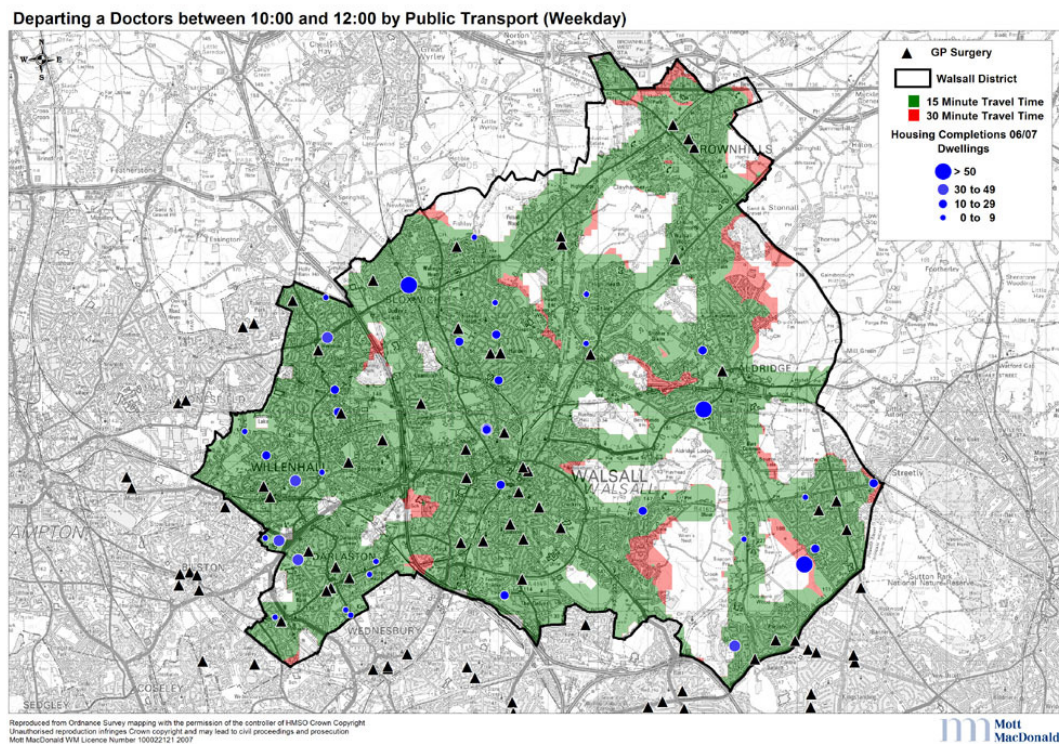


Figure E20: Arriving at Primary Schools, 2005/06

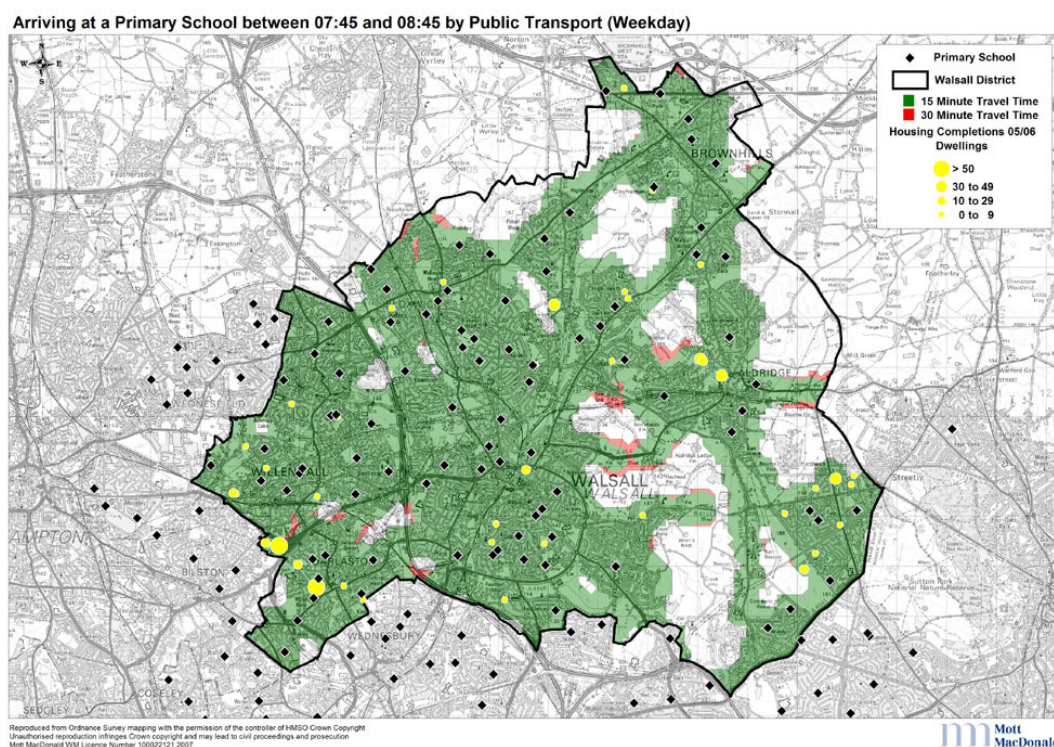


Figure E21: Arriving at Primary Schools, 2006/07

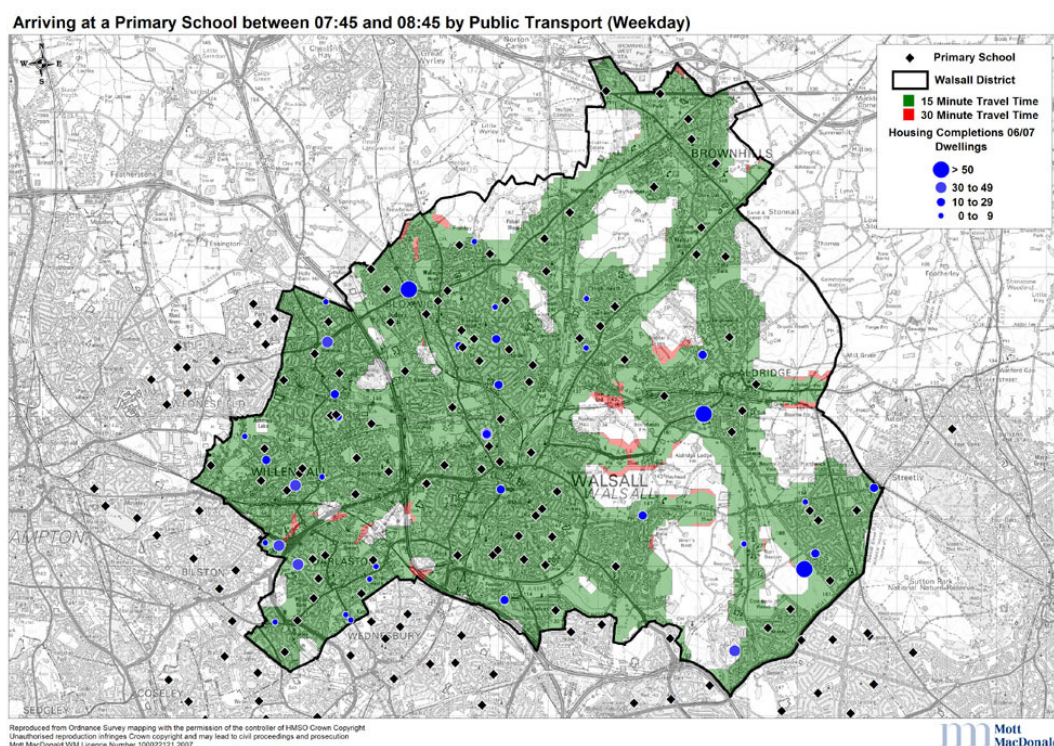


Figure E22: Departing Primary Schools, 2005/06

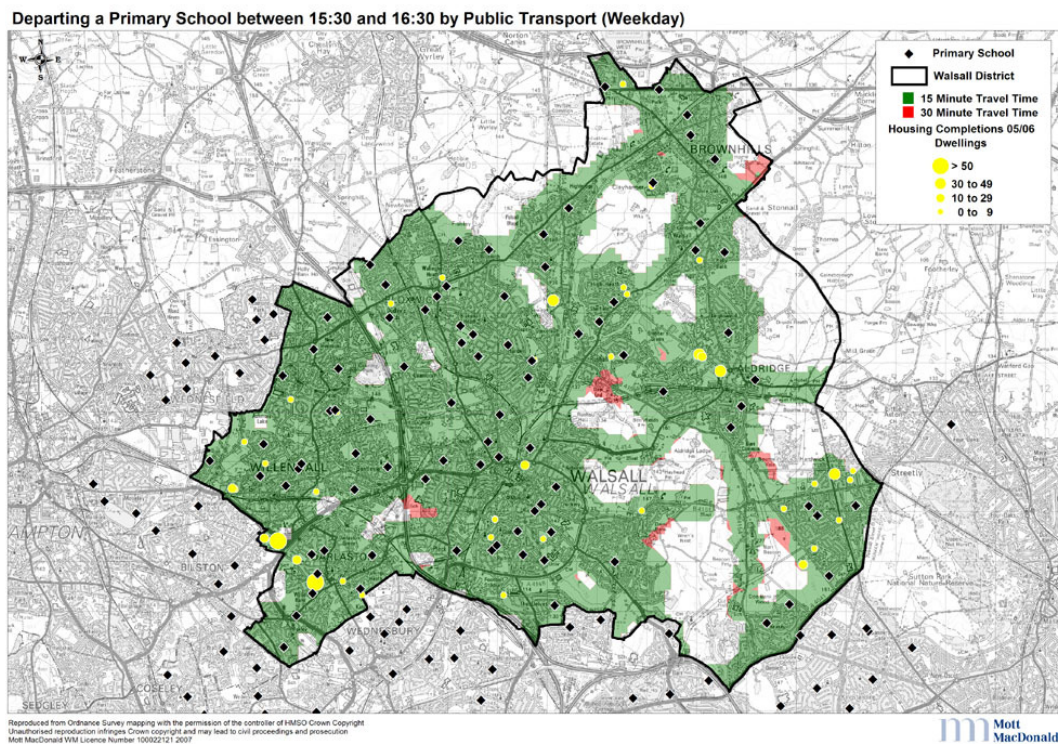


Figure E23: Departing Primary Schools, 2006/07

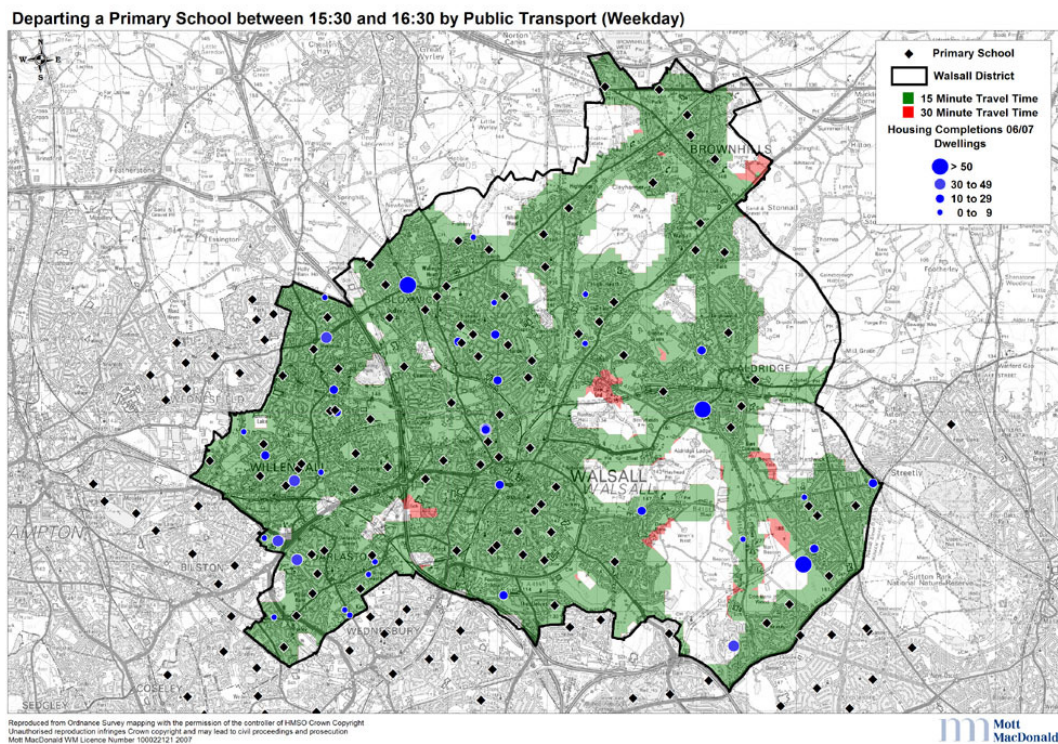


Figure E24: Arriving at Secondary Schools, 2005/06

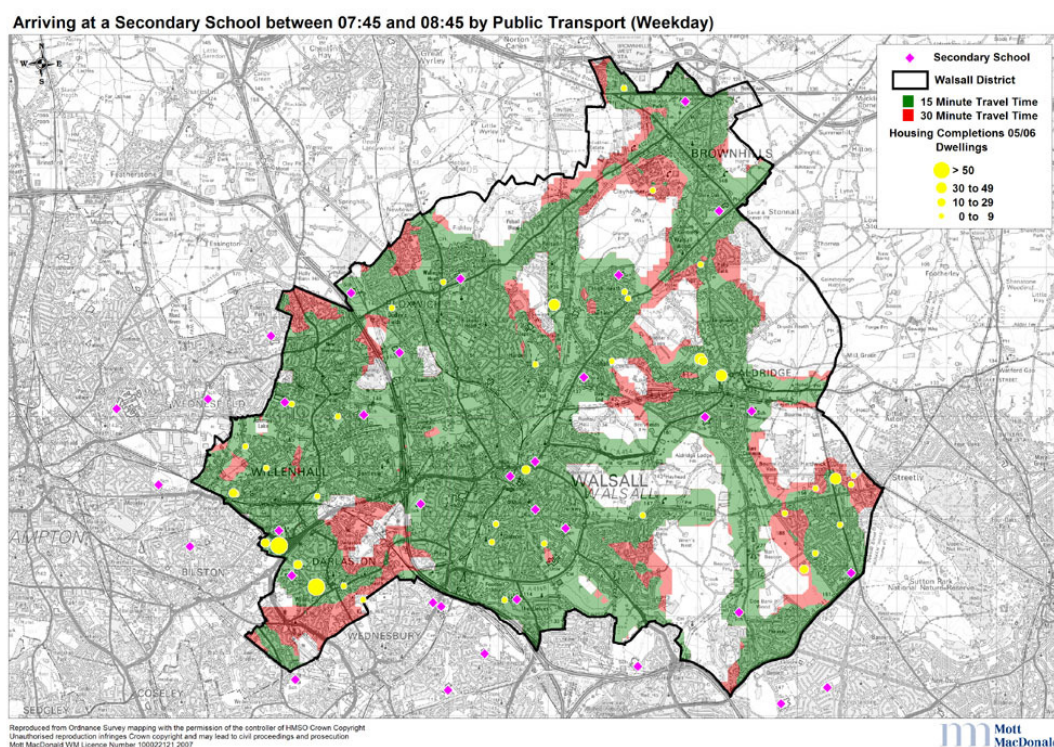


Figure E25: Arriving at Secondary Schools, 2006/07

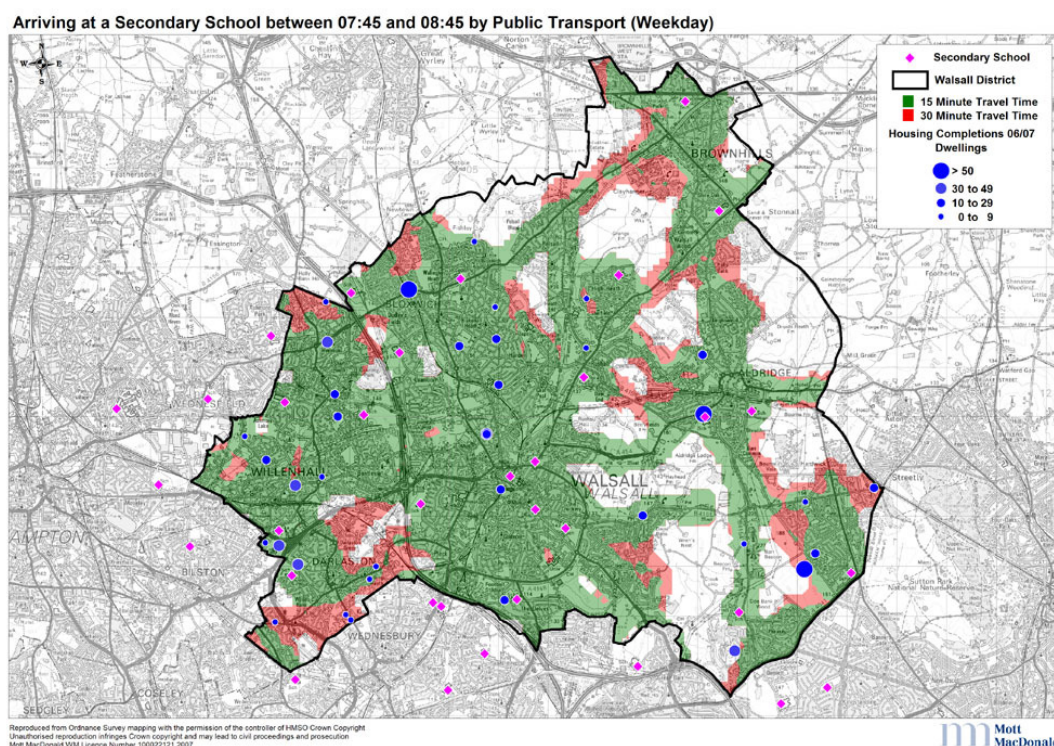


Figure E26: Departing Secondary Schools, 2005/06

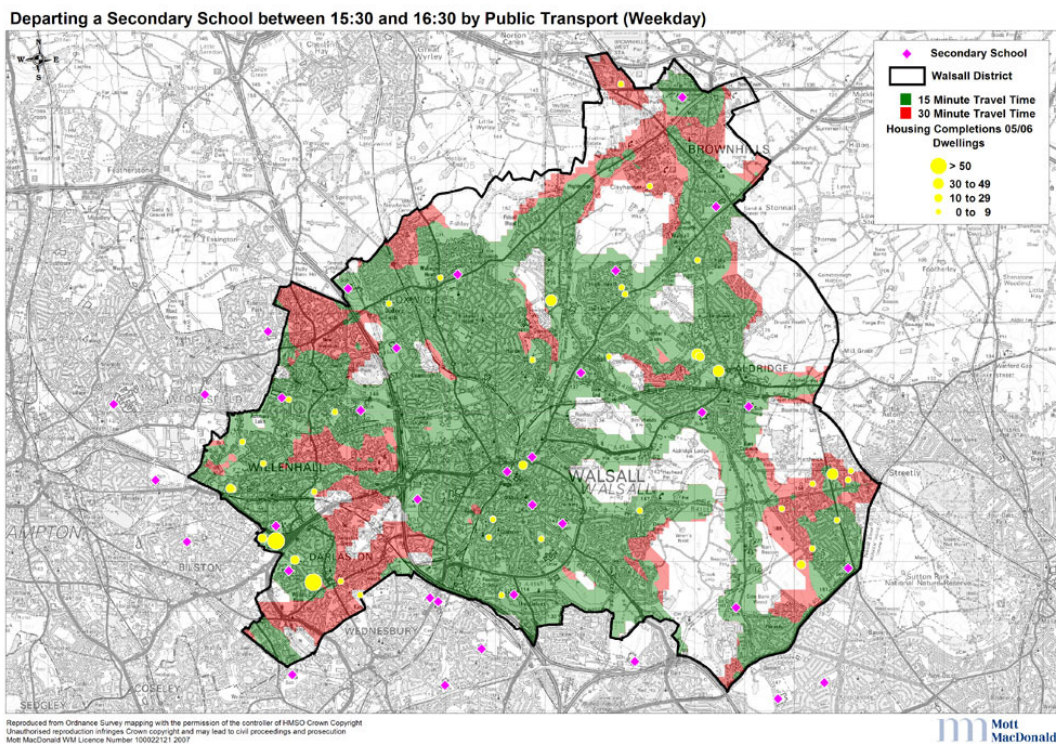
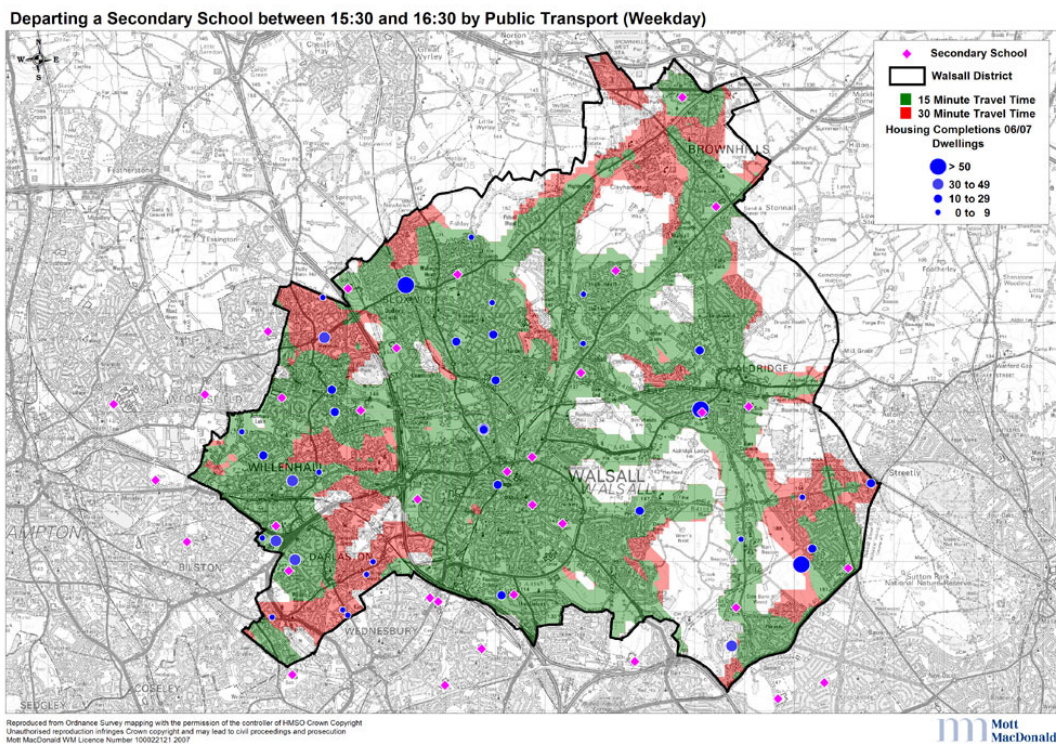


Figure E27: Departing Secondary Schools, 2006/07



Appendix F: Leisure and Community Needs

3.6.1 The UDP includes a range of policies aimed at providing a range of sport, recreation, leisure, entertainment, arts, education, health and other community facilities in accessible locations within Walsall. Policies LC1 – LC5 relate to outdoor recreational facilities such as open space, children’s play areas, allotments, and green corridors, referred to as “greenways.” These policies seek to protect existing urban open space from redevelopment, and where appropriate they require new developments to incorporate outdoor recreational facilities or accommodate them where such proposals are allocated in the UDP.

3.6.2 There are similar policies relating to sporting facilities such as sports pitches and indoor sporting facilities (Policies LC6 – LC7), other community facilities (Policy LC8) and development adjacent to or near to canals (Policy LC9). In addition, the strategic policy statement makes it clear that new residential developments will only be permitted where there is adequate provision for healthcare and education.

3.6.3 All of the targets for the leisure and community indicators have been achieved in / up to 2006/7 – showing that the policies are performing well and being properly applied (see Table F1, below).

Table F1: Implementation of LDF Leisure and Community Needs Policies

LDF Policy	Monitoring Indicators	Targets	Performance 2005/06	Performance 2006/7	Action for the Future
UDP Policy LC1	Core Output Indicator (4c): Amount of eligible open space managed to Green Flag Award standard.	1 site by 2008	☹ None but see Greenspace Strategy (below).	☺ 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.
UDP Policy LC1	UDP Monitoring Indicator: Protection of urban open spaces from inappropriate development.	UDP Target: 100% protection	☺ 100%	☺ 100%	Continue to apply planning policies.

UDP Policy LC2	UDP Monitoring Indicator: Provision of new urban open spaces.	UDP Target: At least 24 hectares of new urban open space 1991-2011	☹️ None in 2005/06 (but 6.27 ha completed previously).	😊 None in 2006/07 (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.
UDP Policy LC5	UDP Monitoring Indicator: Length of greenways constructed.	UDP Target: At least another 10 miles (16 km) 2002 - 2011	😊 None in 2005-06 (but 48 km previously).	😊 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.
UDP Policy LC6	UDP Monitoring Indicator: Protection of playing fields / sports pitches.	UDP Target: 100% protection	😊 100%	😊 100%	Continue to apply planning policy.

Open Space Provision and Management

3.6.4 The UDP includes two monitoring indicators that relate to open space. One indicator relates to the protection of existing urban open space from inappropriate development in line with UDP Policy LC1, and the other relates to the provision of new urban open space during the plan period, in line with UDP Policies LC1 and LC2.

3.6.5 UDP Policy LC1 seeks to retain and enhance urban open spaces and Policy LC2 proposes an additional 26.44 hectares of open space over the plan period, i.e. up to 2011. In 2005/6 or 2006/7 no new space was created, however, in 2005/6 it was recorded that 6.27Ha had been completed previously. In this year's AMR an additional 37.35Ha of urban open space has been included as Ryders Mere, Pelsall (which is privately owned but public space) was created in 2000-2002. Improvements are also being carried out through, for example, Transforming Your Space.

Greenspace Strategy 2006 - 2011

3.6.6 Last year the Council was preparing a Greenspace Strategy (GSS)¹⁴ to guide the management of open spaces in the borough and to inform preparation and implementation of an Urban Open Space SPD. An Audit of

¹⁴ The GSS was approved in November 2006.

existing open space with analysis of quality, value, distribution and proximity to people was completed in October 2005. The key issues identified were:

- The Borough has broadly the right amount of open space, though distribution is variable.
- The quality and value of open spaces is broadly comparable to similar authorities for which information is available, though there is considerable variation within the Borough.
- Some parts of the Borough were relatively well provided for, but some areas had poor or no proximity to unrestricted open spaces.
- In all parts of the Borough improvements were needed in terms of quality and/or value of open spaces.
- Provision for children and young people was considered to be well below the standard required.

3.6.7 In addition to the UDP monitoring indicators, there is a Core Output Indicator relating to the number of eligible open spaces within the borough that are managed to “Green Flag” standard. The Green Flag scheme, run by the Civic Trust, relates to standards for the management of public open spaces. Unfortunately, as the planning system has little or no influence on the management of existing open spaces, we do not regard this as a very good measure of the performance of LDF policies.

3.6.8 However, in 2006/7 one park was awarded Green Flag Status, which meets the target. The GSS has also established a programme of work towards achieving Green Flag awards between 2007 and 2011. This means that the target will be exceeded in future years.

Greenways

3.6.9 UDP proposal LC5 states that the Greenway network will continue to be created, enhanced and safeguarded. The length of greenways constructed is a local output indicator. The total length of greenways completed up to the end of March 2007 had reached 48 km, considerably in excess of the UDP target.

Sports Facilities

3.6.10 UDP Policy LC6 aims to prevent the loss of sports pitches to inappropriate development, and there is a monitoring indicator attached to this. During 2006/07, no developments have occurred or planning permissions been granted that would lead to the loss of any sports pitch.

Canals

3.6.11 There are about 46 kilometres of canals in the borough. All have “remainder” status, but it is hoped that future developments will encourage upgrading to “cruiseway” status, for example, the restoration of the Lichfield and Hatherton Canals, subject to meeting the necessary environmental requirements.

3.6.12 Progress has been made towards the Walsall Waterfront development with the SPD being adopted in November 2006 and both the North and South Developments being given planning permission.

Urban Open Space SPD

3.6.13 A Supplementary Planning Document for Urban Open Space was prepared following the Audit for the Greenspace Strategy. The purpose of the SPD is to explain how the Council will implement UDP policy LC1, which requires house builders to ensure adequate open space provision; specifically to set out the amount of money they will be asked to contribute towards off-site provision or improvements.

3.6.14 The indicators included in Table F2, below, are listed in the SPD. No specific targets have been agreed. However, a target that could be used in future AMRs for this, and the Healthcare and Education SPDs could be; that there is full contribution on all qualifying developments. As the Urban Open Space SPD was only adopted in April 2006, the figures above cannot be analysed against any trend data.

Table F2: Monitoring the Council's Urban Open Space SPD

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

3.6.15 Due to the House Price Inflation rise the formula for contributions will need to be adjusted.

Other Community Facilities

3.6.16 Both the Healthcare and Education SPDs were adopted this year, in January 2007 and February 2007 respectively. These SPDs expand on the relevant UDP policies 8.9 and 8.8. Their primary aim is to explain the cost of providing for primary healthcare (General Practice) and primary and secondary education to meet the needs of occupiers of new homes.

Healthcare SPD

Table F3: Monitoring the Council's Healthcare SPD

Monitoring Indicator	Performance since adoption – March 2007
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 sq.m. @ £2,333 per sq.m.

3.6.17 No funds have been collected for Healthcare as the SPD has only recently been adopted and obligations take time to come through the system.

Some Healthcare contributions have been agreed later in 2007 and will be included in next year's AMR.

Education SPD

Table F4: Monitoring the Council's Education SPD

Monitoring Indicator	Performance since adoption – March 2007
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 ¹ and the Walsall Multiplier	Primary £10,372 Secondary £14,738.64 Walsall Multiplier is 0.98 Therefore: Primary £9,645.96 Secondary £14,738.64

¹ National average cost, to be multiplied by the relative cost of school provision in Walsall.

3.6.18 There have been more contributions for Education than Healthcare because, based on UDP policy and Education Walsall's formulae, the council had already entered into a number of Section 106 agreements with house builders.

3.6.19 As both of these SPDs were adopted half way through the monitoring year no further meaningful analysis can be carried out on the information available.

Appendix G: Minerals

Policy Context

3.7.1 The UDP minerals policies (in Chapter 9 of the plan) seek to safeguard areas of mineral extraction, whilst ensuring minimal environmental impact and the reclamation and restoration of minerals working sites. The UDP includes policies relating to the extraction of sand and brick clay, the only minerals actively worked at present, and also sets out specific criteria for the working of open cast or deep coal mines. The UDP does not include any local output indicators relating to minerals, so the effectiveness of these policies is currently monitored through the Core Output Indicators (see Table G1, below).

3.7.2 The existing UDP minerals policies were prepared in the context of the mineral policy guidance available at the time. Although some of this remains relevant, the following mineral policy guidance has been issued since the UDP was prepared:

- MPS1: Planning and Minerals and Practice Guide (November 2006)¹⁵
- MPS2: Controlling and Mitigating the Environmental Effects of Minerals Extraction in England and Annexes relating to Dust and Noise (March 2005)¹⁶

3.7.3 The British Geological Survey (BGS) has also recently published good practice guidance on mineral safeguarding, aimed at protecting and safeguarding proven mineral resources against needless sterilisation by non-mineral development in line with the guidance in MPS1.¹⁷ The guidance recommends that MSAs should include the full extent of the mineral resources believed to be present. Mineral planning authorities are advised to use the best available information when defining the extent of mineral resources, such as the mineral resource maps produced by the BGS and information obtained from mineral operators.

3.7.4 It is recognised that the UDP minerals policies need to be reviewed in the light of the new guidance. Most of the UDP policies provide guidance on restoration and extension of existing quarries, and therefore remain relevant. However, there are three main areas where the UDP policies are not entirely consistent with the guidance, and therefore need to be reviewed. These are as follows:

- Mineral safeguarding/ mineral safeguarding areas (MSAs)
- Maintaining adequate and steady supplies of minerals, particularly sand and gravel and brick clay

¹⁵ For details see:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/mineralspolycystatement5>

¹⁶ For details see:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/mineralspolycystatement>

¹⁷ A guide to mineral safeguarding in England (October 2007), BGS – for details see:

http://www.mineralsuk.com/britmin/mineral_safeguarding_dec07.pdf



- Safeguarding of facilities that are or have the potential to be used for the sustainable transport of minerals

3.7.5 It is proposed to replace the strategic policies with new guidance in the Core Strategy that is currently being prepared on a joint basis for the Black Country. Together with RSS policy and national policy guidance, the Core Strategy should provide an adequate spatial planning framework for the safeguarding and supply of minerals between now and 2026. However, it appears detailed MSA boundaries may need to be defined in another DPD.


3.7.6 The RSS minerals policies are subject to change as part of the RSS Phase 3 Revisions (draft Project Plan published in November 2007.¹⁸). It is understood that the RSS revisions will cover safeguarding of regionally important mineral resources, future supplies of construction aggregates and future brick clay provision. The Black Country authorities, including Walsall, will need to be fully engaged with the RSS process, to ensure that the Black Country Core Strategy is consistent with the emerging revisions to the RSS.

3.7.7 Until such time as the UDP policies have been replaced by an up-to-date policy framework through the Core Strategy and RSS Phase 3 Revision, the existing UDP policies will continue to be applied alongside national policy guidance and RSS minerals policies, and their effectiveness monitored.

Table G1 Implementation of LDF Minerals Policies

LDF Policy	Monitoring Indicators	Targets	Performance 2005/06	Performance 2006/7	Action for the Future
UDP Minerals Strategic Policy Statement, UDP Policies M2, M3	LDF Core Output Indicator (5a): 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: 0.506 million tonnes of sand and gravel per annum (up to 2016)* * Walsall currently contributes around 10% of this (50,000 tonnes per annum); Solihull contributes	 Monitoring suggests that Walsall's landbank is below that required to enable it to meet its share of the sub-regional apportionment.	 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. 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

¹⁸ The RSS Phase 3 Revision Project Plan has been published on the WMRA website - for details, see WMRA : <http://www.wmra.gov.uk/page.asp?id=216>

LDF Policy	Monitoring Indicators	Targets	Performance 2005/06	Performance 2006/7	Action for the Future
		the remaining 90%.			local residents. In the meantime, apply UDP policies & national policy to future applications for sand and gravel extraction.
UDP Minerals Strategic Policy Statement	LDF Core Output Indicator (5b): Production of secondary/ recycled aggregates.	None specific to Walsall. The following assumption applies to the West Midlands region:* 88 million tonnes of aggregate will be produced from "alternative" sources between 2001 and 2016, i.e. 5.87 million tonnes per annum *This assumption has been built into the regional aggregates apportionment.	? There is insufficient information to determine the extent to which Walsall is producing secondary/ recycled aggregates.	? There is still no reliable information 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.	The RSS Phase 2 Revision is addressing requirements for recycling of CD&EW. The joint Core Strategy should identify strategic locations in the Black Country for the development of facilities to store, treat and process CD&EW, including contaminated soils. 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.
UDP Strategic Policy Statement, 9.10, UDP Policies M4 – M8	Proposed New Local Output Indicator: Supply of clay to brickworks	Targets: MPS1 requires MPAs to make provision for a stock of permitted	Not monitored in 2005/06.	 Evidence gathered for the Black Country Core Strategy indicates that, at March 2007, only one	Ensure the issue is addressed through the RSS Phase 3 Revision. The joint Core Strategy will seek to provide

LDF Policy	Monitoring Indicators	Targets	Performance 2005/06	Performance 2006/7	Action for the Future
		reserves of clay to brickworks, sufficient to provide for 25 years of production.		of Walsall's three brickworks had a 25 year supply of Etruria Marl.	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. In the meantime, apply UDP policies & national policy to future applications for the extraction of brick clays.

Technical Evidence for Minerals

3.7.8 As with other topics, effective monitoring of minerals policies depends on the availability of up-to-date and reliable technical information relating to primary mineral production, landbanks of permitted reserves and production of alternatives to primary minerals such as secondary and recycled aggregates. Unfortunately, because of the way that it is collected, and because some of it is commercially sensitive, published information about minerals is usually only available at sub-regional or regional level.

3.7.9 Walsall currently has five active quarries extracting brick clay (Etruria Marl) and sand and gravel, and there is a current application for an extension to one of the existing sand and gravel quarries. Table G2 below lists all current active mineral workings in Walsall, and in the case of clay extraction sites, the brickworks associated with them. This reflects information submitted by the Council in response to the 2007 Annual Minerals Raised Inquiry (AMRI) Survey, and research undertaken to inform the Black Country Core Strategy.

Table G2: Active Quarries and Brickworks in Walsall, March 2007

Quarry	Quarry Operator	Product	Brickworks/ Manufacturer
Highfields South Quarry, Off Lichfield Road, Shelfield	Cory	Brick Clay (Etruria Marl)	Aldridge Works (Ibstock)
Sandown Quarry Stubbers Green Road,	Wienerberger	Brick Clay (Etruria Marl)	Sandown Works (Wienerberger)

Aldridge			
Dumblederry Farm (Atlas) Quarry, Stubbers Green Road, Aldridge	Ibstock	Brick Clay (Etruria Marl)	Atlas Works (Ibstock)
Branton Hill Quarry, Branton Hill Lane, Aldridge	Bliss Sand & Gravel	Aggregate (Sand and Gravel)	N/A
Aldridge Quarry, Birch Lane, Stonnall	Cemex	Aggregate (Sand and Gravel)	N/A

3.7.10 Walsall also contains coal and fireclay resources. In addition to the active quarries, there is a (dormant) permission dating back to the 1950s for extraction of coal from Brownhills Common (designated as a SINC in the UDP). This is subject to review under the Environment Act 1995, which means that extraction cannot commence until a schedule of modern conditions has been submitted and agreed by the Council. It has been recorded as a dormant permission in the 2007 AMRI survey.

3.7.11 . Surveys of **aggregates** are carried out every year by the West Midlands Regional Aggregates Working Party (RAWP). Every fourth year, the survey is undertaken in conjunction with the BGS Aggregate Minerals Survey. The latest survey for which data is available is the 2005 Aggregate Minerals Survey, which will be published shortly.¹⁹ The information in the survey relates to the calendar year 2005 (i.e. January – December) rather than to the monitoring year (i.e. March – April).

3.7.12 Walsall Council has also been undertaking further technical work on minerals as a background to developing the Black Country Core Strategy. A survey of permitted reserves was commissioned from Scott Wilson early in 2007 (this was done concurrently with the regional landfill capacity survey commissioned by WMRA), and a minerals background paper was also published alongside the Issues and Options paper in August 2007. These reports have been published on the Black Country Core Strategy website.²⁰

3.7.13 The Council has also been meeting with operators active in the area, to check the current position at each site. The Black Country authorities have also commissioned consultants RPS to undertake a study into the extent of mineral resources and potential for further mineral extraction, to inform the Core Strategy Preferred Options. The results of this study will be published in February 2008.

¹⁹ This will shortly be published on the DCLG website at:
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/planningpolicyimplementation/managedaggregatessupply/regionalaggregateworking/westmidlandsrawp/>

²⁰ For details visit the Black Country Core Strategy website at:
<http://blackcountrycorestrategy.dudley.gov.uk/what-is-the-joint-core-strategy-about/evidence>

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

3.7.14 The UDP states the Council will work with other authorities to maintain sub-regional aggregates apportionments and landbanks of permitted reserves (UDP paragraph 9.9). MPS1 requires MPAs to make provision for aggregates in line with the RSS sub-regional apportionments, and are expected to maintain a landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves equivalent to at least 7 years' worth of production. The current sub-regional apportionments for sand and gravel are set out in Policy M2 of the RSS.

3.7.15 The RSS sand and gravel apportionments relate to the West Midlands Metropolitan area as a whole,²¹ and there is no indication as to how much of the apportionment should be met by Walsall. The current sub-regional apportionment for the period 2001 - 2016 equates to 0.506 million tonnes of sand and gravel per annum.

3.7.16 Currently, Solihull MBC and Walsall Council are the only authorities that contribute to the sub-regional sand and gravel apportionment. The Solihull UPD, which covers the period up to 2011, indicates that Solihull currently supplies around 91% of the Metropolitan area's sand and gravel. However, whether this will continue post-2011 will depend on whether or not Solihull can continue to maintain this level of supply up to 2026, and whether or not the apportionment stays the same.²²

3.7.17 The latest national Aggregate Minerals Survey (2005) also indicates that permitted sand and gravel reserves in the West Midlands Metropolitan area are below the levels required to maintain a 7-year landbank. It also shows that whereas sand and gravel sales are going up within the Metropolitan area, reserves are going down, as no new permissions have been granted. Table G3 shows the position at December 2005. This relates to quarries in Solihull and Walsall, and is collated to provide a sub-regional figure for reasons of commercial confidentiality.

Table G3: Sand and Gravel Supplies in the West Midlands Metropolitan Area, December 2005

Annual Requirement (tonnes)	Permitted Reserves @ December 2005 (tonnes)	Landbank @ December 2005	Sales for Aggregate Purposes in 2005
506,000	2,000,000	4 years	580,000

Source: 2005 RAWP Annual Monitoring Report (forthcoming).

²¹ The West Midlands Metropolitan Area = these seven Metropolitan authorities of Birmingham, Coventry, Dudley, Sandwell, Solihull, Walsall and Wolverhampton.

²² The sub-regional apportionment may be subject to change, given that both the national guidelines and the RSS minerals policies are now being reviewed.

3.7.18 If it is assumed Solihull provides around 90% of the sub-regional apportionment, this means that Walsall's current "share" is 10%, or around 50,000 tonnes per annum. Table G4 summarises the latest position on permitted reserves of sand and gravel and landbanks in Walsall. This is an aggregated total figure, based on the findings of the Scott Wilson survey which was carried out in March 2007 and is therefore more up-to-date than the 2005 Aggregate Minerals Survey.

Table G4: Sand and Gravel Supplies in Walsall, March 2007

Annual Requirement (tonnes) ²³	Permitted Reserves @ March 2007 (tonnes)	Landbank @March 2007	Estimated Resource in MSAs (not permitted) @ March 2007 (tonnes)
50,000	150,000	2-3 years	3,000,000

Source: A Survey of Current Mineral Reserves in the Black Country (March 2007), Scott Wilson

3.7.19 Although current permitted reserves are not sufficient to provide 10% of the current sub-regional apportionment, the Scott Wilson survey suggests that there may be sufficient mineral resources within the sand and gravel MSAs in Walsall to address the shortfall up to 2026 and beyond. There is a current planning application for an extension to Branton Hill Quarry that would yield an estimated 1.2 million tonnes of mainly sand. If this were to be approved, it would provide Walsall with a 7-year landbank of permitted sand and gravel reserves for at least the next 25 years, assuming a required production rate of 50,000 tonnes per annum.

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

3.7.20 The UDP seeks to encourage the sustainable use of minerals (UDP Strategic Policy Statement 9.4), whilst MPS1 seeks to encourage the greatest possible use of alternatives to primary aggregates, in line with current targets. Secondary and recycled aggregates are also expected to make a significant contribution towards mineral supplies within the West Midlands region. The current RSS assumes that 88 million tonnes out of the 359 million tonnes of aggregates that West Midlands region is expected to produce between 2001 and 2016 will be from alternative sources to primary aggregates. This equates to around 5.87 million tonnes per annum.

3.7.21 The only published sources of information on production of aggregates from secondary and recycled sources do not provide information at individual local authority level. As the national surveys are based on sample surveys, estimates of production below regional level are not considered reliable and should be treated with caution. The latest published survey was carried out in 2005.²⁴

²³ Assuming a 10% share of the sub-regional apportionment of 0.506 million tonnes.

²⁴ Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005: Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste and Other Materials (February 2007), Capita

3.7.22 The report on CD&EW estimates that in 2005, there were 96 crushers in the West Midlands region, and that during 2005 they produced 4.45 million tonnes of secondary/ recycled aggregate and 1.90 million tonnes of recycled soil from around 9.84 million tonnes of construction and demolition waste. This is less than the 5.87 million tonnes per annum of “alternative” materials assumed in the RSS. The same survey estimated that around 33 of these crushers were located in Birmingham and the Black Country, and that during 2005 they produced around 1.51 million tonnes of secondary/ recycled aggregates and around 0.81 million tonnes of recycled soil from around 2.88 million tonnes of construction and demolition waste.²⁵

3.7.23 The report on other materials (such as spoil, waste and ash) estimates that in 2005, 0.61 million tonnes of these materials were used as aggregate in the West Midlands region, out of a total 2.13 million tonnes of materials arising. Of this, only 0.19 million tonnes was used as aggregate in Birmingham and the Black Country, out of a total of 0.36 million tonnes of material arising within the same area.²⁶

3.7.24 This suggests recycled CD&EW is currently making a significant contribution towards the supply of aggregates in Birmingham and the Black Country – a conclusion also supported by another recent study by the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP).²⁷ Indeed, the WRAP survey suggests that the recovery and recycling of CD&EW for aggregates is already occurring at the optimum rate that is economically viable, and that recovery rates are unlikely to improve much in the future, other than in the case of soils.

3.7.25 The contribution made by secondary aggregates in the West Midlands appears to be much less significant. The 2005 survey for DCLG suggests the amount of secondary material arising is relatively small, and is unlikely to make a major contribution towards future aggregates supply.

3.7.26 The most recent RAWP Annual Report (2005, forthcoming) does not provide any estimates of secondary or recycled aggregates production at regional or sub-regional level, but does provide a list of active operators. This indicates that at December 2005, there was only one operator in Walsall involved in the production of secondary or recycled aggregates, Bliss Sand and Gravel (Branton Hill Quarry). There are two other significant operations located close to the Borough boundary: Midland Quarry Products at Bescot Sidings in Sandwell, and Coleman & Co. at Great Barr in Birmingham.

3.7.27 The only other information we have specific to Walsall is the tonnage of inert CD&EW managed at sites licensed by the Environment Agency in

Symonds for DCLG, available on DCLG website:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/survey>
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/surveyuse>

²⁵ Ibid, Tables A10.4, A11.12.

²⁶ Ibid, Annex 2.

²⁷ The Sustainable Use of Resources for the Production of Aggregates in England (2006), WRAP, published on AggRegain website:
http://www.aggregain.org.uk/templates/temp_agg_publication_details.rm?id=2298&publication=3337

2005. The Agency has provided information that suggests around 90,000 tonnes of inert CD&EW was managed at licensed waste management facilities in Walsall during that year.²⁸ However, we have no information on the end use of the waste material, so it is not clear how much of this was used as aggregate.

3.7.28 Site waste management plans (SWMP), which will become mandatory from April 2008, have the potential to provide information on the quantities of materials that are recycled on-site, but only if systems are put into place to collect and collate the data.

Possible New Local Output Indicator – Supply of Clay to Brickworks

3.7.29 The UDP states that the Council will seek to ensure a continuing supply of clay for the local brick industry, subject to there being no overriding environmental constraints that preclude this (UDP Strategic Policy Statement, paragraph 9.10 and UDP Policy M4). MPS1 also requires MPAs to maintain a 25 year supply of clay to brickworks. This suggests that the supply of brick clay should be monitored, and that this should be a local output indicator for the Walsall LDF.

²⁸ This figure relates only to waste management/ treatment processes and not to materials handled by waste transfer stations or deposited to landfill.

Appendix H: Waste Management

Policy Context

3.8.1 The waste management policies in Chapter 10 of Walsall's UDP (Strategic Policy Statement and Policy Policies WM1 – WM4) seek an integrated and co-ordinated approach towards waste management, whilst seeking to minimise environmental impacts.

3.8.2 These policies were prepared in the context of:

- PPG10 on Planning and Waste Management, and the Government's "Waste Strategy 2000," which introduced the concepts of the "waste hierarchy," "proximity principle" and Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO), and sought to curb growth in waste production and sets targets for the recycling of municipal waste and the reduction of waste going to landfill²⁹;
- RPG11 (April 1998), which explained the principle of the "waste hierarchy" (giving preference to waste reduction, re-use and recovery before safe disposal) and the "proximity principle," under which waste should be handled close to the point where it is generated; and
- Walsall Council's own Integrated Waste Management Strategy, which aimed to provide "a high quality waste management service to all sections of the community which is both effective and progressively more sustainable in environmental terms."





3.8.3 It is acknowledged that the UDP waste policy does not fully reflect the latest national policy guidance. It is therefore proposed that these will be replaced by policies in the RSS Phase 2 Revision and Black Country Core Strategy, both of which are currently in preparation.



3.8.4 The Council has now withdrawn the previously-proposed Waste Management DPD from its LDS, as it wishes to reserve judgement on whether or not such a plan is needed until the Core Strategy is more advanced and the level of detail is known. In the event that there are outstanding issues that the Core Strategy does not address, such as the need to allocate non-strategic sites, these could be covered by the proposed Site Allocations and/or Development Control Policies DPDs.

3.8.5 Until such time as there is clearly defined new policy guidance for waste that can be regarded as a "material consideration" outweighing the UDP policies, the Council will continue to monitor the effectiveness of the current UDP policies and national policy guidance.

²⁹ National policy reflects EU policy, notably the Landfill Directive (Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste), which sets ambitious targets for the reduction of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) that is disposed of to landfill. Other EU Directives impacting waste management include the Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste, the Waste Incineration Directive, End of Life Vehicles Directive, EU Animal By-products Regulation.

Table H1 Implementation of LDF Waste Management Policies

LDF Policy	Monitoring Indicators	Targets	Performance 2005/06	Performance 2006/07	Action (addressing the underperformance of strategy)
UDP Policies WM1 – WM3	LDF Core Output Indicator (6a): Capacity of new waste management facilities by type.	RSS Targets for West Midlands Metropolitan Area (not just Walsall), 1998/99 – 2020/21: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional MSW Recycling/ composting facilities with annual throughput capacity of 781,000 tonnes Additional MSW Recovery (EfW/MRF) facilities with annual throughput capacity of 382,000 tonnes Additional MSW and C&I waste landfill void capacity of 16.65 million tonnes 	 There appears to be an increase in the number of applications for new waste management infrastructure are coming forward and most are being approved, but they are still mainly metal recycling facilities and waste transfer stations.	 Although no new MSW facilities have been developed, applications for commercial waste management facilities are continuing to come forward. One major material recovery facility was developed in 2006/07, with others in the pipeline. 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. In the meantime, apply UDP policies & national policy guidance.
UDP Strategic Policy Statement 10.1	LDF Core Output Indicator (6b): Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management	National Targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Waste Recovery Target = 53% by 2010* Household Waste Recycling/ Composting Target = 40% by 2010* 	 Walsall's recycling and composting performance has improved significantly and is now almost in line with the national target, but the municipal	 Although Walsall's recycling and recovery rates are continuing to increase, the national targets have been revised since 2005/06 and are now more challenging.	Continue review of waste policies via Black Country Core Strategy and RSS Phase 2 Revision. In the meantime, apply UDP policy to support the Council's Municipal Waste Management Strategy (MWMS).

	type represents of the waste managed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landfill Reduction Target = reduce proportion of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill to 75% of 1995 rate by 2010 <p>*revised targets set out in Waste Strategy for England 2007</p>	waste recovery rate has fallen since 2004/05, and there is still a heavy reliance on landfill.	Recycling and recovery rates therefore need to show significant improvements over the next few years to achieve the new targets.	
UDP Strategic Policy Statement 10.4, 10.6	<p>Local Output Indicator – Waste Management:</p> <p>Progress with initiatives for more sustainable waste management, and against national, regional and local waste management targets.</p>	<p>Local Targets:</p> <p>BVPI Targets for 2006/07 (Household Waste):</p> <p>BVPI 82a (recycling) - 13.50%</p> <p>BVPI 82b (composting/ anaerobic digestion) - 14.00%</p> <p>BVPI 82c (recovery for heat/ energy) – 6.38%</p> <p>BVPI 82d (landfill) – 66.12%</p> <p>Statutory Performance Standard for 2006/07 (Household Waste): 24%</p> <p>LATS allocation for 2006/07 (BMW): 79708 tonnes*</p> <p>* permitted landfill reduced to 63339 tonnes due to banking in previous years.</p>	 <p>The Council has met its statutory performance standard for recycling and composting of household waste and its LATS allocation for 2005/06. However, it has not quite managed to meet all of its BVPI targets for 2005/06.</p>	 <p>The Council has met 3 out of its 4 BVPI targets for household waste management.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>However, it will need to do even better to meet the more challenging targets for 2007/08.</p>	<p>Continue review of waste policies via Black Country Core Strategy and RSS Phase 2 Revision.</p> <p>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.</p>

Technical Evidence for Waste

3.8.6 Successful monitoring is dependent on the availability of up-to-date and reliable technical information. This has tended to be lacking although there are signs of recent improvement. Up-to-date data Municipal and household waste management data is now published by Defra on their website.³⁰ The Environment Agency has also published information on waste management and landfill capacity on their website. Although the information available is now much better than it used to be, it is not available at Metropolitan authority level, and only the hazardous waste data is reasonably up-to-date.³¹

3.8.7 The technical reports and background papers for the RSS revisions and the Black Country Core Strategy are available on the WMRA website and on the Black Country Core Strategy website.³²

3.8.8 With regard to Core Output Indicator 6a, until now, the Council has not been able to determine the extent to which waste management permissions were being implemented. However, implementation of major schemes is now being monitored. Retrospective checking of significant permissions from 2004/05 and 2005/06 has also been undertaken, so it is now possible to give a broad indication of the waste management capacity developed in Walsall since 2004/05, as well as information on applications received and decisions by the Council during the last three years.

Core Output Indicator 6a - New Waste Management Capacity Developed in Walsall 2006/07

3.8.9 Waste planning authorities are expected to plan positively for waste management³³. Although the current RSS and UDP encourage the provision of new commercial facilities in appropriate locations, they do not provide detailed guidance on where they should go, nor do they attempt to bring forward particular types of facility in any pro-active way.

3.8.10 The evidence currently available (from Environment Agency data) shows that most of Walsall's existing commercial waste recycling and recovery capacity is focused around metal recycling facilities and car breakers. There is also significant hazardous waste treatment capacity, but most of this is involved in treating liquid wastes. The emerging RSS Phase 2 Revision has also identified a need for facilities in the Black Country to store, treat and remediate contaminated soils.

3.8.11 New commercial waste management capacity continues to come forward in Walsall through planning permissions, and the number of

³⁰ For details visit the Defra website at:
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/waste/index.htm>

³¹ For details visit the Environment Agency website at: <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/subjects/waste/1031954/315439/?version=1&lang=e>

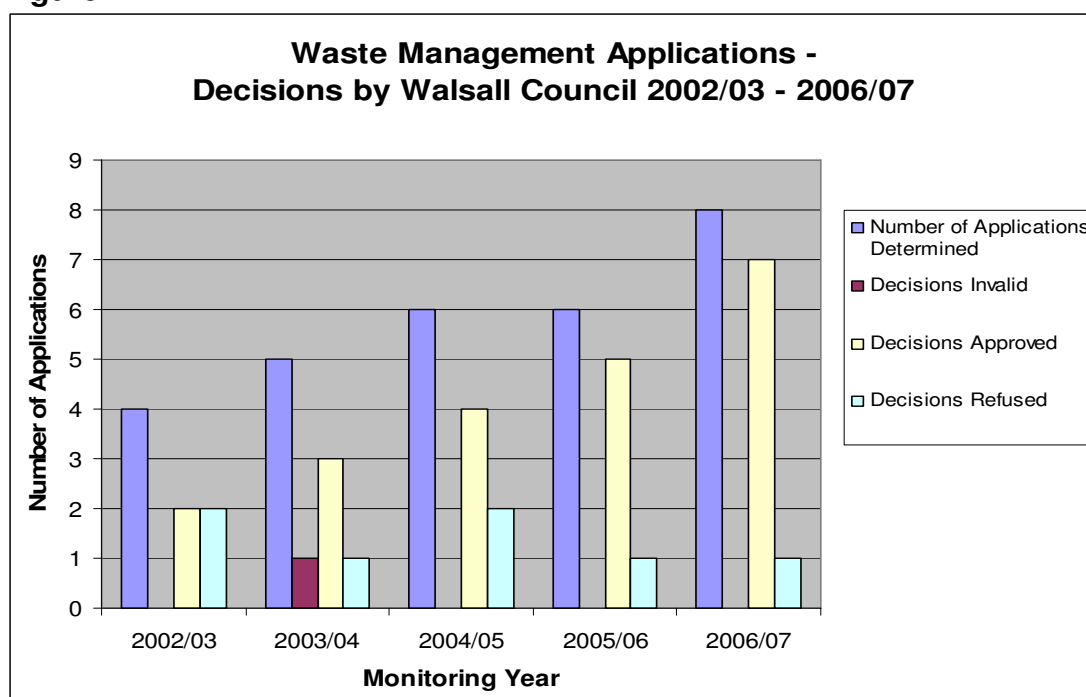
³² For details visit the WMRA website at: <http://www.wmra.gov.uk/page.asp?id=121> and the Black Country Core Strategy website at: <http://blackcountrycorestrategy.dudley.gov.uk/what-is-the-joint-core-strategy-about/evidence>

³³ PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, paragraph 2. See:
<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicystatement10>

applications is increasing. Figure H1 shows that each year since 2002/03, the Council has determined a number of planning applications for commercial waste management facilities, and that the Council approves nearly all submitted schemes. We are also beginning to see a wider range of waste management facilities coming forward compared to previous years when most proposals were waste transfer stations, scrap yards and metal recycling facilities.

3.8.12 Although only one new facility was actually implemented during 2006/07 (Green Biodiesel in Brownhills, with an estimated annual throughput capacity of 40,000 litres of waste/ virgin oil), 7 other schemes were approved during the monitoring year. More recently, permission was granted in April 2007 for a restoration scheme for Highfields South Quarry (which has not been included in the 2007/08 information). This will provide a new landfill facility in Walsall to replace the existing site at Vigo/ Utopia, which is due to close by March 2008.

Figure H1:

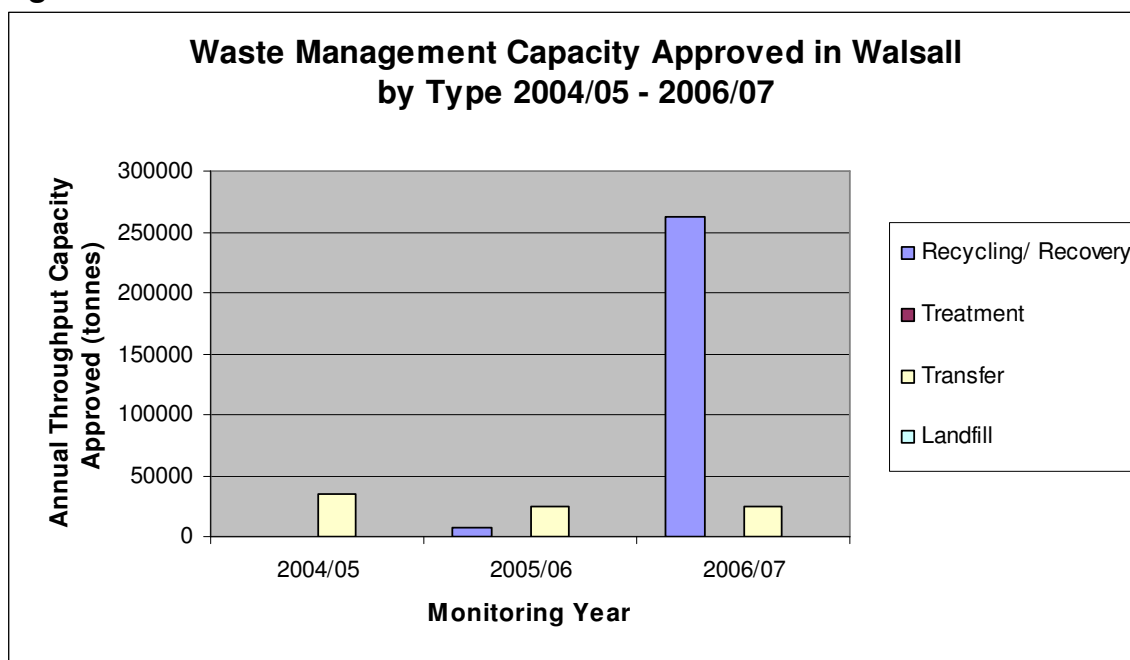


Source: Walsall Council Planning Register/ RSS Monitoring Schedules

3.8.13 Figure H2 shows just how dramatically the capacity of approved recycling/ recovery facilities increased in 2006/07, compared to previous years. For the first time, the capacity of recycling/ recovery proposals has exceeded the stated capacity of waste transfer proposals³⁴.

³⁴ Waste transfer capacity is probably under-represented, given that the applicants of some waste transfer proposals did not provide details of capacity

Figure H2



Source: Walsall Council Planning Register/ RSS Monitoring Schedules

3.8.14 Unfortunately, the Council is still receiving waste management applications that do not include details of the annual throughput capacity. Fortunately, in most cases, the missing data relates to small-scale waste transfer facilities, and is therefore unlikely to distort the overall capacity figure by much. The task of collecting data should become easier when the standard application form (SAP) comes into use (from January 2008 in Walsall). Table H2 summarises capacity believed to have been implemented in Walsall since 2004/05, where the annual throughput capacity is known.

Table H2: New Waste Management Capacity in Walsall 2004/05 – 2006/07

Year	Annual Throughput Capacity Implemented by Type (tonnes)			
	Recycling/ Recovery	Treatment	Transfer	Landfill
2004/05	0	0	35,000	0
2005/06	7,500	0	5,000	0
2006/07	40,000 litres	0	0	0

N.B. 2006/07 figure relates to Green Biodiesel for which no tonnage is available.

3.8.15 Table H3 below lists the planning applications approved during 2006/07 relating to waste management, and their status at April 2007. One of the applications (EMR, Darlaston) related to changes to an existing facility and did not involve any increase in waste management capacity. Three of the approved proposals (two material recovery facilities and a tyre shredding facility) have been implemented since April 2007.

3.8.16 As was noted in the 2006 AMR, not all waste management facilities actually require planning permission, or may only require it to make minor modifications to existing buildings. For example, some material recovery

facilities may fall within Use Class B2, in which case they may lawfully occupy an existing industrial unit that already has a lawful B2 use, without the need for planning permission. The proposals approved in 2006/07 included two facilities that did not actually require permission for the use: a material recovery facility and a tyre shredding facility. They were only picked up because one operator submitted an application for a Certificate of Lawful Use, and the other applied for permission for the housing of new plant (permission not being required for the plant itself).

Table H3: Waste Management Applications Approved in Walsall, 2006/07

Application Reference	Location	Type of Facility	Wastes Handled	Net Additional Annual Throughput Capacity (tonnes)	Date Approved	Status @ April 2007
06/0266/WA/W2	Springvale Street, Willenhall	Waste transfer	Soil, bricks, wood, paper and green waste, recyclable goods, other non-food waste.	25,000	12/04/2006	Approved
05/0521/FL/E3	Green Biodiesel Ltd, Collier Close, Coppice Side Industrial Estate, Brownhills	Production of biodiesel from used and virgin vegetable oils	Processed vegetable oils (PVO), used cooking oils (UCO).	(40,000 litres)	11/06/2006	Implemented
06/0487/FL/W2	68/69 Springvale Street, Willenhall	Scrap yard	Non-ferrous metals.	Not specified	13/06/2006	Approved
06/1305/WA/W4	Foreman Recycling, Unit 2, Bull Lane, Wednesbury	Recycling (including MRF)	Packaging, WEEE, paper, plastics, cans.	62,400	27/09/2006	Approved*
06/1993/FL/W7	European Metal Recycling, Bentley Road South, Darlaston	Ancillary storage of waste materials	Products from fridge recycling process.	0	15/01/2007	Implemented
06/1891/CP/E	Greenstar, Westgate, Aldridge	Material recovery facility (MRF)	Paper, cardboard, glass, plastic bottles, plastic film, steel and aluminium.	150,000	22/01/2007	Approved*
06/2110/FL/W5	Credential Environmental Ltd, Western Way, Wednesbury	Tyre shredder	Tyres	50,000	26/01/2007	Approved*
TOTAL CAPACITY APPROVED 2006/07				287,400		

* These schemes were all implemented after April 2007 and were operational at December 2007.

Core Output Indicator 6b – Municipal Waste Management

3.8.17 WPAs are expected to plan for all waste streams, not just for Municipal waste, even though they have little direct influence over the management of commercial and other wastes. The UDP waste management policies therefore apply to all waste streams. However, it is difficult to monitor waste management practices for other streams with confidence.

3.8.18 Table H4 below sets out performance against the Core Output indicator for 2006/07. This shows that altogether, 34.5% of Walsall's Municipal waste was recovered (i.e. recycled, composted or recovered for energy). However, the national target for Municipal waste recovery has now been revised upwards and stands at 53% by 2010.³⁵ This means that Walsall has a considerable amount of catching up to do during the next three years, to achieve a similar recovery rate and to meet statutory targets.

Table H4: Municipal Waste Management in Walsall 2006/07

Waste Management Type	Proportion of total waste (%)	Amount of waste (tonnes)
Waste recycled or composted	25.2	36431
Waste incinerated/ recovered for energy	9.3	13372
Waste sent to landfill	65.5	94702
TOTAL WASTE ARISING	100	144505

Source: Defra Municipal Waste Statistics 2007/08

3.8.19 The availability of existing facilities locally inevitably affects the way that Municipal waste is managed. In Walsall's case, the only facilities currently available locally to the waste disposal authority are the existing North Walsall Depot, a transfer station and household recycling centre at Fryers Road in Leamore, and another household recycling centre at Merchants Way in Aldridge. At present, much of Walsall's Municipal waste is exported outside the Borough for management.

3.8.20 As Walsall Council does not have its own energy from waste facility, it is dependent on securing access to other facilities to manage waste by this method, and consequently, energy recovery rates are relatively low compared to adjoining authorities who do have their own facilities (e.g. Birmingham, Dudley, Wolverhampton). However, recycling rates are relatively high, as the

³⁵ The revised national waste targets are set out in the Waste Strategy for England 2007. See: <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/index.htm>

Council has been able to secure the capacity needed to recycle significant amounts of waste.

3.8.21 Although the Council's Municipal waste recycling, composting and recovery rates are improving and it has been meeting all of its statutory targets (see below), further improvements will be dependent on securing access to facilities with the capacity to manage waste in more sustainable ways. 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.

Local Output Indicator – Performance against National, Regional and Local Targets

3.8.22 There is some overlap between this indicator and Core Output Indicators 6a and 6b, given that these relate to the targets in the RSS and national waste strategy. For the purpose of monitoring this local indicator we have therefore focused on local waste management targets, i.e. the Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPI)/ targets and the statutory performance indicator, both of which relate to household waste, and the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) allocation, which relates to the amount of biodegradable municipal waste (BMW) sent to landfill.

3.8.23 The Council's performance against **BVPI targets** for 2006/07 is published in the Council's performance data report for 2006/07, which is published on the Council's website³⁶ and verified on the Defra website.³⁷ The indicators and targets relating to household waste management – BVPI 82a-d - are summarised in Table H5 (targets met are shaded in green, and targets not met are shaded in orange). This shows that whilst BV82b (composting/ anaerobic digestion) was not met the other targets were all exceeded.³⁸

³⁶ For details, see Walsall Council's website at:

http://www.walsall.gov.uk/index/council_and_democracy/council_performance.htm

³⁷ For details visit the Defra website at:

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/statistics/waste/index.htm>

³⁸ The landfill target is meant to be a reduction, therefore as the Council sent less waste to landfill than was proposed in the target, the target has been exceeded.

Table H5: Household Waste Management in Walsall 2006/07 – Performance against BVPI Targets

Waste Management Type	BVPI Target 06/07 (%)	Out-turn 06/07 (%)	Tonnage of Waste Managed
Waste sent for recycling (BV 82a)	13.50	14.17	17759
Waste sent for composting or for treatment by anaerobic digestion (BV 82b)	14.00	12.20	15292
Waste used to recover heat, power and other energy sources (BV 82c)	6.38	10.67	13372
Waste sent to landfill (BV 82d)	66.12	62.83	78776
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	125119

Source: Walsall Council Performance Data 2006/07, percentage figures also reproduced in Defra Municipal Waste Statistics, 2006/07.

3.8.24 BV82a + BV82b are also a **statutory performance indicator** linked to the “statutory performance standard” for the recycling and composting of household waste. A standard has been set for each local authority in England. Walsall’s statutory performance standard for 2006/07 is still **24%** (the same as it was in 2005/06). Table H6 shows that in 2006/07, the Council recycled or composted 26.41% of its household waste, thereby exceeding the standard and improving on its performance in 2005/06 (24.1%). linked to achieving the national target for household waste recycling and composting.

Table H6: Household Waste Management in Walsall 2006/07: Performance against Statutory Performance Indicator

Waste Management Type	Statutory Performance Indicator 06/07	Out-turn 06/07	Tonnage of Waste Managed
Waste recycled or composted (BV82a + BV82b)	24.00%	26.41%	33051
TOTAL WASTE MANAGED	100.00	100.00	125119

Source: Walsall Council Performance Data 2006/07.

3.8.25 The statutory performance indicator targets are linked to the national targets and have been set at a level whereby if each authority meets its own statutory target, then the overall national target will be met. Revised national targets for household re-use, recycling and composting were set in the Waste Strategy for England 2007, which are as follows:

- 27% by 2005
- 40% by 2010
- 45% by 2015
- 50% by 2020

3.10.26 Local targets are expected to increase over the next few years, in line with the more challenging national targets. The Government is also proposing to set new statutory targets for residual household waste, i.e. waste not re-used, recycled or composted. When such targets have been set at a local level, performance will be recorded in future AMRs.

3.10.27 The Council also has to meet its **LATS allocations and targets**. To meet the overall national targets for the reduction of BMW sent to landfill (established under the Landfill Directive), the Government has set specific targets for each waste disposal authority. Each authority has an allowance or “allocation” each year, which limits the amount of BMW that can be sent to landfill. The amount permitted reduces gradually every year, and 2010, 2013 and 2020 have been designated as “target” years. The Council will be subject to financial penalties if it does not meet the targets set in those years.

3.10.28 The LATS allocations have been calculated from the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill in the baseline year (1995/96). In the case of Walsall, the LATS allocation for 2006/07 was 79708 tonnes but the actual amount that the Council was permitted to landfill was further reduced to 63339 tonnes due to “banking” in previous years. Table H7 below sets out LATS allowances for Walsall up to the next target year 2010, and performance up to 2006/07. This shows that so far, the Council has managed to reduce the amount of BMW landfilled in line with its allocations.

Table H7: Walsall LATS Allocations and Targets to 2010 and Performance 2005/06 – 2006/07

Year	Initial Allocation/Target	Transferred		Borrowed		Banked		Cancelled	Permitted Landfill	Walsall BMW Landfilled
		In	Out	In	Out	In	Out			
Base Year	87538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87538	87836
2005/06	84406	0	0	0	0	0	9829	0	74577	74577
2006/07	79708	0	0	0	0	9829	26198	0	63339	63339
2007/08	73444					26198			99642	
2009/09	65614								65614	
Target 2010	56218								56218	

Source: LATS Waste Disposal Authority Register @ 2007

APPENDIX I

Core and Local Output Indicators - Progress on Data Collection, Monitoring and LDF policies

The Good Practice Guidance on LDF monitoring (October 2005) lists the *Core Output Indicators* that the Government expects authorities to include in Annual Monitoring Reports. Walsall's UDP also includes a number of local output indicators relating to particular policies.

This Appendix provides an update on the situation with regard to data collection and monitoring in Walsall for each of the indicators referred to in Chapter 3. As can be seen in the table below data collection has improved on previous years, but unfortunately it is still not possible to collect data on a regular basis for all of the core and local output indicators.

The table below also includes the LDF policy objectives that the indicators monitor. The main document refers to only the policy numbers, but this table expands upon these. The policy objectives listed in the table below are summaries, for a full explanation of the policies see the Walsall UDP 2005.

Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators (Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators Update 1/2005 – ODPM, October 2005)			
Indicator	Monitored? 2005/6	Monitored? 2006/7	LDF Policy Objective
BIODIVERSITY			
8 Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.	Monitored. However, only quantitative changes (i.e. net losses/ gains) are monitored annually. Qualitative changes are monitored much less frequently (through site surveys). Resource constraints are such that at best, each site is only likely to be surveyed once every 5 – 10 years.	Monitored – see 2005/06.	UDP ENV 19-24: not to permit development that will directly or indirectly damage SACs, SSSIs, SINC's, SLINC's and LNRs. Development on sites used by protected species will also not be permitted. New development expected to take account of existing features of value for wildlife or geology and to protect Wildlife Corridors.

RENEWABLE ENERGY			
9 Renewable energy capacity installed by type.	Monitored to the extent that data and resources allow. Although it is possible to identify major new renewable energy projects, there is currently no mechanism in place to record renewable energy capacity installed as part of major development schemes.	Monitored to the extent that data and resources allow – see 2005/06.	<u>UDP ENV 39:</u> Encourage proposals for the development of renewable energy sources, subject to no detrimental impacts on character, quality and amenity of surrounding area. New development schemes encouraged to include provision for conservation and efficient use of energy.
FLOOD PROTECTION AND WATER QUALITY			
7 Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.	Monitored. Since 2004/05 Environment Agency has published data on applications objected to on grounds of flood risk, and since 2005/06 they have also published data on applications objected to on grounds of water quality.	Monitored – see 2005/06.	<u>UDP ENV 40:</u> New development required to address water supply, water quality and flood risk issues, and encouraged to include provision for water conservation and on-site recycling of water.
BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT			
1a Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type.	Monitored	Monitored	<u>UDP JP1, 2, 4:</u> protect and encourage development on employment sites, including the safeguarding of sites for high quality employment

1b Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, in employment or regeneration areas.	Monitored	Monitored	<u>UDP JP1, 2, 4:</u>
1c Amount of floorspace by employment type, which is on previously developed land.	Monitored	Monitored	<u>UDP JP1, 2, 4:</u>
1d Employment land available by type.	Monitored	Monitored	<u>UDP JP1, 2, 4:</u>
1e Losses of employment land in (i) employment/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area.	Monitored	Monitored	UDP JP1, 5, 6: protection of Core Employment Areas and Best Quality sites
1f Amount of employment land lost to residential development.	Monitored	Monitored	<u>UDP JP1, 5, 6:</u>
LOCAL SERVICES (1)			
4a Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development.	Monitored	Monitored	<u>UDP S1-7:</u> Safeguard, sustain and enhance town centre uses. Ensure integration of developments in or on the edge of centres. Meet local needs outside centres without impacting on the vitality and viability of existing centres.
4b Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres.	Monitored	Monitored	<u>UDP S1-S5</u>
HOUSING			
2a Housing trajectory showing: (i) net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document period,	Monitored, but with housing trajectory to 2011 as there are too many unknowns in context of RSS review.	Monitored. Housing trajectory to 2026. This is the time period for the Joint Core strategy.	<u>UDP H2, 3:</u> encourage the use of proposed housing sites and previously developed land

<p>whichever is the longer;</p> <p>(ii) net additional dwellings for the current year;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(iv) the annual net additional dwelling requirement; and</p> <p>(v) annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous year's performance</p>			
2b Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.	Monitored	Monitored	<u>UDP H2, 3</u>
<p>2c Percentage of new dwellings completed at:</p> <p>(i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare;</p> <p>(ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and</p> <p>(iii) above 50 dwellings per hectare</p>	Monitored	Monitored	<u>UDP H2, 3</u>
2d Affordable housing completions.	Monitored	Monitored	<u>UDP H2, 3</u>
TRANSPORT			
3a Amount of completed non-residential development within UCO's A, B and D complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework.	Monitored	Monitored	<u>UDP T13</u> : all development satisfy car parking standards
3b Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a	Not monitored due to lack of skills/ resources – the	Now monitored. In 2007, Mott MacDonald were	<u>UDP T12</u> : residential developments within an appropriate distance of

GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s).	Council currently has no capacity in-house to undertake this kind of analysis.	commissioned to undertake analysis of accessibility of housing completions in 2005/06 and 2006/07.	public transport
LOCAL SERVICES (2)			
4c Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard.	Monitored. Details of open spaces which have achieved "Green Flag" status are published annually by CabeSpace.	Monitored – see 2005/06.	<u>UDP LC1</u> : retain and enhance existing urban open spaces
MINERALS (FOR MINERALS PLANNING AUTHORITY ONLY)			
5a Production of primary land won aggregates.	Monitored annually via RAWP/ BGS Aggregate Mineral surveys, which relate to calendar years, not AMR monitoring years. Surveys are also subject to significant time-lag, and latest available data is usually at least 3 years old. For reasons of confidentiality, detailed information on production rates cannot be disclosed.	As 2005/06. Latest data available is for 2005 and derives from BGS 2005 Aggregate Minerals Survey. This data relates to West Midlands Metropolitan area as a whole, and will be published in 2005 RAWP Annual Report shortly. For reasons of confidentiality it is only possible to provide a rounded estimate of production in Walsall based on collated data. 2006 RAWP survey is now underway and this data should be available in time for 2007 AMR.	<u>UDP Strategic Policy Statement 9.9</u> : commitment towards working with other Metropolitan authorities to maintain the Metropolitan area's contribution towards the regional aggregates apportionment and landbank of permitted reserves. <u>UDP M1 – M3</u> : identifies minerals safeguarding areas (MSAs) on Proposals Map (including those around sand and gravel quarries) and sets out guidance for proposals for further extensions to sand and gravel quarries (i.e. Aldridge Quarry and Branton Hill Quarry).

5b Production of secondary/recycled aggregates.	Only monitored through occasional RAWP surveys and national surveys (e.g. 2005 Capita Symonds survey), which do not provide accurate estimates of production at individual Borough level.	Still not regularly monitored. Latest data available is from a 2005 survey by Capita Symonds for DCLG, which provides an estimate of production for Birmingham and the Black Country but <u>this is not regarded as reliable</u> as it derives from a sample survey. RAWP is proposing to conduct a new survey in 2008 to inform the RSS Phase 3 Revision.	<u>UDP Strategic Policy Statement 9.4:</u> supports use of recycled materials, development of aggregates recycling facilities and recovery/ use of “secondary” materials found during primary mineral extraction.
WASTE (FOR WASTE PLANNING AUTHORITY ONLY)			
6a Capacity of new waste management facilities by type.	Monitored	Monitored.	<u>UDP Strategic Policy Statement 10.3 – 10.6:</u> supports diversion of waste away from landfill/ moving waste up the “waste hierarchy.” <u>UDP WM1 - 3:</u> permits development or extension of waste management and waste disposal facilities, subject to satisfying criteria aimed at protecting the environment and amenity of local residents.
6b Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type, and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed.	Monitored. Since 2005/06, data for individual WPAs has been published by Defra (based on Waste Data Flow returns).	Monitored.	<u>UDP Strategic Policy Statement 10.1:</u> integrated approach towards waste management in support of the Council’s Municipal Waste Management Strategy.

Local Output Indicators - Walsall UDP 2005			
Indicator	Monitored? 2005/6	Monitored 2006/7?	LDF Policy Objective
ENVIRONMENT & AMENITY			
Protection of Green Belt - target 100%	Monitored	Monitored	<u>UDP ENV 2</u> : presumption against construction of new buildings in the Green Belt, other than limited redevelopment/ infilling, or for purposes "appropriate" to a Green Belt location.
Tree planting - related to targets in forest plans/ strategies	Not monitored	Not monitored – suggested deletion	<u>UDP ENV 15-19</u> : creation and management of the Forest of Mercia, Black Country Urban Forest,
Progress towards targets in Biodiversity Action Plan	Not currently monitored due to feasibility issues but action being taken to address this	Not currently monitored due to feasibility issues but action being taken to address this	<u>UDP ENV 19-24</u>
Protection of nature conservation sites - target 100%	Monitored	Monitored – not included as repetition of COI	See above
Protection of buildings of historic or architectural interest	Monitored insofar as feasible	Monitored insofar as feasible	<u>UDP ENV 27-29</u> : development to a listed building will only be permitted if the appearance/character/value will not be adversely affected
Preparation of character appraisals and management strategies	Monitored	Monitored	<u>UDP ENV 29</u> determine if a development enhances the character and appearance of a Conservation Area

JOBS & PROSPERITY			
Land developed for employment uses - target annual average of 13 hectares	Monitored	Monitored	<u>UDP JP1</u>
Share of all development on previously developed sites - target 95%	Monitored	Monitored	<u>UDP JP1</u>
Protection of employment allocations from loss to other uses - target 95%	Covered by core indicator 1e	Monitored	<u>UDP JP5, JP7</u>
STRENGTHENING OUR CENTRES			
Proportion of all development for retailing, leisure and other town centre uses which takes place in established centres - target at least 90%	Covered by core indicator 4b	Covered by core indicator 4b	<u>UDP S1-5</u>
Amount of vacant floorspace in centres - target to be at or below the national average	Monitored using available data	Not monitored as no access to GOAD report and Council survey not conducted due to lack of resources	<u>UDP S1-5</u>
HOUSING			
Reduction of vacancies - to a level of 3% by 2011	Monitored	Monitored	<u>UDP H1</u> : promote and encourage the renewal of existing residential areas
Progress towards RPG11 dwelling requirement – residual annual average target of 422 dwellings	Covered by core indicator 2a	Monitored – not included as repetition of COI	See above
Proportion of all development on previously developed land - target of 95% for 2002-11	Covered by core indicator 2b	Monitored – not included as repetition of COI	See above

Number of dwellings provided on windfall sites – annual average target of 275 windfall completions	Not monitored	Monitored	<u>UDP H2, 3</u>
Extent of provision for affordable housing - residual annual average target of 184 dwellings	Covered by core indicator 2d	Monitored – not included as repetition of COI. Also see SPD indicators	See above <u>UDP H4:</u> provide 3,600 additional affordable homes between 1991-2011 <u>Affordable Housing SPD</u>
Types and sizes of housing provided - a mix appropriate to local circumstances	Not monitored	Monitored, though greater time series required before analysis	<u>UDP H10:</u> provide an appropriate mix of housing types, sizes and tenures with a variety of design
Density of new housing - target annual average density of at least 30 dwellings per hectare	Covered by core indicator 2c	Monitored – not included as repetition of COI	<u>UDP H9:</u>
TRANSPORT			
Use of buses - increase in line with West Midlands Local Transport Plan (WMLTP) target	Not monitored as data not available	Monitored	<u>UDP T2:</u> work with partners to improve bus services and ensure access to public transport
Use of rail - increase in line with WMLTP target	Not monitored as data not available	Monitored	<u>UDP T3:</u> promote, with partners, the improvement of existing and establishment of new rail services and ensure access to public transport
Road traffic - keep growth in line with WMLTP target	Not monitored as data not available	Monitored	<u>UDP T4,5:</u> improve access to facilities and ensure access to public transport
Cycle use - increase in line with WMLTP target	Not monitored as data not available	Monitored	<u>UDP T9:</u> improve the cycling routes and infrastructure

Car parking provision for new housing development – in line with the standards in Policy T13	Not monitored as feasibility and resource issues	Not monitored as feasibility and resource issues. Repetition of COI.	<u>UDP T13</u> : all development satisfy car parking standards
LEISURE & COMMUNITY NEEDS			
Protection of urban open spaces - target 100%	Monitored	Monitored	<u>UDP LC1</u>
Provision of new urban open spaces - at least 24 hectares over the rest of the Plan period	Monitored	Monitored	<u>UDP LC2</u> : progress sites which are proposed as additional areas of open space
Protection of playing fields/ sports pitches - target 100%	Monitored	Monitored	<u>UDP LC6</u> : only permit proposals that would result in the loss of playing fields/sports pitches if certain measures are taken
Length of Greenways constructed - target at least 10 miles over the rest of the Plan period	Monitored	Monitored	<u>UDP LC5</u> : continue to create, enhance and safeguard greenways
MINERALS			
None. However, MPS1 (November 2006) requires MPAS to maintain a 25-year supply of clay to brickworks, and this suggests there should be a local output indicator in future.	N/A	N/A	<u>N/A</u> If a local output indicator is monitored in future it will be relevant to consider <u>UDP Strategic Policy Statement 9.10</u> and <u>Policy MP4, 10.6</u> : seek to ensure a continuing supply of clay to brickworks, subject to there being no over-riding environmental constraints.

WASTE MANAGEMENT			
Progress towards targets set out in national guidance, regional guidance, Walsall's Integrated Waste Management Strategy and Best Value Indicators	Monitored. Performance against a number of targets for Municipal and Household Waste is currently monitored annually by the Council and by Defra.	Monitored – see 2005/06. New national target have now been established through the revised national waste strategy: Waste Strategy for England 2007. Future AMRs will also need to monitor performance against RSS apportionments which are being developed as part of RSS Phase 2 Revision.	<u>UDP Strategic Policy Statement 10.4, 10.6</u> : to work towards national and regional targets for waste minimisation, re-use, recycling and composting and to reduce waste going to landfill in line with national and regional targets.

Adopted SPD Monitoring Indicators			
Indicator	Monitored? 2005/6	Monitored 2006/7?	LDF Policy Objective
Affordable Housing SPD (adopted July 2005)			
Number of affordable homes	2 (same as COI)	Monitored	<u>UDP H4</u> : provide 3,600 additional affordable homes between 1991-2011. <u>Affordable Housing SPD</u>
Average % of affordable housing on all developments	Not monitored	Monitored	<u>UDP H4</u> <u>Affordable Housing SPD</u>
% of developments where the 25% target was achieved	Not monitored	Monitored	<u>UDP H4</u> <u>Affordable Housing SPD</u>
% of provision by property type	Not monitored	Monitored	<u>UDP H4</u> <u>Affordable Housing SPD</u>
Urban Open Space SPD (adopted April 2006)			
Total Funds collected in the year	N/A	Monitored	<u>UDP GP3</u> : secure the provision of any on or off-site infrastructure, facilities, services or mitigating measures made necessary by the development <u>UDP LC1-6, particularly LC1d</u> : residential developments will be required to make financial or other contributions to enable the provision

			of new/improved urban open space <u>Urban Open Space SPD</u>
Total funds outstanding	N/A	Monitored	<u>UDP GP3</u> <u>UDP LC1</u> <u>Urban Open Space SPD</u>
How funds have been used	N/A	Monitored	<u>UDP GP3</u> <u>UDP LC1</u> <u>Urban Open Space SPD</u>
House price inflation as published in the Council's private sector report	N/A	Monitored	<u>UDP GP3</u> <u>UDP LC1</u> <u>Urban Open Space SPD</u>
Healthcare SPD (adopted Jan 2007)			
Total Funds collected in the year	N/A	Monitored	<u>UDP GP3:</u> <u>Healthcare SPD</u>
Total funds outstanding	N/A	Monitored	<u>UDP GP3:</u> <u>Healthcare SPD</u>
How funds have been used	N/A	Monitored	<u>UDP GP3:</u> <u>Healthcare SPD</u>
Cost of providing primary healthcare facilities	N/A	Monitored	<u>UDP GP3:</u> <u>Healthcare SPD</u>

Education SPD (adopted Feb 2007)			
Total Funds collected in the year	N/A	Monitored	<u>UDP GP3</u> <u>Education SPD</u>
Total funds outstanding	N/A	Monitored	<u>UDP GP3</u> <u>Education SPD</u>
How funds have been used	N/A	Monitored	<u>UDP GP3</u> <u>Education SPD</u>
Costs of providing school places and the Walsall Multiplier	N/A	Monitored	<u>UDP GP3</u> <u>Education SPD</u>

See LDS section in the main document for comments on the monitoring of the Waterfront SPD and SCI.