

Local Plan Monitoring Report 2013

(Authority's Monitoring Report)

Monitoring Year April 2012 – March 2013



Walsall Council

About this Report

This Local Plan Monitoring Report contains a lot of information about Walsall. It explains the extent to which targets set out in the Council's planning policies for new housing, employment and other types of development, and for the protection of the environment, are being met, and how the Council's area is performing against other national, regional and local targets.

If you have any difficulty in understanding the information provided or would like further information about any of the issues raised in this report please contact:

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

www.walsall.gov.uk/annual_monitoring_report

This document uses a number of technical terms. Where they are first used they are stated in full with their abbreviation given in brackets. Where they are used subsequently, only the abbreviation is used. A full explanation of the terms is published in a Glossary at **www.walsall.gov.uk/planning_policy**

Disclaimer: This Local Plan Monitoring Report has been prepared to seek to respond to the requirement to produce such a report, under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended by the Localism Act 2011 (section 113) and Regulation 34 of the Local Planning Regulations 2012 (as amended). While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information provided, no liability is accepted for any errors or omissions.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This monitoring report has been produced in accordance with the requirements of Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended by section 113 of the Localism Act 2011 and Regulation 34 of the Local Planning Regulations 2012 (as amended). The requirements of the Localism Act 2011 mean that this report can no longer be referred to as an 'Annual Monitoring Report' (AMR) and has therefore been renamed to 'Local Plan Monitoring Report' (LPMR). This title has been selected to ensure the intention of the report is made clear to its readers but is legally known as the 'Authority's Monitoring Report'.

1.2 The purpose of the report is to report on the implementation of the Council's local development scheme (LDS), the extent to which the planning policies set out in its local plan are being achieved and information on how we are meeting the Duty to Co-operate requirement. This report also contains an introductory section on "Contextual Indicators" to provide some general background information about the area, including population, the state of the economy, the environment, and the quality of life.

1.3 The LDS is the programme agreed by the Council to prepare and update its planning policies. The purpose of this LPMR therefore is to provide an update on this programme and the extent to which the planning policies that the Council has already adopted have been successful.

1.4 This is Walsall Council's ninth monitoring report and covers the period from 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2013. This is the second year that reports on progress of implementing the Black Country Core Strategy (BCCS), which was adopted in February 2011 and replaces certain policies in Walsall's 2005 Unitary Development Plan (UDP). This means that for some new indicators, progress will be shown from the date of adoption of the BCCS in February 2011, and in other cases from "baseline" information included within the BCCS.

1.5 This report will set out:

- Progress on implementing the policies in the Black Country Core Strategy (BCCS) 2011;
- Progress on implementing the "saved" policies of the Walsall Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 2005.

1.6 Throughout this report a "Red, Amber, Green" (RAG) system is used to indicate whether progress is significantly behind target (red), some progress is being made towards the target but the target is not met (amber) and progress is on-target or the target has been met (green).

1.7 Monitoring is an essential element of policy making. Within this context the Local Plan Monitoring Report is the main mechanism for assessing the performance of the Walsall "Local Plan," which currently comprises the Black Country Core Strategy (BCCS) 2011 and the remaining "saved" policies of the Walsall Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 2005. Monitoring provides the

catalyst for any review or update, as it shows whether or not policies are being implemented – for example, whether the development proposed in the Local Plan is being delivered at the right time and in the right locations, and whether the Local Plan environmental protection policies are effective.

1.8 Section 113(5) of the Localism Act 2011 requires the Council to make the Local Plan Monitoring Report available to the public. A hard copy will be available at our First Stop Shop and will also be made available electronically on the Council's website.

1.9 Annual monitoring can show the effectiveness of planning policies in delivering development in the right places and at the right times. A good example of this is the protection of the Green Belt from inappropriate development. Implementing this UDP policy objective can help deliver a number of the Council's priorities, firstly by improving the health of Walsall residents through the protection of recreational and sporting facilities, secondly by improving the environmental quality of the Borough through the protection of countryside and open space, and finally by delivering accessible and sustainable places for business through encouraging development in more sustainable easily accessible previously-developed sites.

2. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

Plan - Making

2.1 The Government has amended the regulations governing monitoring and the publication of Annual Monitoring Reports as proposed in the Localism Act which received Royal Assent in November 2011¹. A Local Planning Authority is no longer required to submit an Annual Monitoring Report to the Secretary of State but is still required to make a monitoring report available to the public in the interest of transparency and accountability. Local Planning Authorities can now choose to publish monitoring reports sooner than the previous annual period, providing they begin on the end date of the last monitoring report. However, there are no current plans to change the period of monitoring across the Black Country and reports will therefore continue to be published on an annual basis to provide effective and consistent policy monitoring information.

2.2 The BCCS forms a key part of the statutory spatial land use development plan for Walsall and the other three local authorities (Sandwell, Wolverhampton and Dudley). It forms the basis for decisions on planning applications, and is also a key document in future decisions on infrastructure and the Council's capital programme. The BCCS also forms the basis for future development plan documents such as the Walsall town centre area action plan and the site allocations document. These documents set out a vision for the development of the area up to 2026, and promote Walsall as an area for investment.

Delivering Development

2.3 A total of 7.56ha of land was developed in 2012/13 for employment uses in contrast to 12.09ha in 2011/12. This was a significant reduction to that seen in the previous monitoring year, which had reflected the industrial boom of 2010, and was the best year since 2000. However, this level of take up could not be sustained in 2012/13, although it still remains at a higher level than the previous two monitoring years. There was an decrease in vacant employment land from 137.12ha to 131.68ha. Within this total, the amount of readily available land decreased from 25.13ha to 20.32ha.

2.4 Completions figures for additional comparison retail floorspace within Walsall Strategic Centre are of concern as the centre is significantly underperforming against the ambitious targets set by the BCCS. Office completions in Walsall Strategic Centre had improved over the last two years but the amount of development coming forward this year shows that the market for offices is yet to take-off and is still some considerable way off being on target to achieve the desired levels of office investment. There has also been the continuation of the trend for the amount of vacant units within Walsall Strategic Centre to be above the national average. Another trend that has continued is the change from A1 retailing into other uses such as A5 and

¹ See consultation document on Local Planning Regulations published in July 2011: <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/local-planning-regulations>

A2. This is unfortunate given the BCCS targets for retail floorspace but given the changes high streets face the diversification is welcomed as this helps to bring into use vacant units and attract users to centres. Obviously there is a need for careful consideration over the impact of this trend in the future to ensure the shopping character of Walsall Strategic Centre is not damaged.

Walsall Strategic Centre has had some significant leisure completions this monitoring year with a new hotel opening at Waterfront and a new gym. This investment in leisure will hopefully be built on in forthcoming years with applications for two cinemas more recently.

2.5 Furthermore the amount of floor space for centre uses being delivered outside of established centres continues to be an issue in Walsall as this only acts to draw investment away from our centres. This tends to be a number of small scale developments rather than one off larger schemes which makes assessing the impact more difficult but is likely to be having a cumulative negative impact on the vitality of Walsall's established centres.. It is anticipated that through the production of the SAD and AAP the approach towards protecting centres will be strengthened and act as a mechanism to attract investment.

2.6 The "brownfield first" strategy of the BCCS continued to be supported as all new employment development and 95% of new housing development took place on previously developed land. In several instances there were applications involving inappropriate development in the green belt. However, in all of these cases very special circumstances were demonstrated, outweighing any harm to the green belt. The reconstruction of Oak Park Leisure Centre was the only permission granted (12/1422/FL) in 2012/13 concerning development on an area of existing functional open space and playing pitch. The proposal involved the loss of approximately 1ha of open space, including one senior football pitch. However as this is to provide much improved leisure facilities, and mitigation is provided by way of two additional junior football pitches (for which a deficiency exists in the borough), it is considered that equivalent or better compensatory provision has been provided to comply with UDP Policies LC1 and LC6.

2.7 Recorded housing completions during the monitoring year were less than in 2011-12, however this is partly due to a delay in the completion of annual monitoring which meant that many completions that in fact took place in 2012-13 were identified too late to be included in the returns for this year and have instead been added to those for 2013-14.

The database used for the calculation of the New Homes Bonus uses a different time period (October to September). The Council expects to receive £2,583,652 in 2012-13, of which £576,927 is for delivery in the preceding year, with a total over 6 years expected to be £3,461,561.

3. CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION

3.1 It is important to use a range of up-to-date demographic and socio-cultural profile information when preparing plans. The following table sets out how we obtain some of this key information and the 2012/13 position has been published separately at www.walsall.gov.uk/annual_monitoring_report:

Measure/Dataset	Source
Population by Age Group	Mid-Year Resident Population Estimates, ONS
Population by Ethnic Group	Mid-Year Resident Population Estimates, ONS
Population Projections	2011-Based Population Projections, ONS
Area	Ordnance Survey
Deprivation by District	Indices Of Deprivation, DCLG
Deprivation by Sub-District	Indices Of Deprivation, DCLG
Economic Activity	Annual Population Survey, ONS
Employment by Industry	Business Register and Employment Survey, ONS
Earnings	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS
Unemployment (JSA Claimants)	JSA Claimant Data, ONS
Unemployment (JSA Long-Term Claimants)	JSA Claimant Data, ONS
Business Births	Business Demography, ONS
Business Survivals	Business Demography, ONS
NVQ Level 4 Attainment	Annual Population Survey, ONS
No Qualifications	Annual Population Survey, ONS
Pupil GCSE Attainment	Department for Education
Dwellings	Department for Communities and Local Government
Vacant Dwellings	Department for Communities and Local Government
Dwelling Tenure	Department for Communities and Local Government
House Price	Land Registry
Travel Into Centres (Modal Split)	Annual Statistical Report, Centro
Method of Travel to Work	2001 Census, ONS
Life Expectancy (Males and Females)	Life Expectancy Figures, ONS
Obesity in Children	National Child Measurement Program
Crime	Home Office / Police.UK

CONTEXTUAL BACKGROUND

3.2 Introduction to The Black Country - The Black Country is a sub-region of the West Midlands located to the west of Birmingham. In local government terms the Black Country is defined as the four local authority districts of Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall and Wolverhampton.

Figure 1 – The Black Country

The Location of the Black Country Local Authority Districts in Relation to the West Midlands conurbation and Great Britain



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3.3 Walsall Metropolitan Borough is in the West Midlands region and lies to the north-west of Birmingham. The borough covers an area of some 41 square miles (104 km²) of which over one third is greenbelt and around 20% is classified as Urban Open Space / Greenspace.

4. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME UPDATE

4.1 This section of the report looks at the progress the Council has made in producing the documents that make up the Local Plan for Walsall during the period April 1st 2012 to March 31st 2013. Progress is measured against the milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). The LDS serves as a project plan establishing the programming, status and inter-connections between the various documents being prepared. In doing so, it also provides the local community, organisations and stakeholders with essential information on the Council's planning policies, both now and those intended to be prepared in the future.

4.2 Walsall updated its LDS in June 2011 and this version was approved by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government (CLG)². The key revisions made to the LDS at that time are detailed below:

- I. Taking account of the adoption of the Black Country Core Strategy (BCCS) on 3 February 2011;
- II. Updating of the Council's 'saved' Unitary Development Plan (UDP) policies, to reflect the adoption of the BCCS;
- III. Amendments to the programme for the production of a Site Allocations DPD, omitting development management policies to aid early adoption of the plan;
- IV. A proposal to prepare an Area Action Plan (AAP) for Walsall Town Centre, to be prepared to a timetable to align with the timetable for the Site Allocations DPD;
- V. Deletion of the programme to prepare the AAP proposed previously for Central Willenhall, with housing, employment land and other site issues outside of Willenhall town centre to be addressed through the proposed Site Allocations DPD;
- VI. Deletion of the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) from the formal contents of the LDS (although, as set out in Appendix 4, the Council is proposing these documents should be revised and updated); and
- VII. Recognition of the need to prepare a Charging Schedule to enable the implementation of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) introduced by Government, although the programme for this does not have to be included as a formal part of the LDS.

4.3 Table 2 below details the DPDs proposed to be developed in this monitoring year and their progress up to the end of March 2013 against the timetable in the July 2011 LDS³ that also sets out additional DPDs that are planned to be developed beyond this monitoring year.

²

http://www.walsall.gov.uk/index/environment/planning/local_development_framework/ldf_local_development_scheme.htm

³

http://cms.walsall.gov.uk/planning/planning_policy/local_development_framework/ldf_local_development_scheme

Table 2 – LDS Progress (this relates to the LDS that came into effect in July 2011)

Document	LDS Milestone	Target	Actual	Progress	Comments – inc Reason(s) if behind timetable
Black Country Core Strategy (BCCS)	Submission to the Secretary of State for examination	February 2010	February 2010	G	Adopted on 3rd February 2011.
Site Allocations Development Plan Document (SAD)	Issues and Options Consultation	October 2011	-	R	A Call for Sites closed at the end of 2013. It has fed into the development of the SAD, which remains at a draft stage. The Issues and Options consultation has been completed and a Preferred Options consultation is being prepared for summer 2014. This indicates that we will not achieve the adoption target and the LDS will be revised to reflect the updated timetable.
	Adoption	December 2013	-	R	
Walsall Town Centre Area Action Plan (AAP)	Issues and Options Consultation	October 2011	-	R	A Call for Sites closed at the end of 2013. It has fed into the development of the AAP, which remains at a draft stage. The Issues and Options consultation has been completed and a Preferred Options consultation is being prepared for summer 2014. This indicates that we will not achieve the adoption target and the LDS will be revised to reflect the updated timetable.
	Adoption	December 2013	-	R	

POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND FUTURE ACTIONS

4.4 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations in April 2010, and subsequent CIL amendment regulations have been introduced that provide a basis for Local Authorities to prepare a CIL Charging Schedule setting out rates that are payable per m² for most forms of new development. Walsall Council has Cabinet approval to consider the preparation of a CIL Charging Schedule but evidence will first need to be gathered on the viability and deliverability of development in Walsall and the identification of the potential

infrastructure required to support new development. More information can be found at **www.walsall.gov.uk/community_infrastructure_levy**. This information will be pulled together alongside the production of a Site Allocation Document (SAD) that will allocate uses for sites and areas of land across the entire Borough (excluding the town and district centres) and a Town Centre Area Action Plan (AAP) that will set out a framework to allocate land uses and a strategy for improvement in Walsall town centre. Both of these plans will help to take Walsall's Local Plan forward and we anticipate that the draft plans will go out to consultation during summer 2014 at the 'Preferred Options' stage. More information can be found at **www.walsall.gov.uk/planning_2026**

4.5 The Council has agreed a strategy for the review of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) to bring them in line with changes to national policy. Further details can be found at:

- **www.walsall.gov.uk/ldf_supplementary_planning_documents**

5. IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCAL PLAN POLICIES

5.1 The adoption of the BCCS in February 2011 has resulted in some indicators that were formerly in the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) being superseded whilst other new indicators have been introduced. In the case of the new indicators, in most cases these relate to Black Country-wide targets. We have therefore reported the contribution that developments in Walsall have made to these targets.

5.2 In March 2012, the previous Government guidance on monitoring reports was withdrawn, reflecting the changes to the legal framework for annual monitoring noted in Section 1 above. The national Core Output Indicators (COIs) in the old guidance were included in the BCCS, alongside Local Output Indicators (LOIs) specific to each policy. However, as we are no longer required to monitor performance against these indicators, the COIs have only been retained where they are relevant to Local Plan policy and where they do not duplicate the LOIs in the BCCS.

5.3 The BCCS LOIs generally refer to progress across the Black Country as a whole. However, unless stated otherwise, the achievements set out in the tables below only refer to developments in Walsall. The main exceptions are some of the indicators on waste and minerals, as several of the BCCS targets relate to the Black Country. These tables therefore include data for the Black Country as well as for Walsall Borough, for comparison. Progress towards key targets across the entire Black Country are summarised in chapter 8.

5.4 Some of the BCCS indicators relate to progress since the adoption date of the BCCS, or some other date, rather than simply the monitoring year. A note has been added to each indicator to highlight where this is the case.

5.5 Where appropriate we have indicated progress against the targets using a RAG rating whereby R = Red (significantly behind target), A = Amber (Some progress towards target, but target not met) and G = Green (On-target or target met).

5.6 This section is arranged in the order of chapter headings and topics as set out in the BCCS. This order is different to that in the UDP.

WALSALL UDP

5.7 The nearest equivalent to this topic in the UDP is Chapter 2. However, most of the policies in Chapter 2 “General Principles” have been superseded and, in any case, chapter 2 of the UDP does not contain any indicators. Local Output Indicators DEL2b and 2c are the equivalent of the indicators for Proposal JP1 in Chapter 4 of the UDP.

BCCS

5.8 Chapter 2 of the BCCS sets out a shared vision, sustainability principles and spatial objectives. Detailed measures of the extent to which these are being achieved are contained in the indicators for subsequent chapters. However, Chapter 2 does contain the following indicators:

Table 3 – Adoption of Local Development Documents

Infrastructure Provision	
BCCS Local Output Indicator DEL1: Adoption of Local Development Documents setting out details of the full range of infrastructure to be provided or supported.	A
There is no equivalent indicator in the UDP.	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy DEL1
Target	100% by 2016
Achievements	Cabinet approval was given in June 2011 to prepare an Infrastructure Plan and a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) charging schedule by April 2014.
Actions or Comments	The Infrastructure Plan and CIL charging schedule will be prepared alongside the Site Allocation Document (SAD) and Walsall Town Centre Area Action Plan (AAP) as these documents will assess the infrastructure that is required to bring sites forward for development and will therefore provide part of the necessary evidence base for the CIL charging schedule.

Table 4 – Adoption of Site Allocation Documents and Area Action Plans

Balance between Employment Land and Housing	
BCCS Local Output Indicator DEL2a: Adoption of Site Allocation Document and Area Action Plans as per Local Development Scheme	A

There is no equivalent indicator in the UDP.		
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy DEL2	
Target	By 2016	
Achievements	Issues and Options documents for the Site Allocation Document (SAD) and Walsall Town Centre Area Action Plan (AAP) were consulted on in early 2013. Plans will be drafted for Preferred Options consultation in 2014.	
Actions or Comments	<p>Whilst the date for consultation set out in our Local Development Scheme (LDS) has slipped we are still on target to adopt the Site Allocation Document and Area Action Plan by 2016.</p> <p>The SAD will not cover Walsall town centre as this will be covered by an Area Action Plan. The SAD also excludes District Centres because detailed studies will be necessary to enable plans to be developed for these areas in the future.</p>	

Table 5 – Employment Land Completions

Economy	
BCCS Local Output Indicator DEL2b: Employment land completions in hectares	
UDP Indicator for Proposal JP1.	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy DEL2 UDP No target set by policy
Target	Related to Table 4 of the BCCS.
Achievements	1. 4.38ha – 2009/10 Monitoring Year 2. 5.98ha – 2010/11 Monitoring Year 3. 12.09ha – 2011/12 Monitoring Year 4. 7.56ha – 2012/13 Monitoring Year
Actions or Comments	The 2012/13 year is close to average take up.

Table 6 – Loss of Employment Land

Economy	
BCCS Local Output Indicator DEL2c: Loss of employment land by type in hectares	
UDP Indicator for Proposal JP1.	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy DEL2 UDP Policies JP5 and JP7

Target	Employment land in Walsall to be redeveloped with housing: 105ha by 2016 and 86ha by 2026 (BCCS Table 4).																													
Achievements	<p>The table below summarises changes to the amount of employment land by category in hectares since April 2009.</p> <p>NET CHANGES TO EMPLOYMENT LAND IN WALSALL BY EMPLOYMENT LAND CATEGORY 2009/10 – 2011/12</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Monitoring Year</th><th colspan="4">Net Change to Amount of Employment Land by Category (hectares)</th></tr><tr><th>High Quality</th><th>Local Quality</th><th>Housing</th><th>other</th></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>-</td><td>-2.38</td><td>+1.97</td><td>+0.41</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>-</td><td>-2.11</td><td>+9.66</td><td>-7.55</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>-</td><td>-5.59</td><td>+8.37</td><td>-2.78</td></tr><tr><td>2012-13</td><td>-</td><td>-8.0</td><td>+7.02</td><td>+1.0</td></tr></table>	Monitoring Year	Net Change to Amount of Employment Land by Category (hectares)				High Quality	Local Quality	Housing	other	2009/10	-	-2.38	+1.97	+0.41	2010/11	-	-2.11	+9.66	-7.55	2011/12	-	-5.59	+8.37	-2.78	2012-13	-	-8.0	+7.02	+1.0
Monitoring Year	Net Change to Amount of Employment Land by Category (hectares)																													
	High Quality	Local Quality	Housing	other																										
2009/10	-	-2.38	+1.97	+0.41																										
2010/11	-	-2.11	+9.66	-7.55																										
2011/12	-	-5.59	+8.37	-2.78																										
2012-13	-	-8.0	+7.02	+1.0																										
Actions or Comments	Land being lost from employment to other uses is more gradual than anticipated in the BCCS targets. The average loss of employment land is 4.52ha per annum between 2009 and 2013. The figures include approvals subject to Section 106 agreements; lapsing permissions reverting to industrial land. They do not allow for periodic remapping exercises that change the overall stock total.																													

BCCS CHAPTER 3: CREATING SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

INTRODUCTION

Paragraph 34 of the Local Planning Regulations requires the AMR to report the number of new dwellings completed over the monitoring period. Targets for the number of dwellings expected over the period of the development plan are set out in the UDP and the BCCS: in accordance with paragraph 47 of the NPPF, these targets are broken down into a trajectory that shows how many of these dwellings are expected to be built each year.

The UDP and BCCS also provide more detailed monitoring indicators relating to housing. These include the numbers of completions in each regeneration corridor, the proportion completed on previously developed land, the breakdown of bedroom numbers and the amount of affordable housing provided.

A total of 414 new homes were completed in 2012-13.

Sites with planning permission have a total capacity of 5378 dwellings, which equates approximately to a 10 year supply using the trajectory below.

More details about Walsall's housing land supply can be found in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment. This has been updated to include a list of potential sites as at October 2013.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

Paragraph 6.7 of the UDP states that the aim is to promote the provision of the right quantity and type of housing, in the most appropriate locations, whilst minimising any adverse impact on the environment. Chapter 3 of the BCCS states that the creation of a network of cohesive, healthy and prosperous communities across the Black Country is a fundamental element of the Vision set out in Chapter 2. The provision of sufficient land to provide for sustainable housing growth is a corner stone in the achievement of this Vision.

Table 7 - Housing Delivery and Trajectory

Housing	
BCCS Core Output Indicator HOU1a Housing Trajectory	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy HOU1 Former UDP Policy 6.3
Target	Housing trajectory set out in BCCS Appendix 4. This trajectory, which takes account of housing completions as at April 2009, only shows the number of completions required in the Black Country as a whole. However, table 7 in the main BCCS document shows indicative phased net targets for each of the four local authorities for 5/10 year periods. Subtracting actual net completions

	<p>over the period 2006-12 from the indicative target for 2006-16 shown in Table 7 leaves a “residual” target of 1718 completions for Walsall over the period 2012-16. This equates to 430 new dwellings per year, net of demolitions.</p> <p>The trajectory is revised each year to update the number of dwellings that need to be provided each year to meet the requirements for the remaining years of the development plan, and also to indicate the number of completions that are expected each year based on known information about the progress of individual sites. The trajectory based at April 2012, which was contained in the AMR for 2011-12, projected 635 net completions for 2012-13.</p> <p>There is an equivalent indicator in paragraph 6.21 of the UDP (progress towards RPG11 target). However, this relates to Policy 6.3 of the UDP which has been superseded as the housing target in the UDP relates to previous years and has been met.</p>
Achievements	<p>The total of 406 net completions (after deducting 8 demolitions from the gross figure of 414) achieved in Walsall in 2012-13 is less than the “residual” annual target for 2006-16 derived from table 7 of the BCCS. These completions have been incorporated into the revised trajectory for the Black Country shown below at the end of this section. This updates the housing trajectory in Appendix 4 of the BCCS.</p>
Actions or Comments	<p>Recorded housing completions during the monitoring year were less than in 2011-12 (when the figure was 531), however this is partly due to a delay in the completion of annual monitoring which meant that many completions that in fact took place in 2012-13 were identified too late to be included in the returns for this year and have instead been added to those for 2013-14. 336 completions have been completed in the first quarter of 2013-14.</p> <p>The housing trajectory has been revised to reflect these figures. The projected net completions for the next few years remain higher than needed to meet the annualised BCCS targets: this is to reflect the large number of sites that already have planning permission, as well as substantial sites that are expected to be brought forward by Walsall Housing Group.</p> <p>Details of our current housing land supply, including a full list of sites with planning permission, are now contained in a separate document that is available on the Council’s web site at http://cms.walsall.gov.uk/walsall_housing_land_supply_and_shlaa_2013_update.pdf</p>

Walsall Housing Trajectory (2006-26) as of April 2013

Year	Past Net Completions	Projected Net Completions	PLAN: Annualised Core Strategy Indicative Targets	MANAGE: Annual requirement taking account of past completions	Cumulative net allocation (Core Strategy)	Cumulative Net Completions	MONITOR: Variation from Cumulative Net Requirement
2006/7	616		506		506	616	-110
2007/8	-211		506		1012	405	607
2008/9	-151		506		1518	254	1264
2009/10	1738		506		2024	1992	32
2010/11	826		506		2530	2818	-288
2011/12	531		506		3036	3349	-313
2012/13	406		506		3542	3755	-213
2013/14		600	506	577	4048	4355	-307
2014/15		600	506	763	4554	4955	-401
2015/16		600	513	827	5067	5555	-488
2016/17		600	460	941	5527	6155	-628
2017/18		746	460	915	5987	6901	-914
2018/19		746	460	765	6447	7647	-1200
2019/20		746	460	640	6907	8393	-1486
2020/21		746	460	303	7367	9139	-1772
2021/22		830	921	501	8288	9969	-1681
2022/23		501	921	501	9209	10470	-1261
2023/24		501	921	501	10130	10971	-841
2024/25		501	921	501	11051	11472	-421
2025/26		501	922	501	11973	11973	0

Table 8 –Housing Completions in Growth Network

Housing																																																
BCCS Local Output Indicator HOU1 Net housing completions for each Regeneration Corridor and Strategic Centre, and for free-standing employment sites and sites outside the Growth Network by local authority There is no equivalent indicator in the UDP.																																																
G																																																
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy HOU1																																															
Target	Tables 6 and 7 in the BCCS do not contain targets and only show the indicative supply for each corridor, centre and other areas.																																															
Achievements	<div>HOUSING COMPLETIONS BY LOCATION TYPE</div> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">BCCS Regeneration Corridor/ Other Location</th><th colspan="3">Number of Dwellings Completed During Monitoring Period</th></tr><tr><th>Completions 2006/07 - 2011/12</th><th>Completions 2012/13</th><th>Cumulative Total Completions 2006/07- 2012/13</th></tr><tr><td>RC5</td><td>39</td><td>0</td><td>39</td></tr><tr><td>RC6</td><td>376</td><td>46</td><td>422</td></tr><tr><td>RC7</td><td>1262</td><td>13</td><td>1357</td></tr><tr><td>RC8</td><td>177</td><td>13</td><td>190</td></tr><tr><td>RC15</td><td>151</td><td>61</td><td>212</td></tr><tr><td>Free-standing employment sites</td><td>502</td><td>29</td><td>531</td></tr><tr><td>Walsall Strategic Centre</td><td>439</td><td>40</td><td>479</td></tr><tr><td>Housing Demolition Sites</td><td>746</td><td>55</td><td>801</td></tr><tr><td>Other Sites</td><td>1165</td><td>75</td><td>1240</td></tr><tr><td>TOTALS</td><td>4857</td><td>414</td><td>5271</td></tr></table> <p>The above figures are the gross ones.</p>	BCCS Regeneration Corridor/ Other Location	Number of Dwellings Completed During Monitoring Period			Completions 2006/07 - 2011/12	Completions 2012/13	Cumulative Total Completions 2006/07- 2012/13	RC5	39	0	39	RC6	376	46	422	RC7	1262	13	1357	RC8	177	13	190	RC15	151	61	212	Free-standing employment sites	502	29	531	Walsall Strategic Centre	439	40	479	Housing Demolition Sites	746	55	801	Other Sites	1165	75	1240	TOTALS	4857	414	5271
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	<p>REMAINING HOUSING COMMITMENTS BY LOCATION TYPE (note that these are the latest available instead of the figures at the end of the monitoring period)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>BCCS Regeneration Corridor/ Other Location</th><th>Number of Dwellings Committed @ 31.10.13</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>RC5</td><td>695</td></tr> <tr><td>RC6</td><td>865</td></tr> <tr><td>RC7</td><td>1665</td></tr> <tr><td>291</td><td>291</td></tr> <tr><td>RC15</td><td>97</td></tr> <tr><td>Free-standing employment sites</td><td>184</td></tr> <tr><td>Walsall Strategic Centre</td><td>568</td></tr> <tr><td>Housing Demolition Sites</td><td>319</td></tr> <tr><td>Other Sites</td><td>819</td></tr> <tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>5503</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	BCCS Regeneration Corridor/ Other Location	Number of Dwellings Committed @ 31.10.13	RC5	695	RC6	865	RC7	1665	291	291	RC15	97	Free-standing employment sites	184	Walsall Strategic Centre	568	Housing Demolition Sites	319	Other Sites	819	TOTAL	5503
BCCS Regeneration Corridor/ Other Location	Number of Dwellings Committed @ 31.10.13																						
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<p>Actions or Comments</p>	<p>BCCS Tables 6 and 7 provide a summary of the total capacity of committed sites as at 31.03.09, as well as the total number of completions since 2006/07, for each local authority area, each location within the BCCS “growth network” (Strategic Centres and Regeneration Corridors), and areas outside the “growth network.” The above figures update these tables to reflect the current situation for sites in Walsall.</p> <p>“Committed sites” refer to sites that have planning permission or are allocated in the local plan. BCCS Tables 6 and 7 also contain figures for “new supply”. These were an estimate of the capacity that might be forthcoming through future site allocation documents, area action plans and planning permissions granted after 31.03.09. Some of this “new supply” is likely to include sites that have subsequently been granted planning permission. However, because the BCCS does not contain details of individual sites, it is not possible to update the figures in these tables.</p> <p>It should be noted that Regeneration Corridor 6 includes part of Wolverhampton, although the BCCS does not envisage any housing development taking place in the Wolverhampton section, whilst Corridor 8 includes part of Sandwell. The figures above only relate to development in Walsall.</p> <p>The boundaries of the Strategic Centres and Regeneration Corridors in the BCCS are only indicative and the intention is that these will be defined in more detail in Site Allocation Documents and Area Action Plans. The figures for completions and commitments in individual corridors are therefore only approximate and may be adjusted in future years. In particular, the figures above have been calculated this year using corridor boundaries that have been revised in conjunction with the preparation of Walsall’s SAD and Town Centre AAP. This is why the total completions shown for sites outside regeneration corridors in 2006-2012 are lower than the equivalent figures in last year’s AMR for 2006-2011.</p>																						

Table 9 - Dwellings on Previously Developed Land

Housing	
BCCS Core Output Indicator HOU1b New and converted dwellings on previously developed land UDP indicator for policy H1 (however this indicator only refers to performance in years 2002-11)	
G	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy HOU1 UDP Policy H1
Target	95% of new and converted dwellings to be on previously developed land
Achievements	95% (395/414)
Actions or Comments	The revised Planning Policy Statement 3 that was published in July 2010 reclassified garden land as “greenfield”. Prior to this, sites on such land were classed as “previously developed.” However, only 14 new dwellings were completed in the monitoring year on former garden land, whilst 5 were completed on non-garden greenfield sites.

Table 10 – Housing Completions Meeting Accessibility Standards

Housing			
BCCS Local Output Indicator HOU2a There is no equivalent indicator in the UDP		A	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy HOU2		
Target	100%		
Achievements	Unknown.		
Actions or Comments	It has not been possible to confirm whether this target has been met this year. However, with the exception of parts of the Green Belt, nearly all the Borough satisfies the accessibility standards for at least “moderate” density housing in table 8 of the BCCS.		

Table 11 - Mix of House Types

Housing	
BCCS Local Output Indicator HOU2b Proportion of 1,2 and 3+ bedroom properties completed by type There was formerly a similar indicator for UDP Policy H10, but this policy has been superseded by the BCCS	A

Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy HOU2														
Target	20% 1 bedroom; 40% 2 bedroom; 40% 3+ bedroom														
Achievements	<p>Completions in 2012/13 comprised 27 x 1 bedroom (7% of total), 195 x 2 bedroom (47%) and 192 x 3 or more bedroom dwellings (46%)</p> <p>Figures since 2006 (the start date for the housing targets in the BCCS) and 2011 (the adoption date of the BCCS) are as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <th></th><th>1 bedroom</th><th>2 bedroom</th><th>3+ bedroom</th></tr> <tr> <td>2006-13</td><td>15%</td><td>50%</td><td>35%</td></tr> <tr> <td>2011-13</td><td>13%</td><td>45%</td><td>42%</td></tr> </table>				1 bedroom	2 bedroom	3+ bedroom	2006-13	15%	50%	35%	2011-13	13%	45%	42%
	1 bedroom	2 bedroom	3+ bedroom												
2006-13	15%	50%	35%												
2011-13	13%	45%	42%												
Actions or Comments	<p>The number of 1 bedroom properties completed this year was much reduced from 2011-12, when 96 (18%) of the total were of this size, and remains below the BCCS target. This may have been a reaction to the apparent over-supply of such dwellings (especially flats) in previous years, although the figures for Walsall since 2006 do not support the assertion that there has been such an over-supply. The impact of the so-called "bedroom tax", which was introduced in April 2013, on demand for various dwelling sizes in future years, remains to be seen.</p>														

Table 12 – Affordable Housing Completions

Housing	
BCCS Core Output Indicator HOU3 Gross affordable housing completions	
UDP indicator for policy H4 only related to the period 1990/91 - 2010/11 and the relevant part of this policy has been superseded by the BCCS.	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy HOU3
Target	The BCCS (policy HOU3) sets a target of 11,000 affordable dwellings across the Black Country, equivalent to 15% of the target gross housing completions between 2006 and 2026.
Achievements	Figures supplied by the Homes and Communities Agency to the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) indicate that 370 new affordable homes were provided during the monitoring year. This figure equates to 89% of all completions.
Actions or Comments	<p>There appears to be a discrepancy between the CLG figures for affordable homes and the Council's own monitoring information for the total number of dwellings completed during the year, as the former appear to be too high even accounting for the delay in the Council recording completions in 2012-13. However, the Council's own records indicate that at least 170 of the 414 recorded completions were affordable: this exceeded the BCCS target.</p> <p>The affordable home completions recorded by the Council were all on sites that have been supported by the HCA. This demonstrates the continuing importance of public funding to secure housing development</p>

	in the Borough. No affordable housing provided by private developers as a requirement of Section 106 agreements was recorded as having been completed during the year.
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Table 13 - Pitches for Gypsies and Travellers

Housing	
BCCS Core Output Indicator HOU4	
Net additional pitches (permanent residential pitches, transit pitches and plots for travelling show people).	
There is no equivalent indicator in the UDP.	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy HOU4
Target	Walsall = 39 Permanent Residential Pitches for Gypsies and Travellers, and 35 Plots for Travelling Showpeople to be provided in 2008-2018.
Achievements	No additional pitches or plots were provided during the year.
Actions or Comments	Work is continuing on the Site Allocation Document to identify potential new sites.

Table 14 – Loss of Education and Health Care Capacity during BCCS Plan Period

Housing	
BCCS Local Output Indicator HOU5	
Loss of Education and Health Care capacity during the plan period	
There is no equivalent indicator in the UDP.	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy HOU5
Target	None
Achievements	This data is not currently collected systematically. However, where facilities are closed, this is generally as a result of improved replacement facilities being provided, either on the same site or elsewhere.
Actions or Comments	Work on the preparation of the Site Allocation Document is aiming to establish a comprehensive database of existing facilities. This will make it possible to monitor any changes in future years.

Table 15 - Vacancy Rates in Existing Housing Stock

Housing	
UDP Policy H1	
There is no equivalent indicator in the BCCS.	
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy H1

Target	Reduce vacancies to 3% by 2011
Achievement	This indicator is no longer measured for AMR purposes. However, the 2011 Census indicated that only 2.9% of dwellings in Walsall were vacant. This compares with figures of 3.6% for the West Midlands and 4.3% for England as a whole.
Actions or Comments	The UDP target period has now ended, so this indicator will not be referred to in future reports. Reducing vacancies helps to provide additional housing, and is also used as a measure to calculate New Homes Bonus. However, it is a measure of the success of the authority's housing policies rather than those concerning land use planning.

Table 16 - Housing Windfall Sites

Housing	
UDP Policy H1	A
There is no equivalent indicator in the BCCS.	
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy H1
Target	Annual average of 275 dwellings per annum to be on windfall sites
Achievement	All completions during the year were on previously developed sites not allocated in the UDP.
Actions or Comments	Although the target in the UDP was met, this indicator can be taken as a demonstration of the failure of the development plan to allocate sites for housing.

CREATING SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES PERFORMANCE AND EVENTS SUMMARY

5.11 After several years in which there was a high number of completions, the number of new dwellings provided this year fell below that expected by the trajectory in the BCCS. As noted above, this may be in part the result of a delay in the completion of annual monitoring which mean that many completions were recorded too late to be included in the figures for the year. However, the five sites where the highest number of completions occurred during the year were all either owned or heavily supported by social landlords. The 2011-12 AMR warned that reductions in public funding for new housing will make it difficult to continue past high rates of housing development in future years, unless the economy improves and more private funding becomes available.

Black Country Housing Trajectory / Housing Land Supply up to 2026

5.12 The Housing Trajectory for the Black Country up to 2026 is set out below. This trajectory and supply data is based on the figures provided in each of the Black Country authority SHLAAs.

Net completions

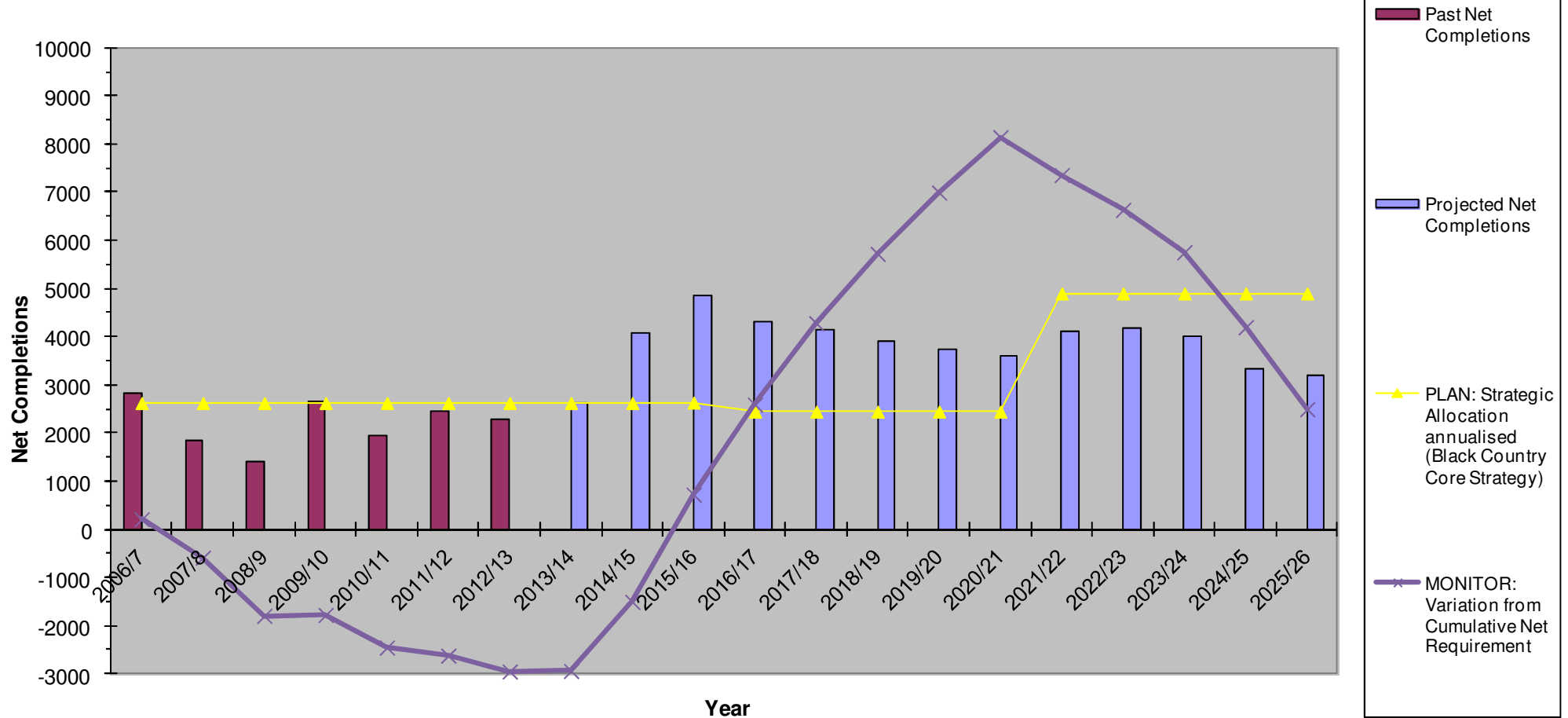
	Wolverhampton	Walsall	Sandwell	Dudley	Black Country
2006/7	300	616	1162	760	2838
2007/8	362	-211	1136	542	1829
2008/9	429	-151	450	687	1415
2009/10	249	1738	505	150	2642
2010/11	59	826	549	517	1951
2011/12	730	531	599	597	2457
2012/13	466	406	712	712	2296
2013/14	715	600	354	967	2636
2014/15	1004	600	1290	1,164	4058
2015/16	1158	600	1620	1,484	4862
2016/17	1278	600	1339	1,100	4317
2017/18*	1242	746	1248	900	4136
2018/19	1179	746	1064	900	3889
2019/20	789	746	1337	850	3722
2020/21	725	746	1278	850	3599
2021/22	722	830	1736	825	4113
2022/23	1138	501	1711	825	4175
2023/24	1137	501	1610	775	4023
2024/25	736	501	1330	775	3342
2025/26	737	501	1215	747	3200
2006-26	15154	11973	22245	16127	65499
2006-18	7993	6901	10964	9580	35438

5 yr supply 138.66 138.00 131.58 110.25 130.50
2026
supply 116.12 100.00 104.61 100.00 105.25

BCCS Target

Wolverhampton	Walsall	Sandwell	Dudley	<i>Black Country</i>
566	506	742	811	2625
566	506	742	811	2625
566	506	742	811	2625
566	506	742	811	2625
567	506	742	811	2626
566	506	742	811	2625
566	506	742	811	2625
566	506	742	811	2625
566	506	742	811	2625
567	513	742	813	2635
516	460	938	534	2448
516	460	938	534	2448
516	460	938	534	2448
516	460	938	534	2448
516	460	938	534	2448
1033	921	1876	1069	4899
1034	921	1876	1069	4900
1034	921	1876	1069	4900
1034	921	1876	1069	4900
1034	922	1876	1069	4901
13411	11973	21490	16127	63001
6694	5987	9296	9180	31157

Graph 1: Black Country Housing Trajectory



Year	Past Net Completions	Projected Net Completions	PLAN: Strategic Allocation annualised (Black Country Core Strategy)	MANAGE: Annual requirement taking account of past completions	Cumulative net allocation (Black Country Core Strategy)	Cumulative net completions	MONITOR: Variation from Cumulative Net Requirement
2006/7	2838		2625	213		2625	2838
2007/8	1829		2625	-583		5250	4667
2008/9	1415		2625	-1793		7875	6082
2009/10	2642		2625	-1776		10500	8724
2010/11	1951		2626	-2451		13126	10675
2011/12	2457		2625	-2619		15751	13132
2012/13	2296		2625	-2948		18376	15428
2013/14		2636	2625	-2937	3659	21001	18064
2014/15		4058	2625	-1503	3745	23626	22123
2015/16		4862	2635	723	3716	26261	26984
2016/17		4317	2448	2593	3602	28709	31302
2017/18		4136	2448	4281	3522	31157	35438
2018/19		3889	2448	5721	3445	33605	39326
2019/20		3722	2448	6995	3382	36053	43048
2020/21		3599	2448	8146	3325	38501	46647
2021/22		4113	4899	7360	3271	43400	50760
2022/23		4175	4900	6635	3060	48300	54935
2023/24		4023	4900	5758	2688	53200	58958
2024/25		3342	4900	4200	2021	58100	62300
2025/26		3200	4901	2498	700	63001	65499

THE ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

Walsall UDP

5.17 UDP paragraph 4.7 states the aim is 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.

BCCS

5.18 Chapter 4 of the BCCS seeks to provide land for at least 75,000 industrial and warehouse jobs. This will include land for at least 526ha of strategic high quality employment development and 1294 ha of retained local quality employment land, with 185ha (five years supply) of vacant readily available land at any one time.

Tables 17 to 22 refer to BCCS Local Output Indicators (LOIs) whereas Tables 23 to 25 refer to the remaining local output indicators in the UDP.

Table 17 – Employment Land Completions

Economy																															
BCCS Policy EMP1: LOI EMP1a (Former COI BD3 and UDP JP1) - Employment land completions by hectare																															
G																															
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy EMP1																														
Target	To reflect land developed for employment purposes for comparison with minimum employment land reservoir targets (gross employment land stock in hectares) set out in Table 10 of BCCS Policy EMP1 (see also LOI EMP1b in Table 18 below).																														
Achievements	<p>The table below summarises completions of employment related uses in Walsall since the BCCS “baseline” date (31.03.09).</p> <p>EMPLOYMENT LAND COMPLETIONS IN WALSALL 2009/10– 2012/13</p> <table><tr><th>Monitoring Year</th><th>Development on Vacant Land (ha)</th><th>Redevelop-ment (ha)</th><th>Extensions (ha)</th><th>Total Completions (ha)</th></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>2.66</td><td>0.2</td><td>1.52</td><td>4.38</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>3.99</td><td>1.73</td><td>0.26</td><td>5.98</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>10.58</td><td>1.74</td><td>0.27</td><td>12.09</td></tr><tr><td>2012-13</td><td>3.67</td><td>3.69</td><td>0.2</td><td>7.56</td></tr><tr><td>Change 2011/12 to 2012/13</td><td>-6.919</td><td>+1.95</td><td>-0.07</td><td>-4.53</td></tr></table> <p>Source: Walsall Council planning application and employment land monitoring.</p>	Monitoring Year	Development on Vacant Land (ha)	Redevelop-ment (ha)	Extensions (ha)	Total Completions (ha)	2009/10	2.66	0.2	1.52	4.38	2010/11	3.99	1.73	0.26	5.98	2011/12	10.58	1.74	0.27	12.09	2012-13	3.67	3.69	0.2	7.56	Change 2011/12 to 2012/13	-6.919	+1.95	-0.07	-4.53
Monitoring Year	Development on Vacant Land (ha)	Redevelop-ment (ha)	Extensions (ha)	Total Completions (ha)																											
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2012-13	3.67	3.69	0.2	7.56																											
Change 2011/12 to 2012/13	-6.919	+1.95	-0.07	-4.53																											

Actions or Comments	In the 2012/13 monitoring year, 1.54ha was developed for land uses falling within Use Class B2 (general industrial), 0.92ha for land uses falling within Use Class B8 (warehousing and distribution) and 5.1ha for land uses not falling within any particular Use Class (Sui Generis) / Other uses (See Table 25 for UDP Indicator).
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Table 18 – Stock of Employment Land

Economy																																																									
BCCS Policy EMP1: LOI EMP1a (Former COI BD3 and UDP JP1) - net change in total employment land stock by LA area (ha).																																																									
G																																																									
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy EMP1 and Policy DEL2																																																								
Target	<p>BCCS Table 10 sets out minimum reservoir of employment land (gross employment stock in hectares) to be retained by each authority throughout the BCCS plan period. BCCS baseline and targets for Walsall are:</p> <p>Baseline (31.03.09) - 735 ha</p> <p>2016 (31.03.16) - 658 ha</p> <p>2026 (31.03.26) – 611 ha</p> <table><tr><td>year</td><td>HQ target</td><td>HQ actual</td><td>LQ target</td><td>LQ actual</td><td>Total target</td><td>Total actual</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>53</td><td>98</td><td>682</td><td>731</td><td>822*</td><td>829</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>-</td><td>98</td><td>-</td><td>729</td><td>-</td><td>827</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>-</td><td>95</td><td>-</td><td>729</td><td>-</td><td>824</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>-</td><td>100</td><td>-</td><td>719</td><td>-</td><td>819</td></tr><tr><td>2013</td><td>-</td><td>111</td><td>-</td><td>697</td><td>-</td><td>808</td></tr><tr><td>2016</td><td>149</td><td>-</td><td>519</td><td>-</td><td>658</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>2026</td><td>317</td><td>-</td><td>294</td><td>-</td><td>611</td><td>-</td></tr></table> <p>*includes 735ha occupied (BCCS table 10) plus 87ha vacant land</p>	year	HQ target	HQ actual	LQ target	LQ actual	Total target	Total actual	2009	53	98	682	731	822*	829	2010	-	98	-	729	-	827	2011	-	95	-	729	-	824	2012	-	100	-	719	-	819	2013	-	111	-	697	-	808	2016	149	-	519	-	658	-	2026	317	-	294	-	611	-
year	HQ target	HQ actual	LQ target	LQ actual	Total target	Total actual																																																			
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2016	149	-	519	-	658	-																																																			
2026	317	-	294	-	611	-																																																			
Achievements	We are generally close to target for high quality land, which is increasing gradually. The stock of local quality land is reducing gradually but is likely to be ahead of the minimum target by 2016.																																																								

Table 19 – Change in High Quality, Potential High Quality and Local Quality Employment Areas

Economy																																								
LOI EMP2a – Changes to Strategic High Quality, Potential Strategic High Quality and Local Quality Employment Areas. LOI EMP2b - Additions made to Strategic High Quality Employment Land stock through improvement programmes. LOI EMP2c - Loss of employment land by LA area (ha) by Strategic High Quality and Potential Strategic High Quality Employment Area. LOI EMP3a - Employment land completions by Local Quality Employment Area. LOI EMP3b - Loss of employment land by Local Quality Employment Area.						G																																		
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy EMP2 (LOI EMP2a, LOI EMP3b, LOI EMP2c) BCCS Policy EMP3 (LOI EMP3a, LOI EMP3b)																																							
Target	<p>BCCS Table 12 sets out the amounts of employment land in the Black Country by category at the “baseline” date (31.03.09), and targets for provision of employment land falling into each category in 2016 and 2026. The table below summarises the BCCS baseline employment land data and targets for Walsall.</p> <p>BCCS EMPLOYMENT LAND REQUIREMENTS IN WALSALL</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Monitoring Date</th><th colspan="6">Employment Land by Category</th></tr><tr><th>Strategic High Quality (ha)</th><th>Potential Strategic High Quality (ha)</th><th>Local Quality - Retain (ha)</th><th>Consider for Release (ha)</th><th>Release Now (ha)</th><th>All Categories (Total) (ha)</th></tr><tr><td>BCCS Baseline (31.03.09)</td><td>53</td><td>264</td><td>294</td><td>86</td><td>38</td><td>735*</td></tr><tr><td>2016 Target (31.03.16)</td><td>149</td><td>168</td><td>294</td><td>38</td><td>19</td><td>668</td></tr><tr><td>2026 Target (31.03.25)</td><td>317</td><td>0</td><td>294</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>611</td></tr></table> <p>Source: Walsall Council employment land monitoring.</p> <p>Notes on Table: *Total baseline figure does not include 87ha of Regional Employment Land Study (RELS) sites – see GVA Grimley Employment Land Study (2009), Tables 3.3 and 3.4. The gross GVA Grimley figure for 2009 is therefore 822ha. RELS sites are included in the WMBC/ ELR totals in the table below (see Achievements). <i>Figures in italics are estimates.</i></p>						Monitoring Date	Employment Land by Category						Strategic High Quality (ha)	Potential Strategic High Quality (ha)	Local Quality - Retain (ha)	Consider for Release (ha)	Release Now (ha)	All Categories (Total) (ha)	BCCS Baseline (31.03.09)	53	264	294	86	38	735*	2016 Target (31.03.16)	149	168	294	38	19	668	2026 Target (31.03.25)	317	0	294	0	0	611
Monitoring Date	Employment Land by Category																																							
	Strategic High Quality (ha)	Potential Strategic High Quality (ha)	Local Quality - Retain (ha)	Consider for Release (ha)	Release Now (ha)	All Categories (Total) (ha)																																		
BCCS Baseline (31.03.09)	53	264	294	86	38	735*																																		
2016 Target (31.03.16)	149	168	294	38	19	668																																		
2026 Target (31.03.25)	317	0	294	0	0	611																																		

Achievements	.						
	EMPLOYMENT LAND SUPPLY IN WALSALL – 2012 UPDATE						
	Monitoring Date	Employment Land by Category					
		Strategic High Quality (ha)	Potential Strategic High Quality (ha)	Local Quality - Retain (ha)	Consider for Release (ha)	Release Now (ha)	All Categories (Total) (ha)
	WMBC/ ELR Baseline (31.03.09)	98	255	314	124	38	829
	2010 (31.03.10)	98	255	350	86	38	827
	2011 (31.03.11)	95	261	340	100	23	824
	2012 (31.03.12)	100	258	329	112	20	819
	2013 (31.03.13)	111	256	315	117	10	808
	2016 WMBC Projection (31.03.16)	145	242	272	109	93	777
Source: Walsall Council employment land monitoring.							
Notes on Table: <i>Figures in italics are projections.</i>							
Actions or Comments	See commentary on table 18						

Table 20 – Readily Available Employment Land

Economy	
LOI EMP4 - Readily available employment land (hectares).	
R	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy EMP4
Target	Policy EMP4 requires each authority to have a minimum five year supply of employment land “readily available” at any one time. The amounts of “readily available” land required are as follows: Black Country – 185 hectares Walsall – 46 hectares
Achievements	The table below summarises the amount of readily available land available in Walsall at the BCCS “baseline” date and at the end of each of the four monitoring years following (2009/10 – 2012/13). SUPPLY OF READILY AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENT LAND 2009 – 2012

	Monitoring Date	Readily Available Employment Land (hectares)
	2009 BCCS Baseline (31.03.09)	22.00
	2010 (31.03.10)	26.00
	2011 (31.03.11)	18.31
	2012 (31.03.12)	25.13
	2013 (31.03.13)	20.32
Source: Walsall Council employment land monitoring		
Actions or Comments	“Readily Available” employment land consists of land and premises that are free of major problems and are actively marketed, and with a willing seller. Core Strategy Policy EMP4 requires Walsall to aim to maintain at least 46ha of readily available land at any one time. The latest figure shows a 26ha deficit compared with the target.	

Table 21 – Targeted Recruitment and Training

Economy		
LOI EMP5 - Proportion of major planning permissions making provision for targeted recruitment or training through planning conditions or planning obligations.		R
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy EMP5	
Target	50% of “major” applications.	
Achievement	0% in 2012/13.	
Actions or Comments	Whilst it has not previously been possible to implement and monitor this indicator, a process has now been agreed and it should be possible to do so for monitoring year 2013/14 onwards.	

Table 22 – Loss of Visitor and Cultural Facilities

Economy		
LOI EMP6 - Loss of regionally significant visitor and cultural facilities.		G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy EMP6	
Target	0	
Achievement	No losses in 2012/13.	
Actions or Comments	The policy appears to have been effective so far. The Council will continue monitoring losses of significant visitor and cultural facilities – no further action required.	

Table 23 – Land Developed for Employment Uses

Economy																
Local Output Indicator: Amount of land developed for employment land use (hectares) – 2012/13 monitoring year.	G															
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy JP1															
Target	13ha per annum															
Achievements	<div>The table below shows how much land was developed in 2012/13.</div> <table><tr><th colspan="5">Employment Land Developed in Walsall 2012/13 by Land Use Type (hectares)</th></tr><tr><th>Class B1 (b) and B1 (c)</th><th>Class B2</th><th>Class B8</th><th>Sui Generis/ Other</th><th>TOTAL</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>1.54</td><td>0.92</td><td>5.1</td><td>7.56</td></tr></table> <div>Source: Walsall Council employment land monitoring</div>	Employment Land Developed in Walsall 2012/13 by Land Use Type (hectares)					Class B1 (b) and B1 (c)	Class B2	Class B8	Sui Generis/ Other	TOTAL	0	1.54	0.92	5.1	7.56
Employment Land Developed in Walsall 2012/13 by Land Use Type (hectares)																
Class B1 (b) and B1 (c)	Class B2	Class B8	Sui Generis/ Other	TOTAL												
0	1.54	0.92	5.1	7.56												
Actions or Comments	7.56ha is around the average annual take-up for industry in Walsall.															

Table 24 - Implementation of Economic Policy (Proportion of Brownfield development)

Economy	
Local Output Indicator: The proportion of development that takes place on Brownfield Sites.	G
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy JP1 (Former COI BD2)
Target	95% of all land developed (UDP Target)
Achievements	100%
Actions or Comments	Monitoring to date indicates that the target is being met. The Council will continue to monitor development on previously-developed land – no further action required.

Table 25 - Implementation of Economic Policy (Employment Land Supply)

Economy	
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.	G
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy JP1
Target	91% of the total area.
Achievements	Bescot Crescent and Green Lane Cable Drive have transferred to other uses and in total this amounts to 3.81ha equating to an 8% loss. 92% has therefore been protected.
Actions or	Monitoring to date indicates that the UDP policy is generally effective in

Comments	protecting UDP employment site allocations. The Council will continue to monitor development proposals affecting these sites – no further action required.
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CENTRES

Policy Aim: To promote established town, district and local centres as the main focus for shopping, services, leisure and other aspects of community life, and to make sure that these centres are easily accessible to everyone (UDP paragraph 5.12). The BCCS states that the Black Country's centres are the focus for retail, leisure, commercial and civic uses, and it is the strategy to maintain and enhance these centres in order to underpin economic growth (BCCS Spatial Objectives).

5.26 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. All figures are gross internal area (GIA) unless specified.

Table 26 – Town Centre Floorspace Developed in Walsall Borough

Centres	
<p>LOI CEN1 and LOI CEN2 – Amount of floor space for town centre uses completed and amount permitted within an appropriate centre, as a proportion of all completions and planning permissions for such uses</p> <p>LOI CEN3 - Amount of additional floor space for town centre uses within or on the edge of Walsall Strategic Centre in accordance with Policy CEN3</p> <p>LOI CEN4 - Amount of additional floor space for town centre uses within or on the edge of each Town Centre in accordance with Policy CEN4.</p> <p>LOI CEN5 – Amount of additional floor space for town centre uses within or on the edge of each District and Local Centre in accordance with Policy CEN4.</p> <p>LOI CEN6 – Number of developments of up to 200 square metres gross floor space for town centre uses permitted outside of centres that meet the requirements of Policy CEN6, as a proportion of all such permissions.</p> <p>LOI CEN7 - Number and floor space of new developments for town centre uses permitted, and number and floor space completed, outside of Strategic, Town, District or Local Centres that do not accord with Policy CEN1 requirements.</p>	A
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policies CEN1 – CEN7
Target	<p>LOI CEN1 – CEN6 - 100% of “town centre” development to be in accordance with BCCS Policies CEN1 – CEN7 or justified by another development plan policy.</p> <p>LOI CEN7 – none.</p>
Achievements	<p>See schedules below for details of net changes to town centre floor space in Walsall during the 2012/13 monitoring year. The following paragraphs summarise how development in Walsall has performed against the targets attached to BCCS Local Output Indicators CEN1 –</p>

	<p>CEN7.</p> <p>LOI CEN1 and CEN2:</p> <p>100% of permissions for town centre uses were in accordance with CEN1 – CEN7 – they were either in established centres, or if in an out-of-centre location with no local need demonstrated, were justified by another development plan policy.</p> <p>LOI CEN3:</p> <p>See Table 27 below for details of development in Walsall Town Centre and progress on delivery of the BCCS target.</p>
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Town Centre Development in Walsall – New Floor space Approved and Completed within 2012/13 Monitoring Year												
Location	Comparison Retail		Convenience Retail		Office (Class B1a)			Leisure (Class D2 and C1)		Other Town Centre Uses ⁴		Total Floor space Completed (sqm)
	Floor space Approved (sqm)	Floor space Completed (sqm)	Floor space Approved (sqm)	Floor space Completed (sqm)	Floor space Approved (sqm)	Floor space Completed (sqm)		Floor space Approved (sqm)	Floor space Completed (sqm)	Floor space Approved (sqm)	Floor space Completed (sqm)	
In Strategic Centre	0 ⁵	0	0	0	0	150		1062	5718	1123.13	1717.5	7585.5
In District Centres	0	215	0	0	0	630		749	0	144.75	113.75	958.75
In Local Centres	807.4	622.9	0 ⁶	339	0	0		0	0	59.46	446	1407.9
Edge- of - Centre	460	460	0	0	0	0		2234 ⁷	0	0	0	460
Out- of- Centre	147.7	416	36	79.1	440	663		4858	2383	122.7	483	4024.1
TOTAL ADDITIONAL FLOORSPEACE	1415.1	1713.9	36	418.1	440	1443		8903	8101	1450.04	2760.25	14436.25

Source: Walsall Council planning application and town centre monitoring.

⁴ All town centre uses are defined in the Black Country guide titled 'What do I need to submit a planning application' available at http://cms.walsall.gov.uk/what_do_i_need_to_submit_a_planning_application_final_30_08_2012.pdf

⁵ 1621 A1 use was granted permission (12/0045/FL) in the town centre as part of a funeral directors. Due to the nature of this use it was acceptable outside of the PSA and in a location that would necessary be considered edge-of-centre either for a standard A1 use. The retail is considered ancillary to the funeral directors so has not been included in overall figures.

⁶ British Oak Inn located within Lane Head Local Centre was redeveloped as a convenience stall through permitted developed so has not been included in the figures.

⁷ This floorspace is from one application for a gym of the edge of Walsall TC and the other is for a the additional floorspace from an application for the redevelopment of a leisure centre

Town Centre Development in Walsall – Floor space Lost through Demolitions or Proposed/ Implemented Change of Use in 2011/12 Monitoring Year												
Location	Comparison Retail		Convenience Retail		Office (Class B1a)			Leisure (Class D2 and C1)		Other Town Centre Uses ⁸		Total Floor space Lost (sqm)
	Loss of Floor space Approved (sqm)	Floor space Lost (sqm)	Loss of Floor space Approved (sqm)	Floor space Lost (sqm)	Loss of Floor space Approved (sqm)	Floor space Lost (sqm)		Loss of Floor space Approved (sqm)	Floor space Lost (sqm)	Loss of Floor space Approved (sqm)	Floor space Lost (sqm)	
In Strategic Centre	-563.65	-2504	0	0	-2885.5	-2185.5		0	0	0	0	88138.65
In District Centres	-144.75	-113.75	0	0	0	0		-321	0	0	-50	629.5
In Local Centres	-133.06	-182	0	0	0	0		0 ⁹	0	0	-339	654.06
Edge- of-Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Out- of-Centre	-252.1	-72	0	0	-747	0		0	0	0	-96.7	1167.8
TOTAL FLOOR SPACE LOSSES	-1093.56	-2871.75	0	0	-1035.5	-2185.5		-321	0	0	-485.7	90590.01

Source: Walsall Council planning application and town centre monitoring.

⁸ All town centre uses are defined in the Black Country guide titled 'What do I need to submit a planning application' available at http://cms.walsall.gov.uk/what_do_i_need_to_submit_a_planning_application_final_30_08_2012.pdf

⁹ A pub was lost as part of permitted development change of use to retail so figures have not been included

	<p>LOI CEN4 and CEN5:</p> <p>87.3% of retail floor space permitted in 2012/13 was in centre or edge-of-centre. The permission for out-of-centre was for small scale developments that demonstrated local need in accordance with CEN6.</p> <p>62% of floor space for town centre uses permitted in 2012/13 was in established centres. There was one development for out-of-centre office relocation which was exceptional circumstances due to the need to keep the office near to the current workforce. Again this year a key concern was the amount of out-of-centre leisure development. There were four applications for extensions to local community or sport facilities which demonstrated an established local need. Three applications for gyms in industrial areas which demonstrated local need and satisfied the sequential assessments due to the difficulty of finding large enough suitable premises within established centres. There was also one large new leisure development of a Go-karting and laser quest centre which met the sequential assessment. The other town centre uses granted out-of-centre is predominately small scale hot food takeaway outlets meeting local need.</p> <p>LOI CEN6:</p> <p>52% of town centre use developments (up to 200m2 gross floor space) in out-of-centre locations were in accordance with Policy CEN6 and demonstrated local need. The rest were in accordance with Policy CEN7 and other policies in the development plan.</p> <p>LOI CEN7:</p> <p>A total of 17 applications for centre uses were permitted in out-of-centre locations in 2012/13. 9 of these applications demonstrated local need as in accordance with CEN6 the others accorded with the requirements of CEN7</p>
Actions or Comments	<p>A key finding to note is the loss of A1 comparison to other uses especially A2 and A5 in Walsall Town Centre (Strategic Centre). This is somewhat worrying considering the targets set by the BCCS for growth in comparison floor space.</p> <p>However, given the current economic situation and vacancy rates this trend represents investment within the town centre for town centre uses and a diversification to other uses that attract visitors.</p> <p>There is also a worrying low amount of office permissions again this year which shows the lack of office market within Walsall.</p>

5.27 There is no target for Convenience Retail or Leisure Uses in the BCCS. Each Local Authority may determine whether proposals count towards BCCS targets. Targets relate to net additional floor space, implying that the Council should adjust the amount of floor space completed to take account of losses.

Justification for Out-of- Centre development could include compliance with Policy CEN6, in the case of proposals below the 200 sqm size threshold.

Table 27 – Additional Floor space for Town Centre Uses Developed in Walsall Strategic Centre

Centres																															
LOI CEN3 – Amount of additional floor space for town centre uses within or on the edge of Walsall Strategic Centre in accordance with Policy CEN3																															
R																															
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy CEN3																														
Targets	<p>BCCS Policy CEN3 sets targets for new development in the four Strategic Centres between 2005/06 and 2025/26. The following targets are set for Walsall Town Centre:</p> <table><tr><th>BCCS Target Dates for Delivery</th><th>Comparison Retail Floor space Targets (square metres)</th><th>Office Floor space Targets (square metres)</th></tr><tr><td>2005/06 – 2020/21</td><td>60,000</td><td rowspan="2">220,000</td></tr><tr><td>2021/22 – 2025/26</td><td>25,000</td></tr></table>	BCCS Target Dates for Delivery	Comparison Retail Floor space Targets (square metres)	Office Floor space Targets (square metres)	2005/06 – 2020/21	60,000	220,000	2021/22 – 2025/26	25,000																						
BCCS Target Dates for Delivery	Comparison Retail Floor space Targets (square metres)	Office Floor space Targets (square metres)																													
2005/06 – 2020/21	60,000	220,000																													
2021/22 – 2025/26	25,000																														
Achievements	<p>The table below sets out how much comparison retail and office floor space has been developed since the BCCS “baseline” date (2006).</p> <p>COMPARISON RETAIL AND OFFICE FLOORSPEACE DEVELOPMENT IN WALSALL STRATEGIC CENTRE 2005/06 – 2011/12</p> <table><tr><th>Monitoring Year</th><th>Comparison Retail Floor space Completed (square metres)</th><th>Office Floor space Completed (square metres)</th></tr><tr><td>2005/06</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>2006/07</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>2007/08</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>2008/09</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>0</td><td>3,099</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>21</td><td>4,649</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>0</td><td>150</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>21</td><td>7,898</td></tr></table> <p>Source: Walsall Council planning application and town centre monitoring</p> <p>Progress towards the BCCS targets is a real issue for Walsall and it is one that the AAP will be aiming to address</p>	Monitoring Year	Comparison Retail Floor space Completed (square metres)	Office Floor space Completed (square metres)	2005/06	0	0	2006/07	0	0	2007/08	0	0	2008/09	0	0	2009/10	0	0	2010/11	0	3,099	2011/12	21	4,649	2012/13	0	150	TOTAL	21	7,898
Monitoring Year	Comparison Retail Floor space Completed (square metres)	Office Floor space Completed (square metres)																													
2005/06	0	0																													
2006/07	0	0																													
2007/08	0	0																													
2008/09	0	0																													
2009/10	0	0																													
2010/11	0	3,099																													
2011/12	21	4,649																													
2012/13	0	150																													
TOTAL	21	7,898																													

	<p>Unfortunately the permission for new retail units in the centre with the end user of Primark faced some delays in starting. Work is commencing summer 2014 and it is hoped this will help to ignite investment in retail within the Primary Shopping Area. Furthermore as Walsall Town Centre AAP progresses, sites will be identified for comparison retail development and this should help attract further investment.</p> <p>Further progress is needed in regards to office development with the strategic centre and it is hoped that the completion of WHG offices and the progression of the AAP will help develop a stronger office market in the centre. It must be noted however, that the offices connected to Tesco have yet to find an end user showing that the office market in Walsall is still to really take off.</p>
Actions or Comments	<p>Although no target is set for leisure development itself it must be noted that there has been the completion of a new hotel and gym in the centre which marks further investment in leisure within the centre.</p>

UDP CENTRES LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 28 – Strengthening our Centres (Proportion of development in established Centres)

Strengthening Our Centres											
Local Output Indicator - Proportion of development for retailing, leisure and other town centre uses that takes place in established centres.											
R											
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy S1-S5 (Former COI BD4)										
Target	At least 90% of all development for retailing, leisure and other town centre uses to take place in established centres (UDP target).										
Achievements	<p>The table below summarises the percentage of “town centre” uses (by floor space) that took place in Walsall centres during 2012/13.</p> <p>TOWN CENTRE DEVELOPMENT IN WALSALL 2012/13 PERCENTAGE OF IN-CENTRE DEVELOPMENTBY USE CLASS</p> <table><tr><th>Class A1 (Retail Shops)</th><th>Class B1a (Offices)</th><th>Class D2 and C1 (Leisure)</th><th>Other</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>76.7%</td><td>54%</td><td>70.5%</td><td>82.5%</td><td>72.1%</td></tr></table> <p>Note: Developments within Use Class A2 have been included in the Other town centre uses category, to accord with the monitoring of the BCCS.</p>	Class A1 (Retail Shops)	Class B1a (Offices)	Class D2 and C1 (Leisure)	Other	Total	76.7%	54%	70.5%	82.5%	72.1%
Class A1 (Retail Shops)	Class B1a (Offices)	Class D2 and C1 (Leisure)	Other	Total							
76.7%	54%	70.5%	82.5%	72.1%							

Actions or Comments	<p>The figures do not meet the target but are an improvement on previous years. The figures for out-of-centre retailing are better than some years which show the success of strongly applied centre policies but perhaps also the decline in out-of-centre retailing. There was also one competition of edge of centre retailing at Crown Wharf demonstrating the pressure to find suitable sized retail units within the Primary Shopping Area is still a real issue. The office completion out-of-centre was at an established business and was granted as a temporary permission. The leisure completions for out-of-centre developments were predominantly small scale extensions to well established community facilities. The 'other' uses were mostly small scale hot food takeaways serving local needs apart from one notable development of a drive through which was granted in accordance to other development plan policies. The figures show that in this monitoring year there were no large scale out-of-centre developments impacting on the overall levels of in centre versus out-of-centre development but a cumulative amount of small scale developments. This is representative of the issues Walsall centres face at the moment whereby small out-of-centre developments could be having a cumulative impact of established centres vitality.</p>
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Table 29 – Strengthening our Centres (Shopping Centres)

Strengthening Our Centres	
Local Output Indicator- Shopping Centres: Amount of vacant floor space in centres.	R
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy S1-S5
Target	Vacancies to be at or below the national average (UDP Target).
Achievements	<p>Walsall Strategic Town Centre was recorded as having 185,897 square metres of vacant floor space, a percentage of 20% in May 2012¹⁰. Comparing this to the closest national average of 14.6%¹¹ in June 2012 shows that Walsall is significantly above the national average. Figures released by The Local Data Company had Walsall's vacancy rate at 28% at the end of 2012¹². This is compared to the national average of 14.2%</p>
Actions or Comments	<p>The level of vacancy is obviously of concern for Walsall. The Council has invested money in start up programmes and the forthcoming development is anticipated to secure further investment. The AAP production and monitoring will result in a more structured approach to recording the amount of vacant units within Walsall Strategic Centre which will help us show the trends more accurately. No figures are available for vacant units within the District or Local centres.</p>

¹⁰ See Appendix E Table 2 for a breakdown of the vacancy units

¹¹ See http://www.brc.org.uk/brc_footfall_and_vacancies_monitor.asp for retail figures

¹² See <http://www.retailtimes.co.uk/town-centres-in-midlands-and-north-west-top-shop-vacancy-rates-data-reveals/>

BCCS CHAPTER 5: TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY

5.36 The policies in the Black Country Core Strategy (BCCS) Chapter 5 and 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, cycling, road traffic and car parking.

BCCS TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 30 – Safeguarding Land for Transport

Transport and Accessibility	
LOI TRAN1 - % of DPDs identifying and safeguarding land to meet transport requirements	
G	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy TRAN1
Target	100% of DPDs
Achievements	No significant achievements in 2012/13.
Actions or Comments	AAP and SAD currently in preparation – it is proposed that they will include land safeguarded for railway lines, light rail routes, transport interchanges and other key transport infrastructure. This indicator will begin to be monitored once the relevant DPDs have been adopted.

Table 31 – Travel Plans and Agreements

Transport and Accessibility	
LOI TRAN2 - Appropriate provision or contribution towards transport works and Travel Plans measures.	
A	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy TRAN2
Target	Travel Plans to be produced and monitored for 100% of all planning applications that are required to submit a Transport Assessment or a Transport Statement.
Achievements	Travel plans provided with planning applications are assessed as part of the development management process but the Council currently has no resources to monitor implementation of approved travel plans. However, the Council does monitor S278 agreements that

	provide transport improvements and transport related contributions coming forward through Section 106 agreements. In 2012/13 one contribution of £15k was received towards improvement of pedestrian links to Crown Wharf shopping park.
Actions or Comments	The Council is unlikely to have the resources to monitor implementation of approved Travel Plans in the foreseeable future, but will continue monitoring contributions towards transport improvements secured through S278 and S106 agreements as stated above.

Table 32 – Safeguarding Railway Lines

Transport and Accessibility	
LOI TRAN3a - The safeguarding of key existing and disused railway lines identified on the Transport Key Diagram.	G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy TRAN3
Target	No loss of safeguarded lines.
Achievements	No lines have been lost in 2012/13.
Actions or Comments	See LOI TRAN1. It is proposed that existing railway lines and disused railway lines with potential for re-use for freight or passenger services within Walsall will be safeguarded through the SAD and AAP.

Table 33 – Safeguarding Rail Access Sites

Transport and Accessibility	
LOI TRAN3b - Protection of sites with existing or potential rail access identified in TRAN3.	G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy TRAN3
Target	No loss of protected sites.
Achievements	No sites have been lost in 2012/13.
Actions or Comments	See LOI TRAN1. It is proposed that sites with existing or potential rail access within Walsall will be safeguarded through the SAD and AAP.

Table 34 – Increase in Cycle Use

Transport and Accessibility		
LOI TRAN4a - Increase in cycle use of monitored routes.		A
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy TRAN4	
Target	1% increase in cycling by 2026.	
Achievements	<p>No cycle specific LTP3 indicator was established. It was co-opted into a joint walking and cycling target called 'active travel'. Due to the lack of travel to school data, cycling data not yet online (e.g. the new extra cycling facilities in Birmingham) and with the introduction of major active travel programmes such as LSTF, it would be unfeasible to make a valid assessment of the performance aim for 2012/13.</p> <p>Centro is in the consultation stage of the West Midlands Cycling Charter which will aim to see 5% of all trips by 2023 in the West Midlands metropolitan area made by bicycle. The introduction of this Cycling Charter will provide the provision to monitor the LTP target and hopefully exceed it.</p>	
Actions or Comments	New LTP target for Active Travel will be monitored when data is available.	

Table 35 – Implementation of Local Cycle Network

Transport and Accessibility		
LOI TRAN4b - Implementation of Proposed Local Cycle Network identified in the cycle network map.		G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy TRAN4	
Target	Increase % length implemented.	
Achievements	1200m of new cycle routes have been implemented in the past year.	
Actions or Comments	3 new school cycle shelters have also been installed (each with a capacity of 20 bikes).	

Table 36 – Long Stay Car Park Spaces

Transport and Accessibility		
LOI TRAN5a - Number of publically available long stay parking		A

places in strategic centres.		
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy TRAN5	
Target	Decrease the number of long stay parking spaces in centres over baseline for each centre by 2026.	
Achievements	No change to number of long stay spaces in centres in 2012/13.	
Actions or Comments	BCCS Local Output Indicators CEN8a and CEN8b (Mandatory Indicator Target LTP6) have been replaced with BCCS Local Output Indicators TRAN5a and TRAN5b. It is proposed that a strategy for car parking in Walsall Town Centre will be developed through the AAP.	

Table 37 – Location of New Public Owned Long Stay Car Parks

Transport and Accessibility		
LOI TRAN5b - All new publically owned long stay parking spaces in Strategic Centres to be located in peripheral locations.		A
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy TRAN5	
Target	100%	
Achievements	No change to parking arrangements in Walsall Town Centre in 2012/13.	
Actions or Comments	BCCS Local Output Indicators CEN8a and CEN8b (Mandatory Indicator Target LTP6) have been replaced with BCCS Local Output Indicators TRAN5a and TRAN5b. It is proposed that a strategy for car parking in Walsall Town Centre will be developed through the AAP.	

UDP TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 38 – Transport (Increase Number of Bus Journeys)

Transport		
Local Output Indicator: Increase number of bus journeys in line with LTP target.		R
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy T2	
Target	LTP3 target is to increase bus use within West Mids Met Area from the 2010/11 base of 300.2 million trips per year to 315.2	

	million by 2015/16
Achievements	Below target: 2012/13 figure was 276.3m across the West Midlands.
Actions or Comments	National trends show a decrease in bus patronage partly due to the recession; this includes falls in commuting and shopping trips. Trends in bus patronage are being monitored by Centro, with a population growth in the metropolitan area it is hoped that there will be a positive effect in the long term in bus patronage. The West Midlands LSTF programme holds a strong focus on improving bus travel along key corridors, therefore it is hoped that growth will be seen in these areas for 2013/14.

Table 39 – Transport (Increase Number of Rail Journeys)

Transport	
Local Output Indicator: Increase the number of rail passenger journeys.	G
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy T3
Target	There is no longer an LTP target related to rail travel. The closest is public transport access to strategic centres: Increase the proportion of trips by public transport into the nine strategic LTP centres as a whole during the AM peak to 50% by 2015/16.
Achievements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This performance aim is currently being exceeded as private vehicle trips into centres have declined at a faster rate (6.6%) than those by public transport (0.3%) over the latest two-year cycle of cordon surveys. This data has not been updated since 2011/12 as data is only collected every two years. 2. Rail journeys are up 5.2% between 2011/12 and 2012/13 to 46.5 million trips a year.
Actions or Comments	Funding has been secured from DfT for the electrification of the Walsall to Rugeley line and capacity and line speed improvements. Work is also ongoing to progress various other schemes including a GRIP 3 study looking at electrification from Walsall to Aldridge and closure of Bloxwich Level crossing.

Table 40 – Transport (Traffic Growth)

Transport	
Local Output Indicator: Keep traffic growth in line with LTP target.	G
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy T4, T5

Target	To limit annual traffic growth to between 3% and 6% between 2009 and 2015
Achievements	No new data is available between 2011/12 and 2012/13. Data collected in 2009 and 2011 shows that in Walsall car trips have decreased by 1.1%.
Actions or Comments	The decrease in car trips can be attributed to the economic situation in which people are making fewer journeys by car.

Table 41 – Transport (Bicycle Trips)

Transport	
Local Output Indicator: Increase proportion of trips made by bike in line with LTP target.	
G	
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy T9
Target	Increase the West Midlands Active Travel index by 5% from the 2010/11 baseline of 100 by 2015/16.
Achievements	Centro is in the consultation stage of the West Midlands Cycling Charter which will aim to see 5% of all trips by 2023 in the West Midlands metropolitan area made by bicycle. The introduction of this Cycling Charter will provide the provision to monitor the LTP target and hopefully exceed it.
Actions or Comments	Monitoring will commence once data is available.

Table 42 – Transport (Car Park Spaces)

Transport	
Local Output Indicator - Car parking provision for new housing development in line with standards in T13.	
G	
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy T13
Target	Car park spaces to meet the standards within UDP Policy T13.
Achievements	In line with target.
Actions or Comments	Keep all new housing developments in line with parking targets.

Walsall UDP

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

BCCS

5.42 Environmental transformation is one of the three directions of change from the vision for the BCCS. To achieve this aspiration, a number of sustainability challenges will need to be addressed as and when new development occurs in the Black Country. These include: climate change 'proofing' development, particularly in terms of developing in the most sustainable locations; prioritising the development of brownfield land; protecting and enhancing biodiversity, geo-diversity, local character and industrial heritage; and, establishing a network of high quality open spaces and sport and recreational facilities.

BCCS ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 43 – Planning Permissions Granted Contrary to Environment Agency Advice

Environmental Infrastructure	
COI ENV5 - Number of planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice on flooding and water quality grounds.	
G	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV5 (Former UDP Policy ENV40 and COI E1)
Target	0%
Achievements	There were no planning applications approved by the Council that were contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood risk grounds or water quality grounds since the BCCS was adopted or during the 2012/13 monitoring year.
Actions or Comments	Initial objections from the Environment Agency were overcome as part of the determination process or through the inclusion of conditions on decision notices. We will continue to apply the policy and to take account of Environment Agency advice.

Table 44 –Renewable Energy Generation

Environmental Infrastructure	
COI ENV7 - Renewable Energy Generation.	
A	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV7 (Former COI E3)
Target	No target set.
Achievements	<p>1. From a total of eleven eligible major development planning applications during the 2012/13 monitoring year, four (36%) have provided evidence that at least 10% of the development's energy demand will be from renewable sources.</p>
Actions or Comments	<p>The remainder of major applications argued that energy efficiency measures included within the development's construction, e.g. to satisfy Part L of the Building Regulations, was the most practical way of addressing Policy ENV7. Some of these developments did propose measures beyond minimum building regulations requirements though, such as the provision of solar panels.</p> <p>The applications that provided specific details of renewable energy generation were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12/0221/FL – construction of 30 bed care home • 12/0503/FL – warehouse and associated office space • 12/1400/FL – demolition of existing day centre and construction of three storey care home • 12/1422/FL – construction of replacement Oak Park Leisure Centre <p>Monitoring of development completions should take place to enable an accurate assessment of whether development that proposed to incorporate 10% of estimated energy from renewable sources has been achieved during construction. However the way in which the Council's monitoring system can be modified to identify, in practical terms, how this monitoring can be carried out is yet to be determined.</p>

BCCS ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 45 - Monitoring target for biodiversity (change in areas of biodiversity importance)

Environmental Infrastructure	
LOI ENV1 - Change in areas of biodiversity importance.	
G	

Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV1 (Former UDP Policies ENV19-24 and COI E2)	
Target	No net reduction in the area of designated nature conservation sites through development.	
Achievements	<p>Special Areas of Conservation There were no losses to the single site of this status in the borough between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2013.</p> <p>Sites of Special Scientific Interest There were no losses or potential losses between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2013. The Council is not aware of any extant planning permissions which were implemented within the reporting period.</p> <p>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation Between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2013 there were no planning permissions resulting in the potential loss of any SINC. The Council is not aware of any extant planning permissions which were implemented within the reporting period. However, development carried out without planning permission has resulted in the loss of a small part of a SINC. The Council is considering enforcement action in this case.</p> <p>Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation Between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2013 no planning permissions were granted which resulted in the loss of any SLINC. The Council is not aware of any extant planning permissions which were implemented within the reporting period.</p>	
Actions or Comments	Designated nature conservation sites under consideration in this indicator include all statutory sites comprising SACs and SSSIs as well as the non-statutory Local Sites which comprise SINC and SLINC. The planning policy framework gives absolute protection to all sites but the SLINC. If a SLINC is lost or damaged through development requiring planning permission compensatory habitat of equivalent value must be provided (LNRs are not included because all are either SSSIs, SINC or SLINC).	

Table 46 – Planning Permissions Granted in Accordance With Historic Environment Advice

Environmental Infrastructure		
LOI ENV2 - Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with Conservation/Historic Environmental Section or Advisor recommendations.		G

Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV2
Target	100%
Achievements	100% of planning permissions where the Conservation/Historic Environmental Section or Advisor were consulted were granted in accordance with their recommendations (based on 10% sample).
Actions or Comments	The current planning software does not allow for easy extraction of planning decisions along with officers' responses to the associated recommendations. A 10% sample of permissions will therefore be used to determine the effectiveness of this policy until such time as the planning software is able to easily provide this data.

Table 47 – Building for Life Assessments

Environmental Infrastructure	
LOI ENV3 - Housing Quality Building for Life assessment of major housing schemes completed.	R
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV3 (Former COI H6)
Target	Move towards 100% with a rating of good or very good by 2026.
Achievements	The Council does not currently monitor or record this data.
Actions or Comments	The council does not at present have an officer in post with the necessary training to be able to assess developments against the building for life standards. The council is currently looking to allocate the necessary resources to do this in the future.

Table 48 – Major Planning Permissions and Design Standards

Environmental Infrastructure	
LOI ENV3a - Proportion of major planning permissions adequately addressing By Design, Manual for Streets, Building for Life and Code for Sustainable Homes/ BREEAM standards as appropriate.	A
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV3
Target	100%
Achievements	Whilst our planning software is not currently able to record information about applications that address design standards, these standards are taken into account as part of the determination process for major planning applications.

Actions or Comments	The council is considering alternative software providers that will enable the recording of this data. In addition the council is also considering allocating resources for the provision of an officer with the necessary training to assess developments against the appropriate standards.
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Table 49 – Planning Permissions Granted in Accordance with Conservation Advice

Environmental Infrastructure		
LOI ENV4a - Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with Conservation Section's recommendations.		G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV4	
Target	100%	
Achievements	100% of planning permissions where the Conservation Section was consulted were granted in accordance with their recommendations (based on 10% sample).	
Actions or Comments	The current planning software does not allow for easy extraction of planning decisions along with officers' responses to the associated recommendations. A 10% sample of permissions will therefore be used to determine the effectiveness of this policy until such time as the planning software is able to easily provide this data.	

Table 50 – Planning Permissions Granted in Accordance with British Waterways Advice

Environmental Infrastructure		
LOI ENV4b - Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with British Waterways' planning related advice.		G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV4	
Target	100%	
Achievements	No planning applications were granted against the advice of The Canal & River Trust during the 2012/13 monitoring year.	
Actions or Comments		

Table 51 – Planning Permissions Including Appropriate SUDs

Environmental

Infrastructure	
LOI ENV5 - Proportion of major planning permissions including appropriate SUDs.	R
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV5
Target	100%
Achievements	Unknown for 2012/13
Actions or Comments	The Council's Flood Risk Manager post became vacant in 2013 and has not yet been filled. It has not been possible to seek the necessary information for 2012/13 from the Pollution Control Team to be able to monitor this indicator.

Table 52 – Accessible Open Space

Environmental Infrastructure	
LOI ENV6a - Accessible open space by hectare per 1,000 population.	G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV6
Target	5ha
Achievements	Current figure (@ 31.03.13) = 4.84ha per 1000 population.
Actions or Comments	The figure of 4.84ha is derived from the updated open space dataset used to inform Walsall Council's revised Green Space Strategy 2012. This dataset has been monitored and revised over the last 12 months to ensure up-to-date evidence is used in support of the emerging Site Allocations DPD. The slight reduction in accessible open space is as a result of amendments made to site boundaries in order to ensure sites are accurately carried forward into the Site Allocation Document.

Table 53 – Delivery of Open Space, Sport and Recreation Proposals

Environmental Infrastructure	
LOI ENV6b - Delivery through Local Development Documents of broad open space, sport and recreation proposals for each Regeneration Corridor and Strategic Centre set out in BCCS Appendix 2.	A
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV6

Target	<p>100% of provision in BCCS Appendix 2 by 2026. Specific targets for Walsall are set out in the table below.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="512 304 1353 1003"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="512 304 855 383">BCCS Location</th><th data-bbox="855 304 1353 383">Summary of BCCS Appendix 2 Proposals</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="512 383 855 524">Walsall Strategic Centre</td><td data-bbox="855 383 1353 524">Improvements to the canal network (possible greenway designation) and possible "Green Flag" application for Walsall Arboretum.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="512 524 855 665">RC5: Loxdale-Moxley</td><td data-bbox="855 524 1353 665">Improvements to Great Bridge Road playing fields and improvements to the canal network, e.g. for access to George Rose Park or Moorcroft Wood.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="512 665 855 806">RC6: Darlaston-Willenhall-Wednesfield</td><td data-bbox="855 665 1353 806">Improvements to Fibbersley open spaces (including playing fields) and continued investment in Willenhall Memorial Park hub site.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="512 806 855 913">RC7: Bloxwich-Birchills-Bescot</td><td data-bbox="855 806 1353 913">Improvements to Pleck Park, Reedswood Park and other green spaces in this area.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="512 913 855 1003">RC15: Brownhills</td><td data-bbox="855 913 1353 1003">Continued protection and access to natural green space sites at Brownhills and Clayhanger Commons.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	BCCS Location	Summary of BCCS Appendix 2 Proposals	Walsall Strategic Centre	Improvements to the canal network (possible greenway designation) and possible "Green Flag" application for Walsall Arboretum.	RC5: Loxdale-Moxley	Improvements to Great Bridge Road playing fields and improvements to the canal network, e.g. for access to George Rose Park or Moorcroft Wood.	RC6: Darlaston-Willenhall-Wednesfield	Improvements to Fibbersley open spaces (including playing fields) and continued investment in Willenhall Memorial Park hub site.	RC7: Bloxwich-Birchills-Bescot	Improvements to Pleck Park, Reedswood Park and other green spaces in this area.	RC15: Brownhills	Continued protection and access to natural green space sites at Brownhills and Clayhanger Commons.
BCCS Location	Summary of BCCS Appendix 2 Proposals												
Walsall Strategic Centre	Improvements to the canal network (possible greenway designation) and possible "Green Flag" application for Walsall Arboretum.												
RC5: Loxdale-Moxley	Improvements to Great Bridge Road playing fields and improvements to the canal network, e.g. for access to George Rose Park or Moorcroft Wood.												
RC6: Darlaston-Willenhall-Wednesfield	Improvements to Fibbersley open spaces (including playing fields) and continued investment in Willenhall Memorial Park hub site.												
RC7: Bloxwich-Birchills-Bescot	Improvements to Pleck Park, Reedswood Park and other green spaces in this area.												
RC15: Brownhills	Continued protection and access to natural green space sites at Brownhills and Clayhanger Commons.												
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further significant improvements have been carried out to the Arboretum (Strategic Centre) in this monitoring year as part of the three year Arboretum Restoration Programme (2010-2013) with funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund / Big Lottery Fund. These include works on the boathouse and bandstand, restoration of park entrances and installation of a new youth play facility. However the construction of the Arboretum visitor centre has been delayed, with expected commencement now due for early 2014 and completion in early 2015. Walsall Council are producing a new heathland restoration management plan for Brownhills Common (adjacent to RC15) to guide the management of the site over the next ten years. Initially, two small conifer plantations are to be removed from the common to aid heathland restoration. 												
Action or Comments	<p>Open space, sport and recreation proposals for Walsall's regeneration corridors and the strategic centre are set out in Tables 2 and 3 of the BCCS, as well as diagrammatically in Appendix 2.</p> <p>To enable this BCCS indicator to be addressed as part of the plan period to 2026, where appropriate these proposals will be included within specific policies or land allocations (e.g. new or improved urban open space) in the emerging Walsall Site Allocations document and Town Centre Area Action Plan (as well as potentially new SPDs or revisions to existing SPDs).</p>												

Table 54 – Development Delivering Renewable Energy Measures

Environmental Infrastructure	
LOI ENV7 - Proportion of eligible developments delivering measures sufficient to off-set at least 10% of estimated residual energy demand.	A
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV7 (Former COI E3)
Target	100%
Achievements	From a total of eleven eligible major development planning applications during the 2012/13 monitoring year, four (36%) have provided evidence that at least 10% of the development's energy demand will be from renewable sources.
Actions or Comments	<p>The remainder of these major applications argued that energy efficiency measures included within the development's construction, e.g. to satisfy Part L of the Building Regulations, was the most practical way of addressing Policy ENV7. Some of these developments did propose measures beyond minimum building regulations requirements though, such as the provision of solar panels.</p> <p>The applications that provided specific details of renewable energy generation were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12/0221/FL – construction of 30 bed care home • 12/0503/FL – warehouse and associated office space • 12/1400/FL – demolition of existing day centre and construction of three storey care home • 12/1422/FL – construction of replacement Oak Park Leisure Centre <p>Monitoring of development completions should take place to enable an accurate assessment of whether development that proposed to incorporate 10% of estimated energy from renewable sources has been achieved during construction. However the way in which the Council's monitoring system can be modified to identify, in practical terms, how this monitoring can be carried out is yet to be determined.</p>

Table 55 – Planning Permissions Granted in Accordance with Air Quality / Environmental Advice

Environmental Infrastructure	
LOI ENV8 - Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with Air Quality / environmental protection section recommendations.	G

Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV8
Target	100%
Achievements	100% of planning permissions were granted in accordance with Air Quality / environmental protection section recommendations (based on 10% sample).
Actions or Comments	The current planning software does not allow for easy extraction of planning decisions along with officers' responses to the associated recommendations from the Air Quality or environmental protection. A 10% sample of major applications will therefore be used to determine the effectiveness of this policy until such time as the planning software is able to easily provide this data.

UDP ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 56 – Protection of the Green Belt

Environmental Infrastructure		
Local Output Indicator- Green Belt: Protection of Green Belt from inappropriate development.		G
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy ENV2	
Target	100% protection of Green Belt from inappropriate development.	
Achievements	100% achieved when allowance for very special circumstances are taken into account.	
Actions or Comments	<p>No planning permissions were granted for development in the Green Belt which was contrary to UDP Policy ENV2.</p> <p>In a small number of cases development has occurred that is, or would normally be, considered inappropriate in the green belt (see table below). However in all cases these applications are in compliance with the Development Plan as they are justified by the demonstration of very special circumstances, which outweigh the harm by way of inappropriateness to the Green Belt.</p>	

Applications involving development that may be considered inappropriate in the green belt:

Application Reference	Location	Reasons for Approval	Decision Date
12/0095/FL	LAND ADJACENT 10 BOSTY LANE, WALSALL	The application is considered inappropriate development in the green belt, however very special circumstances have been demonstrated to outweigh the	05/04/2012

		harm by way of inappropriateness. The proposed development will provide limited infilling of a previously derelict site that has been subject to problems of fly-tipping in recent years. The residential development proposed will complement the existing dwellings adjacent to the application site.	
12/0115/FL	WALSALL GOLF CLUB, BROADWAY, WALSALL, WS1 3EY	The proposed development is considered as appropriate in the green belt as it serves a maintenance facility for the golf club and is therefore deemed as essential for the provision of outdoor sport and recreation.	12/04/2012
11/0985/FL	LAND AT FORMER ELECTRICITY SUB STATION, LICHFIELD ROAD, BLOXWICH	Only a small part of the application site falls within the green belt and, as no development is proposed on this part of the site, the development is not considered to be inappropriate in the green belt. Furthermore the site was a development plan housing allocation (H2.16) in the Walsall Unitary Development Plan.	17/05/2012
12/0501/FL	MEADOW VIEW, CROOK LANE, WALSALL	The application is for a training ménage on previous grazing land in the green belt and is therefore considered appropriate development in the green belt for the keeping and stabling of horses, which is consistent with Unitary Development Plan Policy ENV5.	14/06/2012
12/0502/FL	FARMER JOHNS P.H., ALDRIDGE ROAD, STREETLY, B74 2DX	The proposed development comprises minor alterations / limited additions to the existing building in the green belt and is therefore not considered to be inappropriate development.	14/06/2012
12/0145/OL	FARMER JOHNS TENNIS CLUB, ALDRIDGE ROAD, STREETLY, B74 2SX	The proposed development is for the construction of a Scout Hut for a local scout group and other local community uses, including some outdoor play / sport provision. While the main part of the application is considered to be inappropriate development in the green belt, very special circumstances have been demonstrated to outweigh any harm by way of inappropriateness. These circumstances include the catchment area of the scout group and local need for the facility in this location, the lack of suitable alternative premises in the nearby centres of Aldridge and Streetly,	21/06/2012

		and the derelict state of the site, which was a former tennis club.	
12/0187/FL	LAND ADJACENT AND REAR OF 830 CHESTER ROAD, ALDRIDGE, WS9 0LS	This application involves the demolition of dilapidated nursery (garden) greenhouses and brick built stores and the construction of three dwellings in its place. While the proposal constitutes inappropriate development in the green belt, very special circumstances were demonstrated concerning the screening of the development on this site that prevents harm to the openness of the green belt.	24/07/2012
11/1592/FL	THREE CROWNS, SUTTON ROAD, WALSALL, WS5 3AX	The application involves a temporary (one year) re-use of previously developed land for a car wash and would thus not be considered inappropriate development. The proposed development is on an existing area of hard standing and will allow a temporary use of otherwise vacant land while awaiting commencement of residential development already granted permission on this site in 11/0675/FL.	27/07/2012
12/0534/FL	LAND ADJACENT 1 BARR COMMON ROAD, ALDRIDGE, WALSALL, WS9 0SY	The application is for an all-weather synthetic ménage on grazing land in the green belt and is therefore considered appropriate development in the green belt for the keeping and stabling of horses, which is consistent with Unitary Development Plan Policy ENV5. It does not impact on the openness or amenity of the green belt in this locality but has been conditioned to ensure the facility is only for the applicant's individual recreational use and not for business / visitor purposes.	03/08/2012
12/0739/FL	118 LITTLE HARDWICK ROAD, ALDRIDGE, WALSALL, WS9 0SF	Material amendment to previous approval 11/0394/FL.	16/08/2012
12/0608/FL	10 BOSTY LANE, ALDRIDGE, WALSALL, WS9 8EU	Material amendment to previous approval 12/0095/FL.	24/08/2012
12/0628/FL	520 CHESTER ROAD,	The proposed development involves construction of a tea room / café on the	24/08/2012

	ALDRIDGE, WALSALL, WS9 0PU	site of former polytunnels. The proposal is considered ancillary to the existing garden centre on site and its location amongst other existing buildings ensures it does not have any greater impact on the openness or amenity of the green belt.	
12/0793/FL	17 BARR COMMON ROAD, ALDRIDGE, WS9 0SY	The application involves conversion of three flats into a single dwelling with side and rear extensions. The proposal would only constitute limited additions and the new dwelling would not be materially larger than the previous building and would have no greater impact on the openness of the green belt.	31/08/2012
12/0926/FL	HIGHFIELDS SOUTH QUARRY, LICHFIELD ROAD, WALSALL	This development concerned the recovery and management of energy from landfill gas for electricity generation from Highfields South Quarry and is therefore deemed to be appropriate development in the green belt.	13/09/2012
11/1244/FL	LAND AT RAILSWOOD NURSERIES, RAILSWOOD DRIVE, PELSALL	This application was for storage of a caravan as a residence as part of a gypsy / traveller site and is considered to constitute very special circumstances to outweigh any potential harm to the green belt by way of inappropriateness. There would also be no greater impact on the green belt's openness or amenity arising from this development than a previous permission granted on this site by an appeal inspector in December 2010.	19/09/2012
12/0554/FL	CLINTON, BOURNE VALE, ALDRIDGE, WS9 0SH	The proposed development involves replacement of an existing dwelling in the green belt. The replacement dwelling is not deemed to be materially larger than the previous dwelling and is therefore not considered to be inappropriate development in the green belt, also having no greater impact on the openness.	21/09/2012
12/0730/FL	ALDRIDGE GARDEN CENTRE, CHESTER ROAD, ALDRIDGE, WALSALL, WS9 0LS	This application is for expansion of retail space for an existing garden centre in the green belt. As the retail floorspace would be ancillary to the garden centre and would not have an impact on the retail offer of nearby local centres nor the openness of the green belt, it is considered that very special circumstances have been demonstrated	23/10/2012

		to outweigh any harm by way of inappropriateness.	
12/1188/FL	BUILDING AND GARDEN SUPPLIES, BARR COMMON ROAD, ALDRIDGE, WS9 0SB	The proposed development for two residential dwellings is inappropriate development in the green belt however very special circumstances have been demonstrated to outweigh the harm by way of inappropriateness. The redevelopment of an existing non-conforming (to green belt) industrial use to two aspirational dwellings will improve the openness and amenity of the green belt in this locality and complement the existing character of the area.	18/12/2012
12/1460/FL	ACORNS CHILDRENS HOUSE, WALSTEAD ROAD, WALSALL, WS5 4NL	The proposal involves limited extension to a children's hospice facility in the green belt and would have no materially greater impact on the openness of the local green belt than the existing buildings.	18/12/2012
12/1464/FL	ACORNS CHILDRENS HOUSE, WALSTEAD ROAD, WALSALL, WS5 4NL	The proposal involves limited extension to a children's hospice facility in the green belt and would have no materially greater impact on the openness of the local green belt than the existing buildings.	18/12/2012
12/1268/FL	HINGLEYS COTTAGE, OFF LINDROSA ROAD, STREETLY, B74 3JZ	This application involves limited additions to an existing set of buildings in the green belt and would furthermore enable the continued protection of a historic residential dwelling in this part of the Borough.	19/12/2012
12/1179/FL	235 WATLING STREET, WALSALL, WS8 6JR	This application is for the modification of existing agricultural storage buildings and is therefore considered to be appropriate development in the green belt.	11/01/2013
12/1548/FL	53 ERDINGTON ROAD, ALDRIDGE, WALSALL, WS9 0RN	Principle of residential development already approved in 09/1706/FL.	11/01/2013
12/1621/FL	CLINTON, BOURNE VALE, WALSALL, WS9 0SH	The proposed development is considered to be appropriate in the green belt as the dwelling is a replacement dwelling in an established residential area and is not disproportionately larger than previous	01/02/2013

		buildings, therefore leading to no greater impact on the openness of the green belt.	
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Table 57 - Tree Planting

Environmental Infrastructure	
Local Output Indicator- Tree Planting	G
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy ENV18
Target	1000 as set out in the Urban Forest Strategy.
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10,000 (bare rooted transplants) trees planted at the former grange golf course (Walsall Country Park) – creating 4ha of woodland as part of a Forestry Commission woodland creation grant – total woodland area to be planted is 17ha. • 56 sweet chestnut extra heavy standards planted at Merrions Wood, restoration of avenue part of a Nature Improvement Area (NIA) project. • 4 oak heavy standards planted at Barr Beacon. • 10 extra heavy standards and 15 mixed shrubs (bare rooted transplants) planted at Moorcroft Wood.
Actions or Comments	Monitoring shows that significant tree planting has been carried out in the borough. The Council will continue to monitor new tree planting schemes – no further action required.

Table 58 – Open Space managed to Green Flag Award Standard

Environmental Infrastructure	
Local Indicator (formerly Core Output Indicator 4c): Amount of eligible open space managed to Green Flag Award standard	A
LDF Policy	UDP Policy LC1
Target	Retention of existing Green Flag sites and award of new sites as per Green Space Strategy.
Achievements	Retention of Palfrey Park, Willenhall Memorial Park, and Merrions Wood Local Nature Reserve as existing Green Flag sites.
Actions or Comments	Whilst the Council has retained its existing Green Flag sites, no further Green Flag awards have been made in the last monitoring year (2012/13).

	<p>However, this does not fully reflect implementation of UDP Policy LC1 as it relates to management of parks and open space, and therefore the ability to achieve Green Flag Award designations is beyond the control of the planning system.</p> <p>The Council has adopted a revised Green Space Strategy for the period 2012 – 2017. This strategy has an aim to achieve and retain six Green Flag awards (including potentially the existing three Green Flag sites in the borough) by the end of the strategy period (2017).</p> <p>The Government removed the Core Output Indicator in 2008 but encouraged LPAs to continue to monitor this indicator where they had signed up to the “Green Flag” scheme or had adopted a “Green Flag” local policy¹³. Whilst it has been included as a Local Indicator in this year’s AMR, the Council will review whether to continue to include it in future AMRs.</p>
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Table 59 –Protection of Urban Open Space

Environmental Infrastructure	
UDP Monitoring Indicator: Protection of urban open spaces from inappropriate development.	
G	
LDF Policy	UDP Policy LC1
Target	100% protection
Achievements	<p>99.73% protection was achieved in 2012/13.</p> <p>1.47ha (see applications below) out of a total supply of UDP allocated urban open space of 547.43ha was lost (0.27% of total supply).</p>
Actions or Comments	<p>Several planning permissions were granted concerning development on urban open space during the monitoring year. These applications were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11/0516/FL - granted permission for the construction of 45 dwellings on a former allotment site. 0.36ha of the allotment site was allocated open space (the remainder was unallocated ‘white land’) and this has therefore been removed from the total supply. • 12/0665/FL – permission for a C2 development (Residential Care Home) was granted adjacent to an area of open space that resulted in the loss of a small section of open space (0.11ha) that was not connected to the functional open space to be retained. • 12/0757/FL – this permission does not involve the loss of any additional open space as the development involves the replacement of an existing community building located

¹³ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/coreoutputindicators2.pdf>

	<p>on the open space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12/0905/FL – permission granted for reclamation of playing pitch previously deemed unsafe for public use due to land contamination issues. As the pitch was already out of use, the reclamation work does not involve a loss of open space and will reinstate the land as accessible open space once the work is completed. • 12/1340/FL – minor development involving extension of cricket pavilion / changing rooms at cricket club which does not involve the loss of any functional open space and assists existing sports facility. • 12/1422/FL – permission granted to redevelop Oak Park Leisure Centre involving construction of new leisure centre building on current allocated open space and provision of new playing pitch on current leisure centre site. The development will involve the loss of 1ha of open space but the provision of better sports facilities, including the replacement of one senior playing pitch with two new junior playing pitches, outweighs the loss of open space.
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Table 60 – Provision of New Urban Open Space

Environmental Infrastructure	
UDP Monitoring Indicator: Provision of new urban open spaces.	
G	
LDF Policy	UDP Policy LC2
Target	At least 24 hectares of new urban open space 1991-2011
Achievements	No new urban open space has been provided within this monitoring year however 43.62 ha has been provided since 1991 which is considerably higher than the original target.
Actions or Comments	This indicator is now outdated but the provision (through potential new allocation) of new urban open space and its subsequent monitoring will be addressed through work on the emerging Walsall Site Allocations DPD.

Table 61 – Length of Greenways

Environmental Infrastructure	
UDP Monitoring Indicator: Length of greenways constructed.	
G	

LDF Policy	UDP Policy LC5
Target	At least another 10 miles (16 km) 2002 - 2011 (UDP Target)
Achievements	None in 2011/12 but 48 km has been achieved since the UDP was adopted (2005), which is considerably higher than the original target.
Actions or Comments	This indicator is now outdated but the provision (through potential new designation) of new greenways and subsequent monitoring will be addressed through work on the emerging Walsall Site Allocations DPD.

Table 62 – Protection of Playing Fields and Sports Pitches

Environmental Infrastructure	
UDP Monitoring Indicator: Protection of playing fields / sports pitches.	G
LDF Policy	UDP Policy LC6
Target	100% protection
Achievements	The target of 100% protection of playing fields has again been achieved, although this takes into consideration the 'caveats' (parts I and II) in UDP Policy LC6.
Actions or Comments	Monitoring to date indicates that the policy is being applied effectively. The Council will continue to monitor development proposals affecting playing fields and sports pitches – no further action required.

Walsall UDP

5.64 All of the Walsall UDP policies on Waste Management have now been superseded by BCCS Spatial Objective 9 and BCCS Policies WM1 – WM5.

BCCS

5.65 The BCCS includes a Spatial Objective for waste (Spatial Objective 9), which states that by 2026, the Black Country will have “sufficient waste recycling and waste management facilities in locations which are the most accessible and have the least environmental impact.” By 2026 the Black Country will also have achieved:

- Zero waste growth – taking into account the levels of development and growth proposed in the BCCS;
- Net self-sufficiency in waste management - the capacity to manage a tonnage of waste equivalent to the tonnage of waste arising in the area;
- An increased variety of waste management facilities - enabling a wider range of wastes to be managed locally than is currently the case;
- Improved recovery of value from waste – waste will be moved further the “waste hierarchy,” and will be seen as a valuable resource, rather than as a problem;
- Protection of existing waste management capacity against needless loss to other uses.

5.66 The BCCS waste policies quantify future waste management requirements to 2026, identify infrastructure projects planned within the plan period that will contribute to the requirements, and include criteria for assessing all new waste management development proposals. They also aim to safeguard the capacity of existing waste management infrastructure, particularly at “strategic sites” which provide the bulk of the Black Country’s existing capacity. They also require non-waste developments to demonstrate that the waste generated by the development is being managed responsibly.

5.67 Each of the BCCS waste policies has at least one Local Output Indicator (LOI) to measure the extent to which the Black Country Authorities are implementing the key objectives of the policy. In some cases, the indicators specified in the BCCS have been refined to reflect the most relevant and up-to-date data sources available, which give an indication of performance

5.68 As it is no longer a requirement to record performance against the former Core Output Indicators (COIs), the tables below relate mainly to the LOIs (LOIs) identified in the BCCS. However, in practice, the same sources of data have been used to measure performance against most of the LOIs. Where there is some relationship to a former COI, a reference to the relevant indicator has been included.

6.69 As there is a limit to the amount of information that can be presented in the AMR report on waste, the data underlying the tables below and other related information can be found in separate **Waste Data Tables** which have been published alongside the AMR. Please see cross-references for details.

BCCS WASTE LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 63 – Diversion of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) from Landfill

Waste																																																													
LOI WM1a – Diversion of waste from landfill – a) % Municipal (=Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)* diversion																																																													
* BCCS refers to this as “municipal waste” but Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) is the term now used to describe waste collected by local authorities.																																																													
G (Black Country)																																																													
A (Walsall)																																																													
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy WM1 (relates in part to former COI W2)																																																												
Target	Targets for diversion of LACW from landfill in the Black Country by 2026 are set out in BCCS Policy WM1, Table 15. There are targets for individual authorities in Table WM1d, BCCS Appendix 6. By 2026 84% of the LACW arising in the Black Country is expected to be diverted away from landfill. The target for landfill diversion in Walsall is 75%.																																																												
Achievements	<p>The table below shows the LACW diversion rates achieved in the Black Country since the BCCS “baseline” year, compared to the BCCS targets.</p> <p>DIVERSION OF LACW FROM LANDFILL IN THE BLACK COUNTRY – PERFORMANCE AGAINST BCCS TARGETS 2007/08 – 2012/13</p> <table><tr><th>Target Year/ Monitoring Year</th><th>Dudley</th><th>Sandwell</th><th>Walsall</th><th>W’ton</th><th>Black Country</th></tr><tr><td>BCCS Baseline 2006/07</td><td>61.7%</td><td>31.5%</td><td>34.5%</td><td>82.6%</td><td>58.6%</td></tr><tr><td>2007/08</td><td>84.1%</td><td>34.4%</td><td>55.3%</td><td>77.9%</td><td>63.1%</td></tr><tr><td>2008/09</td><td>84.5%</td><td>44.4%</td><td>55.7%</td><td>87.8%</td><td>68.4%</td></tr><tr><td>2009/10</td><td>84.9%</td><td>61.6%</td><td>66.1%</td><td>88.5%</td><td>75.6%</td></tr><tr><td>2010/11</td><td>89.2%</td><td>60.4%</td><td>60.8%</td><td>90.5%</td><td>75.4%</td></tr><tr><td>BCCS Targets 2010/11</td><td>90.4%</td><td>62.0%</td><td>53.0%</td><td>92.3%</td><td>74.0%</td></tr><tr><td>2011/12</td><td>90.9%</td><td>82.3%</td><td>51.4%</td><td>93.1%</td><td>80.0%</td></tr><tr><td>2012/13</td><td>94.2%</td><td>90.8%</td><td>49.1%</td><td>94.2%</td><td>83.0%</td></tr><tr><td>BCCS Targets 2015/16</td><td>92.0%</td><td>66.4%</td><td>67.0%</td><td>91.7%</td><td>80.0%</td></tr></table> <p>Source: BCCS Policy WM1 Table 15 and BCCS Appendix 6 Table WM1d, Defra LACW Statistics: Local Authority Data, 2006/07 – 2012/13.</p>	Target Year/ Monitoring Year	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	W’ton	Black Country	BCCS Baseline 2006/07	61.7%	31.5%	34.5%	82.6%	58.6%	2007/08	84.1%	34.4%	55.3%	77.9%	63.1%	2008/09	84.5%	44.4%	55.7%	87.8%	68.4%	2009/10	84.9%	61.6%	66.1%	88.5%	75.6%	2010/11	89.2%	60.4%	60.8%	90.5%	75.4%	BCCS Targets 2010/11	90.4%	62.0%	53.0%	92.3%	74.0%	2011/12	90.9%	82.3%	51.4%	93.1%	80.0%	2012/13	94.2%	90.8%	49.1%	94.2%	83.0%	BCCS Targets 2015/16	92.0%	66.4%	67.0%	91.7%	80.0%
Target Year/ Monitoring Year	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	W’ton	Black Country																																																								
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	<p>Notes on Table:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The data underlying the percentages in the table can be found in Waste Data Table 1. 2. The BCCS targets relate to the waste collected and managed by the Black Country Authorities. This waste stream, referred to in the BCCS as “municipal waste,” is now referred to as “Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)” because the definition of “municipal waste” in the Landfill Directive also includes commercial wastes of a similar type to household waste, not all of which are necessarily managed by councils. 3. “Landfill diversion” means managing waste in ways other than disposal to landfill. Diversion can be achieved through the following methods of management: preparing waste for re-use, recycling, composting or energy recovery. The BCCS targets relate to the tonnages of LACW diverted from landfill annually, as a percentage of the total tonnage of LACW managed by the Black Country Authorities. 4. The diversion rate indicated in the table is the percentage of LACW recorded as “Recycled/Composted” and “Incineration with EfW” during each monitoring year (April – March), as a percentage of total LACW managed during the same monitoring year. <p>The 2010/11 BCCS landfill diversion targets for the Black Country and for Walsall were achieved. There has been a further increase in the diversion rate for the Black Country as a whole up to 2012/13, although performance in Walsall has slipped. The most significant improvement has been in Sandwell, where the diversion rate has increased from only 34.5% in the BCCS baseline year (2006/07) to 90.8% in 2012/13. The Black Country’s “RAG” rating for this indicator for 2012/13 is therefore still green, whereas Walsall’s “RAG” rating remains amber.</p>
<p>Actions or Comments</p>	<p>The National Waste Management Plan published in December 2013 (page 13) indicates that England is on track to meet the EU target of recycling 50% of household waste by 2020. Future AMRs will look at household waste recycling rates in the Black Country and whether the authorities are on track to meet the target.</p> <p>Landfill diversion rates for LACW have improved significantly in the Black Country since the BCCS was adopted, largely a result of significant improved arrangements for waste transfer, sorting and bulking at Council depots and transfer stations (see Table 65 below). The following action has also been taken in Walsall to address the recent slippage in LACW diversion rates, compared to the rates achieved in 2010/11:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most significant factor in Walsall’s poor performance has been lack of access to energy recovery infrastructure. However, this is being addressed. There is now a 25-year contract in place to send residual waste to the new Veolia energy recovery facility in Four Ashes in South Staffordshire (W2R). Performance is therefore expected to improve in the 2013/14 monitoring year. • Another factor has been contamination of co-mingled recyclable waste, resulting in the rejection of some consignments by the contractor. Various actions have been taken by the Council to address this, and as a result, contamination rates have reduced.

Table 64 – Diversion of Commercial & Industrial (C&I) Waste from Landfill

Waste																																																													
LOI WM1a – Diversion of waste from landfill – a) % C&I waste* diversion																																																													
*Commercial & Industrial Waste (C&IW) – the BCCS refers to this as “Commercial waste,” reflecting the limitations of the information available on waste arisings and management at a local level, except for Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) (see below).																																																													
G																																																													
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy WM1																																																												
Target	Targets for diversion of C&IW from landfill in the Black Country by 2026 are set out in BCCS Policy WM1, Table 15. The targets for individual authorities (see Table WM1e, BCCS Appendix 6) are the same. By 2026, Walsall and the other Black Country authorities are expected to have infrastructure in place capable of diverting at least 75% of the C&IW predicted to arise annually in the area.																																																												
Achievements	<p>The table below shows indicative “diversion rates” achieved since the BCCS baseline year (2006/07). This shows the proportion of waste entering non-landfill sites each year since 2007, as a percentage of total annual inputs of waste into sites of all types including landfill sites.</p> <p>PERCENTAGE OF WASTE INPUTS (BY TONNAGE) INTO PERMITTED COMMERCIAL NON-LANDFILL WASTE SITES IN THE BLACK COUNTRY 2007 - 2011, COMPARED TO BCCS C&I WASTE DIVERSION TARGETS</p> <table><tr><th>Target Year/ Calendar Year</th><th>Dudley</th><th>Sandwell</th><th>Walsall</th><th>W'ton</th><th>Black Country</th></tr><tr><td>BCCS Baseline 2006/07</td><td>61.0%</td><td>61.0%</td><td>61.0%</td><td>61.0%</td><td>61.0%</td></tr><tr><td>2007</td><td>46.2%</td><td>92.9%</td><td>44.0%</td><td>100.0%</td><td>73.3%</td></tr><tr><td>2008</td><td>49.6%</td><td>96.7%</td><td>56.9%</td><td>100.0%</td><td>75.6%</td></tr><tr><td>2009</td><td>54.8%</td><td>97.7%</td><td>62.8%</td><td>100.0%</td><td>78.5%</td></tr><tr><td>2010</td><td>59.8%</td><td>100.0%</td><td>71.8%</td><td>100.0%</td><td>82.7%</td></tr><tr><td>BCCS Target 2010/11</td><td>65.0%</td><td>65.0%</td><td>65.0%</td><td>65.0%</td><td>65.0%</td></tr><tr><td>2011</td><td>49.5%</td><td>100.0%</td><td>71.4%</td><td>100.0%</td><td>81.3%</td></tr><tr><td>2012</td><td>73.5%</td><td>100.0%</td><td>80.8%</td><td>100.0%</td><td>89.6%</td></tr><tr><td>BCCS Target 2015/16</td><td>70.0%</td><td>70.0%</td><td>70.0%</td><td>70.0%</td><td>70.0%</td></tr></table> <p>Sources: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2007 – 2012 and Environment Agency Operational Incinerators 2012.</p>	Target Year/ Calendar Year	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	W'ton	Black Country	BCCS Baseline 2006/07	61.0%	61.0%	61.0%	61.0%	61.0%	2007	46.2%	92.9%	44.0%	100.0%	73.3%	2008	49.6%	96.7%	56.9%	100.0%	75.6%	2009	54.8%	97.7%	62.8%	100.0%	78.5%	2010	59.8%	100.0%	71.8%	100.0%	82.7%	BCCS Target 2010/11	65.0%	65.0%	65.0%	65.0%	65.0%	2011	49.5%	100.0%	71.4%	100.0%	81.3%	2012	73.5%	100.0%	80.8%	100.0%	89.6%	BCCS Target 2015/16	70.0%	70.0%	70.0%	70.0%	70.0%
Target Year/ Calendar Year	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	W'ton	Black Country																																																								
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<p>Achievements</p>	<p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The data underlying the percentages in this table can be found in Waste Data Table 2. 2. The BCCS targets relate to waste generated by businesses. Although the LACW stream does include some trade waste from small businesses, this accounts for less than 10% of all LACW in the Black Country, most of which is household waste. 3. The term “landfill diversion” means managing waste in alternative ways to landfilling. Diversion can be achieved through the following methods of management: preparing waste for re-use, recycling, composting or energy recovery. The BCCS targets relate to the tonnages of C&IW to be diverted away from landfill annually, as a percentage of the total tonnage of C&IW estimated to arise annually in the Black Country. 4. Performance data in the table relates to waste inputs by tonnage into commercial (merchant) sites permitted by the Environment Agency, as recorded in the specified data sources. The indicative diversion rates are total inputs into non-landfill commercial waste sites, as a percentage of total inputs by tonnage into all commercial waste sites recorded in the specified calendar years. <p>The information in the table is only <u>indicative</u> as there is no information available on actual C&IW arisings and management at a local level. We therefore have to use Environment Agency data on inputs and outputs of waste at permitted sites in the Black Country as a “proxy,” to give a broad indication of how the waste generated by Black Country businesses is probably being managed.</p> <p>The data in the table covers calendar years (January – December), rather than monitoring years (April – March) and is therefore not exactly comparable to the BCCS targets. The information also relates to <u>waste managed in the Black Country at permitted, commercial, non-landfill waste management sites</u>. Not all of this waste will necessarily have arisen in the Black Country, or will have been re-used, recycled or recovered. However, analysis of other Environment Agency data suggests high levels of C&IW diversion are being achieved in the Black Country, and that the BCCS target for C&IW diversion in 2010/11 has probably been met. This conclusion is supported by the findings of the most recent national survey of C&IW arisings in 2010. This indicates that around 63% of the C&IW arising in the former West Midlands region during the 2009 calendar year was diverted away from landfill and from other methods of disposal. See Waste Data Tables 3 - 5 for further details of the other data sources that give an indication of how C&IW is likely to be managed in the Black Country.</p> <p>The Black Country’s “RAG” rating is considered to be green, as is Walsall’s, because the evidence suggests the BCCS targets for C&IW landfill diversion are probably being met.</p>
<p>Actions or Comments</p>	<p>The targets for C&IW diversion in the BCCS are based on those identified in proposed revisions to the former West Midlands RSS. These were based on a review of future requirements in the former region, using the best information available. This suggested that by 2026, the Black Country should have in place infrastructure capable of delivering a minimum landfill diversion rate of 75% for C&IW, meaning that there should be enough capacity in place to re-use, recycle, compost or recover a tonnage of waste equivalent to 75% of the tonnage of C&IW expected to arise in the area.</p>

	<p>The following action is proposed for future monitoring of this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided that they have the capacity to analyse the data, the Black Country Authorities will continue to use the data sources indicated above as indicators of C&IW diversion in the Black Country, for comparison with the BCCS C&IW diversion targets. • The Black Country Authorities may also make use of other data to monitor C&IW re-use and recycling rates and landfill diversion rates, as when and if such sources become available.
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Table 65 – Delivery of BCCS Waste Capacity Requirements

Waste	
LOI WM1b - % of new waste capacity granted permission / implemented as specified in BCCS Policy WM1, Table 16 (tonnes per annum) by 2026.	
G	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy WM1 (relates in part to former COI W1)
Target	<p>100%</p> <p>Table 16 of the BCCS sets out how much new waste management capacity needs to be provided in the Black Country by 2026 to achieve “net self-sufficiency,” broaden the range of facilities available, and drive waste up the “waste hierarchy,” in line with BCCS Spatial Objective 9, taking into account the capacity of the infrastructure already in place at the BCCS “baseline” (31.03.09).</p>
Achievements	<p>The table below summarises progress on achieving the BCCS targets since April 2009. The updated requirements take into account capacity gained through new facilities and capacity lost through closures.</p> <p>The BCCS waste capacity requirements are net requirements, expected to reflect losses as well as gains. For most types of waste management facility, capacity means maximum annual throughput in tonnes per annum (TPA), or the tonnage of waste the facility can process per annum. However, the capacity of landfill facilities is indicated by total void space in cubic metres, which is the volume of space requiring infilling with waste, which will reduce over time until infilling is complete.</p>

**DELIVERY OF BCCS WASTE CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS –
UPDATE OF CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS @ 31.03.13**

Facility Type	Annual Throughput Capacity - Net Change 2009/10 – 2012/13	Number of Facilities - Net Change 2009/10 – 2012/13	Updated Capacity Requirement @ 31.03.13	Updated Number of New Facilities Required @ 31.03.13
LACW Diversion				
Recycling	0	0	124,000	2 or 3
Composting/ AD	0	0	84,000	2
Energy Recovery/ Other Treatment	0	0	95,000	1
Commercial Waste Diversion				
Recycling	+159,450	+5	840,550	5 to 10
Recovery	0	0		
Treatment	0	0		
Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste (CD&EW)/ Hazardous Waste Treatment				
Inert C&D Waste	+150,000	+2	Not possible to quantify	>1
CD&EW Transfer	-20,000	-1	N/A	1
Contaminated Soil Storage, Treatment, Remediation	0	0	Not possible to quantify	Temporary "hub" sites as required
Transfer, Handling, Bulk Transport and Ancillary				
Civic Amenity Sites/ Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)	0	0	Dudley - 30,000 and Walsall - 10- 15,000	2
Commercial Waste Transfer Facilities	+85,000	+3	65,000	1 to 3
Final Disposal				
Non-hazardous Landfill	Estimated permitted voidspace @ 31.03.13 is equivalent to 18,800,000 tonnes	-2	Assuming requirement for 747,000 TPA 2013/14 – 2025/26 there is a surplus of around 3.3 million tonnes	Depends on void space
Inert Landfill	Estimated permitted voidspace @ 31.03.13 is equivalent to 770,000 tonnes	0	Assuming requirement for 125,000 TPA 2013/14 – 2025/26 there is a gap of around 0.6 million tonnes	Depends on void space

Source: Black Country Authorities waste development application monitoring

Notes on Table:

1. The data underlying the figures in the table can be found in **Waste Data Tables 7 – 12**.
2. Sub-headings and facility types in this table have been adjusted to more closely reflect the BCCS targets and terminology used in the CLG guidance on Waste Framework Directive (December 2012).

	<p>3. The BCCS does not include any requirement for new metal recycling facilities (MRS) or general hazardous treatment capacity as there is a surplus of this type of capacity in the Black Country.</p> <p>4. It is not possible to provide a detailed breakdown of the underlying data on landfill capacity and annual deposit rates at sites in the Black Country because some of this data is confidential.</p> <p>Since April 2009, around 873,000 TPA of new treatment and transfer capacity has been developed in the Black Country, which has contributed to the capacity requirements identified in BCCS Table 16. However, over the same period, around 227,000 TPA of existing capacity has been lost, mostly in Walsall.</p> <p>The following new facilities developed in Walsall have contributed to the requirements identified in BCCS Table 16:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Walsall Council Environmental Depot in Brownhills, which has replaced the former North Walsall Depot in Norfolk Place, this was developed in 2011/12 and extended in 2012/13; • Triple R Solutions – commercial recycling facility in Willenhall for WEEE, carpets and cables (capacity around 25,000 TPA); • Viking Skips – commercial skip hire/ waste transfer facility in Bloxwich (capacity around 25,000 TPA); and • Interserve Material Recycling Facility in Aldridge, replacing existing transfer facility (capacity around 75,000 TPA, a third of which is for C&I waste and two-thirds for CD&EW). <p>However, during the same period, the following facilities in Walsall have closed, resulting in losses in capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bace Groundworks in Aldridge (construction, demolition and excavation waste (CD&EW) recycling facility with a capacity of around 74,950 TPA); • Metal and Waste Recycling in Moxley (commercial recycling and transfer facility with capacity of around 64,200 TPA); • Two small scrap yards in Willenhall (Monmore Recycling and O B Metals with a combined MRS capacity of around 2,200 TPA); • The Vigo/ Utopia Landfill Site. <p>The most significant gains in waste transfer and recycling capacity have been in Sandwell At the end of March 2013 there was also a lot of new capacity in the pipeline in Sandwell, including a 250,000 material recovery facility and gasification plant being constructed by European Metal Recycling and Innovative Solutions Ltd in Smethwick, and a 200,000 TPA waste transfer facility being developed by Serco in Wednesbury. There was also nearly 600,000 TPA of potential new treatment and transfer capacity on sites with outstanding planning permission (excluding temporary permissions and one permission in Dudley that may have expired).</p>
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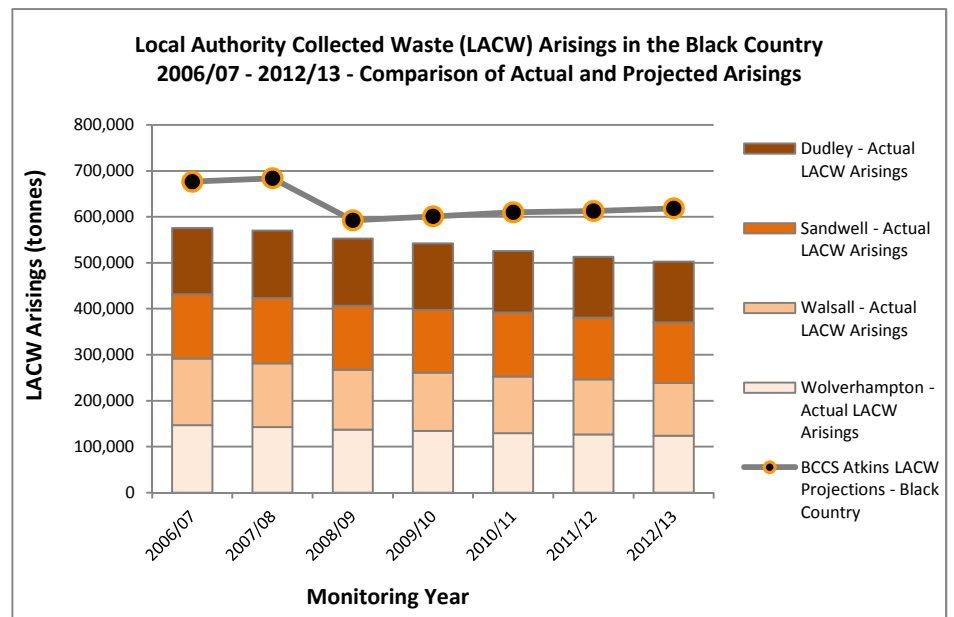
	<p>Details of new waste management developments in the Black Country between 2009/10 and 2012/13 (including new capacity that does not contribute to BCCS requirements), sites that have closed, net changes to BCCS capacity requirements, outstanding permissions, and applications not determined at the end of March 2013 can be found in Waste Data Tables 8 – 15.</p> <p>A green “RAG” rating has been applied for both Walsall and the Black Country, as monitoring suggests that the losses up to 2011/12 have since been offset by gains through new development, and there is also significant new capacity coming forward in the pipeline. This suggests that sufficient capacity is likely to come forward over the remaining plan period to meet the BCCS requirements.</p>
Actions or Comments	<p>The LACW management projects delivered so far, or in the process of being delivered, are concerned mainly with expanding transfer, bulking and sorting capacity. The only other new LACW capacity has been built outside the Black Country – this is a new energy recovery facility developed by Veolia at Four Ashes in South Staffordshire, providing up to 50,000 TPA for Sandwell and up to 60,000 TPA for Walsall.</p> <p>The net reduction in C&IW re-use and recycling capacity reported in the 2012 AMR has since been offset by new capacity developed in Sandwell, resulting in an overall net gain of around 160,000 TPA. The new transfer capacity developed over the same period is also likely to include at least some recycling capacity.</p> <p>Despite some losses, there is also likely to have been a net gain in construction, demolition and excavation waste (CD&EW) recycling capacity since April 2009 due to the development of a new facility at Ketley Quarry in Dudley and the Interserve facility in Walsall, which is also managing a significant amount of CD&EW.</p> <p>Given the significant amount of recent activity and the evidence that new capacity is continuing to come forward, there is no reason to believe at present that the requirements identified in BCCS Table 16 cannot be delivered. The Black Country Authorities are therefore proposing the following action for future monitoring of this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any major LACW infrastructure requirements identified in future LACW strategies in the Black Country, over and above what is already identified in the BCCS, will be brought forward through Local Plans (see Tables 69 and 70); and • The Black Country Authorities will continue to liaise with commercial waste operators on the bringing forward of new facilities through pre-application discussions, and where appropriate, sites for waste management will be allocated in Local Plans (see Tables 69 and 70).

Table 66 – Waste Growth – Net Change in Waste Arisings

LOI WM1c - % of growth in tonnage of waste arising.		G (Black Country)	A (Walsall)
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy WM1		
Target	<p>0% by 2026</p> <p>Table WM1b of BCCS Appendix 6 estimates the amount of waste expected to arise annually in the Black Country, and in each authority area, including Walsall, by 2025/26. This is based on the waste projections in Appendix E, Black Country Waste Planning Study (2009), Atkins Ltd for Black Country Authorities.</p> <p>The study predicts no growth in C&IW and CD&EW arisings in the Black Country after 2020/21, although LACW is expected to continue to grow up to 2025/26, due to housing development and further household formation. It is projected that in 2025/26, around 4.567 million tonnes of waste will arise in the Black Country, of which 0.679 million tonnes will be LACW, 2.443 million tonnes C&IW, and 1.445 million tonnes CD&EW. Around 0.287 million tonnes is expected to be hazardous.¹⁴</p> <p>The Black Country Waste Planning Study includes predicted arisings for each year up to 2025/26, with “benchmarks” at five-yearly intervals.</p>		
Achievements	<p>LACW and hazardous waste are the only waste streams with an organised data collection system providing information on annual waste arisings at a local level. We can therefore only monitor trends in the Black Country with confidence for these two waste streams.</p> <p>Figures A and B below show how annual LACW and hazardous waste arisings in the Black Country have compared with the tonnages of waste predicted to arise in the BCCS projections, since 2006/07.</p> <p>Figure A shows that LACW arisings have been lower than was predicted in the Black Country Waste Planning Study. In the 2010/11 “benchmark” year, nearly 526,000 tonnes of LACW arose in the Black Country, around 84,000 tonnes less than predicted. 123,000 tonnes of this was generated in Walsall, around 30,000 tonnes less than predicted. The decline in LACW arising annually has continued into the latest monitoring year 2012/13, although it appears to be slowing.</p> <p>Figure B shows that in most years since 2006, hazardous waste arisings in the Black Country were lower than predicted in the nearest equivalent monitoring years, but in Walsall, they have been higher than predicted since 2007.</p> <p>Further information about LACW and hazardous waste arisings in the Black Country, including the data underlying Figures A and B, can be found in Waste Data Tables 16 and 17.</p>		

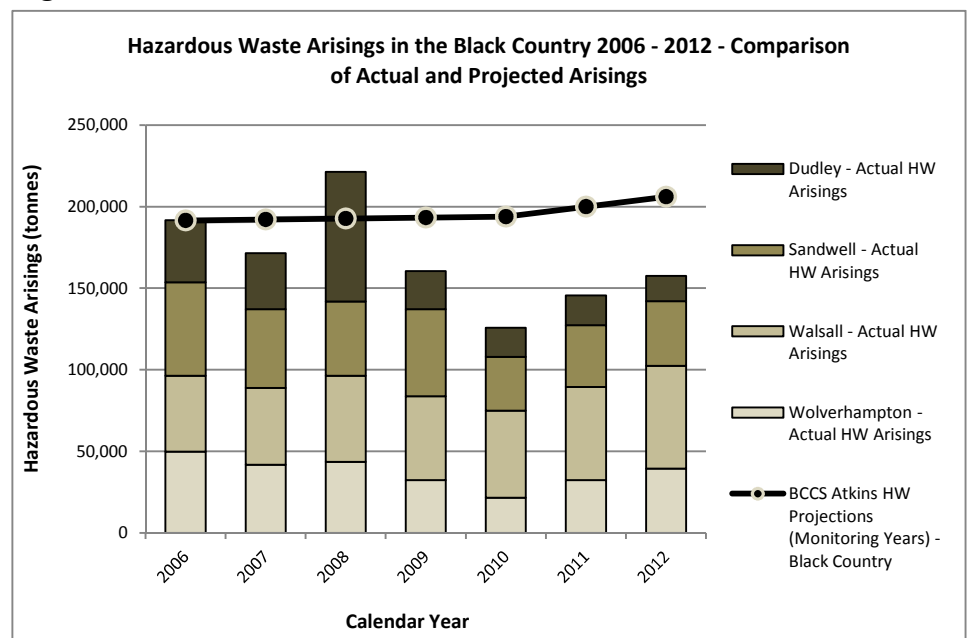
¹⁴ Hazardous waste is a sub-set of the other waste streams but hazardous waste arisings were added to the current and projected LACW, C&I waste and CD&EW arisings in Tables WM1a and WM1b of BCCS Appendix 6, in error, to generate the total waste arisings figures. Projected total waste arisings in 2026 should be the sum of LACW, C&IW and CD&EW arisings = 4.157 million tonnes.

Figure A



Source : Waste arisings from Defra Local Authority Waste Management Statistics 2006/07 - 2012/13, waste projections from Appendix E, Black Country Waste Planning Study (2009), Atkins Ltd for Black Country Authorities (Atkins Municipal Waste Projections)

Figure B



Source: Waste arisings from Environment Agency Hazardous Waste Interrogator 2006 – 2012, waste projections from Appendix E, Black Country Waste Planning Study (2009), Atkins Ltd for Black Country Authorities.

	<p>Notes on Figures A and B:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The BCCS waste projections relate to the tonnages of waste predicted to arise in monitoring years (April – March), but data on hazardous waste arisings is only available for calendar years (January – December). 2. Therefore, in Figure B, the dots representing BCCS projected arisings for <u>monitoring years</u> (1 April – 31 March) are shown above the bars representing hazardous waste arisings in the nearest equivalent <u>calendar year</u> (1 January – 31 December), as follows: dot for 2006/07 projection above bar for 2006 arisings, and so on. <p>The latest national survey into C&IW arisings shows a significant decline in arisings in the former West Midlands region from 7.265 million tonnes in the 2002/03 calendar year to around 5.247 million tonnes in the 2009 calendar year. Estimates of arisings in the former West Midlands County also suggest a significant decline from around 3.521 million tonnes in 1998/99 to around 2.584 million tonnes in 2006/07. While there was a sharp decline in industrial waste, the amount of commercial waste has increased. It is not clear how much the overall decline in C&IW arisings can be attributed to businesses reducing the amount of waste they produce – the economic recession could also be an important factor.</p> <p>National surveys of CD&EW arisings indicate little change in arisings in England or the former West Midlands region between 2003 and 2005 but a more recent survey shows a decline in arisings in England.¹⁵ More recent estimates generated by Defra suggest there was a significant fall in arisings in England between 2008 and 2010, but the 2008 national CD&EW survey and the Defra data for 2008 – 2010 do not include any estimates of arisings below the national level.</p> <p>At a local level, the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator records inputs of household, commercial and industrial (HIC) waste and inert construction and demolition (Inert C&D) waste into permitted waste sites in the Black Country. These are indicators of management capacity rather than waste arising locally. While they show a decrease in inputs of Inert C&D waste between 2007 and 2012, there appears to be no significant change in inputs of HIC waste over the same period.</p> <p>While it is not entirely clear why the amount of hazardous waste produced in Walsall has increased, analysis of the types of waste produced suggest it may be linked to increases in outputs of hazardous waste residues from treatment, as a result of recent increases in hazardous waste treatment capacity in the borough.</p> <p>Further information about trends in C&IW and CD&EW arisings can be found in Waste Data Tables 18 to 22.</p>
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¹⁵ Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste Arisings, Use and Disposal for England, 2008 (2011), Capita Symonds / Alfatek Redox (UK) Ltd for WRAP, Table 7.1 suggests arisings fell from around 89.3 million tonnes in 2005 to around 83.2 million tonnes in 2008. These figures relate to Inert CD&EW only – total estimated CD&EW arisings in 2008 were higher, because the survey included an estimate of non-inert CD&EW arisings, which was not included in previous surveys.

	For this indicator, a green “RAG” rating has been applied to the Black Country, as the evidence suggests that the overall amount of waste generated has reduced since the BCCS baseline year and less waste was generated in the 2010/11 “benchmark” year and in 2011/12 than was predicted in the Black Country Waste Planning Study. However, Walsall’s “RAG” rating is amber because hazardous waste arisings have been consistently higher than predicted.
Actions or Comments	<p>The main purposes of this indicator are to monitor whether the BCCS objective of “zero waste growth” is being met, and to compare actual arisings (where known) with the long-term projections in the BCCS technical evidence, on the tonnages of waste expected to be generated in the “benchmark” years. We can only measure performance against this indicator for the two smallest waste streams – LACW and hazardous waste - with confidence, as these are the only waste streams that have systems in place for collection of actual data on annual arisings. It is unlikely that we will ever have similar data on the tonnages of C&IW and CD&EW arising in the Black Country as there is no system in place to collect such data. In the absence of any local data on C&IW and CD&EW arisings, we have no option but to use the best other data available.</p> <p>The Black Country Authorities are proposing the following action for future monitoring of this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data sources indicated above will continue to be used to measure trends in LACW and hazardous waste arisings, and as general indicators of net change in waste arisings in the Black Country, for comparison with the BCCS projections to 2026; and • The Black Country Authorities will also make use of other data sources to monitor C&IW and CD&EW arisings, as when and if such sources become available.

Table 67 – Strategic Waste Sites – Net Change in Capacity

Waste	
LOI WM2a - % protection* of capacity of existing/ proposed strategic waste management sites, by waste planning authority.	G
*Definition of protection = no net loss of waste management capacity at strategic sites identified in the Core Strategy (includes existing sites subject to BCCS Policy WM2 and listed in Appendix 6, and proposals in Policy WM3, Table 17). Capacity may be maintained through retention of facilities on existing sites, or through relocation of capacity elsewhere within the Black Country.	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy WM2
Target	<p>0% by 2026</p> <p>The BCCS identifies 58 existing “strategic” waste management sites in the Black Country, 16 of which are in Walsall. The location of these sites is shown on the BCCS Waste Key Diagram and they are listed in Tables WM2a–WM2d of BCCS Appendix 6.</p>
Achievements	The “strategic sites” provide a very high proportion of the Black Country’s

(and Walsall's) total waste management capacity. At the BCCS "baseline" date (end of March 2009), it was estimated that they provided around 85% of the Black Country's commercial waste treatment capacity and around 75% of its commercial waste transfer capacity (based on inputs in tonnes in 2007).

The table below shows net changes in capacity at "strategic sites" since the BCCS "baseline" date. This includes information on net gains in capacity recorded in planning permissions which have been implemented, and other information gathered by the Black Country authorities on net losses at sites that have closed.

STRATEGIC WASTE SITES IN THE BLACK COUNTRY – CHANGES TO OPERATIONAL CAPACITY OF SITES 2009/10 – 2012/13

Capacity Change 2009/10 – 2011/12	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	W'ton	Black Country
Capacity Gained (TPA)	166,100	150,000	222,500	90,000	628,600
Capacity Lost (TPA)	0	0	159,150	0	159,150
Net Change in Capacity (TPA)	+166,100	+150,000	+63,350	+90,000	+469,450

Source: Black Country Authorities "strategic sites" monitoring

Notes on Table:

1. Capacity changes indicated in the table include net gains and losses of capacity at existing "strategic sites" identified in the BCCS, plus capacity gained through development of new "strategic sites" meeting the criteria in BCCS Policy WM2 since the baseline date, and capacity lost through closure of sites.
2. For further details of how the net capacity change figures have been worked out, see **Waste Data Tables 25 – 27**.

The table shows that capacity lost through closure of some "strategic sites" between 2009/10 and 2011/12 has been offset by capacity gained through improvements at other "strategic sites," and through the development of new "strategic sites" meeting the definition in the Justification to BCCS Policy WM2 (see paragraph 7.22).

Analysis of annual inputs of waste (by tonnage) into "strategic sites" regulated by the Environment Agency between 2007 and 2012 indicates that there was a slight fall in the tonnage of waste entering permitted "strategic sites" in the Black Country in 2012 (around 2.582 million tonnes) compared to inputs in 2011 (around 2.751 million tonnes). Inputs were also lower in 2011 than in 2007 (around 2.673 million tonnes). For further details see **Waste Data Table 28**.

A green "RAG" rating has been given for this indicator, as there has been no overall loss in capacity at "strategic sites" since 2009, so the BCCS target has been met. The evidence available also suggests that the

	<p>capacity of “strategic sites” is being adequately protected, and that losses of sites to other uses have been offset by development of new sites.</p> <p>Further details of net change in capacity at “strategic sites” since 2009 can be found in Waste Data Tables – 25 - 28.</p>
Actions or Comments	<p>The main sources of evidence we can use to track changes to “strategic sites” are information provided in new planning permissions and implemented schemes (see also LOI WM1b), and information on annual waste inputs at permitted “strategic sites” from the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator. Other sources such as local press reports, the weekly “Let’s Recycle” electronic newsletter, and new stories posted on operators’ websites can also provide information about changes.</p> <p>Subject to availability of resources, the Black Country authorities will continue to monitor changes to “strategic sites” using the sources indicated above – no further action is required.</p>

Table 68 – Development Proposals Affecting Waste Infrastructure

Waste	
LOI WM2b (NEW INDICATOR) - % of applications affecting existing waste management sites that comply with BCCS Policy WM2.	
(N.B. This indicator is not included in the BCCS)	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy WM2
Target	<p>100%</p> <p>This is a new indicator which has been introduced to monitor impacts on existing waste management infrastructure from new development. The purpose is to review and the extent to which developments are complying with the requirements in BCCS Policy WM2 to consider potential impacts on the Black Country's waste management capacity.</p>
Achievements	<p>The Black Country Authorities approved 42 planning applications for new development at existing waste sites during the last four monitoring years 2009/10 – 2012/13. A review of these applications indicates that 39 of them (92.8%) were for waste management development and were therefore compliant with BCCS Policy WM2. There were 3 cases where non-waste development was approved because the proposal was considered to be justified in the circumstances – see Waste Data Table 29 for further details of the analysis carried out.</p> <p>A green “RAG” rating has been applied, as the evidence suggests that waste management infrastructure is being adequately protected from new development, in line with the BCCS policy.</p>
Actions or Comments	<p>The review of applications approved since the BCCS “baseline” date (31.03.09) includes some applications determined before the BCCS was adopted, which were not obliged to comply with BCCS Policy WM2. The following action has been taken or is proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new Black Country Local Validation Checklist was published in September 2012, setting out the information required with an application for development affecting a “strategic site” (Item V33) on the Checklist). • Compliance will continue to be monitored by reviewing planning permissions granted for development at existing and proposed “strategic sites” - no further action is required.

Table 69 – Delivery of BCCS Waste Infrastructure Proposals

Waste	
LOI WM3a - % and capacity of strategic waste management infrastructure proposals in BCCS Policy WM3, Table 17 implemented by 2026, by authority.	A
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy WM3 (relates in part to former COI W1)
Target	<p>100%</p> <p>BCCS Table 17 identifies 11 waste management infrastructure proposals expected to be delivered in the Black Country between 2009/10 and 2025/26, including 5 in Walsall. The broad location of Proposals WP1 – WP7 is also shown on the BCCS Waste Key Diagram.</p>
Achievements	<p>At the end of March 2012, the following progress had been made on implementing the proposals in BCCS Table 17:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two proposals - LACW Depots in Dudley and Walsall – have been fully implemented, and the new Environmental Depot in Walsall was extended in 2012/13; • Site WP5: Pikehelve Eco-Park in Sandwell – development of the new Eagle Recovery and Transfer Hub (ERTH) was nearing completion at the end of March 2013; • Site WP3: Trident Alloys Site in Walsall (WP3) received planning permission in 2007 and 2008, and the time limit for implementation was extended in 2012/13, but the proposal has since been superseded by a new scheme comprising material recovery and a gasification plant – further details to be reported in the 2014 AMR; • Site WP1: Aldridge Quarry in Walsall – restoration scheme involving infilling with inert waste was approved in 2003/04, but infilling had still not commenced at the end of March 2013. <p>Further details of progress on the proposals in BCCS Table 17 can be found in Waste Data Table 30.</p> <p>Amber “RAG” rating has been applied, as adequate progress has been made on delivery of the proposals identified in BCCS Table 17.</p>
Actions or Comments	<p>Significant progress has been made on delivery of the LACW proposals, as the two new depots in Dudley and Walsall have now been developed, and the Eagle Recovery and Transfer Hub (ERTH) facility at the Pikehelve Eco-Park site in Sandwell is under construction.</p> <p>Two of the LACW proposals have changed from what is proposed in the BCCS. The Blowers Green Recycling Depot in Dudley has a greater capacity than was envisaged (41,100 TPA instead of 10,000 TPA). However, the ERTH facility in Sandwell is now a waste transfer facility only, and will not include any recycling, composting and recovery capacity as originally proposed, although its capacity has not changed.</p>

	<p>The new Walsall Council Environmental Depot at Pelsall Road in Brownhills has also recently been extended to cover a larger area than was originally proposed, and to include provision for storage of waste timber from green space management, which is being used as fuel in the on-site biomass plant, and is also being sold to the public as fuel.</p> <p>There is some doubt about the future of two of the landfill proposals (Proposals WP4 and WP6). If it becomes clear that either will not be delivered within the plan period, this could trigger a need for additional capacity to divert waste away from landfill, through re-use, recycling or recovery. Despite this uncertainty, there is no evidence that the other outstanding proposals cannot be delivered within the plan period.</p> <p>The following action is proposed in relation to this policy and indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Black Country Authorities will continue to monitor progress on delivery of the outstanding waste management infrastructure proposals identified in BCCS Policy WM3, Table 17. • If future monitoring confirms that a proposal is unlikely to be delivered within the plan period, the Black Country Authorities will consider the implications for future capacity requirements, and what action needs to be taken.
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Table 70 – Delivery of BCCS Residual Waste Capacity Requirements

Waste																															
LOI WM3b - % and capacity of new waste management facilities contributing towards the residual requirements in BCCS Policy WM3, Table 18 implemented by 2026, by waste stream and by authority.																															
A																															
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy WM3 (relates in part to former COI W1)																														
Target	<p>100%</p> <p>BCCS Table 18 identifies the residual waste capacity requirements that need to be delivered in the Black Country by 2026. This reflects the outstanding requirements identified in BCCS Table 16 at the “baseline” date (end of March 2009), taking into account the new capacity expected to be provided through the infrastructure projects in BCCS Table 17.</p>																														
Achievements	<p>The table below shows how the residual waste capacity requirements have changed during the last three monitoring years 2009/10 – 2012/13. Delivery of new metal recycling (MRS) capacity does not count, as there is already a surplus of this type of capacity in the Black Country.</p> <p>BCCS TABLE 18 – UPDATED RESIDUAL WASTE CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS IN THE BLACK COUNTRY 2013/14 – 2025/26</p> <table><tr><th>Authority</th><th>LACW Diversion Capacity (TPA)</th><th>Commercial (Non-MRS) Diversion Capacity (TPA)</th><th>CD&EW Recycling Capacity (TPA)</th><th>Hazardous Waste Treatment (TPA)</th><th>Commercial Transfer Capacity (TPA)</th></tr><tr><td>Dudley</td><td rowspan="4">To be determined through LACW Strategies. Possible need for material recovery facilities and organic/ composting facilities.</td><td>125,000</td><td>Unable to quantify at present</td><td rowspan="4">Temporary “hub” sites for managing contaminated soils in appropriate locations in the growth network as appropriate</td><td>35,000</td></tr><tr><td>Sandwell</td><td>-13,650</td><td>Unable to quantify at present</td><td><50,000</td></tr><tr><td>Walsall</td><td>124,200</td><td>Unable to quantify at present</td><td>10,000</td></tr><tr><td>W'ton</td><td>115,000</td><td>Unable to quantify at present</td><td>-25,000</td></tr><tr><td>Black Country Total</td><td>124,000 TPA (Re-use/ Recycling) 84,000 TPA (Organic Treatment / Composting) TOTAL = 208,000 TPA</td><td>364,200</td><td>At least 1 CD&EW recycling facility/ urban quarry</td><td>See above</td><td><70,000</td></tr></table> <p>Source: Black Country Authorities waste management application monitoring</p>	Authority	LACW Diversion Capacity (TPA)	Commercial (Non-MRS) Diversion Capacity (TPA)	CD&EW Recycling Capacity (TPA)	Hazardous Waste Treatment (TPA)	Commercial Transfer Capacity (TPA)	Dudley	To be determined through LACW Strategies. Possible need for material recovery facilities and organic/ composting facilities.	125,000	Unable to quantify at present	Temporary “hub” sites for managing contaminated soils in appropriate locations in the growth network as appropriate	35,000	Sandwell	-13,650	Unable to quantify at present	<50,000	Walsall	124,200	Unable to quantify at present	10,000	W'ton	115,000	Unable to quantify at present	-25,000	Black Country Total	124,000 TPA (Re-use/ Recycling) 84,000 TPA (Organic Treatment / Composting) TOTAL = 208,000 TPA	364,200	At least 1 CD&EW recycling facility/ urban quarry	See above	<70,000
Authority	LACW Diversion Capacity (TPA)	Commercial (Non-MRS) Diversion Capacity (TPA)	CD&EW Recycling Capacity (TPA)	Hazardous Waste Treatment (TPA)	Commercial Transfer Capacity (TPA)																										
Dudley	To be determined through LACW Strategies. Possible need for material recovery facilities and organic/ composting facilities.	125,000	Unable to quantify at present	Temporary “hub” sites for managing contaminated soils in appropriate locations in the growth network as appropriate	35,000																										
Sandwell		-13,650	Unable to quantify at present		<50,000																										
Walsall		124,200	Unable to quantify at present		10,000																										
W'ton		115,000	Unable to quantify at present		-25,000																										
Black Country Total	124,000 TPA (Re-use/ Recycling) 84,000 TPA (Organic Treatment / Composting) TOTAL = 208,000 TPA	364,200	At least 1 CD&EW recycling facility/ urban quarry	See above	<70,000																										

	<p>Notes on Table:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General categories have been adjusted to more closely reflect requirements in BCCS Table 16 and guidance on compliance with the Waste Framework Directive issued by CLG in December 2012. 2. LACW Diversion capacity relates to BCCS requirements for Municipal Waste Diversion in BCCS Table 18 (Policy WM3). This is referred to as Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) in the AMR as this is how Defra are now describing this waste stream, because the definition of "municipal waste" in the Landfill Directive includes a wider range of waste than that collected by local authorities. LACW Diversion Capacity includes capacity for Re-Use/ Recycling, Composting, and Recovery of LACW. 3. Commercial Non-Metal Waste Diversion capacity includes capacity for Re-Use/ Recycling, Composting, and Recovery of waste from businesses (C&I Waste), but excludes metal recycling capacity (MRS) and hazardous waste treatment capacity as there is already sufficient capacity of this type in the Black Country. 4. The table provides an update of the remaining residual capacity requirements @ 31.03.13, taking into account capacity developed or lost since the BCCS baseline date (31.03.09). These requirements are over and above the new capacity expected to be provided through development at the locations identified in BCCS Table 17. However, the residual requirement figures @ 31.03.13 take into account any net changes to the capacity expected to be provided at these locations (e.g. where the capacity has significantly increased or decreased). 5. For further details of how the updated residual capacity requirement 2013/14 – 2025/25 has been worked out, see Waste Data Tables 31 – 37. <p>The BCCS LACW diversion capacity requirement has increased, because the Pikehelve Eco-Park proposal in BCCS Table 17 (Proposal WP5) has come forward as a transfer facility only, and will not be providing any new diversion capacity. The capacity that should have been delivered has therefore been added to the residual requirement.</p> <p>The commercial (non-MRS) diversion capacity requirement has reduced to 364,200 from the baseline figure of 513,200 TPA, mainly due to completion of new capacity in Sandwell. However, the requirement for Walsall has increased to 125,000 TPA from 110,000 TPA, because of net losses in existing capacity, although the gap has reduced in 2012/13.</p> <p>There has been no significant net change to the residual capacity requirements for CD&EW recycling and hazardous waste treatment, as CD&EW recycling capacity losses have been balanced by gains, including the development of a new aggregate recycling facility at Ketley Quarry in Dudley and the development of the new Interserve Material Recycling Facility in Aldridge in Walsall whose throughput includes a significant proportion of CD&EW. No new contaminated soil treatment capacity has come forward.</p> <p>The residual commercial waste transfer capacity requirement for the Black Country has not changed in 2012/13, though between 2009/10 and 2011/12 it decreased to less than 70,000 TPA. Over the same period the requirement for Walsall has decreased to around 10,000 TPA.</p> <p>Amber "RAG" rating has been applied to this indicator, as significant progress has been made on delivery of new C&I recycling and transfer capacity, particularly in Sandwell and there is also further capacity in the pipeline. It is therefore likely that new commercial waste management capacity will come forward over the rest of the plan period to meet the residual requirements identified in BCCS Table 18.</p>
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<p>Actions or Comments</p>	<p>While there is uncertainty about delivery of the requirements for LACW Treatment, any surplus commercial recycling capacity that comes forward would help contribute towards this, because it would increase opportunities for the Black Country Authorities to recycle LACW locally. Delivery of the residual waste capacity requirements depends on delivery of new infrastructure projects <u>not identified in BCCS Table 17</u> as the requirements identified in BCCS Table 18 are over and above what is expected to be delivered through these proposals. New capacity may come forward either as planning permissions, through needs identified in LACW strategies, or through site allocations in Local Plans.</p> <p>The Black Country's residual waste capacity requirements are expected to change over time, to reflect net losses and gains in capacity at existing waste sites, and changes to the capacity of proposals identified in BCCS Table 17 which affect the residual requirements. Therefore, the residual requirements have to be kept under review.</p> <p>At the end of March 2013, no new LACW management sites had been identified in the Black Country Authorities' emerging LACW strategies and Local Plans, although the changes to the Pikehelve Eco-Park proposal in BCCS Table 17 (Proposal WP5) have had to be reflected in the residual requirements.</p> <p>The Black Country Authorities and their partners are currently not planning any new LACW infrastructure, other than what is identified in BCCS Table 17 and the W2R energy recovery facility recently built by Veolia at Four Ashes in South Staffordshire, which was still under construction at the end of March 2013. As far as we can see ahead, the Black Country Authorities are likely to continue to rely on contracts with commercial operators for recycling of card, paper, plastics, cans and glass, for composting or anaerobic digestion of green garden waste and food waste, and for managing other wastes collected from households and small businesses.</p> <p>Delivery of commercial (merchant) waste diversion capacity is market-driven, so new facilities will only be developed in the Black Country if there is demand from generators of specific types of waste, and an outlet for the recovered raw materials or treatment residues.</p> <p>Monitoring of planning applications indicates that new capacity is continuing to come forward (see LOI WM1b), suggesting that the BCCS residual waste capacity requirements can be delivered by the end of the plan period, with the possible exception of the LACW requirements.</p> <p>The Black Country Authorities are proposing to take the following action in relation to this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Black Country Authorities will consider whether the BCCS residual requirements for LACW are likely to be met by the development of new infrastructure in the Black Country by the Authorities and their partners. • If it is apparent that the LACW infrastructure requirements will not be met, the Authorities will consider whether any other action needs to be taken to ensure that the type of infrastructure needed will be available throughout the plan period.
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Table 71 – New Waste Developments Meeting BCCS Locational Requirements

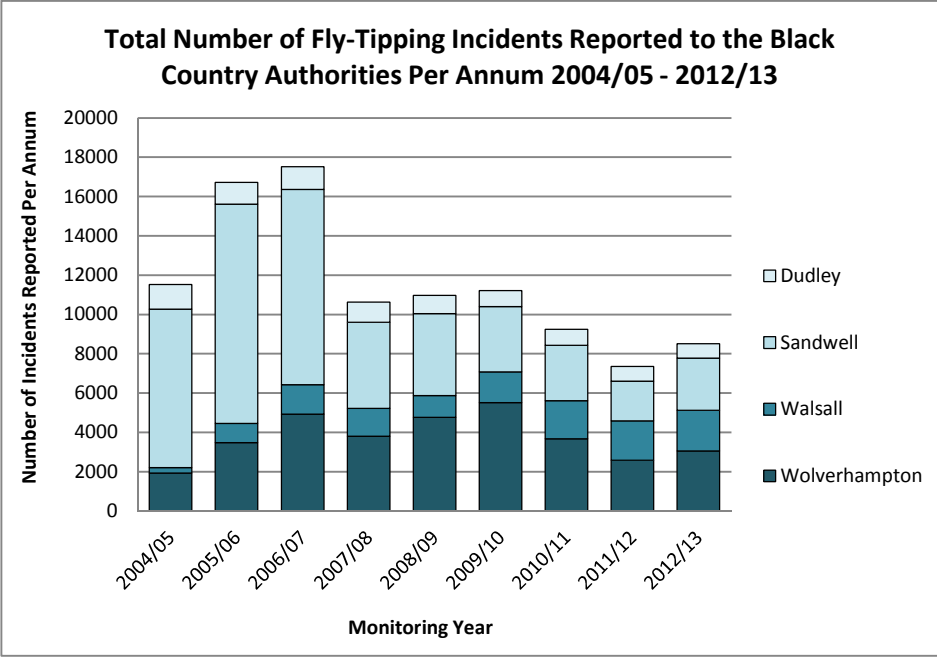
Waste	
LOI WM4 - % of waste management development applications approved that meet BCCS Policy WM4 locational requirements by waste planning authority.	G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy WM4 (see also Policies EMP2 and EMP3)
Target	<p>100% of waste management development applications approved to be in accordance with locational guidance in BCCS Policy WM4.</p> <p>BCCS Policy WM4 sets out general locational requirements for enclosed facilities and open air facilities. Enclosed facilities are expected to be located in the retained employment areas identified in the BCCS which are mostly to be found within the “growth network.”</p> <p>Whereas many types of enclosed waste management operation are considered suitable in any employment area, some are only acceptable in Local Quality Employment areas as they may not be compatible with the uses expected to be found in Existing or Potential High Quality Employment areas (see also Policies EMP2 and EMP3).</p> <p>The policy also identifies that certain operations such as landfilling and open windrow composting will normally require an open site, and may have to be located in the Green Belt rather than in the urban area.</p>
Achievements	<p>The Black Country Authorities approved 79 planning applications for waste management development during the last four monitoring years 2009/10 – 2012/13, of which 27 were approved by Walsall Council.</p> <p>A review of the applications indicates that 75 of the 79 applications approved by the Black Country Authorities (94.9%) were compliant with the locational guidance in BCCS Policy WM4 and of the 27 applications approved by Walsall Council, 19 (88.9%) were also compliant. All of the developments approved in Walsall that were not strictly compliant with the BCCS locational guidance were considered justified because the location was considered acceptable for the proposed use. 2 of the applications were determined before the BCCS was adopted, and of those that were determined after the adoption of the BCCS, one was for a variation to a scheme previously approved, and the other was retrospective approval of a scheme already implemented.</p> <p>Monitoring also shows that 86.1% of waste management development applications approved by the Black Country Authorities during the monitoring years 2009/10 – 2012/13 (68 out of the 79 permissions granted) were at sites within the BCCS “growth network.” In Walsall, the percentage of approvals in the “growth network” was 74.1%, 20 out of the 27 permissions granted. This indicates that most waste management development is in accordance with the BCCS spatial strategy.</p>

	<p>Approval rates for waste management development applications in the Black Country are also high. 77 out of the 79 applications submitted to the Black Country Authorities between 2009/10 and 2012/13 (94.9%) were approved; only one (in Dudley) was refused and another (in Walsall) was deemed invalid. This shows that the Black Country Authorities are supportive of waste management development in the right location, and are not withholding planning permission without justification.</p> <p>See Waste Data Tables 38 and 39 for further information about compliance with BCCS Policy WM4, approval rates, and analysis of the location of waste management development proposals.</p> <p>A green “RAG” rating has been applied to this indicator, as although the BCCS target has not quite been met, the approved schemes that were not strictly compliant with Policy WM4 either pre-dated the adoption of the BCCS, or were justified for other planning policy reasons.</p>
Actions or Comments	<p>This indicator has been simplified, as it is considered most useful to monitor compliance of applications approved, as the main purpose of the indicator is to consider whether the BCCS policy is being applied appropriately during the decision-making process.</p> <p>The review of applications approved since the BCCS “baseline” date (31.03.09) includes many applications determined before the BCCS was adopted in February 2011, which were not obliged to comply with BCCS Policy WM4, including two of the four proposals that were not considered to be strictly compliant with the policy.</p> <p>Monitoring to date indicates that the vast majority of waste management developments approved by the Black Country Authorities are consistent with BCCS Policy WM4 and with the overall spatial strategy for the Black Country, which seeks to concentrate most of the development up to 2026 within the strategic centres and regeneration corridors.</p> <p>The following action has been taken or is proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new Black Country Local Validation Checklist was published in September 2012, setting out the information required with a waste management development application to demonstrate compliance with BCCS Policy WM4 (Item V34 on the Checklist). • The Black Country Authorities will continue to monitor compliance of waste management proposals with the BCCS policy. No further action is required at present, as the evidence suggests that the BCCS locational requirements are already being complied with in most cases, and in line with the local validation requirements, applicants are expected to justify departures from the policy.

Table 72 – Resource Management and New Development

Waste	
LOI WM5a - % of major planning applications granted which address BCCS Policy WM5 requirements (e.g. provision of supporting information on resource management).	A
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy WM5
Target	<p>100%</p> <p>BCCS Policy WM5 requires planning applications for “major” development to provide information on how the waste generated will be managed. This includes not only waste generated by demolition, excavation and construction process, but also waste that will be generated by the proposed development once it is completed and in use.</p>
Achievements	<p>In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, it is assumed that the BCCS policy requirements are being applied by the Black Country Authorities and are being complied with.</p> <p>Amber “RAG” rating has been applied, as it is not possible to confirm that all applications falling within the threshold have provided the relevant information, although they should be compliant from 2012/13 onwards as the provision of this information is now a local validation requirement.</p>
Actions or Comments	<p>It is not possible to monitor this at present, because the Black Country Authorities do not currently have planning application systems in place that can capture information on compliance with the BCCS policy requirements. In view of this, the following action has been taken or is proposed to monitor implementation of BCCS Policy WM5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Black Country Local Validation Checklist (September 2012) requires all applications for “major” development to include a general Planning Statement, which should include amongst other things, information about waste management, demonstrating compliance with the policy (Item V18 on the Checklist). • The Black Country Authorities will consider whether it is feasible to collect information on compliance with the policy in future years, but this will depend on having the resources and the systems in place to capture the relevant data. • In the meantime, the Authorities will monitor the extent to which waste is being managed responsibly through the new Indicator LOIWM5b (see below).

Table 73 – Responsible Waste Management

Waste			
<p>LOI WM5b (NEW INDICATOR) – Number of fly-tipping incidents reported annually, and number/ percentage of reported incidents annually involving Household Waste, Commercial Waste and Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, by authority.</p> <p>(N.B. This indicator is not included in the BCCS)</p>	<p>A (Black Country)</p>	<p>R (Walsall)</p>	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy WM5		
<p>Target</p>	<p>No increase in total number of fly-tipping incidents or number of Household, Commercial and Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Incidents.</p> <p>During 2011/12, the total number of fly-tipping Incidents reported by the Black Country Authorities was 7,355, and the number of incidents reported by Walsall Council was 1,995 – this provides a “benchmark” for future monitoring against this indicator.</p>		
<p>Achievements</p>	<p>Figure C below shows how the number of fly-tipping incidents reported by the Black Country Authorities has changed since the first year that data was collected (2004/05).</p> <p>FIGURE C</p>  <p>Total Number of Fly-Tipping Incidents Reported to the Black Country Authorities Per Annum 2004/05 - 2012/13</p> <p>Source: Fly-tipping incidents and actions reported by local authorities 2004/05 – 2012/12, Defra. The detailed data underlying the figure can be found in Waste Data Table 40.</p>		

	<p>Trend data shows that the number of reported fly-tipping incidents has decreased since 2006/07 across the Black Country as a whole. However, the number of incidents reported annually has recently increased from 7,355 in 2011/12 to 8,514 in 2012/13. The number of incidents reported in Walsall has increased overall since 2004/05, and despite a fall in 2008/09, the upward trend has resumed and has continued to 2012/13 when 2,067 incidents were reported compared to 1,995 in 2011/12.</p> <p>The data published by Defra for 2012/13 gives a breakdown of reported fly-tipping incidents by waste stream. This shows that incidents involving fly-tipping of household waste made up by far the highest number of incidents reported in the Black Country in 2012/13 (71.3% of all reported incidents in the Black Country and 65.9% of all reported incidents in Walsall) as well as nationally (67.3% of all reported incidents in England). The proportion of incidents involving fly-tipping of CD&EW in the Black Country was also higher than the national average (7.2% in the Black Country and 7.3% in Walsall compared to 5.9% of all incidents reported in England), whereas the percentage of incidents involving fly-tipping of commercial waste was slightly lower (5.4% in the Black Country and 5.2% in Walsall compared to 5.7% in England).</p> <p>Further information about fly-tipping incidents in the Black Country can be found in Waste Data Tables 41 and 42.</p> <p>Amber “RAG” rating has been applied for the Black Country, as the trend data shows that the total number of incidents appears to be on the rise after falling in recent years. The proportion of incidents involving CD&EW – the only ones that can be directly attributable to new development - is also higher than the national average. A red “RAG” rating has been applied to Walsall, as the trend data shows that the total number of reported incidents is still increasing, and the proportion of CD&EW incidents is also higher than the national average.</p>
Actions or Comments	<p>It is not clear why the number of fly-tipping incidents reported in Walsall has increased in recent years, but improved arrangements for the public to notify the Council of waste crime incidents may have been a factor.</p> <p>A breakdown of fly-tipping incidents by waste stream is only available for the last two monitoring years 2011/12 and 2012/13 – the published data for previous years only includes the total number of reported incidents and actions taken.</p> <p>The only fly-tipping incidents reported that can be directly attributed to new development are incidents involving tipping of construction, demolition and excavation wastes (CD&EW), and published data for 2011/12 and 2012/13 suggests this is higher than the national average.</p> <p>It is important to be clear that this is only an indicator of illegal dumping of waste and not all waste dumped in Walsall will necessarily have arisen in the borough. Therefore, any increase or decrease in the number of incidents reported annually in future years cannot be directly attributed to the implementation of BCCS Policy WM5. Other measures in place to tackle waste crime are likely to be as effective if not more effective in tackling fly-tipping than planning policies, for example, the powers that local authorities have under environmental protection legislation to prosecute persistent offenders.</p>

	<p>The following action is being taken with regard to this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Black Country Authorities will continue to use this data as a proxy indicator of the extent to which waste is being managed responsibly in Walsall, subject to the same published data being available in future years. • If the upward trend continues, Walsall Council will review the reasons for the increase in reported fly-tipping incidents, and will consider whether any further action needs to be taken.
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WASTE PERFORMANCE AND EVENTS SUMMARY

5.70 Performance against the BCCS indicators has been mixed. While performance has been mostly positive or neutral for the Black Country as a whole, in some cases, there is uncertainty about how well the policies are being implemented and in a few cases Walsall has been under-performing compared to the other Authorities.

5.71 The main positive trends are as follows:

- **Diversion of waste from landfill (Policy WM1)** – the Black Country as a whole is achieving high rates of diversion of LACW, and is probably also achieving high rates of diversion of C&I waste - the evidence suggests that the BCCS “benchmark” diversion targets for the 2010/11 monitoring year have already been met;
- **Delivery of BCCS waste management capacity requirements (Policy WM1)** – around 873,000 TPA of new waste treatment and transfer capacity was delivered in the Black Country between 2009/10 and 2012/13 (although over the same period around 227,000 TPA was lost due to closure of some facilities, mostly in Walsall), and at the end of March 2013, a further 450,000 TPA of new waste treatment and transfer capacity was under construction in Sandwell, and there was nearly 600,000 TPA of other treatment and transfer capacity on sites with outstanding planning permission (excluding temporary permissions and one permission in Dudley that may have expired);
- **Waste growth (Policy WM1)** – the evidence on annual LACW arisings and annual waste inputs and outputs suggests that the amount of waste generated by Black Country households and businesses is still falling, and was probably lower than was predicted in the BCCS waste projections in the 2010/11 “benchmark” year;
- **Protection of capacity at “strategic sites” (Policy WM2)** – monitoring indicates that the capacity of “strategic sites” is being

adequately protected, and that planning permissions granted for development at “strategic sites” are nearly all compliant with the policy;

- **Location of new waste infrastructure (Policy WM4)** – monitoring indicates that almost all planning permissions for new waste management development are compliant with the BCCS locational guidance for different types of waste management operation, and that most of the schemes approved are on sites within the BCCS “growth network.”

5.72 Performance against the following indicators also appears to be encouraging, although the evidence is not 100% conclusive:

- **Delivery of BCCS waste infrastructure proposals (Policy WM3)** – two of the proposals listed in BCCS Table 17 have already been implemented and another is in the process of being implemented, although the future of some proposals is unclear;
- **Delivery of BCCS residual waste capacity requirements (Policy WM3)** – residual requirements for commercial waste recycling and transfer capacity have been significantly reduced as a result of delivery of new infrastructure during the last three monitoring years, particularly in Sandwell, although there has been an increase in the residual requirements for LACW diversion and commercial diversion capacity due to changes to one of the strategic proposals in BCCS Table 17 and the closure of some facilities; and
- **Responsible waste management (Policy WM5)** – the total number of fly-tipping incidents reported by the Black Country Authorities per annum has decreased overall since reporting began in 2004/05, but an increase in incidents was reported in 2012/13 compared to 2011/12. The provision of information required by BCCS Policy WM5 is now (from September 2012) a validation requirement for all planning applications for “major” development, however, we are currently unable to monitor the extent to which Policy WM5 is being applied, because we do not have the electronic systems in place to capture this information.

Around 93,900 TPA of new hazardous waste treatment and transfer capacity has also been developed in the Black Country during the last four monitoring years 2009/10 – 2012/13, and nearly all of this was in Walsall. However, this does not count towards delivery of BCCS requirements because there is already a surplus of waste management capacity of this type in the Black Country.

5.73 There are some areas where the evidence suggests that the BCCS targets are not being met in Walsall, in particular:

- **The percentage of LACW from Walsall sent to landfill increased between 2010/11 and 2012/13**, compared to the percentage in 2009/10, although action is being taken to address the main causes, which are lack of access to energy recovery capacity and contamination of waste sent for recycling with non-recyclable wastes - measures have been put into place to reduce contamination of commingled recyclable wastes, and new energy recovery capacity will also be in place from 2013/14 onwards;
- **The amount of hazardous waste generated annually in Walsall has increased since 2006**, possibly related to increased hazardous waste treatment capacity, generating more residues, whereas in the Black Country as a whole, the overall trend has been downwards;
- **Several waste facilities in Walsall have closed since 2009** – this has resulted in a net loss of commercial waste diversion capacity overall since the BCCS baseline date and has increased the BCCS residual requirements, though the gap has recently closed as a result of delivery of new capacity in 2012/13; and
- **The number of fly-tipping incidents reported by the Council has increased since 2008/09** which may at least in part be due to improved arrangements for reporting of incidents by the public.

BCCS CHAPTER 8: MINERALS

Walsall UDP

5.59 All of the Walsall UDP policies on Minerals have now been superseded by BCCS Spatial Objective 10 and BCCS Policies MIN1 – MIN5, with the exception of Policy M7, which relates to the restoration of the former Birch Coppice site. This policy has been “saved” until the restoration is complete.

BCCS

5.60 The BCCS identifies a Spatial Objective for minerals (Spatial Objective 10), which states that by 2026, the authorities will “safeguard and make the most sustainable use of the Black Country’s mineral resources including primary, secondary and recycled materials, without compromising environmental quality.” By 2026, the Black Country is expected to be:

- Safeguarding valuable mineral resources and mineral-related infrastructure from needless sterilisation or loss;
- Reducing waste of mineral resources and making maximum use of alternatives to quarried minerals, such as secondary and recycled aggregates; and
- Producing a steady supply of minerals and mineral products to support the local economy and provide the raw materials needed to support regeneration projects within the BCCS “growth network.”

5.61 The BCCS minerals policies aim to address these objectives in a number of ways. The BCCS Minerals Key Diagram identifies a mineral safeguarding area (MSA) where mineral resources of potential economic value are present, and the location of key mineral infrastructure sites, which are to be safeguarded from impacts due to non-mineral development. The BCCS also quantifies future requirements for the main mineral resources present in the Black Country – sand and gravel and brick clay – and identifies areas containing viable resources that could meet these needs. The potential impact of mineral working on the environment and amenity is also recognised, and the BCCS contains criteria for assessing the suitability of proposals.

5.62 Each of the BCCS minerals policies has at least one Local Output Indicator (LOI) to measure the extent to which the Black Country Authorities are implementing the key objectives of the policy. In some cases, the indicators specified in the BCCS have been refined to reflect the most relevant and up-to-date data sources available, which give an indication of performance.

5.63 As it is no longer a requirement to record performance against the former Core Output Indicators (COIs), the tables below relate mainly to the LOIs (LOIs) identified in the BCCS. However, in practice, the same sources of data have been used to measure performance against most of the LOIs. Where there is some relationship to a former COI, a reference to the relevant indicator has been included.

Please Note: Minerals Tables will be published alongside this report on the Council’s website.

6. SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS INDICATORS

6.1 Significant effects indicators are a method of monitoring the effects of plans and policies on the social, environmental or economic objectives by which sustainability is defined. The Council is required to measure significant effects raised in a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in order to satisfy the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC 'on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment'. An SEA was carried out as part of the evidence base for the BCCS that was adopted by all four authorities on 3rd February 2011.

6.2 The significant effects indicators are set out below and will continue to be monitored jointly annually across the Black Country and included in future monitoring reports.

Table 87 – Air Pollution

Significant Effects Indicators	
SE1: Achieve a net reduction of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) in those areas where the annual average NO ₂ values are predicted to exceed 40µgm ³ between 2008 (baseline) and 2015.	
R	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Significant Effects Indicator
Targets	When number of days continue to see exceedance over a five year period.
Achievements	Not able to monitor this indicator.
Actions or Comments	The Black Country Authorities are not able to effectively and consistently monitor this indicator as it currently stands. This issue will be picked up as part of the forthcoming BCCS review in 2016.

Table 88 – Brownfield Biodiversity

Significant Effects Indicators	
SE2: Percentage of development and redevelopment on previously developed land undertaking appropriate ecological surveys.	
G	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Significant Effects Indicator
Targets	Percentages remain stable or increase over a five year period.
Achievements	The council's planning ecologist was consulted on a total of 281 planning applications for <u>full</u> or <u>outline</u> permission. 79 of these

	<p>related to land which could be described as brownfield.</p> <p>After consideration of each site and development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 (44.3%) applications did not require ecological surveys because the risk of adverse impacts on protected sites or species was low. • 42 (53.2%) applications did require an ecological survey which was provided. • 1 (1.25%) application was retrospective and survey work was not provided due to the damage already done to the features of interest. • 1 (1.25%) application required an ecological survey which was not provided and the application was refused. <p>In this Local Planning Authority the need for an ecological survey (or not) is not determined on whether the application site is brownfield. Far more relevant are factors such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protected species and habitats within or in close proximity, • habitat present which is likely to support protected species, • connectivity of site to wider landscape, • length of time site has been undisturbed, • size of site etc. <p>11.3% of all planning applications determined within the reporting period (with the exception of domestic extensions which are excluded) were supported by ecological surveys. The majority of all applications can be described as brownfield land, in whole or in part.</p>
Actions or Comments	<p>This figure reflects the impact of national and local planning policy and guidance where the need to take account of the natural environment is widely accepted. The Council's Natural Environment SPD gives advice on the type of sites where ecological survey work is required to support planning applications. In many cases council officers clarify the need for and the required content of ecological survey assessment work with applicants to avoid unnecessary survey work being undertaken. It is envisaged that the percentage will remain broadly stable.</p> <p>The indicator is not evidence of the quality of the ecological reports submitted.</p>

Table 89 – Biodiversity and Green Space

Significant Effects Indicators	
SE3: Proportion of Local Sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented.	G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Significant Effects Indicator
Targets	Percentages remain stable or increase over a five year period.
Achievements	In the reporting period 28 Local Sites or 25.7% of the total were being managed positively for nature conservation. This is the same as for the previous reporting period. This compares with 26 sites (or 23.8% for the 2010-11 period and 24 sites or 21.1% for the 2009-10 period. The total number of Local Sites in Walsall is 109 (43 SINC/ 66 SLINC).
Actions or Comments	This data is taken from the Single Data list indicator 160-00 “Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented” (previously known as NI 197). This figure does not reflect the operation of the planning system as all sites in management qualifying for inclusion are either maintained by the council or are maintained by financial support from agri-environment grants. One exception relates to a management plan for designated SINC pasture at the former Three Crowns public house secured through a planning permission but not yet implemented.

Table 90 – Losses of Wildlife Corridors

Significant Effects Indicators	
SE4: Losses of wildlife corridors in relation to development.	G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Significant Effects Indicator
Targets	No Net Loss of Wildlife Corridors
Achievements	Only 0.5ha of land identified as a Wildlife Corridor has been lost within the reporting period. This equates to 0.035% of the total resource.
Actions or Comments	The Council's UDP policy relating to the protection of wildlife corridors is Policy ENV24. This requires that development which "would sever, or unacceptably harm the integrity of a wildlife corridor will not be permitted." The policy does not provide more than broad protection to the 14.13km ² of defined wildlife corridors within the borough. It is therefore impractical to prevent any net loss as the indicator requires because little of the land is protected by any designation. There is small scale loss of land due to development but no defined wildlife corridor shown in Figure 3.4 of the UDP has been severed or its integrity unacceptably harmed.

Table 91 – Traffic Flows

Significant Effects Indicators	
SE5: Traffic flows on key routes.	G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Significant Effects Indicator
Targets	When traffic flows see increases over a five year period.
Achievements	No new data is available between 2011/12 and 2012/13. Data collected in 2009 and 2011 shows that in Walsall car trips have decreased by 1.1%.
Actions or Comments	Will monitor when we have year on year data.

Table 92 – Public Transport Usage

Significant Effects Indicators	
SE6: Public transport usage.	
G	
LDF Policy	BCCS Significant Effects Indicator
Targets	When the number sees continued decreases over a five year period.
Achievements	This performance aim is currently being exceeded as private vehicle trips into centres have declined at a faster rate (6.6%) than those by public transport (0.3%) over the latest two-year cycle of cordon surveys. This data has not been updated since 2011/12 as data is only collected every two years.
Actions or Comments	Will monitor when we have year on year data.

Table 93 – Carbon Footprint

Significant Effects Indicators			
SE7: Carbon footprint of sub-region.			N/A
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Significant Effects Indicator		
Targets	When sector emissions see increases over a five year period.		
Achievements ¹⁶	Walsall	2010	2011
	Industry and Commercial Sector CO ₂ Emissions (kt)	493.2	469.9
	Domestic Sector CO ₂ Emissions (kt)	567.3	500.8
	Transport CO ₂ Emissions (kt)	265.5	264.6
	Per Capita CO ₂ Emissions (t)	5.0	4.6

¹⁶ Figures in this table are based on 'Emissions within the scope of influence of Local Authorities for 2005-2011' published at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-emissions-estimates>

Actions or Comments	This is the second year that we have been required to monitor this indicator following the adoption of the BCCS in 2011. We can therefore report that CO2 emissions fell between 2010 and 2011. However as the indicator refers to a five year period it will be continually assessed year-on-year using the above as a baseline in future monitoring reports.

Table 94 – Accessible Open Space

Significant Effects Indicators	
SE8: Ha of Accessible Open Space per 1,000 population	G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Significant Effects Indicator
Targets	Dudley 5.08, Sandwell 3.44, Walsall 5.00, Wolverhampton 4.74. Trigger: Review progress after five years.
Achievements	4.84ha per 1000 head of population
Actions or Comments	This is slightly below the target of 5ha per 1000 population due to some recent boundary changes to sites as open space data is monitored and updated to inform the production of the Walsall Site Allocations DPD. However this plan will seek to protect existing, and allocate new, accessible open space to help meet the 5ha target in future years.

Table 95 – Conservation / Historic Environmental Advice

Significant Effects Indicators	
SE9: Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with Conservation/Historic Environmental Section or Advisor recommendations.	G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Significant Effects Indicator
Targets	When percentages reduce over a five year period.
Achievements	100% of planning permissions where the Conservation/Historic Environmental Section or Advisor were consulted were granted in accordance with their recommendations (based on 10% sample).
Actions or	The current planning software does not allow for easy extraction of planning decisions along with officers' responses

Comments	to the associated recommendations. A 10% sample of permissions will therefore be used to determine the effectiveness of this policy until such time as the planning software is able to easily provide this data.
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Table 96 – Use of Public Transport

Significant Effects Indicators	
SE10: Number of journeys made by public transport into the Strategic Centres.	G
LDF Policy	BCCS Significant Effects Indicator
Targets	When percentages see ongoing reductions year on year over a five year period.
Achievements	This performance aim is currently being exceeded as private vehicle trips into centres have declined at a faster rate (6.6%) than those by public transport (0.3%) over the latest two-year cycle of cordon surveys. This data has not been updated since 2011/12 as data is only collected every two years.
Actions or Comments	Will monitor when we have year on year data.

Table 97 – Waste to Landfill

Significant Effects Indicators		
SE11: Diversion of waste from landfill – a) % Municipal Waste (= Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)) Diversion	G (Black Country)	R (Walsall)
b) % C&I Waste Diversion (targets in Core Strategy).	G	
LDF Policy	BCCS Significant Effects Indicator	
Targets	When percentages see increases over a five year period.	

<p>Achievements</p>	<p>LACW Diversion:</p> <p>Monitoring shows that the diversion rate for local authority collected waste (LACW) has increased significantly over the last six years, from 63.1% in 2007/08 to 83.0% in 2012/13. However, the diversion rate achieved in Walsall is not as high (66.1% in 2007/08 and 49.1% in 2012/13), and has decreased significantly during the last three monitoring years for the reasons outlined above (see Table 63). However, Walsall did achieve the BCCS diversion target for LACW for the 2010/11 “benchmark” year as did the Black Country as a whole.</p> <p>C&I Waste Diversion:</p> <p>We do not have actual data on the amount of C&I waste arising in the Black Country or how it is managed, so we have to use other available data as a “proxy.” Data on inputs and outputs of waste at Environment Agency permitted sites in the Black Country and on the fate of hazardous waste arising in the Black Country (most of which is generated by businesses) suggests that high diversion rates of 70 – 80% have been achieved during the last six calendar years (2007 – 2012).</p> <p>For hazardous wastes arising in the Black Country as a whole, the diversion rates tend to be lower and more variable, ranging from nearly 40% in 2008 to around 65% in 2012. The diversion rate for hazardous waste arising in Walsall is higher and more consistent year on year – it has never fallen below 72% during the period 2007 - 2012, and was as high as 80% in 2008.</p> <p>The evidence suggests that the BCCS diversion target for C&I waste for the 2010/11 “benchmark” year has been met, both in Walsall and in the Black Country as a whole.</p> <p>See Tables 63 and 64 above and Waste Data Tables 1 - 5 for further details.</p>
<p>Actions or Comments</p>	<p>No action required at present, other than the measures identified in Tables 63 and 64 above.</p>

7. JOINT PROGRESS TOWARDS KEY BCCS TARGETS

SPATIAL OBJECTIVES

1. Focussed investment and development in comparison shopping, office employment, leisure, tourism and culture within the four Strategic Centres: Brierley Hill, Walsall, West Bromwich and Wolverhampton, to retain and increase their share of economic activity and meet the increasing aspirations of their catchment areas.
3. Model sustainable communities on redundant employment land in the Regeneration Corridors, that make the most of opportunities such as public transport and canal networks, are well served by residential services and green infrastructure, have good walking, cycling and public transport links to retained employment areas and centres, are set in a high quality natural and built environment and are well integrated with surrounding areas.
6. A high quality environment fit for the future, and a strong Urban Park focussed on beacons, corridors and communities; respecting, protecting and enhancing the unique biodiversity and geodiversity of the Black Country and making the most of its assets whilst valuing its local character and industrial legacy.
7. A first-class transport network providing rapid, convenient and sustainable links between the Strategic Centres, existing and new communities, and employment sites. To include an enhanced, integrated public transport system, an improved highway network, including walking and cycling routes with strong links to the green infrastructure network. Improvements to the national M5 and M6 motorways network and freight railway network will help deliver better connectivity to Regional and National networks.

Key Development Plan Policies: Core Strategy Policies CSP1-5

7.1 The regeneration of the Black Country is focussed on Strategic Centres and Regeneration Corridors where the majority of development will be focussed up to 2026, offering protection to the Green Belt. This is set out in the Core Spatial policies within the Core Strategy which set the context for the theme based policies in the Plan. Whilst these Core Spatial policies are monitored through the theme based policies, Table 98 below identifies some of the key targets to meet in the Black Country, and the progress that has been made to meeting them so far. Further analysis is provided in the individual Chapters on this performance.

Table 98

In the Black Country by 2026 we will have:	Where we are now¹⁷	Change over the last year¹⁸	Overall Progress¹⁹	Scale of the challenge by 2026
Increased net new homes	475,000 homes (approximate stock in 2006)	Dudley +712 Sandwell +712 Walsall +406 Wolverhampton +466 TOTAL +2296	Over period 2006-2013: Dudley +3985 Sandwell +5113 Walsall +3755 Wolverhampton +2598 TOTAL +15451 The total for Walsall exceeds the annualised target derived from Table 7 of the BCCS (3040)	63,000 net new homes to be provided between 2006 and 2026. Actual net completions between 2006 and 2013 mean that the residual number to be provided between 2013 and 2026 is 47,549.
5 Year Supply of Housing Sites	N/A	There is a 5 year supply of housing land.	The Black Country also has a 5 year supply of housing land plus 39%.	Continually Maintain a 5 year supply of housing sites in line with Government guidance.
High Quality Employment Land	533ha (2009)	Dudley = 0ha Sandwell = +1.08ha Walsall = +11ha Wolverhampton = +27.4ha TOTAL + 39.48ha	Dudley = 159ha of high quality employment land Sandwell = 193ha of high quality employment land. Walsall = Target is 149ha for high quality by 2016. Existing high quality stock rose from 100ha to 111ha between 2012/13.	Create/transform +1,564ha of employment land to high quality.
Readily Available Employment Land	N/A	Dudley = +8.93ha Sandwell = 47.76ha Walsall = 20.32ha as at 2013 Wolverhampton	Dudley = 51.96ha (23.96ha above target). Sandwell = 47.76ha (22.24ha below target). Walsall = 20.32ha (25.7ha below target).	28ha Dudley 70ha Sandwell 46ha Walsall 41ha Wolverhampton

¹⁷ Figures refer to current total Black Country stock where known and relevant.

¹⁸ This figure is based on monitoring year April 2012 to March 2013.

¹⁹ Progress relates to targets, each of which have different baseline years. For housing, retail and office it is 2006, for employment it is 2009. Progress includes the 2012/13 performance.

		= 56.44ha		
New office floorspace in strategic centres	Unknown	Dudley = 0m ² Sandwell = 0m ² Built 502m ² Permitted Walsall = 150m ² built 0m ² permitted Wolverhampton = 0m ² TOTAL + 652m²	Dudley = 0m ² built since 2011 (when Brierley Hill was designated a Strategic Centre). Sandwell = 20,484m ² of office floor space has been completed, with 2,736m ² remaining with consent. Walsall = 7,898m ² office completions since 2006.	+880,000m ² (220,000m ² in each strategic centre).
New Comparison retail floor space in strategic centres	Approx 348,000m ² (approximate stock in 2006)	Dudley = +160m ² Sandwell = 189 m ² Built 72m ² Permitted Walsall = 0m ² Built 0m ² permitted Wolverhampton = 0m ² TOTAL + 421m²	Dudley = 508m ² built since 2011 (when Brierley Hill was designated a Strategic Centre). Sandwell = 1,383m ² of comparison retail floor space has been built, with a further 27,600m ² (max) under construction and consent for 72m ² of comparison retail and 278m ² for unspecified retail. Walsall = In total, since the base data 21m ² of additional retail floor space has been completed.	+345,000m ² (Wolverhampton +100,000m ² , Brierley Hill +95,000m ² , Walsall +85,000m ² , West Bromwich +65,000m ²).

Developments in 2012/13

Figure 4 below shows the largest sites where employment and housing completions took place within the 2012/13 monitoring year, Walsall town centre and the Black Country Core Strategy regeneration corridors in Walsall (the boundaries of these areas are indicative pending the production of Walsall's Site Allocation Document). This shows that 65% of these completions took place within the regeneration corridors and Walsall town centre delivering economic and housing development in the most sustainable locations, also in keeping with the aspiration to transform these areas of regeneration and growth. Table 99 below also provides further information on each of the developments.

Figure 4 – Largest Employment and Housing Completions in 2012/13.

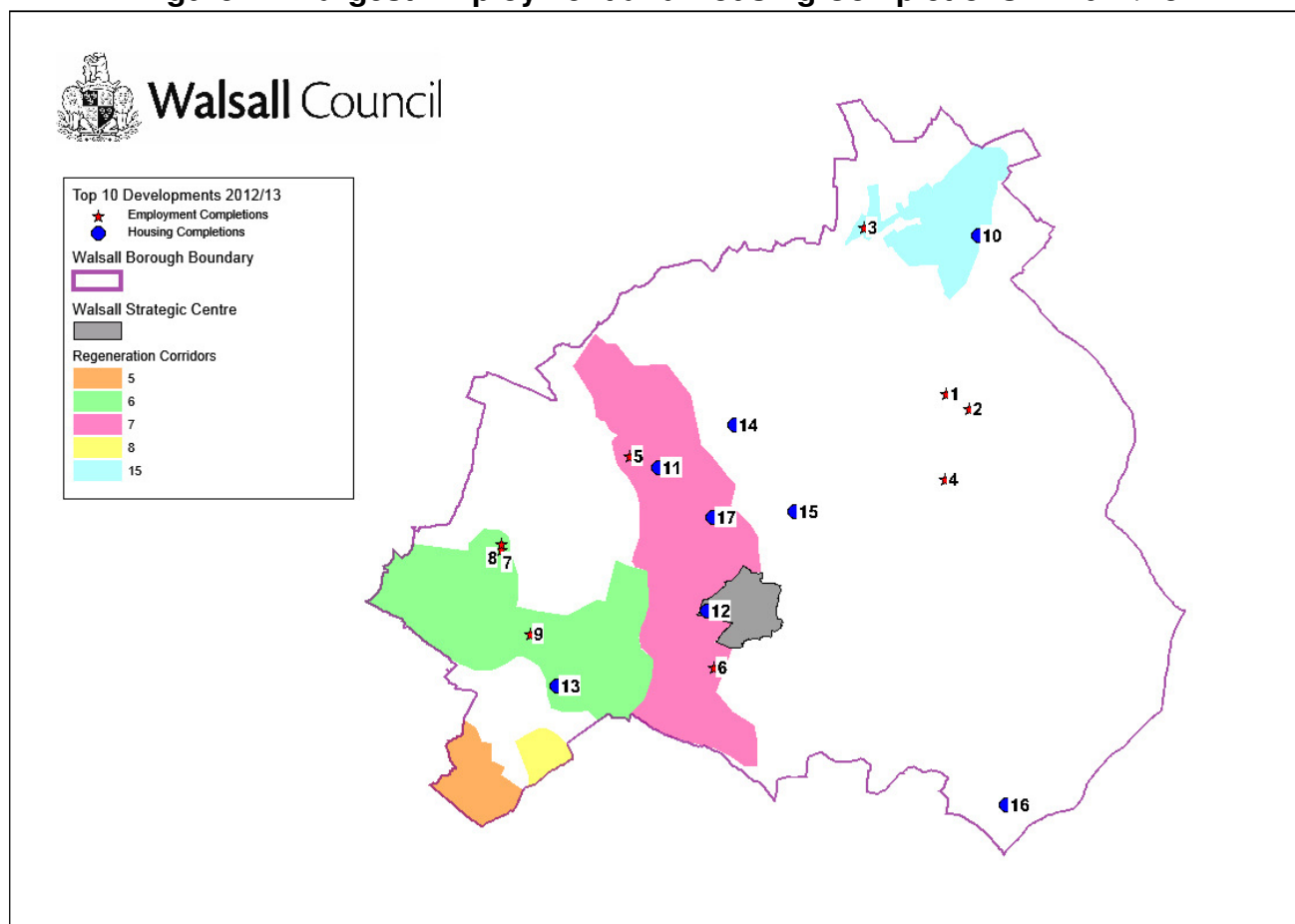


Table 99 – Details of Key Employment and Housing Developments in 2012/13

Employment Developments			
ID	Site Name	Total Completed Floorspace m2	Comments
1	Brickyard Rd Aldridge	862	New materials recycling facility for the expansion of Interserve
2	Brickyard Rd Aldridge	615	New mobile office depot for expanding local company
3	Fmr Wagon, Pelsall Rd, Brownhills	1.67ha	Extension on Council depot
4	FMR Cutlers Garage, Middlemore Lane Aldridge	915	Change from a garage to B8. Inward investment from Staffordshire.
5	Holme Dodsworth, Commercial Rd .	1,014	Redevelopment for expanding local engineering company

6	Electrolytic Plating, Wednesbury Rd Walsall	1,789	Expansion of local engineering company and some speculative units
7	Electrium Point Willenhall	1, 407	Redevelopment of derelict industrial site for new ambulance depot
8	Electrium Point Willenhall	1,015	Redevelopment of derelict industrial site for new warehouse, repair facility and employment to work service office
9	FMR Northgate, The Crescent, Willenhall	807	Redevelopment & extension of existing site for new high quality manufacturing investment

Housing Developments

ID	Site Name	Dwellings Completed During Year (Total Site Capacity)	Comments
10	High Street/ Ogley Road Brownhills	55 (73)	
11	Leamore Lane (North)	46 (138)	
12	Waterfront South	40 (322)	
13	Whitworth Close	37 (106)	
14	Well Place	32 (32)	
15	Cartbridge Lane South	25 (88)	
16	Nether Hall Park	21 (446)	Development of this site commenced in 2006 but it remains the largest housing site under construction in the borough: 112 dwellings remained to be completed at April 2013
17	Norfolk Place	2 (249)	Redevelopment of the former Council depot commenced in 2012-13

Section 106 Contributions 2012/13

Section 106 Agreements are a device to secure planning obligations which are used to make 'unacceptable development' acceptable in planning terms, for example by providing funds to invest in the transport infrastructure to offset the impacts of the development. The Council has adopted a flexible approach to planning obligations based on financial viability grounds. This is due to the difficulties some developers are having in bringing schemes forward in the current economic climate. It is encouraging that this approach has still enabled the Council to collect funds for certain planning obligations whilst allowing development schemes to go ahead, thus helping to deliver the Councils regeneration objectives.

A total of 6 Section 106 Agreements were completed in the 2012/13 monitoring year totalling £96,423.00 in contributions, of which £30,769 has been received as at 31/03/2013 (£15,019.00 for open space including 1.5% Policy deduction, £15,000.00 for highways including 1.5% Policy deduction

and £750 towards legal costs). A total of 43 on-site affordable dwellings have also been secured. Full details of sought and received Section 106 contributions can be viewed at:

- **www.walsall.gov.uk/planning/section_106_agreements/s106_reports**

8. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT ORDER MONITORING

8.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 gave Local Planning Authorities the power to introduce a simplified planning process to allow certain development to be undertaken without the need for specific planning consent called a Local Development Order (LDO).

8.2 On 16 April 2012 the Council adopted a Local Development Order covering 144.23ha of sites in Darlaston and the surrounding area that falls within the Black Country Enterprise Zone in an effort to support growth, attract new businesses and create jobs. The Darlaston LDO authorises development for research and development, light industry, general industry and storage and distribution uses across the overall area, as well as waste management and waste treatment use within a defined sub-zone. The LDO boundary and further information can be found at:

- <http://cms.walsall.gov.uk/index/environment/planning/ldo.htm>

8.3 In monitoring year 2012/13 two development proposals were submitted to the Council seeking confirmation that they were in conformity with the criteria of the LDO. One was withdrawn and details of the other one is provided below. This development has already commenced and will help to support the growth and retention of a local business.

Ref	Date Received	Site Address	Description	Council Response
12/1199/LDO	21/09/2012	GARRINGTONS SITE (FORMER MANHEIM AUCTIONS), WILLENHALL ROAD, DARLASTON, WALSALL, WS10 8JG	Erection of a workshop building with ancillary offices, stores and staff facilities.	Confirms Conformity with the Darlaston Local Development Order

9. COMPLIANCE WITH DUTY TO CO-OPERATE

9.1 The Localism Act 2011 (brought into effect on the 15th November 2011) sets out a new 'duty to co-operate' which applies to all Local Planning Authorities, such as Walsall Council, and other public bodies. The new duty:

- relates to sustainable development or use of land that would have a significant impact on at least two local planning areas;
- requires that councils set out planning policies to address such issues;
- requires that councils and public bodies engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to develop strategic policies; and
- requires councils to consider joint approaches to plan making.

9.2 Please note Duty to Co-operate Tables will be published alongside this report on the Council's website.

10. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

10.1 The key area of consultation with the community took place towards the end of the 2012/13 monitoring year for six weeks between 11 February and 25 March 2013 relating to the revised Designing Walsall & Natural Environment SPDs. To promote the consultation an article was posted on the Council's website and 880 emails & 532 letters were sent to contacts held on the Planning Policy consultation database. You can view the full consultation statement and revised SPDs at:

- www.walsall.gov.uk/ldf_supplementary_planning_documents

10.2 Table 102 below sets out the average number of neighbours who were consulted on planning applications received within the associated monitoring year. This shows an overall increase since 2005/6 evidencing Walsall Council's commitment to engaging wider public participation in the planning process. Whilst the average fell slightly from 34.8 in 2011/12 to 30.6 in 2012/13, this still shows we are consulting an average of over 30 neighbours for every planning application. However, it should be noted that it is difficult to directly compare these figures year on year because the number of neighbours consulted is dependent on their proximity to each development site and the type of each planning application.

Table 102 – Planning Participation

<i>Monitoring Year</i>	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
No. of neighbours consulted.	37,655	29,549	50,293	45,472	43,054	36,834	38,877	37,428
No. of 'valid' Planning Applications.	2,104	1,972	2,181	1,407	1,192	1,193	1,117	1,225
Average No. of neighbours consulted per application.	17.9	15.0	23.06	32.3	36.1	30.9	34.8	30.6

10.3 The Localism Act was given Royal Assent in November 2011 and it places a requirement on LPAs to facilitate and enable local communities to develop Neighbourhood Plans. However, no requests for Neighbourhood Plans have come forward within the 2012/13 monitoring year.

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