

WYRE FOREST DISTRICT ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2006/07

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This is Wyre Forest District Council's 3rd Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). It is a statutory requirement under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It reports on the period 1st April 2006 to 31st March 2007. The document assesses:-
 - a) the progress against local Development Scheme milestones
 - b) the extent to which policies are being successfully implemented
- 1.2 The Wyre Forest District Local Plan was adopted in January 2004 and this is the plan which will be monitored in this AMR.
- 1.3 The AMR helps to highlight policy performance and identify whether policies are delivering sustainable development and having the intended effect. Where policies are not having the desired effect, measures can be put in place to amend or replace them.
- 1.4 There are 4 different types of indicators which can be used to highlight issues in Wyre Forest and show policy performance.
- 1.5 **Contextual Indicators** help to set the background and give greater understanding of the issues and opportunities facing Wyre Forest.
- 1.6 **Core Output Indicators** report on key policy themes. These are set out in national guidance and cover business development, housing, transport, local services, flood protection and water quality, biodiversity and renewable energy.
- 1.7 Specific policies are assessed using **Local Indicators**. These are designed to test the effectiveness of Local Plan policies.
- 1.8 **Significant Effects Indicators** have been identified for future use and are a key part of both the Sustainability Appraisal and monitoring processes. They help to monitor the impact of plans and policies on environmental, social and economic factors. There will be a need in the future to assess the wider impacts of Development Plan Documents (DPDs).
- 1.9 The AMR also needs to be seen in the context of the Community Strategy, Housing Strategy and Wyre Forest District Council's overall vision.

CHAPTER 2 CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

- 2.1 In order to establish whether the policies in the Wyre Forest District Adopted Local Plan are working effectively, it is important to understand the issues and opportunities facing the District.

Context and Setting

- 2.2 Wyre Forest District is situated in North West Worcestershire and lies to the south west of the West Midlands conurbation. It covers an area of 75 square miles. In 2001, the population totalled 96,945 (2001 census) with 55,182 living in the principal town of Kidderminster. The three towns of Kidderminster, Bewdley and Stourport-on-Severn form a central triangle within the district and are surrounded by a number of outlying villages and hamlets.
- 2.3 The valleys of the Rivers Severn and Stour dominate the landscape. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal runs alongside the River Stour through Kidderminster to Stourport where it joins the River Severn. The canal and rivers are valuable wildlife corridors and bring in low-impact tourism to the area. The predominantly rural area to the west of the River Severn is defined as a Landscape Protection Area and to the east of the River Severn, land outside the 3 main towns is given protection by the West Midlands Green Belt. (57% of the district's area is in the Green Belt).
- 2.4 Kidderminster is the main business and commercial centre in the district offering industrial, shopping, offices and leisure facilities. Kidderminster is famous as a centre for carpet manufacture. The numbers employed in the carpet industry have fallen in recent years and the town is continuing to diversify with successful companies involved with luxury boat building, ceramics, engineering and other hi technology industries. The town centre has recently undergone an extensive £60 million river and canal side redevelopment providing retail and leisure facilities. Kidderminster is also the terminus of the Severn Valley Railway.
- 2.5 Stourport-on-Severn was created as a canal port in 1766 when the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal was constructed. It was once one of the busiest inland ports in the Midlands. The Georgian town is now an inland resort with pleasure boats cruising on the canal and River Severn. Major investment is underway in the Stourport Basins with the successful bid to the Heritage Lottery Fund for £1.7 million to restore historic buildings around the basins.
- 2.6 Bewdley is a small riverside town built along the banks of the River Severn. It contains many fine Georgian buildings, has an award-winning museum and is a popular tourist destination.
- 2.7 The district has good transport links with direct trains running to Birmingham, Worcester and London from Kidderminster. The motorway network is also accessible with the M5, M6 and M42 all within 30 minutes drive time. The district has a flourishing tourism industry with visitor attractions such as the West Midlands Safari Park, the Severn Valley Railway, the Wyre Forest itself and the riverside towns of Stourport-on-Severn and Bewdley.
- 2.8 Bewdley and Stourport-on-Severn have both received funding from Advantage West Midlands and the Countryside Agency under their Market Towns Initiative. This programme provides financial support towards projects that help support the viability

and prosperity of towns. Market town partnerships with representation from business, public service and community organisations have been set up in Bewdley (Bewdley Development Trust) and in Stourport-on-Severn (Stourport Forward). Bewdley also benefits from extra funding under the Rural Regeneration Zone initiative run by Advantage West Midlands.

- 2.9 In 2004, a 10-year Community Strategy for the Wyre Forest was launched with the aim of improving the social, economic, health and economic well-being of the district and its population. The Wyre Forest matters partnership brings together representatives from the public, private, voluntary and community sectors. The Local Development Framework will provide a means for the delivery of the key priorities which have been identified in the Community Strategy that relate to the use and development of land.

Population Profile

- 2.10 The population of the district continues to show a slight increase year on year. The mid-year estimates for 2006 show a fall of 400 people in those aged 30-34 and a similar rise in those aged 60-64. The mid-year estimate for 2006 gave a population total of 98,200 for the district, a rise of 1,300 since the 2001 census. By 2009, the number of people aged 65 and over is expected to outnumber those under 18. By 2011, it is estimated that 1 in 5 of the population will be 65 and over.
- 2.11 Whilst reasonably prosperous, Wyre Forest District actually has the most deprived ward in Worcestershire and other areas have high levels of poverty, poor health, social exclusion and low educational attainment. Oldington and Foley Park Ward in Kidderminster is one of the 10% most deprived wards in England. Under the Neighbourhood Management Pathfinder Round 2 funding has been secured for this area. A total of £2.5 million will be injected into the community over a 7 year period (from 2004). On average, £350,000 a year will be used by the community, working with service providers, to tackle some of the main areas of deprivation. The largest contributors to deprivation in Wyre Forest are education, income and employment. Education is the most significant factor with 2 areas in Kidderminster ranking in the top 0.5% most deprived nationally.

Economic profile

	Wyre Forest employee jobs		Wyre Forest %		Worcester- shire %		West Midlands %	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Total employee jobs	35,574	35,400						
Full-time	22,475	22,500	63.2	63.5	65.3	67.0	68.0	69.3
Part-time	13,099	12,900	36.8	36.5	34.7	33.0	32.0	30.7
Manufacturing	7,050	6,700	19.8	19.0	18.3	16.4	16.6	15.0
Construction	1,547	1,300	4.3	3.8	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.2
Services	26,535	27,000	74.6	76.1	76.3	78.0	77.8	80.2
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	9,852	9,400	27.7	26.6	25.1	22.7	24.8	23.0
Transport & communications	1,244	1,100	3.5	3.2	4.0	4.2	5.4	5.2
Finance, IT, other business activities	4,934	5,400	13.9	15.3	17.0	19.1	17.3	19.0
Public admin, education & health	8,961	9,500	25.2	26.9	24.8	27.2	25.8	28.5
Other services	1,544	1,400	4.3	4.0	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.5
Tourism-related	2,875	2,200	8.1	6.1	7.5	6.2	7.4	6.8

Source: Annual Business Inquiry employee analysis Dec.2005.

2.12 Unlike the period from December 2003 to December 2004, when there was an increase of nearly 1,500 jobs, the total number of employee jobs fell slightly during 2005. However, there was a small increase in the number of full-time jobs whereas previously the increase had mostly been accounted for by part-time workers. The number of manufacturing jobs has fallen by over 500 in 2 years, although the percentage working in this sector is still significantly above the regional average. The most significant change is in those jobs related to tourism, which has seen a fall from almost 10% in December 2003 to only 6.1% by December 2005 and is now lower than the regional average.

2.13 Unemployment levels have remained reasonably stable during 2006/07 averaging 2.5%. In March 2007, 16% of unemployment claimants lived in Broadwaters Ward in Kidderminster.

2.14 *Key economic challenges:-*

- *The area has a large manufacturing sector which is expected to continue to decline*
- *There has been an increase in the retail sector in recent years but take up in other service sector industries has been relatively slow*
- *Numbers of school age children are falling, those over 60 are rising*
- *Wage levels are low compared to regional and national average*
- *Education attainment levels are relatively low compared to regional and national average*

Housing Profile

Mean House Prices

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Worcestershire	119,633	138,643	163,247	185,131	191,424	201,253
Wyre Forest	99,980	114,030	138,983	159,203	166,349	172,606

Source. Land Registry

2.15 Although house prices are low in Wyre Forest compared with the Worcestershire average, gross annual earnings for the district (residence based) at £19,773 are also significantly below the County average of £22,539. This impacts on people’s ability to access the housing market.

Household Projections

	2004	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2029
Wyre Forest	42	42	44	46	48	49	50

Source DCLG

2.16 Most of the projected increase in households is expected to come from single people setting up home. This has implications on the sort of dwellings to be provided in the future.

Natural and Built Environment

- 2.17 The natural environment is seen as one of the district's main assets. All land outside of the urban areas is protected by either Green Belt or Landscape Protection Area.
- 2.18 6% of the district's land area is designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest. A variety of habitats are found locally including broadleaved mixed woodland, neutral grassland, acid grassland and heathland. The largest such designation is the Wyre Forest itself which straddles the county boundary with Shropshire. There are also a large number of Special Wildlife Sites which are mostly concentrated to the west of the River Severn and to the north of Kidderminster. There are also 8 Local Nature Reserves managed by the District Council and one on the Staffordshire boundary managed by the County Council. The Wyre Forest is recognised by Natural England as a potential Prime Biodiversity Area with its wide variety of habitats and protected species. The western half of the District also forms part of the Abberley and Malvern Hills Geopark.
- 2.19 There are 16 Conservation Areas within the District and over 900 buildings and structures are statutorily listed, 6 being Grade I. There are also 9 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 1 registered park and garden at Arley House Arboretum.

Transport Issues

- 2.20 There are 2 Air Quality Management Areas in the District at Welch Gate, Bewdley and Horsefair, Kidderminster. Both sites suffer from high levels of NO² as a result of traffic congestion. Kidderminster Station is the 2nd busiest railway station in the County with direct services to Worcester, Stourbridge, Birmingham and London. The Wyre Forest Cycle Strategy was adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance in 2002. Part of the Sustrans National Cycle Network passes through the district with sections of Route 54 and 45 connecting Kidderminster–Stourport and Kidderminster-Bewdley-Bridgnorth respectively.

Retail and Town Centres

- 2.21 A Retail and Leisure Study was published in December 2006. The following key issues were highlighted. In Kidderminster, with the opening of the Weaver's Wharf development, the traditional parts of the town centre are looking increasingly vulnerable with key large units vacant which are not suited to modern retail needs. Kidderminster town centre has poor representation from the top 20 retailers when compared to most competing centres. Stourport has very low vacancy rates and a high proportion of convenience retail units. Bewdley has a very attractive shopping environment due to its historic nature and the proximity to the River Severn.

CHAPTER 3 IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

- 3.1 It is a statutory requirement that the AMR monitors plan-making performance based on the Local Development Scheme (LDS). Since the monitoring year ends at 31st march, it is useful to show progress up to the end of October 2007.
- 3.2 The District Council's first LDS was formally submitted to the Secretary of State in February 2005 and came into effect on 27th march 2005. Since then the LDS has been progressively refined through a process of monitoring and review.
- 3.3 A third revision was made to the LDS in November 2006, following on from that of April 2006 which reflected revisions to the RSS review timetable and proposed a generic Planning obligations SPD to replace the Affordable Housing SPD.
- 3.4 The key changes in the November 2006 revision to the LDS were the reprogramming of the Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD), with consequential amendments to the Site Allocations, Development Control Policies and Kidderminster Central Area Action Plan DPDs. This followed the announcement of a further delay in the review of the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) Phase 2 review.
- 3.5 The **Statement of Community Involvement** was formally adopted by Cabinet in April 2006. This clarifies community participation and public consultation arrangements for Local Development Documents and planning applications.

Extract from Local Development Scheme (November 2006)

Development Plan Documents	2006												2007											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Core Strategy	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Site Allocation; DC Policies & Kidderminster Central (AAP)													■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Supplementary Planning Documents	2006												2007											
Planning Obligations				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Supplementary Planning Documents

■	Scoping
■	Preparation of draft proposals
■	Public participation on draft proposals
■	Consideration of representations
■	Adoption

Development Plan Documents

■	Scoping
■	Preparation of draft issues & options

3.6 The Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) sets out the Council's approach to securing planning obligations and provides details on the type and level of contributions that will be sought from new development. The use of planning obligations provides a means to secure developer contributions towards the provision of infrastructure and services to enable proposed development to proceed. Planning Obligations are used to ensure that new developments contribute towards the objectives of sustainable development as set out in the Adopted Local Plan and can be used to require contributions for the following areas:

- Ensuring affordable housing provision in new development.
- Making provision for sustainable transport and highway improvements.
- Contributions towards open space and play facilities.
- Ensuring that biodiversity and geodiversity are conserved and enhanced.
- Seeking contributions from new residential developments towards the provision of existing educational facilities.
- Improving the public realm and the provision of public art.
- Ensuring flood mitigation measures and Sustainable Drainage Systems are fully considered in new development proposals
- Ensuring appropriate provision is made for waste recycling facilities
- Ensuring developers have fully considered the provision of renewable energy sources within new development.

3.7 The SPD was adopted by Council on 28th February 2007 following public consultation in autumn 2006. This was in line with the November 2006 LDS. It replaces the County Council's Education Contributions Supplementary Planning Guidance.

3.8 The **Core Strategy** Issues & Options Consultation was held between 24th July and 24th September 2007. Due to factors including evidence base production and the need to revise the issues & Options paper following feed back from Government Office, the timetable for the production of the Core Strategy is likely to be revised. A revised LDS setting out the timetables for the DPDs will be prepared for submission to GOWM by March 2008. Consultation on the preferred option is likely to be put back 6 months to August/September 2008.

CHAPTER 4 SAVED POLICIES

- 4.1 The introduction of the LDF system resulted in a period of transition. The Wyre Forest District Adopted Local Plan (January 2004) was automatically saved as part of the Statutory Development Plan for the area three years from the start of the 2004 Act, that is until September 2007.
- 4.2 The District Council submitted a request to Department for Communities and Local Government in March 2007 to save relevant policies beyond September 2007. The Secretary of State issued a direction under paragraph 1(3) of schedule 8 to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 which 'saved' the relevant policies. A list of policies 'saved' can be found at Appendix 1.

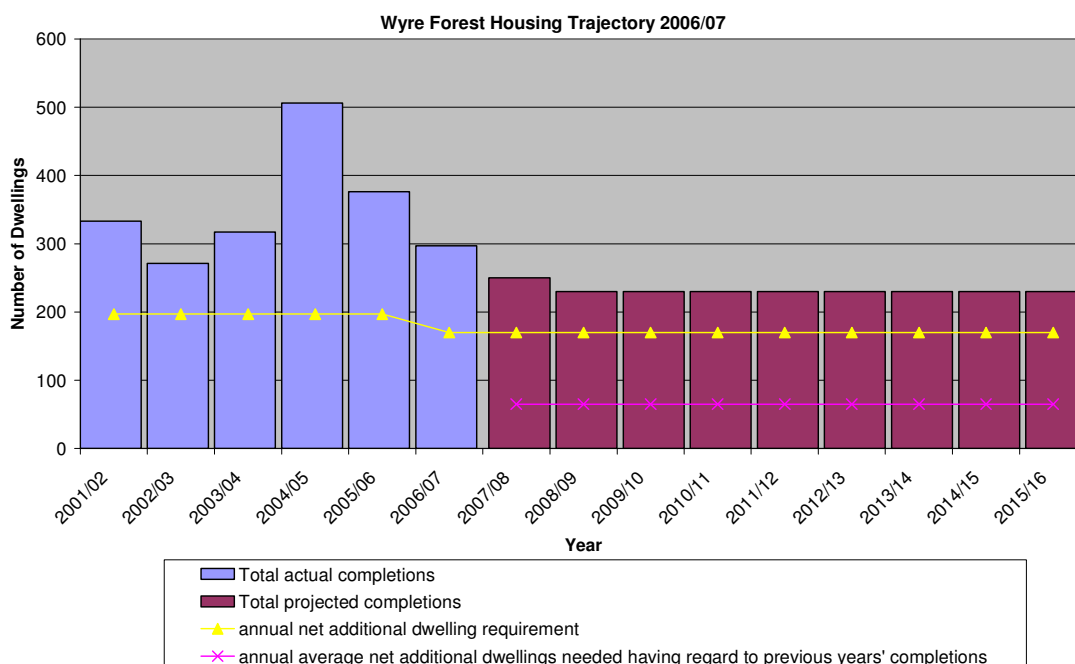
CHAPTER 5 IMPLEMENTATION OF HOUSING POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

- 5.1 The key aim of the Local Plan in relation to housing is ***'to enable the District's housing needs to be met'***.

CORE OUTPUT INDICATOR – HOUSING		
(i)	net additional dwellings over the previous 5 year period (start of RSS) 2001/02-2005/06	1803
(ii)	net additional dwellings for the current year 2006/07	297
(iii)	projected net additional dwellings up to 2015/16	2090
(iv)	annual net additional dwelling requirement	170
(v)	annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements having regard to previous year's performance	65
Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land 2006/07		89%
Percentage of new dwellings completed 2006/07 at:		
(i)	less than 30 dwellings per hectare	17%
(ii)	between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	35%
(iii)	above 50 dwellings per hectare	48%
Affordable housing completions		8 units

Housing Trajectory

- 5.2 The figures are taken from the RSS Phase 2 Revision Preferred Option which proposes a net housing allocation of 3,400 dwellings for the Wyre Forest 2006-2026. The current RSS period is up to 2021 which will be rolled forward to 2026 as part of the revision. The annual net additional dwelling requirement is based on 1/20th of 3,400.
- 5.3 The number of housing completions in 2006/07 (297 net) was significantly lower than in the previous 2 years. Since 2001, net completions have averaged 350 a year, with only 2002/03 having a lower total than last year (271). The largest number of completions were at Timber Lane in Stourport where the final 31 were completed out of 232 and 28 flats were completed at the site of the Brindley Arms PH also in Stourport. Kidderminster saw a number of medium-scale redevelopments in the Birmingham Road area of Greenhill. During 2007/08 work is due to start on the Lichfield basin redevelopment in Stourport which will see 144 dwellings provided around the restored canal basin.



The housing trajectory data is given in Appendix 2.

Previously Developed Land (PDL) / Brownfield Completions

- 5.4 A target figure of 80% of housing completions on brownfield sites was exceeded in 2006/07 with 89% being built on such land. This compares with 83% in 2005/06. Greenfield completions included 14 3-bed houses at Hoo Road, Kidderminster and 4 town houses at Winbrook, Bewdley. The remaining greenfield completions were all barn conversions.

Gross completions by previous use

2006/07	% Greenfield	% former residential	% former employment	% other brownfield
Kidderminster	12	39	5	44
Stourport-on-Severn	1	16	21	62
Bewdley	17	26	7	50
Rural areas	26	48	0	26
District	11	31	9	49

- 5.5 There were 223 dwellings under construction at the end of 2006/07 – 91% were on brownfield sites. This is much lower than the previous year when 350 dwellings were under construction.

Housing Densities

- 5.6 Policy H5 of the Local Plan specifies minimum densities for developments in Kidderminster and Stourport town centres, near the station and along high frequency bus routes. Overall, 83% of dwellings completed in 2006/07 were built at a density of over 30dph, up from 78% in the previous 2 years.

Gross completions 2006/07	<30 dwellings per hectare	30-50 dwellings per hectare	>50 dwellings per hectare
Kidderminster	13% (18)	36% (50)	51% (70)
Stourport-on-Severn	6% (6)	40% (38)	54% (51)
Bewdley	22% (10)	37% (17)	41% (19)
Rural areas	63% (17)	11% (3)	26% (7)
District	17% (51)	35% (108)	48% (147)

Density of Completions based on Policy H.5

Location	Target Density	Average density of completions 2006/07	Total No. completions 2006/07
Within Kidderminster town Centre inset	70dph	57dph *	8
Within 500m of Kidderminster Town Centre inset and Kidderminster railway station	50dph	53dph	55
Within Stourport-on-Severn Town Centre inset	50dph	63dph	15
Within 300m of bus stop on high frequency corridor in Kidderminster or Stourport-on-Severn	40dph	61dph	47
Elsewhere in settlements identified in Policy H.2	30dph	42dph	158

* mixed use scheme involving retail at ground floor with flats above plus parking area, therefore does not reflect true density of development.

- 5.7 Since Policy H.5 was adopted, the number of high frequency bus routes has reduced to only the one – linking Kidderminster and Stourport-on-Severn. 92% of housing completions during 2005/06 fell within the above designated housing areas. A map of housing completions can be found at Appendix 3.

Affordable Housing Completions

- 5.8 The Council generally seeks up to 30% affordable housing provision on housing sites of 15 or more units or 0.5 hectares. During 2006/07, only 8 units were provided compared with the 69 in 2005/06. These were at the Brindley Arms site in Stourport-on-Severn, where 8 x 2-bed shared ownership flats were completed alongside 11 x 1-bed and 9 x 2-bed private sector flats. Affordable housing numbers for 2007/08 are expected to be much higher. 17 family homes (mixed rental and shared ownership) are nearing completion on the Comberton Estate in Kidderminster and a block of elderly person bedsits is being converted in Sutton Park (also in Kidderminster) to form 8 flats. Work is expected to start on 2 large 100% affordable sites during 2007/08 in the Horsefair, Kidderminster and on Worcester Road in Stouport-on-Severn. These 2 sites will provide a total of 54 new units. In addition to this, there are also another 44 units with planning permission on 100% affordable sites. Through Section 106 agreements (as part of planning policy H.10), there are another 69 affordable units with planning permission which have not yet been implemented.

Local output indicators

- 5.9 The following table shows the distribution of housing types between the 3 towns and the rural areas for 2006/07.

Housing Completions by Type and Location

Location	1-bed flat	2-bed flat	3-bed flat	1-bed house	2-bed house	3-bed house	4-bed house	Total
Kidderminster	22	28	0	1	22	47	14	134
Stourport	17	26	0	0	10	7	35	95
Bewdley	7	15	0	2	4	10	7	45
Rural Areas	0	0	0	1	3	11	12	27
Total	46	69	0	4	39	75	68	301

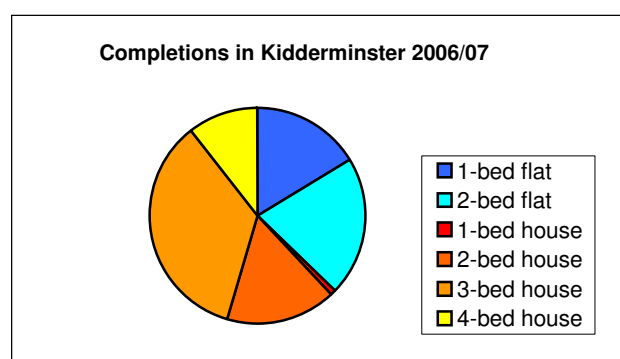
NB. Table does not include 5 retained units from residential conversions

38% of new homes were flats and 52% had only one or two bedrooms (this is LOI.2). Just over half of new homes in Kidderminster were 1 or 2 bedroomed compared to last year when it was 3 in every four. 76% of the completions were in Kidderminster or Stourport-on-Severn. This reflects the Local Plan policy of concentrating housing provision within these two towns. (LOI.1)

Replacement rates

- 5.10 Only 4 houses were demolished during 2006/07. Only the one site is for a replacement dwelling. 2 sites will be redeveloped for a pair of dwellings and one in Kidderminster will be redeveloped for 9 2-bed houses. This gives an overall replacement ratio of 1:3.5 (LOI.3).

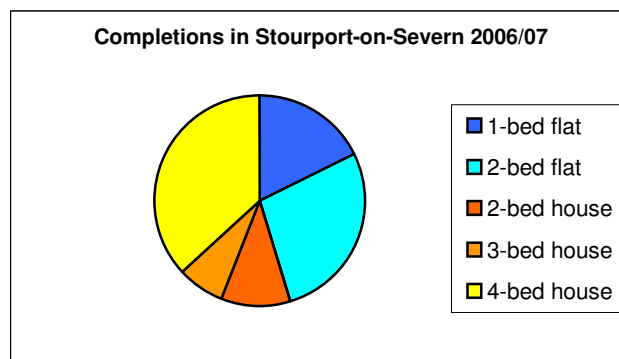
Housing Completions in Kidderminster



- 5.11 The above chart shows that unlike previous years when flats and 2-bed houses dominated, this year saw more family housing completed in Kidderminster. Two housing redevelopment sites on Sutton Park Road were completed during the year

providing 7 x 4-bed and 3 x 3-bed houses and 3 x 2-bed bungalows. Former petrol filling stations were redeveloped for housing providing 11 x 3-bed town houses, 10 x 2-bed flats and 2 x 4-bed houses. The site of St. Ambrose Infants School saw 14 2 and 3-bed terraced houses constructed. At Hoobrook, 14 out of 16 3-bed houses were also completed. A development of 9 x 2-bed and 8 x 3-bed houses for rent was nearing completion at Comberton. An agricultural building at Heathy Mill Farm on the outskirts of Kidderminster was converted into 3 homes. Starts were made on the redevelopment of 2 former car sales sites which will provide a total of 27 dwellings. A total of 160 dwellings were under construction at the end of 2006/07.

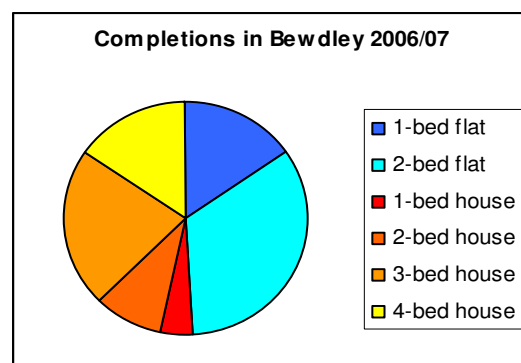
Housing completions in Stourport-on-Severn



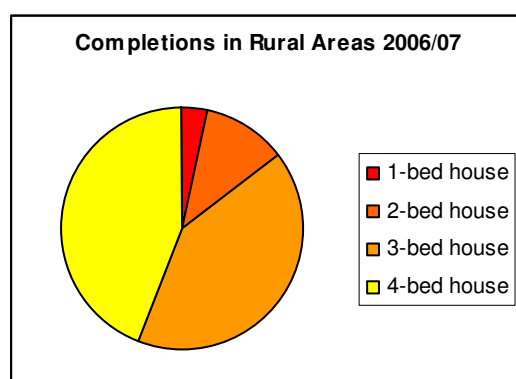
5.12 2006/07 saw the final 31 houses (all 4 or 5-bed) on the Timber Lane development finished. The conversion of the telephone exchange in the town centre to 12 flats was also completed and the site of the Brindley Arms pub was redeveloped for 28 flats (8 for shared ownership). Only 23 dwellings were under construction at the end of the monitoring year. However, work is expected to start on the redevelopment of the Lichfield Basin site during 2007/08 which, on completion, will provide 144 homes in total.

Housing completions in Bewdley

5.13 There were 45 completions in Bewdley during 2006/07, including 2 appeal sites on the Kidderminster Road. These provided 14 flats and 3 bungalows. There were a total of 14 conversions, 4 of them barns up by the Wyre Forest. There was a good mix of dwelling sizes provided. Only 11 were under construction at the end of the year. There are no affordable units outstanding.



Housing completions in rural areas



- 5.14 There were no flats completed in the rural areas. 3 and 4-bed houses dominated. As in 2005/06, there were only 6 barn conversions completed in the rural areas. 6 replacement dwellings were also completed. 17 barns were in the course of being converted and 12 houses were under construction. It is worth noting that there were also some agricultural buildings which were converted to a total of 7 residential units on the edge of the urban areas.

Summary of Output Indicators

Output Indicator	Ambition	Progress
2a – number of dwellings provided	Target of 3,000 dwellings 1996-2011	3,122 units completed 1996 - 2007
2b – completions on previously developed land	Target set for 2006/07 80%	89% of 2006/07 completions were on brownfield sites
2c – density of housing development	Majority of dwellings at density of at least 30 per hectare	83% of completions at >30 units per hectare
2d – affordable housing provision	Target of 120 affordable homes to be provided 2004-2007	135 affordable homes provided 2004 - 2007, 8 during 2006/07
L1 - % housing completions in Kidderminster or Stourport-on-Severn	Majority of new dwellings to be built in 2 main urban areas	76% of 2006/07 completions were in Kidderminster or Stourport-on-Severn
L2 - % completed units with 1 or 2 bedrooms	Aim to cater for the increase in smaller households	52% of completions had only 1 or 2 bedrooms
L3 – replacement dwelling ratio	Make good use of land	Ratio of 1:3.5 achieved

CHAPTER 6 IMPLEMENTATION OF EMPLOYMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

6.1 The key employment aim of the Adopted Local Plan 2004 is

“to encourage economic prosperity and identify enough land to meet the District’s employment needs”

CORE OUTPUT INDICATOR – BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	
1a Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type	3,013 m ²
1b Amount of land developed for employment by type, which is in development and/or regeneration areas as defined in the Local Plan	2,945 m ²
1c Percentage of 1a by type which is on previously developed land (floorspace)	100%
1d Employment land supply by type	62.83 Ha
1e Losses of employment land to other uses	0
1f Amount of employment land lost to residential development	0

6.2 **Core Output Indicator 1a** measures the amount of floorspace developed for employment by type during 2006/07. There were two employment site completions – a small conversion to offices in the rural area west of Bewdley and a large development on the Stourport Road in Kidderminster. This consists of 10 units for B8 use with ancillary offices. The following table (taken from the Employment Land Availability 1st April 2007) details the completed sites.

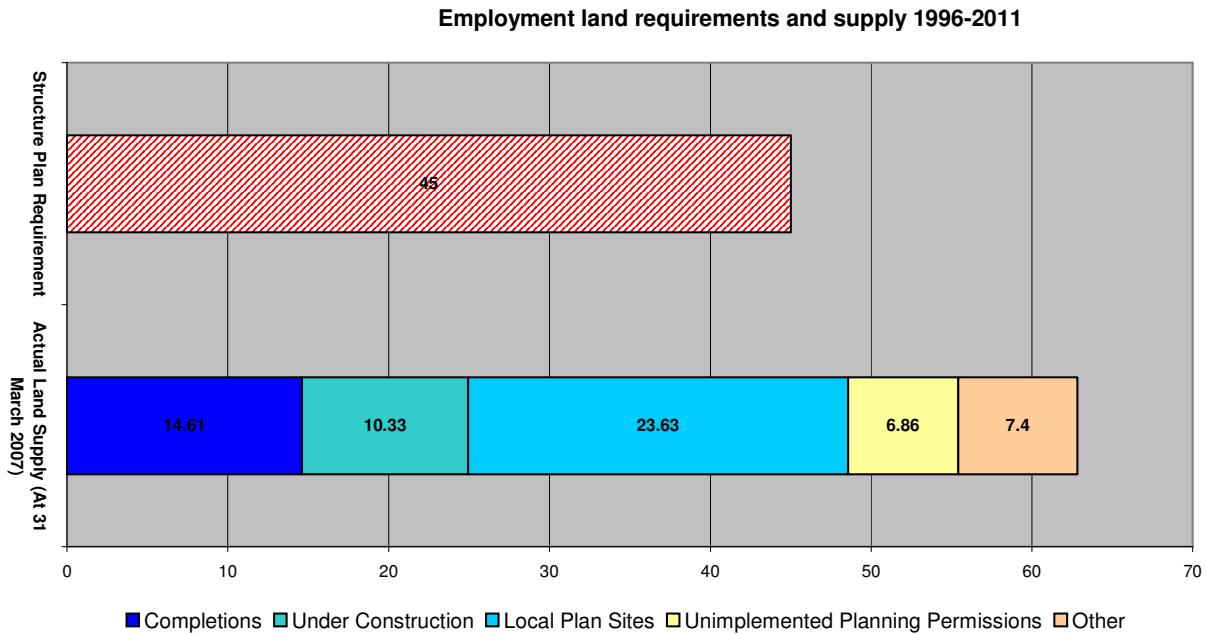
Completed Employment Sites 2006/07

Location	Planning Application	Development	Floorspace	Area (Ha)
Foley Business Park Stourport Road Kidderminster Worcs	WF/1245/04	Industrial units with ancillary offices	2945 sq.m	0.69
Former telephone exchange, Callow Hill, Rock	WF/155/03	Extension to and conversion of redundant telephone exchange to form office accommodation	68 sq.m	0.02

6.3 **Core Output Indicator 1b** measures the amount of land developed for employment in employment or regeneration areas as defined in the local plan. Foley Business Park is in an allocated employment area.

6.4 **Core Output indicator 1c** shows the amount of land developed for employment use which was on previously developed land. Both the above sites were on previously developed land.

6.5 **Core Output indicator 1d** shows the actual employment land supply for the whole district. The Worcestershire County Structure Plan 1996-2011 requires the provision of 'about 45 hectares' of land in the Wyre Forest District for employment uses within Classes B1, B2 and B8 between April 1996 and March 2011.



6.6 During 2006/07 the amount of land available for employment use increased very slightly by 0.15 Ha. In total, 14.61 Ha of employment land has been completed since 1996, with 10.33 Ha under construction as of 1st April 2007 compared to only 4.69 Ha a year previously. The type of use for each of the allocated sites is shown in the table below.

Type of Use for Allocated Employment Sites

Type of site	Type of unit	Area (Ha)
Sites under construction	B1/B2 unit	1.03
	13 B1/B2 units	2.84
	2 B1/B2/B8 units	0.11
	10 B1/B2/B8 units	3.12
	15 B1 units	0.91
	10 B2/B8 units	2.32
Adopted local plan sites	B1/B2/B8 units EMP.1	5.63
	Lea Castle Hospital	6.0
	British Sugar Factory	12.0
Rushock Trading Estate sites	Outline planning permission for B1/B2/B8 units on 5 plots	4.18
	Plot 6d lapsed permission	0.19
Other sites with outstanding planning permission	B1 use only on 4 sites	0.38
	B1/B2 uses on 2 sites	0.31
	B1/B8 uses on 1 site	0.07
	B1/B2/B8 uses on 4 sites	2.22
	B2/B8 uses on 1 site	3.88
Other sites in areas allocated for B class uses	9 sites B1/B2/B8 uses	3.03

Employment Land Availability Changes Over Time

Date	Completions Since April 1 st 1996	Under Construction	Local Plan Sites	Unimplemented Planning permissions	Other	Total	Structure Plan Requirement
At 1 st April 2002	12.28	1.03	5.38	10.96	6.86	36.51	About 45 Ha
At 1 st April 2003	13.19	3.87	5.17	8.12	6.86	37.21	About 45 Ha
At 1 st April 2004	13.22	3.91	27.32*	9.08	8.33	61.86	About 45 Ha
At 1 st April 2005	13.38	3.89	27.32*	9.36	7.82	61.77	About 45 Ha
At 1 st April 2006	13.9	4.69	27.66*	9.13	7.3	62.68	About 45 Ha
At 1 st April 2007	14.61	10.33	23.63*	6.86	7.4	62.83	About 45 Ha

Figures in Hectares

*excludes Phase II of British Sugar site

- 6.7 **Core Output indicator 1e** measures losses of employment land to other uses. During 2006/07 no sites were omitted from the Employment Land Availability schedule.
- 6.8 **Core Output indicator 1f** measures the amount of employment land lost to residential development. There were no residential completions during 2006/07 on land allocated for employment purposes in the District Local Plan. However, 29 dwellings were completed on sites which were previously in employment use.

Summary of Output Indicators

Output Indicator	Ambition	Progress
1a	To increase uptake of employment sites	3013 sq.m floorspace completed 2006/07
1b	To increase uptake of employment sites in regeneration areas as defined in local plan	2945 sq.m completed in employment zone
1c	Maximise reuse of land and buildings	100% of 2006/07 completions on previously developed land
1d	Provide about 45 Ha for employment 1996-2011 as per Structure Plan	Employment Land Availability April 2007 showed total allocations of 62.83 Ha

1e	Minimal loss of employment land to other uses	No land lost to other uses during 2006/07
1f	Minimal loss of employment land to residential uses	No land zoned for employment lost to housing use in 2006/07.

- 6.9 During 2006/07, starts were made on 3 employment sites, including 2 Adopted Local Plan Sites, EMP.2 opposite Hoo Farm Industrial Estate which the Easter Group are developing for 9 units and EMP.4 at Sandy Lane Industrial Estate in Stourport-on-Severn and the initial phase of the Finepoint development on the former Brinton's Sports Ground on the Stourport Road Employment Corridor. Site EMP.1 at the former Folkes Forge, also on Stourport Road has been acquired for use as a recycling centre and an application has been received.

CHAPTER 7 IMPLEMENTAION OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

CORE OUTPUT INDICATOR – LOCAL ENVIRONMENT	
4c amount and percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard	Awaiting PPG17 audit outcomes
7 number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality	none
8 (i) change in priority species and habitats (ii) change in areas designated for intrinsic environmental value	Awaiting BARs system info No new designations
9 renewable energy capacity installed by type	none

THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

- 7.1 Two key objectives of the Adopted Local Plan are to retain the existing Green Belt boundary and prevent inappropriate development within it and to safeguard and enhance the District's landscape character and landmarks.

Major Applications in the Green Belt 2006/07

Address	Size of site (Ha)	Size of development	Proposed use	Decision at April 2007	Comment if granted
Drakelow Tunnels, Kingsford Lane, Wolverley	14.09	387 sq.m	C2 residential institution	Application withdrawn	
Yielding Tree Nurseries, Broome	0.68	6717 sq.m	Industrial – business units	Application refused	
Rowberry's Nurseries, Lower Chaddesley Corbett	3.1	399 sq.m	Restaurant	Application approved	Change of use of potato store
Former depot, Butts Lane, Stone	7.17	31 dwellings	Conversion to 22 live/work units, 9 affordable dwellings, business support facility and community meeting room	Application not determined	
Lea Castle Farm, Wolverhampton Road, Wolverley	85.2	2,500 sq.m	Leisure – golf course	Application not determined	
Blackstone Farm, Stourport Road		6 dwellings	Residential barn conversions	Application not determined	

The previous table shows that few 'major' applications were received for Green Belt locations. The majority of major applications are for conversions of existing buildings. The only new-build application related to a clubhouse and golf course. Most are small-scale developments such as barn conversions, extensions and replacement dwellings. Green Belt policies were cited 391 times in 2006/07, 332 times as a reason for approval and 69 times as a reason for refusal. Landscape policies were cited 234 times as a reason for approval and 55 times as a reason for refusal.

7.2 The key aim of the Local Plan in relation to nature conservation is:

“to safeguard and enhance the distinctive natural environment of the District.”

Natural England conducts a rolling six-year programme of site condition surveys. The latest results for those sites within the district are shown below.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest

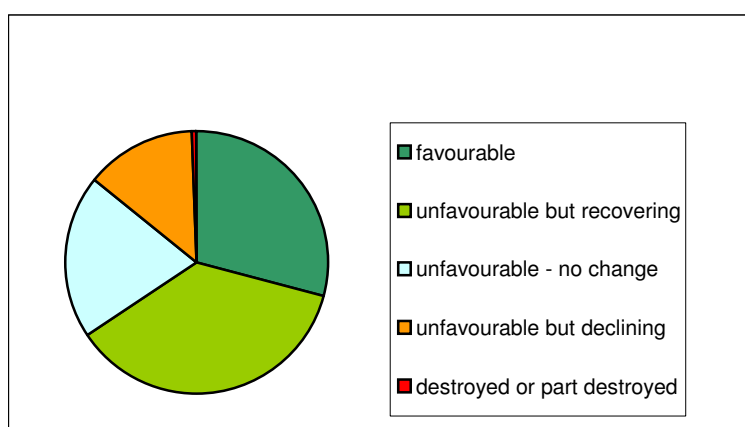
<i>Name of site</i>	<i>Size in hectares</i>	<i>Condition(from Natural England surveys)</i>
Areley Wood	16.95	Favourable
Bliss Gate Pastures	1.23 0.78	Favourable Unfavourable but recovering
Browns Close Meadow	2.67	Favourable
Buckeridge Meadow	2.59	Favourable
Devil's Spittleful	22.15 77.13	Unfavourable – no change Unfavourable but recovering
Dumbleton Dingle	1.49	Favourable
Eymore railway Cutting	0.22	Unfavourable , no change
Feckenham Forest	59.85	Mostly unfavourable but recovering
Hartlebury Common	0.77	Unfavourable - declining
Hurcott and Podmore Pools	14.89 6.76	Unfavourable – no change Favourable
Hurcott Pasture	4.69	Unfavourable but recovering
Kinver Edge	9.65	Unfavourable but recovering
Puxton Marshes	7.66 5.27	Favourable Part destroyed where flood alleviation works have taken place
Ranters Bank pastures	2.18	Unfavourable but recovering
River Stour Floodplain	17.64	Favourable
Showground Meadow Callow Hill	0.83	Favourable
Stourvale marsh	9.28	Unfavourable – declining
Wilden Marsh	40.51	Unfavourable - declining
Wyre Forest	277.74 268.38 196.14 105.21	Favourable Unfavourable but recovering Unfavourable – no change Unfavourable – declining

During 2006/07, a site at Bliss Gate Pastures and 2 areas of the Wyre Forest itself were resurveyed. The site at Bliss Gate was deemed to be 'unfavourable but recovering' – and was expected to be in a favourable condition by spring 2007. In the

Wyre Forest itself, 72.48Ha was resurveyed in November 2006 and found to be 'Unfavourable but recovering' with a small area of Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (1.69 Ha) lost due to construction of a pool in the woodland. Another 16.5Ha was resurveyed in June 2006 and found to be 'unfavourable but recovering' with improvement works completed.

7.3 Consequently, only 66% of SSSIs by area were found to be in a 'favourable' or 'unfavourable but recovering' condition. Several sites are due to be resurveyed in the next year and hopefully more will be found to be in a favourable condition. The Government has set a target of 95% of SSSIs by land area to be in favourable condition by 2010.

Condition of SSSIs in Wyre Forest District



7.4 Local Nature Reserves are managed by District Council rangers. Wet weather conditions have helped to redress the balance in the marshlands and several sites are now in a recovering condition. Allowing cattle to graze such sites also benefits such areas. Conditions at Burlish Top are improving all the time and should soon be in a favourable condition. Indicator species are now present on this heathland site and a popular walk trail has been established. This has brought more people onto the reserve and as a result anti-social behaviour problems have lessened. Major clearance works have been instigated at Hurcott Pool in partnership with Natural England, Environment Agency and Forestry Commission. The results of this will not be apparent until early 2008. As a result of these changes, the percentage of Local Nature Reserves meeting Biodiversity Action Plan criteria has improved slightly from 36.9% in 2005/06 to 48.8% in 2006/07.(Local Indicator 4).

Site	Size (Ha)	Habitat	Condition
Blake Marsh	4.33	Wet woodland / marsh	Unfavourable recovering , may be favourable by next year
Burlish Top	38.90	Heathland	Unfavourable recovering
Habberley Valley	24.83	Ancient Woodland	Favourable
		Acid grassland	Unfavourable declining
		Heathland	Unfavourable recovering
Half Crown Wood	5	Mixed woodland	Unfavourable recovering
		Meadow	Unfavourable declining
Hurcott Pool	41.03	Wet & mixed	Unfavourable declining

		woodland	
Redstone Marsh	7.07	Marsh, wet grassland	Unfavourable recovering
		Dry broadleaved woodland	Unfavourable declining
Spennells Valley	15.77	Wet woodland / marsh	Unfavourable recovering
		Dry acid woodland	Unfavourable declining
		Mixed woodland	Favourable
Vicarage Farm Heath	11.4	Heathland	Unfavourable recovering

7.5 **Core Output indicator 8** measures the change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance. The District Council does not carry out annual monitoring of priority species populations and habitats within the nature conservation areas or monitor the condition of the priority habitat areas. It is understood that a countywide Biodiversity Action Reporting System (BARS) is being set up which will assist in data collection. This new system may provide limited data on indicator species and habitats within the Wyre Forest area. A new Local Nature Reserve will be designated in Stourport-on-Severn during 2007/08.

7.6 **Core Output Indicator 7** monitors planning applications granted contrary to Environment Agency advice. This is a proxy measure of inappropriate development in the flood plain and development that adversely affects water quality. There were no such approvals in the District in 2006/07.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

7.7 The Adopted Local Plan contains no specific policy relating to renewable energy. Policy D.6, however, requires sustainable energy sources to be used, where practicable, including solar and wind energy, passive ventilation and the use of recyclable building materials. It was considered unnecessary to include a particular policy on renewable energy given the absence of any initiatives or proposals for renewable energy in the Wyre Forest. This will be considered further, in the light of latest guidance, as part of the Core Strategy.

7.8 **Core Output Indicator 9** measures renewable energy capacity installed by type. There have been no such installations in Wyre Forest during 2006/07. However, in recent months the authority has received a number of inquiries.

BROWNFIELD LAND

7.9 Local Plan objective:

to make the best use of land by encouraging the reuse of previously developed or brownfield land and buildings.

During 2006/07 residential development was completed on 6.85 Hectares (Local Output Indicator L5) with another 5.96 Hectares under construction. Work has continued at Lichfield Canal basin in Stourport-on-Severn where the basin is now once again full of water and a new bridge in place ready for the residential development to start in 2007/08.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

- 7.10 **Core Output Indicator 4c** measures the amount and percentage of total open space managed to Green Flag Award standards. The Green Flag Award is a marker of good quality management and parks are judged on 8 criteria – environmental protection, management, community involvement, consultation, sustainability, safety, cleanliness and accessibility. A management plan has been produced for Brinton Park, Kidderminster. Self-assessment shows that it is not yet at the standard for a Green Flag award. However, the smaller QEII Jubilee Gardens in the centre of Bewdley was successful in their bid for Green Flag status. Broadwaters Park, in Kidderminster, has been awarded a Green Pennant for the third year running. This is the equivalent of a green flag for open spaces managed by voluntary groups. Until a detailed open space audit is conducted, it will not be possible to give an accurate assessment of how many sites meet the criteria for a Green Flag. Consultants are due to be appointed in 2007/08 to carry out an open space audit and the findings will be summarised in the next Annual Monitoring Report.

THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

- 7.11 Conserving and enhancing the quality of the environment is a key element in the achievement of sustainable development. A high quality built, natural and historic environment will help to attract and retain investment and contribute to the quality of life of residents and visitors. Improving the quality of the environment in Kidderminster and Stourport-on-Severn town centres will discourage out-migration to the rural areas and encourage people to take up residence in the town centre redevelopment schemes.
- 7.12 The following table shows the distribution of Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings between the 3 towns and the rural areas. The number of statutorily listed buildings is an approximate figure as List Entries often refer to more than one building or structure.
- 7.13 During 2006/07 work was undertaken on a Character Appraisal for the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal. Consultation took place in January and February and it was adopted in May 2007. Work on Character Appraisals for Wolverley and Upper Arley was also progressed during the year.

Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings

Location	Number of Conservation Areas	Number of Listed Buildings	Number of Locally Listed Buildings
Kidderminster	3 (1)	100	432
Stourport-on-Severn	4 ((3)	144	270
Bewdley	1 (1)	460	0
Rural areas	7 (1)	226	0

Note: the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal Conservation Area extends throughout the District from Cookley via Kidderminster to Stourport-on-Severn. Numbers in brackets refer to the number of conservation areas with character appraisals

THE LOCAL LIST

- 7.14 In the Local Plan, the Council stated its intention to draw up a list of locally listed buildings. A Local List for Kidderminster was approved in 2004 following consultation as to which buildings and structures should be included. A Locally Listed Building is one that has been recognised by the District Council as being of local interest, either for historical associations, or for its architectural style. Entries range from large

houses to entire terraces, as well as public houses, offices and shops, chapels, walls and viaducts. Any works requiring planning permission will need to be sympathetic to protect the character and appearance of the building or structure. The local list for Stourport-on-Severn was approved in July 2006. Those listed include structures connected with the canal, ginnels and lamp-posts, as well as lodges and walls of large estates. Preliminary survey work was started on a local list of buildings in Bewdley during the latter part of 2006/07.

BUILDINGS AT RISK

- 7.15 A 'Buildings at Risk' survey of statutorily listed buildings in the district was completed during 2006. It covered grade II Listed Buildings in the three main towns. In total, 627 buildings were surveyed with the following results.

Town	No. of buildings surveyed	No. of buildings at risk
Kidderminster	70	6
Stourport-on-Severn	128	8
Bewdley	429	15

SUMMARY OF OUTPUT INDICATORS

Output Indicator	Ambition	Progress
4c – amount and percentage of total open space managed to Green Flag Award standards	To improve the standard of local parks	Broadwaters Park awarded Green Pennant for third year running Queen Elizabeth II Jubilee Gardens awarded Green Flag
7 – number of planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice	To minimise inappropriate development in the floodplain	No permissions granted contrary to EA advice in 2006/07
8 (i) change in priority species and habitats (ii) change in areas designated for intrinsic environmental value	To promote creation of appropriate new habitats	(i) No data available (ii) No new designations during 2006/07.
9 – renewable energy capacity installed	To encourage a shift towards renewable energy resources	No renewable energy installed in 2006/07
L4 - % Local Nature Reserves meeting Biodiversity Action Plan criteria	To safeguard and enhance indigenous biodiversity	Increased from 36.9% in 2005/06 to 48.8% in 2006/07
L5 – Ha of brownfield land redeveloped	To make the best use of land	6.85 Ha redeveloped for housing; 5.96 Ha under construction at 1 st April 2007
L6 – number of character appraisals prepared	To preserve and enhance conservation areas and listed buildings	Character Appraisal for Staffs. & Worcs. Canal Conservation Area reported to Council May 2007. Draft appraisal for Wolverley drawn up – due for consultation May. Work started on Upper Arley appraisal.
L7 – Number of buildings and structures added to Local Lists		Local List for Stourport approved July 2006. Includes approximately 270 buildings and structures (175 entries)

CHAPTER 8 IMPLEMENTATION OF TRANSPORT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

8.1 The key aim of the local plan in relation to transport is

“to reduce the need to travel, particularly by car, and to promote other ways of travelling.”

Locating as much development as possible within the town centres will help to reduce reliance on the private car and encourage greater use of public transport.

CORE OUTPUT INDICATOR – TRANSPORT	
3a – Amount of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards	100% of non-residential completions complied with parking standards
<i>3b – Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of:</i>	
GP surgery	99%
Kidderminster Hospital	94%
A primary school	97%
A secondary school	97%
Areas of employment	97%
A major retail centre	98%

8.2 There are two Core Output Indicators that relate to transport, 3a and 3b. Indicator 3a looks at the number of completed non-residential schemes which comply with parking standards. The only non-residential completions were for B8 storage / distribution with ancillary B1 offices at Foley Business Park and the conversion to offices of the former telephone exchange at Callow Hill. These developments complied with the Local Plan parking standard of providing 1 parking space per 25 sq.m of floorspace for B1 use and 1 car parking space per 250 sq.m of floorspace for B8 use.

Parking at Completed Non-residential Schemes

Location	Development	Floorspace	No. of parking spaces
Foley Business Park Stourport Road Kidderminster Worcs	10 B8 units with ancillary B1 offices	2650 sq.m 300 sq.m	62
Former telephone exchange, Callow Hill, Rock	Conversion to offices	68 sq.m	3

- 8.3 Easy access to employment, health, education, leisure and retail services is important for all sectors of society. The transport network should be able to offer all sections of the population opportunities to travel. This can be achieved by ensuring that new developments are easy to reach and there is adequate investment in the transport network. The County Council has undertaken accessibility mapping using Accession software.
- 8.4 Indicator 3b compares the number of completed residential schemes within 30 minutes public transport time (or walking time) of certain key basic services such as a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment centre and a major retail centre. All housing completions during 2006/07 have been plotted along with the bus routes operating at November 2006. The locations of Kidderminster Hospital, GP surgeries, first schools, and secondary schools have been plotted. From this, it has been possible to work out which of the housing sites are within 30 minutes travel time by public transport. It should be noted that middle schools are shown as secondary schools on the maps which relate to the 3-tier school system which operated until August 2007.
- 8.5 Appendix 6 contains accessibility maps for the 6 different services. These show that of the 301 dwellings completed during 2006/07, at least 283 fell within 30 minutes travelling time by public transport of basic services. Kidderminster Hospital scored lowest with 94% of housing completions being within 30 minutes travel time by public transport.

Local Output Indicators

- 8.6 Policy TR.6 Cycling Infrastructure seeks to improve and protect cycling infrastructure within the District through ensuring that all new major developments include cycle facilities in their proposals. A number of local output indicators have been drawn up which monitor cycling facilities in the district.
- 8.7 There were no developments started during 2006/07 which provided cycle parking. However, the development at Foley Business Park was completed with the provision of 10 covered cycle places. Local Output Indicator L8 measures the number of developments under construction which provide facilities for cyclists.
- 8.8 Policy IMP of the Adopted Local Plan sets the background for the use of planning obligations to provide for related environmental works, infrastructure, community facilities and services. The transportation policies within the Local Plan set out the requirements for developer funding towards walking, cycling and public transport infrastructure in appropriate circumstances. During 2007/08, a cycle route part funded via Section 106 monies will be implemented connecting Kidderminster town centre and railway station.

SUMMARY OF OUTPUT INDICATORS

Output indicator	Ambition	Progress
3a – Amount of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards	To apply parking standards as maxima as set out in PPG.13	100% of non-residential completions complied with parking standards

<p>3b – Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes <i>public transport time of:</i> GP surgery, Kidderminster Hospital, a primary school, a secondary school, areas of employment or a major retail centre</p>	<p>To locate new residential development within accessible locations for public transport</p>	<p>At least 94% of completed residential development located within 30 minutes travelling time by public transport of key services</p>
<p>L8 – no. of developments under construction providing cycle parking</p>	<p>To encourage less reliance on the private car</p>	<p>No schemes under construction during 2006/07</p>

CHAPTER 9 IMPLEMENTATION OF RETAIL AND TOWN CENTRE POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

CORE OUTPUT INDICATOR – LOCAL SERVICES	
4a – completed retail development	0 Ha completed 2006/07
4a – completed office development	0 Ha completed 2006/07
4a – completed leisure development	0 Ha completed 2006/07
4b – percentage of 4a in town centres	No completions anywhere

- 9.1 The retailing section of the Adopted Local Plan sets out the Council's approach and policies towards the District's retail offer. It aims to:
- Sustain and enhance the vitality and viability of existing designated centres within the district by focusing new development within those centres wherever possible;
 - Provide opportunities to improve the range and variety of shopping facilities;
 - Conserve and enhance the special character of the shopping environments of Stourport-on-Severn and Bewdley centres and;
 - Reduce the need to travel.
- 9.2 Total retail floorspace has remained relatively constant throughout the year. The final phase of Weaver's Wharf is nearing completion (conversion and extension of the the Piano Building). This will increase floorspace by approximately 2,700 sq.m. There have been no new retail developments completed during 2006/07.
- 9.2 One of the key objectives of the Local Plan is to promote the evening economy to complement the retail function of the town centres. Proposals for the redevelopment of the KTC.3 site on Worcester Street in Kidderminster are well advanced and a developer has been chosen to progress the scheme. This will be a mixed use scheme centred on a cinema and bowling alley with hotel, apartments and restaurants.
- 9.3 During 2006/07, development of 15 B1 office units on the Sandy Lane industrial Estate in Stourport-on-Severn began. There were no town centre developments of offices under construction or completed during the year.
- 9.4 Policy TC.2 aims to encourage the use of upper floors of town centre buildings for residential use. During 2006/07, 8 apartments (4 x 1-bed, 4 x 2-bed) were completed above a former carpet showroom in Kidderminster Town Centre. In Stourport-on-Severn Town Centre, a total of 15 dwellings were completed, including 12 at Sion Gardens in part of the Telephone Exchange building. In Bewdley, 12 units were created, mostly from conversions of unused space above shops. At the end of March 2007 there were 13 dwellings under construction in the town centres.

CHAPTER 10 SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS INDICATORS

- 10.1 Significant Effect Indicators will be a key component in assessing the impact which the policies of the LDF are having on the economic, social and environmental objectives set out in the Sustainability Appraisal. They will help to identify any unpredicted significant effects. The data required for monitoring the indicators cannot always be updated annually and the indicators have not been applied to this year's AMR. However, they will be used to assess the wider impacts of future development Plan Documents (DPDs) once they are adopted. The indicators are currently draft and will be finalised as the DPDs develop. They can be found at Appendix 5

GLOSSARY

Area Action Plans (AAPs)	A <i>Development Plan Document</i> that focuses on specific parts of the District. Can provide the planning framework for areas in need of significant change or where conservation is required
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Assesses whether targets within the <i>Local Development Scheme</i> are being met and the extent to which policies within <i>Local Development Documents</i> are being achieved
Brownfield Land	A term used to describe land that has been built on or used before
Core Output Indicators (COIs)	A list of 9 key indicators set out by DCLG to monitor each year. They aim to measure what impact the implementation of planning policies is having on a wide range of quantifiable spatial activities
Core Strategy	Sets out the long-term spatial vision for the District along with spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision
Government Office for the West Midlands (GOWM)	Official Government Office which brings the regional operations of 10 Central Government Departments together
Green Belt Land	Refers to an area of land that is subject to restrictions on development in order to preserve open spaces between different towns
Development Plan Documents (DPDs)	The collective term given to all statutory documents that form the Development Plan for the Local Authority. Comprises the <i>Core Strategy</i> , <i>Site Specific land Allocations</i> , <i>Area Action Plans</i> and a <i>Proposals Map</i> .
Local Development Documents (LDDs)	The collective term for <i>Development Plan Documents</i> , <i>Supplementary Planning Documents</i> and the <i>Statement of Community Involvement</i> .
Local Development Framework (LDF)	A portfolio of <i>Local Development Documents</i> and related documents that provides the framework for delivering the spatial vision for the district.
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	Sets out the programme for the preparation of <i>Local Development Documents</i>
Local Indicators	Key indicators set out by the Local Authority to monitor specific local issues
Local Plan	A document that was part of the old planning system in which proposals for land use within the district were set out. It also gave more detail to the broad policies set out in the <i>Structure Plan</i>

Planning Policy Statement (PPS)	A key document prepared by Government to set out statutory provisions and provide guidance on planning policy and the operation of the planning system
Proposals Map	A map that illustrates all the proposed policies contained within the <i>Development Plan Documents</i>
Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)	A document prepared by Regional Planning Bodies that sets out a broad development strategy for the region for a 15-20 year period
Significant Effect Indicators (SEIs)	Key indicators that monitor the impact of the implementation of plans and programmes on environmental, social and economic factors in order to identify any unforeseen adverse effects
Site Specific Allocations	Allocations of sites for specific or mixed uses of land
Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)	Sets out the standard which the authority intends to achieve when involving the community in the preparation, alteration and continuing review of all documents
Structure Plan	A document that was part of the old planning system that was set out by the County Council and contained key strategic policies
Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)	Provides additional information to guide and support <i>Development Plan Documents</i>
Use Class Orders	Separates different land uses into 4 main categories. These are then broken down further to help define what purpose land is being used for.

APPENDIX 1

Wyre Forest District Local Plan (Adopted January 2004)

List of Local Plan policies 'saved' beyond 27th September 2007 and those policies which lapsed¹

Policy No.	Policy Name	Page No.	Save (S) or Lapse (L)
H.1	Housing Provision	16	S
H.2	Residential Locations	20	S
H.3	Phased Release of Proposed Housing Sites	22	L
H.4	Housing Developments: Dwelling Mix	23	S
H.5	Housing Density	24	S
H.6	Backland Development	25	S
H.7	Sub-division of Existing Dwellings	26	S
H.8	Non-residential Development in Residential Areas	26	L
H.9	Other Provision for Housing	28	S
H.10	Affordable Housing	32	S
H.11	Affordable Housing Exception Schemes in Rural Areas	34	S
H.12	Houses in Multiple Occupation	35	L
H.13	Residential Homes	35	S
H.14	Gypsy Sites: Existing Provision	37	S
H.15	Gypsy Sites: Future Provision	37	S
H.16	Residential Caravans and Mobile Homes	38	S
H.17	Residential Moorings: Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal	39	L
H.18	Accommodation for Dependants	40	S
E.1	Employment Land Provision	43	S
E.2	Employment Land Proposal	46	S
E.3	British Sugar Factory	47	S
E.4	Lea Castle Hospital	49	S
E.5	Rushock Trading Estate	49	S
E.6	Areas Allocated for Mixed Uses	50	S
E.7	Development Involving Hazardous or Dangerous Substances	51	S
E.8	Employment Development in the Rural Areas Outside the Green Belt	52	S
E.9	Employment Development in the Green Belt	53	S
E.10	Business Development Outside Allocated Areas	54	S
D.1	Design Quality	60	S
D.2	Tall residential and Commercial Buildings	61	L
D.3	Local Distinctiveness	63	S
D.4	Design (existing trees)	64	S
D.5	Design of Development in the Countryside	65	S
D.6	Safeguarding of Resources by Design	66	S
D.7	Sustainable Drainage	67	S
D.8	Designing for Materials Recycling	68	S
D.9	Design for Movement	69	S
D.10	Boundary Treatment	70	S
D.11	Design of Landscaping Schemes	72	S
D.12	Public Art	73	S
D.13	Design of Private and Communal Amenity Space	74	S
D.14	Street Furniture	74	S
D.15	Car Park Design	76	S
D.16	Designing for Community Safety	78	S
D.17	Design of Residential Extensions	79	S

Policy No.	Policy Name	Page No.	Save (S) or Lapse (L)
D.18	Design of non-residential Extensions	80	S
D.19	Designing for Adaptability	80	S
AD.1	Local Character, Amenity and Safety	82	S
AD.2	Advertisements (Built Heritage)	83	S
AD.3	Advertisement Hoardings	84	S
AD.4	Shared Signs	85	L
AD.5	Advance Warning Signs	85	S
AD.6	Free Standing Signs	85	S
NR.1	Development of Greenfield Land	89	S
NR.2	Contaminated Land	89	S
NR.3	Development Adjacent to landfill Sites	90	S
NR.4	Land Stability	91	S
NR.5	Floodplains	92	S
NR.6	Development Adjacent to Watercourses	93	S
NR.7	Groundwater Resources	93	S
NR.8	Water Supply	94	S
NR.9	Sewage Disposal	94	S
NR.10	Air Quality	96	S
NR.11	Noise Pollution	96	S
NR.12	Light pollution	97	S
NR.13	Development Adjacent to High Voltage Overhead Power Lines	98	S
NR.14	Development Adjacent to Hazardous Establishments	99	S
NR.15	Recycling Facilities	100	S
LA.1	Landscape Character	104	S
LA.2	Landscape Protection Area	105	S
LA.3	The Severn Valley	106	S
LA.4	The Stour Valley	106	S
LA.5	Streams and Pool Systems East of Kidderminster	107	S
LA.6	Landscape Features	108	S
LA.7	Landscape Impact of Highway Works	109	L
LA.8	Landscape Impact of Strategic Road Proposals	109	L
LA.9	New Trees and Woodlands	110	L
GB.1	Control of Development in the Green Belt	112	S
GB.2	Development in the Green Belt	114	S
GB.3	Outdoor Sport and Recreation	114	S
GB.4	Major Developed Sites in the Green Belt	115	S
GB.5	Re-use of Existing Industrial Premises in the Green Belt	116	S
GB.6	Protection of Visual Amenity	117	S
DR.1	Areas of Development Restraint	117	S
AG.1	Agricultural Land Quality	119	S
AG.2	Agricultural and Forestry Worker's Dwellings	120	S
AG.3	Agricultural and Forestry Worker's Dwellings – Removal of Conditions	121	S
AG.4	New Agricultural Buildings	122	S
AG.5	Intensive Livestock Units	123	S
AG.6	Development Adjacent to Livestock Units	123	L
AG.7	Farm Shops	124	S
AG.8	Farm Diversification	125	S
RB.1	Re-use and Adaptation of Rural Buildings – Conversion Criteria	128	S
RB.2	Re-use and Adaptation of Rural Buildings – Appropriate Uses	129	S
RB.3	Re-use and Adaptation of Rural Buildings – Impact of Existing Uses	129	S

Policy No.	Policy Name	Page No.	Save (S) or Lapse (L)
RB.4	Re-use and Adaptation of Rural Buildings – Operational Space	130	S
RB.5	Re-use & Adaptation of Rural Buildings – Extensions & Curtilage Buildings	130	S
RB.6	Provision for Protected Species	131	S
RB.7	Listed Buildings	131	L
CH.1	Extensions and Improvements to Permanently Occupied Chalets	134	S
CH.2	Extensions to Holiday Chalets	135	S
CH.3	Change of Nature of Occupation	135	S
CH.4	Replacement	136	S
EQ.1	Development for Commercial Equestrian Activities	137	S
EQ.2	Stables and Field Shelters for Leisure Activities	138	S
EQ.3	Landscape Impact of Development Involving Horses	138	S
LB.1	Development Affecting a Listed Building	141	S
LB.2	Repairs, Alterations, Extensions and Conversions	143	S
LB.3	Fixtures and Fittings	144	S
LB.4	Parks and Gardens	144	S
LB.5	New Development Affecting the Setting of a Listed Building	145	S
CA.1	Development in Conservation Areas	147	S
CA.2	Demolition in Conservation Areas	148	S
CA.3	Shopfronts in Conservation Areas and in Relation to Listed Buildings	149	S
CA.4	Trees and Hedgerows in Conservation Areas	150	S
CA.5	Highways Works in Conservation Areas	150	L
CA.6	Other Areas of Special Character and Appearance	151	S
AR.1	Archaeological Sites of National Importance	152	S
AR.2	Archaeological Sites of Regional, County or Local Importance	152	S
AR.3	Archaeological Evaluations and Mitigation Measures	154	S
AR.4	Discovery of Archaeological remains During Development	154	L
HL.1	Historic Landscapes	156	S
ED.1	Enabling Development	157	S
HA.1	Heritage Assets	158	L
NC.1	Areas of National Importance	161	S
NC.2	Areas of Regional, County or Local Importance	165	S
NC.3	Wildlife Corridors and Stepping Stones	166	S
NC.4	Protected Species	168	L
NC.5	Biodiversity	171	S
NC.6	Landscaping Schemes	173	S
NC.7	Ecological Surveys and Mitigation Plans	175	S
NC.8	Public Access	176	S
TR.1	Bus Infrastructure	180	S
TR.2	Interchange Improvements at Kidderminster Railway Station	181	S
TR.3	Sustainable Transport Route	182	S
TR.4	Access to Rail Freight	183	S
TR.5	Lorry Route Network	183	S
TR.6	Cycling Infrastructure	185	S
TR.7	Provision for Pedestrians	186	S
TR.8	Highway Network	187	S
TR.9	Impacts of Development on the Highway Network	187	S
TR.10	Environmental Impact of Highway Works	188	S
TR.11	Development Fronting Unmade Roads	188	S
TR.12	Area Wide Traffic Management Schemes	189	S
TR.13	The Horsefair, Kidderminster	190	S

Policy No.	Policy Name	Page No.	Save (S) or Lapse (L)
TR.14	A449 and A 451 Kidderminster-Wall Heath and Stourbridge	191	L
TR.15	Proposed Stourport Relief Road	192	S
TR.16	Environmental Impact of Major Road Schemes	193	L
TR.17	Car parking Standards and Provision	194	S
TR.18	Transport Assessment of New Development	195	S
TR.19	Implementation of Travel Plans	195	S
TR.20	The Location of Telecommunications	197	S
LR.1	Parks, Public Open Spaces and Other Open Space Areas	201	S
LR.2	Amenity Space	203	S
LR.3	Children's Play Space	203	S
LR.4	Allotments	204	S
LR.5	Informal Countryside Facilities	205	S
LR.6	Stour Valley Country Park	206	S
LR.7	Hurcott Pool and Woods	206	S
LR.8	Public Rights of Way	207	S
LR.9	Outdoor Sports Pitches and Playing Fields	208	S
LR.10	Minster Road Outdoor Sports Area	208	S
LR.11	Noisy or Intrusive Sports	209	S
LR.12	Airborne Sports	210	S
LR.13	Water Sports	211	S
LR.14	Golf Courses and Related Developments	212	S
LR.15	Staff Accommodation for Golf Facilities	213	S
LR.16	Arts, Entertainment and Museum Facilities	214	S
LR.17	Commercial Leisure Developments	214	S
LR.18	Dual Use Developments	215	L
TM.1	Tourism Development	217	S
TM.2	Development of Hotels and Guesthouses	218	S
TM.3	Extensions to Hotels and Guesthouses in the Green belt	218	S
TM.4	Conversions to Tourism Uses in the Green Belt	219	S
TM.5	New Holiday Caravan and Chalet Sites	220	S
TM.6	Improvement of Existing Holiday Caravan and Chalet Sites	220	S
TM.7	Farm Tourism	221	S
TM.8	The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal	222	L
TM.9	Stourport on Severn Tourist Information and Heritage Centre	222	S
CY.1	Mixed Use	226	L
CY.2	Community Facilities	227	S
CY.3	Kidderminster Hospital	228	S
CY.4	Education Facilities – Developer Contributions	229	S
CY.5	Existing Education Sites	230	S
CY.6	Cemeteries	230	S
RT.1	Sequential Approach	237	S
RT.2	Primary Shopping Areas: Ground Floor Uses	238	S
RT.3	Bewdley District Centre	239	S
RT.4	Edge-of-Centre Retail Proposals	240	S
RT.5	Retail Parks and Major Stores	241	S
RT.6	Local Centres and Other Groups of Shops	242	S
RT.7	Small Shop Change of Use	242	S
RT.8	Outside the Identified Centres	243	S
RT.9	Petrol Filling Stations	243	S
RT.10	Demonstrating 'need' at the Community Level	244	L
RT.11	Factory Outlets and Tourism Shops	245	L
RT.12	Horticultural Retailing	245	S
RT.13	Food and Drink	247	S

Policy No.	Policy Name	Page No.	Save (S) or Lapse (L)
TC.1	Town Centre Strategies	251	S
TC.2	Town Centre Uses	252	S
TC.3	Commercial Leisure Facilities	252	S
TC.4	Key Movement Corridors	253	S
TC.5	Town Centre Car Parking Areas	254	S
KTC.1	Kidderminster Town Centre Redevelopment Area	256	S
KTC.2	Bromsgrove Street	257	S
KTC.3	Worcester Street Enhancement Area	257	S
KTC.4	Green Street Mixed Use Area	259	S
STC.1	Lichfield Basin (Severn Road Phase One)	261	S
STC.2	Carpets of Worth (Severn Road Phase Two)	262	S
STC.3	Cheapside (Severn Road Phase Three)	263	S
STC.4	Bridge Street – Basins Link	264	S
STC.5	Canal Basins Area	265	S
STC.6	Vale Road (West)	265	S
IMP.1	Planning (Section 106) Obligations	268	S

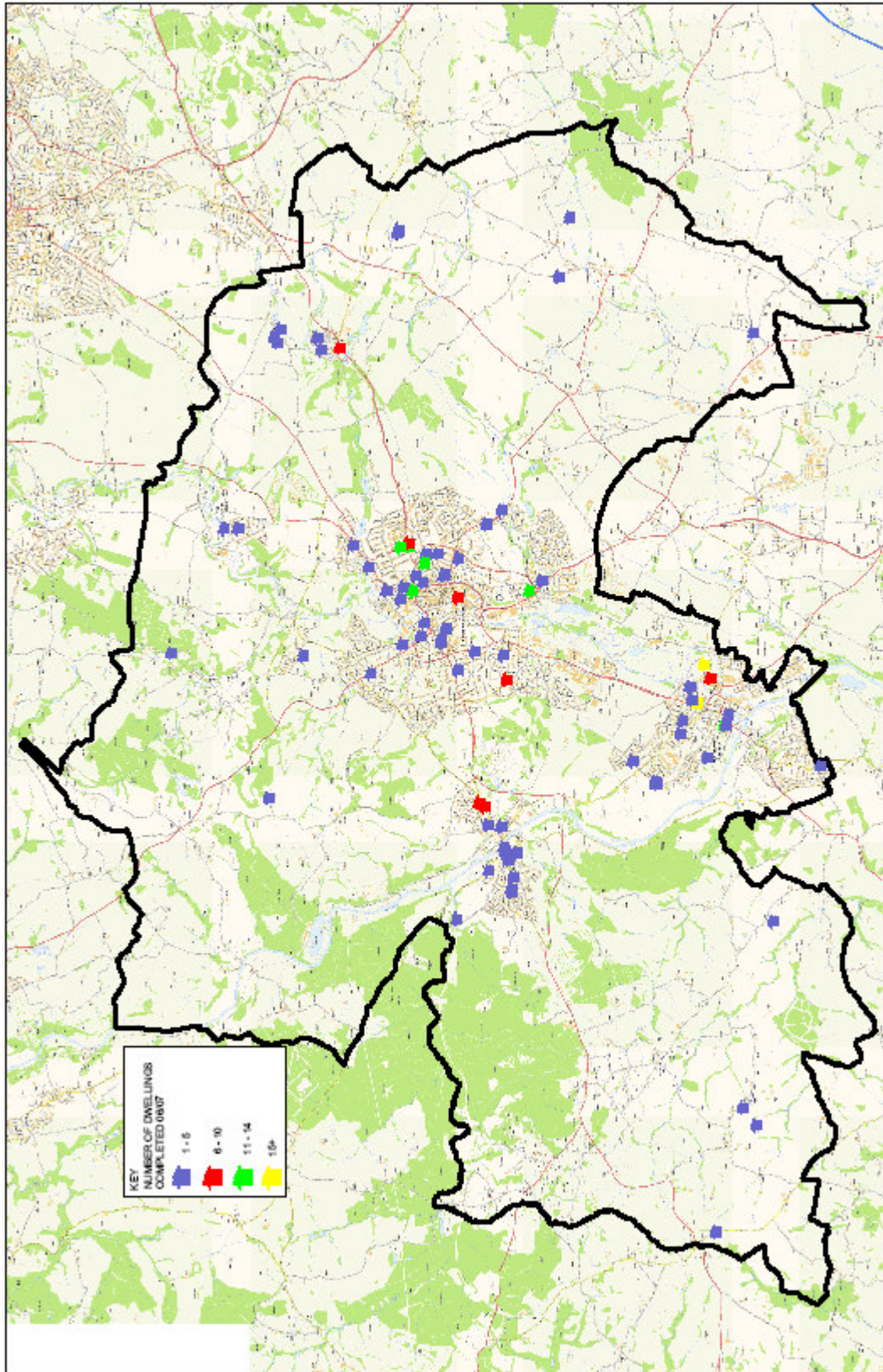
¹ Policies 'saved' by virtue of Direction under paragraph 1(3) of Schedule 8 to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 issued by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government on 7th September 2007.

There was one departure approval at Worcesteer Road, Stourport-on-Severn where approval was given for 29 affordable dwellings on land allocated for employment use.

There were 52 planning appeals decide in 2006/07. 18 were allowed – 35%.

APPENDIX 2 HOUSING TRAJECTORY DATA

Year	Total actual completions	Total projected completions	Annual net additional dwelling requirement	Annual average net additional dwellings needed having regard to previous years' completions
2001/02	333		197	
2002/03	271		197	
2003/04	317		197	
2004/05	506		197	
2005/06	376		197	
2006/07	297		170	
2007/08		250	170	65
2008/09		230	170	65
2009/10		230	170	65
2010/11		230	170	65
2011/12		230	170	65
2012/13		230	170	65
2013/14		230	170	65
2014/15		230	170	65
2015/16		230	170	65



KEY
 NUMBER OF DWELLINGS
 COMPLETED 06/07

1-6	6-10	11-14	15+
Blue square	Red square	Green square	Yellow square

Scale: 1:87500
 Date: 07/11/2007

Housing Completions 2006/07
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APPENDIX 4

Wyre Forest District Adopted Local Plan - January 2004 Policies Used for Decisions Determined 01/04/2006- 31/03/2007

HOUSING

Policy Number	Policy	Total Usage	No.used For Approval	No.used For Refusal
H1	Housing Provision	8	6	2
H2	Residential Locations	130	97	33
H3	Phased Release of Proposed Housing Sites	1	1	0
H4	Housing Developments: Dwelling Mix	8	7	1
H5	Housing Density	29	24	5
H6	Backland Development	14	5	9
H7	Sub-division of Existing Dwellings	10	10	0
H8	Non Residential Development in Residential Areas	8	6	2
H9	Other Provision for Housing	17	12	5
H10	Affordable Housing	16	14	2
H11	Affordable Housing Exception Schemes in Rural Areas	1	1	0
H12	Houses in Multiple Occupancy	0	0	0
H13	Residential Homes	4	3	1
H14	Gypsy Sites - Existing Provision	1	0	1
H15	Gypsy Sites - Future Provision	1	0	1
H16	Residential Caravans and Mobile Homes	7	5	2
H17	Residential Moorings: Staffs. & Worcs. Canal	0	0	0
H18	Accommodation for Dependants	12	10	2
TOTAL		267	201	66

EMPLOYMENT

Policy Number	Policy	Total Usage	No.used For Approval	No.used For Refusal
E1	Employment Land Provision	8	7	1
E2	Employment Development Proposals	24	19	5
E3	British Sugar Factory	0	0	0
E4	Lea Castle Hospital	2	2	0
E5	Rushock Trading Estate	1	1	0
E6	Areas Allocated for Mixed Uses	6	5	1
E7	Development involving Hazardous or Dangerous Substances	2	1	1
E8	Employment Development in the Rural Area outside the Green Belt	0	0	0
E9	Employment Development in the Green Belt	6	5	1
E10	Business Development Outside Allocated Areas	3	3	0
TOTAL		52	43	9

DESIGN

Policy Number	Policy	Total Usage	No.used For Approval	No.used For Refusal
D1	Design Quality	791	674	117
D2	Tall Residential and Commercial Buildings	9	8	1
D3	Local Distinctiveness	619	515	104
D4	Design (existing trees)	90	71	19
D5	Design of Development in the Countryside	110	81	29
D6	Safeguarding of Resources by Design	3	3	0
D7	Sustainable Drainage	13	11	2
D8	Designing for Materials Recycling	0	0	0
D9	Design for Movement	33	31	2
D10	Boundary Treatment	105	84	21
D11	Design of Landscaping Schemes	59	48	11
D12	Public Art	1	1	0
D13	Design of Private and Communal Amenity Spaces	41	33	8
D14	Street Furniture	9	9	0
D15	Car Park Design	29	28	1
D16	Design for Community Safety	15	14	1
D17	Design of Residential Extensions	483	423	60
D18	Design of Non Residential Extensions	44	36	8
D19	Designing for Adaptability	6	5	1
TOTAL		2460	2075	385

Advertisements

AD1	Local Character, Amenity & Safety	43	31	12
AD2	Built Heritage	23	15	8
AD3	Advertisement Hoardings	3	1	2
AD4	Shared Signs	0	0	0
AD5	Advance Warning Signs	1	0	1
AD6	Free Standing Signs	9	7	2
TOTAL		79	54	25

NATURAL RESOURCES

Policy Number	Policy	Total Usage	No.used For Approval	No.used For Refusal
NR1	Development of Greenfield Land	11	8	3
NR2	Contaminated Land	9	8	1
NR3	Development Adjacent to Landfill Sites	2	2	0
NR4	Land Stability	5	4	1
NR5	Floodplains	24	22	2
NR6	Development adjacent to Watercourses	8	7	1
NR7	Groundwater Resources	14	13	1
NR8	Water Supply	25	15	10
NR9	Sewage Disposal	47	34	13
NR10	Air Quality	10	7	3
NR11	Noise Pollution	43	35	8
NR12	Light Pollution	6	4	2
NR13	Development adjacent to High Voltage Overhead Power Lines	0	0	0
NR14	Development adjacent to Hazardous Establishments	2	1	1

NR15	Recycling Facilities	0	0	0
TOTAL		206	160	46

COUNTRYSIDE

Policy Number	Policy	Total Usage	No.used For Approval	No.used For Refusal
LA.1	Landscape Character	132	105	27
LA.2	Landscape Protection Area	132	107	25
LA.3	The Severn Way	3	3	0
LA.4	The Stour Valley	1	1	0
LA.5	Streams and Pools Systems East of Kidderminster	0	0	0
LA.6	Landscape Features	11	9	2
LA.7	Landscape Impact of Highway Works	5	5	0
LA.8	Landscape Impact of Strategic Road Proposals	1	1	0
LA.9	New Trees and Woodlands	4	3	1
TOTAL		289	234	55

Greenbelt

GB.1	Control of Development in the Green Belt	155	124	31
GB.2	Development in the Green Belt	113	94	19
GB.3	Outdoor Sport and Recreation	7	6	1
GB.4	Major Developed Sites in the Green Belt	5	5	0
GB.5	Re-Use of Existing Industrial Premises in the Green Belt	1	1	0
GB.6	Protection of Visual Amenity	110	92	18
TOTAL		391	322	69

Areas of Development Restraint

DR1	Areas of Development Restraint	0	0	0
TOTAL		0	0	0

Agriculture

AG.1	Agricultural Land Quality	3	2	1
AG.2	Agricultural and Forestry Workers' Dwellings	1	0	1
AG.3	Agricultural and Forestry Workers' Dwellings – Removal of Conditions	0	0	0
AG.4	New Agricultural Buildings	7	6	1
AG.5	Intensive Livestock Units	1	1	0
AG.6	Development Adjacent to Livestock Units	0	0	0
AG.7	Farm Shops	2	2	0
AG.8	Farm Diversification	6	5	1
TOTAL		20	16	4

Re-Use and Adaptation of Rural Buildings

RB.1	Re-use and Adaptation of Rural Buildings – Conversion Criteria	31	25	6
RB.2	Re-use and Adaptation of Rural Buildings – Appropriate Uses	15	15	0
RB.3	Re-use and Adaptation of Rural Buildings – Impact of Existing Uses	10	10	0
RB.4	Re-use and Adaptation of Rural Buildings – Operational Space	13	13	0
RB.5	Re-use and Adaptation of Rural Buildings- – Extensions and Curtilage Buildings	17	11	6
RB.6	Provision for Protected Species	11	10	1
RB.7	Listed Buildings	7	6	1
TOTAL		104	90	14

Chalets

CH.1	Extensions and Improvements to Permanently Occupied Chalets	2	0	2
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CH.2	Extensions to Holiday Chalets	1	1	0
CH.3	Change of Nature of Occupation	0	0	0
CH.4	Replacement	2	2	0
TOTAL		5	3	2

Development involving Horses

EQ.1	Development for Commercial Equestrian Activities	2	2	0
EQ.2	Stables and Field Shelters for Leisure Activities	13	12	1
EQ.3	Landscape Impact of Development Involving Horses	12	11	1
TOTAL		27	25	2

HERITAGE

Policy Number	Policy	Total Usage	No.used For Approval	No.used For Refusal
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Listed Buildings

LB.1	Development Affecting a Listed Building	154	135	19
LB.2	Repairs, Alterations, Extensions and Conversions	128	112	16
LB.3	Fixtures and Fittings	72	66	6
LB.4	Parks and Gardens	6	4	2
LB.5	New Development Affecting the Setting of Listed Buildings	77	64	13
TOTAL		437	381	56

Conservation Areas and Other Areas

CA.1	Development in Conservation Areas	123	107	16
CA.2	Demolition in Conservation Areas	14	13	1
CA.3	Shopfronts in Conservation Areas and in relation to Listed Buildings	19	12	7
CA.4	Trees and Hedgerows in Conservation Areas	2	2	0
CA.5	Highways Works in Conservation Areas	7	7	0
CA.6	Other Areas of Special Character or Appearance	20	16	4
TOTAL		185	157	28

Archaeology

AR.1	Archaeological Sites of National Importance	0	0	0
AR.2	Archaeological Sites of Regional, County or Local Importance	2	2	0
AR.3	Archaeological Evaluations and Mitigation Measures	0	0	0
AR.4	Discovery of Archaeological Remains during Development	1	1	0
TOTAL		3	3	0

Historic Landscapes

HL.1	Historic Landscapes	1	0	1
TOTAL		1	0	1

Enabling Development

ED.1	Enabling Development	0	0	0
TOTAL		0	0	0

Conservation, Enhancement, Management And Interpretation Of Heritage Assets

HA.1	Conservation, Enhancement, Management And Interpretation Of Heritage Assets	0	0	0
TOTAL		0	0	0

NATURE CONSERVATION

Policy Number	Policy	Total Usage	No.used For Approval	No.used For Refusal
NC.1	Areas of National Importance	6	4	2
NC.2	Areas of Regional, County or Local Importance	8	5	3
NC.3	Wildlife Corridors and Stepping Stones	4	3	1
NC.4	Protected Species	16	12	4
NC.5	Biodiversity	5	3	2
NC.6	Landscaping Schemes	10	8	2
NC.7	Ecological Surveys and Mitigation Plans	6	5	1
NC.8	Public Access	0	0	0
TOTAL		55	40	15

TRANSPORT

Policy Number	Policy	Total Usage	No.used For Approval	No.used For Refusal
TR.1	Bus Infrastructure	0	0	0
TR.2	Interchange Improvements at Kidderminster Railway Station	0	0	0
TR.3	Sustainable Transport Route	0	0	0
TR.4	Access to Rail Freight	0	0	0
TR.5	Lorry Route Network	1	0	1
TR.6	Cycling Infrastructure	5	3	2
TR.7	Provision for Pedestrians	14	13	1
TR.8	Highway Network	2	2	0
TR.9	Impacts of Development on the Highway Network	445	372	73
TR.10	Environmental Impact of Highway Works	3	3	0
TR.11	Developments Fronting Unmade Roads	3	0	3
TR.12	Area Wide Traffic Management Schemes	0	0	0
TR.13	The Horsefair, Kidderminster	0	0	0
TR.14	A449 and A451 Kidderminster – Wall Heath and Stourbridge	1	0	1
TR.15	Proposed Stourport Relief Road	0	0	0
TR.16	Environmental Impact of Major Road Schemes	0	0	0
TR.17	Car Parking Standards and Provision	384	316	68
TR.18	Transport Assessment of New Development	2	2	0
TR.19	Implementation of Travel Plans	0	0	0
TR.20	The Location of Telecommunications Equipment	6	4	2
TOTAL		866	715	151

LEISURE RECREATION & TOURISM

Policy Number	Policy	Total Usage	No.used For Approval	No.used For Refusal
<u>Leisure and Recreation</u>				
LR.1	Parks, Public Open Spaces and Other Open Space Areas	7	4	3
LR.2	Amenity Space	3	3	0
LR.3	Children's Play Space	0	0	0
LR.4	Allotments	0	0	0
LR.5	Informal Countryside Facilities	0	0	0
LR.6	Stour Valley Country Park	3	3	0
LR.7	Hurcott Pool and Woods	0	0	0

LR.8	Public Rights of Way	30	25	5
LR.9	Outdoor Sports Pitches and Playing Fields	3	3	0
LR.10	Minster Road Outdoor Sports Area	0	0	0
LR.11	Noisy or Intrusive Sports	0	0	0
LR.12	Airborne Sports	0	0	0
LR.13	Water Sports	0	0	0
LR.14	Golf Courses and Related Developments	1	1	0
LR.15	Staff Accommodation for Golf Facilities	0	0	0
LR.16	Arts, Entertainment and Museum Facilities	0	0	0
LR.17	Commercial Leisure Developments	1	0	1
LR.18	Dual Use Developments	0	0	0
TOTAL		48	39	9

Tourism

TM.1	Tourism Development	5	5	0
TM.2	Development of Hotels and Guest Houses	2	2	0
TM.3	Extensions to Hotels and Guest Houses in the Green Belt	3	3	0
TM.4	Conversions to Tourism Uses in the Green Belt	0	0	0
TM.5	New Holiday Caravan and Chalet Sites	1	1	0
TM.6	Improvement of Existing Holiday Caravan and Chalet Sites	5	5	0
TM.7	Farm Tourism	1	0	1
TM.8	The Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal	0	0	0
TM.9	Stourport-on-Severn Tourist Information and Heritage Centre	0	0	0
TOTAL		17	16	1

COMMUNITY

Policy Number	Policy	Total Usage	No.used For Approval	No.used For Refusal
CY.1	Mixed Uses	4	3	1
CY.2	Community Facilities	12	11	1
CY.3	Kidderminster Hospital	1	1	0
CY.4	Education Facilities – Developer Contributions	3	3	0
CY.5	Existing Education Sites	3	3	0
CY.6	Cemeteries	0	0	0
TOTAL		23	21	2

RETAILING

Policy Number	Policy	Total Usage	No.used For Approval	No.used For Refusal
RT.1	Sequential Approach	2	2	0
RT.2	Primary Shopping Areas: Groundfloor Uses	6	6	0
RT.3	Bewdley District Centre	4	4	0
RT.4	Edge-of-Centre Retail Proposals	1	1	0
RT.5	Retail Parks and Major Stores	1	1	0
RT.6	Local Centres and Other Groups of Shops	3	2	1
RT.7	Small Shop Change of Use	3	3	0
RT.8	Outside the Identified Centres	4	4	0
RT.9	Petrol Filling Stations	1	1	0
RT.10	Demonstrating 'need' at the community level	1	1	0
RT.11	Factory Outlets and Tourism Shops	0	0	0
RT.12	Horticultural Retailing	2	2	0

RT.13	Food and Drink	9	9	0
TOTAL		37	36	1

TOWN CENTRES

Policy Number	Policy	Total Usage	No.used For Approval	No.used For Refusal
TC.1	Town Centre Strategies	4	4	0
TC.2	Town Centre Uses	12	10	2
TC.3	Commercial Leisure Facilities	2	1	1
TC.4	Key Movement Corridors	0	0	0
TC.5	Town Centre Car Parking Areas	0	0	0
KTC.1	Town Centre Redevelopment Area	1	1	0
KTC.2	Bromsgrove Street	0	0	0
KTC.3	Worcester Street Enhancement Area	0	0	0
KTC.4	Green Street Mixed Use Area	2	1	1
STC.1	Lichfield Basin (Severn Road Phase One)	1	1	0
STC.2	Carpets of Worth (Severn Road Phase Two)	0	0	0
STC.3	Cheapside (Severn Road Phase Three)	0	0	0
STC.4	Bridge Street / Basins Link	0	0	0
STC.5	Canal Basins Area	8	8	0
STC.6	Vale Road (West)	0	0	0
TOTAL		30	26	4

IMPLEMENTATION

Policy Number	Policy	Total Usage	No.used For Approval	No.used For Refusal
IMP.1		5	4	1
TOTAL		5	4	1

Source: WFDC Decisions determined from 1/04/2006-31/03/2007
Information taken from Innogistic Database

APPENDIX 5

SA OBJECTIVE	DECISION MAKING CRITERIA	DRAFT SIGNIFICANT EFFECT INDICATOR
Improved Health and Well-being		
1. To improve the health and wellbeing of the population and reduce inequalities in health.	1. Will it improve access to health and facilities across the District?	Index of Multiple Deprivation health profiles.
	2. Will it help to improve quality of life for local residents?	Life expectancy.
2. To improve the quality of, and accessibility to, cultural services and local services and facilities.	1. Will proposals enhance the provision of local services and facilities?	Map of households within 800m of key facilities, i.e. schools, post offices, GP, local shop.
	2. Will it contribute to rural service provision across the District?	% of villages with key facilities, i.e. schools, post offices, GP, Pub, village hall.
	3. Will it enhance accessibility to services by public transport?	Amount of new/existing residential development within 30 minutes travel time of a GP, hospital,
	4. Will it enhance accessibility to the District's countryside by sustainable modes of transport?	Bus routes, cycle ways and footpaths leading to the District's countryside.
3. To provide decent, affordable housing for all, of the right quality and type, tenure and affordability for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environment.	1. Will it provide opportunities to increase affordable housing levels within urban and rural areas of the District?	Number of affordable completions. % of housing completions which are affordable.
	2. Will it provide affordable access to a range of housing tenures and sizes?	% of housing completions by size. % of housing completions by tenure.
	3. Does it seek to provide high quality, well-designed residential environments?	Number of residential applications refused as a result of poor quality design.
	4. Does it provide opportunities for the construction of sustainable homes?	Number of homes meeting CSH level 3 or above.
4. To enhance the quality of life for all residents within the District.	1. Does it seek to enhance the prospects and quality of life of disadvantaged communities?	Life expectancy.
	2. Does it provide fair access to all members of the community, regardless of social class?	Households within a 10 minute walk of key local facilities.
	3. Does it promote opportunities for easy access to the District's greenspace?	Hectares of greenspace per head of population.
Community Safety		
5. Encourage pride and social responsibility in the local community and reduce crime.	1. Does it offer the opportunity to enhance civic pride?	Number of LDF consultation responses received from local residents.
	2. Do proposals offer the opportunity for community involvement?	Number of consultation responses received on planning applications.
	3. Does it promote the principles of 'Secured By Design'?	Number of new developments incorporating 'Secured by Design' principles.
Better Environment		
6. To minimise the production of waste	1. Are opportunities to increase recycling incorporated into	New developments incorporating recycling facilities.

generated.	proposals?	
	2. Will it reduce household waste?	Volume of household waste collected.
7. Reduce contributions to climate change and promote energy efficiency and renewable energy.	1. Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases?	
	2. Will it use sustainable construction methods?	% of new developments using sustainable construction methods.
	3. Will it encourage opportunities for the production of renewable energy?	Number of new developments incorporating on-site renewable energy generation.
	4. Will it promote greater energy efficiency?	Average energy rating of new housing.
8. To reduce the need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel modes.	1. Will it reduce the need to travel?	% of development within existing urban areas and settlement boundaries.
	2. Will it provide opportunities to increase sustainable modes of travel?	Number of bus/train services serving the District. Length of cycle ways and footpaths through the District.
	3. Does it focus development in existing centres, and make use of existing infrastructure to reduce the need to travel?	% of development within existing urban areas and settlement boundaries.
9. Protect the use of water, soil and air, whilst maintaining or improving their quality.	1. Will it provide opportunities to reduce the District's Air Quality Monitoring Areas and other areas of concern?	Number of AQMAs and areas of air quality concern within the District.
	2. Will it improve air quality across the District?	Number of AQMAs and areas of air quality concern within the District.
	3. Will it provide opportunities to improve water quality?	Water pollution levels.
	4. Will it encourage measures to improve water efficiency in new development, refurbishment and redevelopment?	% of new developments incorporating rain-water harvesting/water efficiency measures. Water usage in new developments (water meter readings).
10. Ensure development does not occur in high-risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risks or contribute to surface water flooding in all other areas.	1. Does it protect the floodplain from development?	% new developments located in the floodplain.
	2. Does it take account of all types of flooding?	Non-fluvial flooding incidents.
	3. Does it reduce the risk of flooding in existing developed areas?	Number of flooding events.
	4. Does it promote Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems?	% of new developments incorporating SUDS.
11. Protect, enhance and manage the character and appearance of the landscape and townscape, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.	1. Will it achieve high quality sustainable design for buildings, spaces and the public realm which is sensitive to the locality?	Number of applications refused as a result of poor quality/out of character design.
	2. Will it preserve, protect and enhance conservation areas, listed buildings, archaeological remains, historic parks and gardens and their settings, and other features and areas of historic and cultural value?	Number of demolition consents (Listed Buildings) Number of demolition consents (Conservation Areas)

	3. Does this preserve and enhance the historic character of the landscape and townscape?	Number of planning permissions granted in conservation areas. Number of Listed Building consents granted.
	4. Will it improve and broaden access to, and understanding of, local heritage, historic sites, areas and buildings?	Number of designated sites with public access.
	5. Will it help to realise the physical, social, economic and environmental value of the historic environment in the regeneration of the District?	Number of historic buildings converted. Number of derelict historic buildings brought back into use.
12. To conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity.	1. Will it help to safeguard the District's biodiversity and geodiversity?	Number of applications refused/amended/conditioned because of their potential impact on biodiversity/geodiversity.
	2. Will it provide opportunities to enhance local biodiversity/geodiversity in both urban and rural areas?	Condition of SSSIs.
	3. Will it protect sites designated for nature conservation?	Number of sites designated for nature conservation lost.
	4. Will it help to achieve targets set out in the Biodiversity Action Plan?	Achievement of BAP targets.
13. Conserve and enhance the built environment through considerate siting and design and through respecting architectural, cultural and archaeological heritage.	1. Will it enhance the District's Conservation Areas?	Number of applications refused in Conservation Areas.
	2. Will it help to safeguard the District's Listed Buildings?	Number of buildings on the national and local BARs.
	3. Does it improve the quality of the built environment?	Number of applications refused as a result of poor quality design.
	4. Does it provide opportunities for sustainable construction?	% of dwellings built to Eco-homes 'very good' standard or equivalent CSH level. % of commercial properties built to BREEAM very good standards.
14. Ensure efficient use of land through the safeguarding of mineral reserves, the best and most versatile agricultural land, and Greenfield land; and maximise the use of previously developed land.	1. Will it safeguard the District's mineral resources?	
	2. Will it help to protect the District's agricultural land from adverse developments?	Amount of agricultural land lost to development.
	3. Will it preserve the openness of the greenbelt?	Number of new developments in the greenbelt.
	4. Will it protect and enhance the District's open spaces of recreational and amenity value?	Number of hectares of open space of recreational /amenity value in the District. Number of hectares of open space of recreational /amenity space lost to development.
15. To promote the regeneration of Kidderminster and Stourport-on-Severn.	1. Does it focus development in the town centres of Kidderminster and Stourport-on-Severn?	% of new development located in Kidderminster and Stourport-on-Severn.
	2. Does it encourage the re-use of existing buildings and Brownfield sites in Kidderminster and Stourport-on-Severn?	% of new development located on brown-field land in Kidderminster and Stourport-on-Severn.
16. Mitigate against the	1. Does it promote development	Number of applications refused as a

unavoidable negative impacts of climate change.	that is adaptable to and suitable for predicted changes in climate?	result of Environment Agency comments.
	2. Does it promote land uses that are suitable for the predicted changes in the District's climate?	Number of applications refused as a result of Environment Agency comments.
17. Reduce noise and light pollution	1. Does it mitigate against noise pollution?	Number of noise pollution complaints.
	2. Does it mitigate against light pollution?	Light pollution maps
Greater Learning and Prosperity		
18. To raise the skills level and qualifications of the workforce.	1. Will it provide opportunities to further develop adult and community learning facilities within the District?	% of school leavers with 5 A*-C GCSEs. % of the District's population with a FE/HE qualification.
19. To consult communities in accordance with the SCI, providing opportunities to participate, in and contribute to the decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life.	1. Do proposals incorporate consultation with the local communities?	Number of consultations carried out in accordance with the SCI.
	2. Are proposals transparent and open to the public?	Number of consultation responses received.
	3. Will it offer people the chance to directly affect decisions in their locality?	Number of consultation responses received.
	4. Does it promote community engagement?	% of residents consulted submitting responses.
Shared Prosperity		
20. Create and maintain a diverse, knowledge-driven economy, ensuring all have the benefits, urban and rural.	1. Will it help enhance the District's economy?	Number of VAT registered businesses within the area.
	2. Will it contribute towards rural regeneration?	Number of VAT registered businesses in rural areas.
	3. Will it provide opportunities for businesses to develop and enhance their competitiveness?	Survival rates for VAT registered businesses in the area.
	4. Will it support sustainable tourism?	
	5. Will it support the shopping hierarchy?	% of new retail development located in town centres.
21. Promote and support the development of new technologies, especially those with high value and low impact.	1. Does it encourage innovative and environmentally friendly technologies?	Number of VAT registered businesses in this sector.

