

Executive Summary

The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is an important constituent document in the Borough's Local Development Framework (LDF). This is the fifth AMR prepared by the Council and covers the monitoring period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009. The AMR is a public statement, establishing the progress the Council has made in meeting the milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). It also identifies the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents (LDDs) are being implemented and assesses if the implementation of these policies is having the intended effect of achieving set objectives.

This AMR is divided into 5 sections; these sections address the different monitoring tasks required by the Government. The key findings of this AMR are summarised as follows:

- The preparation of the Core Strategy was delayed due to an extended consultation period. Government Office for the West Midlands (GOWM) accepted this slippage.
- Redditch Borough Council is continuing to implement housing and employment policies whilst protecting the built and natural environment and promoting sustainable development.
- The recommendation from the binding Inspector's report was to delete and amend some of the Local Plan No.3 policies. At this stage, in light of the current AMR and indeed previous AMRs, it is not considered necessary to delete or amend Local Plan No.3 policies. In relation to other LDDs it is not possible to indicate whether they will be amended following their adoption. However, it should be noted that the Borough of Redditch Local Plan No.3 is an 'old style' development plan that predates the latest planning legislation. It was adopted on the 31st of May 2006 and can therefore only be used for decisions until May 2009 unless the Secretary of State agrees in advance that its policies can be saved and used post 2009. It is not possible to replace Local Plan No.3 by May 2009. Therefore, unless the Borough Council wishes to rely only upon Government planning policy and Regional planning policy for all of its decisions, it will be necessary to apply to save some of the Local Plan policies. The decision to save or replace Local Plan No.3 policies will be undertaken in due course, however this is not dependent upon this AMR.

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Section 1: Introduction

This is the fifth AMR to be prepared under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004). It monitors the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009.

The AMR is required to meet a number of interrelated monitoring tasks, set out in Regulation 48 of The Town and County Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 and in Planning Policy Statement 12 *Local Development Frameworks*.

Monitoring Framework

The Council recognises the importance of maintaining an effective monitoring system in order to prepare policy documents that are well founded, robust and fit for purpose. In order to do this, the Council have re-designed their information systems, widening the scope of existing monitoring practices. A new information system was implemented and is designed to meet the monitoring requirements introduced by the 2004 Act.

The monitoring system will be kept under review and will retain appropriate flexibility to respond to new challenges and situations that may arise. The Borough Council will also work closely with Worcestershire County Council and Regional Assembly to ensure a consistent approach is taken to monitoring across the County and region.

Section 2: Local Development Scheme Implementation

This section of the AMR reviews actual progress in terms of LDD preparation against the timetable and milestones outlined in the LDS.

The LDS sets out the timetable for the production of individual documents which collectively make up the LDF for the Borough.

This AMR monitors the period between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009. Therefore, only those documents in the LDS for which preparation was scheduled to take place in this monitoring period are to be considered.

Preparation of the following LDDs at the end of the monitoring period is set out below:

KEY

Achieved LDS target	
For information only does not apply to monitoring period	
LDS target slipped	
Not Applicable	N/A

Development Plan Documents (DPDs)

Development Plan Document: Core Strategy

Timetable	LDS Date	Actual Date	LDS Target met?
Preparation of Issues and Alternative Options and Initial SA, including Public consultation	September 2007 – May 2008	September 2007 - May 2008	
Public participation on Preferred Options Document and Formal SA report	October – November 2008	N/A	

Timetable	LDS Date	Actual Date	LDS Target met?
Consideration of Representations and Discussions with Community and Stakeholders	Jan-09	May – June 09	
Preparation of Submission DPD and any Amendments to SA report	March – June 2009	Not commenced	
Submission of DPD to Secretary of State and SA report	Oct-09	N/A	
Public participation period on Submission DPD and SA report	October – November 2009	N/A	
Examination	March 2010	N/A	
Receipt of Inspector's Binding Report	September 2010	N/A	
Adoption and Publication of Document and Revised Proposals Map	February 2011	N/A	

The consultation period for the 'Public participation on Preferred Options Document and Formal SA report' stage of the Core Strategy extended beyond November 2009, the consultation period actually ran into May 2009. This was to allow the residents enough time to consider additional evidence prepared by the Council, which was not published until March 2009. However consultation did commence in October, therefore this LDS target was met.

As a consequence the extended consultation period, it was not possible to achieve the date set out for 'Preparation of Submission DPD and any Amendments to SA report', this slippage was agreed with GOWM.

Development Planning Document: Site Selection Approach and Site Specific Proposals for Housing and Employment

Advice from the Planning Inspectorate and GOWM suggested the removal of this Development Plan Document. It was proposed that consideration should be

given to having the Development Plan Document as a possible addition to the Local Development Scheme in the future. The DPD was scheduled to commence preparation from May 2007, however the document has now been removed from the Council's LDS.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

SPD Planning Obligations

The Supplementary Planning Document on Planning Obligations will not be progressed, discussions were undertaken with GOWM regarding this matter.

Additional information

All Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) are in conformity with the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI).

A full version of the current LDS is available to view on the Council's website www.redditchbc.gov.uk and copies are also available from the Development Plans Team.

Section 3: Monitoring Policy Performance

It is the purpose of this section of the AMR to undertake the following tasks:

- Assess the extent to which policies in the LDDs are being implemented;
- Where policies are not being implemented, explain why and to identify the measures being taken to ensure that the policy is implemented; or to identify where a policy is to be amended or replaced.

The Borough of Redditch LDF is constantly being developed. The Council is currently preparing its Core Strategy which will be the main spatial planning document for the Borough. At the time of implementing AMR's (required as a result of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004) Redditch Borough Council had made significant progress in the preparation of the 'old style' Local Plan No.3. The Government was keen that Local Authorities, who found themselves in the same position as Redditch Borough Council due to the unprecedented introduction of a new planning system did not simply abandon the preparation of Local Plans. In order to ensure this occurred 'transitional arrangements' were established allowing Local Plans at a specific stage of preparation to become adopted as DPDs in the LDF. The Borough of Redditch Local Plan No.3 is the first LDD in the Borough's LDF, with DPD status to be adopted during the monitoring period. The Council has also adopted the following SPDs:

- Planning Obligations for Education Contributions;
- Church Road, Town Centre (Formally known as the North West Quadrant);
- District Centre (Church Hill) Development Brief;
- Edward Street;
- Land to the Rear of Alexandra Hospital Development Brief;
- Open Space Provision;
- Prospect Hill; and
- Affordable Housing

The Core Strategy DPD has not met the milestones set out in LDS No.2; the reasons for this are detailed in Section 2.

The Local Plan No.3 objectives have been the basis for developing Local Output Indicators (see section 4.2), therefore this section should be read in conjunction with section 4.2. Analysis of Local Output Indicators and Core Output Indicators indicates there are no required changes to policy at this stage. However the monitoring process of Local Policy will assist in the development of future plan policy.

Section 4: Policy Implementation - The Main Effects

This section of the AMR supplements Section 3 and addresses the final requirements of the AMR, which are to:

- Provide Core Output Indicators (COI's) for the whole local authority area. These are measured on an annual basis for the period 1 April to 31 March;
- Identify the major effects of implementing policies in LDDs and whether they are as intended;
- Set out whether policies are to be amended or replaced.

The basis of monitoring for future AMRs will continue to have regard to Local Plan No.3 as part of the LDF until this is superseded. As identified in Sections 2 and 3 of this report, the Council has adopted seven further SPDs during previous monitoring period. As the SPDs supplement policies within the Local Plan their effectiveness can be measured against indicators set up to measure Local Plan No.3 policies.

This section is sub-divided into two main sections, which are as follows:

4.1 Core Output Indicators: (These indices are set nationally). The section is sub-divided into the following categories:

- Business development and town centres;
- Housing;
- Environmental Quality

In July 2008, Communities and Local Government published 'Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators – Update 2/2008'. This document revised the Core Output Indicators used to assess planning policy that have to be reported to the GOWM. The Core Output Indicators have been updated by Communities and Local Government in order to reflect changes in national policy and monitoring requirements. This AMR thus differs from some of the past AMRs in its application of the new Core Output Indicators (Appendix A sets out the Core Output Indicators that have been deleted or amended as a consequence of the publication).

4.2 Local Indicators – (These address the outputs of policies not covered by the Core Output Indicators. Local Plan policies are implemented principally through the Development Control process. In measuring the extent to which

objectives are being met, these indices will serve to identify where policies need to be strengthened, maintained, amended or if necessary, removed from the Plan), the monitoring of these indicators also helps the development of the Core Strategy. This section follows the format of the Community Strategy.

A number of the Local Output Indicators were removed or amended during the period (1st April 2006 – 31st March 2007). A list of the affected indicators appears in Appendix A along with the reasoning behind the alterations.

Where appropriate each sub-divided section contains the following information:

Contextual indicators: These provide a focused backdrop against which to consider the effects of policies and inform the interpretation of output indicators.

Local Plan objectives: These are underpinned by sustainability and are based on the vision and objectives of the Community Strategy. Local Plan objectives are informed by national and regional planning policy and more specifically, the sustainable development framework in the Worcestershire Structure Plan. **The relevant Local Plan No.3 policy(s) are referenced, and Appendix B provides a brief description of specific policies referred to.** Some Local Plan objectives can be directly related to Core Output Indicators and have therefore been incorporated into the Core Output Indicators section.

Significant effects indicators: These will also be added in future AMRs to inform a more robust monitoring process. It has not been possible to include significant effects indicators in this fifth AMR due to the timing of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) that accompanies Local Plan No.3. At the time of its preparation, guidance on SA was limited and the significant sustainable effects element of the appraisal was not covered.

Targets: These provide a level against which to assess policy performance. SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time – Related) targets will be prepared through LDD's and the SA. The AMR assesses policy performance against developed local targets, and assessment will be aided through the implementation of significant effects indicators in the future. The development of future DPDs will consider how to use relevant targets in order to identify the effectiveness of current policy.

Analysis: This highlights key issues and themes and where appropriate, will provide insight into the data produced by the output indicators. If there are areas where policies need adjusting or replacing because they are not working as intended or where amendments are needed to reflect changes in national or regional guidance, details will be provided of further action to address any identified areas of concern.

To maintain continuity between monitoring periods, it is anticipated that future AMRs will retain this thematic format. As LDD policies become implemented, their subsequent monitoring will be incorporated into the relevant thematic sections.

Section 4.1 Core Output Indicators

It is a requirement for Local Planning Authorities to report on Core Output Indicators, these are set out below. These indicators are set out by Communities and Local Government 'Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators – Update 2/2008'. This section is provided purely for reporting purposes and does not contain any analysis to Local Planning Policy, due to the fact that these indicators are set nationally and have not been developed to monitor Local Planning Policy.

Business Development and town centres

Core Output Indicators:

- BD1

Total amount of additional employment floorspace - by type:		
Employment Use	Gross	Net
B1	173sq.m	172.33.sq.m
B2	0	0
B8	0	0
Total	173sq.m	172.33.sq.m

- BD2

Total Amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type		
Employment Use	Gross	Percentage gross on PDL
B1	173sq.m	100%
B2	N/A	N/A
B8	N/A	N/A
Total	173sq.m	100%

- BD3

Employment land available by type (as of 1.4.08):	
Hectares	22.11ha

- BD4: Total amount of completed floorspace for 'town centre uses'

	A1	B1a	Total
Gross	48	173	221
Net	48	173	221

It should be noted that all of these developments occurred outside of the town centre.

Housing

Core Output Indicators

- H1

Plan Period and Housing Targets				
	Start of Plan period	End of Plan period	Total housing required	Source of plan target
H1a	1996	2011	4504	Structure Plan
H1b	2006	2026	6600*	Emerging RSS

- H2a)

Net additional dwellings – in previous years	
96/97	262
97/98	380
98/99	284
99/00	472

* 3, 300 in Redditch and 3, 300 adjacent to Redditch town in Bromsgrove and/or Stratford-on-Avon Districts (WMRSS).

Net additional dwellings – in previous years	
00/01	483
01/02	233
02/03	284
03/04	419
04/05	288
05/06	262
06/07	454
07/08	236
08/09	100

- H2b)

Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year	
Total	100

- H2c) †

Net additional dwellings – in future years			
	RSS		
	Net Additions	Hectares	Target
09/10	113	12.4	159
10/11	141	12.4	159
11/12	141	12.4	131

† Columns on net additions and hectares are based on the WMRSS Revision Preferred Option housing requirement of 6600 dwellings. However the target column relates to the West Midlands Spatial Strategy Spatial Options housing figure of 4300, this is in line with the Council's 5 year land supply and advice given in June 2008 by GOWM.

Net additional dwellings – in future years			
12/13	141	12.4	131
13/14	141	12.4	131
14/15	131		
15/16	131		
16/17	131		
17/18	90		
18/19	90		
19/20	90		
20/21	90		
21/22	90		
22/23	90		
23/24	90		
24/25	90		
25/26	70		

- H2d)[‡]

Managed delivery target	
Year	RSS
09/10	159
10/11	159
11/12	131

[‡] These figures relate to the WMRSS Revision Options housing figure of 4300, this is in line with the Council's 5 year land supply and advice given in June 2008 by GOWM.

Managed delivery target	
12/13	131
13/14	131
14/15	131
15/16	131
16/17	131
17/18	131
18/19	131
19/20	131
20/21	131
21/22	131
22/23	131
23/24	131
24/25	131
25/26	131

- H3

New and Converted dwellings – on previously developed land	
	Total
Gross	88
Percentage gross on PDL	88%

- H4

Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)			
	Permanent	Transit	Total
Gypsy and traveller pitches	0	0	0

- H5

Gross affordable housing completions	
Social Rent Homes provided	6
Intermediate Homes provided	4
Affordable Homes Total	10

- H6

Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments

No applications were received by the Council which contained a Building for Life Assessment. At present it is not a requirement of planning policy to require Building for Life Assessments, without this requirement developers are opting to not carry out this assessment at present.

Core Output Indicators:

- E1

Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	
Flooding grounds	0
Water quality grounds	0

Total	0
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- E2

Change in areas of biodiversity importance	
Loss	None
Addition	None
Total	None

Renewable Energy

Core Output Indicators:

- E3

Renewable Energy Generation			
		Permitted installed capacity in megawatts	Completed installed capacity in megawatts
Wind onshore		0	0
Solar photovoltaics		0	0
Hydro		0	0
Biomass	Landfill gas	0	0
	Sewage sludge digestion	0	0
	Municipal (and industrial) solid waste combustion	0	0
	Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuels	0	0

Renewable Energy Generation			
	Animal biomass	0	0
	Plant biomass	0	0
Total		0	0

Section 4.2 Local Output Indicators

Healthy Communities

Contextual Indicators [§]	
Hospitals:	1
Number of doctors surgeries:	14
Number of dental practices:	10
Number of Opticians:	5
Source: Development Plans Monitoring 31/03/09	

The Contextual information does not indicate a deficit in any facilities.

Local Plan Objective	Targets	Local Output Indicator (LOI)	Analysis
Improve Access to healthcare by safeguarding land for healthcare use (In particular relates to Local Plan Policy H.1)	There are no identified targets for this plan objective.	(LOI 1) Loss of healthcare land or buildings to other uses: None	LOI 1: Policy H.1 outlines that development proposals will be permitted for health related uses. If an application were permitted contrary to the policy it may be an indication that the policy needed reviewing.
Meet the living and healthcare needs of the Borough's most vulnerable residents (In particular relates to Local Plan Policy H.2).	There are no identified targets for this plan objective.	(LOI 2) Number of applications permitted for homes for the elderly: One	LOI 2: The policy sets out guidelines for considering applications for homes for the elderly. Application 2008/202 was considered to be in line with this local planning policy, and it is considered that this policy has been an effective tool when considering this particular application.

[§] Appendix C contains further detailed information on the Borough of Redditch.

Safer Communities

Contextual Indicators		
Crime statistics are per 1,000 of the population within the local authority area (Financial period 2008-2009). Supplied by Worcestershire County Council.		
	Redditch	West Mercia
Violence against the person:	17.6	15.5
Domestic Burglary	8.7	11.4
Non Domestic Burglary	4.2	5.7
Vehicle Crime	8.6	10.3
Criminal damage	16.5	18.1
Drug Offences	3.9	3.4
Percentage of respondents to the Crime and Safety Survey (2008) who felt fearful about crime occurring in their local neighbourhood	(Source: Crime and Safety Survey) 81%	

Contextual information indicates that the perception of crime appears high. Therefore analysis of this should be monitored in future because it could assist in policy implementation for the Core Strategy. In addition to this violence against the person and drug offences are above the West Mercia figures, whereas all other offences (listed) are below the West Mercia standards.

Local Plan Objective	Targets	Local Output Indicator (LOI)	Analysis
Create a safe and secure environment through good design that tackles crime and the fear of crime (In particular relates to Local Plan Policy S.1).	There are no identified targets for this policy objective.	(LOI 3) Number of applications permitted contrary to the advice of Redditch Police Crime Risk Manager: None	LOI 3: Good design and planning policy can be critical in delivering a safe environment. In order to achieve this Redditch Borough Council has sought to involve local authorities, with no applications being permitted contrary to the advice of the Crime Risk Manager. Policy

			is being implemented and the Council are working in partnership with local authorities to most effectively achieve the local plan objective.
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Better Environment – Built Environment and Housing

Contextual Indicators	
Number of listed buildings:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of grade I Listed Buildings: 0 • Number of grade II* Listed Buildings: 10 • Number of grade II Listed Buildings: 151 	
Number of Locally Listed Buildings:	35
Source: Dev Plans Monitoring 31/03/09 and Register of Listed Buildings	

Local Plan Objective	Targets	Local Output Indicator (LOI)	Analysis
Protect and enhance the Borough's built historic and heritage assets (In particular adopted Local Plan Policies B(BE).1 – B(BE).11).	There are no identified targets for this policy objective.	(LOI 4) Number and percentage of applications refused/amended/conditioned because of adverse impacts on heritage and historic assets: 21 applications – 5.9%	LOI 4: Redditch is proud of, and keen to sustain, its built heritage. During the monitoring period ending in March 2008, 5.9% of applications were refused, amended or conditioned on architectural and historical grounds. Policy B(BE).4 was particularly well-applied. These figures suggest that policy is being used thoroughly in the relevant cases in order to meet the local plan objective.
Respect and enrich the special character and local distinctiveness	There are no identified targets for this	(LOI 5) Number and percentage of applications refused/amended/conditioned because of poor design and/or impact on	LOI 5: Development that is congruent and sympathetic with the surrounding built environment is a priority for Redditch Borough. In

<p>of the built environment (In particular adopted Local Plan Policies B(BE).12 – B(BE).20.</p>	<p>objective.</p>	<p>local distinctiveness: 127 applications – 35.6%</p>	<p>the monitoring period of 2008-09, 35.6% of applications were refused, amended or conditioned on such grounds. Policy B(BE).13 and B(BE). 14 were particularly prevalent in the determination of applications. These figures suggest both that local plan policies are being well implemented and are achieving the intended effect regardless of the type, location or purpose of the development.</p>
<p>Promote good design, energy efficiency and sustainable waste management development (In Particular Local Plan Policy B(BE).28).</p>	<p>By 2015, a minimum of 33% of waste to be recycled and/or composted ... a maximum of 22% to be landfilled as per the Best Practicable Environmental Option for Herefordshire and Worcestershire.</p>	<p>(LOI 6) Amount and percentage of waste recycled, incinerated and landfilled:</p> <p>Recycled: 9, 078.46 (32%) Incinerated: 18580.20 (64 %) Landfilled: 1159.07 (4%)</p>	<p>LOI 6: Since the last monitoring period the amount of waste recycled has almost remained the same, however the percentage of waste incinerated has increased from 48% to 64%, whereas the percentage of waste land filled has decreased from 19% to 4%. Based on this information careful attention needs to be paid to how this policy is being used, particularly in large scale developments where sustainable waste management should be incorporated.</p>

Better Environment – Natural Environment

Local Plan Objective	Targets	Local Output Indicator (LOI)	Analysis
<p>Protect and enhance the Borough's natural, historic and heritage assets (In particular Local Plan Policy B(NE).1, 1a, 3, 10a, 11, 12).</p> <p>Value and protect the best and most important natural environment features and wildlife.</p>	<p>95% of SSSI's to be in 'favourable' or 'recovering' condition by 2010 (Public Service Agreement)</p>	<p>(LOI 7) Number and percentage of applications refused/amended /conditioned because of potential adverse impact on natural features or wildlife: 10 applications – 2.8%</p> <p>(LOI 8) Condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) habitats: Meeting PSA target: 100% Favourable: 59.47% Unfavourable recovering: 40.53% Unfavourable no change: 0% Unfavourable declining: 0% Destroyed/part destroyed: 0%</p>	<p>LOI 7: With regard to protecting the natural environment through planning, 2.8% of all applications received during the monitoring period of 08-09 were refused, amended or conditioned on such grounds. Policies were used in those applications that presented the most potential for environmental impact and thus have been implemented where necessary. Policies have been used specifically to protect trees and hedgerows and more generically to achieve the wider local output objective.</p> <p>LOI 8: The PSA target is to have 95% of SSSI sites in favourable or recovering condition by 2010. This target has been achieved.</p>
Protect	There are no	(LOI 9) Number	LOI 9: With regard to

<p>people, wildlife and the environment as far as possible from pollution and hazardous installations Relates to Local Plan No.3 Policies B(NE). 4, B(NE).5, B(NE).6, B(NE).7</p>	<p>identified targets for this policy objective.</p>	<p>of applications refused/amended /conditioned because of unacceptable levels of pollution: 2 applications – 0.6%</p>	<p>limiting pollution through planning, 0.6% of applications were refused, amended or conditioned in the monitoring period.</p>
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Better Environment – Rural Area

Contextual Indicators

Percentage of land in the Borough located within 10%
open countryside beyond the Green Belt:

Areas of Development Restraint: 3

Source: Development Plans Monitoring 31/03/09

Local Plan Objective	Targets	Local Output Indicator (LOI)	Analysis
Protect the Green Belt / Open Countryside / ADR of the Borough from inappropriate development without compromising the vitality of rural business and communities (In particular Local Plan Policies B(RA).1 – B(RA).3)	There are no identified targets for this plan objective.	(LOI 10) Number of applications refused/ amended/ conditioned because of adverse impacts on the Green Belt/ Open Countryside/ ADR: 4 applications – 1.1%	LOI 10: In the monitoring period from 2008-2009, 1.1% of applications were refused, amended or conditioned because of impacts on the Green Belt, Open Countryside or ADR in Redditch. This figure suggests that policies have been implemented where necessary as the majority of applications would not present an issue in terms of Green Belt.
Enhance the vitality and sustainability of rural settlements by encouraging the appropriate development of housing, employment,	There are no identified targets for this plan objective	(LOI 11) Analysis of applications permitted in Astwood Bank: Change of use: 1 Extension: 12 New Dwellings:	LOI 11: Those applications permitted were considered to be in-line with Policy B(RA).8. This is a good indication that B(RA).8 is an effective policy.

shops and services to meet local needs (In particular Local Plan Policy B(RA).8).		<p>4</p> <p>Agricultural related application: 2</p> <p>Other: 4</p>	
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Education, Learning & Skills

Contextual Indicators

Number of first schools:	20
Number of middle schools:	7
Number of High Schools:	4
Number of Further Education Colleges:	1

Source: Development Plans Monitoring 31/03/09

Local Plan Objective	Targets	Local Output Indicator (LOI)	Analysis
Assist in the provision of education and training facilities improving their quality and accessibility (In particular Local Plan Policies L.1 and L.2).	There are no identified targets for this plan objective.	<p>(LOI 12) Number of applications permitted which contribute towards education facilities: As below</p> <p>(LOI 13) Number of applications permitted which contributed to educational facilities via Section 106</p>	<p>LOI 12: Policy L.1 does not seek to permit applications for education facilities. The policy provides criteria to be fulfilled when considering applications for children's day nurseries. In future AMR's, if any applications are permitted they should be analysed as to whether the policy has significantly assisted in determining the application.</p> <p>LOI 13: The adoption of the SPD Planning Obligations for Education Contributions provides further advice for</p>

		agreement: Two	obtaining S106 contributions in this area. The fact that contributions have been agreed, at a time when applications are down, is a sign that planning policy is effective in this area.
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Economy – Employment and Economy – Town Centre

Contextual Indicators
The Borough of Redditch is designated a Local Regeneration Area in the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy.
District Centres: Church Hill, Winyates, Matchborough, Woodrow, Batchley, Crabbs Cross, Headless Cross and Lodge Park. (Source: Development Plans Monitoring 31/03/08)

Local Plan Objective	Targets	Local Output Indicator (LOI)	Analysis
Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the Town Centre and to reinforce its role as the focus for shopping, office and leisure activity in the Borough (In particular Local Plan Policies E(TCR).1 – 5).	There are no identified targets for this plan objective.	<p>(LOI 14) Vacancy rates in the Kingfisher: 15 units</p> <p>Vacancy rates in the rest of the town centre: 4 units</p>	LOI 14: The Kingfisher is one of the largest indoor shopping centres in the country. It is also a key economic source for Redditch and is therefore important to maintain and develop. As such annually monitoring vacancy rates enables the Council to track the development of the centre. At the end of the current monitoring period vacancy rates both in the Kingfisher Centre and the rest of the town improved on the previous year's figures. This suggests that current practices are achieving the local plan objective. From analysis of

			applications Local Plan Policy has been used in the determination of planning applications for retail purposes.
Identify and improve those areas within and around the Town Centre that are most in need of redevelopment (In Particular Local Plan Policy E(TCR).6).	There are no identified targets for this plan objective.	(LOI 15) Analysis of applications for the redevelopment of the North West Quadrant Area: None	LOI 15: During this monitoring period there were no applications for redevelopment in the North West Quadrant area
Maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of the District Centres and encourage their appropriate refurbishment and/or redevelopment (In particular Local Plan Policies E(TCR).9 -10).	There are no identified targets for this policy objective.	(LOI 16) Vacancy rates at: Church Hill District Centre: 43% Matchborough District Centre: 0% Woodrow District Centre: 10% Winyates District Centre: 23%	LOI 16: An SPD guiding the redevelopment of Church Hill District Centre has been approved. The Preferred Draft Core Strategy identifies Woodrow as a Strategic site. It is anticipated that with these interventions the District Centres will have a lower vacancy rate and provide wider community benefits. In terms of vacancy rates, Woodrow and Matchborough have decreased, whereas Church Hill and Winyates have both increased since the

		<p>(LOI 17) Analysis of applications for the redevelopment of District Centres: None</p>	<p>last monitoring period.</p> <p>LOI 17: At present no applications have been submitted for the redevelopment of a Borough District Centre. However the adoption of an SPD guiding the redevelopment of Church Hill District Centre should assist with any potential application for the redevelopment of this District Centre. The impact of the recession has arguably affected the progression of the Church Hill redevelopment, it should be noted that the scheme requires private sector intervention, therefore the redevelopment is reliant on more than planning policy.</p>
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Connecting Redditch – Community Facilities

Contextual Indicators

Number of Community Centres: 6

Number of libraries: 3 - Redditch library, Woodrow Library and mobile library

Source: Development Plans Monitoring 31/03/2009

Local Plan Objective	Targets	Local Output Indicator (LOI)	Analysis
<p>Promote the provision of good quality and accessible community facilities and services for all (In particular Local Plan Policies C(CF).1 – 2).</p>	<p>There are no identified targets for this plan objective.</p>	<p>(LOI 18) Analysis of applications permitted for Community Facilities: None.</p> <p>(LOI 19) Area of land designated for cemetery use: 0 hectares</p>	<p>LOI 18: Where a proposal conforms to the criteria in Policy C(CF).1 and other relevant Local Plan Policies it is likely applications will be permitted. There is no indication that a review of this Policy is required.</p> <p>LOI 19: Policy C(CF).2 states that the Council will seek to allocate a new cemetery of 1.7ha. This should be achieved by 2011. Discussion regarding sites have progressed but are considered to be at a very early stage.</p>

Connecting Redditch - Transport

Contextual Indicators

Number of railway stations servicing Redditch: 1 - Redditch

Number of train operators: 1 – London Midland

Number of bus operators operating in the Borough: 3

Motorways accessible within 5 mile radius of Town Centre: 1 – M42

Source: Development Plans Monitoring 31/03/09

Local Plan Objective	Targets	Local Output Indicator (LOI)	Analysis
<p>Relates to Local Plan No.3 Policies C(T).1, C(T).5, C(T).6, C(T).7.</p>	<p>Appendix H Local Plan No.3 sets out Car Parking for the Borough. These have been prepared at County level.</p>	<p>(LOI 20) Number of applications approved featuring multimodal access arrangements in their design, cycling routes, walking routes and public transport infrastructure: 6 applications – 1.7%</p>	<p>LOI 20: Local Planning Policy seeks to secure for the Borough, the infrastructure for a range of possible access modes, with an emphasis on walking, cycling and public transport including railways. Relevant planning policy has been applied in the assessment of planning applications.</p>

Contextual Indicators	
Adopted standard of open space provision ha/1000 population:	7.43ha/1000
Number of Indoor Sports Centres:	3
Number of Indoor Public Swimming Pools:	2
Number of Golf Courses:	3
Number of Theatres:	1
Source: Development Plan Monitoring 1/04/07	

Contextual information indicates that in relation to open space the Borough has a high standard of provision. The Open Space Needs Assessment states that there is a provision of 7.43ha per 1000 population of informal unrestricted open space. As part of the preparation of the Core Strategy an Open Space Needs Assessment has been produced, this is assisting with the development of future planning policy in relation to open space provision. Once this has been completed updated information will be provided.

Local Plan Objective	Targets	Local Output Indicator (LOI)	Analysis
Protect, provide and enhance areas of open space (In particular Local Plan Policies R.1 – R.3a).	70% of appropriate open spaces within the Borough managed to green flag standards. (Local Plan No.3) To maintain a Borough-wide average of 7.43ha of Informal Unrestricted Open Space per 1,000 population (Local Plan No.3 – figures based on 2005 Open Space Needs	(LOI 21) Land area of open space lost to development: 0 (LOI 22) Land area and/or contributions secured for open space: £57, 474.74	LOI 21: During this monitoring there were no losses of open space to development. LOI 22: Financial contributions have been secured during the 2008-2009 monitoring period. The adoption of the Open Space provision SPD has assisted in providing further

	Assessment)		guidance on the provision of open space obligations.
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Section 5: Conclusion

This is the fifth AMR produced by Redditch Borough Council and covers the Monitoring Period 1 April 2008 - 31 March 2009.

The progression of the Core Strategy was delayed due to an extended consultation. The slippage was agreed with GOWM.

The aim of this AMR was to provide a balance between information presented graphically and in prose. The monitoring information within this AMR has been produced by an increasingly developed monitoring system. The monitoring system is now fully integrated, with all Core and Local indicators being monitored. In relation to significant effects indicators, it is anticipated this information will be integrated into further AMRs where appropriate.

Further information about this AMR can be obtained from the Development Plans team.

Appendix A: Removed or amended Core Output Indicators and Local Output Indicators (LOI)

Core Output Indicators

Removed Indicators	Explanation
1e Losses of employment land in (i) employment/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area.	Authorities can use indicator BD3 to apply to other spatial scales and policy areas as appropriate. Similarly tracking changes to BD3 over time will enable authorities to identify competing uses and pressures to employment land availability.
1f Amount of employment land lost to residential development	Authorities can use indicator BD3 to apply to other spatial scales and policy areas as appropriate. Similarly tracking changes to BD3 over time will enable authorities to identify competing uses and pressures to employment land availability.
2c Percentage of new housing densities	CLG will continue to collect density information through land use change statistics. Authorities should continue to report density information in their AMR in the form most relevant to their policy and characteristics.
3a Amount of completed non residential development complying with car parking standards	Authorities should continue to report any policies on car parking where part of their Development Plan.

Removed Indicators	Explanation
3b Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes of key services	Authorities should continue to monitor accessibility, reflecting policy and characteristics of their area. National Indicator NI 175 Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling may also be useful in monitoring accessibility.
4c Amount of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard	Authorities with green flag policies or signed up to the scheme should continue to monitor against the standard. In addition, national indicator NI 197 Improved local biodiversity – proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented – could help authorities monitor the quality of any open spaces also covered by NI 197.
8 (i) change in priority habitats and species by type	Authorities should continue to develop this information with local and regional biodiversity partnerships and use it as a contextual indicator, to be reported less frequently, as part of a suite of indicators (including ENV3) monitoring the impact of new development on sites of biological importance. National Indicator 197 Improved local biodiversity – proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented could also be included within this suite.

Key Indicator changes	Explanation
<p>Business Development and Town Centres:</p> <p>Removal of employment and regeneration areas in employment indicators</p> <p>BD2 Previously developed land definition updated</p>	<p>Local authorities can apply information they capture for BD1 and BD3 for which ever policy areas they need to including any relevant employment or regeneration areas.</p> <p>To be consistent with PPS3 PDL definition</p>
<p>Housing:</p> <p>Dwelling and Net addition definition changes</p> <p>The addition of five year housing supply information as part of the housing trajectory.</p>	<p>Definitions have been aligned across PPS3 the Housing Flows Reconciliation Return and National Indicator set.</p> <p>To reflect consistency with guidance published as part of the National Indicator set and the approach to managing housing delivery in PPS3.</p>
<p>Environmental Quality:</p> <p>Clarifying the capture of renewable energy generation</p>	<p>The definition has been clarified and aligned with BERR data collection and reporting categories.</p>

Local Output Indicators

A number of LOIs have been removed or combined with other LOIs in this AMR to allow for a clearer concise method of monitoring. The primary purpose of this is to allow for future monitoring to ascertain where policies need amending. All

LOIs which have been amended or removed did not previously collect data. This Appendix sets out those LOIs which have been removed or amended.

1. **Number of application refused/amended/conditioned because of poor design** – This has been combined with **Number of applications refused/amended/conditioned because of impact on character or local distinctiveness**. Both LOIs are monitored on LOI 5.
2. **Number and percentage of applications permitted which incorporate crime prevention measures in their design** – This has been amended to **Number of applications permitted contrary to the advice of Redditch Police Crime Risk Manager and constitutes LOI3**
3. **Analysis of applications for the Railway Goods yard** – This LOI is no longer appropriate because an application for development on this site was granted planning permission in June 2003.
4. Previous LOIs:
 - **Number of applications approved featuring multimodal access arrangements in their design.**
 - **Number and percentage of appropriate applications submitted with a Transport Statement.**
 - **Number and percentage of applications permitted which extend/improve walking routes.**
 - **Number and percentage of applications permitted which extend/improve cycling routes.**

These have been combined in LOI 19.

Appendix B: Description of documented Borough of Redditch Local Plan No.3 Policies

B(BE).1 The protection of historic assets – requires proposals for developments that are likely to have an impact on historic assets and their settings to complete an assessment identifying the historical asset and establishing its significance and vulnerability as well as an identification of the likely impact of the proposed development on the historic asset.

B(BE).1a Historic Sites of National Importance – relates to the preservation of internationally or nationally significant archaeological remains, their settings and amenity value.

B(BE).2 Archaeological and Historic Sites and Structures – relates to proposals which affect regionally or locally important archaeological or historic remains.

B(BE).3 Education and Enhancement of Archaeological and Historic Sites and Structures – refers to the approach taken when considering proposals for development on, near or adjacent to archaeological or historic remains in relation to the current and future recreational, education and tourism potential of these assets.

B(BE).4 Listed Buildings - deals with Listed Buildings.

B(BE).5 Enabling development – Sets criteria for enabling development.

B(BE).6 Development within the Conservation Areas – Sets criteria for development proposals within conservation areas.

B(BE).8 Demolition within Conservation Areas – Sets out where the demolition of buildings within a conservation area will be restricted, and provides criteria for assessing applications for demolishing buildings in a conservation area.

B(BE).9 Streetscapes in Conservation Areas – Sets out what the Borough Council will seek to ensure in relation to preserving the streetscape in a conservation area.

B(BE).10 Trees in Conservation Areas – Relates to the protection of trees in conservation areas.

B(BE).11 Buildings of Local Interest - sets out policy on buildings of local interest.

B(BE).12 Criteria for Requiring Design Statements – sets out what a design statement should incorporate.

B(BE).13 Qualities of Good Design - sets out a policy based on the qualities of good design.

B(BE).14 Alterations and Extensions – sets out policy on assessing proposals for alterations and extensions.

B(BE).16 Shopfronts - addresses policy on shopfronts in the borough.

B(BE).17 Shopfront security – addresses what the Borough Council will have regard to when considering proposals for the installation of Shopfront security.

B(BE).18 Advertisements - sets out a policy on advertisements.

B(BE).19 Green Architecture - recognises the growing importance of incorporating energy efficiency elements into development and sets out that such measures will be encouraged, subject to the compliance with the other policies contained in the plan

B(BE).20 Public Art – sets policy on securing the provision of public art when considering applications for development in appropriate circumstances.

B(BE).22 Temporary Buildings and Uses – addresses buildings or other structures of temporary use and temporary uses of land.

B(BE).23 Telecommunications – sets the policy on proposals for telecommunications.

B(BE).24 Minor Telecommunications Development – addresses applications for minor telecommunications.

B(BE).25 Undergrounding of Telephone and Electricity Lines – where possible the Borough Council require that telephone and electricity lines and other cables be placed underground.

B(BE).26 Major Gas Pipelines and Electricity Lines – sets out what service installations will be protected from development.

B(BE).27 Surface Water Run-off and Foul Sewage - acknowledge the benefits of Sustainable Drainage Systems, where appropriate to the development.

B(BE).28 Waste Management - deals with waste management.

B(BE).29 Construction waste – deals with construction waste.

B(HSG).1 Housing provision - allocates housing sites to meet the meet the strategic housing target for the construction and completion of approximately 4550 dwellings between 1 April 1996 and 31 March 2011. In selecting new sites for housing development Policy B(HSG).1 has regard to Worcestershire Structure Plan Policy and advice in PPG 3 (Housing), applying a sequential approach to the location of housing.

B(HSG).4 Density of Housing development – relates to minimum density standards applied to all residential developments.

B(HSG).5 Affordable Housing - addresses Affordable Housing.

B(NE).1 Overarching policy of Intent - provides an overarching policy of intent, setting out the Council's policy to conserve and enhance the natural environment and landscape quality of the Borough.

B(NE).4 Noise – addresses the level of noise disturbance from proposals.

B(NE).5 Pollution Implications of development – Relates to the potential level of pollution in the form of emission of fumes, particles, effluent, radiations, smell, heat, light or noxious substances from development proposals.

B(NE).6 Contaminated land – deals with contaminated land.

B(NE).7 Hazardous Installations, Waste disposal Sites and Sewage Treatment Works – outlines the procedure normally taken when dealing with proposals which could result in the above.

B(NE).8 Impact on Watercourses and Aquifers – outlines process that proposals have to demonstrate regarding the impact on watercourses and aquifers.

B(NE).9 Flood risk and Surface water drainage – deals with flood risk and surface water drainage.

B(NE).10a Sites of National Wildlife Importance – addresses sites of National Wildlife importance.

B(NE).10b Sites of Regional or Local Wildlife Importance - addresses sites of regional or local wildlife importance.

B(NE).11 Protection of Species – addresses the protection of species.

B(NE).12 Features in the landscape of Natural Conservation Importance – relates to planning conditions or obligations being sought where development may affect, or effect changes in features of an area.

B(RA).1 Detailed Extent of and Control of Development in the Green Belt - sets out a presumption against allowing inappropriate development in the Green Belt.

B(RA).2 Housing in the Open Countryside Outside the Green Belt - sets out that housing in the open countryside outside the Green Belt, will not be permitted except in certain circumstances.

B(RA).3 Areas of Development Restraint - sets out that the Borough's ADR's will be safeguarded to meet possible longer term development requirements beyond the year 2011.

B(RA).8 Development at Astwood Bank - promotes the appropriate development of housing, employment, shops and services to meet local need in Astwood Bank.

C(CF).1 Community facilities - seeks to control the location and size of the community facilities to ensure they are provided to the highest possible standard, that they are well integrated with their surroundings and that they are of benefit to the local community.

C(CF).2 Cemeteries - seeks to ensure that there is sufficient, and appropriately sited cemetery land to meet the needs of the Borough.

C(T).1 Access to and within development - sets out that all proposed development should incorporate access arrangements to facilitate multi-modal access, including walking, cycling and where appropriate public transport, to, from and within development for all potential users including the mobility and visually impaired.

C(T).5 Walking routes – address walking routes.

C(T).6 cycle routes – addresses cycle routes.

C(T).7 Public Transport infrastructure – addresses public transport infrastructure.

E(EMP).1 Employment Provision - E(EMP).1 allocates about 65 hectares of land for employment uses between 1 April 1996 and 31 March 2011. The land is to be provided for employment uses within Classes B1, B2 and B8 as identified in the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended).

E(EMP).2 Design of Employment Development - requires that development for employment purposes will normally be sited, designed and landscaped in a

such way as to maximise opportunities for formal green spaces and to use materials which will make a positive contribution to the character of the locality.

E(TCR).1 Vitality and Viability of the Town Centre - seeks to maintain and enhance the vitality and viability of Redditch Town Centre in a number of ways including ensuring a the Town Centre is the primary focus in the Borough for a wide range of facilities and also promoting a vibrant and safe, high quality evening economy.

E(TCR).2 Town Centre Enhancement – deals with the appropriate enhancement of the town centre.

E(TCR).3 Peripheral Zone – sets out criteria for development proposals within the peripheral zone.

E(TCR).4 Need and the Sequential Approach – sets out the sequential approach for siting main town centre uses.

E(TCR).5 Protection of the retail core – addresses planning permission within the retail core.

E(TCR).6 North West Quadrant - encourages development of the North West Quadrant area as marked on the Proposals Map with consideration of certain criteria and in accordance with the North West Quadrant Development Brief, yet to be undertaken by the Council.

E(TCR).7 Railway Goods Yard - identifies Hewell Road Railway Goods Yard as a redevelopment site suitable for a number of uses. Again the policy seeks to ensure that criteria are met to ensure appropriate use of the site.

E(TCR).9 District Centres - allows for the refurbishment, redevelopment and extension of existing retail facilities, where this is of a scale appropriate to the District Centre and does not either individually or cumulatively affect the vitality , viability and sustainability of other District Centres or the Town Centre. Proposals which would result in the unacceptable loss of retail floorspace of a District Centre will normally be resisted

E(TCR).10 District Centre Redevelopment - concerns District Centre Redevelopment and allows for the redevelopment of District Centres providing that the scheme incorporates sufficient retailing and community facilities of an appropriate size and scale to cater for the locality.

H.1 Alexandra Hospital - concerns development within the curtilage of the Alexandra Hospital as shown on the Proposals Map. This is the only land safeguarded for healthcare use. The policy states that development will be permitted where it is intended for genuine health related purposes and where it

can be demonstrated that this land is no longer required for health related or ancillary purposes by any public or private health provider, then alternative development may be considered, upon condition of certain criteria.

H.2 Homes for the Elderly - sets out certain criteria that applications for a change of use of existing properties and new development for homes for the elderly will consider.

L.1 Children's Day Nurseries - acknowledges the continuing demand for children's day nurseries and sets out that each application for a children's day nursery will be treated on its individual merits subject to consideration of certain criteria, based on issues of sustainability and practical considerations such as car parking.

L.2 Education Provision - sets out that the adopted Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) 'Section 106 Planning Obligations Education Facilities' will be used to determine whether a proposed development should make a contribution to formal and informal educational facilities. The Local Development Scheme schedules the adoption of a Planning Obligations for Education facilities in May 2007.

R.1 Primarily Open Space – serves to protect, provide and enhance areas of open space.

R.2 Protection of Incidental Open Space – serves to protect, provide and enhance areas of open space.

R.3 Provision of Informal Unrestricted Open Spaces – serves to protect, provide and enhance areas of open space.

R.3a Green Open Spaces and Corridors – serves to protect, provide and enhance areas of open space.

R.4 Provision and Location of Children's Play Areas – seeks to increase the range and quality of leisure and recreational activities on offer.

R.5 Playing Pitch Provision – seeks to increase the range and quality of leisure and recreational activities on offer.

R.6 Protection and Provision of Allotments – seeks to increase the range and quality of leisure and recreational activities on offer.

R.7 North West Redditch Master Plan – Abbey Stadium – seeks to increase the range and quality of leisure and recreational activities on offer.

R.8 Public Rights of Way – seeks to increase the range and quality of leisure and recreational activities on offer.

R.9 Recreational Walking routes – seeks to increase the range and quality of leisure and recreational activities on offer.

R.10 Recreational Cycling Routes – seeks to increase the range and quality of leisure and recreational activities on offer.

R.11 Outdoor Sports in the Countryside – seeks to increase the range and quality of leisure and recreational activities on offer.

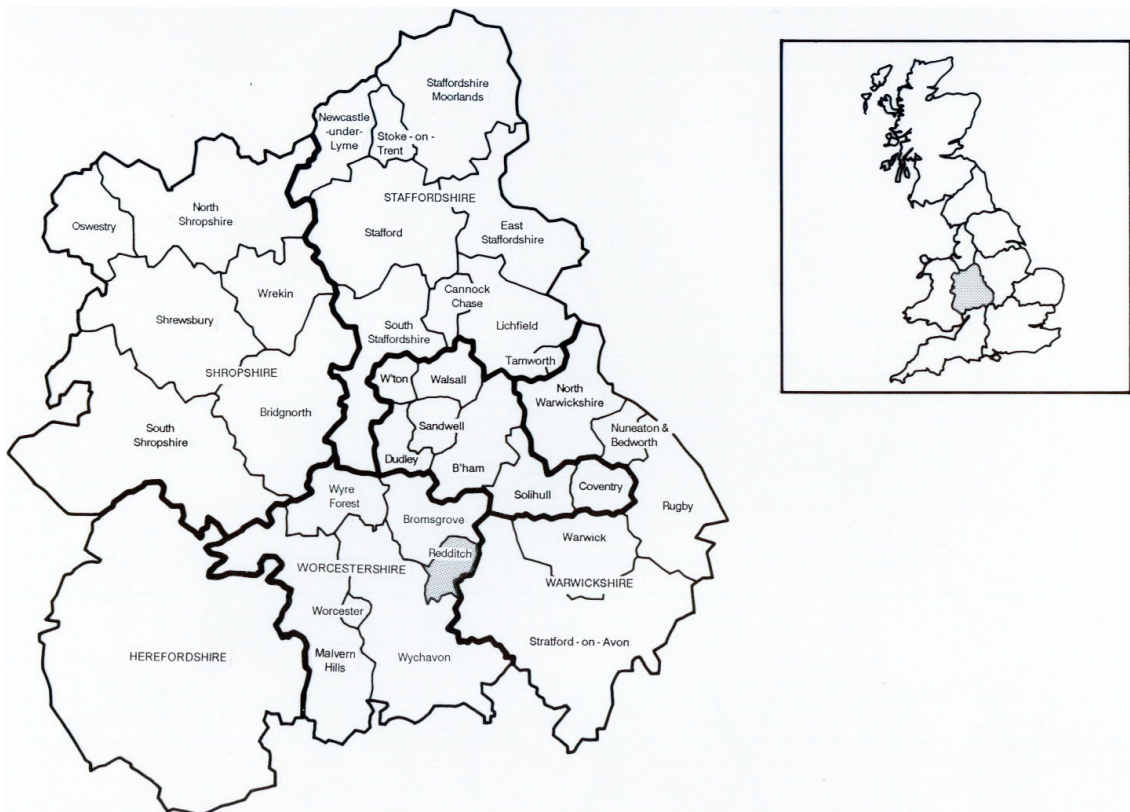
S.1 Designing out Crime - requires all new development schemes to incorporate appropriate measures in their design, layout, siting and landscaping to minimise the risk of crime and maximise security.

Appendix C: Local and Regional Context

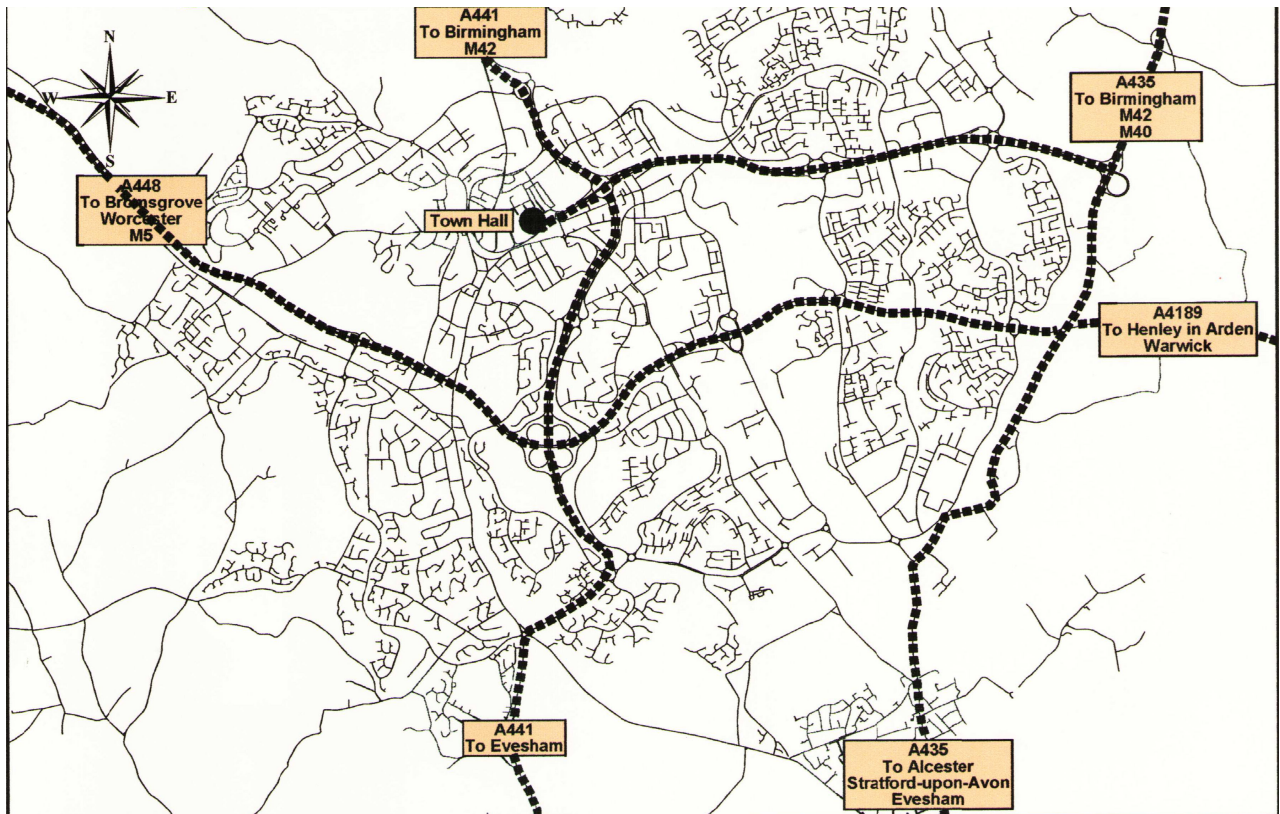
This section of the AMR presents a general overview of the context of spatial planning in the Borough, outlining the key characteristics, issues, challenges and opportunities that exist in our local authority area. The purpose of this is to provide a backdrop against which to consider the effects of planning policies and the interpretation of performance indicators.

Maps 1 and 2 illustrate the position of the Borough of Redditch in the context of the West Midlands Region. Redditch Borough is one of six districts which form the County of Worcestershire and is located in the very heart of England. Redditch Borough has an area of 5435 hectares (13,430 acres). The Borough is essentially divided into two areas, the urban north and east and the rural south and west, containing the villages of Astwood Bank and Feckenham.

Map 1 – Redditch and its regional context



Map 2 – Redditch's road links



People and Housing

Population

Population	Number	Source
Total Population	79600	ONS mid year population estimates (2007)
Males	39300	ONS mid year population estimates (2007)
Females	40300	ONS mid year population estimates (2007)

Within Worcestershire, Redditch has the second smallest population of all districts.

Ethnicity

Ethnicity Profile	Number (figures in thousands)	Source
White	72.2	2006 Mid-year statistics
White Irish	0.8	2006 Mid-year statistics
White other	1.0	2006 Mid-year statistics
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	0.7	2006 Mid-year statistics
Mixed: White and Black African	0.1	2006 Mid-year statistics
Mixed: White and Asian	0.3	2006 Mid-year statistics
Mixed: Other mixed	0.2	2006 Mid-year statistics
Asian or Asian British: Indian	0.7	2006 Mid-year statistics
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	1.8	2006 Mid-year statistics
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	0.2	2006 Mid-year statistics
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	0.2	2006 Mid-year statistics
Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	0.6	2006 Mid-year statistics
Black or Black British African	0.2	2006 Mid-year statistics
Black or Black British:	0.1	2006 Mid-year

Other Black		statistics
Chinese or other ethnic group: Chinese	0.2	2006 Mid-year statistics
Chinese or other ethnic group: Other	0.2	2006 Mid-year statistics

Indices of deprivation

	Indices of deprivation	Source
Rank of average score	131 out of 355	Index of Multiple deprivation 2007 - ODPM
Rank of Income scale	208 out of 355	Index of Multiple deprivation 2007 - ODPM
Rank of Employment scale	210 out of 355	Index of Multiple deprivation 2007 - ODPM

Environment

58% of the Borough is classified as being located in the urban area, 42% of the Borough is classed as being located in the rural area and 34% of the Borough is classified as Green Belt. In addition, the Borough boasts 6 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's), 26 Special Wildlife Sites (SWS's) and 6 Local Nature Reserves (LNR's) (Source: Development Plans Monitoring 01/04/09).

Economic Structure

Economic Activity

Economic Activity (people aged 16-74)	Number	%	Source
<i>Economically Active</i>	42700	80.1	NOMIS 2008
In Employment	39400	73.5	NOMIS 2008
Employees	35500	66.1	NOMIS 2008
Self Employed	3500	6.8	NOMIS 2008
Unemployed	2900	6.8	NOMIS 2008

Unemployment in the Borough is higher than the National average but below the West Midlands average.

Tenure

Tenure	Number	%	Source
Owens with mortgage/loan	15557	49.2	2001 Census
Owens outright	6780	21.4	2001 Census
Rent from Council (LA)	6109	19.3	2001 Census
Private landlord or letting agency	1202	3.8	2001 Census
Rented from HA/registered social landlord	1064	3.4	2001 Census
Rented from other	842	2.7	2001 Census
Shared Ownership	98	0.3	2001 Census

The number of residents who own their house outright is significantly lower (21%) than the County average (32%).

Qualifications and Skills: January – December 2008

Qualifications	%	Source
NVQ 4 and above	20.7	NOMIS
NVQ 3 and above	41.1	NOMIS
NVQ 2 and above	65.1	NOMIS
NVQ 1 and above	78.8	NOMIS
Other qualifications	6.4	NOMIS
No qualifications	14.8	NOMIS

Appendix D: Glossary

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Accessibility		How easy or difficult it is to get to various locations within the Borough.
Adoption		The final confirmation of a plan as a statutory document by the Local Planning Authority
Affordable Housing		The Government's definition of Affordable Housing includes social rented and intermediate housing, provided to specified eligible households who are unable to buy or rent housing on the open market.
Annual Monitoring Report	AMR	Part of the local development framework, the annual monitoring report assesses the implementation of the local development scheme and the extent to which policies in local development documents are being successfully implemented.
Area Action Plan	AAP	Provides the planning framework for an area where significant change or conservation is needed. They have the status of development plan documents.
Areas of Development Restraint	ADR	An area of land safeguarded for consideration for possible long-term development needs. These areas are excluded from the Green Belt.
Biodiversity		The whole variety of life encompassing all genetic, species and ecosystem variations.
Building Research Establishments Environmental Assessment Method	BREEAM	BREEAM is the world's most widely used environmental assessment method for buildings. BREEAM assesses buildings against a set criteria and provides an overall score which will fall within a band providing either a; PASS, GOOD, VERY GOOD, EXCELLENT or OUTSTANDING rating.
Brownfield		See Previously Developed Land.
Building for Life		The national standard for well-designed homes and neighbourhoods. The 20 criteria are used to assess the quality of new housing schemes
Carbon neutral		Achieving net zero carbon emissions by balancing carbon released with an equivalent amount. It can refer to the practice of balancing carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere from burning fossil fuels, with renewable energy that creates a similar amount of useful energy, so that the carbon emissions are compensated.
Census		An official count of the population. Demographic information is also usually collected.

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Change of use	COU	More correctly referred to as a 'material change of use'. A change in the use of land or buildings that is of significance for planning purposes, often requiring planning permission.
Climate change		An increase in the mean annual surface temperature of the earth's atmosphere, due to increases in atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) such as Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂), Methane (CH ₄) and Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O).
Climate-proof		To mitigate against the effects of climate change and to minimise the potential of climate change.
Cluster		A concentration of businesses, the objective of which is to grow regional industries to exploit attractive markets where the region has existing or potential strengths. Clusters encourage businesses to work together to achieve this.
Code for Sustainable Homes	CSH / CFSH	A standard designed to improve the overall sustainability of new homes by setting a single framework.
Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment	CABE	The government's advisor on architecture, urban design and public space.
Community Infrastructure Levy	CIL	A new charge which local authorities will be able to levy on new development.
Comparison goods		Those goods that are required on an infrequent basis by individuals and households such as clothing and footwear, furniture and furnishings and household equipment (excluding non-durable household goods), medical and pharmaceutical products, therapeutic appliances and equipment, educational and recreation equipment and accessories, books, newspaper and magazines, goods for personal care and goods not elsewhere classified.
Conservation Area		A specifically defined and protected environmental area chosen because of its special architectural or historic interest. They are designated by Local Planning Authorities.
Convenience goods		Convenience retailing is the provision of everyday essential items, including food, drinks, newspapers/magazines and confectionery.
Core Strategy		The principal Development Plan Document (DPD) within the Local Development Framework (LDF). Among other things, it sets the Key Vision for the future development of the area.

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Delivery Strategy		Details how the polices of the Core Strategy will be met, when and by whom.
Demand Management		Measures that are implemented to ease the demand for travel, particularly the car in order to overcome the negative and detrimental impacts of traffic congestion. Congestion charging is one of the better known demand management measures.
Density		Density is a measure of the number of dwellings which can be accommodated on a site or in an area.
Development		The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 defines 'development' as 'the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under land or the making of any material change in the use of any building or other land'. Unless a particular activity is exempt by statute, the carrying out of any form of development requires planning permission. Additionally, there are specific exclusions from, and inclusions within, the definition.
Development Plan		Documents which outline Local Planning Authorities' policies and proposals for the development and use of land within their areas. The Redditch Borough Development Plan comprises the Regional Spatial Strategy and DPDs contained in the LDF. Decisions on planning applications should be made in accordance with the Development Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
Development Plan Document	DPD	Planning policy documents that a Local Planning Authority must prepare, and which have to be subject to rigorous procedures of community involvement, consultation and examination.
District Centre		There are three distinctive levels of shopping facilities in Redditch: the Town Centre, District Centre and Local Parades. District Centres are the secondary level of shopping, meeting daily needs for basic items. With relation to the types of shopping facilities they provide, District Centres in Redditch are equivalent to the definition of 'Local Centres' in PPS 6 (Town Centres and Retail Development). Typically, District Centres in the Borough accommodate a newsagent, a general grocery store, a sub-post office and occasionally a pharmacy, a hairdresser and other small shops of a local nature.
Employment Land Portfolio		A range of sites for employment purposes in terms of size, location and quality, including the redevelopment or re-use of previously developed land and prestigious greenfield sites within, or adjacent to, the urban areas.

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Employment Land Review	ELR	Assesses the suitability of sites for employment development, safeguards the best sites in the face of competition from other higher value uses and helps identify those which are no longer suitable for other uses.
Evidence Base		A collection of research projects or studies that are undertaken to look at specific factors or areas that may influence the future development of Redditch Borough. It allows a thorough understanding of local needs, opportunities and constraints to direct decisions and policies and can be made up of the views of stakeholders and background facts about the area.
Examination in Public	EiP	A procedure that tests the soundness of the documents produced as part of the LDF. A DPD is considered sound if it has been produced based on good evidence and prepared in accordance with procedures including those outlined in the SCI as well as PPS12. Whether or not there are comments in support of, or opposed to, policies produced, this examination will consider all policies and the Inspector's report is binding.
Farm Diversification		Activities undertaken on farms to support farming incomes, including, for example, forestry, retail, leisure and tourism.
Front load		Front loading is the idea that a strong emphasis needs to be placed upon work at the early stages of the plan making process, so that the later stages will run more smoothly.
General Practitioner	GP	A medical practitioner who provides primary care and specialises in family medicine.
Green Belt		A specifically defined area where development is controlled to prevent settlements merging and to keep land open. Guidance on Green Belt policy is contained within PPG 2.
Green Infrastructure		The physical environment within and between our cities, towns and villages. It is a network of multi-functional open spaces, including formal parks, gardens, woodlands, green corridors, waterways, street trees and open countryside. It comprises all environmental resources, and thus a green infrastructure approach also contributes towards sustainable resource management.
Green Space		Open, undeveloped land with natural vegetation.
Greenfield Sites		Undeveloped or vacant land not included in the definition of 'previously developed land'.
Grey water Recycling		The process of reusing water within the home and within offices

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Gypsies and Travellers		Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin
Habitat		The natural environment of an organism.
Hectare	Ha	A unit of surface, or land, measure equal to 10,000 square metres or 2.471 acres.
Heavy Goods Vehicle	HGV	Goods carrying vehicle over 3,500kg design gross weight
High Technology Corridor	HTC	An area where there is a mix of business activity, academic expertise, research capability, infrastructure and development opportunities with a purpose to encourage the growth of high technology businesses.
Housing Needs Assessment	HNA	An assessment of housing needs in the local area. This assessment plays a crucial role in underpinning the planning policies relating to affordable housing. In addition, the information on local needs is required to determine the location of such housing.
Infrastructure		The basic facilities, services, and installations needed for the functioning of a community or society, such as transportation and communications systems, water and power lines, and public institutions including schools, post offices and prisons.
Intermediate housing		Housing at prices and rents above those of social rent, but below market price or rents.
Issues and Options		This is the first of the three required stages in the development of the Core Strategy. The Issues and Options stage (pre- submission consultation) is where the Local Authority consults with specific and general consultation bodies as it deems appropriate. This is the most effective stage in engaging the community in plan preparation.
Landscape Character Assessment / Appraisal	LCA	The description and classification of areas where distinctive features occur in repeated patterns. It seeks to describe what makes one area different from another, avoiding personal preferences or judgemental values.
Lifetime Homes Standards		A form of design which provides accessible and adaptable accommodation for everyone.
Local Area Agreement	LAA	A voluntary, three year agreement between central government and the local area (the local authority and the Local Strategic Partnership), which establishes the priorities for the local area.

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Local Development Document	LDD	These are one of the documents contained within the LDF. It can comprise of Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, Statement of Community Involvement, Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment.
Local Development Framework	LDF	A non-statutory term used to describe a portfolio of documents, this includes all LDDs. The LDF provides the Local Planning Authorities with policies for meeting the community's economic, environmental and social aims for the future of their area, which collectively deliver the spatial planning strategy for the Local Planning Authority's area.
Local Development Scheme	LDS	Sets out the programme for developing the Local Development Documents.
Local Distinctiveness		The features of an area and its communities which contribute to its special character and sense of place.
Local List		A list of buildings and structures that have a special architectural or historic local importance.
Local Planning Authority	LPA	The Local Authority or Council that is empowered by law, to exercise planning functions. This is normally the local Borough or District Council, but in National Parks and some other areas there is a different arrangement.
Local Nature Reserve	LNR	An area of publicly owned land which is conserved and managed for its wildlife interest. Bylaws can be applied to prevent disturbance.
Local Needs		The anticipated requirements (e.g. for housing) generated by local growth or other trends. This specifically excludes demands generated by inward migration.
Local Strategic Partnership	LSP	A local strategic partnership is a partnership of stakeholders who develop ways of involving local people in shaping the future of their neighbourhood in how services are provided. They are often single, multi-agency bodies which aim to bring together locally the public, private, community and voluntary sectors.
Market housing		Private housing for rent or for sale, where the price is set on the open market.
Mixed Use Development		Developments that include a combination of land uses which may include housing, employment, leisure, community facilities and retail.
Mitigation		To lessen the force or intensity or to make less severe.

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Major Urban Area	MUA	The focus of urban renaissance which will underpin the Regional Spatial Strategy. There are 4 MUA in the West Midlands: Birmingham, the Black Country, Coventry and the North Staffordshire Conurbation.
Natural Environment		Trees, wildlife corridors, rivers, sites of national, regional or local importance and other sites of biodiversity importance.
New Town		Free-standing new settlement designated and planned under the New Towns Act 1946 and subsequent legislation.
National Housing and Planning Advisory Unit	NHPAU	The NHPAU is a new advisory non-departmental public body with an important role in influencing future housing policy. It is an independent body accountable to Parliament and sponsored by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG).
Nottingham Declaration		The Nottingham Declaration is a public commitment by council leaders and chief executives to tackle the causes and effects of a changing climate in their councils. Launched in October 2000 in Nottingham.
Open Countryside		Countryside outside Settlements, undeveloped apart from isolated buildings, farmsteads, and hamlets. Not built-up.
Open Space		Open Space ranges from developed parks and recreation facilities, to undeveloped hillsides. It comes in a variety of sizes, shapes and types and performs different functions, benefits and purposes. It may remain in a pristine state or could include land that is actively farmed.
Open Space Needs Assessment	OSNA	A assessment to identify open space needs, set standards, identifying deficiencies and developing a strategy and related policies.
Orientation		The location in the environment of a person or object in relation to true North, or other specific place or object.
Planning Obligations		Agreements between developers and the Council to properly accommodate or mitigate proposed development. They are often sought at the time of the determination of a planning application by an applicant to provide community and/or infrastructural benefits. They are usually secured via a legal agreement.
Planning Policy	PPG/ PPS	A series of documents produced by the Government covering a wide range of planning issues.

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Guidance Note/ Planning Policy Statement		PPGs provide advice on the implementation of the law and Government policy regarding the purpose and function of the planning system. Under the new planning legislation, PPGs are being replaced by PPSs.
Previously Developed Land	PDL	Land which is, or was, occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agricultural or forestry buildings), and associated fixed surface infrastructure. The definition covers the curtilage of the development which is also known as 'brownfield' land.
Primarily Employment Areas	PEA	Areas defined for the development of land for purposes predominately falling within B1 (Business), B2 (General Industrial) or B8 (Storage or Distribution) of the Use Classes Order.
Proposals Map		A Development Plan Document (DPD) which identifies the location of any geographically specific policies and proposals or designations of land.
Quiet Lanes		A Countryside Agency initiative for minor rural roads with low traffic volumes which are appropriate for shared use by walkers, cyclists, horse riders and motorised users.
Rainwater Harvesting		The method of collecting rainwater for its re-use.
Regional Planning Body	RPB	The regional planning body is one of the nine regional bodies in England, including the Greater London Authority, responsible for preparing regional spatial strategies or in London the spatial development strategy.
Regional Spatial Strategy	RSS	<p>This is the Government's Planning for the administrative regions. It sets the regional context for planning and shows how a region should look in 15-20 years time and possibly longer. It identifies the scale and distribution of new housing in the region, indicates areas for regeneration, expansion or sub-regional planning and specifies priorities for the environment, transport, housing, infrastructure, economic development, agriculture, minerals and waste treatment and disposal. The RSS forms part of the Development Plan for the area (as well as the LDF) and replaces previous Regional Planning Guidance. The current RSS is the Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands (2004).</p> <p>In this Preferred Draft Core Strategy reference is made to 'WMRSS' which unless specified, refers to the January 2008 adopted RSS.</p>

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Renewable Energy		Sources of energy which are reusable and sustainable such as wind, water, sun, wave, refuse and geothermal energy. These sources do not produce the harmful emissions often associated with fossil fuels. They are energy forms that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment and are thus more environmentally-friendly.
Residual energy demand		Energy demand remaining after energy efficiency has been maximised
Rural Area		The area outside the urban, developed parts of Redditch town.
Safer Routes to School		An initiative to improve key routes to schools for pedestrians and cyclists to break the vicious circle of people using cars to take children to school.
Section 106	S.106	A legal agreement that ensures development provides an appropriate range of community and infrastructural benefits, relating to the requirements of the planning permission. Section 106 agreements are the principal means of securing planning obligations.
Secured by Design		the UK Police flagship initiative supporting the principles of "designing out crime" by use of effective crime prevention and security standards.
Sequential Approach		A means of determining the most appropriate locations for various types of development. Sites can be assessed, measured and, if necessary, ranked against a range of criteria to determine the optimum location. The sequential approach is defined in relation to different types of development in PPS3 (Housing) and PPS6 (Planning for town centres).
Site of Special Scientific Interest	SSSI	Specifically defined areas where protection is afforded to sites of national wildlife or geological interest. English Nature is responsible for identifying and protecting approximately 4,100 SSSIs in England.
Site Specific Allocations		Allocations of sites for specific of mixed uses or development to be contained in Development Plan Documents. Policies will identify any specific requirements for individual purposes.
Secretary of State	SoS	A commonly used title for a government official. Hazel Blears is currently the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government.

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Soundness		Soundness means founded on a robust and credible evidence base and the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives. For something to be sound is must also be deliverable, flexible and able to be monitored.
Spatial planning		Planning that is not solely related to land use as it brings together other policies and programmes for the development and use of land. It is a tool to deliver and provide a geographical expression to the economic, social, cultural and environmental sustainability policies of society. It is a proactive, positive approach to managing development and the future distribution of activities, people and spaces on various scales.
Special Wildlife Sites	SWS	Areas of particular special wildlife importance, outside that of legally designated areas.
Statement of Community Involvement	SCI	A 'process' document in the LDF that sets out the Council's proposals for involving the local community in the preparation of planning policy and deliberation of planning applications.
Strategic Environmental Assessment	SEA	A strategic environment assessment is a generic term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. The European SEA directive (2001/42/EC) requires a formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	SFRA	A study to examine flood risk issues on a sub-regional scale, typically for a river catchment or local authority area during the preparation of a development plan
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment	SHLAA	Assessment of the likely level of housing that could be provided if unimplemented planning permissions and other appropriate sites were brought forward for development.
Structure Plan		A land use document giving broad guidance on development plans. This document is now encompassed within the RSS.
Super Output Areas	SOA	A new geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales.

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Sustainable Drainage Systems	SUDS	A sequence of management practices and control structures, often referred to as SUDS, designed to drain surface water in a more sustainable manner. Typically, these techniques are used to attenuate rates of run-off from development sites.
Supplementary Planning Document / Supplementary Planning Guidance	SPD / SPG	Elaborates upon the policy and proposals in Development Plan Documents, but do not have the same status as DPDs.
Sustainable Community Strategy	SCS	Sets out the key themes which Redditch Borough Partnership and its partner organisations will concentrate on to improve the environmental, economic and social well being of Redditch Borough and contribute to sustainable development in the next ten to fifteen years.
Sustainable Development		Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment	SA and SEA	Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is carried out for all DPDs and SPDs. It is a formal, systematic process with the purpose of assessing the likely social, environmental and economic impacts of implementing the proposed plans and programmes. A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) must also be carried out as requested by the European legislation (Directive 2001/42/EC) to assess the likely effects of the plan or programme on the environment.
Sustainability statement		A document setting out how the proposed scheme will meet sustainability requirements and address sustainable development issues.
Sustainable Rural Settlement		Village/settlement which is capable of meeting its own economic and social needs whilst maintaining the quality of the environment. Astwood Bank is Redditch Borough's only Sustainable Rural Settlement.
Town Centre		The primary focus for major shopping needs in Redditch. The Town Centre provides a broad range of facilities and services which fulfil a function as a focus for community and for public transport
Transport		The total movement of goods and people, incorporating movement by means of walking, cycling, public transport and the private car. This also incorporates the use of footpaths, cycleways and bridleways for recreational purposes

Term	Abbreviation	Meaning
Transport Assessment	TA	A comprehensive and systematic process that sets out transport issues relating to a proposed development
Travel Plan	TP	A package of measures which aim to monitor and reduce motor car reliance along given routes or destinations through initiatives such as car sharing, promoting the use of public transport and encouraging walking and cycling. They analyse the key transport challenges and opportunities.
Travelling showpeople		Members of a community that consists of self- employed business people who travel the country, often with their families, holding fairs.
Unsustainable Rural Settlement		Residential development in a rural area which is incapable of meeting its own economic and social needs. Redditch Borough has one unsustainable rural settlement, this is Feckenham.
Viability		To be capable of existing/surviving successfully. The term is often used with reference to whether town centres are able to exist as viable retail areas.
Vitality		Used to describe the liveliness of an area, which may be measured by particular local features, the general environment or the quality of life for local residents.
Water Cycle Strategy	WCS	Provides a plan and programme of water services infrastructure implementation.
West Midlands Sustainability Checklist for Development		The Checklist is an easy-to-use online tool that identifies a range of different economic, social and environmental sustainability issues covered in National Guidance and the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy. It enables users to assess to what extent a development site proposal will deliver on the different aspects of sustainability.
Wildlife Corridors		Includes countryside features such as hedgerows and watercourses which act as links or stepping stones from one habitat to another. PPS9 (Nature conservation) refers to the importance of countryside features which act as wildlife corridors between habitats, and to the value of these links in maintaining the range and diversity of flora and fauna.
West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy	WMRSS	See definition of RSS