Annexe 1: West Midlands Spatial Strategy Objectives

Paragraph 3.14 of the West Midlands Spatial Strategy states its Objectives as being:

(a) to make the MUAs of the West Midlands increasingly attractive places where people want to live, work and invest;

(b) to secure the regeneration of the rural areas of the Region;

(c) to create a joined-up multi-centred regional structure where all areas/centres have distinct roles to play;

(d) to retain the Green Belt, but to allow an adjustment of boundaries where this is necessary to support urban regeneration;

(e) to support the cities and towns of the Region to meet their local and sub-regional development needs;

(f) to support the diversification and modernisation of the Region's economy while ensuring that opportunities for growth are linked to meeting needs and reducing social exclusion;

(g) to ensure the quality of the environment is conserved and enhanced across all parts of the Region;

(h) to improve significantly the Region's transport systems;

(i) to promote the development of a network of strategic centres across the Region; and

(j) to promote Birmingham as a world city.

These Spatial Strategy Objectives provide a context for the policies in the Topic Chapters.

Annexe 2: ODPM's Core Indicators for Regional Planning

This section lists the ODPM's Core Output Indicators for Regional Planning as required in the March 2005 edition. Further details on these indicators for each strategic authority are contained within the Appendix on the CD.

1. Business Development

In the light of the above, the policy and target will need to be included in the review in the latter part of 2006.

CORE INDICATOR 1A: AMOUNT OF LAND DEVELOPED FOR EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA

District	Total B1 (ha)	B2 (ha)	B8 (ha)	B1, 2 and 8 combined (ha)	Total (ha)	Total * Floorspace (sq.m.)
West Midlands Region	36.3	37.1	63.7	79.8	216.9	681,657

* Completions in the Region have traditionally been measured in hectares. 14% of returns do not record a floorspace figure and so the figures in this column are an under-count.
** East Staffordshire excluded from the analysis.
Footnote: Includes only sites of over 1,000 sq.m.
Source: Regional Employment Land Survey 2005.

CORE INDICATOR 1B: AMOUNT OF LAND DEVELOPED FOR EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE, WHICH IS IN DEVELOPMENT AND/OR REGENERATION AREAS DEFINED IN THE REGIONAL SPATIAL STRATEGY

Regeneration Zone	Total B1 (ha)	B2 (ha)	B8 (ha)	B1, 2 and 8 combined (ha)	Total (ha)	Total * Floorspace (sq.m.)
West Midlands Region	11.3	19.1	22.1	31.8	84.3	278,410

* Completions in the Region have traditionally been measured in hectares. 14% of returns do not record a floorspace figure and so the figures in this column are an under-count.
Footnote: Includes only sites of over 1,000 sq.m.
Source: Regional Employment Land Survey 2005.

CORE INDICATOR 1C: % LAND DEVELOPED FOR EMPLOYMENT ON PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED LAND

District	%
West Midlands Region	71.2

Footnote: Includes only sites of over 1,000 sq.m.
* East Staffordshire excluded from the analysis.
Source: Regional Employment Land Survey 2005.

CORE INDICATOR 1D: TOTAL AMOUNT OF LAND AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYMENT

District	Total (ha)
West Midlands Region	3,328

Footnote: Includes only sites of over 1,000 sq.m.
* East Staffordshire excluded from the analysis.
N.B. Employment land supply cannot be effectively measured by type as many committed sites have approval for all types of B class use.
Source: Regional Employment Land Survey 2005.

2. Housing

CORE INDICATOR 2A: HOUSING TRAJECTORY

Year	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
(i) Net additional dwellings over the previous 5 year period	14,111	12,928	12,060	14,027	15,564						
(ii) Net additional dwellings for the current year; and (iii) Projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period						17,309	16,340	16,951	16,817	15,878	15,455
(iv) Net additional dwelling requirement		13,755	13,755	13,755	13,755	13,755	13,755	12,355	12,355	12,355	12,355
(v) Annual average numbers of completions needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous years' performance						12,895	12,895	12,895	12,895	12,895	12,895

RSS Total Net Additional Dwelling Requirement 2001-2011	131,950
Net Additional Dwellings 2001-2005	54,579
Net Additional Requirement to meet RSS Target 2006-2011	77,371
Annual Average Number of Net Additional dwellings need to meet overall RSS requirement, having regard to previous years' performance	12,895

CORE INDICATOR 2B: PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED LAND 2004/05

Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land	82%

CORE INDICATOR 2C: DENSITIES 2004/05

Percentage of new dwellings completed at:

(i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare	18.3%
(ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and	38.2%
Above 50 dwellings per hectare	43.6%

CORE INDICATOR 2D: AFFORDABLE HOUSING COMPLETIONS 2004/05

Affordable Housing completions	*2,925

* This figure comprises of Total Low Cost / S106 Completions from the 2005 Regional Housing Land Availability Survey plus total Housing Corporation Funded Completions for the year 2004/2005.
Source for Housing Data: Regional Residential Land Survey 2005.
2004/05 data for Stafford Borough Council not available in time for publication.

3. Transportation

CORE INDICATOR: PERCENTAGE OF NON-RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT COMPLYING WITH THE CAR-PARKING STANDARDS SET OUT IN THE REGIONAL TRANSPORT STRATEGY.

If, as is the case in the West Midlands, there are no such standards in RSS then guidance specifies the use of those in Planning Policy Guidance 13 [PPG13]. The returns are too limited to draw any conclusions for the purposes of RSS. The means used to collect data for this indicator will need reviewing, if it remains as a core indicator following the ODPM review.

4. Regional Services

CORE INDICATOR 4A: AMOUNT OF COMPLETED RETAIL, OFFICE AND LEISURE DEVELOPMENT 2004/2005 BY LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA (SQ.M. GROSS)

	Retail	Office	Leisure	Hotels
West Midlands Region	**176,876**	**198,345**	**7,874**	**35,019+**

Source: West Midlands Local Authorities.

CORE INDICATOR 4B: PERCENTAGE OF COMPLETED RETAIL, OFFICE AND LEISURE DEVELOPMENT RESPECTIVELY IN TOWN CENTRES

	%
Retail	36.5
Office	24.3
Leisure	67.7
Hotels	(incomplete floorspace) 13.1 (bedspaces) 7.2

Source: West Midlands Local Authorities.

5. Minerals

CORE INDICATOR 5A: THE PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY LAND-WON AGGREGATES BY MINERALS PLANNING AUTHORITY

The sales of sand and gravel and crushed rock aggregates increased slightly to 9.556 million tonnes and 5.43 million tonnes respectively in 2003, although they maintain the overall downward trend since the late 1990s.

CORE INDICATOR 5B: THE PRODUCTION OF SECONDARY RECYCLED AGGREGATES BY MINERALS PLANNING AUTHORITY

Sales of recycled aggregates also increased slightly to 4.29 million tonnes, although they remain below the average of 5.5 million tonnes per year assumed by the National and Regional Guidelines 2001-16.

6. Waste

CORE INDICATOR 6A: CAPACITY OF NEW WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES BY TYPE

Forty-two waste management facilities were approved in 2004-05, one-third for waste transfer stations and a sixth for green waste. Of those where the capacity is known, the bulk of the proposals are within the 1-25,000 tonnes per annum range.

Core Indicator 6b: Amount of Municipal Waste Arising
The amount of municipal waste arising in the Region fell marginally to 3.03 million tonnes in 2003-04, although the figure maintains the upward trend since the 1990s. Just over half went to landfill, continuing the reduction of recent years, with 31% incinerated and 17% recycled, maintaining the increase in recycling and composting.

7. Flood Protection

CORE INDICATOR: NUMBER OF PLANNING PERMISSIONS CONTRARY TO THE ADVICE OF THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

Only 11 planning permissions, including one over 0.5 hectare in area, were granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood risk grounds in 2003-04, a reduction from the previous two years.

8. Biodiversity

CORE INDICATOR: CHANGES IN AREAS AND POPULATIONS OF BIODIVERSITY IMPORTANCE

No data on change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance was available, although it is hoped that the requirement for Annual Monitoring Reports for Local Development Frameworks should provide a means of aggregating data in the future.

9. Renewable Energy

CORE INDICATOR: TYPES OF ENERGY GENERATED

The Region's capacity for energy generation from renewable sources increased by 17% to 175MW between 2002 and 2004, due mostly to increases in biofuels, such as waste minimisation, sewage gas and co-firing capability. Not all biofuels are counted towards the regional target for renewable energy generation.

Notes

Notes

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