

City of Wolverhampton Council

Authority Monitoring Report 2023/24

November 2024

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Introduction

The City of Wolverhampton Council is required by section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) to publish an Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) each year that shows progress with Local Plan preparation, reports any activity relating to the duty to cooperate, any information collected which relates to indicators in the Local Plan, and any policies which are not being implemented (NPPG para 073). [Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) Regulations 2012](#) sets out what information the reports must contain.

The monitoring period for this year's AMR is 1st April 2023 to 31st March 2024.

The AMR monitors the suite of adopted Development Plan Documents (together making up the Local Plan) covering Wolverhampton:

- Wolverhampton Unitary Development Plan (UDP) saved policies – adopted 2006
- Black Country Core Strategy (BCCS) – adopted 2011
- Stafford Road Corridor Area Action Plan – adopted 2014
- Bilston Corridor Area Action Plan – adopted 2014
- Wolverhampton City Centre Area Action Plan – adopted 2016

The following Neighbourhood Plans covering parts of Wolverhampton have also been “made”:

- Tettenhall Neighbourhood Plan – made 2014
- Heathfield Park Neighbourhood Plan – made 2014

Indicators

- **Local Plan Indicators:** measure the physical activities that are directly related to, and are a consequence of, the implementation of planning policies. The key indicators set out in the Local Plan are now over thirteen years old, and in many cases the required data is no longer collected in the envisaged format. The end date for the UDP was 2021, therefore few of these indicators are now reported on in the AMR. The BCCS Plan period is 2006-26, and the BCCS is now out-of-date in terms of key indicators such as five year housing land supply. In addition, the resource which the Council can commit to monitoring activities has reduced significantly since the BCCS was adopted. Therefore, although this AMR sets out what information has been collected during 2023-24 relating to Local Plan indicators, this information is partial, as explained in the text.
- **Significant Effects Indicators:** monitor the effects of plans and policies on social, environmental and economic issues. These are linked to Strategic Environmental Assessments and Sustainability Appraisals of Development Plan Documents. Again, the monitoring results which are reported in this AMR have been limited by practical constraints.

Local Development Scheme and Duty to Cooperate

The Wolverhampton LDS is a project plan that details documents to be included in the Local Plan. The LDS contains a three year programme of plan preparation and is reviewed on a regular basis. The most recent LDS (2024-27) is available at [Local Development Scheme | City Of Wolverhampton Council](#) and the information within this document forms part of the Wolverhampton Authority Monitoring Report for 2023-24.

Progress towards key milestones in the monitoring period 2023-24 is set out in Table 1 below. All milestones have been met.

Table 1: Wolverhampton LDS Progress 2023-24

| Document | LDS Milestone |
|--|--|
| Wolverhampton Local Plan | Issues and Preferred Options Consultation Feb – April 2024 |
| Wolverhampton City Centre Supplementary Plan | Not applicable |

The City of Wolverhampton Council, as local planning authority, has undertaken duty to cooperate activity during the monitoring period 2023-24. This involved informal and formal consultation with all relevant duty to cooperate bodies regarding the preparation of the Wolverhampton Local Plan (WLP). The Council has also responded to requests for cooperation from neighbouring authorities in a constructive manner. The WLP Duty to Co-operate Statement (2024), available on the WLP Regulation 19 consultation webpages, details the cooperation that has taken place and the actions which have been taken, and forms part of the Wolverhampton Authority Monitoring Report for 2023-24.

Local Plan Indicators

Housing

| Indicator BCCS HOU1a 'Housing Trajectory indicators' | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------|---|
| Indicator | Start of Plan Period | End of Plan Period | Total Housing required (net) | | Source of Plan Target |
| COI HOU1a | 2006 | 2026 | 2006-2016: | 5,662 | Black Country Core Strategy (February 2011) |
| | | | 2016-2021: | 2,580 | |
| | | | 2021-2026: | 5,169 | |
| | | | Total: | 13,411 | |

The Wolverhampton Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2024), available at: [Housing Site Information | City Of Wolverhampton Council](#) provides more detailed information about the Wolverhampton housing land supply position and should be read alongside the Housing section of the AMR.

One of the main aims of the BCCS is to promote urban renaissance through the creation of sustainable urban communities in which people will choose to live, work and invest. This requires large-scale new housing provision which makes maximum use of previously developed land. There were 10,570 net completions over the period 2006-24 compared to a target of 11,343 homes – a shortfall of 773 homes.

Table 2 shows that the number of net completions has varied greatly over the past 16 years, due to a combination of two factors: the large number of demolitions taking place in certain years; and the housing market downturn which began in 2007. Completions reached a very low level during 2010/11, but this was the bottom of the dip and completions have since increased, with a peak of 1343 homes in 2021/22.



| Indicator BCCS HOU1 'Net Housing Completions' | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| Baseline | Target (taking into account past completions) | Progress made up to 2023/24 | | Performance 2023/24 | |
| 2006 | 1,188 (2023/24) |  | Net completions averaged 587 pa for the period 2006-24 |  | Completions were below target, at 772 net homes |

Table 2: Wolverhampton Total Net Completions 2000-2024

| Year | New Build Completions | Conversion / Change of Use Completions | Total Gains | Total Losses (Demolitions) | Total Net Completions |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2000/1 | 504 | 32 | 536 | 123 | 413 |
| 2001/2 | 211 | 57* | 268 | 162 | 106 |
| 2002/3 | 522 | 32* | 554 | 582 | -28 |
| 2003/4 | 436 | 93* | 529 | 222 | 307 |
| 2004/5 | 570 | 76 | 646 | 137 ¹ | 509 |
| 2005/6 | 748 | 59 | 807 | 216 ¹ | 591 |
| 2006/7 | 294 | 41 | 335 | 35 ¹ | 300 |
| 2007/8 | 383 | 33 | 416 | 54 ¹ | 362 |
| 2008/9 | 387 | 82 | 469 | 40 ¹ | 429 |
| 2009/10 | 346 | 48 | 394 | 145 ¹ | 249 |
| 2010/11 | 198 | 1 | 199 | 140 ¹ | 59 |
| 2011/12 | 552 | 190* | 743 | 12 | 730 |
| 2012/13 | 476 | 20* | 496 | 30 | 466 |
| 2013/14 | 379 | 54* | 433 | 2 | 431 |
| 2014/15 | 563 | 114* | 677 | 0 | 677 |
| 2015/16 | 443 | 120* | 563 | 0 | 563 |
| 2016/17 | | | | | 577 |
| 2017/18 | | | | | 796 |
| 2018/19 | | | | | 709 |
| 2019/20 | | | | | 818 |
| 2020/21 | | | | | 614 |
| 2021/22 | | | | | 1343 |
| 2022/23 | | | | | 725 |
| 2023/24 | | | | | 722 |
| Total 2006-16 | | | | | 10570 |

* Net figure ¹ Includes conversion losses (Source: Wolverhampton Planning, Building Regulations and Council Tax Data)

There were 226 homes under construction as of March 2024.


| Indicator BCCS HOU1 - Net housing completions / commitments / allocations for each Regeneration Corridor and Strategic Centre and for free-standing employment sites outside the Growth Network (2009-26) | | | |
|---|---|---------------------|--|
| Baseline | Target (up to 2026) | Performance 2023/24 | |
| 2009 | CC = 3,230 RC2 = 1,643 RC3 = 563 RC4 = 4,310 FSES = 306 | ☹️ | CC = 2,299 RC2 = 1,333 RC3 = 288 RC4 = 2,034 FSES = 49 |

The BCCS sets out housing targets for each Black Country authority for different parts of the Growth Network and for outside the growth network, including free-standing employment sites. Most of the large housing sites under construction are located in the Growth Network. Significant progress has also been made towards meeting medium and long term housing targets for the Growth Network, through achievement of adoption of the Stafford Road Corridor and Bilston Corridor Area Action Plans, which are bringing forward site specific housing allocations, and Neighbourhood Plans for Tettenhall and

Heathfield Park. Adoption of the Wolverhampton City Centre Area Action Plan (covering the City Centre and Regeneration Corridor 3) in 2016 completed the suite of Local Plan documents covering the City. Further details are provided in the SHLAA.

For the Corridors where Area Action Plans are adopted there will be under-delivery of housing. However, since the Core Strategy was prepared, further housing capacity has emerged outside the growth network, for example on surplus public sector land. This means that Wolverhampton is currently able to meet overall Core Strategy housing targets, and the extent of under-delivery within the growth network will not undermine the overall strategy.


Housing Trajectory / Housing Land Supply up to 2026

| Indicator BCCS HOU1a - Housing land supply up to 2026 | | | |
|---|------------------|---|---|
| Baseline | Target | Performance 2023/24 | |
| 2006 | 13,411 (2006-26) |  | The 2024 SHLAA demonstrates that there is insufficient housing land to meet BCCS targets up to 2026, a shortfall of 2088 homes. |

The Housing Trajectory for Wolverhampton up to 2026 is set out in the Wolverhampton Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). The SHLAA has been updated annually since 2009, and the 2024 SHLAA update report is available on the website.

Taken together with the 10,570 net completions to date (2006-24), the 2024 SHLAA provides a total capacity of 11,323 net homes over the period 2006-26. The BCCS target for Wolverhampton is 13,411 net homes over the Plan period (2006-26). Therefore, the SHLAA provides a shortfall of 2,088 homes.

Five Year Housing Land Supply

| Indicator BCCS HOU1a - 5 year housing land supply | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|---|
| Baseline | Target | Performance 2023/24 | |
| 2006 | 5 (4) year supply |  | Wolverhampton does not have a 5 (4) year supply of housing land |


The NPPF requires each Local Planning Authority to demonstrate at least 5 years supply of deliverable housing land, against adopted targets, or local housing need if these targets are out-of-date. Deliverable sites are those that are available, suitable for housing and achievable within the 5 year period.

The 5 year housing supply period for Wolverhampton and the Black Country runs up to 2029, and is currently calculated using a 4 year housing target. there are 3,465 homes deliverable on identified sites, without discount, over the period 2024-28. This is 21% (919 homes) below the 4,384 homes required to meet local housing need using the standard method, as set out in para 3.5 above. The reason that there is such a significant shortfall is the 35% uplift to the Wolverhampton Local Housing Need figure from 2024 onwards, creating a target of 1096 homes per annum which is far above historic completion rates (see para 7.5 above). Therefore, Wolverhampton cannot currently demonstrate a five (four) year housing land supply. However, work is


advanced on producing a new Wolverhampton Local Plan which will establish deliverable housing targets upon adoption in 2026/27.

The NPPF requires local authorities to demonstrate at least 5 years supply of gypsy and traveller pitches and travelling showpeople plots, against adopted targets. The BCCS targets for Wolverhampton are 36 pitches and 3 plots up to 2018. 3 pitches were provided during 2011/12, and the Bushbury Reservoir Stafford Road Corridor AAP site gained planning permission for 12 pitches during 2012/13, reducing the remaining permanent pitch requirement to 21. During 2012/13, land was also sold to extend the existing travelling showpeople site adjoining Phoenix Park, with capacity to provide the 3 additional plots required up to 2018.


The Wolverhampton Local Plan (Regulation 19) states that there is a need for 33 gypsy and traveller permanent pitches over the period 2024 to 2032 (which is five years after the anticipated adoption of the WLP), and supply of 2 pitches through regularised of a currently unauthorised site and 12 pitches on the Bushbury Reservoir site, leaving a shortfall of 19 pitches to be sought through duty to cooperate requests.


| Indicator BCCS HOU1b 'New and converted homes on previously developed land' | | | |
|---|--------|--|-----|
| Baseline | Target | Performance 2023/24 | |
| 2006 | 95% |  | 94% |

BCCS Policy HOU1 sets out a 95% target for the percentage of housing (gross) built on previously developed land for each authority up to 2026.


| Indicator BCCS HOU2a '% of housing completions on sites meeting accessibility standards' | | | |
|--|--------|---|--|
| Baseline | Target | Performance up to 2023/24 | |
| 2011 | 100% |  | 100% of housing completions (with permission after 2011) were on eligible sites meeting accessibility standards. |

Net housing density provides a measure of how efficiently land is used for residential development. Net density is expressed in dwellings per hectare (dph) of net housing area, which excludes necessary areas of public open space, major roads and other services. BCCS Policy HOU2 expects all housing developments of 15 or more homes to achieve a minimum of 35 dph except where higher densities would prejudice historic character and local distinctiveness. Densities of over 60 dph are considered acceptable only within Strategic or Town Centres.

| Indicator BCCS HOU2b 'Proportion of 1, 2 and 3+ bedroom properties completed by type' | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Baseline | Target | Performance 2023/24 | |
| 2011 | 20% 1 bedroom 40% 2 bedroom 40% 3+ bedroom |  | 34% 1 bedroom 41% 2 bedroom 25% 3+ bedroom |

| Indicator BCCS HOU3 'Gross affordable housing completions' | | | |
|--|--|---|--------------------|
| Baseline | Target | Performance 2023/24 | |
| 2006 | 15% of target gross completions since 2006 |  | 11.5% (119 / 1034) |



In previous years, this indicator has been defined as housing completions which are affordable when constructed, either through housing grant or developer subsidy. However, this definition is too narrow to capture the many new affordable housing products which have emerged over the past few years (for example, housing built for private sale can now be converted to affordable tenure at a later date). In addition, Government published figures include acquisitions as well as completions. Government figures are used to monitor COI HOU3.

| Indicator BCCS HOU4 'Net additional pitches (permanent residential pitches, transit pitches and plots for travelling show people) provided' | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|-------------------|
| Baseline | Target | Performance 2023/24 | |
| 2024 | 2024-32: 33 pitches |  | 14 pitches |
| | 2024-42: 4 plots | | 2 plots available |

The Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) for the Black Country (2008) informed BCCS Policy HOU4 which identifies a need for 36 new pitches and 3 new plots in Wolverhampton for gypsies and travelling show people over the period 2008-18. However, a new GTAA has been published to accompany the emerging Wolverhampton Local Plan. This sets a target for Wolverhampton to provide 33 new pitches by 2032 and four plots by 2042.

Since 2011 there have been 23 permanent pitches with planning permission, of which 3 have been completed. This includes one allocation (HP5) in the Stafford Road Corridor Area Action Plan (2014) for 12 gypsy & traveller pitches. No planning applications for pitches have been refused. There is space to expand the existing travelling showpeople site by a further 2 plots.

The supply of gypsy and traveller sites is addressed under indicator COI HOU1a and LOI HOU1 (see above).

| Indicator BCCS HOU5 'Loss of education and health care capacity' | | | |
|--|--------|--|--|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2023/24 | Performance 2023/24 |
| 2011 | None |  No capacity lost |  No capacity lost |

For the purposes of monitoring Policy HOU5, education and health care capacity includes pre-school care, schools, college and university buildings, GP surgeries and hospital buildings. No education or health care capacity was lost during 2023/24.

Employment

Figures provided are most recently available data.

| Indicator BCCS DEL2b 'Employment Land Completions by LA (ha)' | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made 2009-20 | | Progress made 2020-24 | |
| 2009 | 24 ha by 2016 | ☺ | 19.8ha total (gross) completions | ☺ | 28.2ha total completions. 22.6ha net additional employment land |

| Indicator BCCS DEL2c 'Loss of Employment Land by LA area (ha) by type' (to housing) | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made 2009-13 | | Progress made 2020-24 | |
| 2009 | 33 ha by 2016 | ☹ | 10.6 ha lost | ☹ | 0.97 ha lost |

| Indicator UDP BD1 'Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type' | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Indicator BCCS EMP1a 'Employment land completions by LA (ha)' | | | | | |
| Baseline | Target | Progress made 2009-20 | | Progress made 2020-24 | |
| 2009 | 24ha of additional employment land by 2016 | ☺ | 19.8ha total (gross) completions | ☺ | 28.2ha total completions. 22.6ha net additional employment land. |

| Indicator BCCS EMP1b 'Loss of employment land by LA area (ha)' | | | |
|--|--------------------|--|--|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2014 (information not available post 2014) | |
| 2009 | 0 ha HQEL by 2016 | ☺ | 0 ha HQEL |
| 2009 | 33 ha LQEL by 2016 | ☺ | 10.6 ha LQEL This rate is expected to increase in the future. |

The loss of employment land to housing development is monitored to ensure that sufficient High Quality sites are retained for employment uses, and to provide a sufficient amount of surplus, poor quality Local Quality Employment Land to come forward for housing development as detailed below:

| Year | Loss of High Quality Employment Land | Loss of poor quality Local Quality Employment Land |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 2009/10 | 0 ha | 0 ha |
| 2010/11 | 0 ha | 2.9 ha |
| 2011/12 | 0 ha | 2.7 ha |
| 2012/13 | 0 ha | 5 ha |
| 2013/14 | 0 ha | 0 ha |
| Total | 0 ha | 10.6 ha |
| Target at 2016 | 0 ha | 33 ha |
| Total employment land losses | | |

| | |
|---------|---------|
| 2020/21 | 0.97 ha |
| 2021/22 | 0.0 ha |
| 2022/23 | 0.0 ha |
| 2023/24 | 0.0 ha |

Indicator BCCS EMP2a ‘Employment land completions by LA by High Quality and Potential High Quality Employment Area as defined in Policy EMP2 and broad locations shown in Appendix 3 (ha)’

Indicator BCCS EMP2b ‘Additions made to High Quality Employment Land stock as defined in Policy EMP2 through improvement programmes’

Indicator BCCS EMP3a ‘Employment land completions by LA by Local Quality Employment Area as defined in Policy EMP3 and broad locations in Appendix 3(ha)’

Indocator BCCS EMP2c ‘Loss of employment land by LA area (ha) by High Quality and Potential High Quality Employment Area as defined in Policy EMP2 and broad locations shown in Appendix 3 (ha)’

Indicator BCCS EMP3b ‘Loss of employment land by LA area (ha) by Local Quality as defined in Policy EMP3 and broad locations in Appendix 3 (ha)’

| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2014/15 | |
|---|--|--|-------------|
| 123 ha HQEL | 224 ha HQEL at 2016 | ☹️ | 165 ha HQEL |
| 629 ha LQEL | 526 ha LQEL at 2016 | ☹️ | 624 ha LQEL |
| Progress made to 2018 (as set out in Black Country BEAR) | | | |
| | 224 ha HQEL by 2016 417 ha HQEL to 2026 | 259.2 ha Strategic quality in 2018 | |
| | 526 ha LQEL by 2016 228 ha LQEL by 2026 | 273.7 Local Quality Employment land 46.8 ha Other Quality employment land 14.6 ha Employment land to release for housing Total 335.1 ha non-Strategic quality 2018. | |

Indicator BCCS EMP4 ‘Readily available employment land’

| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2014/15 | |
|----------|---------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| N/A | 41 ha by 2016 | ☺️ | 57.67 ha |

Total employment land supply as of April 2024 as set out in Black Country Employment Land Supply Paper (2024)

| |
|--|
| 65.4 ha: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 26.6 ha local plan allocations considered suitable and available • 7 ha sites with planning permission • 9.3 ha sites identified for employment development in Regulation 19 Local Plan |
|--|

Indicator BCCS EMP5 ‘Proportion of major planning permissions making provision for targeted recruitment or training through s106 Agreements / conditions’

| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2013/14 | Performance 2014/15 (information not available post 2014) |
|----------|--------|-----------------------------|---|
| | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|
| N/A | 50% | ☹️ | 21% | ☺️ | 45% |
|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|

| Indicator LOI EMP6 'Loss of sub-regionally significant visitor and cultural facilities' | | | |
|---|--------|-----------------------------|---|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2023/24 | |
| N/A | 0 | ☺️ | 0 |

Centres and Town Centre Uses

Figures provided are most recently available data

| Indicator BCCS CEN1, 3-5 'Amount of floorspace for town centre uses completed and amount permitted within an appropriate centre, as a proportion of all completions and planning permissions for such uses and in accordance with policies CEN3, CEN4 and CEN5' | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------|--|---------------------|---|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2013/14 | | Performance 2014/15 | |
| | 100% of Town Centre Uses in an appropriate Centre | ☹️ | Since 2004/5, 10% of completions have been in / edge of centre, although policy requirements have been met | ☹️ | 44% of permitted developments were in / edge of centre. |
| | | Progress made up to 2016 | | | |
| | <u>City Centre</u> - 70,000 sqm Comparison Retail | ☹️ | 4,333 sqm | | |
| N/A | - Up to 220,000 sqm Office Uses | ☹️ | 4,409 sqm | | |

| Indicator BCCS CEN6 'Number of developments of up to 200 square metres gross floorspace for town centre uses permitted outside of centres that meet the requirements of Policy CEN6, as a proportion of all such permissions' | | | | | |
|---|--------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------|--|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2013/14 | | Performance 2014/15 | |
| N/A | 100% | ☺️ | All proposals for Town Centre Uses under 200 sqm met the policy requirements | ☺️ | All proposals for Town Centre Uses under 200 sqm met the policy requirements |

| Indicator BCCS CEN7 'Number and floorspace of new developments for town centre uses permitted outside of strategic, town, district or local centres that do not accord with Policy CEN7 requirements' | | | |
|---|--------|--|--|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2013/14 | Performance 2014/15 |
| N/A | 100% | ☺ Since 2004/5, 90% of completions have been out of centre, although policy requirements have been met | ☺ 56% of permitted developments were out of centre, although all proposals met the policy requirements |

| Indicator L13 'Percentage of vacant units in Wolverhampton City Centre' | | | |
|---|--|---------------------|-------|
| Baseline | Target | Performance 2014/15 | |
| 16.1% (2010) | % of City Centre shop unit vacancies to be at or below the national average (2014 - 12.2%) | ☹ | 21.1% |

Transport

Figures provided are most recently available data

| Indicator BCCS TRAN2 'Appropriate provision or contribution towards transport works and Travel Plan measures by all relevant permissions based on best practice' | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|---|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2013/14 | Performance 2014/15 |
| N/A | 100% of relevant planning applications | N/A | ☺ All applications were supported by appropriate transport evidence and mitigation. This has included on site and off site works. |

| Indicator BCCS TRAN3a – The safeguarding of key existing and disused railway lines identified on the Transport Key Diagram | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2013/14 | Performance 2014/15 |
| N/A | No loss of safeguarded lines | ☺ Lines are safeguarded | ☺ There have been no development proposals this year which have led to the loss of existing railway lines. |

| Indicator BCCS TRAN 3b – Protection of sites with existing or potential rail access identified in TRAN3 | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2013/14 | Performance 2014/15 |
| 1 Site in Wlv with rail access | No loss of protected sites | ☺ Site remains in operation | ☺ Site remains in operation and protected from development. |

| Indicator BCCS TRAN4a – Increase in cycle use of monitored routes | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2013/14 | Performance 2014/15 |
| 51,605 (2009/10) | 1% increase in cycling (Black Country) | ☺ There has been an increase in cycling | There has been a further increase in cycling this year based upon permanent site counts. |

| Indicator BCCS TRAN4b – Implementation of Proposed Local Cycle Network identified in the cycle network map | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2013/14 | Performance 2014/15 |
| N/A | Implement 208km of cycle network in the Black Country | The delivery of the proposed cycle network in Wolverhampton is still not on target. | Wolverhampton implemented 1.265 km during this monitoring year, so delivery is broadly off track for the Wolverhampton area. |

| Indicator BCCS TRAN5a – Number of publically available long stay parking places in strategic centres | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2013/14 | Performance 2014/15 |
| 1,740 (2009/10) | Decrease the number of long stay spaces by the year 2026 | ☺ The number of long stay spaces in the City Centre had reduced. | The number of long stay spaces has remained the same |

| Indicator BCCS TRAN5b – All new publically owned long stay parking spaces in Strategic Centres to be located in peripheral locations | | | |
|--|--------|-----------------------------|---|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2013/14 | Performance 2014/15 |
| N/A | 100% | No car park developments | There have been no car park developments this year. |

Environmental Infrastructure

Figures provided are most recently available data.

| Indicator UDP L9 No of developments which compromise the open nature of the Green Belt | | | |
|--|--------|--|--|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2023/24 | |
| 2001 | 0 | ☺ No developments compromising the open nature of the Green Belt were permitted. | |

Policy CSP2 commits the Black Country to maintaining a strong Green Belt to promote urban renaissance within the urban area. In most cases where planning permission is granted in the Green Belt, development is small in scale and would not have a negative impact on the Green Belt, including:

- Development considered acceptable in respect of its impact on visual amenities;
- Development considered to be appropriate in the Green Belt;
- Development proposals that had no impact on openness, including a temporary permission where the impact is short term.

Regional monitoring covers permission for 5 or more homes, 500sqm of non-residential gross floorspace or significant leisure developments. Therefore, from 2014/15 onwards this has formed the definition for indicator L9 (taken from the 2006 UDP). There were no permissions for developments meeting this definition during 2024/15 – 2023/24.

| Indicator BCCS ENV1 - Change in areas of biodiversity importance | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2015/16 | Progress made 2015/16 – 2023/24 | |
| SINC = 148ha (2006) SLINC = 129.3ha (2006) | No net reduction in area of designated nature conservation sites through development | ☹️ One proposal granted permission that would lead to a reduction in SLINC area. However, mitigation plans have been put in place. | ☹️ | No change |

Current Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINCs) are shown on the live Wolverhampton Policies Map. This includes designations made through the 2006 UDP and subsequent changes made through adoption of Area Action Plans and Neighbourhood Plans and through site surveys endorsed by the Local Sites Partnership and Cabinet. A relatively small proportion of Wolverhampton is designated as SINC or SLINC compared to other West Midlands local authorities, and these sites are subject to constant development pressure, therefore it is important to ensure no net reduction in site area.

| Indicator BCCS ENV6a - Ha's accessible open space per 1,000 population | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2015/16 | Progress made 2015/16 – 2023/24 | |
| 4.63 ha per 1,000 residents (2007) 3 ha per 1,000 residents (2024) | 4.74ha per 1,000 residents 3 ha per 1,000 residents (2024) | ☹️ 4.63 ha per 1,000 residents | ☹️ | 3 ha per 1,000 residents (2024) |

The NPPF requires Local Authorities to set robust local standards for open space, sports and recreational facilities in their areas, based on assessments of need and audits of existing facilities. An Open Space Audit and Needs Assessment (OSANA) incorporating quantity, quality and access standards for different types of open space, was published by the Council in 2008. An update of this was produced in 2013,

incorporating revisions to quantity, quality and access standards, and an Open Space Strategy and Action Plan (OSSAP) was adopted in 2014. The Open Space SPD was also revised and adopted during 2014. The OSSAP was updated in 2024, supported by a new Playing Pitch Strategy and Action Plan (2022).

The BCCS target is to increase provision of accessible open space from the 2007 level of 4.63 ha per 1,000 residents to the OSANA standard of 4.74 ha per 1,000 residents by 2016. However, the target has been reduced to 3 ha per 1,000 residents in the 2024 OSSAP.

Indicator BCCS ENV6b - Delivery through LDD's of broad open space, sport and recreation proposals for each Regeneration Corridor and Strategic Centre set out in Appendix 2

Stafford Road Corridor, Bilston Corridor and Wolverhampton City Centre AAPs and Heathfield Park and Tettenhall Neighbourhood Plans were adopted during 2014-2016. These plans provide detailed proposals taking forward the broad open space, sport and recreation proposals within the Core Strategy.

| Indicator BCCS ENV7 - Proportion of eligible developments delivering measures sufficient to off-set at least 10% of estimated residual energy demand | | | | | |
|---|---------------|------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2014/15 | | Performance 2015/16 | |
| N/A | 100% | ☺ | 64% of eligible developments were conditioned to provide at least 10% renewable energy | ☺ | 73% of eligible developments were conditioned to provide at least 10% renewable energy |

During 2014/15, 11 planning permissions were granted for ENV7 eligible developments. Of these, 7 were conditioned to provide 10% renewable / low carbon energy. 1 development was allowed flexibility to reduce energy consumption by 10% in lieu of the renewable energy requirement, due to viability issues. 3 developments had no requirement due to viability issues. In addition, there were 2 prior approval change of use applications where it is not possible to secure conditions or planning obligations.

During 2015/16, 11 planning permissions were granted for ENV7 eligible developments. Of these, 8 were conditioned to provide 10% renewable / low carbon energy. 3 developments had no requirement due to viability issues. In addition, there were 2 prior approval change of use applications where it is not possible to secure conditions or planning obligations.

These exceptions are allowed for in the Policy, and the Renewable and Low Carbon Energy SPD adopted in 2012. Therefore the target of 100% achievement for eligible developments was reached during 2014/15 and 2015/16.

| Indicator BCCS ENV5 – Proportion of major planning permissions including appropriate SUDS | | | | | |
|---|--------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------|---|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2014/15 | | Performance 2015/16 | |
| N/A | 100 % | ☺ | All relevant developments complied with Policy ENV5 | ☺ | All relevant developments complied with Policy ENV5 |

| COI ENV3 - Housing Quality Building for Life assessment (H5) | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--|---------------------|--|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2014/15 | | Performance 2015/16 | |
| 2011 | Move towards no Reds and majority Greens by 2026 | ☺ | | ☺ | |

The Building for Life criteria¹ is a Government endorsed assessment benchmark developed by CABE (the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment), Design for Homes and the Home Builders Federation.

Before 2012, each housing development was awarded a score out of 20, based on the proportion of Building for Life questions answered positively in relation to completed developments. The indicator used in previous AMRs related to the number and proportion of total new build completions reaching very good, good, average and poor ratings. Only new build housing sites of 10 or more homes were assessed, including phases of large developments.

During 2012 new guidance was issued on how to carry out Building for Life assessments. There are now 12 criteria and the assessment is based on a traffic light system. A well designed scheme will perform well against all 12 criteria. ‘Red’ criteria will identify aspects of the proposal which need to be changed. ‘Amber’ will mean either that the characteristics of the scheme make full compliance with the criteria impossible or that further consideration is needed to improve the design. ‘Green’ means that the criteria have been fully met. The assessment process is now carried out on sites at pre-application / planning application stage, rather than on completion. As the assessment process changed significantly in 2011/12, a new target was set: to achieve no reds and majority greens on sites granted planning permission in future years.

There were 11 relevant new build housing sites granted permission during 2014-15 and 8 during 2015-16. The proportion of greens has increased significantly since 2013/14 and only one of 19 sites granted permission had red criteria. This was a high density flatted development.

¹ Details of the Building for Life assessment criteria can be found at www.designcouncil.org.uk/our-work/cabe/sectors/housing/building-for-life/

Indicator BCCS ENV2 / ENV4a – Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with Conservation/Historic Environment Section or Advisor recommendations

| Baseline | Target | Performance 2023/24 | |
|----------|--------|---------------------|--|
| N/A | 100% | 😊 | 10% sample shows planning applications are being granted in accordance with recommendations. |

A sample of 10% of major planning applications has been checked to establish the influence of Policies ENV2: Historic Character and Local Distinctiveness and ENV4: Canals over decisions on planning applications. Of the 10%, the Historic Environment Section had no objections to the proposed developments, showing that Policies ENV2 and ENV4 are being implemented.

Indicator BCCS ENV4b – Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with Canal & River Trust planning related advice

| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2014/15 | Performance 2015/16 |
|----------|--------|--|--|
| N/A | 100% | 😊 All applications granted in accordance with CRT recommendations. | 😊 All applications granted in accordance with CRT recommendations. |

Indicator BCCS ENV8 - Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with Air Quality / Environmental Protection Sections recommendations

| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2013/14 | Performance 2014/15 |
|----------|--------|--|--|
| N/A | 100% | ☹ Only one planning application was granted contrary to Environmental Services advice; however controls and restrictions will be imposed by licensing arrangements for the facility. | 😊 No applications were granted permission contrary to Environmental Services advice. |

Waste

Figures provided are most recently available data.

| Indicator BCCS WM1a - Diversion of waste from landfill - a) % Local authority collected waste (LACW) diversion | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2013/14 | Performance 2015/16 |
| 82.6% | 88.7% by 2026 | ☺ | ☺ Landfill diversion was above the 2015/16 target. |

| Indicator BCCS WM1a - Diversion of waste from landfill - b) % commercial waste diversion. | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2013/14 | Performance 2014/15 and 2015/16 |
| 61% | 75% by 2026 | ☺ | ? No new data is available since the 2011/12 AMR when the trend was positive. |

There is no centralised system for collecting data on C&I waste arisings and management, because there is no organisation with overall responsibility for managing this waste. Actual data on diversion of C&I waste from landfill is therefore not available at a local level.

| Indicator BCCS WM1b - % of new waste capacity granted permission / implemented as specified in WM1 (tonnes per annum) by 2026 | | | |
|---|--------|-----------------------------|--|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2013/14 | Performance 2014/15 and 2015/16 |
| BCCS Table 16 | 100% | ☺ | ☺ There was an increase in landfill capacity of 35,000m ³ . |

Summary of Waste Management Capacity Changes, 2014/15 and 2015/16 – Permitted Sites

| Reference | Address | Waste | Capacity (tpa) |
|--------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 13/00068/FUL | Fishing Pool, Showell Road | Mixed | 35,000m ³ |
| 13/00355/FUL | Unit 9 Dunstall Hill Industrial Estate | Hazardous Waste - Asbestos | 25,000 |

Planning permission (13/00459/FUL) was granted involving the loss of an existing scrap metal site although the capacity of the existing site was unknown.

| Indicator BCCS WM1c - % of growth in tonnage of waste arising. | | | |
|--|------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2013/14 | Performance 2014/15 and 2015/16 |
| 147,000 (LACW) | 0% by 2026 | ☺ | ☺ The overall trend is positive |

There has been a steady decline in the overall amount of LACW arisings since 2006/07 although 2013/14 did see an increase to 129,119 tonnes. Only national surveys and estimates are available for Commercial & Industrial Waste, Construction & Demolition and Excavation Waste arisings.

| Indicator BCCS WM2 - % protection of capacity at existing / proposed strategic waste management sites, by waste planning authority | | | | |
|---|---------------|------------------------------------|--|------------------|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2013/14 | Performance 2014/15 and 2015/16 | |
| - | 100% by 2026 | ☺ | ☹ | No new capacity. |

There has been a 70,000 tonnes per annum increase in capacity in Wolverhampton since 2009 but no additional capacity in 2014/15 or 2015/16.

| Indicator BCCS WM3a - % and capacity of strategic waste management infrastructure proposals in Table 17 implemented by 2026, by authority. | | | | |
|---|---------------|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2013/14 | Performance 2014/15 and 2015/16 | |
| 1 proposed site | 100% by 2026 | ☹ | ☹ | Only one infrastructure proposal is identified (SITA Transfer Station at Neachalls Lane in Willenhall). Anticipated timescale of post 2016. |

For Wolverhampton, only one infrastructure proposal is identified in the BCCS Table 17. This relates to the SITA Transfer Station at Neachalls Lane in Willenhall. Although the project has not been implemented, this fits with the anticipated timescale of post 2016.

| Indicator BCCS WM3b - % and capacity of new waste management facilities contributing towards the residual requirements in Table 18 implemented by 2026, by waste stream and by authority. | | | | |
|--|---------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2013/14 | Performance 2014/15 and 2015/16 | |
| BCCS Table 18 | 100% by 2026 | ☺ | ☹ | No change |

There has been no additional commercial transfer capacity granted permission in 2014/15 or 2015/16.

| Indicator BCCS WM4 - % of new waste management facilities proposed/ implemented that meet Policy WM4 locational requirements by waste planning authority. | | | | |
|--|---------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2013/14 | Performance 2014/15 and 2015/16 | |
| n/a | 100% | ☺ | ☺ | All applications met the locational requirements of BCCS Policy WM4. |

In 2014/15 and 2015/16 all applications met the locational requirements of BCCS Policy WM4 meaning the 100% was achieved.

Minerals

Figures provided are most recently available data.

| Indicator BCCS MIN1a - % of non-mineral development proposals approved within the MSA (falling within the policy threshold) which do not needlessly sterilise mineral resources | | | | |
|---|--------|----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2014/15 | Performance 2015/16 | |
| N/A | 100% | ☹️ No new permissions granted | ☹️ | No new permissions granted |

In 2014/15 and 2015/16 no applications were determined that had to consider the prior extraction of minerals. Although a number of applications had a site area over 5ha, these related to reserved matters, variations of condition, changes of use or small development within the larger site area that would not trigger the policy requirement.

| Indicator BCCS MIN1b – Protection of Key Mineral Infrastructure | | | | |
|---|--------|---|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2014/15 | Performance 2015/16 | |
| N/A | 100% | ☹️ No proposals affecting minerals sites | ☹️ | No proposals affecting minerals sites |

Three key Mineral Infrastructure sites are identified in Wolverhampton in the Core Strategy. These sites relate to the production of secondary/recycled aggregates and are:

- Ettingshall Asphalt Plant (Tarmac), Ettingshall
- McAuliffe's, Bilston
- Dismantling & Engineering Services Ltd, Portobello

Since the adoption of the Core Strategy no facilities have been lost, however Dismantling & Engineering Services Ltd site has reduced in size following the granting and implementation of planning permissions for other uses on part of the site.

| Indicator BCCS MIN2b – Production of Secondary / Recycled Aggregates | | | | |
|--|--------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| Baseline | Target | Progress made up to 2014/15 | Performance 2015/16 | |
| N/A | N/A | ? No data available | ? | No new data is available this year |

Significant Effects Indicators

Significant effects indicators are a method of monitoring the effects of plans and policies on the social, environmental or economic objectives by which sustainability is defined. The Council is required to measure significant effects raised in a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in order to satisfy the requirements of European Directorate 2001/42/EC 'on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment'. An SEA was carried out as part of the evidence base for the BCCS that was adopted by all four authorities on 3rd February 2011. The significant effects indicators for the most recent year available (2013/14) are set out below:

| Potential negative effect, or area to be monitored | Significant Effects Indicator | Target / Trigger | Performance 2013/14* | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| Impact of highway improvements on air quality. | SE1: Achieve a net reduction of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) in those areas where the annual average NO ₂ values are predicted to exceed 40µgm ³ between 2008 (baseline) and 2015. | Net reduction of NO ₂ by 2015. | Wolverhampton – For the monitoring year 2013/14 there has been an estimated reduction of 21%, compared with the base year of 2008. See indicator L4 for further details. | | | | | |
| Potential adverse effects on brownfield biodiversity. | SE2: Percentage of development and redevelopment on previously developed land undertaking full ecological surveys. | When percentages see reductions over a five year period. | Eight of the major planning applications determined within the monitoring period 2013/14 were supported by an ecological survey. Of these, seven were approved and one was refused permission. | | | | | |
| Potential effects on biodiversity from increased use of open space for leisure and recreation. | SE3: Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented. | Wolverhampton - 40% of sites in positive management by 2026. | Wolverhampton – The proportion of Local Sites where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented was 20% for the monitoring year 2012/13. There has been no change to performance on this indicator this year. See indicator COI ENV1 and L27 for further details. | | | | | |
| Expansion of high quality sub-regional wildlife corridors forming the wider biodiversity network. | SE4: No net loss of wildlife corridor. | No net loss. | No wildlife corridors have been lost within the reporting period. | | | | | |
| Stimulation of car use by the planned road improvements and housing and employment provision increases. | SE5: Traffic flows on key routes. | When traffic flows see increases over a five year period. | Wolverhampton | | | | | |
| | | | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>2010 AM Peak</th> <th>2012 AM Peak</th> <th>2010 PM Peak</th> <th>2012 PM Peak</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>58418</td> <td>56860</td> <td>44714</td> <td>43648</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | 2010 AM Peak | 2012 AM Peak | 2010 PM Peak | 2012 PM Peak | 58418 |
| 2010 AM Peak | 2012 AM Peak | 2010 PM Peak | 2012 PM Peak | | | | | |
| 58418 | 56860 | 44714 | 43648 | | | | | |
| Failure to tackle congestion and | SE6: Number of journeys made by | When percentages | In March 2013 the Wolverhampton Cordon Report 2012** was produced by Mott | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---------|-------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| effectively implement proposed public transport strategy improvements, and associated effects on businesses. | public transport. | see ongoing reductions year on year over a five year period. | MacDonald using Cordon Survey data from across the City. The report indicates that all public transport modes accounted for 28% of person trips into Wolverhampton; no change from the 2010 figures. The bus patronage figure for Wolverhampton (taken from the same Cordon Report) in 2012 was 6858 in the AM peak, a decrease from 7310 in 2010. This represents an overall decrease in bus patronage in Wolverhampton. However the total car trips have also decreased by approximately 8%. The Council expect bus patronage to increase in the future. Centro's annual monitoring report for the West Midlands showed that there has been an overall little change in bus patronage for the whole of the West Midlands area, 286.1 million trips per year. | | | | | |
| Increasing car use in the sub-region. | | | | | | | | |
| Increases in carbon emissions from new housing, employment and infrastructure provision. | SE7: Carbon footprint of sub-region (by sector) (CO ₂ Emissions Estimates). | When sector emissions see increases over a five year period. | Yr | Ind/Com | Dom | Road Trsprt | Total CO ₂ Emissions | Per Capita CO ₂ Emissions |
| | | | 10/11 | 517.7 | 536.1 | 290.2 | 1344.1 | 5.4 |
| | | | 11/12 | 497.4 | 473.1 | 287.0 | 1257.5 | 5.0 |
| | | | 12/13 | 481.8 | 521.0 | 283.9 | 1286.7 | 5.1 |
| Source of data: Spreadsheet '20140624_Subset_Datatables.xlsx' titled 'Local and regional CO ₂ Emissions Estimates for 2005-2012', version 'CO ₂ emissions within the scope of influence of Local Authorities (previously called National Indicator 186: Per capita CO ₂ emissions in the LA area)' obtained from: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/local-authority-emissions-estimates | | | <u>Analysis:</u> CO ₂ emissions for Wolverhampton fell between 2010-11 and 2011-12 and then rose in 2012-13, while remaining below the base figure. This rise was down to a sharp increase in domestic emissions; emissions from other sectors fell. This rise in domestic emissions is likely to be due to the cool, wet summer followed by one of the coldest winters for years. The data used is provided by DECC and no data is currently available for 2013-14. | | | | | |
| Potential deficiency in area of public open space. | SE8: Ha of Accessible open space per 1,000 Population. | Target: Dudley 5.08, Sandwell 3.44, Walsall 5.00, Wolverhampton 4.74. Trigger: Review progress after five years. | The BCCS target is to increase provision of accessible open space from the 2007 level of 4.63 ha per 1,000 residents to the OSANA standard of 4.74 ha per 1,000 residents by 2016 in Wolverhampton. There has been no change to this indicator this year. See indicator LOI ENV6a for further details. | | | | | |
| Potential to use Historic Landscape Characterisation to inform decision making. | SE9: Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with Conservation/Historic Environmental Section or Advisor recommendations. | 100% | Wolverhampton – 100% of planning permissions where the Conservation/Historic Environmental Section or Advisor were consulted were granted in accordance with their recommendations (based on 10% sample). See indicator LOI ENV2 for further details. | | | | | |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Potential increases in industrial and commercial waste. | SE11: Diversion of waste from landfill - % commercial waste diversion. | When percentages see increases over a five year period. | There has been an overall increase in LACW landfill diversion although in 2013/14 there was a 0.4% decrease to 94.6%. However this still exceeds the 2010/11 target of 92.3% for Wolverhampton. No new figures are available for commercial waste. |
|---|--|---|--|

*Since 3rd February 2011 when the Core Strategy was adopted.

** The Wolverhampton Cordon Report is published every 2 years.