



A Joint Core Strategy for the Black Country

Black Country Core Strategy Appendices 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9

Adopted February 2011

Black Country Core Strategy

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Appendix 1: Alignment with Sustainable Community Strategies Aims and Objectives

	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton
Core Strategy Spatial Objectives	<i>Dudley Community Strategy 2005-2020</i>	<i>Sandwell Plan, May 2008: Great People, Great Place, Great Prospects</i>	<i>Sustainable Community Strategy, 2008-2021</i>	<i>Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 -26, 2009</i>
1. The Four Strategic Centres	Developing Brierley Hill as an economic and retail centre for the Black Country	Major new investment in West Bromwich as the premier town. In 2021 West Bromwich will have been re-established as the Borough's premier town centre. There will be new shopping opportunities at a major new retail development; improvements to Queen's Square; a community art's project – The Public; new office developments; a new college; improved highway and public transport access; improvements to the town park and a new public square	<p>1.1 Creating Opportunity and Potential – improving the quality and range of cultural and leisure activities and facilities</p> <p>1.2 Feeling Safe and Being Healthy – reducing crime and anti-social behaviour</p> <p>2.3 Improving access to Employment, Services and Facilities – transport and accessibility improvements</p> <p>3.2 Accessible and Sustainable Places for Business – developing Walsall as a place for enterprise and managing key road and public transport networks</p> <p>3.3 Vibrant Town and Neighbourhood Centres – attracting new business, developing the town centre canalside, creating a new shopping experience in the town centre, creating new cultural, educational and leisure facilities, and working with existing businesses to help them remain, grow and thrive in Walsall</p> <p>3.5 Working With Employers to Create New Jobs and</p>	<p>We Like Where We Live</p> <p>We have the Employment Opportunities We Need</p>

	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton
			Opportunities – supporting existing businesses to grow and expand, and attracting inward investment.	
2. A Re- Structured Sub- Regional Economy	Creating a prosperous Borough by creating competitive and prosperous communities where existing businesses thrive, new businesses are attracted to invest, and all of the Borough's residents are equipped with the skills needed for the current and future jobs market.	Modern and efficient manufacturing companies will still be at the heart of the Sandwell Economy, but with less dependent on the manufacturing sector, with a much wider variety of opportunities. Our renewed economic success will have drawn on skilled local workers and the commitment of long term employers. Businesses and entrepreneurs will find Sandwell a place where they can do good business.	<p>1.1 Creating Opportunity and Potential – accessible learning and broadening access to information</p> <p>3.1 Education, Knowledge and Skills – improving educational attainment and skills and knowledge of local people</p> <p>3.2 Accessible and Sustainable Places for Business - developing Walsall as a place for enterprise, managing key road and public transport networks, focusing on climate change through encouraging environmental technologies, and offering support to new and existing businesses</p> <p>3.3 Vibrant Town and Neighbourhood Centres – attracting new businesses, developing new office accommodation along major transport routes and working with existing businesses to help them remain, grow and thrive in Walsall</p> <p>3.4 Research and Development – developing skills to meet the needs of businesses, and building a technology-based infrastructure to support-knowledge and communication-focused business by providing fast internet access 120 times faster than broadband</p> <p>3.5 Working with Employers to Create Jobs and Opportunities –</p>	We have the Employment Opportunities We Need

	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton
			supporting existing businesses to grow and expand, and attracting inward investment opportunities to Walsall.	
3. Model Sustainable Communities on Restructured Employment Land	Safeguarding and improving the environment by supporting people in being responsible towards the environment, improving the condition of housing and improving greenspaces and the street scene throughout the Borough.	<p>The long term aspiration is to create good quality and accessible homes where people choose to live, in a safe, friendly neighbourhood, close to a range of community facilities, schools and jobs.</p> <p>Increase choice through ensuring a mix of affordable and aspirational housing that is accessible to all sections of the community.</p>	<p>1.1 Creating Opportunity and Potential – improving personal health by changing lifestyles, enhancing the quality of life for people living and working in Walsall, providing accessible learning opportunities, and improving the quality and range of cultural and leisure activities and facilities</p> <p>1.2 Feeling Safe and Being Healthy – reducing crime, anti-social behaviour, reducing the health inequalities between the east and west of the Borough, and improving the quality of life and increasing the independence of people in Walsall</p> <p>1.3 Developing Strong and Dynamic Communities – ensuring that groups, neighbourhoods and communities can influence decisions affecting their local area, and ensuring strong neighbourhoods where people can get on well together</p> <p>2.1 Improving Housing Choice – preventing homelessness, increasing the number and choice of affordable homes, increasing the overall standard of rebuilt housing in the private sector and enabling people to live more independently</p> <p>2.2 Improving the Quality of Our Environment – creating cleaner,</p>	<p>We Like Where We Live</p> <p>We Live Longer, Healthier Lives</p> <p>We have the Employment Opportunities We Need</p>

	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton
			<p>greener and safer neighbourhoods, ensuring people have sufficient and efficient heat and energy, reducing impacts of climate change and climate change adaptation, and providing efficient and effective transport access to services</p> <p>2.3 Improving access to Employment, Services and Facilities – transport and accessibility improvements</p> <p>3.2 Accessible and Sustainable Places for Business - developing Walsall as a place for enterprise, managing key road and public transport networks, focusing on climate change through encouraging environmental technologies, and offering support to new and existing businesses</p>	
4. Enhancing Existing Housing Areas	Safeguarding and improving the environment by supporting people in being responsible towards the environment, improving the condition of housing and improving greenspaces and the street scene throughout the Borough.	Create successful places through the provision of high quality housing and housing services. Over the next three years, the Council will develop and deliver area master plans for the Durham and Tibbington Estates, Charlemont Farm and the Windmill Eye area of Smethwick.	<p>1.2 Feeling Safe and Being Healthy – reducing crime, anti-social behaviour and health inequalities, and improving the quality of life and increasing the independence of people in Walsall</p> <p>1.3 Developing Strong and Dynamic Communities – ensuring that groups, neighbourhoods and communities can influence decisions affecting their local area, and ensuring strong neighbourhoods where people can get on well together</p> <p>2.1 Improving Housing Choice – preventing homelessness, increasing the number and choice of affordable homes, increasing the</p>	<p>We Like Where We Live</p> <p>We Live Longer, Healthier Lives</p> <p>We Feel Safer and More Involved</p>

	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton
			overall standard of rebuilt housing in the private sector and enabling people to live more independently.	
5. A Network of Vibrant and Attractive Centres	Developing Brierley Hill as an economic and retail centre for the Black Country, with the three complementary town centres of Dudley, Halesowen and Stourbridge undertaking area action plans to offer a model of urban living and working whilst promoting the built heritage	All of the centres in Sandwell will offer a range of shopping, housing, schools, health centres, libraries, leisure facilities and other useful services	<p>1.1 Creating Opportunity and Potential – improving the quality and range of cultural and leisure activities and facilities</p> <p>1.2 Feeling Safe and Being Healthy – reducing crime and anti-social behaviour</p> <p>2.2 Improving the Quality of Our Environment – creating cleaner, greener and safer neighbourhoods, reducing impacts of climate change and climate change adaptation, and providing efficient and effective transport access to services</p> <p>2.3 Improving access to Employment, Services and Facilities – transport and accessibility improvements</p> <p>3.2 Accessible and Sustainable Places for Business – developing Walsall as a place for enterprise and managing key road and public transport networks</p> <p>3.3 Vibrant Town and Neighbourhood Centres – attracting new business, creating new cultural, educational and leisure facilities, working with existing businesses to help them remain, grow and thrive in Walsall, and focusing development on neighbourhood centres to revitalise them and enable them to flourish whilst maintaining a unique identity</p>	<p>We Like Where We Live</p> <p>We Feel Safer and More Involved</p>

	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton
			3.5 Working With Employers to Create New Jobs and Opportunities – supporting existing businesses to grow and expand, and attracting inward investment.	
6. A High Quality Environment	<p>Ensuring that Dudley develops as a sub-regional focus for leisure and tourism activity building on existing leisure attractions within the centre</p> <p>Improving the parks and open spaces of the borough through improved design and layout to increase activity and use by all sections of the community</p> <p>Identify and address the needs of the community for parks, green spaces and recreational facilities, and adequate access to such facilities. This will be achieved by a variety of ways including the development of a 'Green Space Strategy' and a 'Rights of Way improvement plan' for the borough</p>	<p>Sandwell will work with our Black Country partners to deliver a network of green infrastructure that links key features and assets, including wildlife habitats, geological sites and features and open spaces. The council will make wildlife sites, parks and other green spaces more accessible and welcoming. The Council will work with partners to open up green infrastructure to support targets for social care, health, community development and recreation.</p>	<p>1.1 Creating Opportunity and Potential – improving personal health by changing lifestyles, enhancing the quality of life for people living and working in Walsall, and improving the quality and range of cultural and leisure activities and facilities</p> <p>1.2 Feeling Safe and Being Healthy – ensuring partnership support in tackling crime and anti-social behaviour in neighbourhoods, reducing the health inequalities between the east and west of the Borough.</p> <p>2.2 Improving the Quality of Our Environment – creating cleaner, greener and safer neighbourhoods, monitoring and reducing the impact of pollutants on our environment, improving energy efficiency, valuing and preserving the natural environment, and reducing impacts of climate change and climate change adaptation</p> <p>3.3 Vibrant Town and Neighbourhood Centres – recognising and raising awareness of the borough's historic environment and seeking new, sustainable uses for important historic buildings.</p>	<p>We Like Where We Live</p> <p>We Live Longer, Healthier Lives</p>

	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton
<p>7. A First Class Transport Network</p>	<p>Allowing access for opportunity for all services within the Borough by a choice of transport measures.</p> <p>Safeguarding the environment by focusing development in accessible locations (reducing need to travel)</p>	<p>Residents and people who work in Sandwell need a transport infrastructure that supports their access to work, school, leisure and shopping, whilst local businesses need access to their suppliers and customers. There are a number of transport challenges which need to be overcome such as public transport and traffic congestion. The Partnership will promote walking, cycling and greater use of public transport.</p>	<p>1.2 Feeling Safe and Being Healthy - improving the quality of life and increasing independence of people in Walsall and reducing incidence of road traffic collision.</p> <p>2.3 Improving access to Employment, Services and Facilities – providing efficient and effective transport access to services</p> <p>3.2 Accessible and Sustainable Places for Business – managing key road and public transport networks.</p>	<p>We Like Where We Live</p> <p>We Live Longer, Healthier Lives</p> <p>We Feel Safer and More Involved</p> <p>We have the Employment Opportunities We Need</p>
<p>8. A Sustainable Network of Community Services</p>	<p>Creating opportunities for local people to gain well-paid employment in the Borough by equipping residents with the necessary skills and encouraging employers to invest in employee development</p> <p>Promoting and improving access to physical activity and encouraging healthy eating so as to reduce levels of obesity</p> <p>Increasing the percentage of the population with good access to cultural, leisure and sports facilities</p> <p>Building upon the range of sports, arts and leisure activities for children and young people and encouraging their participation in healthy, purposeful cultural activities</p>	<p>The Partnership will aim to achieve improved physical and emotional health in the communities of Sandwell, by addressing the wider impacts of physical, social and economic environments.</p>	<p>1.1 Creating Opportunity and Potential – providing accessible learning opportunities, broadening access to information in an appropriate environment, and improving the quality and range of cultural and leisure activities and facilities</p> <p>1.2 Feeling Safe and Being Healthy – reducing the health inequalities between the east and west of the Borough, and improving the quality of life and increasing the independence of people in Walsall</p> <p>2.3 Improving access to Employment, Services and Facilities – providing efficient and effective transport access to services</p> <p>3.1 Education, Knowledge and Skills – improving educational attainment and school facilities, reducing child poverty and</p>	<p>We Like Where We Live</p> <p>We Live Longer, Healthier Lives</p> <p>We Feel Safer and More Involved</p> <p>We have the Skills and Knowledge We Need</p>

	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton
			<p>promoting the economic well-being of young people and their families, improving the skills of people both in and out of work.</p> <p>3.3 Vibrant Town and Neighbourhood Centres – creating new cultural, educational and leisure facilities, and focusing development on neighbourhood centres to revitalise them and enable them to flourish whilst maintaining a unique identity.</p>	
<p>9. Sufficient Waste Recycling and Management Facilities</p>	<p>Safeguarding and improving the environment by supporting people in being responsible towards the environment, improving the condition of housing and improving green spaces and the street scene throughout the borough. Includes increasing the amount of household waste recycled.</p>	<p>The Partnership aim to minimise waste and increase levels of recycling.</p>	<p>1.1 Creating Opportunity and Potential – improving the quality and range of cultural and leisure activities and facilities</p> <p>1.2 Feeling Safe and Being Healthy – reducing crime and anti-social behaviour</p> <p>2.3 Improving access to Employment, Services and Facilities – transport and accessibility improvements</p> <p>3.2 Accessible and Sustainable Places for Business – developing Walsall as a place for enterprise and managing key road and public transport networks</p> <p>3.3 Vibrant Town and Neighbourhood Centres – attracting new business, developing the town centre canalside, creating a new shopping experience in the town centre, creating new cultural, educational and leisure facilities, and working with existing businesses to help</p>	<p>We Like Where We Live</p> <p>We have the Employment Opportunities We Need</p>

	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton
			<p>them remain, grow and thrive in Walsall</p> <p>3.5 Working With Employers to Create New Jobs and Opportunities – supporting existing businesses to grow and expand, and attracting inward investment.</p>	
<p>10. Safeguarding Mineral Resources</p>	<p>Safeguarding and improving the environment is a key challenge in the Strategy</p>	<p>Value and preserve the natural environment</p>	<p>1.1 Creating Opportunity and Potential – accessible learning and broadening access to information</p> <p>3.1 Education, Knowledge and Skills – improving educational attainment and skills and knowledge of local people</p> <p>3.2 Accessible and Sustainable Places for Business - developing Walsall as a place for enterprise, managing key road and public transport networks, focusing on climate change through encouraging environmental technologies, and offering support to new and existing businesses</p> <p>3.3 Vibrant Town and Neighbourhood Centres – attracting new businesses, developing new office accommodation along major transport routes and working with existing businesses to help them remain, grow and thrive in Walsall</p> <p>3.4 Research and Development – developing skills to meet the needs of businesses, and building a technology-based infrastructure to support-knowledge and communication-focused business</p>	<p>We have the Employment Opportunities We Need</p>

	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton
			<p>by providing fast internet access 120 times faster than broadband</p> <p>3.5 Working with Employers to Create Jobs and Opportunities – supporting existing businesses to grow and expand, and attracting inward investment opportunities to Walsall.</p>	

Appendix 3

Table 1 Employment and Housing Figures for Regeneration Corridors and Free-Standing Employment Sites (2009-2026)

	Gross Employment Land 2009 (ha)	Additions to Employment Land 2009-26 (ha)	Housing Commitments on Employment Land (ha)	New Housing on Employment Land 2009-26	Retained High Quality Employment Land 2026	Potential High Quality Employment Land 2026	Retained Local Employment land 2026	Gross Employment land 2026	Commitments & New Housing on Other Land	Total Dwellings 2009-26 (unconstrained)
REGENERATION CORRIDORS										
RC1:Pendeford / Fordhouses	61	10	0	0	20	51	0	71	0	0
RC2: Stafford Road	127	11	19	25	25	46	23	94	0	1645
RC3: South of Wolverhampton Strategic Centre	41	0	0	15	0	0	26	26	0	565
RC4: Wolverhampton - Bilston Corridor	299	14	32	60	52	26	143	221	17	4310
RC5: Loxdale - Moxley (Wolverhampton)	60	1	0	0	7	54	0	61	0	0
RC5: Loxdale - Moxley (Walsall)	25	0	0	0	0	23	2	25	9	860
RC6: Darlaston - Willenhall - Wednesfield (Wolverhampton)	114	22	0	0	19	117	0	136	0	0
RC6: Darlaston - Willenhall - Wednesfield (Walsall)	225	36	10	48	21	116	66	203	0	2048
RC7: Bloxwich - Birchills - Bescot (Walsall)	189	14	18	29	18	16	122	156	0	1645

	Gross Employment Land 2009 (ha)	Additions to Employment Land 2009-26 (ha)	Housing Commitments on Employment Land (ha)	New Housing on Employment Land 2009-26	Retained High Quality Employment Land 2026	Potential High Quality Employment Land 2026	Retained Local Employment land 2026	Gross Employment land 2026	Commitments & New Housing on Other Land	Total Dwellings 2009-26 (unconstrained)
RC8: Hill Top (Walsall)	24	0	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	945
RC8: Hill Top (Sandwell)	355	16	6	84	113	116	52	281	35	4527
RC9: Tipton - Dudley Port - Brades Village (Sandwell)	242	9	25	131	0	0	95	95	39	7055
RC10: Pensnett - Kingswinford (Dudley)	147	5	0	19	84	5	44	133	0	670
RC11: Dudley - Brierley Hill - Stourbridge (Dudley)	323	13	30	74	0	110	122	232	0	3640
RC12: Oldbury - West Bromwich - Smethwick (Sandwell)	466	34	38	39	76	147	188	411 ⁽¹⁾	59	5209
RC13: Rowley Regis - Jewellery Line (Sandwell)	126	0	4	83	0	0	39	39	14	3718
RC13: Rowley Regis - Jewellery Line (Dudley)	157	0	0	29	0	0	128	128	0	980
RC14: Coombs Wood - Halesowen (Dudley)	107	1	0	9	74	1	24	99	0	295
RC15: Brownhills (Walsall)	65	5	0	13	0	34	23	57	0	455
RC16: Coseley - Tipton - Princes End (Dudley)	60	0	0	26	0	0	34	34	0	910

	Gross Employment Land 2009 (ha)	Additions to Employment Land 2009-26 (ha)	Housing Commitments on Employment Land (ha)	New Housing on Employment Land 2009-26	Retained High Quality Employment Land 2026	Potential High Quality Employment Land 2026	Retained Local Employment land 2026	Gross Employment land 2026	Commitments & New Housing on Other Land	Total Dwellings 2009-26 (unconstrained)
RC16: Coseley - Tipton - Princes End (Sandwell)	35	0	10	15	0	0	10	10	2	999
FREE-STANDING EMPLOYMENT SITES										
Dudley	33	0	0	11	0	0	22	22	0	365
Sandwell	27	11	0	24	3	11	0	14	0	840
Walsall	207	12	25	24	14	75	81	170	0	1715
Wolverhampton	50	0	4	10	0	0	36	36	0	548
TOTAL	3565	214	235	778	526	948	1280	2754	175	43944

(1) Excludes 12 hectares deducted for employment land being promoted for office use near to Junction 1 of the M5

Table 2 Employment Land Figures by Phase (2009-26)

Local Authority	Regeneration Corridor	2009-16			2016-26			Gross Employment land 2026 (a)-(b)+(c)-(d)+(e) (ha)
		Gross Employment Land 2009 (a) (ha)	Employment land redeveloped to housing (b)	Additions to Employment land (c) ⁽¹⁾	Gross Employment land 2016 (a)-(b)+(c) (ha)	Employment land redeveloped to housing (d)	Additions to Employment land (e) ⁽¹⁾	
Wo	1	61	0	4	65	0	6	71
Wo	2	127	11	5	121	33	6	94
Wo	3	41	0	0	41	15	0	26
Wo	4	299	8	6	287	74	8	221
Wo	5	60	0	0	60	0	1	61
Wa	5	25	0	0	25	0	0	25
Wo	6	114	0	9	123	0	13	136
Wa	6	225	22	15	218	36	21	203
Wa	7	189	44	6	151	3	8	156
Wa	8	24	14	0	10	10	0	0
Sa	8	355	6	7	356	84	9	281
Sa	9	242	24	4	222	132	5	95
Du	10	147	10	2	139	9	3	133
Du	11	323	44	5	284	60	8	232
Sa	12	466	23	14	457	54	20	411 ⁽²⁾
Sa	13	126	4	0	122	83	0	39
Du	13	157	0	0	157	29	0	128
Du	14	107	0	0	107	9	1	99
Wa	15	65	0	2	67	13	3	57
Du	16	60	3	0	57	23	0	34
Sa	16	35	10	0	25	15	0	10
Dudley Free-Standing Employment Sites		33	0	0	33	11	0	22
Sandwell Free-Standing Employment Sites		27	0	5	32	24	6	14
Walsall Free-Standing Employment Sites		207	25	5	187	24	7	170
Wolverhampton Free-Standing Employment Sites		50	4	0	46	10	0	36
Total Black Country		3565	262	89	3392	751	125	2754
South Staffordshire		21	0	34	55	0	49	104

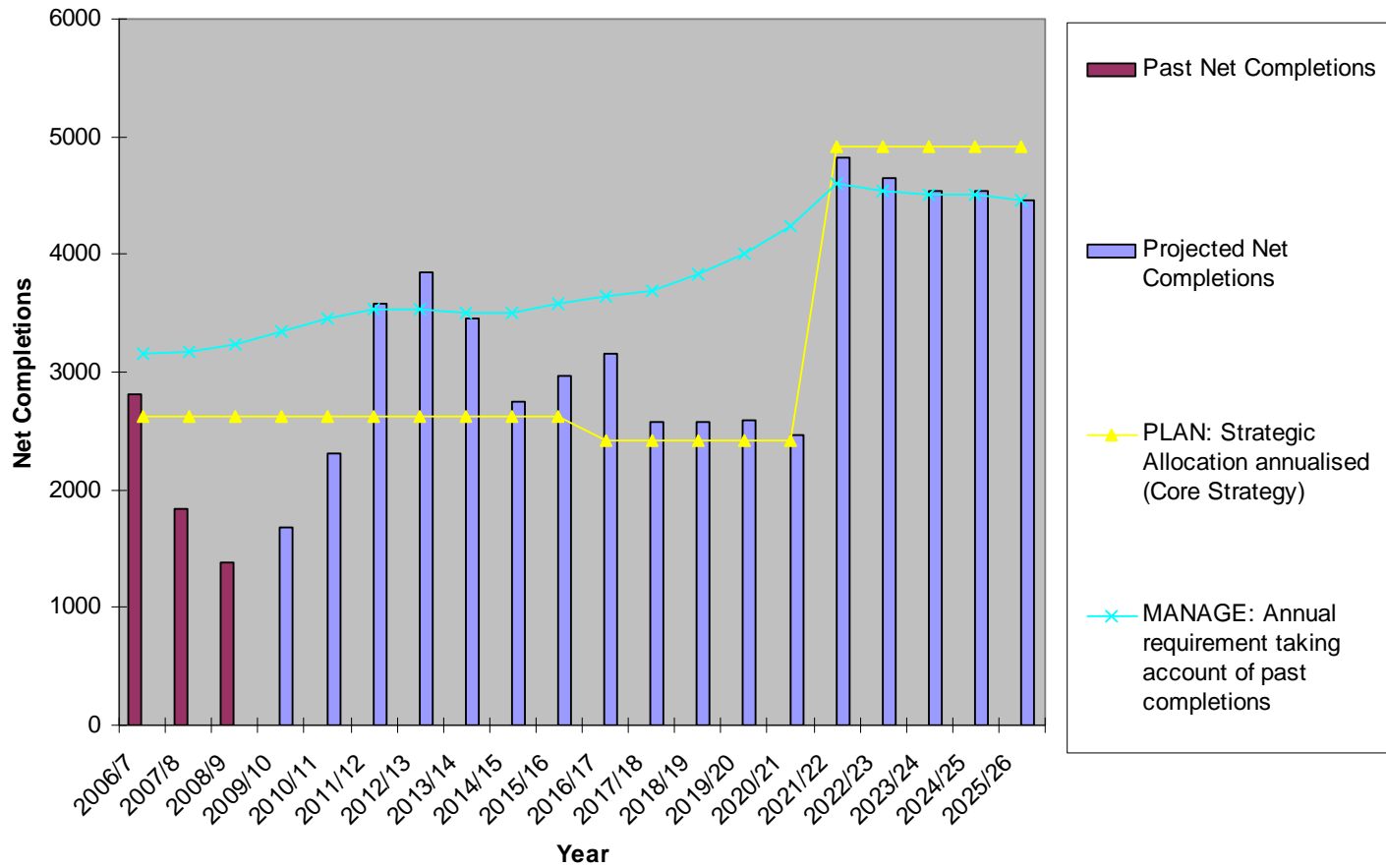
(1) Gross new employment land brought forward through additions to stock, as set out in GVA Grimley 2009 Assessment of Employment Sites Report table 3.5. Based on bringing forward of RELS.

(2) Excludes 12 hectares deducted for employment land being promoted for office use near to Junction 1 of the M5

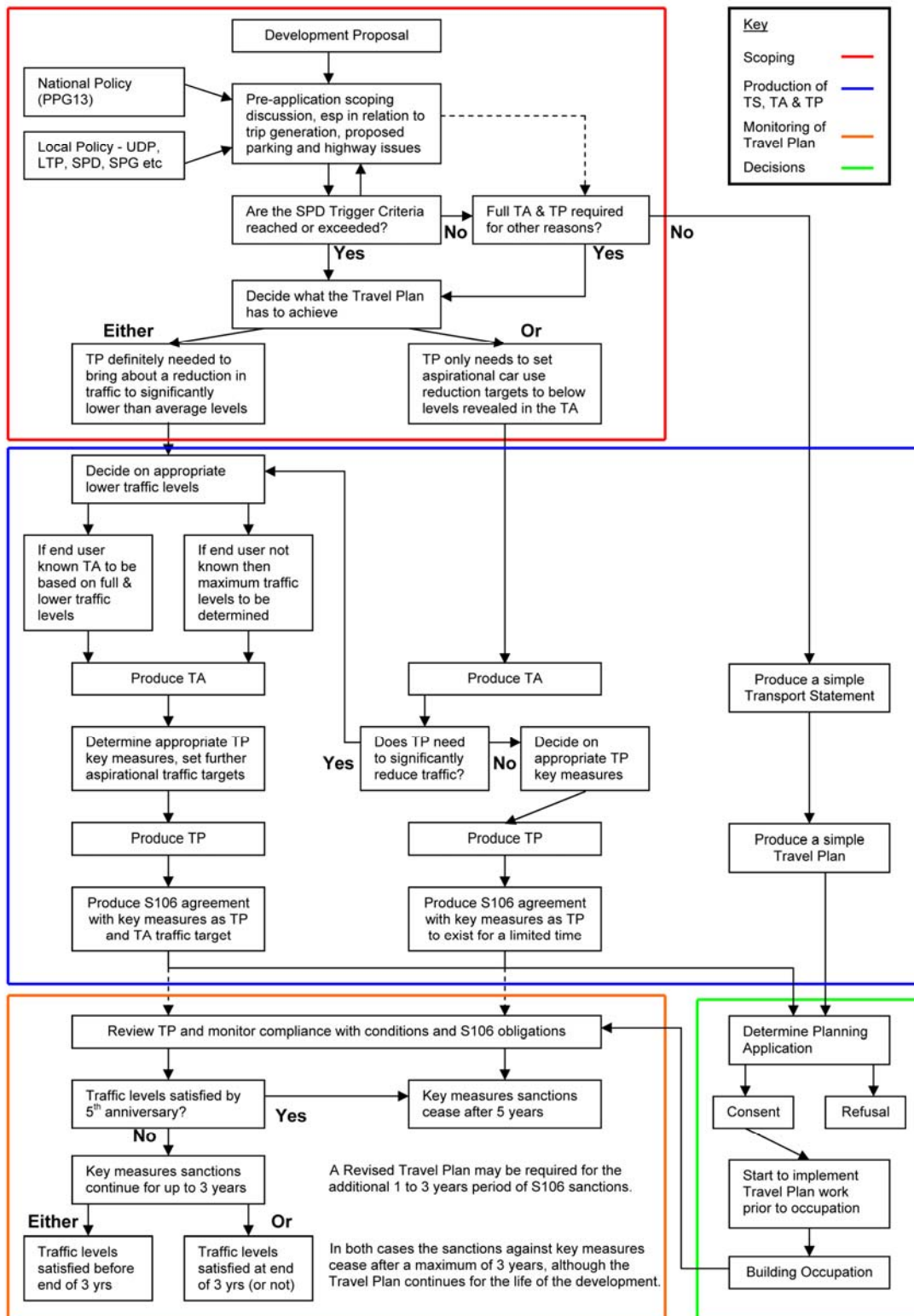
Appendix 4**Black Country Housing Trajectory (2006-26) as of April 2009**

Year	Past Net Completions	Projected Net Completions	PLAN: Strategic Allocation annualised (Core Strategy)	MANAGE: Annual requirement taking account of past completions	Cumulative net allocation (Core Strategy)	Cumulative net completions	MONITOR: Variation from Cumulative Net Requirement
2006/7	2809		2626	3150	2626	2809	-183
2007/8	1840		2626	3168	5252	4649	603
2008/9	1376		2626	3242	7878	6025	1853
2009/10		1677	2626	3351	10504	7702	2802
2010/11		2313	2626	3456	13130	10015	3115
2011/12		3581	2626	3532	15756	13596	2160
2012/13		3854	2626	3529	18382	17450	932
2013/14		3461	2626	3504	21008	20911	97
2014/15		2742	2627	3507	23635	23653	-18
2015/16		2975	2627	3577	26262	26628	-366
2016/17		3157	2424	3637	28686	29785	-1099
2017/18		2580	2424	3691	31110	32365	-1255
2018/19		2572	2424	3829	33534	34937	-1403
2019/20		2592	2424	4009	35958	37529	-1571
2020/21		2468	2424	4245	38382	39997	-1615
2021/22		4815	4923	4601	43305	44812	-1507
2022/23		4642	4923	4547	48228	49454	-1226
2023/24		4543	4924	4515	53152	53997	-845
2024/25		4543	4924	4502	58076	58540	-464
2025/26		4460	4924	4460	63000	63000	0

Black Country Housing Trajectory (2006-26) as of April 2009



Appendix 5 The Transport Assessment and Travel Plan Process



APPENDIX 6

WASTE DATA TABLES

The data underpinning Waste Policies WM1 – WM3 is set out in the following tables. The background to this data is explained in the Black Country Waste Planning Study (BCWPS) Final Version (May 2009) and the Black Country Core Strategy Waste Background Paper 2 (November 2009).

Policy WM1: Sustainable Waste and Resource Management

Current and Projected Waste Arisings in the Black Country

Tables WM1a and WM1b below summarise the baseline information on waste arisings used in the BCWPS, and projected arisings @ 2025/26 for all waste streams. The BCWPS adjusted the arisings data to provide a common 2006/07 baseline for the projections.

Table WM1a: Estimated Current Waste Arisings in the Black Country

Waste Stream	Current Arisings (tonnes per annum)					Baseline Info Date
	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	W'ton	Black Country Total	
MSW	144,000	140,000	145,000	147,000	575,000	2006/07
C&I	378,000	558,000	380,000	311,000	1,627,000	2005/06
CD&EW	328,000	598,000	239,000	280,000	1,445,000	2005
Hazardous	38,000	57,000	46,000	50,000	192,000	2006
Total Arisings	888,000	1,353,000	810,000	788,000	3,839,000	

Source: BCWPS Final Version (May 2009), Tables 3.1, 3.3, 3.7 and 3.8

**Table WM1b: Future Waste Management Requirements:
Projected Waste Arisings in the Black Country by 2026**

Waste Stream	Projected Arisings (tonnes per annum)					Baseline Info Date
	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	W'ton	Black Country Total	
MSW	168,000	171,000	166,000	174,000	679,000	2006/07
C&I	568,000	837,000	570,000	467,000	2,443,000	2006/07
CD&EW	328,000	598,000	239,000	280,000	1,445,000	2006/07
Hazardous	57,000	86,000	69,000	75,000	287,000	2006/07
Total Arisings	1,121,000	1,692,000	1,044,000	996,000	4,854,000	

Source: BCWPS Final Version (May 2009), Tables 4.3, 4.15, 4.25, 4.27 and Appendix E

Waste Management Targets and Future Requirements

Table WM1c below summarises current targets for managing MSW and household waste for the Black Country authorities. Future waste management requirements and waste diversion targets for MSW and C&I waste which underpin the targets in Policy WM1 are set out in Tables WM1d and WM1e.

Table WM1c: Local Waste Management Targets and Objectives

Indicators	Target Years	Targets for Each Authority			
		Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	W'ton
Landfill Trading Allowance Scheme (LATS)					
Permitted BMW landfilled (tonnes)	2009/10	51,431	57,277	56,218	61,873
	2012/13	34,257	38,151	37,445	41,212
	2019/20	23,971	26,695	26,202	28,837
Municipal Waste Management Strategies (MWMS)					
Key MWMS targets and objectives	Various	No current MWMS. Are working to Council targets (including BVPI) set to 2011/12 for recycling, composting, recovery (EfW) and landfill - no more than 15% MSW to landfill by 2011/12.	2005 strategy, more recent targets (Waste Improvement Plan) July 2007: - Household waste recycling/composting: -50% by 2015/16 -55% by 2020 - Compliance with LATS targets to 2020 - No more than 5% MSW to landfill 2020/21 onwards	2004 strategy – includes statutory performance standards and national recovery targets (WS2000) and LATS targets.	2006 strategy - includes statutory performance standards and national recovery targets (WS2000) and LATS targets.
Current NI and LAA Targets (Agreed LAA Targets in Green)					
NI 191 Residual household waste per head of population ¹	2006/07 Baseline	N/A	N/A	850 kg	N/A
	2008/09	753kg	753kg	755 kg	Not set
	2009/10	Not set	769kg	739 kg	Not set
	2010/11	Not set	777kg	697 kg	Not set
NI 192 Household waste re-used, recycled and composted	2006/07 Baseline	22.97%	25.00%	26.40%	27.00%
	2008/09	30.00%	27.13%	30.00%	30.00%
	2009/10	32.00%	28.01%	40.00%	33.00%
	2010/11	36.00%	30.00%	41.00%	36.00%
NI 193 Municipal waste landfilled	2006/07 baseline	15.93%	68.47%	65.54%	17.30%
	2008/09	Not set	68.13%	49.40%	Not set
	2009/10	Not set	67.50%	45.00%	Not set
	2010/11	Not set	66.52% ²	Not set	Not set

Source: Defra Final LATS allocations 2005/ LATS Public Register, published MWMS and other Council waste strategies, Sandwell Waste Improvement Plan, published LAAs and other Council performance targets, Defra Municipal Waste Management data 2006/07

¹ Sandwell NI191 targets for 2009/10 and 2010/11 based on Council Tax base returns as specified by WasteDataFlow and subject to annual review (figures rounded).

² Sandwell NI193 target for 2010/11 to be reviewed once Waste Partner in place.

Table WM1d: Black Country Municipal Waste Requirements to 2026

Authority	Target Years – Tonnages Diverted by:									
	Baseline Year 2006/07		2010/11		2015/16		2020/21		2025/26	
	Min Diversion from Landfill (tonnes/ %)	Max Landfill (tonnes/ %)	Min Diversion from Landfill (tonnes/ %)	Max Landfill (tonnes/ %)	Min Diversion from Landfill (tonnes/ %)	Max Landfill (tonnes/ %)	Min Diversion from Landfill (tonnes/ %)	Max Landfill (tonnes/ %)	Min Diversion from Landfill (tonnes/ %)	Max Landfill (tonnes/ %)
Dudley	127000 (88.3%)	17000 (11.7%)	138000 (90.4%)	15000 (9.6%)	143000 (92.0%)	12000 (8.0%)	150000 (92.5%)	12000 (7.5%)	153000 (90.9%)	15000 (9.1%)
Sandwell	72000 (51.5%)	68000 (48.5%)	93000 (62.0%)	57000 (38.0%)	102000 (66.4%)	52000 (33.6%)	122000 (75.0%)	41000 (25.0%)	128000 (75.0%)	43000 (25.0%)
Walsall	58000 (40.0%)	87000 (60.0%)	81000 (53.0%)	72000 (47.0%)	104000 (67.0%)	51000 (33.0%)	121000 (75.0%)	40000 (25.0%)	125000 (75.0%)	42000 (25%)
W'ton	133000 (90.7%)	14000 (9.3%)	81000 (92.3%)	12000 (7.7%)	146000 (91.7%)	13000 (8.3%)	154000 (92.5%)	12000 (7.5%)	154000 (88.7%)	20000 (11.3%)
Black Country Total	390000 (67.8%)	185000 (32.2%)	455000 (74.6%)	155000 (25.4%)	495000 (79.4%)	129000 (20.6%)	546000 (83.8%)	105000 (16.2%)	560000 (82.4%)	119000 (17.6%)

Source: BCWPS Final Version (May 2009), Table 4.3, figures rounded to nearest 1000 tonnes. Due to rounding, totals and percentages may not add up precisely.

Table WM1e: Black Country Commercial & Industrial Waste Requirements to 2026

Authority	Target Years – Tonnages Diverted by:									
	Baseline Year 2006/07		2010/11		2015/16		2020/21		2025/26	
	Min Diversion from Landfill (tonnes/ %)	Max Landfill (tonnes/ %)	Min Diversion from Landfill (tonnes/ %)	Max Landfill (tonnes/ %)	Min Diversion from Landfill (tonnes/ %)	Max Landfill (tonnes/ %)	Min Diversion from Landfill (tonnes/ %)	Max Landfill (tonnes/ %)	Min Diversion from Landfill (tonnes/ %)	Max Landfill (tonnes/ %)
Dudley	231000 (61.0%)	148000 (39.0%)	250000 (65.0%)	134000 (35.0%)	311000 (70.0%)	133000 (30.0%)	426000 (75.0%)	142000 (25.0%)	426000 (75.0%)	142000 (25.0%)
Sandwell	342000 (61.0%)	218000 (39.0%)	368000 (65.0%)	198000 (35.0%)	459000 (70.0%)	197000 (30.0%)	629000 (75.0%)	210000 (25.0%)	629000 (75.0%)	210000 (25.0%)
Walsall	232000 (61.0%)	149000 (39.0%)	251000 (65.0%)	135000 (35.0%)	312000 (70.0%)	134000 (30.0%)	428000 (75.0%)	143000 (25.0%)	428000 (75.0%)	143000 (25.0%)
W'ton	190000 (61.0%)	122000 (39.0%)	205000 (65.0%)	111000 (35.0%)	256000 (70.0%)	110000 (30.0%)	350000 (75.0%)	117000 (25.0%)	350000 (75.0%)	117000 (25.0%)
Black Country Total	996000 (61.0%)	636000 (39.0%)	1074000 (65.0%)	578000 (35.0%)	1337000 (70.0%)	573000 (30.0%)	1832000 (75.0%)	611000 (25.0%)	1832000 (75.0%)	611000 (25.0%)

Source: BCWPS Final Version (May 2009), Table 4.15, figures rounded to nearest 1000 tonnes. Due to rounding, totals and percentages may not add up precisely.

Waste Treatment/ Capacity Gaps

The requirements in WM1 for MSW and C&I waste are based on the “treatment gaps” summarised in Tables WM1f and WM1g below. There are no identified gaps for other waste streams other than for managing contaminated soils, and to replace capacity likely to be lost due to proposed changes of use.

Table WM1f: Black Country Municipal Waste Treatment Gaps

Waste Management Method	Current Throughput Capacity ³	Throughput Capacity Required at Baseline (2006/07)	Throughput Capacity Required by 2025/26	Gap
Material Recovery/ Recycling	26,000	161,000	150,000	-124,000
Composting/ AD/ IVC	66,000		150,000	-84,000
Energy Recovery	205,000	229,000	300,000	-95,000
Total Diversion Required	297,000	390,000	577,000	

Source: BCWPS, Tables 4.3, 4.6 and 4.7, reflecting the views of the WDAs on what type of capacity is required/ likely to be sought.

Table WM1g: Black Country Commercial & Industrial Waste Treatment Gaps

Waste Category	Current T'put Capacity ⁴	Discount for High Risk Facilities	Revised T'put Capacity	T'put Capacity Req. at Baseline (2006/07) ⁵	T'put Capacity Req. by 2025/26 ⁶	Long-Term Capacity Gap
C&I Recovery & Treatment – MRS	1,613,000	245,000	1,368,000	139,000	257,000	1,111,000 (surplus)
C&I Recovery & Treatment – Non-MRS	624,000	0	624,000	857,000	1,576,000	-952,000
Total Diversion Required	2,237,000	245,000	1,992,000	996,000	1,833,000	159,000

Source: BCWPS Table 4.23 revised to include a more up-to-date estimate of capacity (see BCWBP2, Appendix 2, Table WA2f and paragraphs A2.13 – A2.15), and to discount capacity in areas of proposed change which is at “high risk” of being lost.

³ This includes capacity at the two EfW facilities in Dudley and Wolverhampton and other capacity currently available under waste management contracts.

⁴ This is based on capacity estimates in the West Midlands Waste Capacity Database (2009), as summarised in Table WA2f of the BCWBP2, Appendix 2. To avoid double-counting, the total non-MRS treatment and recovery capacity of 864,000 TPA has been discounted by 240,000 TPA (= 624,000 TPA) to reflect capacity which is likely to be hazardous waste treatment.

⁵ Treatment requirements are assumed to be 14% metals: 86% non-metals, based on metal/ non-metal arisings in the WM Metropolitan area (EA C&I Waste Survey 2002/03).

⁶ See note above.

Policy WM2: Protecting and Enhancing Existing Waste Management Capacity

Strategic Waste Management Sites in the Black Country

The existing Strategic Waste Management Sites referred to in Policy WM2 and shown on the Waste Key Diagram and Regeneration Corridor Maps are listed below in Tables WM2a – d. Existing or potential rail-linked sites are indicated with an asterisk (*).

Table WM2a: Existing Strategic Waste Management Sites in Dudley

Key Diagram Ref	RC/ Strategic Centre/ FS Site	Name of Facility	Operator	Facility Type
WSD1	RC13	E Coley Steel	E Coley Steel Ltd	C&I Treatment (MRS)
WSD2	RC10	Enviro-treat, Kingswinford	Enviro-treat Ltd	CD&EW (contaminated soil)
WSD3	RC16	Biffa, The Foxyards	Biffa	C&I Transfer
WSD4	RC11a	G & M Industrial Services Ltd	G & M Industrial Services Ltd	C&I Transfer
WSD5	RC10	Himley Quarry	Cory Environmental	Landfill (non-hazardous)
WSD6	RC11a	Lister Road EfW	MES Environmental Ltd/ Dudley MBC	MSW Treatment (EfW) MSW Transfer (Transfer/ Depot)
WSD7	RC13	Midlands Recycling Hub, Lye	Overton Recycling	C&I Treatment (WEEE)
WSD8	RC14	Mucklow Hill Transfer Station	Skipaway Waste Services Ltd	C&I Transfer
WSD9	RC10	Shakespeares MRS	B Shakespeare & Company Ltd	C&I Treatment (MRS)
WSD10	RC11b	Stourbridge HWRC	SITA/ Dudley MBC	MSW Transfer (HWRC)

Table WM2b: Existing Strategic Waste Management Sites in Sandwell

Key Diagram Ref	RC/ Strategic Centre/ FS Site	Name of Facility	Operator	Facility Type
WSS1	Adj. to RC7	Bescot Sidings*	Network Rail	CD&EW and Transfer
WSS2	Adj. to RC7	Bescot Sidings*	Tarmac Recycling Ltd	CD&EW
WSS3	RC8	Bagnall Street Transfer Station, Tipton	Biffa	C&I Transfer
WSS4	RC9	Union Road Industrial Estate, Oldbury	Formerly Black Country Environmental Services Ltd	C&I Treatment
WSS5	RC12	Dunn Brothers	Dunn Brothers 1995 Ltd	C&I Treatment (MRS) C&I Transfer
WSS6	RC12	EMR Smethwick*	European Metal Recycling	C&I Treatment (MRS)
WSS7	N/A	Edwin Richards	WRG	Landfill (inert/ non-hazardous)
WSS8	RC12	Exchange Works	Arrow Environmental Services	C&I Treatment (drummed and packaged waste)
WSS9	RC12	Giffords Recycling	Giffords Recycling	C&I Treatment (wood recycling)
WSS10	RC12	Vittoria Street, Smethwick	Currently vacant (formerly Glenside Recycling)	CD&EW
WSS11	RC12	Haz Waste Services Ltd	Haz Waste Services Ltd	Hazardous – Transfer (clinical waste)
WSS12	RC13	Metal & Waste Recycling	Metal & Waste Recycling Ltd (formerly Brookes Metals)	C&I Treatment (MRS)
WSS13	RC12	Robert Hopkins	Robert Hopkins Environmental Ltd	Hazardous - Treatment (drummed and packaged waste)
WSS14	RC12	Shidas Lane HWRC	Gurney May/ Sandwell MBC	MSW Transfer (HWRC)
WSS15	RC12	Taylor's Lane Transfer Station	Sandwell MBC	MSW Transfer
WSS16	RC9	Tipton Recycling Facility	SITA	C&I Treatment (paper and card recycling)
WSS17	RC13	Victoria Works PCTF	MTB (Midlands) Ltd	Hazardous - Treatment (chemicals, oils, contaminated soil)

WSS18	RC12	Waste Tyre Solutions, Oldbury	Credential Environmental Ltd	C&I Transfer (tyres)
WSS19	RC8	Wednesbury Asphalt Plant	MQP	CD&EW
WSS20	RC8	Wednesbury Treatment Centre	Biffa	Hazardous - Treatment (liquids)

Table WM2c: Existing Strategic Waste Management Facilities in Walsall

Key Diagram Ref	RC/ Strategic Centre/ FS Site	Name of Facility	Operator	Facility Type
WSWa1	Aldridge FS Site	Bace Groundworks	Bace Groundworks	CD&EW
WSWa2	N/A	Branton Hill Landfill	Bliss Sand & Gravel Company Ltd	Landfill (Inert) and CD&EW
WSWa3	RC5	Credential Environmental	Credential Environmental	C&I Treatment/ C&I Transfer (tyres)
WSWa4	RC6	Crescent Works	G & P Batteries	Hazardous – Treatment (batteries)
WSWa5	RC6	EMR Darlaston*	European Metal Recycling	C&I Treatment (MRS & WEEE)
WSWa6	Adj. to Aldridge FS Site	Empire Brickworks	Polymeric Treatments (Veolia)	Hazardous Waste (liquids)
WSWa7	RC5	Metal and Waste Recycling	Metal & Waste Recycling (formerly Foreman Recycling)	C&I Treatment/ C&I Transfer
WSWa8	RC7	Fryers Road Transfer Station and HWRC	Gurney May/ Walsall MBC	MSW Transfer/ HWRC
WSWa9	Aldridge FS Site	Greenstar MRF	Greenstar	MSW Treatment (recovery)
WSWa10	N/A	Highfields South Landfill	Cory Environmental	Landfill (non-hazardous)
WSWa11	RC6	Hollands Recycling	Hollands Recycling Ltd (Veolia)	C&I Treatment (paper recycling)
WSWa12	Aldridge FS Site	Interserve	Interserve Project Services Ltd	C&I Transfer
WSWa13	RC7	Jute Works	Metal & Waste Recycling Ltd	C&I Treatment (MRS)
WSWa14	Aldridge FS Site	Merchants Way HWRC & Depot	Gurney May/ Walsall MBC	MSW Transfer (HWRC & Depot)
WSWa15	Adj. to Aldridge FS Site	Vigo/ Utopia Landfill	Cory Environmental	Landfill (non-hazardous)
WSWa16	RC6	Willenhall Skips	Willenhall Skips	C&I Transfer

**Table WM2d: Existing Strategic Waste Management Facilities in
Wolverhampton**

Key Diagram Ref	RC/ Strategic Centre/ FS Site	Name of Facility	Operator	Facility Type
WSWo1	RC4	Anchor Lane HWRC	Enterprise Ltd/ Wolverhampton City Council	MSW Transfer (HWRC)
WSWo2	RC6	SITA Wastecare, Willenhall	SITA	C&I Transfer
WSWo3	RC2	Crown Street EfW	MES Environmental Ltd/ Wolverhampton City Council	MSW Treatment (EfW)
WSWo4	RC4	Dismantling & Engineering Services	Dismantling & Engineering Services Ltd	CD&EW
WSWo5	RC4	Ettingshall Asphalt Plant/ Recycling	Tarmac Recycling/ MQP	CD&EW
WSWo6	RC4	Hickman Avenue Depot	Wolverhampton City Council	MSW Transfer (Depot)
WSWo7	RC4	Old Chillington Works, Hickman Avenue	Formerly AWM Recycling	C&I Treatment (MRF)
WSWo8	RC4	Parkfield Works	European Metal Recycling	C&I Treatment (MRS)
WSWo9	RC4	S B Waste Management	SB Waste Management & Recycling Ltd	C&I Transfer
WSWo10	RC2	Shaw Road HWRC	Enterprise Ltd/ Wolverhampton City Council	MSW Transfer (HWRC)
WSWo11	RC4	Valgrove, Withy Road Ind Est	Valgrove Ltd	C&I Treatment (oils, sludge)
WSW012	RC2	Crown Street Recycling Station	Enterprise Ltd/ Wolverhampton City Council	MSW – Transfer (Recycling/ transfer)

APPENDIX 7

MINERAL COMMODITY MAPS AND KEY MINERAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Policy MIN1: Managing and Safeguarding Mineral Resources

Mineral Safeguarding Area

Maps MC1 – MC3 below show the extent of the different mineral commodities which are included in the Black Country mineral safeguarding area (MSA):

MC1 – Sands and Gravels, Dolerite and Building Stone

MC2 – Brick Clay (Etruria Marl) and Limestone

MC3 – Shallow Coal Resources

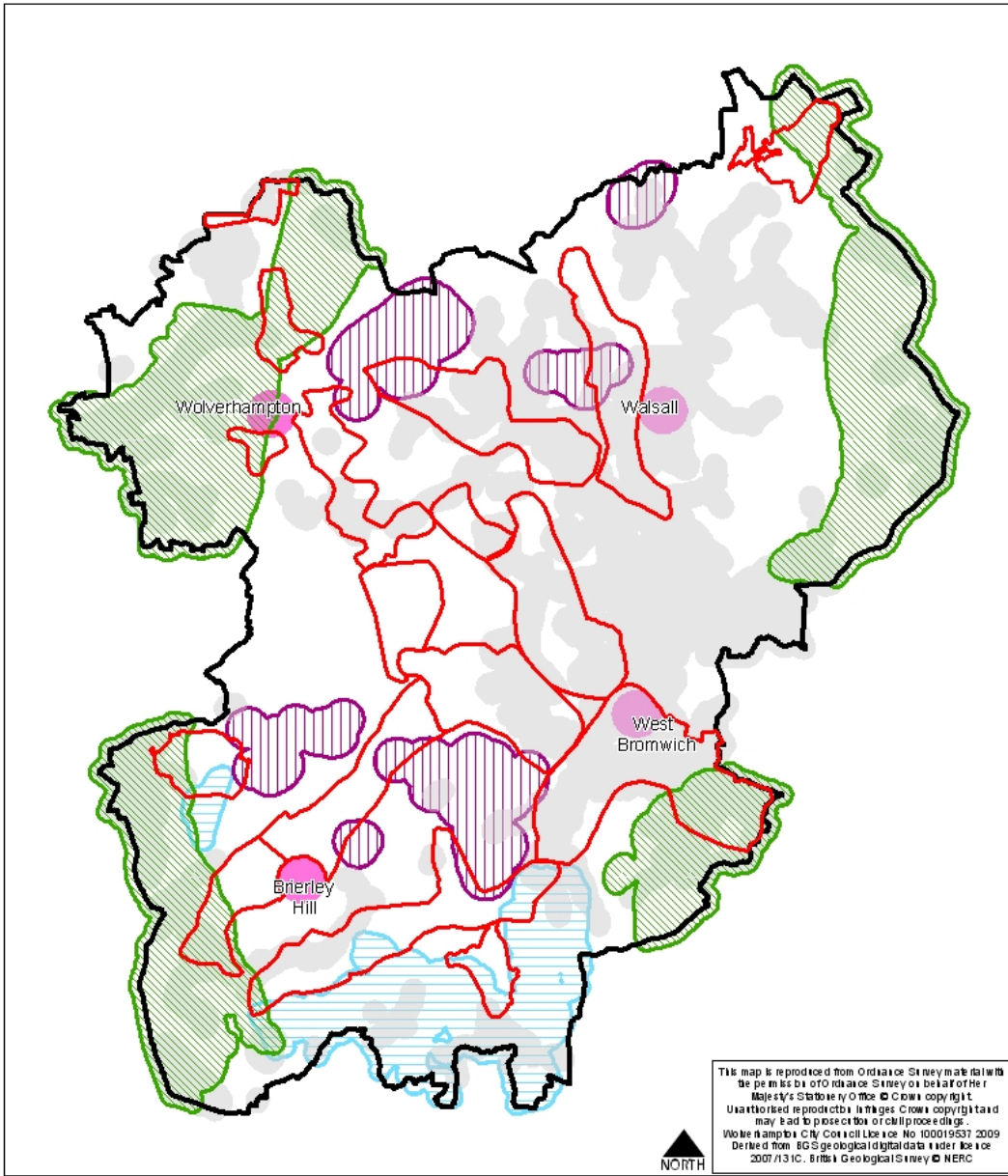
Safeguarding of Mineral Related Infrastructure

Table MIN1 below lists the key mineral infrastructure sites shown on the Minerals Key Diagram, which will be safeguarded under Policy MIN1. Existing or potential rail-linked sites are indicated with an asterisk (*).

Table MIN1: Mineral Related Infrastructure in the Black Country

Site Ref	Site Name/ Location	MPA	Facility/ Site Type	Operator Type	Operator
MI1	Bace Groundworks, Coppice Lane, Aldridge	Walsall	Recycling of waste into aggregate	Demolition contractor	Bace Groundworks
MI2	Branton Hill Quarry, Branton Hill Lane, Aldridge	Walsall	Recycling of waste into aggregate	Mineral operator	Bliss Sand & Gravel Company Ltd
MI3	Dismantling & Engineering Services Ltd, Willenhall	W'ton	Recycling of waste into aggregate	Demolition contractor	Dismantling & Engineering Services Ltd
MI4	Tansey Green, Kingswinford, Dudley*	Dudley	Potential rail freight site to serve brickworks	N/A	N/A
MI5	Ettingshall Asphalt Plant, Ettingshall, Wolverhampton	W'ton	Coating plant and aggregate recycling site	Mineral operator	Acemix West Midlands (MQP/Tarmac)
MI6	Vittoria Street, Smethwick	Sandwell	Recycling of waste into aggregate	N/A	Currently vacant (formerly Glenside Recycling)
MI7	Network Rail, Bescot Sidings, Sandy Lane, Wednesbury*	Sandwell	Storage/ processing/ transfer of aggregate	Transport operator	Network Rail
MI8	Tarmac, Bescot	Sandwell	Storage/	Mineral	Tarmac

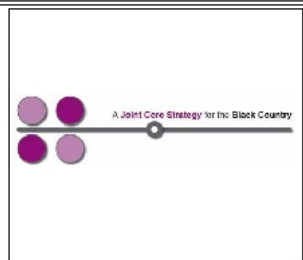
	Sidings, Sandy Lane, Wednesbury*		processing of aggregate	operator	
MI9	Walsall Cement Bulk, Off Fairground Way, Walsall*	Walsall	Cement works	Mineral operator	Tarmac
MI10	Wednesbury Asphalt Plant, Smith Road, Wednesbury*	Sandwell	Coating plant / potential rail freight site	Mineral operator	MQP/ Tarmac

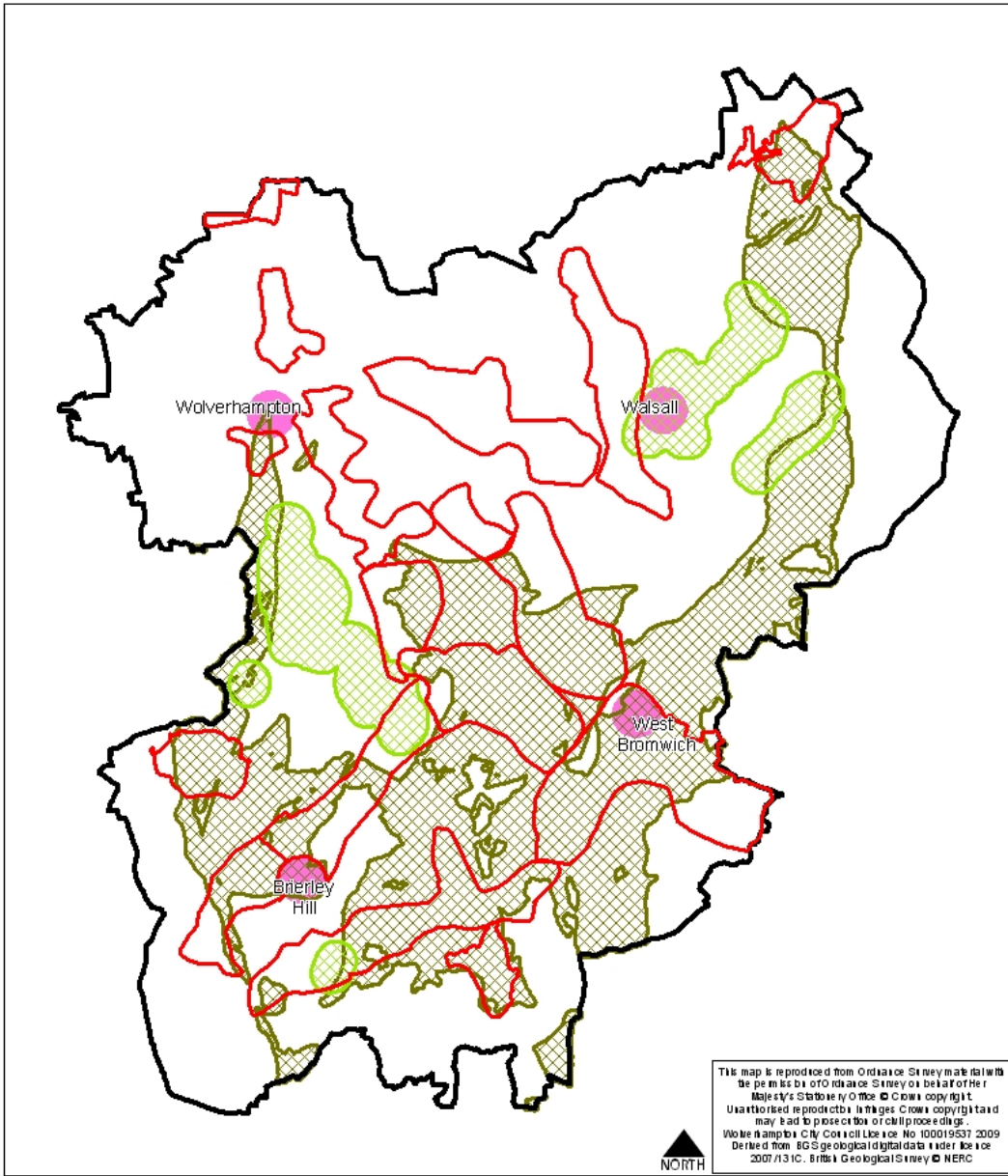


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Mineral Commodity Map MC1

- Strategic Centres
- Sands and Gravels (Bedrock) (+250m Buffer Zone)
- Regeneration Corridors
- Sands and Gravels (Superficial) (+250m Buffer Zone)
- Black Country Boundary
- Dolerite (500m Buffer Zone)
- Building Stone (Various) (+250m Buffer Zone)



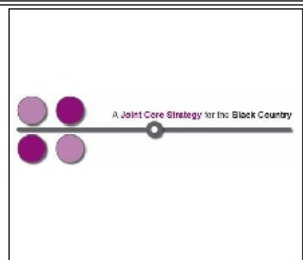


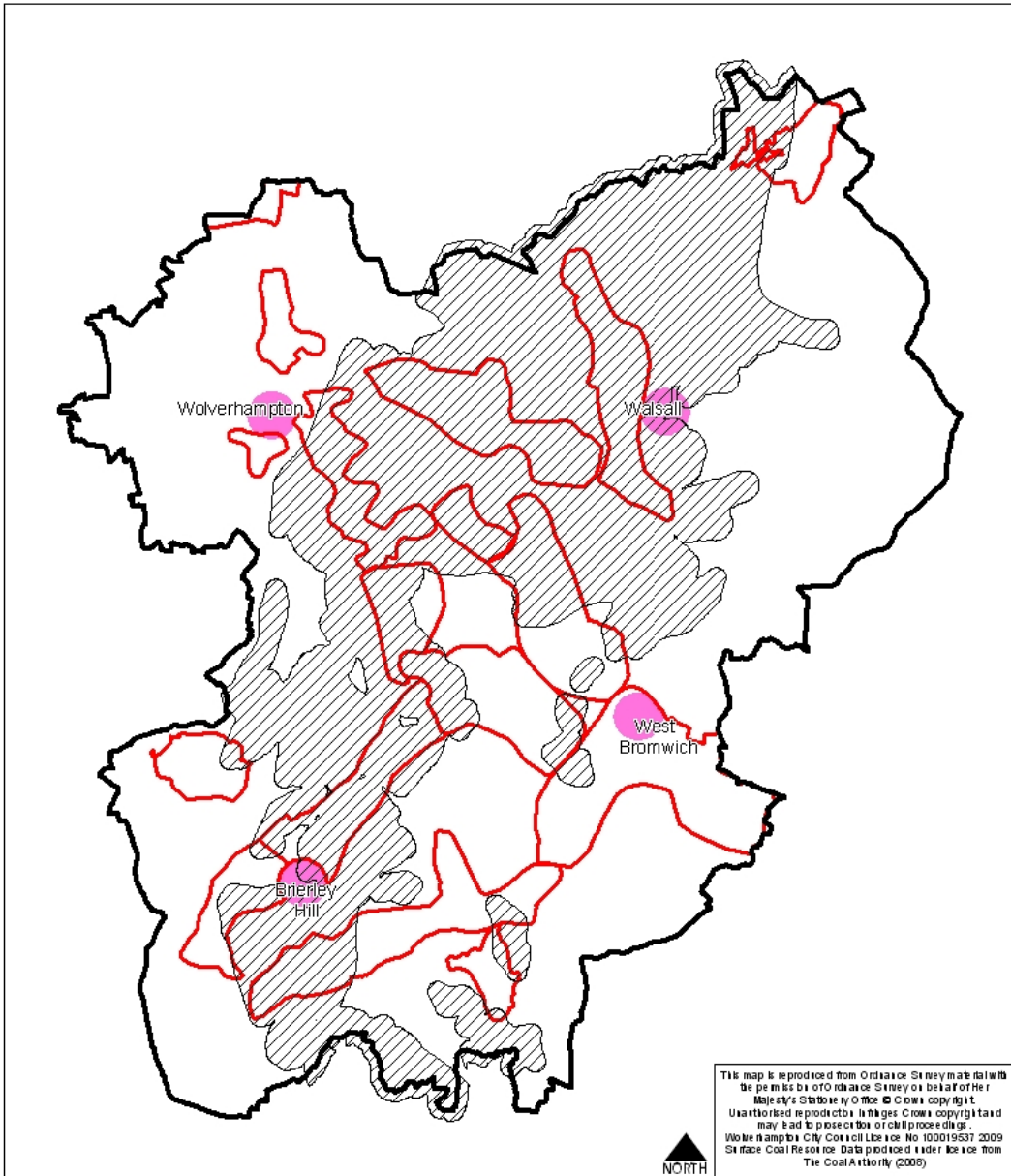
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Mineral Commodity Map MC2





- Strategic Centres
- Limestone (+500m Buffer Zone)
- Regeneration Corridors
- Brick Clay (+50m Buffer Zone)
- Black Country Boundary

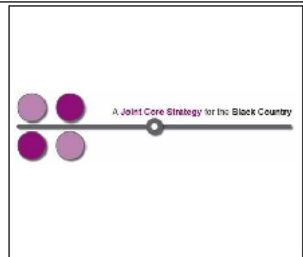




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Mineral Commodity Map MC3

-  Strategic Centres
-  Regeneration Corridors
-  Black Country Boundary
-  Coal Resource (incl Potential Surface Mining Areas (+250m Buffer Zone))



Appendix 8: Superseded UDP Policies and Proposals

The following policies and proposals, together with supporting paragraphs, in the adopted **Dudley Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 2005** will be replaced upon adoption of this Core Strategy (Regulation 13(5)).

UDP POLICY	REPLACED BY CORE STRATEGY POLICY
Part One Policies	
S1 Social Inclusion, Equal Opportunities and Social Wellbeing	Vision, Objectives and Sustainability Principles
S2 Creating a more Sustainable Borough	Vision, Objectives and Sustainability Principles
S3 Green Assets	ENV1-ENV8
S4 Heritage Assets	ENV2
S5 Local Distinctiveness	ENV2
S6 Waste and Energy	WM1 to WM5 ENV7
S8 Housing	HOU1 and DEL2
S9 Economic Vitality	EMP1-EMP5
S11 Urban Renewal	Objectives, CSP1-CSP5
S12 Central Employment Zone	EMP 1-4, Regeneration Corridors
S14 Community Development	Vision, Sustainability Principles, Spatial Objectives, HOU5
S16 Access and Movement	CSP5, TRAN1-TRAN5
Design and Development	
DD6 Access and Transport Infrastructure	CSP5, DEL1, TRAN2
DD7 Planning Obligations	DEL1
DD8 Provision of Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities	ENV6 and Supplementary Planning Document
DD11 Water Courses	ENV5
DD12 Sustainable Drainage Systems	ENV5
Urban Regeneration	
UR1 Central Employment Zone	EMP 1-4, Regeneration Corridors
UR2 The Cloughton Development Site	Completed
UR5 Industrial Renewal Areas	EMP1-EMP5, DEL2
Employment and Economy	
EE1 Key Industrial Areas and Development Sites	EMP1-EMP4 and DEL2
EE2 Local Employment Areas	EMP1-EMP4 and DEL2
EE3 Existing Employment Uses	DEL2
EE4 Office Development	CEN4, CEN7
EE5 Tourism	EMP6
EE6 Cluster Development	EMP1 – EMP4
Centres and Retail	
CR1 Hierarchy of Centres	CEN2
CR2 Expansion of Centres	CEN3, CEN4, CEN5
CR3 Local Shopping Areas	CEN6
CR8 New Retail Development – Large Foodstores	CEN3,CEN4,CEN5
CR9 Edge-of-Centre and Out-of-Centre Development	CEN7
CR10 Conditions on Major Retail Development	CEN7

UDP POLICY	REPLACED BY CORE STRATEGY POLICY
CR11 Retail (A3) Uses and Amusement Arcades	CEN6
CR12 Car Parking in Town Centres	CEN8
Access and Movement	
AM1 Integrated, Safe, Sustainable and Accessible Transport Strategy	CSP5, TRAN1
AM2 Public Transport Corridors	TRAN1
AM3 Strategic Highway Network	CSP5, TRAN1, TRAN2
AM5 Bus Provision	TRAN1,CSP5 UDP Proposals Mapping to remain
AM6 Midland Metro	CSP5 and TRAN1 Delete Metro line from UDP proposals map.
AM7 Passenger Rail	CSP5, TRAN1
AM8 Freight	CSP5, TRAN1 TRAN3
AM9 Interchanges	CSP5, TRAN1
AM11 Cycling	TRAN4. UDP Proposals Mapping to remain
AM12 Pedestrians	TRAN4
AM14 Parking	CEN8, TRAN5
AM15 Personal Mobility	Now part of Disability Discrimination Act
AM16 Travel Plans	TRAN2
Community Services	
CS2 Health and Social Care Facilities	HOU5
CS4 Education Provision	HOU5
Housing	
H1 New Housing Development	CSP1, CSP2, HOU1
H2 Phasing of Housing Development	CSP1, CSP2, DEL2, HOU1
H3 Housing Assessment Criteria	CSP1, CSP2, DEL2, HOU1, HOU2
H4 Housing Mix	HOU1, HOU2, HOU3
H5 Affordable Housing	HOU3
H6 Housing Density	HOU2
H7 Traveller's Accommodation	HOU4 UDP Proposals Mapping to remain
Sport Leisure and Recreation	
LR2 Access to Public Open Space	CSP3, ENV6
Nature Conservation	
NC2 Special Areas of Conservation and Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	ENV1 UDP Proposals Mapping to remain
NC3 New Nature Reserves	ENV1 UDP Proposals Mapping to remain
NC4 Local Nature Reserves and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation	ENV1 UDP Proposals Mapping to remain
NC5 Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation	ENV1 UDP Proposals Mapping to remain
Historic Environment	
HE1 Local Character and Distinctiveness	ENV2
HE2 Landscape Heritage Areas	ENV2 Mapping to remain
HE9 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Other Sites of National Importance	ENV2 and National Legislation UDP Proposals Mapping to remain
Environmental Protection	
EP4 Development in Floodplains	ENV5
EP5 Air Quality	ENV8
EP10 Renewable Energy	ENV7

UDP POLICY	REPLACED BY CORE STRATEGY POLICY
Minerals M1 Minerals	MIN1, MIN5, ENV1 Delete mapping
M2 Minerals and After Use	MIN2, MIN3, MIN5, ENV1, CSP3

PROPOSALS MAP DELETIONS

Central Employment Zone Boundary	Policy UR1
Cloughton Primary Development Site	Policy UR2
Industrial Renewal Areas	Policy UR5
Arc of Opportunity	UR Introduction
Key Industrial Areas	Policy EE1
Key Industrial Sites	Policy EE1
Local Employment Areas	Policy EE2
Local Employment Sites	Policy EE2
Metro	Policy AM6
Minerals	Policy M1

HOUSING SITE DELETIONS

6 Wordsley Hospital, Wordsley
34 Former Gas Works, Stourbridge
35 Brierley Hill Crystal Works, Brierley Hill
38 Furlong Lane, Cradley
40 Northfield Road, Netherton

The following policies and proposals, together with supporting paragraphs, in the adopted **Sandwell Unitary Development Plan (UDP)** 2004 will be replaced upon adoption of this Core Strategy (Regulation 13(5)).

Policy Area: Strategic Objectives

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Superseded By
SO1	Sustainable Development	The Vision Sustainability Principles
SO2	Energy Conservation	ENV7: Renewable Energy
SO3	Renewable Energy	ENV7: Renewable Energy
SO4	Mixed Use Development	CSP1: The Growth Network
SO5	Housing	HOU1: Delivering Sustainable Housing Growth HOU2: Housing Density, Type and Accessibility
SO6	Change of Use	All policies
SO7	Business Zones	EMP1: Providing for Economic Growth EMP2: High Quality Strategic Employment Areas EMP3: Providing and Safeguarding Locally Significant Employment Land
SO8	Regeneration Zones	West Bromwich Area Action Plan (West Brom TC) Waste Key Diagram (Hill Top) Regen Corridor 12 (M5 J1 & J2, Oldbury) Housing Key Diagram (Bescot)

Saved Policies: None Necessary

Policy Area: Housing

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Superseded By
H6	Design of New Housing Development	CSP4: Place Making ENV3: Design Quality
H7	Amenity of New Housing (open space and other supporting facilities).	DEL2 and subsequent LDDs by SMBC e.g. SPD on Planning Obligations. HOU5, ENV5.
H8	The Relationship Between Residential and Industrial Uses	None
H9	Affordable Housing	HOU3: delivering Affordable Housing
H10	People and their Housing Needs	HOU2: Housing Density, Type and Accessibility

Saved Policies:

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy
H2	Protection of allocated housing sites
H3	Windfalls
H4	Conversion to Residential Use

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy
H5	Conversion to Homes in Multiple Occupation
H11	Housing for People with Special Needs
H12	Care Homes/Nursing Homes

Policy Area: Economy and Employment

Policy	Summary	Superseded By
E1 Key Industrial Allocations	Policy Reserving specific sites for B uses to achieve forecast need	Yes, some will fall within Housing Growth Areas and retained employment areas DEL2, HOU1, EMP1, 2 and 3. Offices dealt with by CEN1, CEN2
E2 Business Zone	Policy protecting broad area for B uses	Yes, some of area will fall into Housing Growth and retained employment areas DEL2, HOU1, EMP1, 2 & 3. Offices dealt with by CEN1, CEN3, CEN 4
E3 Redevelopment of Existing Non Allocated Industrial Sites	Criteria necessary for the release of employment land for other uses	Yes, Delivery policy DEL2 (nb RSS PA6B)
E4 Existing Premises	Policy on industrial redevelopment, adaption and subdivision of existing development	Yes DEL2 EMP1,2 and 3
E5 Relationship between Industry and other uses	Policy preventing proposals harming residential amenity and harming operation of businesses	Yes DEL2
E6 Locational factors	Policy directing employment to areas accessible to the SHN and Public Transport	Yes Tran 2, 3 EMP 2 and 3
E7 Design Quality and Environmental standards	Policy seeking High Quality design and environmental standards	Yes CPS3 ENV1
E8 Access	Policy requiring development to facilitate public transport, pedestrian and cycle routes and provide for the disabled	Yes Tran 2 and 4

Saved Policies:

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy
E1 Key Industrial Allocations	Policy reserving specific sites for B1 (b) and (c), B2 and B8 uses.

Policy Area: Transport

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Superseded By
T1	General Transport Policy	CSP5/TRAN1
T2	Walking	TRAN4
T3	Public Transport Accessibility and Location	TRAN1
T4	Public Transport	TRAN1
T5	Bus Services	TRAN1
T6	Passenger Rail	TRAN1
T7	Cycling	TRAN4
T9	Traffic Calming	None
T10	Roads	TRAN1
T13	Park and Ride	TRAN1
T14	Road Freight	TRAN3
T15	Rail Freight	TRAN3
T16	Road Safety	None
T17	Transport Assessments and Travel Plans	TRAN2
T18	Safer Routes to Schools	None

Saved Policies

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy
T8	Hackney Carriages/Private Hire Vehicles
T11	Road Improvement
T12	Car Parking

Policy Area: Centres

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Superseded By
Policy SRC1 Hierarchy of Centres	Directs retail etc to centres and defines the hierarchy	CEN 1 & 2
Policy SRC2 Need and the Sequential Approach	Defines the need and sequential tests etc	Cen 1,2,3,4,5,6 & 7
Policy SRC3 Mixed Use Development in Centres	Defines appropriate mixed uses in centres	CEN 1
Policy SRC4 Main Town Centre	Defines West Bromwich as the principle Town Centre for the Borough	CEN 2 & 3
Policy SRC5 Town Centres	Lists Town Centres and defines roles and appropriate development	CEN 2 & 4
SRC6 District Centres	Lists District centres and defines role and appropriate development	CEN 2 & 5
Policy SRC7 Local Centres	Lists Local centres and defines role and appropriate development	CEN 2 & 5
Policy SRC8 Local Shops/parades	Supports local shops and parades Defines appropriate development and sets threshold for new provision to serve housing growth	CEN 6
Policy SRC9	Directs catering outlets to centres	CEN 1

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Superseded By
Catering Outlets		
Policy SRC10 Retail Warehousing, Warehouse Clubs and Factory Outlet Centres	Indicates that retail tests apply to retail warehousing etc	CEN 7

Saved Policies: None Necessary

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy
None.	

Policy Area: Open Space

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Superseded By
OS2 Protection of Open Spaces	Protects open spaces that are of value	ENV6
OS6 – Open Space Network	Protection of open space network	ENV6
OS7 – Sports Facilities	Protection of sports facilities	ENV6

Saved Policies

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy
OS1 – Open Space Hierarchy	Sets out the open space hierarchy for the Borough
OS3 Green Belt	Green Belt Protection
OS4 Rowley Hills Strategic Open Space	Protection of Rowley Hills SOS
OS5 Community Open Space	Protecting publically accessible open space
OS8 – Community Open Space in Association with New housing Development	Section 106 contributions to open space
OS9 – Public Space in association with major industrial, commercial & retail developments	Public space in association with major industrial, commercial & retail developments
OS10 - Allotments	Protection of allotments
OS11 – Dual use of facilities	Wider community use of sports facilities
OS12 – Accessibility	Sports and recreation facilities should be accessible to all
OS13 – Floodlighting, Synthetic Turf Pitches and Multi Use Games Areas	Contribution of Floodlighting, Synthetic Turf Pitches in appropriate locations
OS14 – Water: Sports & Recreation Uses	Use of water bodies for sport and recreation
OS15 – Locational Policy for Sports/Recreational Facilities	Locational criteria for Sports/Recreational Facilities

Policy Area: Nature Conservation

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Superseded By
NC1 – Nature Conservation & New Development	Development in accordance with natural ecological processes	ENV1
NC2 – The Nature Conservation Network	Importance of the nature conservation network	ENV1
NC3 – SINC's and LNR's	Protection of SINC's and LNR's	ENV1
NC4 – SLINC's	Protection of SLINC's	ENV1
NC6 – Habitats	Protection of key Habitat types	ENV1
NC7 - Species	Protection of wildlife species	ENV1

Saved Policies

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy
NC5 – Wildlife Corridors	Protection of Wildlife Corridors
NC8	Access to Natural Open Space

Policy Area: Urban Design

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Supersede By
UD1	General Urban Design Principles	CSP4: Place Making ENV3: Design Quality
UD3	Security and Safety	CSP4: Place Making ENV3: Design Quality
UD4	Urban Spaces	CSP4: Place Making ENV3: Design Quality
UD5	Landmark Buildings	CSP4: Place Making ENV3: Design Quality
UD6	Public Art	CSP4: Place Making ENV3: Design Quality

Saved Policies: None Necessary

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy
None.	

Policy Area: Community Services

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Superseded By
CS1	Health & Social Services	HOU5
CS2	Community Uses (social & cultural)	None directly, although partially covered by HOU5 and DEL2.
CS3	Cemeteries & Crematoria	HOU5 & DEL2.

Saved Policies: None Necessary

Policy Area: Physical Constraints

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Superseded By
PC7	Surface Water	ENV5: Flood Risk, Sustainable Drainage Systems and Urban Heat Island
PC8	Ground Water Protection	ENV5: Flood Risk, Sustainable Drainage Systems and Urban Heat Island
PC9	Air Quality	ENV8: Air Quality

Saved Policies

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy
PC1	Areas Affected by Abandoned Limestone Mines
PC2	Zones Around Hazardous Installations
PC3	New Developments and Hazardous Substances
PC4	Pollution Control
PC5	Land Affected by Tipped Material Generating Landfill Gas
PC6	Land Affected by Contaminants, Mineshafts of Unsatisfactory Load Bearing Capacity or other Constraints

Policy Area: Waste Management

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Superseded By
WM1	Waste Strategy	WM1, WM2, WM3, WM4
WM3	Landfill	WM1, WM2, WM3, WM4
WM4	Environmental Impact of Landfill Operations	WM1, WM2, WM3, WM4
WM5	Buffer Zones around Landfill Sites	WM1, WM2, WM3, WM4
WM6	Development in the Vicinity of Waste Management Facilities	WM5
WM7	Public and Private Waste Management Facilities	WM1, WM2, WM3, WM4
WM8	Environmental Impact of Waste Management	WM4, WM5
WM9	Recycling	WM1

Saved Policies: None Necessary

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy
None.	

Policy Area: Telecommunications

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Superseded By
None deleted		

Saved Policies

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy
TE1	Telecommunications Antenna and Masts
TE2	Telephone Kiosks

Policy Area: Conservation and Heritage

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Superseded By
C1: Conservation	The protection and preservation of historical and architectural assets.	ENV2
C2: Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest	The protection of listed buildings when considering proposals.	National Legislation ENV2 (refers to statutorily designated and protected heritage assets)
C:3 Conservation Areas	The protection of the character and appearance of CAs when considering proposals.	National Legislation (ENV2 refers to statutorily designated and protected heritage assets)
C4: Local List of Buildings and Structures	The preservation of sites judged worthy in addition to statutorily protected sites.	ENV2
C6: Registered Parks and Gardens	The protection of assets from inappropriate development.	ENV2
C7: Canals	Protection of the Borough's canal heritage.	ENV2/ENV3/ENV4/ENV5
C8: World Heritage Sites	The promotion of Soho Foundry as a WHS.	ENV2
C9: Industrial Archaeology	Identification of areas, buildings etc that merit status for recording, restoration, preservation, adaptation or demolition when considering proposals.	ENV2
C10: Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Refusal of development that would adversely affect SAM.	National Legislation
C11: Archaeology and Development Proposals	Refusal of development on sites identified to be worthy of preservation in situ and the provision of archaeological information prior to development in Areas of Potential Archaeological Importance.	ENV2

Saved Policies

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy
C5: Areas of	The protection of areas in addition to CAs.

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy
Townscape Value	
C12: Enhancement of Archaeological Data	Enhance knowledge of past development of the Borough through archaeological work.

Policy Area: Minerals

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Superseded By
M1	Prospecting for Minerals	MIN2, MIN3, MIN4
M2	New or Extensions to Existing Mineral Workings	MIN1, MIN2, MIN3, MIN4, MIN5
M3	Buffer Zones	MIN1, MIN2, MIN3, MIN4, MIN5
M4	Ancillary Development	MIN1, MIN2, MIN3, MIN4, MIN5
M5	Open Cast Coal	MIN2, MIN4
M6	Area Specific Designations	MIN2, MIN3, MIN4
M7	Safeguarding Minerals	MIN1, MIN3, MIN4

Saved Policies: None Necessary

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Is it mapped on the Proposals Map?
None.		

Policy Area: Development Control Policies

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Superseded By
DC4: Canals	Prevention of inappropriate development in proximity to canals.	ENV2/ENV3/ENV4/ENV5
DC5.2	Pedestrian Movement within Town Centres	TRAN1
DC5.3	Cycles and Powered Two Wheelers	TRAN1
DC8: Development in Conservation Areas and Areas of Townscape Value	Promotion of high quality architectural design in CAs.	ENV2 (refers to statutorily designated and protected heritage assets)
DC9	Open Space and Play Space (details of provision).	None, but largely covered by SPD on Planning Obligations.
DC13: Shop front design	Sympathetic design of shop fronts in areas of historical or architectural importance.	ENV2 (refers to statutorily designated and protected heritage assets)

Saved Policies

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy
DC1	Access for Disabled People
DC2	Poster Panels
DC3	Amusement Arcades
DC5.1	Car Parking for Disabled People and People with Mobility Difficulties
DC6	The Borough's Gateways
DC7	Hot Food Take-Aways within Centres
DC10	Community Facilities including Places of Worship
DC11	Residential Moorings
DC12	Design and Installation of Roller Shutters

Policy Area: West Bromwich Inset

Saved Policies:

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy
WB1	The Retail Core
WB2	Maintaining a Vibrant Town Centre
WB3	Design Principles & Environmental Quality
WB4	Public Transport, Pedestrians and Access

Policy Area: Bearwood Inset

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Superseded By
B2	Retail Core	Policy wording is superseded by CEN1 & CEN3
B3	Non-Retail Uses	Largely superseded by CEN3 and CEN4
B4	Mixed Use Areas	Policy wording is superseded by CEN3 and CEN4.
B7	Residential Uses in First Floors	Policy wording is superseded by HOU2.

Saved Policies: none

Policy Area: Blackheath Inset

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Superseded By
BH5	Accessibility and linkage	Covered by Tran2 & Tran5.

Saved Policies: None

Policy Area: Cape Hill Inset

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Superseded By
CA4	Residential Uses in First Floors	Policy wording is superseded by HOU2.
CA5	Mixed-Use Areas	Policy wording is superseded by CEN3 and CEN4.

Saved Policies:

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy
CA2	Retail Core

Policy Area: Cradley Heath Inset

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Superseded By
CH3	Mixed Use area	CEN3

Saved Policies:

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy
CH2	Retail Core
CH4	Area of Townscape Value

Policy Area: Great Bridge

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Superseded By
GB4	Environmental Quality	CSP3 and ENV8

Saved Policies

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy
GB3	Town Centre Services (A3 uses)

Policy Area: Oldbury Inset

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Superseded By
OL3	Environmental Quality and Access	CSP3, TRAN 1, ENV6 and ENV 8
OL6	Bus Access	TRAN1
OL7	Oldbury Bus Station	Built
OL8	Civic Square	Built
OL9	Residential	HOU2

Saved Policies:

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy
OL5	Townscape Value

Policy Area: Wednesbury Inset

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Superseded By
WE3	Mixed-Use Area	Policy Wording is superseded in CEN 3 and CEN 4
WE5	Environmental Improvements	CSP3, ENV6 and ENV 8

Saved Policies:

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy
WE2	Retail Core
WE4	Conservation Area & Townscape
WE6	Traffic & Transportation

Policy Area: Old Hill Inset

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Superseded By
OH1	Local Centre designation.	Policy wording is superseded by CEN1 & CEN4

Saved Policies:

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy
Old Hill Inset OH2	Area of Townscape Value

Policy Area: Smethwick High Street Inset

UDP Policy	Summary of Policy	Superseded By
SH1	Townscape Value	Policy wording superseded by ENV2.

Saved Policies: none**Sandwell Proposals Map**

Correction of Error: Reinstate OLPr7 Housing Allocation
 Correction of Error: Amend boundary of conservation area at Crystal Drive
 Correction of Error: Amend boundary of Blackheath Tunnel SLINC
 Correction of Error: Amend boundary of Galton Valley/Smethwick Summit Conservation Area to reflect amendments made in 2004

The following policies and proposals, together with supporting paragraphs, in the adopted **Walsall Unitary Development Plan (2005)** will be replaced upon adoption of the Core Strategy (Regulation 13(5)).

<u>UDP Policy ('Part 1' policies in bold)</u>	<u>Core Strategy Policy superseding UDP Policy</u>
<i>Chapter 2 General Principles</i>	
Overall Strategy (2.1 and 2.2)	The JCS Vision, Sustainability Principles and Spatial Objectives, as well as nearly all the specific policies in the JCS, relate to these principles in the UDP
The Local Dimension (2.3)	CSP4 Also addressed by Statement of Community Involvement
Equal Opportunities and Social Considerations (2.4)	CSP1 – CSP5, EMP5, TRAN2, ENV3
GP1 – The Sustainable Location of Development	The JCS Vision, Sustainability Principles and Spatial Objectives, as well as nearly all the specific policies in the JCS, relate to these principles in the UDP
GP4 – Local Area Regeneration	The JCS Vision, Sustainability Principles and Spatial Objectives, as well as nearly all the specific policies in the JCS, relate to these principles in the UDP
GP7 – Community Safety	CSP4 and ENV3
<i>Chapter 3 Environment & Amenity</i>	
General (3.1)	The JCS Vision, Sustainability Principles and Spatial Objectives, as well as nearly all the specific policies in the JCS, relate to these principles in the UDP
Limestone Mines (3.10)	There is no current programme of treatment.
Nature Conservation (3.12)	CSP3 and ENV1
Design and Development (3.16)	CSP3, CSP4, ENV2 and ENV3
Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (3.17)	CSP3 and ENV7
Water Resources (3.18)	CSP3, ENV4 and ENV5
ENV19 – Habitat and Species Protection	ENV1
ENV20 – Local Nature Reserves	ENV1. Most of the sites listed in the UDP have now been declared LNRs
ENV21 – Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation	ENV1
ENV22 – Protected Species	This policy has not been

	<p>“saved” under paragraph 1(3) of Schedule 8 to the 2004 Act but is listed here for completeness.</p> <p>Elements of this policy are incorporated in JCS Policy ENV1</p>
ENV31 – Continued Protection of the Historic Built Environment	ENV2
ENV39 – Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency	<p>This policy has not been “saved” under paragraph 1(3) of Schedule 8 to the 2004 Act but is listed here for completeness.</p> <p>Elements of this policy are incorporated in JCS Policy ENV7</p>

<i>Chapter 4 Jobs & Prosperity</i>	
Modernising Employment Areas (4.1)	EMP1
Meeting the Need for Land and Buildings (4.2 and 4.3)	EMP1 – EMP3
JP2 – Improving the Employment Land Supply	EMP1
JP3 – Rail-served Sites	TRAN3

<i>Chapter 5 Strengthening Our Centres</i>	
General (5.1 and 5.2)	CEN1 and CEN2

<i>Chapter 6 Housing</i>	
Housing Supply (6.3 and 6.4)	HOU1, HOU2
Meeting Housing Needs (6.5 and 6.6)	HOU2, HOU3, HOU4
H4 – Affordable Housing (paragraphs (a) to (f)) (paragraphs (g) to (j) are to remain in force)	HOU3
H8 – Accommodation for Travelling People	<p>This policy has not been “saved” under paragraph 1(3) of Schedule 8 to the 2004 Act but is listed here for completeness.</p> <p>The policy is replaced by HOU4</p>
H9 – Minimum Densities	HOU2
H10 – Layout, Design and Dwelling Mix	HOU2, ENV2 and ENV3

<i>Chapter 7 Transport</i>	
General (7.1 – 7.3)	TRAN1 and TRAN2
Bus Services (7.5)	TRAN1
The Rail Network (7.6)	TRAN1
Roads (7.7)	TRAN1
Walking (7.8)	TRAN4
Cycling (7.9)	TRAN4

<i>Chapter 8 Providing for Leisure and Community Needs</i>	
General (8.1)	CSP1, CSP3, CSP4 (and through individual topic policies)
Entertainment and Cultural Facilities (8.2)	CSP1 and CEN1 - CEN5
Greenways (8.4)	ENV6
Sport and Recreation (8.5)	CSP3 and ENV6

Canals and Waterways (8.6)	CSP3 and ENV4
LC9 – Canals	ENV4

<i>Chapter 9 Minerals</i>	
General (9.1)	MIN5
Safeguarding of Mineral Resources (9.2 – 9.3)	MIN1, Minerals Key Diagram
Sustainable Use of Minerals (9.4)	MIN1, MIN4, MIN5, WM4, WM5
Over Intensification (9.5)	MIN5
Updating of Conditions (9.6)	MIN5
Transport of Minerals (9.7)	TRAN3, MIN1, MIN5
Restoration (9.8)	MIN5
Aggregates (9.9)	MIN1, MIN2, WM5
Clays (9.10)	MIN1, MIN3, MIN4
Coal (9.11)	MIN1, MIN4
M1: Minerals Safeguarding Areas	MIN1, Minerals Key Diagram
M2: Branton Hill Lane Quarry, Aldridge	ENV5, MIN2, MIN5, Proposal MA2, Minerals Key Diagram
M3: Birch Lane Quarry, Aldridge	ENV5, MIN2, MIN5, Proposal MA1, Minerals Key Diagram
M4: Working of Etruria Marl and Fireclay	MIN3, MIN4, MIN5, Minerals Key Diagram
M5: Etruria Marl – North of Stubbers Green Road	MIN3, MIN5, Proposal MA5, Minerals Key Diagram
M6: Etruria Marl – South of Stubbers Green Road	ENV1, MIN3, MIN5, Proposal MA5, Minerals Key Diagram
M8: Brownhills Common	ENV1, CSP2, MIN4, MIN5, Minerals Key Diagram
M9: Working of Coal	ENV1, CSP2, MIN4, MIN5

<i>Chapter 10 Waste Management</i>	
Integration & Co-ordination (10.1)	WM1, WM4
Proximity (10.2)	WM4, WM5. Also partly superseded by Waste Strategy for England 2007 and PPS10.
The Waste Hierarchy (10.3)	WM1. Also duplicates provisions in Waste Strategy for England 2007 and PPS10.
Waste Minimisation, Recycling and Composting (10.4)	WM1, WM3, WM4, WM5. Partly superseded by revised MWMS, Waste Strategy for England 2007 and PPS10.
Incineration with Energy Recovery (10.5)	ENV7, WM4. Partly superseded by Waste Strategy for England 2007 and PPS10.
Landfill (10.6)	WM1, WM3, WM4, MIN5. Superseded by revised MWMS, revised MWMS, Waste Strategy for England 2007 and PPS10.
Safeguarding the Environment (10.7)	CSP3, WM4
WM1: Consideration of Proposals for Waste Management Activities	WM2, WM3, WM4. Partly superseded by revised MWMS, Waste Strategy for England 2007 and PPS10.
WM2: Control of Landfill, Land Raising and Other Deposition of Waste	WM4, MIN5
WM3: Special Wastes	WM3

WM4: Provision of Recycling Facilities in Development Schemes	WM5. Partly superseded by revised MWMS.
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<i>Chapter 11 Implementation, Monitoring and Review</i>	Monitoring Framework and Policy Indicators
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<i>Chapter 15 Brownhills District Centre</i>	
BR3: Neighbourhood Resource Centre	This policy has not been “saved” under paragraph 1(3) of Schedule 8 to the 2004 Act but is listed here for completeness. The Neighbourhood Resource Centre has been built.

The following policies and proposals, together with supporting paragraphs, in the adopted **Wolverhampton Unitary Development Plan (2005)** will be replaced upon adoption of the Core Strategy (Regulation 13(5)).

UDP Policy (part 1 policies in bold)	Core Strategy Policies
S1 - Strategic Regeneration Areas	CSP1
S2 - Strategic Regeneration Corridors	CSP1
S3 - Local Area and Neighbourhood Renewal	CSP1 / CSP2
IMR1 - Implementation	Delivery Plan
IMR2 - Planning Obligations	DEL2
IMR4 - Monitoring and Review	Monitoring Framework / Policy indicators
D1 - Design Quality	CSP4 / ENV2 / ENV3
EP3 - Air Pollution	ENV8
EP13 - Waste and Development	WM1 / WM5
EP14 - Waste Management Facilities	WM4
EP15 - Landfill Activities	WM4
EP16 - Energy Conservation	ENV3 / ENV7
EP17 - Renewable Energy	ENV7
EP18 - Mineral Extraction	MIN1-5
HE22 - Protection and Enhancement of the Canal Network	ENV2
N2 - Access to Natural Green Space	ENV6
N3 - Protection of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation	ENV1
N5 - Protection of Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation and Landscape Features of Value to Wildlife	ENV1
G1 - Protection of the Green Belt	CSP2
G5 - Access to the Green Belt	CSP2
B1 – Economic Development	EMP1
B2 – Balanced Portfolio of Employment Land	EMP1 / EMP4
B3 – Business Development Allocations	EMP1 / EMP2 / EMP3
B4 – Expansion of Existing Businesses	DEL2 / EMP2 / EMP3
B6 – Offices	CEN3 / CEN4 / CEN7
B8 – Warehousing	EMP2 / EMP3
B9 – Defined Business Areas	EMP2 / EMP3
B10 – Redevelopment of Business Land and Premises	DEL1 / EMP2 / EMP3
B12 – Access to Job Opportunities	EMP5
B13 – Business Tourism, Hotel and Conference Facilities	CEN1 / CEN3/ CEN7 / EMP6
B14 – All Saints and Blakenhall Community Development Area	HOU1 / EMP2 / EMP3 / Appendix 2
SH1 - Centres Strategy	CEN 1 / CEN2
SH3 - Need and the Sequential Approach	CEN1 / CEN2 / CEN7
SH5 - Wolverhampton City Centre	CEN3 / Appendix 2
SH6 - Bilston Town Centre and Wednesfield Village Centre	CEN4 / Appendix 2
SH7 - District Centres	CEN5
SH8 - Local Centres	CEN5

UDP Policy (part 1 policies in bold)	Core Strategy Policies
SH9 - Local Shops and Centre Uses Outside Defined Centres	CEN6 / HOU2
SH12 - New Retail Development - Bulky Comparison Goods	CEN3 / CEN7
SH13 - New Retail Development – Foodstores	CEN 1-7
C2 - New public service, cultural, community, health and education facilities	HOU5
C4 - Education Facilities	HOU5
C5 - Health Service Improvements	HOU5
R1 - Local Standards for Open Space, Sport & Recreation Facilities	ENV6
R2 - Open Space, Sport and Recreation Priority Areas	ENV6
H1 – Housing	HOU1 / HOU2
H2 - Housing Land Provision	HOU1
H3 - Housing Site Assessment Criteria	CSP1 / CSP2 / HOU1 / HOU2 / HOU3 / ENV4
H9 - Housing Density and Mix	HOU2
H10 - Affordable Housing	HOU3
H13 - Sites for Travelling People	HOU4
AM1 - Access and Mobility (part)	CSP5 / TRAN2
AM2 - Strategic Regeneration Areas and Corridors – Transport Investment	CSP1
AM3 - Major Transport Schemes	TRAN1
AM6 - Transport Assessments	TRAN2
AM7 - Travel Plans	TRAN2
AM9 - Provision for Pedestrians	TRAN4
AM10 - Provision for Cyclists	TRAN4
AM11 - Park and Ride	TRAN1 / TRAN5
AM13 - Development of Freight Facilities	TRAN3
CC3 - City Centre Housing	HOU1 / HOU2 / HOU3 / Appendix 2
WVC3 - Midland Metro	TRAN1
WVC4 - Short Stay Car Parking	TRAN5

Appendix 9: Glossary

Aggregates: Term used to describe minerals used for construction purposes, such as sand and gravel, which can be used as hardcore or to produce mortar, cement, concrete and other building products, and hard rock, which can be crushed and used for foundations or as roadstone. Aggregates can be “primary” (virgin materials quarried from the ground), “secondary” (produced as a by-product of other mineral working or industrial processing), or “recycled” (Produced from recycled waste).

Anaerobic Digestion (AD): A method of treating organic wastes (green wastes and food wastes), which converts them into energy, “biogas” and a stable compost-like material which can be used as a soil conditioner. AD involves placing the organic waste into sealed tanks from which air has been excluded, where it is digested by naturally occurring micro-organisms which thrive in anaerobic conditions (i.e. in the absence of oxygen). The energy in biogas can be used to produce heating and cooling and electricity via combined heat and power (see below), to produce transport fuels, and to supply electricity and gas into the grid.

Area of Search: An area where mineral resources are present, and where mineral working may take place within the period covered by the Core Strategy. These are identified in Policies MIN2 and MIN3 and their location is shown on the Minerals Key Diagram.

Biodiversity (or Biological Diversity): The variety of life on Earth or in a specified region or area.

Biomass: Any fuel derived from organic matter, which can be used to power a boiler or power plant. It includes fuels made from timber and crops grown specifically for use as biomass, or fuels made from organic waste (e.g. green garden and horticultural waste, low-grade waste wood, and food waste).

Bioremediation: Biological treatment of contaminated solids or water. Various methods are available, some of which can only be applied on site (in situ) and some of which can be applied on-site or off-site (ex-situ).

Brick Clays: Clays used to manufacture bricks, tiles and other similar products. There are two main types of brick clay occurring in the Black Country: Etruria Marl and fireclay.

Civic Amenity Site (CA): See Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC).

Coal Bed Methane (CBM): Methane gas present within coal seams which was trapped within the coal when it was formed, or into pore spaces around the coal seam. Where significant amounts of CBM exist, these can be extracted by drilling, and the recovered gas can be used as an energy source.

Combined Heat and Power (CHP): A type of power plant which generates heating and cooling as well as electricity. A CHP plant captures residual heat and supplies it to end users as heat and/or hot water. Heat can be captured and supplied in two ways; either through “district heating” (heat piped from the plant directly to end users) or Heat Storage (capture and storage of heat in tanks, in the form of hot water).

Commercial & Industrial Waste (C&I): Waste produced by businesses and other commercial/ non-commercial organisations, which is not the responsibility of the WDA to manage.

Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste (CD&EW): Waste arising from the development and redevelopment process, i.e. as a result of building, engineering, demolition and land remediation.

Darlaston Strategic Development Area (SDA): An area of current and former employment land that straddles the M6 which is proposed to be upgraded to a high quality employment area through reclaiming derelict land and improving the access. The area is centred around the former IMI James Bridge copper works. The SDA project is currently being led by Advantage West Midlands.

Dormant: A term used to describe a very old mineral permission which has never been implemented. It is a requirement of the Environment Act 1995 that anyone wishing to work minerals within a site covered by a “dormant” permission must submit a schedule of modern conditions to the mineral planning authority for approval.

Energy from Waste (EfW): The use of waste to generate energy in the form of electricity or heat and power. The term is most often used to describe facilities that generate energy from the combustion of municipal waste. There are two examples of this type of facility in the Black Country, at Lister Road in Dudley and at Crown Street in Wolverhampton. Energy can also be generated from waste using other technologies, such as anaerobic digestion (AD), mechanical and biological treatment (MBT), and the capture of landfill gas. Organic wastes can also be used as “biomass” to power generators or power plants.

Environmental Infrastructure Guidance (EIG): This suite of documents will define and prioritise strategic environmental infrastructure improvements across the Black Country and provide detailed assessments of environmental transformation needs in each Strategic Centre and Regeneration Corridor. It will cover such things as the natural environment, network of rivers and canals, historic buildings and landscapes, recreational open space and cycling/ walking routes.

Etruria Marl: A high quality red coloured clay which is used to manufacture bricks and tiles. Etruria Marl is a nationally scarce mineral which occurs in two main areas of the Black Country: in the Stubbers Green area of Walsall and in the Kingswinford/ Pensnett areas of Dudley.

Fireclay: A high quality buff coloured clay which is used to manufacture bricks, tiles and other ceramic products. Fireclay is a nationally scarce mineral which occurs as layers beneath coal seams. There are resources of fireclay present in the Brownhills area of Walsall.

Flood Zone: A geographic area within which the flood risk is in a particular range (as defined by PPS25). These are defined as Zone 1 (low probability as having a less than 1 in 1000 years chance of flooding), Zone 2 (medium probability of between 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 years chance), Zone 3a (high probability a 1 in 100 years or greater chance) and Zone 3b (functional floodplain a 1 in 20 years chance). These are mapped in the Black Country SFRA.

Gasification: An advanced thermal treatment technology for waste. Involves heating of waste to a high temperature in aerobic conditions (i.e. in the presence of oxygen) to produce a gas called “syngas,” which can be further processed to produce energy. Gasification is not yet a proven technology for managing waste.

Geodiversity: The variety of rocks, fossils, minerals, landforms and soils along with the natural processes that shape the landscape.

Growth Network: The area covered by the Strategic Centres and Regeneration Corridors in the Black Country where growth, regeneration and land use change will be concentrated.

Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC): A facility operated by or on behalf of a waste collection authority, where the public or small traders can take bulky wastes which would not normally be collected, such as rubble, large household items, and surplus waste they need to dispose of outside of the normal collection arrangements. They are also sometimes called civic amenity sites (CA) or “bring” sites.

Housing Market Renewal Area (HMRA): A Government initiative aiming to tackle the problem of housing market failure through transformational change that will diversify the housing market and give the area a sustainable future.

Import: A term used to describe the transport of minerals (usually clays) to a brick factory from a remote source. It is normally used to describe any material transported from outside the immediate vicinity of the factory (i.e. anything that does not come from an adjacent quarry or clay pit).

In-Vessel Composting (IVC): An enclosed alternative to “open windrow” composting, which can manage food waste as well as green garden and horticultural waste. The process involves placing the waste into sealed containers where naturally occurring micro-organisms which thrive in aerobic conditions (i.e. in the presence of oxygen) break down the waste. The main end-product is a stabilised compost-like material which can be used as a soil conditioner on farms.

Key Worker: A key worker is a public sector employee who is considered to provide an essential service for the local community e.g. health and social work professionals or emergency service workers (doctors, nurses, ambulance staff, carers, police, fire service etc.)

Landfill: A method of disposing of waste or pre-treated waste residues without attempting further re-use or recycling. Most landfill sites are former quarries where the waste is used to fill the void and help restore the site to a beneficial end-use (restoration by landfilling with waste is normally a condition of the mineral permission).

Local Nature Reserve (LNR): A Local Nature Reserve or LNR is a statutory designation made under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 by principal local authorities in England, Scotland and Wales. Local Nature Reserves (LNR's) are for both people and wildlife. They are places with wildlife or geological features that are of special interest locally. They offer special opportunities to study or learn about nature or simply to enjoy it.

Materials Recycling Facility or Materials Recovery Facility (MRF): An enclosed facility which separates and recovers raw materials from recyclable wastes. MRFs use a variety of machinery for sorting and separating alongside hand sorting. A MRF can be “clean,” using only dry recyclables such as washed plastics, cans, glass, paper and card, or “dirty,” using mixed wastes. The Greenstar MRF in Aldridge, Walsall, is one of the largest in the country.

Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT): Waste management facilities which combine the mechanical sorting of mixed wastes (using a “dirty” MRF) with some form of biological or other treatment of the waste residues (a variant form is Mechanical Heat Treatment (MHT) which applies thermal treatments instead of or in combination with organic treatments). After the waste is physically sorted and separated and the recyclable elements removed, the non-recyclable waste is treated to produce a stable, solid residue which can then be sent to landfill or used as a “refuse derived fuel.” There are various alternative biological and heat treatments available.

Metal Recycling Site (MRS): Any facility involving or related to metal recycling, such as a scrap yard, a metal processing facility, or a vehicle dismantler/ car breaker.

Minerals Planning Authority (MPA): A planning authority with a statutory duty/ responsibility for mineral planning within their area, meaning that they have to prepare LDF policies on minerals and deal with planning applications for mineral development. All unitary authorities (including the Black Country Authorities) are mineral planning authorities.

Municipal Waste (sometimes referred to as Municipal Solid Waste or MSW for short): Waste collected by waste collection authorities (see below) from households and traders/ businesses or

deposited at household waste recycling centres/ Civic amenity sites. It is the responsible of the waste disposal authority (see below) to manage the municipal waste arising within their area.

Open Windrow Compositing: Composting of green waste in the open air. Material is piled into large heaps or “windrows” which are then periodically turned to allow the material to break down naturally. The main end-product is compost which can be used for horticultural purposes or on farms.

Private Finance Initiative (PFI): The PFI is one of a range of government policies designed to increase private sector involvement in the provision of public services. The PFI is a form of public private partnership (PPP) that marries a public procurement programme, where the public sector purchases capital items from the private sector, to an extension of contracting-out, where public services are contracted from the private sector.

Pyrolysis: An advanced thermal treatment technology for waste. Involves heating of waste in anaerobic conditions (i.e. in the absence of oxygen) to produce a gas called “syngas,” which can be further processed to produce energy. Similar process to gasification (see above) but involves heating at lower temperatures. Pyrolysis is not yet a proven technology for managing waste.

Readily Available: A site will be “readily available” for employment uses if it meets all of the following criteria:

- It either has planning permission or an allocation in the development plan for employment uses as defined above, or is subject to any other Council resolution promoting or safeguarding it for employment uses;
- There are no major problems of physical condition;
- There are no major infrastructure problems in relation to the scale of development / activity proposed; and
- It is actively marketed for employment uses, or there is evidence that there is a willing seller, or evidence that the owner wishes to retain the whole or part of the site for employment uses.

Regional Employment Land Survey (RELS): The Regional Employment Land Survey (RELS) is a survey of employment land availability in the West Midlands Region that is normally carried out annually. It provides detailed information of all scheduled sites of 0.4 hectare and above and summarises availability or smaller sites. The site size relates to the whole of the development (gross developable area). A site is scheduled if it is committed for B1 (b), B1 (c), B2, and B8 employment/industrial use through the planning process (i.e. allocated in a Development Plan, has planning permission, a committee resolution or appeal decision). Sites allocated for office B1 (a) use relate to areas outside city and town centres only. The RELS database is used to monitor the industrial/employment land portfolio in the region.

Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC): These are the most important areas for ecology and/or geology outside of sites with statutory protection. They are broadly of a quality to be important within the Birmingham and Black Country sub-region. The schedule of SINCS in Birmingham and the Black Country is maintained by the Local Sites Partnership.

Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINC): These sites are broadly of a quality to be of importance for ecology and/or geology at the borough/city level. The schedule of SLINCS in Birmingham and the Black Country is maintained by the Local Sites Partnership.

Smart Routes: The umbrella term used to describe the approach to assessing issues and developing solution to an entire key corridor. The intention of Smarter Routes is to ensure improved journey reliability for all road users. Additional benefits would include efficiency savings through joint development and delivery of schemes

Stockpile, Stockpiling: Storage of minerals (usually clay), either above or below the ground, pending use. Clays must be stockpiled for a certain period after being taken out of the ground to

“weather.” Stockpiling at brick factories also allows a supply of materials to be readily available as and when required. Where material is particularly scarce and can only be obtained occasionally, from a source remote from the factories, “strategic” stockpiling can be considered – this allows a long-term supply of material to be made available.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA): A study to assess the risk to an area or site from flooding, now and in the future, and to assess the impact that any changes or development on the site or area will have on flood risk to the site and elsewhere. It may also identify, particularly at more local levels, how to manage those changes to ensure that flood risk is not increased. The Black Country SFRA identifies those areas that have 'low', 'medium' and 'high' probability of flooding and recommends possible flood risk mitigation solutions where flood risk has been identified as a potential constraint to future development.

Strategic Waste Management Site: A site occupied by a waste management facility which is making a significant contribution towards the Black Country's waste management capacity because it is either managing a lot of waste or has an important role within the area's waste management infrastructure. There is a full definition in the Justification to Policy WM2 (paragraph 7.20). There are a number of these sites in each authority area. They are shown on the Waste Key Diagram and are listed in Appendix 6.

Strategic Park and Ride: Strategic Park and Ride sites are sites readily accessible from the Strategic Highway Network, larger than local park and ride sites (often seen as typically having 300 spaces or more) and served by a frequent, rapid, rail or possibly bus service, to a major centre.

Transfer Facility: See waste transfer facility.

Waste Collection Authority (WCA): A council with a statutory duty to collect waste from households and small businesses in their area. They may also operate household waste recycling centres (see above) where the public can take waste which is too difficult or bulky to collect. All unitary authorities (including the Black Country Authorities) are waste collection authorities.

Waste Disposal Authority (WDA): A council with a statutory duty to manage the municipal waste arising in their area, which is collected from households and small businesses or deposited at household waste recycling centres/ civic amenity sites. All unitary authorities (including the Black Country Authorities) are waste disposal authorities as well as waste collection authorities.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE): A term used to describe household “white goods,” televisions, computers etc. which have reached the end of their useful life. Before they can be scrapped and sent for recycling or landfill, they must be treated at a special WEEE facility to strip out potentially hazardous/ toxic waste materials such as coolants, insulation, chemicals/ solvents and certain metals.

Waste Planning Authority: A planning authority with a statutory duty/ responsibility for waste planning within their area, meaning that they have to prepare LDF policies on waste and deal with planning applications for waste management developments. All unitary authorities (including the Black Country Authorities) are waste planning authorities.

Waste Transfer Facility/ Station: A holding or storage facility for waste, where it can be kept temporarily pending onward transportation to a different facility for treatment, recovery or disposal to landfill. Most transfer facilities also hire out skips to collect waste from customers who wish to dispose of waste. They may also sort wastes by type and bulk them up, and recover potentially useable and saleable materials such as metals.