

Combined Schedule of Additional Mods

Ref	Page / paragraph / policy reference	Proposed change	Reason
	General	<p>Make amendments / corrections and any related consequential changes throughout the Sandwell Local Plan (SLP) as related to the identification of main and additional modifications.</p> <p>This may include similar minor changes and updates to the text of the Sustainability Appraisal, HRA and technical / supporting documents and information.</p> <p><i>De minimis</i> changes that do not affect the interpretation or potential use of the policy may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>minor</u> factual or numeric updates or clarifications • the correction of typographical or grammatical errors • consequential renumbering of paragraphs, table and figure reference numbers • amendments to the text where it references the process of producing / consulting on the SLP • changes to text that refers to the plan's draft status or its production in the future tense <p>and will be made where they arise. These <i>de minimis</i> corrections will not be recorded in the two schedules of modifications but will appear in the illustrative track change version of the SLP and its appendices</p>	Corrections, updates and <i>de minimis</i> changes
AM1	various	Update housing, employment and other relevant figures throughout the SLP where these non-policy related changes relate to <i>de minimis</i> and consequential revisions / corrections etc.	Update and corrections
AM2	Paragraph 2	<p>Amend details of plan structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Chapters 4 - 15 set out the detailed policies, organised by themes and reflecting the role of the Vision in delivering sustainable growth for Sandwell.</u> • <u>Chapter 16 identifies strategic site allocations for housing, mixed use and employment in the borough.</u> • <u>Chapter 17 identifies non-strategic allocations for housing, employment, mixed use and gypsy and traveller sites.</u> • <u>Chapter 16 18 sets out monitoring targets.</u> 	Consequential update following main modifications

AM3	Paragraph 3	<p>Consequential amendment following creation of Chapters 16 and 17:</p> <p>3. In addition to this, the Plan contains appendices that address in more detail certain aspects of the policies and contain <u>further</u> information on <u>them</u>, and a glossary of terms used in the plan allocated sites for both housing and employment uses. Alongside ...</p>	Update and clarification												
AM4	Paragraph 29	<p>Amend text:</p> <p><i>There have also been several changes to national policy, including a revised <u>revisions to the</u> National Planning Policy Framework in December 2023 and associated guidance ...</i></p>	Amendment to reflect changes in guidance												
AM5	Paragraph 37	<p>Correction:</p> <p><i>Several ironworks were established here, including the Soho Manufactory <u>Foundry</u> (1761-1795-8) at Smethwick, which was associated with the engineers James Watt and Matthew Boulton.</i></p>	Factual correction												
AM6	Paragraphs 47 - 48	<p>Amend figures:</p> <p>47. Crime in Sandwell - In the twelve months to the end of <u>2024 Q2</u> 2023-Q3, Sandwell recorded <u>102.17</u> 109.01 crimes per 1000 people. This represented a decrease from <u>110.63</u> 115.13 crimes per 1000 people during the previous equivalent <u>Q2</u> Q3 period. The number of recorded offences (excluding fraud) in Sandwell for the past 12 months was <u>35,511</u> 37,524 crimes.</p> <p>48. Sandwell therefore currently ranks at <u>21</u> 18 out of 36 in all English metropolitan boroughs for crime. <u>Trafford</u> <u>Wirral</u> had the lowest number of offences – <u>71.79</u> 85.85 crimes per 1000 people in this quarter - with Manchester having the largest number at <u>158.71</u> 174.69 crimes per 1000 people offences^[1].</p> <p>^[1] Information taken from LG Inform</p>	Factual update – in line with changes to PCC minor modifications to update figures to 2024												
AM7	Paragraphs 49 - 50	<p>Amend figures and dates:</p> <p>49. West Midlands Police (WMP) have also identified an indicative level of crime in Sandwell, taken from the ONS and their own crime figures (offences / incidents / calls) for 2022-<u>2023</u>:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Households</th> <th>Calls for Service</th> <th>Offences</th> <th>Calls for service per household</th> <th>Offences per household</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>West Midlands</td> <td><u>1,163,039</u> 1,170,711</td> <td><u>635,972</u> 770,335</td> <td><u>364,950</u> 340,094</td> <td><u>0.55</u> 0.66</td> <td><u>0.31</u> 0.29</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Households	Calls for Service	Offences	Calls for service per household	Offences per household	West Midlands	<u>1,163,039</u> 1,170,711	<u>635,972</u> 770,335	<u>364,950</u> 340,094	<u>0.55</u> 0.66	<u>0.31</u> 0.29	Factual update – based on the extant figure of 10,434 houses proposed in the Submission Version.
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<p>50. According to WMP, the proposed numbers of new homes (<u>based on the figure of 10,434, set out in the Regulation 19 Consultation version of the plan</u> 11,167 supply against a need of 29,500) would represent an 8.5% increase in the number of households within Sandwell. If the same percentage increase is applied to the actual incident and crime statistics for the area, the predicted proportional additional and total incidents / crimes likely to occur within a calendar year is likely to be in the order of <u>7,000</u> 6,016 additional calls for service and <u>3,000</u> 3,270 additional offences.</p>																	
AM8	Paragraph 89f	<p>Reference emergency services and utility companies:</p> <p>... New housing and economic development will put pressure on existing services (<u>including emergency services</u>), and utilities <u>and utility companies</u> but may also create opportunities to deliver infrastructure-based solutions.</p>	EiP discussion														
AM9	Paragraph 90 Challenges and Issues (c)	<p>Update figures:</p> <p>Based on past completions, a figure of 211 <u>229.5</u> ha is considered deliverable in Sandwell over the plan period; a higher target would be unachievable / unrealistic, as the market would struggle to deliver it. The supply of new land available and suitable for employment use in Sandwell is currently 42 <u>44.5</u> ha (including past completions since 2020).</p>	Update of the EDNA														
AM10	Vision for Sandwell	<p>Amend text:</p> <p>... They benefit from <u>high quality green spaces</u>; additional landscaping schemes and increased tree cover during their everyday activities and leisure time. ...</p>	Minor wording change to emphasise importance of natural open spaces														
AM11	Table 5 – Priorities, Strategic Objectives and Policies	<p>Amend list of policies:</p> <p>Change reference to Policy SDM10 to Policy SDM9, following amalgamation of Policies SDM6 and SDM7 and consequent renumbering of following policies.</p>	Consequential change following policy number update														
AM12	Strategic Objective 4	<p>Amend text:</p>	Minor clarification - all aspects of the														

	Table 3	<i>To protect, sustain and enhance the quality of the historic built environment <u>and the significance of heritage assets</u>, ensuring the retention of distinctive and attractive places ...</i>	historic environment will be taken into consideration
AM13	Strategic Objective 5 Table 3	Amend text: <i>... areas of industrial heritage value, sites of geological and archaeological interest and locally listed buildings, structures and <u>heritage</u> historic assets.</i>	Correct nomenclature
AM14	Paragraph 2.14	Amend figures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Sandwell is subject to a demand for <u>211 229.5 ha</u> of employment land.</i><i>The current supply of land available and suitable for employment use is 42 <u>44.5 ha</u> (after completions between 2020 – 2022 are considered). This includes windfall supply, generated through intensification / recycling, and also includes a vacant land supply of <u>28ha</u> (sites identified under Policy SEC1).</i><i>Based on the amount of land required to grow the economy, there is a shortfall of around <u>169 185 ha</u>.</i>	Update of the EDNA
AM15	Paragraph 3.12 (3.15)	Additional text: <i>... The Council recognises that it is not possible to provide for all the identified housing and employment land needs within its administrative boundaries, given the circumstances around land deliverability, extant land-use constraints and the need to protect its unique natural and built heritage. <u>It will continue to regularly monitor the land supply position and keep under review any opportunities for additional supply with the borough over the plan period. Mechanisms for such monitoring and review include:</u></i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i><u>an annual Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (wherein density and other capacity assumptions can be reconsidered and a Call for Sites undertaken);</u></i><i><u>the Brownfield Register;</u></i><i><u>the forthcoming Sandwell Design Code, Masterplans or any equivalent for specific areas or sites;</u></i><i><u>the Housing Delivery Test Action Plan (where applicable); and</u></i><i><u>the Authority Monitoring Report.</u></i>	Clarification of approach to monitoring
AM16	Paragraph 3.14	Amend text: <i>For employment land, the EDNA establishes a need for <u>185 229.5 ha</u> of vacant land for new employment development, an anticipated level of allocations of 1,221ha of existing employment land (of which 28ha is currently vacant) and a shortfall of <u>169 185 ha</u> (accounting for additional completions identified between 2020 and 2022).</i>	Update of the EDNA

AM17	Paragraph 3.17	Amend text: ... If a shortfall remains over and above existing and anticipated contributions (which is likely), Sandwell will undertake further work as appropriate to identify how the shortfall might be addressed. <u>This work includes those mechanisms set out at paragraph 3.15 to monitor and review land supply within Sandwell borough.</u>	Consequential change related to paragraph 3.12 change																		
AM18	Paragraph 3.53	Amend text: 3.53 <i>The area has also been identified as a location for waste operators, which could detract from its amenity; the challenge will be to improve the negative environmental impacts that generally accompany these operations.</i>	Clarification																		
AM19	Table 4 Regeneration projects	<p>Amend proposed delivery dates:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Regeneration Area</th> <th>Project</th> <th>Proposed delivered date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="3">West Bromwich</td> <td><i>Urban Greening</i></td> <td>2024</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Retail Diversification programme</i></td> <td>2025</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>West Bromwich mixed-use community</i></td> <td><u>2026</u> 2034 <u>2041</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Carter's Green</td> <td><i>Carter's Green residential community</i></td> <td>2034 <u>2037</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Dudley Port Integrated Transport Hub</i></td> <td><u>2025</u> <u>2026</u> 2040 <u>2041</u> 2026 <u>2027</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Smethwick</td> <td><i>Construction of Midland Metropolitan University Hospital and associated University Learning Campus</i></td> <td>2025 <u>2026</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Regeneration Area	Project	Proposed delivered date	West Bromwich	<i>Urban Greening</i>	2024	<i>Retail Diversification programme</i>	2025	<i>West Bromwich mixed-use community</i>	<u>2026</u> 2034 <u>2041</u>	Carter's Green	<i>Carter's Green residential community</i>	2034 <u>2037</u>	<i>Dudley Port Integrated Transport Hub</i>	<u>2025</u> <u>2026</u> 2040 <u>2041</u> 2026 <u>2027</u>	Smethwick	<i>Construction of Midland Metropolitan University Hospital and associated University Learning Campus</i>	2025 <u>2026</u>	Factual update
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			<p><i>Transport improvements as part of the Smethwick to Birmingham Inclusive Growth Corridor</i></p> <p><i>Rolfe Street Canalside Regeneration</i></p> <p><i>Grove Lane Regeneration</i></p> <p><i>Long-Term Plan for Smethwick</i></p>	2027	
		Wednesbury	<p><i>Wednesbury High Street Heritage Action Zone</i></p> <p><i>Wednesbury to Brierley Hill Metro Extension</i></p>	2029	
				2029	
				2034	
			<i>Wednesbury Town Centre Improvements (Levelling Up Partnership)</i>	<u>2025</u>	
AM20	SDS8 paragraph 3.104	Capitalize Local Nature Recovery Strategy: ... <i>biodiversity net gain, the <u>Local Nature Recovery Strategy</u>, the retention of trees and hedgerows, ...</i>		2024	Correction
AM21	Appendix A [see also MM12, MM14]	<p>Amend text to reflect updated position:</p> <p>Black Country Local Nature Recovery Opportunity Map <u>West Midlands Local Nature Recovery Strategy</u></p> <p>....</p> <p><i>The Environment Act 2021 made Local Nature Recovery Strategies mandatory in England. Together the strategies are to cover the whole of the country, and the Secretary of State is to determine the areas within England to which individual Local Nature Recovery Strategies are to relate.</i></p> <p><i>Black Country Local Nature Recovery Opportunity Map (draft April 2021)</i></p> <p><i>A requirement of the Environment Act 2021 is a Local Habitat Map that identifies the existing distribution of different habitat types and the location of areas already important for biodiversity, overlaid by locations considered suitable for delivering the outcomes and measures identified in the Statement of Biodiversity Priorities.</i></p> <p>The emerging Sandwell Local Nature Recovery Opportunity Map <u>West Midlands Local Nature Recovery Strategy</u> forms part of a Birmingham and Black Country region-wide map and strategy approach which that has been produced in partnership with by the <u>West Midlands Combined Authority (WMCA)</u> Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country and the Local Environmental Records Centre (EcoRecord). This has been undertaken through analysis of local and national data sets including designated sites, priority habitats, species</p>		2026	Update and clarification of information following WMCA work on LNRS

	<p><i>distribution, land use and ecological connectivity. The map strategy comprises several components that depict areas of current high ecological value, the ecological connectivity between these areas, and prioritises opportunities for investment in nature's recovery on a landscape scale.</i></p> <p><u>Further details can be found on the WMCA website including detailed mapping of the ecological and biodiversity value of the region showing how the LNRS will help deliver improvements and opportunities across the area.</u></p> <p><u>https://www.wmca.org.uk/what-we-do/environment-energy/west-midlands-local-nature-recovery-strategy/</u></p> <p>Delete remaining text in Appendix A: from heading, “Core Landscapes” to end of text under heading, “National Habitat Network”</p>	
Glossary	<p>Amend the definition in the plan's Glossary to refer to the current LNRS or its successor:</p> <p><u>Local nature recovery strategies are a nationwide system of spatial strategies for nature and environmental improvement required by law under the Act. Each strategy must:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>agree priorities for nature's recovery;</u> • <u>map the most valuable existing areas for nature; and</u> • <u>map specific proposals for creating or improving habitat for nature and wider environmental goals (adopting nature-based solutions).</u> <p><u>Together, the strategies will cover the whole of England with no gaps or overlaps. The main purpose of the strategies is to identify locations and opportunities to create or improve habitat types most likely to provide the greatest benefit for nature and the wider environment.</u></p> <p><u>The strategies do not require the owners and managers of the land identified to make any changes. Instead, the government is encouraging action through, for example, opportunities for funding and investment. Having both actions for nature recovery and nature-based solutions will help join up work to improve how land is managed for different environmental reasons and find activities that have multiple benefits.</u></p> <p><i>Local nature recovery strategies are documents designed to agree priorities for nature recovery and propose actions in the locations where it would make a particular contribution to achieving those priorities.</i></p> <p><i>The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has appointed 48 responsible authorities to lead on preparing a local nature recovery strategy for their area. Together these 48 strategy areas cover the whole of England with no gaps or overlaps.</i></p>	<p>Clarification and further information</p> <p>Consequential to amendments to paragraph 4.35 – see MM16</p>

		<p><i>Responsible authorities will work with other organisations and partners in their area to agree what should be included in their local nature recovery strategy. The responsible body for the West Midlands is the WMCA. ...</i></p> <p>Consequential updates to the text of Appendix A to reflect the updated position.</p>	
AM22	Paragraph 4.16	<p>Amend text:</p> <p><i>Development should also contribute to wildlife and habitat connectivity in the wider area, in line with the Biodiversity Action Plan, <u>River Basin Management Plans</u> and the Black Country and West Midlands Local Nature Recovery Strategy.</i></p>	Minor correction – include reference to further supporting evidence reflecting local authority duty to have regard to them under the Water Management Regulations 2017
AM23	Paragraph 4.27	<p>Amend text:</p> <p><i>... including ones under threat such as swifts, house martins, swallows, starlings and house sparrows. ...</i></p>	Factual correction - swallows do not use swift bricks
AM24	Paragraph 4.27	<p>Amend text:</p> <p><i>... Best practice guidance on their installation and use <u>should be followed</u>, <u>and</u> can be found in BS 42021</i></p>	Clarify focus on using guidance when bricks are installed
AM25	Paragraph 4.32	<p>Delete text:</p> <p>4.34 The four Black Country Authorities jointly commissioned a Local Nature Recovery Strategy from the Birmingham and Black Country Wildlife Trust during 2020 – 21. This document produced opportunities mapping that future development proposals will need to consider in demonstrating how they deliver biodiversity benefits appropriate to the zones identified.</p>	Consequential update following changes to Appendix A and elsewhere in SLP
AM26	Paragraph 4.86	<p>Amend text:</p> <p><i>The Rowley Hills Strategic Open Space (RHSOS) designation was identified <u>in part</u> at the time of the West Midlands Structure Plan (x).</i></p>	Factual clarification

		<p><i>(x) The Structure Plan was adopted in June 1978, reviewed in 1982 and amended in 1986. The Rowley Hills were identified as an area of linear open space under policy SPP6.</i></p>	
AM27	Paragraph 4.96	Amend text: <i>Many canals are also designated as local nature sites <u>wildlife sites and corridors</u> either in part or for long sections of their <u>corridor course</u>.</i>	Clarification
AM28	Paragraph 4.99	Amend text: <i>To re-open them or intensify activity on these sections of the network could have an adverse impact on sensitive habitats and species. <u>An ecological impact assessment may be required prior to restoration.</u></i>	Clarification
AM29	various	Correct terminology throughout SLP around use of “heritage” and “historic”	Consequential corrections throughout
AM30	Paragraph 4.108	Amend text: <i>... national guidance exists to provide for the protection of <u>both</u> statutorily designated <u>and non-designated</u> heritage assets, ...</i>	Correct nomenclature
AM31	Paragraph 4.113	Amend text: <i>... b) their significance as <u>heritage</u> historic assets can be protected; ...</i>	Correct nomenclature
AM32	Paragraph 4.114	Amend text: <i>Heritage assets are irreplaceable resources. and harm to them should be wholly exceptional</i>	Clarification
AM33	Paragraph 4.126	Delete paragraph - a duplicate of paragraph 4.109.	Correction
AM34	SCC5.3a. iv	Spelling correction of “other” <i>iv. ... The SFRA can be used to identify where there are flooding issues from sources others than rivers.</i>	Spelling correction
AM35	Paragraph 6.14.c	Spelling correction <i>c) ... as set out in Policies SHO3, SHO4 and SHO5;</i>	Spelling correction

AM36	Paragraph 6.28	Amend text: <i>... not viable for a housing developer <u>development</u> to fund ...</i>	Correction
AM37	SHW3 Paragraph 6.30	New paragraph 6.30 (renumber from this point): <i>6.30 <u>Given Sandwell's location, high levels of previous and extant industrial activity and the presence of significant infrastructure (in particular the M5 and M6 motorways), the whole borough is an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).</u></i>	Clarification
AM38	Paragraph 8.4	Amend text: <i>In terms of Sandwell's specific employment land needs, the evidence contained within the latest Black Country Economic Development Needs Assessment (EDNA) <u>20243</u> provides an overall target figure for the Black Country area of 494 <u>634.7</u> hectares (<u>30.21</u> 23.52 hectares per annum) from 2020 to 2041 with the target figure for Sandwell being 185 <u>203.5</u> hectares or <u>8.81</u> <u>9.69</u> hectares per annum...</i>	Update of the EDNA
AM39	Paragraph 8.5	Amend text: <i>It is estimated that 60 <u>65</u> hectares is required for manufacturing uses and 126 <u>138.5</u> hectares is required for storage and distribution uses (based on 32% manufacturing and 68% distribution and logistics).</i>	Update of the EDNA
AM40	Paragraph 8.6	Amend text: <i>Within the EDNA, the overall employment land need figure for the Black Country is stated to increase from 470 hectares to 494 <u>634.7</u> hectares, to include the employment land lost because of planned redevelopment to alternative uses. In Sandwell, that total target figure of 186 <u>203.5</u> hectares is increased to 211 <u>229.5</u> hectares through the addition of 26 hectares.....</i>	Update of the EDNA
AM41	Paragraph 8.12	Amend text: <i>...the EDNA recommends that the SLP should provide for a minimum of 211 <u>229.5</u> ha of land (this includes 26 ha of employment land lost to other uses) for employment development, for the period up to 2041. This is based on an average provision of 9.07 <u>10.92</u> ha per annum....</i>	Update of the EDNA
AM42	Paragraph 8.14	Amend text: <i>170 <u>201</u> ha of the employment land need arising in Sandwell cannot be met solely within the Borough. Land to address this unmet need ...</i>	Update of the EDNA

AM43	Paragraph 8.31	Amend text: <i>The broad extent of the Local Employment Areas is are shown on the Employment Land Key diagram and the detailed boundaries are on the Sandwell Local Plan Policies Map.</i>	Correction – no employment key diagram in SLP
AM44	Paragraph 9.70 (a)	Delete reference to Retail Core <i>In-centre locations for appropriate uses¹⁹⁷ are those defined in centres, such as Primary Shopping Areas /retail core and centre boundaries....</i>	Update and consistency [see MM47]
AM45	Paragraph 9.89	Consistent references to Primary Shopping Area, not Retail Core: a) <i>Bearwood contains a retail core Primary Shopping Area that begins south of Belmont Road and continues to the centre's boundary with Hagley Road.</i>	Update and consistency [see MM47]
AM46	Paragraph 9.146	Consistent references to Primary Shopping Area, not Retail Core: <i>Cape Hill contains a retail core Primary Shopping Area which includes most of the centre. The spurs of retail activity off Waterloo Road, Shireland Road and the east side of Cape Hill from its junction at Durban Road are not included within the retail core Primary Shopping Area as they lie further away from the main retail hub of the centre and have a lower footfall.</i>	Update and consistency [see MM47]
AM47	Paragraph 9.233	Consistent references to Primary Shopping Area, not Retail Core: <i>Oldbury Town Centre does not have an existing Primary Shopping Area (PSA) / Retail Core. Due to the nature of Oldbury's primary role as a service-driven town centre, a PSA Primary Shopping Area /Retail Core is not considered necessary.</i>	Update and consistency [see MM47]
AM48	Paragraph 9.286	Consistent references to Primary Shopping Area, not Retail Core: <i>Primary Shopping Area / Retail Core</i> <i>Wednesbury has an identified retail core Primary Shopping Area, which has not changed recently.</i>	Update and consistency [see MM47]
AM49	Paragraph 11.1	Amend text: <i>The first element, the Core Strategy: <i>Reimagining the West Midlands</i>, has been approved.</i>	Update
AM50	Paragraph 11.26	Amend text: <i>... 11.26 The West Midlands Key Route Network (KRN) (Figure 14) caters ...</i>	Clarification

AM51	Paragraph 11.42	Correction: ... particularly <u>the</u> Stourbridge – Walsall – Lichfield <u>corridor</u> ...	Correction to wording
AM52	Paragraph 13.41	Amend text: <i>If a development is likely to have an unacceptable impact on the future of the site as a location for waste management, it will be refused, <u>in accordance with the 'agent of change' principle</u>.</i>	Clarification
AM53	SCO2.3	Amend footnote 239: ²³⁹ See also Policy SNE2 <u>and SNE6.2. b</u>	Clarification
AM54	Paragraphs 15.50 – 15.54	Amend text and footnotes: <i>15.50 The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) for Sandwell identifies that the general health of people in Sandwell is improving, but not as fast as the England average^w. However, the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities has identified that the prevalence of Year 6 children being overweight is worsening, with Sandwell having the highest number within the West Midlands region, according to 2021-22 data^x. ...</i> ^w https://www.sandwelltrends.info/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2023/12/JSNA-Chapter1-Dec-23.pdf https://www.sandwelltrends.info/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2018/06/JSNA_Obesity-May-2011.pdf ; https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/articles/subnationalindicatorsexplorer/2022-01-06#E08000028 ^x https://www.sandwelltrends.info/healthy-weight <i>... 15.52 In 2021 – 22 <u>2024 - 25</u>, 14.925% of reception-aged children in Sandwell were <u>overweight or obese</u>, compared to an average of 10.124% for England^z. This rose to 34.46% of Year 6 children in Sandwell, compared to 23.436% nationally^A. Over-18s also fared badly, with 34.371.6% of all adults in Sandwell being overweight or obese, compared to 25.964.5% in England</i> ^z https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/health-of-the-region-data-explorer - select West Midlands from the "select region" drop down list and Sandwell from the local authority one; then go to page 18 ^A https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/health-of-the-region-data-explorer - select West Midlands from the "select region" drop down list and Sandwell from the local authority one; then go to page 19	Update and removal of dead hyperlinks
AM55	Chapter 16 Monitoring and	Amend timescale from Plan Period to <u>Annually</u> for most indicators.	Provide clarity that most indicators will be monitored

	indicator table		annually over the plan period.																				
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AM61	Chapter 2 – Spatial Strategy Chapter 11 - Transport	Include Canal Network on Figure 2 – Sandwell Spatial Map and Figure 14 – Existing Transport Network	To recognise the importance of the canal network as both a transport and cultural facility												
AM62	Figure 13	Replace plan of Wednesbury Town Centre with one of West Bromwich Town Centre.	correction												

AM63	Figures 14,16	Replace maps with amended versions, as per representation (PAM45, PAM 69).	Correct errors
AM64	Interactive Policies Map	Add Smethwick Police Station, Wednesbury Police Station and Windmill House housing allocations to the interactive Policies Map	Minor correction - sites missing from the Policies Map, but on the version submitted to Cabinet
AM65	Interactive Policies Map	Remove the Severn Trent Water site at Castle Road East/Harbourne Road and National Grid Site at Portway Road from the open space layer	Factual correction - sites are not publicly accessible open spaces
AM66	Interactive Policies Map	Amend the eastern boundary of the Waterfall Lane open space designation in Rowley Regis to remove around ten residential gardens from the designation on the open space layer.	Factual correction - sites are not publicly accessible open spaces
AM67	Interactive Policies Map	Amend the boundary of the Powke Lane Crematorium open space designation in Rowley Regis to remove areas of residential gardens from the designation on the open space layer.	Factual correction - sites are not publicly accessible open spaces