

# Sustainability Appraisal of the Draft Core Strategy 2

January 2011



**Bromsgrove**  
District Council

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# Sustainability Appraisal of Draft Core Strategy II

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## 1. Introduction

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### 1.1 Scope of the Document

- 1.2 This document comprises an assessment of the effects of the Draft Core Strategy II as part of the wider (SA) of the emerging Local Development Documents (LDDs).
- 1.3 The requirement for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for the LDDs is mandatory under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The Act also stipulates that the SA must meet the requirements of the SEA Directive<sup>1</sup>, which was transposed directly into UK law in July 2004 through the English<sup>2</sup> SEA Regulations. The LDDs also fall specifically within the requirements of the SEA Regulations as their first formal preparatory act was after the 21 July 2004. The aim of the SA has been to ensure that the principles of sustainable development are fully integrated into the preparation of the LDDs.
- 1.4 Bromsgrove DC prepared a SA Scoping Report<sup>3</sup> in July 2005 (updated in 2008) which set the scope and context for the SA and also set an SA Framework comprising sustainability objectives, indicators and targets to be used as a yardstick to assess the effects on sustainable development of the Core Strategy and other LDDs. The West Midlands Regional Sustainable Development Framework (WMRSDF) sets out 29 objectives for sustainable development in the Region. These reflect key regional priorities around environment, resources and the economy. The WMRSDF recommends that the objectives are incorporated into the appraisals of LDD's.

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<sup>1</sup> European Commission (2001): *Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive 2001/42/EC (on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment)*

<sup>2</sup> HMSO (2004): *S.I. 2004 No. 1633 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004*, HMSO, London

<sup>3</sup> Bromsgrove DC (2005): *Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report – Planning in Bromsgrove 2004-2007*, Bromsgrove DC, Bromsgrove

- 1.5 Worcestershire County Council has co-ordinated a joint Worcestershire SEA/SA Framework for the County. This involves a single appraisal framework covering all of Worcestershire which ensures consistency of approach in appraisal and in data collection. It includes agreement to a suite of generic SA objectives that reflect the WMRSDF, Community Strategy and sustainability issues that can be supplemented with a set of decision making criteria to reflect the detail and scope of each DPD/SPD being prepared and an agreed method for prioritising SA objectives.
- 1.6 Hyder Consulting (UK) Ltd. prepared an interim, *Appraisal of Issues and Options Paper* in 2005, which compared and assessed alternative strategic and policy options for the Core Strategy and made recommendations for the contents of the Draft Core Strategy.
- 1.7 This interim report documents the findings of the assessment of effects on sustainable development of the Draft Core Strategy 2 and makes further recommendations to mitigate any adverse effects identified as appropriate. In order to address new issues arising since 2005 a further round of consultation on Issues and Options was carried out in 2007 and the Appraisal has an added addendum which addresses these new issues in SA terms. Throughout, guidance has been followed from the following ODPM documents:
- ODPM (2005): *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents*<sup>4</sup>
  - ODPM (2005): *A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive*<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> ODPM (2005): *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents*, ODPM, London

<sup>5</sup> ODPM (2005): *A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive*, ODM, London

1.8 The contents of this report correspond to, 'Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects' as recommended in the ODPM guidance. (NB Stage D: Consulting on the preferred options of the DPD and SA Report, New Regulations)

### **1.9 What Happens Next?**

1.10 The findings of this report will be incorporated into a further revision of the Draft Core Strategy 2 as deemed appropriate.

1.11 The findings will then need to be included within an SA Report, which will document the findings of the entire SA process and meet the requirements of the SEA Directive. The SA Report will be released for consultation alongside the Draft Core Strategy.



## **2 Methods**

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### **2.1 Introduction**

2.2 The methodological approach to assessing the likely significant effects of the Core Strategy is underpinned by the SA Framework. The SA Framework was initially developed by Bromsgrove DC with input from Hyder and further modified in response to sub-regional joint working. The SA Framework is applied to each of the draft Policies of the Core Strategy in order to identify key strengths (likely positive effects) and weaknesses (likely negative effects) in terms of delivering sustainable development and to recommend mitigation measures in order to offset or eliminate any adverse effects identified.

### **2.3 The SA Framework**

### **2.4 SA Objectives and Indicators**

2.5 A series of environmental, social and economic SA objectives were developed to use as methodological yardsticks against which the Core Strategy policies are assessed (see Section 2.9 on the 'Appraisal Matrix' for details of how this is undertaken in practice). The SA objectives are distinct from the objectives of the Core Strategy. To help measure the performance of the options and policies against the objectives, a series of indicators were developed and, where appropriate, these were supported by potential targets to be met. The SA objectives were informed by other relevant plans, strategies or sustainability objectives that may influence, or be influenced by, the Core Strategy. Further details on how the SA Framework was developed are presented in the *SA Scoping Report*. Table 2.14 identifies the SA Objectives and indicators developed by Bromsgrove DC.

### **2.6 Social Sustainability Objectives**

- SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environment.
- SO2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health
- SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio economic status or educational attainment
- SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti- social behaviour
- SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns
- SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community

## 2.7 Environmental Sustainability Objectives

- EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity
- EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land
- EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality
- EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment, heritage and seek well-designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals
- EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy, 1) reduce,2) reuse, 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal

- EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas.
- EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources.
- EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality
- EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

## 2.8 Economic Sustainability Objectives Matrix

- EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural
- EC2 Promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives.
- EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce.
- EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets

## 2.9 **The Appraisal Matrix**

2.10 The appraisal matrix presented in Table 2.13 will be used to assess each of the Core Strategy policies. Each policy will be assessed against each of the SA objectives, using the indicators as benchmarks.

Through adopting this approach, the following will be considered:

- Impact. Whether the effect of the effect is positive, negative or neutral when assessed against the objectives
- Significance. Whether the effect would be slightly or greatly significant
- Timing. Whether the effect will be short term (within 5 years) or long term (up to and beyond the end of the plan period)
- Spatial Scale. Whether the effect will be realised in predominantly rural or urban areas. Any transboundary effects outside the study area would also be considered. This

would be qualified in terms of area in the commentary where appropriate.

2.11 The direction and severity of the effects are described in the SA matrix using the following notation:

- ++ = Major Positive Impact
- + = Positive Impact
- 0 = No Impact / Neutral
- = Negative Impact
- = Major Negative Impact
- ? = Uncertain impact – more information required

This notation is explained further in Table 2.12.

**Table 2.12 Explanation of Matrix Notation**

Alignment	Description	Symbol
Major Positive Impact	The proposed policy contributes significantly to the achievement of the objective	++
Positive Impact	The proposed policy contributes to the achievement of the objective but not significantly	+
No Impact/ Neutral	There is no clear relationship between the proposed development and/or the achievement of the objective or the relationship is negligible	0
Negative Impact	The proposed policy detracts from the achievement of the objective but not significantly	-
Major Negative Impact	The proposed development detracts significantly from the achievement of the objective	--
Uncertain impact – more information required	The proposed policy either has both a positive and negative relationship to the objective or the relationship is dependant on the way in which the aspect is managed. Insufficient information may be available to enable an assessment to be made.	?

**Table 2.13 Example Assessment Matrix**

Policy XXXXX							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
SOC1 The provision of housing to meet identified needs	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey						
SOC 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population	Life expectancy Increase in physical activity Percentage of population living within 100m of parks and green spaces						
ENV1 To conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity	Achieve Local BAP targets						
ENV2 To protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	Percentage of District covered by Green Belt Resident access to green spaces						

**Table 2.14: SA Objectives and Indicators**

SEA Directive Topic	Objective	Indicators	Targets	Origin of Issue / Opportunity
<b>Social Objectives</b>				
Population	The provision of housing to meet housing needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of housing completions*</li> <li>• Number of affordable housing completions.</li> <li>• Average property price against average earnings</li> <li>• % of housing completions by size</li> <li>• % of housing completions by tenure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet locally derived housing target of 4000 by 2021.</li> <li>• Meet affordable housing requirements by 2021.</li> <li>• Decrease gap between house prices and earnings</li> </ul>	The Council monitor housing completions on a annual basis. Policies requires the District to provide housing for local needs. A recent Housing Market Assessment identified a shortfall in affordable housing.
Human Health	An improvement in the health and well-being of the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of population describing their health as good</li> <li>• Loss of healthcare land or buildings to other uses that was not replaced</li> <li>• Number of homes within 800m of GP</li> <li>• Number of homes within 800m of dental practices</li> <li>• Number of homes achieving lifetime home standard</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain and increase number of people who describe their health as good above the national average through to end of the plan period (EPP).</li> <li>• Maintain and reduce number of people with long-term illness below the national average through to the EPP.</li> <li>• Increase life expectancy.</li> <li>• Ensure everyone has access to GP</li> </ul>	The Census 2001 contains detailed information on the health of the population. The undertaking of the LDF presents an opportunity to seek to improve accessibility to health treatment and access to leisure opportunities that can lead to improved health.

SEA Directive Topic	Objective	Indicators	Targets	Origin of Issue / Opportunity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of homes within 800m of open space</li> <li>• Death from circulatory disease, cancer and respiratory disease</li> <li>• Residents taking at least 30 minutes exercise at least 3 times a week</li> <li>• Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness</li> <li>• Percentage of residents suffering from mental health problems</li> <li>• Life expectancy</li> <li>• Number of noise pollution complaints received</li> <li>• Number of air pollution complaints received</li> </ul>		
Population	A reduction in poverty and social exclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Index of multiple deprivation</li> <li>• Number of benefit claimants</li> <li>• General satisfaction with Local Authority and street cleanliness - % very of fairly satisfied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To maintain position of no SOAs in the top 20% of most deprived areas in England</li> <li>• Reduce the number of people claiming benefits in line with national targets.</li> <li>• Increase % very/fairly satisfied with Local Authority and</li> </ul>	The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 contains seven Domains which relate to income deprivation, employment deprivation, health deprivation and disability, education, skills and training deprivation,

<b>SEA Directive Topic</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Origin of Issue / Opportunity</b>
			Street cleanliness to 75% by EPP.	barriers to housing and services, living environment deprivation and crime. As such it provides a very good summary indicator of the general well being and of areas of the District
Population	Quality of education opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of school leavers attending Higher Education</li> <li>• Access to primary and secondary schools</li> <li>• Performance of districts Schools</li> <li>• Bromsgrove schools PFI Project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain and increase numbers of school leavers entering higher education above the national average through to EP.</li> <li>• Ensure everyone of school age in the district has a place in a local school</li> <li>• Maintain and improve current levels of performance</li> <li>• Ensure the project is completed using sustainable building methods</li> </ul>	The new schools provided by the PFI project built with all sustainability objectives identified in this report.
Population	Reduce and prevent crime and fear of crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population</li> <li>• Number and percentage of applications permitted which incorporate crime prevention measures in their design</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To maintain and reduce all levels of recorded crime per 1000 population and antisocial behaviour below the national average through to EPP.</li> </ul>	The recently created Community Safety Partnership collects information through the police on crime rates in the District. A better built



SEA Directive Topic	Objective	Indicators	Targets	Origin of Issue / Opportunity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Levels of people who fear crime.</li> <li>• Types of crimes recorded</li> <li>• Levels of antisocial behaviour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce levels of people who fear crime in line with the national average by EPP.</li> </ul>	environment and reduced deprivation can lead to reduced instances of crime.
	Vibrant and locally distinctive communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of parks and areas of recreational space.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To maintain and increase number of existing parks and areas of recreation space by EPP.</li> </ul>	Related to health, amenities, environment, crime, deprivation, travel.
	Accessible services and opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of parks and areas of recreational space.</li> <li>• Access to a Post Office, Shops and a Primary School in rural areas</li> <li>• Number of visitors to districts tourist attractions</li> <li>• Percentage of jobs in the Tourism sector</li> <li>• Participation in cultural and sporting activities</li> <li>• No of sporting pitches per 1000 population.</li> <li>• Percentage of new homes within 800m of community facilities</li> <li>• Rural villages with key services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To maintain and increase number of existing parks and areas of recreational space by EPP.</li> <li>• Ensure where possible everyone has access to Post Office, Shop and Primary School</li> <li>• Increase promotion and development of new tourist attractions</li> <li>• Ensure current open space is retained and appropriate levels of open space is provided on new developments</li> </ul>	The District has both rural and built up urban areas. It is important that all residents have access to services wherever they choice to live. The LDF presents opportunities through the designation of land and the safeguarding of existing leisure facilities to protect access to existing facilities and seek the provision of new facilities.

SEA Directive Topic	Objective	Indicators	Targets	Origin of Issue / Opportunity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling</li> <li>• Percentage of residents satisfied with the frequency of buses</li> </ul>		
	Increased travel choice and accessibility through integrated transport facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bus availability</li> <li>• % of people's usual method of travel to work (walk/cycle/bus/train/car).</li> <li>• Number of trips made by public transport</li> <li>• Investment in public transport, walking, and cycling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance bus services in rural areas above national average by EPP.</li> <li>• To achieve targets identified in LTP2 relating to travel choice and accessibility through improved transport facilities.</li> </ul>	The LDF will need to provide a framework for the closer integration of transport facilities including the protection of land to enable future growth in travel choice.
	Reduction in ambient noise levels and incidences of noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of noise related complaints received</li> <li>• Vehicle flows through urban areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce number of noise related complaints through to the EPP</li> <li>• All new developments will take into account potential noise from surrounding land uses</li> </ul>	The presence of major motorways crossing the District presents localised environmental problems such as noise. Increasing motor traffic levels have increased this problem. The LDF presents an opportunity to put in place a framework to reduce noise pollution.
<b>Environmental Objectives</b>				

<b>SEA Directive Topic</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Origin of Issue / Opportunity</b>
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of SSSIs in favourable condition.</li> <li>• Key breeding birds population numbers</li> <li>• Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved.</li> <li>• Total number of Special Wildlife Sites (SWSs).</li> <li>• Condition of SWSs</li> <li>• Planning permissions affecting green belt</li> <li>• Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management has been or is been implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure all SSSIs in favourable condition by EPP.</li> <li>• Meet BAP targets.</li> <li>• Maintain and increase total number of existing SWSs through to EPP.</li> </ul>	The District has a special environment that needs protecting to promote biodiversity.
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Protect the countryside, Green Belt and best agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of grade 1 and 2 agricultural land lost to development</li> <li>• Area of Green Belt land lost to development</li> <li>• Percentage of new homes built on brownfield land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid development on grade 1 and 2 agricultural land.</li> <li>• Avoid development in the Green Belt</li> </ul>	The District has a special environment that needs protecting not just for residents but also those living to nearby urban areas.
Landscape	Preserve and enhance the district's high quality landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of total land use under landscape designation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain and increase existing total land use under landscape designation through to EPP.</li> </ul>	

<b>SEA Directive Topic</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Origin of Issue / Opportunity</b>
Cultural Heritage	Protect and enhance the qualities of the historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total number of Listed Buildings</li> <li>• Total number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs).</li> <li>• Total number of Conservation Areas</li> <li>• % of Listed Buildings at risk</li> <li>• % of SAMs at risk</li> <li>• Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas / on listed buildings</li> <li>• Local list of buildings of architectural merit</li> <li>• Number of visitors to heritage sites</li> <li>• Number of derelict buildings derelict historic buildings brought back into use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain and increase number of Listed Buildings.</li> <li>• Maintain and increase number of SAMs.</li> <li>• Maintain and increase number of Conservation Areas.</li> <li>• Reduce % of Listed Buildings at risk in line with English Heritage targets by EPP.</li> <li>• Ensure no harmful development takes place within these designations</li> <li>• Continued monitoring and updating where necessary</li> <li>• Increase public exposure above exiting levels</li> </ul>	<p>The District has a special historic environment that needs protecting and enhancing to give the district a local identity.</p> <p>The District contains over 400 Listed Buildings and has a statutory duty to protect them.</p>
Waste	Address the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of Waste Recycled per year</li> <li>• Percentage of completed developments incorporating recycling facilities</li> <li>• Household waste collection per year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To achieve Government Targets for recycling and composting of domestic waste. Recycling and composting: 40% by 2010 45% by 2015 50% by 2020 Recovery Of municipal waste:</li> </ul>	The Council has rolled out a household recycling scheme. It is important that the momentum generated is continued.

<b>SEA Directive Topic</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Origin of Issue / Opportunity</b>
			53% by 2010 67% by 2015 75% by 2020	
Water	Protect and enhance water quality and maintain sustainable water resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality.</li> <li>• Number of planning permissions granted on Flood plains or major aquifers</li> <li>• Number of new development incorporating SUDS</li> <li>• Domestic water usage</li> <li>• Chemical river quality</li> <li>• Biological river quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet EA targets for % of rivers with good/fair biological and chemical water quality.</li> <li>• Continued protection and enhancement</li> <li>• No planning permission should be granted where evidence suggests it would increase the risk of flood.</li> <li>• Encourage developers to incorporate SUDS and other water saving / cleaning methods within all new developments</li> </ul>	While no major rivers flow through the District the Worcester to Birmingham Canal passes north / south through the District. Also a number of brooks and streams flow through the District. Many of these streams have been hidden away in culverts. This represents the dominance in parts of the District of the built environment over the natural environment. A balance that needs to be readdressed.
Water	Reduce number of properties at risk of flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Properties at risk of flooding</li> <li>• Number of new homes built in flood zones 2 and 3</li> <li>• Number of flooding incidents</li> <li>• Percentage of new developments incorporating</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No new developments to be built in the floodplain after 2007 (EA and LGA target)</li> </ul>	

<b>SEA Directive Topic</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Origin of Issue / Opportunity</b>
		SUDs.		
Soil	Guard against land contamination and encourage remediation of contaminated sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of area of contaminated land.</li> <li>• Planning permissions affecting green belt</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease area of contaminated land in district to below existing levels by EPP.</li> </ul>	
Soil	Optimum use of previously developed land to support regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of new development on Previously developed land</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain and increase current high percentage of new development on PDL through to EPP.</li> </ul>	Due to the limited supply of previously developed land in the District, it is important that best use is made of what previously developed land does become available.
Climate Change	Increased energy efficiency and a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per sector.</li> <li>• Average electricity consumption per household/year</li> <li>• Number of new developments with energy efficient design</li> <li>• Number of new developments with on site renewable energy</li> <li>• Energy use per household</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per sector in line with Government targets.</li> <li>• Decrease in average electricity consumption per household/year in line with government targets.</li> <li>• Encourage developers to included energy efficiency measure in all new schemes</li> <li>• Encourage use of on site</li> </ul>	The District has an obligation to put in place a framework that enables a reduction in the emission of greenhouse gases.

<b>SEA Directive Topic</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Origin of Issue / Opportunity</b>
			renewable energy in new development	
Air	Improved air quality throughout the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and condition of AQMAs</li> <li>• Vehicle flows</li> <li>• Achievement of AQS objectives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure no new AQMAs required to be designated through to EPP.</li> <li>• Overall reduction in vehicle flows inline with public transport improvements</li> <li>• Ensure AQS objectives achieved.</li> </ul>	<p>Improved air quality is linked to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and noise quality.</p> <p>The presence of major motorways crossing the District presents localised environmental problems such as air pollution. Increasing motor traffic levels have increased this problem.</p> <p>The LDF presents an opportunity to put in place a framework to reduce noise pollution.</p>
<b>Economic Objectives</b>				
Local Economy	High and stable levels of employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unemployment rate.</li> <li>• Change in employment over time</li> <li>• Number of VAT registered businesses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce unemployment rate below existing level of 6.4% through to EPP.</li> </ul>	The District needs a strong local economy to reduce outward migration and the associated harmful effects on the environment.

<b>SEA Directive Topic</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Origin of Issue / Opportunity</b>
Local Economy	Sustainable economic growth and a diverse economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GVA per capita</li> <li>• Employment land supply</li> <li>• Town Centre Vacancy rates</li> <li>• Percentage of new retail development in town centre</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase GVA per capita above inflationary rate for district through to EPP.</li> <li>• Meet regional employment land supply targets</li> <li>• Reduce number of town centre properties vacant</li> </ul>	The District needs a strong local and diverse economy to reduce outward migration and the associated harmful effects on the environment.
Local Economy	Development of a skilled workforce to meet the needs of business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of population educated to degree level or higher</li> <li>• Qualifications at age 19</li> <li>• 16 year olds with no qualifications.</li> <li>• Percentage of people employed in knowledge based occupations in the private sector who have qualifications at level 4 or above</li> <li>• Percentage of staff trained by employer over the past 12 months</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain and increase number of school leavers entering higher education above national average through to EPP.</li> <li>• Improve the levels of attainment for post 16 students</li> <li>• Reduce the numbers of school leavers with no qualifications</li> </ul>	New jobs require skilled workers. To avoid outward and inward migration the employment needs of the population need to be married to the provision of jobs.
Material Assets	Sustainable use and development of material assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduction to energy use of Council owned buildings.</li> <li>• Reduction in car mileage by employees</li> <li>• Quality and condition of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce energy use</li> <li>• Reduce use or motor vehicles</li> <li>• Maintain and increase</li> </ul>	



<b>SEA Directive Topic</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Origin of Issue / Opportunity</b>
		fabric of materials assets.	quality and condition of materials assets relative to the existing baseline through to the EPP	

### **3 Assessment of Effects and Mitigation**

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#### **3.1 Introduction**

3.2 This section presents the findings of the assessment of the Core Strategy policies. The appraisal matrices are presented in Appendix A, and a summary description of the key findings given below.

3.3 The SEA Directive also requires an assessment to be made of the do nothing or business as usual situation in the District without the implementation of the new Core Strategy. This is addressed in the section below.

#### **3.4 Assessment of 'No Core Strategy' Scenario**

3.5 Guidance provided by the ODPM states that the SA should aim to improve on the effects of the existing saved plan, and to test this, options such as 'no plan' and 'business as usual' should be explored. In this case, these (in reality unlikely) scenarios have been deemed to constitute a continuation of the current saved policies identified in the existing Local Plan through to the end of its life, after which there would be no local planning intervention and things would follow a reactive planning approach.

3.6 In the short term, a continuation of the current baseline trends would be likely, seeing that those trends would have been influenced by current planning policy. National and Regional policies would continue to apply, however the Government has stated its intention to revoke Regional Spatial Strategies through the Decentralisation and Localism Bill that was published on December 13<sup>th</sup> 2010. It is considered that current issues would continue, for example:

- Barriers to housing and services in rural areas;

- Continued fear of crime;
- Challenges relating to Green Belt versus brownfield land development;
- Under-provision of affordable housing;
- High car usage and congestion;
- Significant out-commuting;
- Imbalance of service provision to population size; and
- Localised poor air quality relating to motorway network.

3.7 The role of statutory consultees such as the Natural England, Environment Agency, and English Heritage would still enable environmental enforcement and controls to continue along with their active roles in planning applications. However, this would be a far less pro-active approach without a forward thinking, sustainable planning strategy in place. Without pro-active intervention, the aims of sustainable social, economic and environmental regeneration are unlikely to be given enough impetus to be realised. A long-term reactive approach to development would result in sustainability impacts being highly uncertain as much would depend upon free-market forces.

### **3.8 Assessment of Effects of Draft Policies and Proposed Mitigation Measures**

### **3.9 CP1 Future Development**

3.10 In order to attempt to address the needs identified in the evidence base, at the WMRSS Phase 2 Revision, Examination in Public, Bromsgrove District Council contended for a higher level of housing growth than the 2100 allocation up to 2026<sup>6</sup> as originally proposed in the RSS preferred option. Bromsgrove argued that growth levels of a

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<sup>6</sup> End date to be reviewed in next version of Core Strategy

compromise figure of around 4000 housing units, would better enable the District to meet some of its needs whilst still respecting the counterbalancing principles of rural and urban renaissance and, significantly, could be accommodated without requiring a green belt review.

3.11 The WMRSS Phase 2 Revision, Examination in Public, Report of the Panel,<sup>7</sup> published in September 2009 agreed that the higher figure would help to tackle the acute housing issues effecting the District but recognised that the actual need was likely to be even greater and therefore recommended a review of the Core Strategy at 2021.

3.12 *“As the level of housing that can be proposed in this RSS in the light of Sustainability Assessments completed to date is likely to be significantly below that necessary to stabilise or improve levels of affordability in Bromsgrove District, the proposed provision should desirably be regarded as that only for the period until 2021 and annual trajectories adjusted accordingly. A review of the Core Strategy for the District should be set in hand at an early date following adoption of the Core Strategy that will give effect to this RSS to determine whether there is a sustainable way in which an **additional 2,000-3,000 dwellings** might be provided for the period 2021-2026. Such provision could be part of a larger scheme or schemes that might extend beyond the plan period.”*

*WMRSS Phase 2 Revision EiP Report of the Panel Sept 2009 ( pg 226)*

3.13 It is the intention of the Government to return decision making to local authorities who will be able to set their own housing and employment targets. This intention is embodied in the Decentralisation and Localism Bill by the intention to abolish Regional Spatial Strategies.

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<sup>7</sup> comprising a panel of independent Planning Inspectors

3.14 The following targets are based on evidence and have local political support. The policy below sets out the level of development that will need to be provided for during the plan period to 2021. A trajectory of how this level of growth can be delivered through the plan period is shown in Appendix 3.

### 3.15 CP1 Future Development

<b>CP1 Development Targets</b>		
<b>Type of development</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Timescale</b>
<b>dwelling units</b>	Approx 4000	2006-2021*
<b>employment land in hectares (ha)</b>	28 ha	2006-2026 <sup>8</sup>

Table 1\* 2021 partial review date for Core Strategy

**It is proposed that by 2021 a partial review of housing supply will have taken place which will take into account need, demand and delivery performance, to ascertain whether there is a case for, and sustainable way of providing a further 2-3000 dwellings in the intervening period up to 2026. This could include a full Green Belt Review if deemed necessary. It is envisaged that the associated employment provision could also be reviewed at this time.**

### 3.16 Key Policy strengths

3.17 The amount of housing growth is an important issue for environmental, social and economic reasons. The amount of housing and employment growth allocated in Bromsgrove up to 2026 will be an important determining factor in location terms.

3.18 The policy seeks to strike a balance between environmental, social and economic factors. It is believed the amount of housing growth suggested of 4000 houses is deliverable on brownfield sites and ADR's identified via the SHLAA process thus ensuring that no Green Belt land take will be required, at least up to 2021. It also supports the principle

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<sup>8</sup> End date to be reviewed in next version of Core Strategy

of rural and urban renaissance, by focusing on the local needs of Bromsgrove, out migration from the conurbation is curbed and conversely encouraging the efficient use of (usually) brownfield land in the conurbation and hence urban renaissance.

3.19 Whilst it is recognised that the policy does not fully accommodate social needs in terms of affordable housing it attempts to go some way towards meeting this figure whilst striking a balance with other factors. Furthermore more development will be an obvious benefit in economic terms together with the resultant multiplier effect. The concentration of development in sustainable locations also may result in economies of scale and may prove as a catalyst for new or improved infrastructure and hence quality of life for residents.

3.20 Thus all factors are inextricably linked and of mutual benefit. The substantial amount of development has the potential to provide new accommodation which is future proofed to the effects of climate change.

### **3.21 Key policy weaknesses**

3.22 As aforementioned the amount of housing is closely linked to the location of development. Therefore the weaknesses of the policy are also set out in SA relating to CP3 Distribution and phasing.

3.23 The policy will not totally address affordable housing needs.

3.24 The substantial amount of development proposed has the potential, if not properly designed and managed, to contribute towards the adverse impacts of climate change such as flooding. It also involves the development of greenfield land with resultant environmental implications.

### **3.25 Mitigation measures**

- 3.26 The review period at 2021 may enable further development to come forward provided this can be done in a sustainable manner and this has the potential to further address the supply of affordable housing.
- 3.27 Measures to manage surface water run-off will therefore need to be embedded in policies such as the use of SuDS, permeable paving, use of green roofs and rainwater harvesting.
- 3.28 The development of greenfield land is unavoidable due to the limited supply of brownfield land. This greenfield land is not classed as Green Belt land and therefore is preferable to develop in this respect.

### **3.29 CP2 Settlement Hierarchy**

- 3.30 Bromsgrove District contains one main town, Bromsgrove Town and a number of other settlements and villages which vary in size and character. 91% of the District is Green Belt and this designation covers over 20000 hectares of land. Many of the villages in the District are of a rural nature and in some cases these villages can be relatively isolated. Settlements work by providing services for a wider area, the bigger the settlement the more services it tends to have. Over time a settlement hierarchy has been established in the District, with Bromsgrove Town providing most of the services. Generally the smaller settlements have been limited to providing local services and as car ownership has increased, service provision in the smaller villages has tended to decline.
- 3.31 The purpose of the settlement hierarchy is to provide a clear policy on the future role of the District's settlements and villages and to allocate appropriate levels and types of development to different settlements within the District focusing new development in locations which will provide and support sustainable communities. It is useful for plan

making purposes to group these settlements into a hierarchy based on an understanding of their current size and level of service provision.

- 3.32 Bromsgrove is by far the largest settlement and stands alone at the top of the hierarchy with a different order of services and facilities in comparison to all of the other settlements in the District. Bromsgrove town is therefore principally the preferred location for growth.
- 3.33 The settlement hierarchy reflects the regeneration priorities for the District and is based on an assessment of the facilities and services available in each ward. Although the approximate proportion of growth is given for each settlement type, this is purely indicative. It is envisaged that flexibility and pragmatism will be applied in consideration of the merits of each proposal as it comes forward, particularly in the more rural parts of the District.
- 3.34 It is important that housing is delivered in the most sustainable way possible. In the first instance this means delivering housing on brownfield sites within existing settlement boundaries. Unfortunately the amount of brownfield land identified within the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) that is currently suitable and available for development is insufficient to meet locally identified housing targets. This means that greenfield sites will need to be released immediately to achieve a five year supply of housing.
- 3.35 Homes with large back gardens are common feature in Bromsgrove District and previously a notable number of housing completions have come from developments on garden land. Although garden land was previously defined as brownfield land in PPS3, garden land has now been removed from this definition and therefore it no longer assumes priority for development. This does not mean that all development on garden land should be refused but rather that careful consideration should be given to any proposals and whether there are any mitigating factors. One of the most important considerations for determining



applications on garden land will be the retention of the existing character of residential areas. Development which significantly increases the proportion of ground coverage or the scale of proposed buildings is likely to be out of keeping with its surroundings and therefore is likely to be unacceptable and will be refused. Development of garden land will only be supported where it full integrates into the residential area, is in keeping with the character and quality of the local environment or unless there are significant overriding mitigating circumstances.

3.36 The immediate allocation of strategic sites in Bromsgrove Town is essential if 4,000 homes are to be delivered by 2021. However, these sites alone will be insufficient to maintain a five year supply throughout the plan period. Therefore, other smaller greenfield sites, that are highlighted in the SHLAA, will also need to come forward in the interim in order to ensure a five year supply of land. These are primarily the areas that were reserved for future development in the Local Plan, formerly known as Areas of Development Restraint (ADR) but also include a site in Barnt Green identified as “white land” in the BDLP. These sites will therefore also be allocated and will henceforth be referred to as ‘Development Sites’.

3.37 Whilst the majority of development will occur in the larger settlements there will be opportunities for small affordable housing schemes in rural settlements that meet local needs.

### **3.38 CP2 Settlement Hierarchy**

**There will be four main facets to the delivery of housing in Bromsgrove District:**

- 1. Development of previously developed land or buildings within existing settlement boundaries which are not in the designated Green Belt**
- 2. Expansion Sites around Bromsgrove Town**

- 3. Development Sites in large settlements**
- 4. Rural exception schemes in small settlements where it is of an appropriate scale and supported by robust evidence proving a local need**

**Development of private residential gardens will not be supported unless**

- there are substantial overriding environmental, social and economic benefits to justify the development**
- they integrate fully into the neighbourhood by retaining the existing character**
- they are in accordance with policies CP3 Development principles, CP18 High Quality Design and CP23 Green Belt**

**The immediate release of development sites is promoted in policy CP4 with development phased throughout the plan period.**

**Where needed to maintain a 5 year supply of sites comprehensive proposals for housing on development sites will be supported. The Annual Monitoring Report will be used to identify the required rate of housing delivery for the following five year period, based on the remaining dwellings to meet overall requirements. When a five year supply has been achieved the Council will consider whether granting permission would undermine the objectives of this strategy.**

- 3.39 Proposals for new development should be located in accordance with the District's settlement hierarchy shown below. This will ensure that development contributes to the regeneration priorities for the area, reduces the need to travel and promotes sustainable communities based on the services and facilities that are available in each settlement and will assist villages to remain viable and provide for the needs of the catchment that they serve.

Table 3

<b>Settlement type</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Suitable development</b>
<b>Main Town (population circa 30,000)</b>	<b>Bromsgrove</b>	<b>Comparison and convenience retail (to meet District requirements and needs) Commercial leisure- restaurants, cafes pubs and bars Office Residential Hotels/guest houses Employment Leisure/culture ie churches, health centres, libraries, public halls etc Major services</b>
<b>Large ‘Settlement’ (population circa 2500-10,000)</b>	<b>Alvechurch Barnt Green Catshill Hagley Rubery Wythall</b>	<b>Convenience A1 retail (to meet needs of the specific village) Local services Residential Small scale business/office development</b>
<b>Small ‘Settlement’ (population circa 50-2500)</b>	<b>Belbroughton Blackwell Cofton Hackett Romsley Stoke Prior Adams Hill Beoley Bournheath Burcot Clent Dodford Fairfield Finstall Holy Cross Hopwood Lower Clent Rowney Green</b>	<b>Housing to meet local needs (through rural exception sites in appropriate circumstances) Local services Small scale rural employment in appropriate circumstances More limited local services for eg ‘corner shop’/post office, pub</b>

- Based on housing growth levels of 4000 up to 2021

### **3.40 Key Policy strengths**

3.41 The settlement hierarchy focuses in the first instance on the largest settlements and then secondly on settlements with needs and facilities to accommodate an appropriate level of growth.

- 3.42 It does not advocate development in unsustainable locations which would result in unreasonable travelling distances and which may require additional and potentially wasteful infrastructure needing to be provided to support such development. It therefore supports the prudent use of resources.
- 3.43 A limited amount of growth in the smaller settlements will contribute towards the survival of such areas and support local services continuing to be provided potentially reducing unsustainable travel movements
- 3.44 It is important that housing is delivered in the most sustainable way possible. In the first instance this means delivering housing on brownfield sites within existing settlement boundaries. Unfortunately the amount of brownfield land identified within the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) that is currently suitable and available for development is insufficient to meet locally identified housing targets. This means that greenfield sites will need to be released immediately to achieve a 5 year supply of housing. This will initially be achieved through the allocation of expansion sites in Bromsgrove Town within this document.
- 3.45 These expansion sites alone will not be sufficient to maintain a 5 year supply throughout the plan period. Other development sites will need to come forward and these have been identified in CP4. These are primarily Areas of Development Restraint (ADR) that were identified through the Local Plan process. This will enable some growth to occur in the large villages to enhance vitality and meet demand and need for housing within the district. Whilst the majority of development will occur in the larger settlements there will opportunities for small affordable housing schemes in rural settlements that meet local needs.

- 3.46 The location of housing growth is an important issue for many environmental, social and economic reasons as the choice of location can have direct and indirect effects on a number of other issues. The policy highlights that significant growth will occur in and around Bromsgrove Town which is the most sustainable location with good access to existing services, facilities and infrastructure.
- 3.47 Enabling growth in Bromsgrove Town will encourage additional inward investment in the town and could be a catalyst for development in other areas such as employment and retail. This would also result in wider social and economic benefits within Bromsgrove Town Centre such as housing provision, accessible services, reduction in poverty, vibrant communities.
- 3.48 The policy promotes development primarily in the larger urban settlements which are the most accessible and densely populated areas of the District, thereby enabling the largest proportion of residents to be able to access services and employment, and helping to reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas.
- 3.49 The larger settlements are better connected by public transport and the proximity of people to jobs and services might encourage walking and cycling instead of private car use, which may result in a decrease in traffic congestion and air pollution. It is important that non-car based transport is also encouraged.

### **3.50 Key Policy Weaknesses**

- 3.51 Whilst the policy promotes development on previously developed land there is a recognition that the levels of suitable brownfield land are limited and therefore a significant percentage of housing growth will occur on greenfield sites. This could be seen as being contrary to environmental sustainability objectives EV2 and EV3 that seek to protect the countryside, green spaces, Green Belt and the best

agricultural land and safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality.

3.52 The presumption of development in favour of urban areas has the potential to adversely impact upon the historic urban environment, although this would entirely depend upon exactly where and how sites were developed. In contrast, enhancement of an historic setting may occur as a result of development.

3.53 PPS25 discourages development in the floodplain and this principle should be taken forward through the planning system. The location of development will have an impact on flood risk but can be addressed on site by site basis through the use of measures such as SUDS.

### **3.54 Recommendations for Mitigation**

- Whilst the focus of development on previously developed sites in urban areas is positive, ways should be sought to ensure that biodiversity in urban areas is maintained. Also urban greenspace has many benefits and this should not be compromised by the presumption to develop in urban areas.
- Urban areas in Bromsgrove can contain a rich heritage resource. It is important that new development in these areas compliments historic buildings and sites.
- The uptake of SuDS is important in new development in urban areas, especially as flooding induced by surface run-off is an issue in the District.
- Where greenfield land has to be lost to accommodate growth it is essential that a hierarchy approach is used to protect the best agricultural land and land with higher landscape character.

### **3.55 CP3 DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES**

3.56 When considering any proposals for development there are fundamental principles that need to be addressed. There is a need to balance the social, economic and environmental impacts of any particular development. This is critical in the delivery of sustainable development which is an overarching aim of the Core Strategy. Development should integrate into existing settlements without any undue adverse impact on existing communities.

### **3.57 CP3 Development Principles**

**In considering all proposals for development regard will be had to the following:**

- **Accessibility to public transport options and the ability of the local road network to accommodate additional traffic**
- **Any implications for air quality in the District and proposed mitigation measures;**
- **The capacity of infrastructure providers to accommodate growth;**
- **The quality of the natural environment including any potential impact on biodiversity, landscape and the provision of/and links to green infrastructure networks;**
- **Compatibility with adjoining uses and the impact on residential amenity;**
- **The impact on visual amenity;**
- **The impact in relation to climate change i.e. the energy, waste and water hierarchies and future proofing;**
- **The impact on the historic environment; and**
- **Financial viability and the economic implications for the District**

### **3.58 Key Policy Strengths**

3.59 The policy provides a number of social benefits as the importance of access is clearly highlighted. This means new development should be in locations that are well served by public transport meaning residents should have access to full range of services which should reduce social exclusion.

3.60 The increased use of public transport should also reduce car usage which could lead to a reduction in carbon emissions and an improvement in air quality with resultant environmental benefits and social gains in terms of health.

3.61 The policy makes clear reference to the importance of biodiversity and green infrastructure meaning that there should be a positive impact on objectives EV1, EV2 and EV3.

### **3.62 Key Policy Weaknesses**

3.63 No weaknesses have been highlighted against the sustainability objectives.

### **3.64 Recommendations for Mitigation**

3.65 None

### **3.66 CP4 Bromsgrove Strategic Site Allocations**

3.67 As previously mentioned the Council intends to deliver approximately 4,000 homes in the 15 years between 2006 and 2021. At the time of writing, in the first 4 years of this 15 year period 642 homes have already been completed and a further 459 dwellings have outstanding planning consents. On this basis approximately a further 2900 dwellings will need to come forward by 2021. To achieve this aim it is



considered necessary to allocate sites. This will provide clarity for all interested parties on where the homes will be located and how the targets will be achieved.

3.68 The allocations will be separated into two separate forms. Firstly, there are the 3 Bromsgrove Town Expansion sites which all need to come forward if the target of 4,000 is to be achieved. Separate to this are the Other Development Sites which are primarily the smaller sites located around the District which also have an important role to play in achieving housing targets. The capacity figures identified for the majority of sites and which can be found in table 2 of this document and is based on development at 30 dwellings per hectare. This formula highlights the minimum capacities achievable on-site. In many cases further detailed assessment may identify that different capacities can be achieved.

### **3.69 A) Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites**

3.70 Bromsgrove Town is the most sustainable location for significant growth within the District due to the wide variety of services, facilities and employment opportunities available. In addition there are good public transport links by both bus and rail providing people with a realistic alternative to the car. With the greatest need and demand for housing in Bromsgrove Town, it is a logical location for growth.

3.71 A sustainable urban extension is proposed around the west and north of Bromsgrove Town. The urban extension contains three development opportunities, as shown on Map1 below, that individually and collectively are of such scale and significance that they are central to the success of the Core Strategy. In recognition of this, and to enable progress as quickly as possible, their development is promoted direct through the policies, explanatory text and illustrative diagrams in the Core Strategy. The sites are:

- Norton Farm, Birmingham Road (BROM1)
- Perryfields Road (BROM2)
- Whitford Road (BROM3)

3.72 Whilst these 3 sites are physically separate and under different land ownerships the Council considers that treating the sites as a single urban extension will lead to better integrated development that provides a range of complementary uses. For example Green Infrastructure and Transport Strategies will extend beyond site boundaries improving linkages into the Town and the wider countryside. Progressing the sites together should ensure a good mix of uses with the right amount of infrastructure to meet local needs in the District. Work is ongoing with the Advisory Team for Large Applications (ATLAS) and relevant developers etc in order to progress this approach.

3.73 The policy itself focuses on the principles of development and is not intended to provide policy guidance in every respect. It must therefore be read in conjunction with other policies contained within the Core Strategy and any other relevant policies at a national and local level.

### **3.74 BROM1, BROM2 & BROM3**

3.75 The 3 sites provide opportunities for logical extensions to existing urban areas to the west and north of the town. With the M5 and M42 providing defensible long term boundaries the impact on the wider Green Belt would be negligible. The combined area of the strategic allocations is approximately 111 hectares of which 12 hectares are on BROM1, 75 hectares are on BROM2 and 24 hectares on BROM3.

3.76 The development will provide a full mix of uses to maximise sustainability and provide wider community benefit. Uses will include housing, employment, improved public transport links, a local centre

and retail and community facilities such as play facilities and sports pitches.

- 3.77 The development of this urban extension would make a significant contribution towards delivering locally identified housing targets. However, it is critical that in order to achieve these targets that new housing addresses local need rather than encouraging further in-migration into the District. Therefore detailed development proposals will need to conform with other policies in the Core Strategy that focus on the delivery of 2 and 3 bedroom units and 40% affordable housing. Evidence gathered also identifies a need in the District for housing suitable for the elderly and this site provides an opportunity to address this need. Whilst building to Lifetime Home Standards ensures homes are compatible for the elderly there is also a need for more specialised accommodation such as an ‘*extra care*’ village that offers varying degrees of residential care. It is not only the type and size of dwellings that are important, they should also be of high quality design and be constructed in a sustainable way to maximise energy efficiency and embracing opportunities for renewable energy use.
- 3.78 One of the key overarching objectives of all three sites is that the development should be to minimise the use of car based travel. This will mean significant improvements to public transport and the improved provisions for walking and cycling.
- 3.79 The proximity of the motorway means that air and noise quality will be an issue that requires further investigation. The site is also located near to an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) at junction 1 of the M42. The design of any new development will need to take the existence of the AQMA into full consideration to avoid any additional adverse impact.

**3.80 CP4 A) Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites policy**

**The mixed use urban extension is proposed across 3 sites that will create a sustainable and balanced community that integrates into the existing residential areas of Bromsgrove. The development will fully address the social, economic and environmental facets of sustainable development and will consist of a minimum of 1850 dwellings, 5 hectares of employment land, local centre(s) and retail and community facilities.**

**Of this total allocation BROM1 will include a minimum of 270 dwellings and associated community infrastructure that should include public open space with play facilities.**

**BROM2 will contain a minimum of 1110 dwellings, 5 hectares of local employment land (office and/or light industry), local centre(s) with a mix of retail and other A class uses and community facilities (including a community hall, play areas and sports pitches).**

**BROM3 will include a minimum of 470 dwellings and associated community infrastructure that should include public open space, a park with play facilities and a local retail unit.**

**It is envisaged that:**

- i. The sites will have an overall strategy for green infrastructure that maximises opportunities for biodiversity and recreation throughout creating a green corridor around the Battlefield Brook (BROM2) and in the case of BROM3, links to Sanders Park.**
- ii. The residential development reflects the local need of a high proportion of 2 and 3 bedroom properties and contains 40% affordable housing (of which 66% is social/affordable rented and 33% is intermediate).**

- iii. BROM2 should contain an extra care facility of approximately 200 units to help meet the pressing need for accommodation for the elderly.**
- iv. An overall transport strategy will be developed that maximises opportunities for walking and cycling this will mean making full use of the Sustrans route No. 5 (in BROM2) and Monarchs Way (adjacent to BROM3).**
- v. Significant improvements in passenger transport will be required meaning integrated and regular bus services connecting the new and existing residential areas to the railway station, with the Town Centre as the focal point of the network. In particular, a regular service should be routed through BROM2 and into the residential area of Sidemoor which would provide benefits for the wider community.**
- vi. Junction improvements will be required at the main entrances to sites to improve traffic flow and minimise the impact of new development. Locations will include Birmingham Road, Perryfields Road/Stourbridge Road, Perryfields Road/Kidderminster Road and Whitford Road**
- vii. Noise and air pollution emanating from the M5 and M42 will need to be addressed ensuring that sensitive land uses and the AQMA at junction 1 of the M42 are not unduly impacted upon.**
- viii. Flood risk from the Battlefield Brook on BROM2 and BROM3 should be addressed through avoidance and flood attenuation measures; and surface water run off must be managed to prevent flooding on and around all of the sites.**
- ix. Important biodiversity habitats and landscape features should be retained and enhanced with any mitigation provided where necessary. There should be no net loss of hedgerow resource within the sites. Full account should be taken of all important and notable species (e.g badgers, reptiles, water voles and bats);**
- x. The development will need to reflect the topography of the sites with built form avoiding the prominent ridgelines on both BROM1 and BROM3.**

- xi. All development must be of a high quality and locally distinctive to Bromsgrove, thereby enhancing the existing character and qualities that contribute to the town's identity and create a coherent sense of place. There should be a continuous network of streets creating a permeable layout and the use of continuous building lines to help define streets.**
- xii. The developments should follow the energy and waste management hierarchies and incorporate zero or low carbon energy generation technologies.**
- xiii. Financial contributions for wider infrastructure provision together with town centre regeneration will be required in accordance with CP24 Planning Obligations.**

### **3.81 Key Policy Strengths**

3.82 The policy allocates 3 expansion sites around the north and west of Bromsgrove Town. These sites are in sustainable locations with good access to existing services, facilities and infrastructure. A number of other benefits will be created including the provision of wide range of housing to meet local needs including affordable housing and accommodation suitable for elderly.

3.82 The expansion sites in Bromsgrove Town will provide a full range of services and facilities on site so it will be possible to reduce people's need to travel and lead to a reduction in car journeys which will provide environmental benefits. The policy also seeks improvements in public transport which should lead to an increase in the number of bus passengers and increased accessibility by sustainable means result in social benefits such as improvements in quality of life and tackling social exclusion .

3.83 The policy highlights that an element of employment development will be provided on the expansion sites which will encourage additional inward investment in the town which could be a catalyst for

development in other areas such as employment and retail and potentially have a knock-on effect on the town centre.

3.84 The policy seeks to provide benefits in terms of addressing climate change by highlighting the need to follow the waste hierarchy and also the use of renewable energy on the development. It also has a number of environmental benefits in terms of protection of habitats and strengthening green infrastructure.

### **3.85 Key Policy Weaknesses**

3.86 Bromsgrove Town has very limited levels of Brownfield land and therefore all of the expansion sites are on greenfield land. This could be seen as being contrary to environmental sustainability objectives EV2 and EV3 that seek to protect the countryside, green spaces, Green Belt and the best agricultural land and safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality. A detailed site selection process has been undertaken and these are considered to be the most suitable sites around the Town.

3.87 The development sites have the potential to impact on environmental issues such as flooding, air and water quality and biodiversity. However, the policy sets clear parameters to ensure that there are no negative impacts by protecting habitats, retaining hedgerows and seeking improvements wherever possible.

3.88 PPS25 discourages development in the floodplain and this principle should be taken forward through the planning system. The location of development will have an impact on flood risk but this can be addressed through the use of measures such as SUDS.

### **3.89 Recommendations for Mitigation**

3.90 A masterplan should be developed to supplement the policy for the expansion sites to provide a greater level of detail on issues such as biodiversity to ensure that there are benefits for protected species and all important natural features are retained or enhanced. This should also include a clear strategy for green infrastructure.

**3.91 B) Other Development Sites (please see Appendix C for specific SA on other development sites)**

3.92 As aforementioned the supply of brownfield land, identified within the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), which is currently suitable and available for development is insufficient to meet locally identified housing targets. This means that greenfield sites will need to be released immediately to achieve a suitable supply of housing. This will initially be achieved through the allocation of expansion sites around Bromsgrove Town as outlined above. However, these sites alone will be insufficient to maintain a suitable supply throughout the plan period. They are also large sites which may be difficult to fully deliver in the short term. Other smaller greenfield sites, that are highlighted in the SHLAA, will therefore need to come forward in the interim in order to ensure the adequate supply of land. These are primarily the areas that were reserved for future development in the Local Plan, formerly known as Areas of Development Restraint (ADR) and will now be referred to as 'development sites'<sup>9</sup>. It should be stressed that these are not designated as green belt land. The development of these sites would make a significant and cumulative contribution towards delivering locally identified housing targets. They are also located within or close to existing larger settlements which are considered to be sustainable locations and have a good range of existing services available, some of which include for example a railway station, schools and shops.

3.93 Alvechurch

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<sup>9</sup> Please see individual plans showing the boundaries of the development site's



Comprises two small development sites, located on the northern edge of the existing residential area of Alvechurch. The first site which has an area of approximately 1.06 hectares is located on the corner of Birmingham Road and Old Rectory Lane and is predominantly agricultural/ grassland. The second site has an area of around 0.60 hectares, is predominantly grazing land although there is significant woodland, no development will be acceptable on the wooded section. The site is located to the rear of houses fronting Birmingham Road, with a branch of the Worcester and Birmingham canal located to the western boundary, as shown on Map 2.

#### 3.94 Barnt Green 'White land'

Also included in the list of other development sites is land at Barnt Green identified as 'white land' in the BDLP. The site has an area of approximately 5 hectares and is identified on Map 3. At the Public Inquiry held into the Proposed Modifications of the Bromsgrove District Local Plan the Inspector identified that said site<sup>10</sup> at Barnt Green was a suitable location for some ADR provision. Following a High Court challenge whereby the views of the Inspector were upheld and after due consideration, BDC now concur with this view.

#### 3.95 Catshill

This site is located to the north western edge of the residential area of Catshill, is located to the rear of houses fronting Stourbridge Road and is bounded in part to the north by the M5. It totals some 6.04 hectares in area, is vacant and has a watercourse running through it, together with associated flood plain and is shown in Map 4.

#### 3.96 Frankley

This site is located close to the boundary with Birmingham in the north western sector of the District. The site is approximately 6.66 hectares in

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<sup>10</sup> As shown on plan

area and is currently vacant. Restrictive covenants affect the site which limits both its use and developable area. See map 9.

### 3.97 Hagley

This large site, is located to the south of Kidderminster Road (A456) and to the west of the A491 and is almost 22 hectares as indicated on Map 5. It is predominantly agricultural land with some residential development to the southern end of the site. Gallows Brook bisects the site. It is considered that this site could provide a sustainable mixed use development comprising community leisure, employment and residential development.

### 3.98 Ravensbank expansion site

This site is located to the south/east of the existing Ravensbank employment site and is approximately 10 hectares in area, as indicated on Map 8. The original employment site caters for Redditch Borough's needs and it is envisaged that this expansion site could provide additional capacity for Redditch's needs on a similar basis

### 3.99 Wagon Works/St Godwalds Road

This development site is located south of existing residential development at Scaife Road, south/west of St Godwalds Road and in relative close proximity to Bromsgrove railway station, as shown on Map 6. This site comprises almost 8 hectares of land currently used for grazing purposes.

### 3.100 Wythall

Comprises two development sites located to the north and east respectively of the existing residential area at Wythall, as shown on Map 7. The first site is approximately 6.3 hectares in area and the second smaller site has an area of approximately 3.1 hectares.

## **3.101 CP4 B) Other Development Sites policy**

**The Council will support/promote development at the sites as detailed in table 2 below. The following general principles will be applied to the consideration of proposals to develop such sites:**

**For solely housing sites:**

- **Residential development should reflect local need and should contain a high proportion of 2 and 3 bedroom properties**
- **Development should contain 40% affordable housing (of which 66% is social/affordable rented and 33% is intermediate)**
- **Housing should be designed to be suitable for the elderly and should, for example, be constructed to Lifetime Home Standards (See CP 8)**

**For all uses, new development should:**

- **Minimise the use of car based travel and maximise opportunities for use of public transport, walking and cycling**
- **Be of a high quality design and locally distinctive**
- **Create a sustainable and balanced community that integrates into the existing built fabric of the settlement to which it relates**
- **Be constructed in a sustainable way to reflect energy and waste management hierarchies, maximising energy efficiency and incorporating zero or low carbon energy generation technologies**
  
- **Address noise and air pollution issues by incorporating mitigation measures to ensure sensitive uses and AQMA's are not unduly impacted upon. <sup>11</sup>**
- **Matters of flood risk should be addressed through avoidance and flood attenuation measures. Surface water should be managed to prevent additional flooding from this source in both the new and existing development**

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<sup>11</sup> The Hagley site is located close to an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) at Kidderminster Road, Hagley. The design of any new development will need to take the existence of the AQMA into full consideration to avoid any additional adverse impact

- **Important biodiversity habitats and landscape features should be retained and enhanced and mitigation measures provided where appropriate. Full account should also be taken of all important and notable species. It is expected that opportunities for enhancing green infrastructure and maintaining important green corridors will be embraced.**
- **Financial contributions for wider infrastructure provision together with town centre regeneration where appropriate will be required in accordance with CP24 Planning Obligations.**

**The following table highlights the minimum levels of development achievable at the various sites and also possible ways these development sites could be taken forward (not in any particular priority order). The figures identified are indicative and do not represent the only development options that may be acceptable particularly with the emergence of windfall sites throughout the plan period.**

**Table 2**

<b>Development Sites</b>	<b>Map No.</b>	<b>Area (hectares)</b>	<b>Suitable use</b>	<b>Minimum housing capacity<sup>12</sup></b>
<b>Alvechurch</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>Housing</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Barnt Green 'White land'</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5<sup>13</sup></b>	<b>Housing</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>Catshill</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6.04</b>	<b>Housing</b>	<b>100<sup>14</sup></b>
<b>Frankley</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>Open space/housing</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Hagley</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>Mixed use<sup>15</sup>- community leisure/employment/residential</b>	<b>219</b>
<b>Ravensbank</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>employment</b>	<b>-</b>

<sup>12</sup> Based on a density of 30 dwellings per hectare (dph) on 65% of sites where above 2 hectares in size and 85% of sites where below 2 hectares

<sup>13</sup> Potential developable area

<sup>14</sup> Lower densities are likely to be achieved due to area of flood risk within site

<sup>15</sup> As combined area of sites is significantly greater than other areas, a mixed use development here is considered a more sustainable option. Sites could be developed in various proportions for community leisure, employment and residential uses

<b>expansion site (for Redditch's needs)</b>				
<b>Wagon works/St Godwalds Road</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>housing</b>	<b>212<sup>16</sup></b>
<b>Wythall</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>housing</b>	<b>199</b>
<b>Totals</b>		<b>75.66</b>		<b>936</b>

### 3.102 Key Policy Strengths

3.103 The policy allocates a number development sites in settlements across the district. These sites are in sustainable locations with good access to existing services, facilities and infrastructure. The location of some housing in settlements such as Wythall and Alvechurch will help to maintain the vitality and viability of local services and facilities. A number of other benefits will be created including the provision of wide range of housing to meet local needs with a high percentage of affordable housing.

3.104 The policy highlights that all developments should minimise the use of car based travel. This will lead to the increased use of public transport and encourage healthier options such as walking and cycling. Development in accessible locations could lead to improvements in quality of life and also tackle social exclusion.

3.105 It is expected that the sites in Hagley and Ravensbank will contain employment development. This will encourage additional inward investment in the district and could benefit the local economy.

3.106 The policy seeks to provide benefits in terms of addressing climate change by highlighting the need to follow the waste hierarchy and also the use of renewable energy on the development. It also has a number of environmental benefits in terms of protection of habitats and strengthening green infrastructure.

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<sup>16</sup> Maximum capacity of site based on detailed evidence submitted with planning application

### **3. 107 Key Policy Weaknesses**

3.108 There are very limited levels of brownfield land across the district and therefore all of the development sites proposed are greenfield. This could be seen as being contrary to environmental sustainability objectives EV2 and EV3 that seek to protect the countryside, green spaces, Green Belt and the best agricultural land and safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality.

3.109 The development sites have the potential to impact on environmental issues such as flooding, air and water quality and biodiversity. However, the policy sets clear parameters to ensure that there are no negative impacts by protecting habitats, retaining hedgerows and seeking improvements wherever possible.

3.110 PPS25 discourages development in the floodplain and this principle should be taken forward through the planning system. In some locations development will have an impact on flood risk but this can be addressed through the use of measures such as SUDS.

#### **3.111 Recommendations for Mitigation**

3.112 Development briefs should be developed for many of these sites to supplement the Core Strategy policy to provide a greater level of detail on issues such as biodiversity to ensure that there are benefits for protected species and all important natural features are retained or enhanced. This should also include a clear strategy for green infrastructure.

### 3.113 CP5 Neighbourhood Planning

3.114 The Government has stated that there needs to be a shift of power away from Westminster to the local level in relation to neighbourhood planning and decision making.

3.115 The Decentralisation and Localism Bill was published on the 13<sup>th</sup> December but does not yet have legal status. The Bill is far ranging, impacting on many areas of local government but in particular introduces new concepts in relation to the future local planning system.  
<http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2010-11/localism/documents.html>

3.116 Areas of proposed change include:

- Commencing the process for the abolition of Regional Spatial Strategies
- Reforming the Local Planning process, in particular in relation to the role and scope of the Planning Inspector
- Introducing neighbourhood planning, whereby local neighbourhood groups will be empowered to produce their own neighbourhood plans and neighbourhood development orders<sup>17</sup>
- Introducing the Community Right to Build, which will give local communities the power to take forward development in their area without the need to apply for planning permission, subject to meeting certain safeguards and securing 50% support of the community through a referendum.
- Introducing a Duty to Cooperate

3.117 It is envisaged that the District plan/core strategy will prove the overarching strategic framework for a District and communities will be able to approach the Local Planning Authority (LPA) for assistance in preparing a Neighbourhood Plan. The community will be able to decide

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<sup>17</sup> Neighbourhood development orders will enable local neighbourhood groups to permit development without the need for planning permission

what constitutes a neighbourhood and in the event of a dispute i.e. more than one group coming forward claiming to represent that community, it will be the LPA's responsibility to resolve this issue.

3.118 here will be rules governing the nature of the neighbourhood plan for instance they will need to be in conformity with both the overarching strategic plan( District Plan/Core Strategy) and will need to be consistent with National Policy.

3.119 A number of Parishes within the District have already produced parish/community plans for example Hagley, Alvechurch, Wythall, Barnt Green, Dodford with Grafton, Lickey and Blackwell, Clent and Cofton Hackett. Parish Plans include a number of locally identified objectives and actions to help promote rural regeneration and act as a useful resource and delivery vehicle at the localised level. They offer a useful starting point for developing neighbourhood planning in a devolved system.

### **3.120 CP5 Neighbourhood Planning**

**The Council is committed to the full engagement and involvement of the public in policy formulation and ensuring the community has a say in the future of their District. Involving the community in the planning process from the outset will provide many benefits for both the Council and the community and is a key part of a planning system which is open and transparent**

**The Council is receptive to embracing effective and innovative methods of public involvement in the planning process and the formulation of sustainable plans which reflect locally defined needs and aspirations.**

### **3.121 Key Policy strengths**



3.122 The policy focuses on full community engagement and involvement not only in the evolution of the Core Strategy but also enabling community groups to bring forward neighbourhood plans. The Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life encourage community pride and promote social inclusion and responsibility in their local community. With local people being empowered important local issues could be addressed which have a positive impact on a number of social objectives.

### **3.123 Key policy weaknesses**

3.124 No weaknesses can be identified at this stage and will depend upon the contents of any neighbourhood plans that are brought forward.

### **3.125 Mitigation measures**

3.126 None

### **3.127 CP6 HOUSING MIX**

3.128 Proposals for housing must take account of identified housing needs in terms of size, type and tenure of dwellings. These needs will include an appropriate provision for all sectors of the community, for example, to meet the needs of elderly people<sup>18</sup> and also the particular needs of gypsies and travellers<sup>19</sup>.

3.129 National guidance seeks to ensure that a mix of different housing types is achieved across the plan area to meet the needs of the community. Household needs within Bromsgrove District are varied and include requirements for singles, couples, families, young and the elderly.

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<sup>18</sup> Cross reference CP8 Homes for the Elderly

<sup>19</sup> Cross reference CP9 Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople

There are also various households with special needs including disabled people with physical and/or sensory impairments, learning difficulties and mental health needs. Other household needs may include groups requiring supported accommodation such as Black and Asian Minority Ethnic groups, and travelling populations. Household sizes to required to address these needs range from 1-bed to 4/5-bed properties, and the types and style of accommodation will include a diverse mix of flats, houses and bungalows.

- 3.130 In line with national trends Bromsgrove has an ageing population and the majority of this growth is predicted to be in middle aged and pensioner households. There is also a notable requirement for younger households (aged under 29). The Housing Market Assessment identifies that the greatest demand is predicted to be for 2 and 3 bedroom properties, many of which will need to be suitable for people of retirement age.
- 3.131 Bromsgrove has a high proportion of large 4 and 5 bedroom homes and in order to help redress the balance between large homes currently available and the ageing population there needs to be a significant change in building patterns across the district to provide alternatives to the increasing older population.
- 3.132 Land is a finite resource and in a District with limited potential for brownfield redevelopment, it is important that the use of greenfield sites is minimised. The level of development on sites should therefore be maximised without compromising the quality of housing development. Higher densities will be sought in locations close to the town centre and areas accessible by a range of means of transport, where the character of the area is not compromised. Parts of some rural settlements are characterised by large dwellings set within large plots and therefore circumstances may exist where much lower densities will be required to maintain the distinct character and appearance of settlements.

### **3.133 CP6 Housing Mix**

**Proposals for housing must take account of identified housing needs in terms of the size and type of dwellings. To ensure mixed and vibrant communities are created there will be a need to focus on delivering 2 and 3 bedroom properties. On large schemes it is accepted that a wider mix of dwelling types will be required.**

**To maximise levels of development on sites the following densities will be expected:**

- a) A minimum of 30 dwellings per hectare across the District.**
- b) Higher densities in Bromsgrove Town Centre and other settlement centres where sites are readily accessible by public transport.**

**Please note that the density of development should not compromise the quality of a development or impact adversely on the character of the surrounding area. There may be locations where lower densities will be required to maintain a high quality built environment.**

### **3.134 Key Policy Strengths**

3.135 With increased housing density, the level of greenfield development land required is reduced, also helping to minimise landscape impact. Higher housing density overall will reduce the need to travel and improve the viability of local services such as corner shops. It will also help to match the family sizes of those in need of housing (primarily smaller households) with the houses developed.

3.136 Providing housing to meet the needs of local people is clearly supported by SO1. This policy appears to be inclusive as it targets all sections of the local people population and could help integrate

different groups into society and improve social well-being and community spirit.

3.137 Providing a mix of housing types and sizes will bring people from different incomes and potentially different social groups together. This can create a more vibrant and locally distinctive community. Also, producing housing that meets the local needs can minimise the chance of building the wrong types and sizes of housing that is not in demand in the local area.

### **3.138 Key Policy Weaknesses**

3.139 It is possible for increased densities to harm the historic environment in some cases.

### **3.140 Recommendations for Mitigation**

3.141 Good design is advocated to mitigate any harmful impacts on the setting of the historic environment which may have resulted from adopting higher densities.

### **3.142 CP7 Affordable Housing**

3.143 Bromsgrove has some of the highest house prices in Worcestershire and a very high level of homeownership, with only 11% of homes in the District socially rented. This combination of factors means that there is a significant unmet demand for affordable housing.

3.144 Over recent years several studies have identified that there is a requirement for greater levels of affordable housing in the district, including the Housing Needs Study (2004), The South Housing Market Area Assessment (2007) and most recently the Bromsgrove Housing Market Assessment (2008). This latest assessment identifies that there is greatest need for 2 and 3 bedroom properties.

3.145 One of the key findings in the Housing Market Assessment is that many people working in Bromsgrove are excluded from the home ownership market in Bromsgrove. A single person with an average income is unlikely to be able to purchase property in the District at its full market value. Therefore, they are forced to seek more affordable housing outside of the District. The knock-on affect of this is that many people who work in the district commute in daily, this is clearly not sustainable. Increased affordable housing provision will help to reduce this trend.

3.146 The Council together with other partners will seek to increase the annual provision of affordable housing to reduce the level of unmet annual need. It will endeavour to do so through the creation of mixed communities where a range of housing types and tenures are available.

### **3.147 CP7 Affordable Housing**

**All schemes that propose a net increase in housing units will be expected to contribute towards affordable housing provision in the District. Where there is a net increase of 5 or more dwellings or the site is equal to or greater than 0.2 hectares a 40% affordable housing provision will be expected on-site. Below this threshold a financial contribution will be negotiated with the applicant.**

**In exceptional circumstances where the applicant can fully demonstrate that 40% cannot be achieved the Council may negotiate a lower provision.**

**The Council will seek to achieve the following breakdown of tenures on sites:**

- **2/3 social rented**
- **1/3 intermediate housing**

**The affordable housing element of developments should consist of the following house types in the proportions set out below:**

- **1/3 two bedroom properties suitable for the elderly**
- **1/3 two bedroom general needs properties**
- **1/3 three bedroom properties**

**This breakdown of tenures and types of affordable housing may not be suitable on all housing developments. There may be locations or changes in market conditions that warrant a different breakdown to deliver a scheme that best meets local needs within the relevant settlement.**

**Exceptionally, affordable housing will be allowed in or on the edge of settlements in the Green Belt where a proven local need has been established through a comprehensive and recent survey and where the choice of site meets relevant planning criteria.**

**To ensure that the housing meets locally derived needs in the first instance a local lettings criteria will be applied to all schemes where affordable housing is delivered. A copy of the local lettings criteria is attached as Appendix 2.**

**When a development site is brought forward for planning consent on a piecemeal basis i.e. involving a parcel of land for development which is part of a larger site, Bromsgrove District Council will assess 'affordable housing' targets for each part of the site on a pro-rata basis having regard to the overall requirements generated by the whole site**

**Further detailed guidance on Affordable Housing will be provided in a SPD.**

### **3.148 Key Policy Strengths**

3.149 The assessment of this policy assumes that the policy refers purely to the provision of affordable housing within wider housing developments and therefore focuses on the 'affordability' element rather than the physical impacts of building new houses. The impacts of building housing in general are covered under other Core Strategy policies.

3.150 The policies key strength is that it intends to contribute towards the provision of housing to meet identified needs through housing surveys. Providing affordable housing is an important means of reducing social exclusion for those, largely local and younger residents on lower incomes, who cannot afford to buy houses as prices have been raised by higher income commuters working in the conurbation and living in Bromsgrove.

3.151 The provision of affordable housing as part of mixed-use sites can lead to greater vibrancy and distinctiveness in communities and can lead to an improved sense of well-being for people previously excluded from the housing market.

### **3.152 Key Policy Weaknesses**

3.153 The policy suggests that in exceptional circumstances, affordable housing may be allowed in the Green Belt where there is a proven local need. This could potentially damage the landscape character and affect biodiversity.

### **3.154 Recommendations for Mitigation**

3.155 It is recommended that sequential test is included as one of the things that applicant needs to do if affordable housing is to be developed in the Green Belt.

### **3.156 CP8 Homes for the Elderly**

3.157 The UK's ageing society poses one of the nation's greatest housing challenges. By 2026 older people will account for almost half (48 per cent) of the increase in the total number of households, resulting in 2.4 million older households than there are today (CLG, 2008). By 2041 the composition of the older age group will have changed dramatically. There will be a higher proportion of the older age groups, including the over 85s and double the number of older disabled people. One in five children born today can expect to live to 100 years old. This trend is exacerbated in the rural District of Bromsgrove as it is predicted that the population aged 60 and over will, in fact, increase substantially. Currently, roughly 20% of the population is aged over 65, and this proportion is set to rise to around 30% by 2026.

3.158 This increasing aging population may have a significant impact on policy and planning for the District, with specific regard to community safety, health and the strength of communities. Older age groups have a heightened fear towards crime, as well as having a greater susceptibility to having Limiting Long Term Illness (LLTI).

3.159 Although there is likely to be relative stability in the locally generated need and demand for housing from the younger and working age populations, there will be very large increases in the need and demand for housing with care from older people, especially from the oldest elderly residents whose numbers will almost double.

3.160 Estimates suggest the requirement to 2026 – across all tenures - will be for:

- 850 two bed general needs properties;
- 4,800 two bed properties for people of retirement age;
- 1,575 properties suitable for the older elderly; and
- 125 three bed houses.



3.161 These estimates imply the need for a dramatic change in house building in the District tailored towards providing many more two bed homes for all age groups (see Policy CP6). Failure to provide alternatives for the rapidly increasing older population will result in most people staying in their existing family homes - as is currently the case - with the effect of dramatically reducing the supply of such properties in the local housing market.

3.162 Building new homes and communities designed with older people in mind not only makes sense in terms of meeting the diverse needs of an ageing population, but it can also help to open up housing opportunities and choices for younger people. A housing policy for an ageing society is therefore a good housing policy for everyone.

3.163 Lifetime Homes Standards is currently a mandatory part of level 6 of the Code for Sustainable Homes and is expected to be made mandatory at levels 4 and 5 at a later date to encourage progressively increased take-up in new build projects. The Government aspiration is that by 2013 all new homes will be being built to Lifetime Homes Standards. Lifetime Homes Standards are inexpensive, simple features designed to make homes more flexible and functional for all.

*3.164 The Joseph Rowntree Foundation conducted a national comparative study into the cost of meeting both Building Regulations and Lifetime Home standards. The additional cost of building Lifetime Homes ranged from £165 to a maximum of only £545 per dwelling, depending on the size, layout and specification of the property.*

### **3.165 CP 8 Homes for the Elderly**

**Bromsgrove District Council will encourage the provision of housing for the elderly and for people with special needs, where**

**appropriate whilst avoiding an undue concentration in any location.**

**The Council aims to ensure that older people are able to secure and sustain their independence in a home appropriate to their circumstances and to actively encourage developers to build new homes to the ‘Lifetime Homes’ standards so that they can be readily adapted to meet the needs of those with disabilities and the elderly as well as assisting independent living at home.**

**The Council will, through the identification of sites and/or granting of planning consents in sustainable locations, provide for the development of residential care homes, close care, extra care and assisted care housing<sup>20</sup>; and in particular Continuing Care Retirement Communities which encompass an integrated range of such provision. Sites should be sustainable by virtue of their location and there will be a preference for sites within defined settlements. Where such sites are not available regard will be had to the potential for development to be self-contained to reduce travel requirements and the availability of public transport.**

### **3.166 Key Policy Strengths**

3.167 The main strength of this policy is that it actively promotes the provision of housing for the needs of the elderly. The ageing population in Bromsgrove is expected to continue for a number of years, which as a result will mean accommodation will be needed for the older residents of Bromsgrove. The policy will attempt to contribute to the housing needs identified through housing surveys.

3.168 Providing housing that is more suitable to the elderly is an important means of reducing social exclusion through reducing barriers to

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<sup>20</sup> See glossary for definition of different forms of housing provision

housing for the older sectors of society. The policy will also contribute to the health and well-being of the elderly by adhering to Lifetime Homes standards, allowing people to live in their homes longer.

3.169 The provision of residential care facilities also will have a direct impact on the health of the elderly, as well as reducing the fear of crime amongst this section of society. The policy also achieves sustainability objectives by providing sites in sustainable locations, reducing the need for the elderly to travel to key services.

### **3.170 Key Policy Weaknesses**

3.171 The policy suggests that in exceptional circumstances, housing for the elderly may be allowed outside defined settlements where there is proven local need. This will potentially damage the landscape character and affect biodiversity of some countryside locations.

### **3.172 Recommendations for Mitigation**

3.173 It is recommended that sequential test should be applied if housing for the elderly is proposed outside of defined settlements.

### **3.174 CP9 Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople**

3.175 The recent Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Assessment has identified that no additional pitches are required in the Bromsgrove District in the 5 year period between 2008 and 2013. This reflects the historical low levels of demand for accommodation of this nature within the District. The more recent options consultation highlighted a need of 3 pitches arising in the period up to 2017. Five additional pitches are currently under construction at the Wythall site. Space for the additional pitches has come from converting the transit site, which has not been used for 19 years. The needs of gypsies and travellers will also be

addressed in the County Housing Strategy which is due to be published in draft form in 2011.

### **3.176 CP9: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople**

**Safeguarding existing authorised sites;**

**Existing authorised sites for Gypsies and travellers within the District will be safeguarded unless it is proven that they are no longer required to meet identified needs.**

**Sustainable locations for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation; A sequential approach towards the identification of sites for gypsies etc will be adopted and preference will be given to potential sites on previously developed land in sustainable locations. Sites should accord with the development principles set out in CP3.**

### **3.177 Key Policy Strengths**

3.178 The policy's key strength is that it intends to contribute towards the provision of housing to meet specific needs being identified through the recent housing assessment, thereby reducing social exclusion. The policy also identifies capacity by making use of an existing underutilised site. It also goes some way towards addressing sustainability with a clear link to CP3 Development Principles.

### **3.179 Key Policy Weaknesses**

3.180 If a further site needs to be found to accommodate gypsies and travellers it is likely to be on a greenfield site within the Green Belt due to a lack of suitable alternatives on brownfield land. This would lead to a conflict with both EV2 and EV3 which to protect the countryside and enhance landscape character and quality.

### **3.181 Recommendations for Mitigation**

3.182 To ensure the impact on countryside and natural landscape is minimised the following criteria could be added to the policy:

*“A sequential approach towards the identification of sites for gypsies etc will be adopted and preference will be given to potential sites on previously developed land in sustainable locations”.*

### **3.183 CP10 Sustainable Communities**

3.184 Sustainable communities are places where people want to live and work, now and in the future. They meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, are sensitive to their environment, and contribute to a high quality of life. They are safe and inclusive, well planned, built and run, and offer equality of opportunity and good services for all.

3.185 Essential local community facilities are facilities that are of direct benefit to the immediate local community that provide an essential service for health (including preventative social care and community support services), education, play and leisure or culture, together with libraries, village/community halls, and religious buildings. It is becoming increasingly difficult for local facilities to remain viable in rural areas, leading to the loss of such services which is detrimental to the sustainability of the location. Across Bromsgrove, community facilities like village halls, chapels, post offices and shops often serve networks of small communities and are essential for people who may face long journeys to reach alternative services. Access to community facilities and services, such as pubs and shops is considered an essential element of sustainable and inclusive communities

3.186 The District Council will work with partners to deliver key community facilities to support the Sustainable Community Strategy and any

neighbourhood plan produced to develop Bromsgrove and its local centres. The Council will also provide facilities for the local communities, based upon an analysis of needs, with particular regard to disadvantaged groups. New development will be required to contribute towards the provision of community facilities to meet the needs of new communities and mitigate impacts on existing communities. Safe, direct routes for walking and cycling and appropriate bus services will be established to serve existing and new preschool, primary, and secondary school communities.

3.187 Community facilities should be located in centres or other accessible locations to maximise community access and build a sense of local community identity. The Council supports the retention and enhancement of existing community facilities and encourages multi-purpose community facilities that can provide a range of services and facilities for the community at one accessible location. Where existing facilities can be enhanced to serve new development, the Council will work with developers and local partners to audit existing facilities and assess the requirement for any additional facilities to deliver the comprehensive provision of services to serve these extended communities. Community and cultural facilities are also important to the overall wellbeing of the community and these should be protected and if necessary enhanced. The Council will work with local partners, such as Parish Councils or Community Associations, to plan and manage community facilities.

### **3.188 CP10 Sustainable Communities**

**The Council will support the provision of services and facilities to meet the needs of the community. It will also seek to retain existing services and facilities that meet a local need or ensure adequate replacement is provided. New developments that individually or cumulatively add to requirements for infrastructure**

**and services will be expected to contribute to the provision of necessary improvements in accordance with CP23.**

**To ensure that new development contributes to the provision of sustainable and inclusive communities to meet long term needs, the Council will seek to ensure community facilities are provided to meet local needs by:**

- a) Supporting the provision of new facilities for which a need is identified in locations accessible to the community served**
- b) Supporting improvements to existing facilities to enable them to adapt to changing needs**
- c) Resisting the loss of existing facilities unless it can be demonstrated that:
  - i) There is no realistic prospect of the use continuing for commercial and/or operational purposes**
  - ii) The service offered by the facility can be provided effectively in an alternative manner or on a different site**
  - iii) The site has been actively marketed for a reasonable period or made available for a similar or alternative type of service or facility that would benefit the local community**
  - iv) There are overriding environmental benefits in ceasing the use of the site.****

### **3.189 Key Strengths**

3.190 The policy focuses on protecting essential local facilities and ensuring that new developments contribute to creating a better balance of facilities, services and infrastructure within settlements which is a fundamental prerequisite of sustainable development. The policy has clear benefits for addressing social exclusion in rural areas by aiming to ensure that settlements maintain a range of local and accessible facilities.

3.191 The policy enables the development of vibrant and locally distinctive communities. Maintaining services and facilities in local centres may reduce the need for people to travel and hence reduce energy use and air pollution.

3.192 The form of local service provision will take into account the impact of the proposal, the nature of the settlement and the needs of the community. Development proposals will be required to provide or contribute to the provision of facilities, infrastructure and services and other forms of environmental and social requirements that are necessary to make a scheme acceptable in planning terms. The nature and scale of any planning requirements will be related to the type of development and its potential impact on the area.

### **3.193 Key Weaknesses**

3.194 There are no clear adverse impacts of the policy; however, the strong linkages to CP23 requiring developer contributions for the provision of facilities, infrastructure and services and other forms of environmental and social requirements may impact on the viability of a scheme.

### **3.195 Recommendations for Mitigation**

3.196 If circumstances arise where the viability of a scheme is compromised by the level of developer contributions it will be necessary for the applicant to demonstrate this and negotiate the delivery of agreed contribution(s).

### **3.197 CP11 New Employment Development**

3.198 Economic growth will primarily be focused on Bromsgrove Town and Longbridge, although any new development intended to bolster the economy or employment in these two locations should have regard to



urban biodiversity and the historic environment where applicable. In partnership with Birmingham City Council an Area Action Plan has been developed for the site of the former car plant at Longbridge. The aim is that Longbridge will be redeveloped into an exemplar sustainable, employment led, mixed use development for the benefit of the local community, Bromsgrove, Birmingham, the region and beyond.

3.199 The Employment Land Review (ELR) has identified that there is the greatest level of demand for industrial and office premises within Bromsgrove Town. Primarily the demand is for smaller premises as detailed in the table below.

<b>Employment Type</b>	<b>Size</b>
industrial premises	185m <sup>2</sup> - 464m <sup>2</sup> (2000- 5000 sq ft)
office space	under 92m <sup>2</sup> (1000sq ft)

**Table 4: Size and type of employment required in Bromsgrove District**

3.200 Focussing employment growth within Bromsgrove Town will enable more businesses to benefit from factors that make Bromsgrove a good place to do business such as the excellent motorway links and providing a good environment for staff and customers. Whilst there is also demand for new premises, it has been identified through a recent survey undertaken as part of the ELR that 29% of firms have short term plans to expand their premises, further emphasising the strength of small businesses in the District.

3.201 Local employment will be supported as part of the development of Strategic Sites on the edge of Bromsgrove Town. This will help to create balanced and mixed communities by enabling people to live and work locally. Economic development in other settlements may be permitted where this achieves a better balance between housing and employment and has the potential to reduce commuting.

3.202 The majority of sites within the current employment supply fall within identified employment sites as shown on the Key Diagram on page 18.

In conjunction with employment development on strategic sites it is considered that there is a good range of sites available to ensure the delivery of economic growth in the District. If circumstances change and additional land for employment is required this could be delivered through an allocations DPD.

### **3.203 CP11 New Employment Development**

**The Council will promote the following:**

- a) New technology opportunities as part of the ‘Central Technology Belt’, including Longbridge and Bromsgrove Technology Park.**
- b) Office and mixed use schemes within Bromsgrove Town Centre.**
- c) A range and choice of readily available employment sites to meet the needs of the local economy**
- d) Economic development opportunities within Strategic Sites**
- e) Limited economic development in rural areas that help to maintain the vitality and viability of villages, whilst discouraging migration from Major Urban Areas.**
- f) Appropriate skills development and training as part of the promotion of employment sites.**

### **3.204 Key Policy Strengths**

3.205 The policy has key strengths in terms of promoting employment and economic growth. The promotion of ‘new technology’ opportunities could also be instrumental in diversifying the economy with industry which is usually of lower environmental impact than more traditional manufacturing industry. Assuming employment is taken up by local people, this can have many positive effects; increasing levels of income for local people; promoting vibrant and sustainable communities through locating employment opportunities near to housing and transport infrastructure; enabling a greater choice in travel modes and

potentially a reduction in commuting distances; reducing car traffic and hence vehicular emissions, energy use and greenhouse gas emissions.

3.206 Focussing growth in urban areas, where there is a larger proportion of brownfield land, means that regeneration of previously developed land is more likely and this potentially can lead to contaminated land remediation. The development of land at Longbridge is adjacent to the existing settlement of Birmingham and is therefore likely to be largely sustainable.

3.207 Limited employment development in rural areas should help to maintain the vibrancy of village communities and could help to provide jobs for local people.

### **3.208 Key Policy Weaknesses**

3.209 Some employment development is promoted on the strategic sites and also limited development in rural areas which will lead to the use of some greenfield land. This could be seen as being contrary to environmental sustainability objectives EV2 and EV3 that seek to protect the countryside, green spaces, Green Belt and the best agricultural land and safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality. A detailed site selection process has been undertaken with regards to the strategic sites and these are considered to be the most suitable sites around the town. The impact on any rural sites will need to be assessed on a site by site basis.

### **3.210 Recommendations for Mitigation**

3.211 None

### **3.212 CP12 Existing Employment**

- 3.213 A key principle in Bromsgrove is ensuring that job opportunities are progressed in balance with residential development in order to ensure new development is sustainable. Outside the town centre and Longbridge, employment growth is expected to be provided primarily in existing industrial estates and business parks, often located close to motorway junctions. These include the Saxon and Harris Business Parks, Buntsford Hill / Buntsfordgate, Bromsgrove Technology Park and Wythall Green Business Park.
- 3.214 Employment growth in these areas is expected to make a significant contribution towards creating jobs across Bromsgrove and meeting the employment targets identified in CP1. In addition, some jobs will be provided by new economic development opportunities within Strategic Sites and limited economic development in rural areas in relation to CP11.
- 3.215 Nationally, employment sites are under increasing pressure to be developed for housing but it is important to retain existing employment sites where possible and appropriate. In Bromsgrove, employment site retention and provision is particularly necessary to enable balanced job and housing growth, provide a range of job opportunities to retain and attract workers and reduce the dependency of residents on commuting out of the District to the West Midlands MUA for work. Furthermore these employment areas contain a range of sites and premises that meet the needs of the business community as identified within the Bromsgrove District Employment Land Review 2009.
- 3.216 The challenge for the Core Strategy is to maximise the value from existing employment sites and supporting existing and new businesses across the District, bringing together a joined up approach with other measures beyond planning such as those set out in West Midlands Economic Strategy.

### **3.217 CP12 Existing Employment**

**The regeneration of the District will continue through maintaining and promoting existing employment provision in sustainable, accessible and appropriate locations.**

**Bromsgrove District Council will safeguard employment areas that:**

- a) Are well located and linked to the main road and public transport network; and**
- b) Provide, or are physically and viably capable of providing through development, good quality modern accommodation attractive to the market; and**
- c) Are capable of meeting a range of employment uses to support the local economy.**

**Proposals that result in the loss of employment land for non-employment uses, such as housing, will not be considered favourably unless applicants can adequately demonstrate that:**

- a) The proposal would not have an adverse impact upon the quality and quantity of employment land within the local area; and**
- b) There would be a net improvement in amenity (e.g. redevelopment of 'non conforming' uses close to residential areas); and**
- c) The site has been actively marketed for employment uses for a minimum period of 12 months for which full and detailed evidence must be provided or where an informed assessment has been made as to the sustainability of the site/ premises to contribute to the employment land portfolio within the District; or**
- d) The new use would result in a significant improvement to the environment, to access and highway arrangements, or**

**sustainable travel patterns which outweighs the loss of employment land; and**

**e) The site/premises are not viable for an employment use or mixed use that includes an appropriate level of employment.**

### **3.218 Key Policy Strengths**

3.219 The policy has key strengths in terms of promoting employment and economic growth. Maintaining and promoting existing employment provision will enhance the employment opportunities for local people in locations already proven to be sustainable and appropriate. Assuming employment is taken up by local people, this can have positive effects upon increasing levels of income for local people. These already established employment locations can also promote vibrant and sustainable communities as employment opportunities may be near to housing and transport infrastructure. This also enables a greater choice in travel modes and potentially a reduction in commuting distances. This can have knock-on effects on reducing car traffic and hence vehicular emissions, energy use and greenhouse gas emissions.

3.220 Focussing growth in existing employment areas, where there is a larger proportion of brownfield land, means that regeneration of previously developed land is more likely and this potentially can lead to contaminated land remediation. The existing employment sites have also been taken out of the Green Belt during previous planning periods; therefore development is unlikely to impact adversely in this respect.

3.221 Restricting the change of use of existing employment land, results in more land being available for employment provision, which in turn reduces the need for greenfield land for development. This will also have positive environmental and biodiversity related benefits to the area as less Greenfield land is required.

### **3.222 Key Policy Weaknesses**

3.223 Although the use of existing employment sites will result in the majority of development on brownfield land, some development will still occur on greenfield land. Impacts upon biodiversity are not known as they tend to be localised and very much dependant upon the specific sites developed. However, whilst it is generally better for development to be located away from greenfield sites, some existing employment sites may have ecological value and should be protected.

### **3.224 Recommendations for Mitigation**

3.225 None

### **3.226 CP13 Rural Regeneration**

3.227 Bromsgrove is predominately a rural area containing a number of rural settlements. In recent history rural areas have witnessed a steady decline in farming and related industries and increased diversification of the rural economy. House prices in the District's smaller settlements have climbed out of reach of young people wanting to stay, work and live in our rural villages.

3.228 These rural areas are rich in environmental and landscape quality and protecting and enhancing these characteristics is paramount to retaining the District's local character, distinctiveness and value. However, rural towns and settlements need to be able to grow in order to sustain themselves. Providing balanced growth opportunities to enable people to live and work in their own rural villages and ensuring the provision of local services in these areas is a key recurring theme that emerges during consultation with Bromsgrove's rural communities, as is the strong desire to retain the qualities of an attractive environment that define the character of the rural settlements and the District as a whole.

- 3.229 Bromsgrove has seen a rise in commuting out of the District to work, leading to dormitory villages and a decline in local rural facilities. It is important that the LDF promotes rural communities where people can live, work and access essential local facilities. Furthermore, many of the District villages are of historic and/or architectural value or make an important contribution to local countryside character. It is important that new development respects and reflects this local distinctiveness. Therefore, development in rural areas must meet local needs and will only be permitted where it would not have an adverse impact on the existing character of the locality.
- 3.230 The District Council will enhance the vitality of rural communities by supporting appropriate development of infill sites and previously developed land (PDL) within the existing settlements. The design and construction of new village development must be high quality in all respects, including design, sustainability and compatibility with the distinctive character of the locality. Development should also contribute to the local community through the provision of relevant community needs such as affordable housing, open space, local employment, and community facilities.
- 3.231 Outside village boundaries, the Council will consider small-scale rural business, leisure and tourism schemes that are appropriate to local employment needs minimise negative environmental impacts and harmonise with the local character and surrounding natural environment. Development outside but contiguous to village settlement boundaries may be supported where it constitutes an exception necessary to meeting identified local affordable housing needs. Villages are encouraged to plan for the specific needs of their communities by developing Neighbourhood Plans (See CP5 Neighbourhood Planning). However, within the Green Belt, inappropriate development will still need to be justified by 'very special circumstances'.



### **3.232 CP13 Rural Regeneration**

**The Council will support proposals that satisfy the social and economic needs of rural communities by encouraging:**

- a) Development that contributes to diverse and sustainable rural enterprises within the District**
- b) Development that reduces the need to commute**
- c) Suitably located buildings which are appropriate for conversion, or in the case of replacement buildings would bring about environmental improvement**
- d) Affordable housing on rural exception sites in line with CP7.**
- e) Provision of live-work units**
- f) Diversification of the agricultural economy**
- g) Recreation and/or tourism related initiatives appropriate to a countryside location**
- h) Small scale renewable energy projects and business to serve the industry**
- i) Improvement of public transport links from rural areas to service centres and employment areas**

**In all cases development should be designed to be sustainable, consistent with requirements of Policy CP10 and CP18; should not conflict with the environmental protection and nature conservation policies of the LDF but should seek to enhance the environment and should provide any necessary mitigating or compensatory measures to address harmful implications. Within the Green Belt, inappropriate development will always need to be justified by very special circumstances.**

### **3.233 Key Policy Strengths**

3.234 Allowing employment development in rural areas will help to support the rural economy, especially in the field of diversification and growth of new businesses which support existing leisure and tourism. This is important for rural regeneration as the agricultural sector is gradually shrinking in employment and wealth. Diversification can improve accessibility to services and the well-being of the local population.

3.235 The provision of affordable housing to meet local needs can allow a greater proportion of the rural population to stay and work more locally, with positive benefits for traffic generation and climate change.

### **3.236 Key Policy Weaknesses**

3.237 However, beyond a certain point, it is likely that such environmental spin offs will be outweighed by increased commuting into rural areas, as well as traffic impacts from delivery vehicles and customers. Also, there is likely to be some landscape, biodiversity, noise, air quality, water quality impacts from a wider spread of economic development in the open countryside. Although this policy could encourage applications for development in the Green Belt, special circumstances would need to be justified, as all inappropriate development would be refused.

### **3.238 Recommendations for Mitigation**

3.239 In all cases development should be designed to be sustainable, consistent with requirements of Policy CP10 and CP18; should not conflict with the environmental protection and nature conservation policies of the LDF but should seek to enhance the environment; and should provide any necessary mitigating or compensatory measures to address harmful implications. Within the Green Belt, inappropriate development which is otherwise acceptable within the terms of this policy will still need to be justified by very special circumstances.

### **3.240 CP14 Sustainable Transport**

3.241 Transport and accessibility plays a key role in improving quality of life and prosperity of residents and is also vital for achieving economic growth. One of the key challenges of the Local Development Framework will be to deliver an improvement in accessibility by encouraging more sustainable means of travel.

3.242 The Worcestershire Local Transport Plan (LTP 2) produced by Worcestershire County Council sets out the strategy and priorities for transport provision. This current LTP identifies accessibility, congestion, economic regeneration and the environment, particularly air quality, as being the main transport issues relating to Bromsgrove. The District has three Air Quality Management Areas, at Redditch Road Stoke Heath, Kidderminster Road Hagley, and Lickey End adjacent to Junction 1 of the M42 in addition a further AQMA will be declared at Worcester Road Bromsgrove near the Town Centre. Further growth is likely to exacerbate these problems unless it is sustainably delivered, for example, in conjunction with investment in public transport, pedestrian, cycle and highways infrastructure. LTP3 is currently in development and will come into effect in 2011. It will cover a 15 year period up to 2026 and will focus on attracting and supporting economic investment, growth, delivering transport infrastructure and services to tackle congestion and improving quality of life. A variety of transport improvement measures for Bromsgrove are proposed and are likely to cover junction improvements; public realm enhancements in the Town Centre; delivery of Bromsgrove rail interchange; smarter choices programme; initiatives to mitigate the designated Air Quality Management Areas and improvements to sustainable transport infrastructure.

### **3.243 Road**

- 3.244 As Bromsgrove is largely a rural District the private car remains the main travel mode. However, the continuing and increasing use of the private car is harmful to the environment in terms of the impact on air quality and carbon emissions.
- 3.245 Therefore in order to encourage a modal shift away from the private car towards more environmental and sustainable travel, public transport needs to provide a convenient and efficient alternative to the private car that will encourage more people to use it. There are currently a number of bus services operating within the District which mainly serve the urban areas as well as providing links to neighbouring settlements such as Birmingham, Worcester and Kidderminster. Many rural areas are poorly served with unreliable and infrequent bus services.
- 3.246 In accordance with the Integrated Passenger Transport Strategy, the Council continues to work with the County Council to improve facilities for bus services in Bromsgrove Town Centre and across the District. Significant improvements in passenger transport will be required to provide an integrated and regular bus service which will connect new and existing residential areas to the railway station, with the Town Centre as the focal hub. Furthermore, in order to reduce congestion and improve air quality in the Town Centre, wherever possible, through- traffic will be routed via alternative less congested routes.

### **3.247 Rail**

- 3.248 Encouraging more rail travel is an effective way of reducing car journeys. The availability of car parking and cycling facilities at railway stations is important to encourage more people to switch from car to rail for at least part of their journey. Cyclepaths, footpaths, and bus connections to stations can make an effective contribution to enabling people to move through and around the District without the need for a car.

3.249 Where a need is demonstrated Bromsgrove District Council will continue to work with Worcestershire County Council Transport Section and rail industry partners to improve facilities at railway stations across the District, including proposals to relocate and improve facilities at Bromsgrove railway station.

### **3.250 Walking/cycling**

3.251 Aside from the well-publicised health and environmental benefits of walking and cycling, these modes also offer an extensive, adaptable and permeable network of routes available for use. This network is not limited to footways alongside roads; it includes for example the extensive countywide Public Rights of Way network covering urban and rural areas, canal towpaths, short-cuts in residential estates and routes across public open spaces. There are also many other benefits including as aforementioned, improving health and well being, reducing car use/emissions, as well as providing opportunities for recreation and tourism.

3.252 Bromsgrove has a complex network of public rights of way comprising footpaths, bridleways, byways open to all traffic and restricted byways. It will be important that any new development recognises the importance of this network and takes the opportunity to enhance it wherever possible, for example, the Royal Hunters Circular Walk in Bromsgrove has benefitted from funding for enhancement works. The Monarch's Way a historic long distance footpath and also Sustrans National Cycle route Number 5 are located close to proposed development sites and therefore the opportunities presented by both of these assets should be carefully integrated into the Green Infrastructure network. In accordance with the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 Worcestershire County Council have prepared and published a Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP).

3.253 The location of new developments is an essential determinant of whether future residents and visitors will choose to walk to access the site. It is also important to ensure that new developments are well connected to existing pedestrian networks and that any improvements to the public realm are in keeping with both existing and future environments.

### **3.254 Freight**

3.255 Transport user needs (including freight) will continue to be met by a combination of road, rail, bus, community transport and taxi services (or similar initiatives) or any appropriate combination of these modes. The Worcestershire Multimodal Freight Policy has been developed to provide a comprehensive policy base to enable the delivery of schemes to enhance the efficient movement and operation of freight by all modes around the county.

3.256 In Worcestershire, the majority of freight is currently transported by road. There are numerous reasons why this is the case, in particular, freight transported by road is relatively cheap, and has the highest penetration of all areas in the county, as a result of the road network being far more extensive and developed than rail and water networks. Significant technological advances in recent times have led to Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) becoming increasingly fuel (resource) efficient, quieter and less damaging to highway infrastructure. However, the availability and rising costs of fuel resources, together with the environmental impacts of road transport in general are causing freight operators to consider other, more sustainable transport modes for moving freight including for bulk goods and waste, such as by rail or water.

3.257 The Districts Inland Waterway network including the Worcester and Birmingham Canal offer long term opportunities for the sustainable movement of freight through the District. Moreover, proposed

improvements at Bromsgrove railway Station may potentially offer improvements leading to greater efficiency in the movement of freight through the District.

### **3.258 Travel Plans**

3.259 A travel plan is a package of measures produced by employers to encourage staff to use alternatives to single-occupancy car-use. Such a plan for example, could include: car sharing schemes; a commitment to improve cycling facilities; a dedicated bus service or restricted car parking allocations. It might also promote flexible-working practices that limit car use, such as remote access and video conferencing.

3.260 Travel plans offer real benefits not only to an organisation and its employees, but also to the community that surrounds it. Travel Plans may help to relieve local parking or congestion problems or improve public transport connections across the area. They may also relieve stress on employees through reducing travel delays or providing the opportunity to cut their travel commitments by working from home where appropriate.

3.261 Requirements for when travel plans should be submitted are as follows<sup>21</sup>:

- 1) all major developments comprising jobs, shopping, leisure and services
- 2) smaller developments comprising jobs, shopping, leisure and services which would generate significant amounts of travel in, or near to, air quality management areas, and in other locations where there are local initiatives or targets set out in the development plan or local transport plan for the reduction of road traffic, or the promotion of public transport, walking and cycling. This particularly applies to offices, industry, health and education uses;

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<sup>21</sup> As set out in paragraph 89 of *Planning Policy Guide 13: Transport* (PPG 13)

- 3) new and expanded school facilities which should be accompanied by a school travel plan which promotes safe cycle and walking routes, restricts parking and car access at and around schools, and includes on-site changing and cycle storage facilities; and
- 4) where a travel plan would help address a particular local traffic problem associated with a planning application, which might otherwise have to be refused on local traffic grounds.

3.262 Sustainable transport will be a fundamental part of new development. This is founded on the basic principles of reducing the need to travel and, where travel is necessary, increasing in the use of sustainable transport modes.

### **3.263 CP14 Sustainable Transport**

**All major developments:**

- **will be accessible by safe and sustainable modes of transport;**
- **will support increased public transport usage and**
- **will incorporate proposals to increase the scope for walking and cycling in a safe environment.**

**Infrastructure for pedestrians and cyclists will be provided, within the context of green infrastructure, as an integral feature of proposed development.**

**The Council will generally support the principle of homeworking particularly in unsustainable locations where appropriate.**

**The Council will encourage the use of travel plans where applicable to secure the provision of sustainable travel choices, both to new developments and to extensions of existing sites, regardless of use.**



**Developments which generate significant travel demands must include transport assessments (being fully informed by Guidance on Transport Assessments (GTA) and have easy access to existing or proposed public transport links.**

**The Council will continue to work with key stakeholders to support significant improvements in passenger transport, for example, to ensure an integrated and regular bus service is provided which will connect residential areas to the railway station, with the Town Centre acting as the focal hub.**

**Contributions from developers will be sought for new development in respect of investment in public transport, pedestrian, cycle and highways infrastructure as detailed in policy CP 23 Planning Obligations.**

### **3.264 Key Policy strengths**

3.265 The use of the private motor car dominates above all other modes in Bromsgrove. Central to this policy is the encouragement of a modal shift from use of the private motor car to more sustainable travel methods such as walking, cycling and increased use of public transport and encourages green travel methods within new development. In so doing this policy complements CP 19 Climate change policy by reducing carbon emissions. A further strength is that it aims to encourage a cultural change in residents. By reducing the reliance of the population on the private motor car, it prepares for the inevitable depletion of non renewable energy sources ie fossil fuels, or at least relieves the burden on such resources until design technology can deliver viable energy alternatives to power private motor vehicles. Thus this policy attempts a flexible approach to future proofing the District to the inevitable future changes in travel modes.

3.266 A reduction in private car travel will also relieve congestion and hence reduce carbon emissions and improve air quality. The use of sustainable travel modes will have health benefits for the local population.

3.267 The encouragement of walking and cycling and making provision in new development for such activities will reinforce the strengthening of the green infrastructure network. This will have knock on effects on biodiversity, as will an improvement in air quality, and also on health and well being.

3.268 The policy also supports reducing the need to travel by designing sustainable communities and supporting home-working where appropriate. This also may have an impact on improved health.

### **3.269 Key policy weaknesses**

3.270 As BDC is not the Highway Authority this limits the ability of the LPA to directly influence service providers.

3.271 It also cannot be denied that for the foreseeable future, until a culture change can be effected, people and industry will be reluctant to forsake the convenience and choice that independent travel offers. A cultural step change is required which may be difficult to bring about and in the best case scenario is only likely to take place gradually.

3.272 The District is 91% Green Belt and comprises one main town and a number of settlements ranging in size and largely dispersed over a large rural area. At present public transport is neither reliable nor has adequate penetration or frequency. A vast improvement in public transport is required to bring about modal shift which will require significant investment in infrastructure in the present climate of economic recession.

### **3.273 Mitigation measures**

3.274 It is recognised that as the Core Strategy is a spatial plan and will not contain the answers to all issues, some of them essentially being outside the scope of planning. However by flagging up such issues and raising awareness this in itself may provide a catalyst for change. One such example is that the success of the policy depends greatly on the WCC Local Transport Plan.

3.275 The policy aims to support local centres with new development and home-working, therefore to a certain extent reducing the need to travel at source.

3.276 LA can use its influencing powers with other service providers to advocate and support sustainable travel modes and modal shift in new developments.

3.277 The LPA will continue to support development in sustainable locations thus reducing the need to travel.

3.278 The policy supports community transport measures which provide a certain level of PT penetration into rural areas.

### **3.279 CP15 Town Centre Regeneration**

3.280 Bromsgrove Town Centre is an historic market town which was mentioned in the Domesday Book and was the centre for the medieval wool trade. The High Street follows the route of a Roman Road and still contains a number of historic buildings of which some are listed and/or protected by Conservation Areas Status. There is however some evidence of unsympathetic infilling, inappropriate replacement shopfronts and signage within the Town Centre. Furthermore whilst partial pedestrianisation of the High Street occurred over twenty years

ago, the pedestrianised area is now considered to be unattractive, with cluttered street furniture and a poorly maintained paved surface.

3.281 The Town Centre lies at the heart of the District and although it remains the main retail destination within the District, not all local residents use Bromsgrove Town Centre as their primary shopping destination. This is partly due to the role and function of the Town centre and partly due to geography. Bromsgrove District is over 20, 000 hectares in size and some of its settlements are comparatively remote to the Town Centre, with other centres outside of the District, such as Stourbridge and Birmingham, lying closer to these outlying settlements. Bromsgrove is not considered to be a strategic centre and its function is seen to cater for the local needs of its residents. This is reflected in the mixture and proportion of uses present such as limited comparison floorspace, convenience shopping, local services, housing, employment, (predominantly retail and service sector but with some light industry), health care facilities, sports centres/leisure facilities and restaurants. The retail accommodation in the Town Centre is mixed, and many small and independent businesses occupy small premises that do not lend themselves to redevelopment. As a result, there is a shortage of suitable larger retail accommodation that suits modern retailing needs. There is also the perception that there is a preponderance of vacant units, lower end retail uses and hot food takeaways and that generally the Town Centre is “rundown”. Bromsgrove town centre has relatively few evening economy uses, with those that do exist being generally clustered at the western end of the High Street and on Worcester Road. This area of the Town Centre, being the liveliest at night time, inevitably suffers some disturbance and has the potential to give rise to fear of crime by some resident groups

3.282 Whilst strategically placed with good accessibility to the UK motorway network road congestion is an increasing problem for the town, particularly during peak hours and when traffic attempting to avoid motorway congestion diverts to the local road network. Bromsgrove’s

railway station is located approximately one mile from the Town Centre, with poor pedestrian, cycle and bus linkages between the Town Centre and the station. Whilst bus services are able to penetrate the Town Centre, problems with disabled access and general pedestrian accessibility remain. At present the overall quantity of car parking is considered adequate for the town centre. Significant improvements are however required in public transport, in particular to provide an integrated and regular bus service which will connect new and existing residential areas to the railway station, with the Town Centre acting as the focal hub.

3.283 The Town Centre contains few open spaces. Existing spaces include the Recreation Ground, and land surrounding Spadesbourne Brook and St John's Church. At present the Recreation Ground provides only limited value to the local population, and has few amenity functions.

3.284 In conclusion the Town Centre whilst performing the role and function of a non strategic centre, has the potential for enhancement and sustainable mixed use regeneration to enable it to better perform this function for the greater benefit and inclusion of local residents.

### **3.285 CP 15 Town Centre Regeneration**

**The Town Centre represents an area where significant change and conservation is needed, and therefore an Area Action Plan is proposed which will provide a planning framework to guide and promote future development.**

**Sustainable travel will be promoted by improving pedestrian priority, linkages and mobility within and across the Town Centre; improving pedestrian and cycle linkages between Bromsgrove railway Station and the Town Centre, and improving to key junctions including Birmingham Road /Stourbridge Road.**

**Significant improvements in public transport, will be encouraged particularly to bus services in order to provide an integrated and**

**regular bus service which will connect new and existing residential areas to the railway station, with the Town Centre acting as the focal transport hub.**

**The Council will support proposals to improve the range and quality of the retail offer including;**

- **Encouraging redevelopment of key sites including the Market Hall site**
- **Continuing to support small specialist shops, whilst creating opportunities for new retailers to enter the town**
- **Improving the range of the evening economy uses within the Town Centre to feature, including a mix of entertainment uses for all groups, including leisure and culture, a choice of bars, cafes and restaurants**
- **Providing a regular outdoor market in the High Street.**

**The Council will support proposals to deliver high quality housing which provides a mix of unit sizes and tenure including provision for the elderly**

**Measures to ensure an attractive and safe Town Centre is created will be encouraged by implementing a new public realm scheme and complimentary design and conservation policies.**

**New proposals must contribute towards an accessible and attractive environment by:**

- **ensuring accessibility for all**
- **encouraging more sympathetic and high quality infilling schemes**
- **improving the quality and value of open spaces in the town centre**

**Opportunities will also be encouraged in new schemes to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change, for example, renewable energy and recycling.**

### **3.286 Key Policy strengths**

3.287 The regeneration of Bromsgrove Town Centre has the potential to create employment for local people and promote economic growth, particularly if Bromsgrove Town becomes more established as a retail centre for the District. This can help to improve the vitality of the Town Centre and have knock-on benefits in terms of marketing Bromsgrove as a good place to live, work and do business.

3.288 The promotion of the Town Centre for retail development ensures that future development is in the most sustainable location in the district where people have the opportunity to use public transport.

3.289 The policy supports the regeneration of historic heritage as a large proportion of the Town centre is located within a designated Conservation Area and there are many statutorily Listed Buildings within this area. There are also a significant amount of ancient monuments and archaeological remains. Furthermore promoting development away from the rural areas has the effect of providing the countryside and rural landscape with some protection.

3.290 The regeneration of the Town centre will have many wide ranging benefits such as an improvement in quality and access for all to local services and facilities, which is likely to include leisure and cultural facilities, healthcare, education and employment opportunities as well as a mix of housing types/tenures.

3.291 The resulting increased popularity and usage of the Town Centre is likely to reduce crime rates as increasing activity will increase natural

surveillance which will mean that there is less opportunity for crime to occur and reduces fear of crime levels.

3.292 Opportunities will be grasped in the regeneration process to enhance biodiversity for instance initiatives such as the naturalisation of the Spadesbourne Brook.

3.293 By concentrating resources on regeneration this inevitably maximises the use of previously developed land (PDL), it leads to the sustainable use and development of material assets and reduces the need to travel to more distant service centres offering similar facilities outside the District. It is likely that brownfield and potentially contaminated sites may be redeveloped and remediated if development is focussed towards urban areas.

### **3.294 Key policy weaknesses**

3.295 The policy may have adverse effects for existing local centres in the District as local residents may prefer to travel to Bromsgrove Town if the retail offer improves. This could mean that local centres become underused and therefore impact on the viability of some local shops.

3.296 If more people visit the Town Centre traffic congestion, associated noise and air pollution may increase unless measures are taken to encourage public transport use.

3.297 Some areas of District are remote with poor public transport and therefore regeneration will inevitably encourage car travel from such locations.

### **3.298 Mitigation measures**



3.299 It is likely that these unsustainable trips would have occurred anyway and possibly to locations outside the district thereby losing local investment. Therefore this weakness is of potential economic benefit.

3.300 Finance gained through Section 106 Agreements on large town centre developments should be invested in improving public transport and the road network. In addition transport assessments should be undertaken for major new developments to fully assess any potential implications.

### **3.301 CP16 Managing the Historic Environment**

3.302 The District is diverse, attractive and has a real sense of history with 11 designated conservation areas, over 467 statutorily listed buildings, 13 scheduled monuments and 2 registered historic parks and gardens. There are also hundreds of buildings of local interest and undesignated sites of archaeological interest which contribute to the local distinctiveness of our streets and spaces. The interaction of the natural and built environment is a key characteristic of the Bromsgrove district, with a range of surviving historic settlements and village cores surrounded by open countryside. Historic buildings and spaces are a key component of our shared cultural identity and are a visual representation of how we used to work and live.

3.303 The Council recognises that the historic environment is one of the important factors in making Bromsgrove unique and is a source of local identity and pride. It is therefore vitally important that this is reflected in our approach to future management of historic assets and that it is given sufficient weight in development decisions. This process is supported by tools such as the County Historic Environment Record and local area based assessments and audits. The information collected by owners, developers and historians is also of importance and is continually expanding as our knowledge and understanding of the historic environment increases.

### **3.304 Core Policy 16: Managing the Historic Environment**

**The Council will conserve and enhance the significance, heritage interest and setting of the historic environment by:**

- **Advocating a holistic approach to the proactive management of the historic environment which encompasses designated and undesignated historic buildings, archaeology and historic landscapes including for example historic parks and gardens and those included on the National Register**
- **Producing character appraisals and management plans for designated Conservation Areas based on an assessment of local identity and uniqueness, and encouraging the production of Village Design Statements by the local community to promote local distinctiveness**
- **Stimulating and supporting the sensitive reuse of redundant historic buildings as a catalyst for regeneration and economic vitality**
- **Ensuring opportunities are embraced to develop Green infrastructure networks that can enhance the amenity value of the historic environment.**
- **Ensuring that applications for development respect and reflect the importance of heritage assets and their role in the local community**
- **Promoting a positive interaction between historic sites and places and modern developments which allows for evolution and positive change whilst preserving the significance of existing assets**
- **Encouraging high quality contemporary developments in historic areas which stand on their own merits, rather than pastiche replicas of existing buildings**

- **Undertaking further studies to better understand the local identity and distinctiveness of the district, which will in turn inform local decision making and support the future growth of the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record**
- **Embracing opportunities to mitigate the effects of climate change through the use of sustainable building technologies and the use of renewable energy providing it does not compromise the quality of the historic building.**

### **3.305 Key Policy Strengths**

3.306 The policy is very specific in the protection and enhancement of heritage in the District and as such, it does not impact upon many of the SA objectives. The District has a wealth of heritage sites that afford protection. The protection and enhancement of such assets can add to the vibrancy and local distinctiveness of the District and also acts as a cultural and recreational resource. Indirectly the enhancement of the heritage resource can also form an educational resource as well as the preservation of material assets.

3.307 The policy seeks to manage the historic environment of the district thereby ensuring that it is protected for future generations to learn from and enjoy. As custodians of both the historic built environment and natural landscapes the policy does not seek to “preserve it in aspic” but seeks to respect its place in history whilst welcoming complimentary new development where appropriate. The historic environment contributes to a sense of pride and quality of life and enriches people’s understanding of the diversity and changing nature of their community. Many areas have a rich historic legacy which contributes to local identity and is an important local educational resource. Historic Places can be a powerful focus for community action (e.g. Parkside School).

3.308 Conservation is based upon the fundamental principle of reuse and this is generally considered more sustainable than demolition and rebuilding. Demolition and construction account for a significant amount of the total annual waste produced in the UK

3.309 Preservation of the historic environment gives an area its local distinctiveness and can have economic benefits for example depending on the buyer a refurbished historic character property may attain a higher price on the market than an equivalent more modern and larger property.

3.310 Development in sensitive areas can often require the reuse of building materials to ensure that they compliment the surrounding environment. This supports the waste hierarchy that is identified in EV5.

### **3.311 Key policy weaknesses**

3.312 The layout and efficiency of historic buildings may be considered unsuitable and inefficient by modern day standards.

3.313 Historic buildings may in some cases be more costly to restore in terms of required materials and techniques. There are potential financial implications of delivering development that enhances the character and appearance of historic environment as the most appropriate external materials can be more expensive. This could limit the economic viability of developments and persuade developers to invest elsewhere. However, in the most sensitive settings the protection and enhancement of heritage should outweigh any financial constraints.

### **3.314 Mitigation measures**

3.315 The historic environment should be viewed as contributing to the uniqueness of Bromsgrove and as a valuable resource for future

generations to understand social history. It also has the potential to contribute towards tourism and economic growth

### **3.316 CP17 Natural Environment**

3.317 Bromsgrove District is well known for its attractive Worcestershire countryside which includes a diverse range of biological and geological assets of national and local importance. Some of these natural assets benefit from statutory protection, such as Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI's) and the habitats and species listed in Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006), but many do not. Sites that are locally designated for their biological or geological interests encompass the 81 Special Wildlife Sites (SWS's) and 5 local geological sites. The 2009 SWS review shows that some sites have been lost due to the deterioration of the habitats. These casualties are a valuable loss to the District's biological and geological heritage and character. Whether statutorily protected or not, the assets of the natural environment in the District are fundamental to Bromsgrove's local distinctiveness and should therefore be protected and enhanced.

3.318 Once common in Worcestershire, water voles are now only recorded as being present in Bromsgrove District. Like many other protected and important species, present water vole populations are small and fragmented and therefore prone to extinction. Linking and restoring habitats is therefore vital to the continued survival of wildlife including rare species such as the water vole. Road and motorway verges, hedgerows, watercourses, disused railway lines are the most common corridors used by wildlife. These habitats should be protected and enhanced to safeguard species, for example, culverted and canalised watercourses should be opened up and naturalised whenever possible.

3.319 Valuable habitats and species are not confined to protected areas, and it should not be assumed that undesignated areas are low in biological

or geological value. Within the District inappropriate land management, habitat fragmentation, development pressure and climate change all threaten to destroy these unprotected habitats and the District continues to lose its natural assets in these ways. Bromsgrove therefore needs to protect and enhance its existing assets, create and maintain wildlife corridors and rebuild what has previously been lost. To do so, the Council will expect developments to contribute towards the targets and actions set out in the UK, Worcestershire and Bromsgrove Biodiversity Action Plans and the Worcestershire Geodiversity Action Plan.

3.320 Landscape, which results from the interaction between the nature and culture of a place, directly affects our quality of life. In the past, landscapes of local importance were protected through rigid local designations, whilst the impact of developments outside of these areas was not normally considered. However, it is now recognised that all landscapes matter. For example equestrian activities and horsiculture,<sup>22</sup> can be prominent uses in Bromsgrove's rural areas for example in Belbroughton. Whilst it is recognised that horsiculture, and commercial horsiculture in particular, can make a valuable contribution to the rural economy and provide employment for local people, equine related development can impact on the landscape. Permissions relating to this use therefore need to be carefully balanced with its potential impact on the landscape and character of the rural environment and the continued need to preserve the best and most versatile agricultural land to enable localised food production in the future.

3.321 The Worcestershire Landscape Character Assessment identifies the distinct, recognisable and consistent pattern of landscape elements in Bromsgrove. To ensure the landscape character of the District is enhanced, the Council will expect the design of all developments to take the Landscape Character Assessment into account and positively

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<sup>22</sup> the commercial development of farmland for horse and equine activity

benefit the landscape. Details will be included in the Landscape Character Supplementary Guidance which is being prepared by Worcestershire County Council.

### **3.322 CP 17 Natural Environment**

**The Council will achieve better management of its natural environment through:**

- **Safeguarding European, nationally and locally protected sites and species**
- **Safeguarding long established nature resources including sites with geological interest, woodlands, veteran trees, species-rich hedgerows, acid grassland and hay meadows.**
- **Maintaining and enhancing a network of wildlife corridors, links and ‘stepping stones’ between areas of natural green space**
- **Ensuring that development retains, protects and enhances features of landscape, ecological and geological interest, maximising their multi-functionality and providing for their appropriate management**
- **Ensuring development makes space for and designs-in wildlife, ensuring any unavoidable impacts are appropriately mitigated or compensated for.**
- **Ensuring development takes account of the relevant landscape character identified in the Worcestershire Landscape Character Assessment**
- **Achieving wildlife enhancements which contribute to the targets set out in the UK, Worcestershire and Bromsgrove Biodiversity Action Plans so that net gain of BAP species and habitats is achieved**
- **Contributing to the objectives and actions for the conservation of geodiversity in the Worcestershire Geodiversity Action Plan**

### **3.323 Key Policy Strengths**

3.324 The policy is very specific in the protection and enhancement of the natural environment in the District and performs strongly against the environmental objectives. The protection and enhancement of natural assets can add to the vibrancy and local distinctiveness of the District and also acts as a cultural and recreational resource.

3.325 The policy positively contributes to the environmental objectives which seek to protect landscape character and quality, areas of open greenspace and biodiversity.

3.326 The policy has largely positive environmental impacts, although some positive social impacts could also be realised, as the enjoyment of the natural environment has recognised health and well being benefits.

### **3.327 Key Policy Weaknesses**

3.328 A potential weakness is that the policy may hamper development that is needed for other valid reasons and in some cases may make it economically unviable.

### **3.329 Recommendations for Mitigation**

3.330 All factors would have to be weighed on a site by site basis. There are no recommendations for mitigation for this policy.

### **3.331 CP 18 High Quality Design**

3.332 Many of the post war developments in the District are divorced from and out of scale with their new surroundings. They do not respond to local character and could be found anywhere in the Country. The design of the development together with the high car ownership and usage mean that there are fewer places and less chance for people to meet and socialise resulting in social exclusion and an absence of sense of place and belonging. Streets make up a high percentage of



public spaces in new developments and once laid down, cannot be changed easily. Public art can make a place distinctive. Streets, spaces and public art are therefore major elements of placemaking and creating a successful neighbourhood in residential areas.

- 3.333 Building to suitable space standards will ensure new homes provide sufficient space for everyday activities. Homes can also be used more flexibly and adapted more easily by their occupants to changing life circumstances. The Council will apply the standards used by the Homes and Communities Agency<sup>23</sup> in the delivery of its projects and programme to all residential development.
- 3.334 Reduction of crime, the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour are identified as important issues for Bromsgrove in the Sustainable Community Strategy. Previous consultations show that most people favour the promotion of designing out crime initiatives. Though natural surveillance is a concept commonly used in designing out crime, privacy of occupants should not be compromised and potential disturbance should be minimised.
- 3.335 Although the District benefits from an excellent road system, this convenience also encourages car usage and attracts a high volume of through traffic. Several areas in the District are closely monitored for their air quality level and a few designated as Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA). Noise pollution is also a problem for areas near busy roads. Soft landscaping in particular trees, helps to soften the urban street-scene, creates visual and sensory interest, provides shelter, privacy, spatial containment and habitats for wildlife, and improves the air quality and microclimate. Furthermore, and to a more limited extent, trees may, in some cases, provide some attenuation of noise levels. Many developments only incorporate protected trees in their design, leaving the development with only hard landscaping and limited soft

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<sup>23</sup> Or its equivalent replacement

landscaping, which compared to trees, are more expensive to maintain and produce fewer long term benefits.

### **3.336 CP 18 High Quality Design**

**The Council will deliver high quality people focused space through:**

- **Promoting developments that contribute positively to the unique image of the District, including new Public Art.**
- **Promoting the image of the District, through enhancement of the gateway locations and key approach corridors and protecting and enhancing important local and longer-distance visual corridors**
- **Ensuring developments are accessible to all users**
- **Ensuring all residential developments provides sufficient space for everyday activities and to enable flexibility and adaptability**
- **Ensuring all trees that are appropriate in terms of size, species and condition should be retained and integrated within the new development**
- **Ensuring sufficient, appropriate soft landscaping and measures to reduce the potential impact of pollutions (air, noise, light, water) to occupants, wildlife and the environment.**
- **Ensuring permeable, safe and easy to navigate streets layout**
- **Supporting the design of street to follow the user hierarchy: 1) pedestrian; 2) cyclists; 3) public transport users; 4) specialist service vehicles (e.g. emergency services, waste, etc.); 5) other motor traffic**
- **Ensuring all developments meet the ‘Secured by Design’ standard**
- **Achieving a balance between natural surveillance and privacy of occupants**
- **Supporting all major developments that help occupants to meet, socialise, get together and find out news about the local area.**
- **Ensuring all housing developments to address the 20 criteria stated in the Building for Life;**
- **Ensuring all developments take into account the West Midlands Sustainability Checklist into their design**

- **Ensuring a feasible and viable management plan is available for all the facilities and provisions arising from the development.**

3.337 For large scale developments or Area Action Plans, the Council will prepare site masterplan or would seek to work with developers to prepare Design Codes, which would then serve to inform all developments in that area as they come forward.

### **3.338 Key Policy Strengths**

3.339 This is a strong policy which has many positive features with respect to sustainability and the SA objectives. Principally these include: the development of quality living environments that respect the landscape, townscape and heritage of their receiving environments. This can have many social benefits in terms of creating vibrant and locally distinctive communities, encouraging safety by design and hence improving resident's sense of good health and well-being. The policy also promotes tree plantings and retaining trees that already exist on-site to help reduce the impacts of pollutants.

3.340 These built environment benefits can also have positive effects on the economy as they assist the marketing of the District as a good place to work and do-business. This can encourage the creation of new businesses and investment in the District and hence improve economic growth in the long-term.

### **3.341 Key Policy Weaknesses**

3.342 There are no clear weaknesses to this policy.

### **3.343 Recommendations for Mitigation**

3.344 None

### **3.345 CP 19 Climate Change**

#### *3.346 Mitigation – Reducing energy use and Moving away from fossil-fuel*

Worcestershire is vulnerable to the effects of climate change. County-wide predictions show that by 2080s the average maximum temperature will increase by up to 4.5°C, and winter rainfall will increase by up to 23%. There will be more frequent very hot summers and less frequent very cold winters; and more short duration extreme weather events<sup>24</sup>.

3.347 The UK is committed to reducing carbon dioxide emissions by 34% below 1990 levels by 2020 and seeks an 80% reduction in emissions by 2050. Locally, the Climate Change Strategy aims to achieve 3% local reduction yearly from 2008 onwards based on the 2005 emissions. In Worcestershire, our energy consumption is drawn almost exclusively from fossil-fuel based sources.<sup>25</sup> In order to reduce the carbon-emissions generated from this energy use and reduce the impact of soaring energy price on local businesses and households, all developments in the District are required to follow the energy hierarchy, i.e. 1) reduce use of energy through good design; 2) make the most use of efficient energy, heating and cooling systems; 3) move to energy from renewable or low carbon sources (on site preferred to off-site); 4) use remaining fossil fuels cleanly.

3.348 A large proportion of Bromsgrove district's existing older housing stock is in need of improvement in terms of adequate insulation and energy

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<sup>24</sup> Planning for Renewable Energy in Worcestershire

<sup>25</sup> Planning for Renewable Energy in Worcestershire

efficient heating and lighting systems<sup>26</sup>. The Warmer Worcestershire thermal flyover has identified buildings with high heat loss. The Council will require that any new development at buildings identified with existing high heat loss, will not lead to a net increase in energy consumption.

3.349 In Bromsgrove, the highest concentration of emissions is from our towns and main roads.<sup>27</sup> To reduce the need and distance of travel and emissions from building new roads and facilities, it is important that development locations are well-served by public/ sustainable transport, existing facilities and infrastructure.

3.350 The Government is revising the Building Regulations so that the carbon improvement will be equivalent to the energy standard in the Code for Sustainable Home level 3 (25%) by 2010, level 4 (44%) by 2013 and level 6 ('zero carbon' home) by 2016.

3.351 Greenhouse gases are emitted from biodegradable waste as it decomposes. The transportation and treatment of waste consume energy and warmer temperature will affect the biological processes of waste management and may lead to an increased number of vermin and pests.<sup>28</sup> To reduce the impact of waste on climate change and to protect the health of local residents and employees, the Council will expect the construction and design of future developments to follow the waste management hierarchy: reduce, reuse, recovery (recycling, composting), energy recovery and dispose.

3.352 The Worcestershire County Council Renewable Energy Study and the Planning for Renewable Energy in Worcestershire report have identified areas where renewable resources are available. Compared

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<sup>26</sup> Warmer Worcestershire website

<sup>27</sup> Joint Climate Change Strategy for Bromsgrove and Redditch (2010-2013)

<sup>28</sup> Planning for Climate Change in Worcestershire

to big cities, Bromsgrove is identified as having good solar irradiance, showing good opportunities for solar power generation. Advantage West Midlands has also produced heat mapping for the region, identifying areas where heat demand is high and thus have high potential for district low carbon energy schemes. The Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy is consulting on the potential of various sites for waste management development in the County, with a few located in the District.

3.353 To contribute to the carbon reduction target, the Council will require developments proposed in (or nearby areas if it is biomass and supply is secured) areas with high potential for low carbon / renewable energy to incorporate the relevant technologies, such as photovoltaics and where there is a firm plan on the delivery of a renewable/ low carbon energy generation schemes, such as wind harvesting/turbines<sup>29</sup>, developments nearby will be required to connect to these energy supplies.

3.354 Adaptation – Developments in hotter summers and wetter winters  
In Worcestershire, the impacts of climate change are expected to include an increased risk of drought, flooding, subsidence and fire. Flooding is already an issue in several parts of the District and climate change has the potential to make the issue worse. The Worcestershire Climate Change Strategy highlights that there is a heightened risk of subsidence of gleyed soil and clay for much of the County. An increased risk of fire has been predicted for the Lickey/ Clent Hills.<sup>30</sup>  
To ensure future developments can adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change, the Council will expect development to be located

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<sup>29</sup> In considering any application for new wind turbines there is a need to ensure that adverse environmental impacts are avoided, for example, in terms of noise.

<sup>30</sup> Planning for Climate Change in Worcestershire. Maps indicating areas at risk of subsidence and outdoor fire can be found in Appendix 5 of the document. Maps indicating the risk of flooding can be found in the Bromsgrove & Redditch Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

away from the high risk areas. If developments have to be located in these high risk areas, they should incorporate suitable features and escape routes to reduce the relevant risk of the development.

3.355 The more frequent extreme weather means that many developments in the rural areas of the District are at risk from the impacts of these weather events, as grid-connected electricity or gas supplies may be unavailable and delivery of fuel impossible during extreme weather conditions. De-centralised, off-grid renewables are likely to offer a far more secure means of supply to these developments and the Council will expect installations of renewable energy for developments in these areas.

### **3.356 CP 19 Climate Change**

**The Council will deliver climate resilient developments with low impact on the climate through:**

- **Ensuring developments are located away from high risk areas (e.g. floodplain, areas that have high risks of fire and subsidence). Where developments in these areas are necessary, appropriate designs, materials and escape routes that minimise the risk(s) and loss should be incorporated.**
- **Ensuring developments are in locations well-served by public/ sustainable transport and existing local facilities and infrastructure.**
- **Ensuring the construction and design of developments follow the energy and waste management hierarchies. Where appropriate, design in measures that will encourage future users/ occupants to follow the hierarchies.**
- **Supporting developments to incorporate zero or low carbon energy generation technologies, especially for developments in the rural areas. Where there is a firm delivery plan of such scheme, developments nearby are expected to provide infrastructure/ to connect to the zero/ low-carbon energy scheme.**

- **Supporting zero or low carbon energy generation schemes which are appropriate to the landscape character and townscape of the area.**
- **For large scale developments or Area Action Plans, the Council will prepare site a masterplan or would seek to work with developers to decide the viability of meeting the equivalent level of the Code for Sustainable Homes set for social housing and the BREEAM ‘very good’ rating or above, which would then serve to inform all developments in that area as they come forward.**

### **3.357 Key Policy Strengths**

3.358 The policy is clearly focussed towards contributing to addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change. Whilst the positive implications are delivered at a local scale, they would contribute to the wider goal of addressing global climate change.

3.359 The policy has many positive inferences upon the SA objectives. These include promoting the health and well-being of the population through seeking to reduce the need to travel by car (and hence encouraging alternative potentially less polluting or healthier forms of travel such as walking or cycling). The support given by the policy for development which seeks to reduce the need to travel by car has a number of wider benefits for the environment such as reducing traffic related noise and air pollution.

3.360 The policy also strongly supports the development of renewable energy, energy conservation, sustainable construction and a reduction in the emissions of carbon.

### **3.361 Key Policy Weaknesses**



3.362 Renewable energy schemes are positive although, these must be economically viable and appropriate to the environment in which they are developed, for example, in terms of visual and landscape impact, or impact upon the setting of historic sites or landscapes.

### **3.363 Recommendations for Mitigation**

3.364 None

### **3.365 CP20 Water Management**

#### Water demand

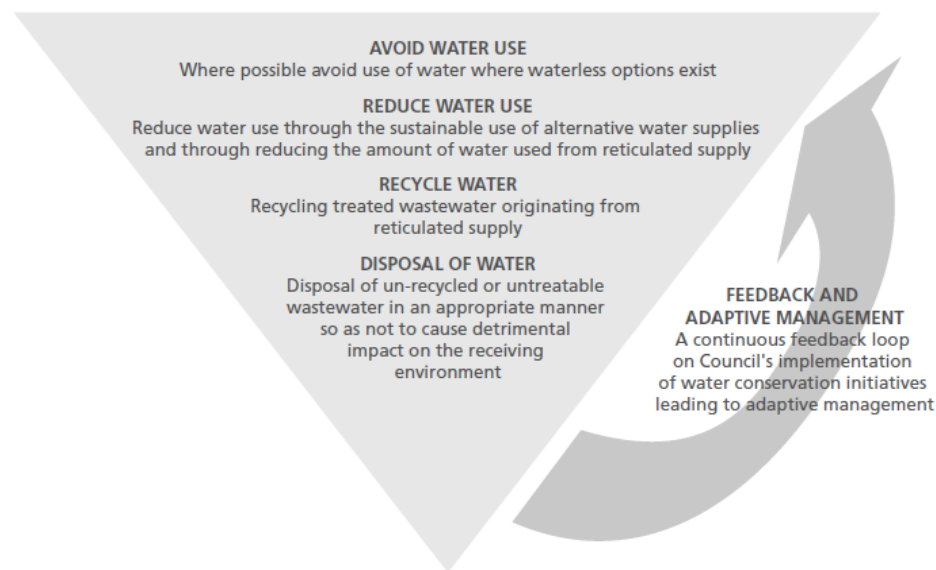
3.366 Bromsgrove falls within the Severn Water Resource Zone which is already experiencing shortfalls in water supply. Existing abstraction has caused unacceptable environmental impacts in several areas which include the Bow Brook and the Battlefield Brook in the District. County-wide climate change prediction shows that by the 2080s, summer rainfall will decrease by 50%. To address the future shortfalls of water resources, the Council will require the design and maintenance of developments to follow the water conservation hierarchy – avoid, reduce, recycle and disposal<sup>31</sup>. The Environment Agency Report<sup>32</sup> states that achieving level 3 or 4 water category (i.e. 105 litres/person/day) for the Code for Sustainable Homes for all new homes and getting existing homes retrofitted could reduce/ delay the need for new resource developments.

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<sup>31</sup> Water Conservation Handbook for Local Authorities in Australia - <http://www.mda.asn.au/download.cfm?DownloadFile=A4BBC949-E081-51EF-A74702E9E228C3B8>

<sup>32</sup> Environment Agency (2007) West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS11) The Impact of Housing Growth on Public Water Supplies.

FIGURE 6 The water conservation management hierarchy



### Flood Risk

3.367 The 2007 floods cost Worcestershire over £150 million, and affected both households and businesses. Flood risk within the District is mainly associated with flash flooding of ordinary watercourses as a result of rapid rainfall runoff. In addition to the increase in flow, the localised flooding is exacerbated by the lack of maintenance of the watercourses, infilling of the watercourses due to development and culvert collapse along the ordinary watercourse channels resulting in blockages and thus a decreased channel capacity. The most appropriate flood alleviation measures vary depending on the source of flooding. Generally speaking, the Council expects improved flood storage and flood flow routes to be achieved through opening up culverted watercourse and measures that work with the natural processes.

3.368 Existing Developments-To address the flooding issues of existing developments, informal flood defences/ measures are to be identified in the Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (L2 SFRA). Areas identified for flood alleviation measures will be protected from development, unless the development can reduce the level of flooding in existing areas to an acceptable level through other means.

- 3.369 New Developments-The Council expects all developments to take into account of flood risks from all sources (which should also include the impact of climate change) and follow the flood risk management hierarchy<sup>33</sup> in PPS25 Practice Guide, that is: 1) Assess; 2) Avoid; 3) Substitute; 4) Control; 5) Mitigate.
- 3.370 Given the negative impacts of flooding on people, the environment and the local economy, the Council would expect that all new development would not increase the runoff rate from new development and exacerbate flood risk in these areas.

#### Water Quality

- 3.371 In Bromsgrove, with the exception of Batchley Brook which is only assessed for its biological quality, all watercourses fail to meet at least one of the required river water quality targets<sup>34</sup>. The poor quality is partly due to the influx of unattenuated storm water into the foul sewers, resulting in an exceedance of capacity within the system; and partly due to the un-treated runoff from surface water sewers. The Council has a duty under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) to take into account the River Basin Management Plan and help deliver the WFD objectives.

#### Waste Water

- 3.372 In urban areas, waste water that is transmitted in the combined<sup>35</sup> or foul sewer networks will be cleansed in a Sewage Treatment Work (STW) before being released back into the river network. In Bromsgrove, Several Sewage Treatment Works serving the District have already been identified as High or Medium Risk within the EA risk

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<sup>33</sup> Refer to Figure 2.1 of PPS25 Practice Guide for a brief summary of the hierarchy

<sup>34</sup> Figure 21 of Level 1 SFRA shows the map of the River Water Quality

<sup>35</sup> Combined sewer system is the waste water system that transmits both foul and surface water, hence all water will be treated in the sewage treatment works (STW).

assessment report<sup>36</sup>. Four of them are also identified by Severn Trent Water as in need of improvement works<sup>37</sup>. In areas where there is an identified constraint, as indicated within the Water Cycle Study Update (currently being undertaken), the Council expects developments to demonstrate that necessary infrastructure is in place to serve the development.

3.373 In rural areas, waste water is normally treated/ collected by septic tanks or cesspools. Septic tanks and cesspools which are poorly sited or badly maintained are affecting the quality of watercourses. The Council expects developments that are not connected to the combined or foul sewer networks to demonstrate proper and effective management of the septic tanks and cesspools are provided for.

#### Run-off Water

3.374 In Bromsgrove, runoff water that is transmitted in the surface water sewer will be discharged straight into ditches and rivers. To improve the quality of watercourses in the District, the Council expects all developments to follow the SUDS management train concept, incorporate flood control measures that work with the natural processes and provide opportunities for enhancing the natural environment and social well-being. Due to the geology of the District (several sites are located upon clays and silts) and the fact that several areas fall within the Source Protection Zones<sup>38</sup>, some SUDS methods such as infiltration techniques which rely upon the permeability of the substrata may not be feasible in the District.

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<sup>36</sup> The EA Risk Assessment is based upon water quality and flow risk. The Sewage Treatment Works (STW) serving the District which have been identified as having medium or high risk are: the Fringe Green STW, Alvechurch STW, Roundhill STW, Minworth STW and Lower Gornal STW

<sup>37</sup> The four STWs in need for improvements are: Fringe Green STW, Alvechurch STW, Roundhill STW and Minworth STW.

<sup>38</sup> Figure 14 of Level 1 SFRA shows the map of the Source Protection Zones Affecting Potential Development within the District

### **3.375 CP 20 Water Management**

**The Council will deliver safe developments with low environmental impact through:**

- **Supporting developments that follow the water conservation hierarchy. All housing developments should achieve the Level 3 or 4 water category for the Code for Sustainable Homes (i.e. 105 litres per person per day) and Level 5 after 2016. Where standards currently exist for a particular non-domestic building type in BREEAM, maximum points should be scored on water.**
- **Ensuring all developments take into account flood risk of all sources, follow the flood risk management hierarchy, and do not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. Where developments in high risk areas are necessary, appropriate designs, materials and escape routes that minimise the risk(s) and loss should be incorporated.**
- **Supporting developments that improve flood storage and flood flow routes by opening up culverted watercourses and utilising measures that work with the natural processes.**
- **Supporting developments that incorporate the Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) management train concept, maximise opportunities for enhancing the natural environment and social well-being, and provide for the appropriate management of these features.**
- **Supporting developments that take into account of the River Basin Management Plan and contribute to delivering the Water Framework Directive objectives. This includes ensuring the phasing of development is in line with the completion of the required infrastructure and that appropriate management plans are in place for septic tanks and cesspools.**
- **Securing areas with a strategic flood defence function from development.**

### **3.376 Key Policy Strengths**

- 3.377 Avoiding development in flood risk areas will prevent potential damage to properties, including houses and businesses avoiding resultant adverse impact on quality of life and loss of trade through disruption etc. The design of buildings that take the extreme weather into account, though potentially more costly, will reduce the running costs of buildings and reduce its impact on climate change.
- 3.378 The policy will assist in conserving valuable future water resources and water quality.

### **3.379 Key Policy Weaknesses**

- 3.380 The use of SuDS may have a larger land take than traditional drainage methods leading to increased costs. There is a question over long term maintenance of SuDS schemes ie who is responsible? In some areas certain SuDS schemes may not be feasible, for example, due to presence of clay soils, the use of soakaways may not be suitable.

### **3.381 Recommendations for Mitigation**

- 3.382 The Flood and Water Management Bill published in 2009 encourages the uptake of SuDS through amending the automatic right to connect to sewers, and making provision for unitary and county councils to adopt SuDS for new developments and re-developments. Further, sewerage undertakers can be made statutory consultees to ensure development does not take place prior to proving sufficient infrastructure capacity.
- 3.383 Although a greater land take may be involved with SuDS, if a scheme is designed sensitively it may be viewed as a positive feature in the landscape and may have the benefit of multi functional use.

### **3.384 CP21 Green Infrastructure**

3.385 Green infrastructure is "*the network of green spaces and natural elements that intersperse and connect our cities, towns and villages. It is the open spaces, waterways, gardens, woodlands, green corridors, wildlife habitats, street trees, natural heritage, historic environment and open countryside. Green Infrastructure provides multiple benefits for the economy, the environment and people*"

3.386 One of the important green infrastructure components is the open space, sport and recreation facilities that are integral to both urban and rural communities. The provision of high quality, accessible open space, sport and recreation facilities in the right areas can have significant benefits in relation to health, community cohesion and general well-being. The Council will therefore protect all the existing facilities of this nature from development, except those in areas with an over supply, whereby contributions could be made in areas with identified deficiency. All housing developments are expected to contribute to the delivery of these amenities in accordance with the provision standards identified in the PPG17 Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities Assessment.

3.387 Trees, woodlands and forestry are also important green infrastructure assets. The Forestry Commission has developed a West Midlands Forestry Framework which includes a rolling three-year Delivery Plan to secure the sustainable development of this resource. A Woodland Opportunities Map that guides woodlands creation and management is also available. Many areas in the District are identified as priority areas which contain valuable woodlands which need to be maintained and the Council expects developments to take into account the "Trees and Woodland in Worcestershire – Biodiversity and Landscape Guidelines for their planting and management" and contribute towards the Delivery Plan where viable. This issue is also of relevance to other policies including CP 17 Natural Environment and CP 19 Climate Change.

3.388 Whilst accessible green spaces and play areas are important components of green infrastructure, a comprehensive green infrastructure network include assets of landscape character, historic environment, geodiversity, biodiversity and blue infrastructure (such as watercourses, canals, lakes, etc). Green spaces provide ecosystem services that bring a wide range of environmental (such as wildlife migration, climate change mitigation, better air, water quality, flood alleviation, routes for sustainable transportation, etc), social (educational, amenity, recreation, health and wellbeing) and economic (tourism, green economic use) benefits to its communities. The components of green infrastructure are addressed separately in other core policies (in particularly CP16, CP17, CP19, CP20 and CP22) but developments should consider them together and ensure designs improve connectivity, enhance the quality of the green infrastructure and maximise the multi-functionality of the relevant assets whilst ensuring suitable management of the assets and mitigating against any unacceptable conflicts in terms of their conservation requirements will result. The District's existing green infrastructure assets are outlined in the Green Infrastructure Baseline Report. The Worcestershire Sub-regional Green Infrastructure Steering Group<sup>39</sup> is developing a sub regional green infrastructure framework and the Council will expect developments to contribute towards the delivery of it.

### 3.389 **CP21 Green Infrastructure**

**The Council will deliver a high quality multi-functional green space network through:**

- **Safeguarding all the green infrastructure assets in the District**
- **Contributing to the Delivery Plan of the West Midlands Forestry Framework**

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<sup>39</sup> The Worcestershire sub-regional green infrastructure Steering Group has representatives from Natural England, Environment Agency, English Heritage, Forestry Commission, National Health Service, Worcestershire County Council and District Councils in Worcestershire.



- Requiring developments to improve connectivity, enhance the quality and maximise the multi-functionality of the relevant assets whilst ensuring suitable management of these assets and mitigating against any unacceptable conflicts in terms of their conservation requirements will result.
- Supporting the sub- regional green infrastructure framework
- Ensuring all housing developments meet and contribute towards the qualitative, quantitative and accessibility standards set for the open space, sport and recreation facilities in the District (as follows). Priority will be given to areas with existing deficiencies.

Typology	Quantity Standard (hectare per 1000 population)	Accessibility Standard (travelling time to the facility)
Parks and gardens	0.27	Walk: 15 minutes Drive: 15 minutes
Natural and Semi Natural Open Space	0.44	Walk: 15 minutes
Amenity Green Space	0.42	Walk: 10 minutes
Provision for Children	0.27	Walk: 10 minutes
Provision for Young People	0.30	Walk: 15 minutes
Outdoor Sports Facilities	1.67	Walk: 10 minutes (grass pitches) Drive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 15 minutes (tennis courts/ bowling greens)</li> <li>▪ 20 minutes (synthetic pitches, golf courses and athletics tracks)</li> </ul>
Allotments	0.19	Walk: 20 minutes

Table 5

\* Quality of sites varies and enhancement will be based on the conditions of the relevant facilities at the time. Where provision standards are not available, contributions will be negotiated in accordance with the recommendations in the Open Space, Sport and

**Recreation Assessment (PPG 17) Study and the requirements at the time.**

3.390 For large scale developments or Area Action Plans, the Council will prepare a site masterplan or would seek to work with developers to prepare Green Infrastructure Concept Plan, which would then serve to inform all developments in that area as they come forward.

**3.391 Key Policy Strengths**

3.392 The policy has key strengths in terms of ensuring that all housing development proposals contribute not only to the quantity but also the quality of open space within the District. This clearly has many benefits both socially and environmentally. Access to amenity open space encourages the uptake of recreational facilities which can help to improve the health of the local population but it can also add to the well-being and vibrancy of communities through creating an improved living environment.

3.393 The environmental benefits of safeguarding all of the green infrastructure assets are wide reaching. Whilst some recreational areas, such as sport pitches, have little biodiversity value, well designed parks and gardens can contribute greatly to conserving and enhancing ecological diversity through habitat provision and maintenance or creation of wildlife corridors. Open space can also be beneficial in terms of preserving landscape and townscape, which is particularly important in terms of preserving the historic setting of heritage features or conservation areas. The policy also has the potential to minimise flood risk through maintaining areas of undeveloped greenspace that will enable precipitation to infiltrate the soil and reduce run-off which can lead to increased flood-risk.

3.394 The policy also attempts to make the best use of scarce resources via multi functionality principles.

### **3.395 Key Policy Weaknesses**

3.396 The policy performs well against many of the social and environmental objectives but the policy but could be viewed as being weaker on economic objectives. Safeguarding all green infrastructure assets in the District in reality may be costly and even unviable in some cases. However there are strong economic reasons for creating and maintaining an attractive environment for the indigenous population, business and tourism.

3.397 In the provision of green corridors if these are to be used for recreation purposes there should be a degree of maintenance to ensure quality standards, including safety concerns for instance should be provided. This will need to be managed sensitively to ensure that there is no conflict with biodiversity protection.

### **3.398 Recommendations for Mitigation**

3.399 The preamble should be amended to emphasise the economic benefits of providing open space and green infrastructure such as, creating and maintaining an attractive environment for the indigenous population, business and tourism will have strong economic benefits.

3.400 A sentence should be inserted regarding design, including safety features, sensitive management and the maintenance of resources.

### **3.401 CP22 Green Belt**

3.402 Ninety-one percent of Bromsgrove District is designated as Green Belt. This forms an integral part of the West Midlands Green Belt, which was established to prevent the outward expansion of the conurbation. This

policy has been successful in achieving this aim. In Bromsgrove District detailed boundaries for the current Green Belt were set in the Local Plan and it is not envisaged that any significant changes to these boundaries will be necessary during the period to 2021.

3.403 Green Belt designation identifies areas of countryside protected from most forms of development. This designation serves a number of purposes including the preventing urban sprawl and safeguarding the countryside from encroachment, preventing the coalescence of settlements; preserving the character of existing settlements and encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.

#### **3.404 CP22 - Green Belt**

**There will be a presumption against allowing inappropriate development in the Green Belt. Permission for the development of new buildings in the Green Belt will not be given, except in very special circumstances, unless it is for one of the purposes detailed below:**

- **agriculture and forestry (unless permitted development rights have been withdrawn);**
- **essential facilities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation, for cemeteries, and for other uses of land which preserve the openness of the Green Belt and which do not conflict with the purposes of including land in it;**
- **limited extension, alteration or replacement of existing dwellings ;**
- **limited infilling in existing villages;**
- **limited affordable housing for local community needs.**

#### **3.405 Key Policy Strengths**

3.406 This policy performs most strongly in relation to environmental objectives with some social benefits and more limited economic benefits. The Green Belt offers many opportunities for informal/formal recreation and therefore its protection and accessibility to it, is important to maintain the uptake of recreational facilities which can help to improve the health of the local population but it can also add to the well-being and vibrancy of communities through creating an improved living environment. Preservation of the Green Belt may also lead to the more efficient use of land in existing urban areas as it encourages the use of brownfield land and reuse of existing buildings. It is also a strong policy in relation to protection of biodiversity/ geodiversity and landscape quality, the latter of which may have a historic aspect.

### **3.407 Key Policy Weaknesses**

3.408 Although the policy could be viewed as being weaker on economic objectives, there are strong economic reasons for creating and maintaining an attractive environment for the indigenous population, business and tourism.

### **3.409 Recommendations for Mitigation**

3.410 None

### **3.411 CP23 Health and Well Being**

3.412 In line with CP10 and CP14, one of the overarching contributors to sustainable development is the need to ensure that development is located so that people are close to a range of services and facilities, thereby reducing the need to travel. In addition to the implications of reducing travel on air quality/climate change, there are benefits to the health and wellbeing of local residents through increased opportunities

to walk or cycle. Ensuring that a mix of uses is provided in new developments, and that efficient use is made of land, also contributes to reducing the need to travel and to promoting sustainable development.

- 3.413 Planning for integrated and multi- functional public services, including health facilities, in accessible locations also has a direct positive effect on the health of local people by enabling them to easily access a range of services. Accessible leisure and community facilities play an important role in ensuring local people have the opportunity to lead active lifestyles and participate in community activities, which can have positive outcomes for mental health and social cohesion.
- 3.414 The health of the people of Bromsgrove District is generally better than the England average according to the 2009 Annual Health Profile for Bromsgrove produced by the Association of Public Health Observatories. The NHS Worcestershire and Worcestershire Primary Care Trust are the key partners for aiding Bromsgrove's health and well being, but the District Council can make a contribution by improving people's lifestyles through supporting community sports organisations and providing opportunities to increase activity through direct formal and informal leisure provision.
- 3.415 Providing a high-quality walking and cycling network to promote active travel reduces reliance on vehicular transport, which helps to increase levels of physical exercise and social interaction; this in turn has positive impacts on physical and mental health. Reducing the over-concentration of uses, particularly hot food takeaways, which can have a negative impact on the health of local people in identified locations provides a flexible long-term spatial solution to health problems associated with these uses. Access to healthy food is shown to improve general health and lessen poor health conditions; additionally, the production and consumption of local foods can also help improve both physical health by elevating levels of exercise through the farming

of produce and encouraging the use of more natural ingredients in food, as well as mental health by engagement with the activities involved.

### **3.416 CP23 Health and Well-Being**

**Bromsgrove District Council will support proposals and activities that protect, retain or enhance existing recreational and amenity assets, lead to the provision of additional assets, or improve access to facilities, particularly by non-car modes of transport. This will include maintaining greater access to and enjoyment of the countryside.**

**The Council will support opportunities for healthy and active lifestyles through:**

- **Working with NHS Worcestershire and Worcestershire Primary Care Trust to explore new ways to improve opportunities for healthy and active lifestyles**
- **Providing high-quality walking and cycling routes**
- **Providing excellent access to leisure and recreation facilities**
- **Seeking to reduce the over-concentration of any use type where this detracts from the ability to adopt healthy lifestyles**
- **Promoting and supporting initiatives for local food-growing as well as urban agriculture.**

### **3.417 Key Policy Strengths**

3.418 The policy's major strength is in improving the health and well-being of Bromsgrove's population. The policy requires the retention and enhancement of open space for recreation and amenity and the resulting improved living environment would help to improve the health

and well being of the population. The environmental benefits of maintaining or enhancing open space are wide reaching. Whilst some recreational areas, such as sports pitches, have little biodiversity value, well designed parks and gardens can contribute greatly to conserving and enhancing ecological diversity through habitat provision and maintenance or creation of wildlife corridors. Open space can also be beneficial in terms of preserving landscape and townscape, which is particularly important in terms of preserving the historic setting of heritage features or conservation areas. The policy also has potential to minimise flood risk through maintaining areas of undeveloped green space that will enable precipitation to infiltrate the soil and reduce run-off.

3.419 Increasing access to leisure and recreation facilities, and maintaining greater access to the countryside not only has social benefits but promotes non-car modes of transport which has environmental advantages. The provision of high-quality walking and cycling routes will also contribute to the health and well-being of the population. The policy also goes further by promoting partnership working to explore new ways to improve opportunities for healthy and active lifestyles.

3.420 Reducing the over-concentration of any use type that detracts from the ability to adopt healthy lifestyles, such as hot food takeaways, can also actively assist in the health and well-being of communities. The promotion and support of local food growing initiatives is not only sustainable, but encourages healthy food options.

### **3.421 Key Policy Weaknesses**

3.422 There are no identified weaknesses to this policy

### **3.423 Recommendations for Mitigation**

3.424 None



### **3.425 CP24 Planning Obligations**

3.426 Development often has an impact on service provision and requires new infrastructure to be provided. It is therefore considered reasonable that developers contribute towards schemes that are designed to mitigate these impacts. It is considered that adequate infrastructure should be provided to support new development at an appropriate stage. **Contributions from a particular development will be fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the relevant scheme.** The Council will work in partnership with infrastructure providers, grant funders and other delivery agencies in seeking the provision of the necessary infrastructure to support new development.

3.427 The principle of securing developer contributions towards infrastructure in order to mitigate against the impact of development is a well established process. The conventional approach towards securing such contributions in the past has been based on negotiations formalized through S106 agreements. It is however envisaged that a standard charge would be levied on all new development as has been practiced on various schemes around the country.

### **3.428 CP 24 Planning Obligations**

**Development proposals will be required to provide or contribute to the provision of facilities, infrastructure and services and other forms of environmental and social requirements that are necessary to make a scheme acceptable in planning terms.**

**All forms of development should aim to benefit the local community taking account of its needs and aspirations. The**

nature and scale of any planning requirements will be related to the type of development and its potential impact on the area.

The method used to collect this contribution will be the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). Charges will be based on the size and type of development. A preliminary Charging Schedule will be prepared, which will set out the proposed rates for the levy in the District. This document will then be consulted upon for 4 weeks and will go through an independent public examination process before being formally adopted by the Council.

**Areas for possible contributions:**

- Affordable housing
- Open Space
- Sport and leisure
- Transport and travel
- Air quality
- Education
- Waste
- Police/community safety
- Public realm
- Public Art
- Health
- Environmental mitigation
- Town centre regeneration
- Bromsgrove Train Station

### **3.429 Key Policy Strengths**

3.430 The policy focuses on ensuring that new development is adequately served by infrastructure required as part of a new sustainable development. It ensures that new development does not impact

adversely on the existing community by putting added strain on existing services.

### **3.431 Key Policy Weaknesses**

3.432 There will be competing demands for such contributions and in a time of economic recession profit margins become even tighter, meaning that there is less money available to render schemes viable.

### **3.433 Recommendations for Mitigation**

3.434 If circumstances arise where the viability of a scheme is compromised by the level of developer contributions it will be necessary for the applicant to demonstrate this and negotiations to proceed based on a balanced and equitable outcome. Ensuring new development is attractive and well serviced however may make an area more attractive economically.

## 4 Assessment of Cumulative Effects

### 4.1 Assessment of Cumulative Effects

4.2 The SEA Directive requires that the cumulative effects of the plan be assessed. The tables below summarise the cumulative effects of all of the Core Strategy policies against each of the SA Objectives.

**Table 4-1 SA Objective SO1: Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environment**

Receptors:

- Human Population
- Housing Market

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Future Development	+	Only those policies that relate specifically to housing provision CP1, CP4, CP6, CP7, CP8 and CP9 are likely to have the greatest affect this objective. Other policies such as rural renaissance may improve the conditions for appropriate housing provision in rural areas and those policies relating to the natural environment, high quality design and location of growth may also have implications for the creating a safe and pleasant environment. On balance it is considered that there would be an overall <b>positive cumulative</b> impact on housing provision for local needs through the provisions in policies CP1, CP4, CP6 and CP17.
CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy	+	
CP3 – Development principles	0	
CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites	++	
CP4B – Other Development Sites	++	
CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning	0	
CP6 – Housing mix	+	
CP7 – Affordable Housing	++	
CP8 – Homes for the Elderly	+	
CP9 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	+	
CP10 – Sustainable Communities	0	

<b>Core Strategy Policy</b>	<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Commentary and Overall Assessment</b>
CP11– New Employment Development	0	
CP12 – Existing Employment	0	
CP13 – Rural Renaissance	+	
CP14 – Sustainable Transport	0	
CP15 – Town Centre Regeneration	+	
CP16 – Management of The Historic Environment	0	
CP17 – Natural Environment	0	
CP18 – High Quality Design	0	
CP19 – Climate Change	0	
CP 20 – Water management	0	
CP 21 – Green Infrastructure	0	
CP 22- Green Belt	0	
CP 23 – Health and Well Being	0	
CP 24 – Planning Obligations	+	

**Table 4-2 SA Objective SO2: An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health**

Receptors:

- Human population
- Levels of health/well-being
- 

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Future Development	0	A large number of policies contribute positively to the achievement of an improvement in the health and well-being of the population, whether it be through improving natural and living environments, including air quality, or more directly through CP22 which focuses solely on health and well being. On balance, there would be an overall <b>positive cumulative</b> impact in terms of improving health and well-being of the population through the Core Strategy.
CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy	+	
CP3 – Development principles	+	
CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites	+	
CP4B – Other Development Sites	+	
CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning	+	
CP6 – Housing mix	+	
CP7 – Affordable Housing	?	
CP8 – Homes for the Elderly	+	
CP9 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP10 – Sustainable Communities	+	
CP11– New Employment Development	0	
CP12 – Existing Employment	0	
CP13 – Rural Renaissance	+	
CP14 – Sustainable Transport	+	
CP15 – Town Centre Regeneration	+	
CP16 – Management of The Historic Environment	0	

<b>Core Strategy Policy</b>	<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Commentary and Overall Assessment</b>
CP17 – Natural Environment	+	
CP18 – High Quality Design	+	
CP19 – Climate Change	+	
CP 20 – Water management	+	
CP 21 – Green Infrastructure	+	
CP 22- Green Belt	+	
CP 23 – Health and Well Being	++	
CP 24 – Planning Obligations	+	

**Table 4-3 SA Objective SO3: Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio economic status or educational attainment**

Receptors:

- Human population

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Future Development	0	A vast majority of the policies relate to either provision of services and opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation, or the location of new development within easy access to existing facilities. Consequently, it is likely that the Core Strategy will have a <b>positive cumulative</b> impact upon the objective.
CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy	+	
CP3 – Development principles	+	
CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites	+	
CP4B – Other Development Sites	+	
CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning	+	
CP6 – Housing mix	+	
CP7 – Affordable Housing	+	
CP8 – Homes for the Elderly	+	
CP9 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	+	
CP10 – Sustainable Communities	+	
CP11– New Employment Development	+	
CP12 – Existing Employment	+	
CP13 – Rural Renaissance	+	
CP14 – Sustainable Transport	+	
CP15 – Town Centre Regeneration	++	
CP16 – Management of The Historic Environment	0	



Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP17 – Natural Environment	+	
CP18 – High Quality Design	+	
CP19 – Climate Change	+	
CP 20 – Water management	0	
CP 21 – Green Infrastructure	+	
CP 22- Green Belt	0	
CP 23 – Health and Well Being	+	
CP 24 – Planning Obligations	+	

**Table 4-4 SA Objective SO4: Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour**

Receptors:

- Human population
- Crime statistics

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Future Development	0	Some of the policies have the potential to reduce crime rates and the fear of crime, although the extent of this will depend upon how the policies are implemented locally. Overall there is a <b>positive cumulative</b> impact upon reducing crime and the fear of crime.
CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy	0	
CP3 – Development principles	0	
CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites	0	
CP4B – Other Development Sites	0	

<b>Core Strategy Policy</b>	<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Commentary and Overall Assessment</b>
CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning	+	
CP6 – Housing mix	+	
CP7 – Affordable Housing	0	
CP8 – Homes for the Elderly	+	
CP9 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	+	
CP10 – Sustainable Communities	0	
CP11– New Employment Development	0	
CP12 – Existing Employment	0	
CP13 – Rural Renaissance	+	
CP14 – Sustainable Transport	0	
CP15 – Town Centre Regeneration	+	
CP16 – Management of The Historic Environment	0	
CP17 – Natural Environment	0	
CP18 – High Quality Design	++	
CP19 – Climate Change	0	
CP 20 – Water management	0	
CP 21 – Green Infrastructure	+	
CP 22- Green belt	0	
CP 23 – Health and Well Being	+	
CP 24 – Planning Obligations	+	

**Table 4-5 SA Objective SO5: Reduce the need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel**

Receptors:

- Human population
- Transportation network

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Future Development	+	Policies relating to location of development, sustainable development/communities and sustainable transport provision all contribute to this objective. The Core Strategy is likely to result in a <b>positive cumulative</b> impact upon the objective.
CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy	+	
CP3 – Development principles	++	
CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites	+	
CP4B – Other Development Sites	+	
CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning	0	
CP6 – Housing mix	+	
CP7 – Affordable Housing	0	
CP8 – Homes for the Elderly	+	
CP9 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	+	
CP10 – Sustainable Communities	+	
CP11– New Employment Development	+	
CP12 – Existing Employment	+	
CP13 – Rural Renaissance	+	

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP14 – Sustainable Transport	+	
CP15 – Town Centre Regeneration	+	
CP16 – Management of The Historic Environment	0	
CP17 – Natural Environment	0	
CP18 – High Quality Design	+	
CP19 – Climate Change	+	
CP 20 – Water management	0	
CP 21 – Green Infrastructure	+	
CP 22- Green Belt	+	
CP 23 – Health and Well Being	+	
CP 24 – Planning Obligations	+	

**Table 4-6 SA Objective SO6: Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community**

Receptors:

- Human population
- Local communities

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Future Development	0	CP5 has the greatest positive impact on the objective as this policy seeks direct involvement in planning from all sectors of the local community. Other policies also considered to
CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy	0	
CP3 – Development principles	0	

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites	0	encourage community participation through the creation of environments which people are proud of. The Core Strategy is likely to result in a <b>positive cumulative</b> impact upon the objective.
CP4B – Other Development Sites	0	
CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning	++	
CP6 – Housing mix	0	
CP7 – Affordable Housing	0	
CP8 – Homes for the Elderly	+	
CP9 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP10 – Sustainable Communities	0	
CP11– New Employment Development	0	
CP12 – Existing Employment	0	
CP13 – Rural Renaissance	0	
CP14 – Sustainable Transport	0	
CP15 – Town Centre Regeneration	+	
CP16 – Management of The Historic Environment	+	
CP17 – Natural Environment	+	
CP18 – High Quality Design	+	
CP19 – Climate Change	0	
CP 20 – Water management	0	
CP 21 – Green Infrastructure	0	
CP 22- Green belt	0	
CP 23 – Health and Well Being	0	

<b>Core Strategy Policy</b>	<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Commentary and Overall Assessment</b>
CP 24 – Planning Obligations	0	

**Table 4-7 SA Objective EV1: Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity**

Receptors:

- District's ecology
- Designated sites of nature conservation
- BAP species and habitats
- Aquatic ecosystems
- 

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Future Development	?	A number of policies aim to have positive effects upon conserving and enhancing biodiversity in the District, most notably in rural areas. However, there is some uncertainty as many biodiversity impacts relate to site specific development. Nonetheless, it is considered on balance that the Core Strategy would lead to a likely <b>cumulative positive</b> impact upon the objective.
CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy	?	
CP3 – Development principles	+	
CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites	0	
CP4B – Other Development Sites	0	
CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning	0	
CP6 – Housing mix	0	
CP7 – Affordable Housing	0	
CP8 – Homes for the Elderly	0	
CP9 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP10 – Sustainable Communities	0	
CP11 – New Employment Development	?	
CP12 – Existing Employment	?	
CP13 – Rural Renaissance	?	

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP14 – Sustainable Transport	+	
CP15 – Town Centre Regeneration	+	
CP16 – Management of The Historic Environment	0	
CP17 – Natural Environment	++	
CP18 – High Quality Design	+	
CP19 – Climate Change	0	
CP 20 – Water management	+	
CP 21 – Green Infrastructure	++	
CP 22- Green belt	+	
CP 23 – Health and Well Being	+	
CP 24 – Planning Obligations	+	

**Table 4-8 SA Objective EV2: Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land. Land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land.**

Receptors:

- Countryside
- Green spaces
- Green Belt
- Agricultural land

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
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Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Future Development	0	The performance of the policy is mixed with a poor performance against housing related policies due to the loss of greenfield land for development. However, many of the policies aim to protect green space and the countryside and as such, the Core Strategy is likely to have an overall <b>positive cumulative</b> impact upon this objective.
CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy	-	
CP3 – Development principles	+	
CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites	-	
CP4B – Other Development Sites	-	
CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning	0	
CP6 – Housing mix	?	
CP7 – Affordable Housing	-	
CP8 – Homes for the Elderly	-	
CP9 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	-	
CP10 – Sustainable Communities	?	
CP11– New Employment Development	-	
CP12 – Existing Employment	-	
CP13 – Rural Renaissance	?	
CP14 – Sustainable Transport	+	
CP15 – Town Centre Regeneration	++	
CP16 – Management of The Historic Environment	+	
CP17 – Natural Environment	++	
CP18 – High Quality Design	+	
CP19 – Climate Change	+	
CP 20 – Water management	+	

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP 21 – Green Infrastructure	++	
CP22- Green belt	++	
CP 23 – Health and Well Being	++	
CP 24 – Planning Obligations	0	

**Table 4-9 SA Objective EV3: Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality**

Receptors:

- District’s open space
- Green Belt

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Future Development	-	A number of policies place a strong emphasis upon protection of the District’s landscapes, either directly, or through policies relating to good design or the focus on the regeneration on the town centre. The policies relating to housing or employment do not perform well against this objective due development on greenfield land. However, on balance the Core Strategy is likely to have <b>positive cumulative</b> effects upon the objective.
CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy	-	
CP3 – Development principles	+	
CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites	-	
CP4B – Other Development Sites	-	
CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning	0	
CP6 – Housing mix	?	
CP7 – Affordable Housing	-	
CP8 – Homes for the Elderly	?	
CP9 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	-	
CP10 – Sustainable Communities	?	

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP11– New Employment Development	-	
CP12 – Existing Employment	-	
CP13 – Rural Renaissance	?	
CP14 – Sustainable Transport	+	
CP15 – Town Centre Regeneration	+	
CP16 – Management of The Historic Environment	+	
CP17 – Natural Environment	++	
CP18 – High Quality Design	+	
CP19 – Climate Change	0	
CP 20 – Water management	+	
CP 21 – Green Infrastructure	++	
CP 22- Green belt	++	
CP 23 – Health and Well Being	++	
CP 24 – Planning Obligations	+	

**Table 4-10 SA Objective EV4: To conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well-designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals**

Receptors:

- District’s ecology
- Designated sites of nature conservation interest
- BAP species and habitats
- Aquatic ecosystems

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Future Development	0	A number of policies place a strong emphasis upon protection of the District’s heritage, either directly, or through policies relating to good design. On balance the Core Strategy is likely to have <b>positive cumulative</b> effects upon the objective.
CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy	0	
CP3 – Development principles	0	
CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites	0	
CP4B – Other Development Sites	0	
CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning	0	
CP6 – Housing mix	?	
CP7 – Affordable Housing	0	
CP8 – Homes for the Elderly	0	
CP9 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP10 – Sustainable Communities	+	
CP11– New Employment Development	0	
CP12 – Existing Employment	0	
CP13 – Rural Renaissance	0	
CP14 – Sustainable Transport	0	
CP15 – Town Centre Regeneration	+	
CP16 – Management of The Historic Environment	++	
CP17 – Natural Environment	0	
CP18 – High Quality Design	+	
CP19 – Climate Change	+	

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP 20 – Water management	0	
CP 21 – Green Infrastructure	+	
CP 22- Green belt	+	
CP 23 – Health and Well Being	?	
CP 24 – Planning Obligations	+	

**Table 4-11 SA Objective EV5: Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1) reduce 2) reuse 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal**

Receptors:

- Countryside
- Green spaces
- Green Belt
- Agricultural land

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Future Development	0	In many instances policies will have a neutral impact on waste management but the climate change policy for instance can make a significant impact on waste management within the district. On balance, the Core Strategy is likely to result in a <b>positive cumulative</b> impact upon waste issues.
CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy	0	
CP3 – Development principles	0	
CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites	+	
CP4B – Other Development Sites	+	
CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning	0	
CP6 – Housing mix	0	
CP7 – Affordable Housing	0	
CP8 – Homes for the Elderly	0	
CP9 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP10 – Sustainable Communities	0	
CP11– New Employment Development	0	
CP12 – Existing Employment	0	
CP13 – Rural Renaissance	0	
CP14 – Sustainable Transport	0	

<b>Core Strategy Policy</b>	<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Commentary and Overall Assessment</b>
CP15 – Town Centre Regeneration	?	
CP16 – Management of The Historic Environment	+	
CP17 – Natural Environment	0	
CP18 – High Quality Design	+	
CP19 – Climate Change	++	
CP 20 – Water management	0	
CP 21 – Green Infrastructure	0	
CP 22- Green Belt	+	
CP 23 – Health and Well Being	0	
CP 24 – Planning Obligations	+	

**Table 4-12 SA Objective EV6: Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas**

Receptors:

- Human population
- New and existing properties

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Future Development	0	All of the policies related to the natural environment and the retention of open space perform well against this objective. Most relevant is CP20 which directs development to areas of low flood risk. The Core Strategy would have a <b>positive cumulative</b> impact upon this objective.
CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy	?	
CP3 – Development principles	0	
CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites	0	
CP4B – Other Development Sites	0	
CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning	0	
CP6 – Housing mix	0	
CP7 – Affordable Housing	0	
CP8 – Homes for the Elderly	0	
CP9 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP10 – Sustainable Communities	0	
CP11– New Employment Development	0	
CP12 – Existing Employment	0	
CP13 – Rural Renaissance	0	
CP14 – Sustainable Transport	0	
CP15 – Town Centre Regeneration	0	



<b>Core Strategy Policy</b>	<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Commentary and Overall Assessment</b>
CP16 – Management of The Historic Environment	0	
CP17 – Natural Environment	0	
CP18 – High Quality Design	+	
CP19 – Climate Change	+	
CP 20 – Water management	++	
CP 21 – Green Infrastructure	+	
CP22- Green Belt	0	
CP 23 – Health and Well Being	+	
CP 24 – Planning Obligations	0	

**Table 4-13 SA Objective EV7: Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources**

Receptors:

- Climate change
- Natural Resources

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Future Development	0	A number of policies specifically contribute to the achievement of this objective by promoting development in the most sustainable locations. CP19 has the greatest positive impact on the objective as it encourages the use of energy from renewable sources within developments. The Core Strategy is likely to have a <b>positive</b> cumulative impact upon the objective.
CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy	+	
CP3 – Development principles	0	
CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites	+	
CP4B – Other Development Sites	+	
CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning	0	
CP6 – Housing mix	0	
CP7 – Affordable Housing	+	
CP8 – Homes for the Elderly	+	
CP9 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP10 – Sustainable Communities	+	
CP11– New Employment Development	+	
CP12 – Existing Employment	+	
CP13 – Rural Renaissance	0	
CP14 – Sustainable Transport	+	
CP15 – Town Centre Regeneration	+	
CP16 – Management of The Historic Environment	0	

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP17 – Natural Environment	0	
CP18 – High Quality Design	+	
CP19 – Climate Change	++	
CP 20 – Water management	0	
CP 21 – Green Infrastructure	0	
CP22- Green Belt	0	
CP 23 – Health and Well Being	0	
CP 24 – Planning Obligations	0	

**Table 4-14 SA Objective EV8: Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality**

Receptors:

- Air quality
- Human Population

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Future Development	0	A number of policies specifically contribute to the achievement of this objective. On balance, the Core Strategy is likely to have a <b>positive</b> cumulative impact upon the objective.
CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy	?	
CP3 – Development principles	+	
CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites	0	
CP4B – Other Development Sites	0	
CP5 – Community Planning	0	
CP6 – Housing mix	0	

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP7 – Affordable Housing	0	
CP8 – Homes for the Elderly	0	
CP9 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP10 – Sustainable Communities	+	
CP11– New Employment Development	?	
CP12 – Existing Employment	?	
CP13 – Rural Renaissance	0	
CP14 – Sustainable Transport	+	
CP15 – Town Centre Regeneration	+	
CP16 – Management of The Historic Environment	0	
CP17 – Natural Environment	+	
CP18 – High Quality Design	+	
CP19 – Climate Change	+	
CP 20 – Water management	++	
CP 21 – Green Infrastructure	+	
CP22- Green Belt	+	
CP 23 – Health and Well Being	0	
CP 24 – Planning Obligations	+	

**Table 4-15 SA Objective EV9: Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change**

Receptors:

- Human population

- Climate change
- Natural resources

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Future Development	0	A number of policies specifically contribute to the achievement of this objective with most the relevant being CP19. On balance, the Core Strategy is likely to have a <b>positive cumulative</b> impact upon the objective.
CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy	+	
CP3 – Development principles	+	
CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites	+	
CP4B – Other Development Sites	+	
CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning	0	
CP6 – Housing mix	0	
CP7 – Affordable Housing	+	
CP8 – Homes for the Elderly	+	
CP9 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP10 – Sustainable Communities	+	
CP11– New Employment Development	+	
CP12 – Existing Employment	+	
CP13 – Rural Renaissance	+	
CP14 – Sustainable Transport	+	
CP15 – Town Centre Regeneration	+	
CP16 – Management of The Historic Environment	0	
CP17 – Natural Environment	+	

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP18 – High Quality Design	+	
CP19 – Climate Change	++	
CP 20 – Water management	+	
CP 21 – Green Infrastructure	+	
CP 22-Green Belt	+	
CP 23 – Health and Well Being	0	
CP 24 – Planning Obligations	+	

**Table 4-16 SA Objective EC1: Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural**

Receptors:

- Human population
- District's economy
- Labour market

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Future Development	+	Some policies provide directly for the development of skills and/or education. On balance there would be an overall <b>positive cumulative</b> impact in terms of quality educational opportunities for all through the Core Strategy.
CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy	+	
CP3 – Development principles	0	
CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites	+	
CP4B – Other Development Sites	+	
CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning	0	
CP6 – Housing mix	0	

<b>Core Strategy Policy</b>	<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Commentary and Overall Assessment</b>
CP7 – Affordable Housing	0	
CP8 – Homes for the Elderly	0	
CP9 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP10 – Sustainable Communities	0	
CP11– New Employment Development	+	
CP12 – Existing Employment	+	
CP13 – Rural Renaissance	0	
CP14 – Sustainable Transport	0	
CP15 – Town Centre Regeneration	+	
CP16 – Management of The Historic Environment	0	
CP17 – Natural Environment	0	
CP18 – High Quality Design	+	
CP19 – Climate Change	0	
CP 20 – Water management	+	
CP 21 – Green Infrastructure	0	
CP22- Green Belt	0	
CP 23 – Health and Well Being	0	
CP 24 – Planning Obligations	+	

**Table 4-17 SA Objective EC2: Promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives**

Receptors:

- District's economy

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Future Development	+	Both of the employment policies provide directly for the development of new technologies and/or resource efficient technologies and in addition some may have an indirect positive impact.  On balance there would be an overall <b>positive cumulative</b> impact in terms of the development of new technologies through the Core Strategy.
CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy	+	
CP3 – Development principles	0	
CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites	+	
CP4B – Other Development Sites	+	
CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning	0	
CP6 – Housing mix	0	
CP7 – Affordable Housing	0	
CP8 – Homes for the Elderly	0	
CP9 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP10 – Sustainable Communities	0	
CP11– New Employment Development	++	
CP12 – Existing Employment	++	
CP13 – Rural Renaissance	0	
CP14 – Sustainable Transport	+	
CP15 – Town Centre Regeneration	+	
CP16 – Management of The Historic Environment	+	



Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP17 – Natural Environment	0	
CP18 – High Quality Design	+	
CP19 – Climate Change	+	
CP 20 – Water management	+	
CP 21 – Green Infrastructure	0	
CP 22- Green Belt	0	
CP 23 – Health and Well Being	0	
CP 24 – Planning Obligations	0	

**Table 4-18 SA Objective EC3: Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce**

Receptors:

- Human population
- District's economy
- Labour market

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Future Development	+	None of the policies provide directly for the development of skills and/or education although a number may have an indirect positive impacts primarily through the location of development in sustainable locations that are near educational establishments.
CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy	+	
CP3 – Development principles	0	
CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites	+	
CP4B – Other Development Sites	+	
CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning	0	On balance there would be an overall <b>positive cumulative</b> impact in terms of the quality of

<b>Core Strategy Policy</b>	<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Commentary and Overall Assessment</b>
CP6 – Housing mix	0	educational opportunities for all through the Core Strategy.
CP7 – Affordable Housing	0	
CP8 – Homes for the Elderly	0	
CP9 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP10 – Sustainable Communities	0	
CP11– New Employment Development	+	
CP12 – Existing Employment	+	
CP13 – Rural Renaissance	+	
CP14 – Sustainable Transport	0	
CP15 – Town Centre Regeneration	+	
CP16 – Management of The Historic Environment	0	
CP17 – Natural Environment	0	
CP18 – High Quality Design	0	
CP19 – Climate Change	0	
CP 20 – Water management	0	
CP 21 – Green Infrastructure	0	
CP22- Green Belt	0	
CP 23 – Health and Well Being	0	
CP 24 – Planning Obligations	+	

**Table 4-19 SA Objective EC4: Sustainable use and development of material assets**

Receptors:

- Material assets

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Future Development	+	Material assets can constitute a number of different elements of Bromsgrove’s physical and socio economic environment. These are afforded protection through a number of the Core Strategy policies and therefore provide for a <b>positive cumulative</b> impact.
CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy	+	
CP3 – Development principles	0	
CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites	+	
CP4B – Other Development Sites	0	
CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning	0	
CP6 – Housing mix	0	
CP7 – Affordable Housing	0	
CP8 – Homes for the Elderly	0	
CP9 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP10 – Sustainable Communities	+	
CP11– New Employment Development	?	
CP12 – Existing Employment	?	
CP13 – Rural Renaissance	0	
CP14 – Sustainable Transport	+	
CP15 – Town Centre Regeneration	+	
CP16 – Management of The Historic Environment	++	

<b>Core Strategy Policy</b>	<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Commentary and Overall Assessment</b>
CP17 – Natural Environment	0	
CP18 – High Quality Design	+	
CP19 – Climate Change	+	
CP 20 – Water management	0	
CP 21 – Green Infrastructure	+	
CP22- Green belt	+	
CP 23 – Health and Well Being	+	
CP 24 – Planning Obligations	0	

## 5 Analysis of Policy Performance

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5.1 It is important to compare the performance of the Core Strategy policies to not only identify the strongest policies within the strategy but also highlight where policies do not perform so well against certain types of objectives. For example, a policy on open space may perform strongly against environmental objectives but have a weaker impact on economic objectives.

5.2 To undertake this comparison the following scoring system has been used:

++	= 2
+	= 1
0/?	= 0
-	= -1
--	= -2

5.3 The comparison table is included as appendix B. The Table identifies that the following 3 policies had the highest overall scores against the SA objectives:

- CP18 High Quality Design (70)
- CP15 Town Centre Regeneration (67.5)
- CP21 Green Infrastructure (65)

### 5.4 CP18 High Quality Design

5.5 This policy achieved the highest overall score against the SA objectives performing best against the environmental and social objectives. This highlights how good design can deliver a range of social benefits

including creating vibrant and locally distinctive communities, encouraging safety by design, minimise car usage and hence improving resident's health and well-being.

5.6 The policy on high quality design has the ability to deliver a variety of environmental benefits including the creation of living environments that respect the landscape, enhance built heritage, incorporate measures to reduce the impact of climate change and reduce CO2 emissions by encouraging more sustainable lifestyles. The policy also promotes tree plantings and retaining trees that already exist on-site to help reduce the impacts of pollutants.

5.7 There are also some economic benefits from high quality design as high quality built environments can assist the marketing of the District as a good place to work and do-business. This can encourage the creation of new businesses and investment in the District and hence improve economic growth in the long-term.

#### 5.8 CP15 Town Centre Regeneration

5.9 This policy achieved the second highest score against the SA objectives however the policies performance was more consistent against the social, economic and environmental objectives and therefore could be considered to be the most balanced policy.

5.10 The regeneration of Bromsgrove Town centre has the potential to have a significant economic impact on the town through the creation of employment for local people and promote economic growth, particularly if Bromsgrove Town becomes more established as a retail centre for the District. This can help to improve the vitality of the Town Centre and have knock-on benefits in terms of marketing Bromsgrove as a good place to live, work and do business.

- 5.11 This policy has the ability to deliver a range of social benefits. The policy aims to deliver housing in the town centre which will help meet local needs. This has the added benefit of creating a level of natural surveillance in the town centre will help to reduce crime and the fear of crime. The regeneration should lead to an increased range of services and facilities available to residents which will lead to more people visiting the town centre rather than making less sustainable trips to other centres outside the district. The town centre regeneration has involved regular consultation with residents and is therefore likely to engender a sense of pride and ownership.
- 5.12 The policy also performs well against environmental objectives. This is primarily because development is focused away from greenfield land ensuring the protection natural landscapes and biodiversity. However, there are also some direct benefits such as the naturalization of the Spadesbourne Brook and the opportunity to enhance the appearance and setting of the conservation area and a number of listed buildings.
- 5.13 *CP21 Green Infrastructure*
- 5.14 This policy achieved the third highest score overall performing particularly well against the environmental objectives but less so against economic objectives.
- 5.15 The policy has direct impact on the achievement of a number of the environmental objectives through the retention and enhancement of open spaces, the protection of green infrastructure assets and the protection of the wider countryside. This protection of the natural environment has clear benefits for biodiversity and geodiversity. Maintaining areas of open space should ensure more permeable surfaces to reduce flood risk and the use of SUDs also means that the policy is adapting the impacts of climate change.

- 5.16 The policy also performs well against social objectives. It will ensure pleasant environments are created on new residential developments and the availability of open space could also have a positive impact on the health and general well being of the population whilst also improving access to such facilities. The creation of green corridors also has the added benefit of encouraging travel by sustainable modes of transport.
- 5.17 The policy only has a very limited impact on the economic objectives although does attempt to make the best use of scarce resources via multi functionality principles. The limited performance against economic objectives does highlight an imbalance in the performance of this policy.



## 6 Conclusions

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- 6.1 This report constitutes the assessment of the Core Strategy and makes a number of recommendations for each policy throughout. The comparison and assessment of Core Strategy policies has highlighted that best performing policies are follows:
- High Quality Design
  - Town Centre Regeneration
  - Green Infrastructure
- 6.2 The policy on High Quality Design achieved the highest score overall highlighting the many social and environmental benefits of good design. However, it could be argued that the most balanced policy is on Town Centre Regeneration as it performs consistently well against social, environmental, economic objectives. The regeneration of the town centre has economic benefits through the creation of jobs and the attraction of inward investment. This delivers social benefits by providing access to a wider range of facilities and services, developing housing for local needs which has the added benefit of leading to greater natural surveillance in the town centre which could reduce crime levels. The environmental benefits are also significant although less direct. The focus of development in the town centre protects greenfield land, natural landscapes and biodiversity. The regeneration of the town centre could also lead to improvements to the historic environment with enhancements to the setting of the town centre conservation area.
- 6.3 The analysis undertaken highlights that all policies achieved an overall positive score against the sustainability objectives. This identifies the overarching sustainability gains that will be delivered when the Core Strategy is adopted. The detailed assessment also tested all of the policies together against each SA objective in turn. This has shown that

the Core Strategy has a cumulative positive impact against each of the sustainability objectives.

#### **6.4 Key Recommendations**

6.5 Whilst the policies performed well against SA objectives there are opportunities for further improvement. Many of the recommendations in this report constitute minor changes of wording to the policies in order to add strength or clarity to them. These changes have been duly made before public consultation on the Draft Core Strategy II.

6.6 The onus is on successful monitoring of controls and regulations on individual proposals to ensure that individual sites are not developed in an unsustainable manner. The annual monitoring of SA indicators will highlight the performance of Core Strategy policies to ensure the expected social, economic and environmental improvements are taking place. This will also identify any areas of weakness and appropriate interventions could then be made.

## Appendix A

### Assessment matrices

Policy: CP1 – Future Development							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	+	+	-	++	++	The policy attempts to address housing needs in both the short and longer terms. The policy does not address housing needs of adjoining authorities.
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct affect on this objective.

Policy: CP1 – Future Development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	illness. Life expectancy Access to GP						
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct affect on this objective
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct affect on this objective
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train,	+	+	0	+	+	Housing levels proposed is derived from principle of being able to provide new housing in sustainable locations in the first instance

Policy: CP1 – Future Development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
patterns	car) Number of trips made by public transport						
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct affect on this objective
<b>Environmental objectives</b>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	?	?	?	?	?	The levels of housing growth may have implications for biodiversity and geodiversity. However the implications are at present unknown and would need to be addressed on a site by site basis.

Policy: CP1 – Future Development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	?	+	0	0	-	The policy of developing 4000 homes up to 2021 will promote use of brownfield land, safeguard Green Belt land but will require development of green field land (ADR's) and good quality agricultural land. Post 2021 if additional growth is brought forward, this may require release of green belt land unless this is deemed unsustainable
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	0	-	0	-	-	The loss of Greenfield land required to meet housing needs may impact upon landscape character and quality.
EV4 Conserve and	Total number of listed	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct affect on this objective

Policy: CP1 – Future Development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals.	buildings Total number of Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	No clear links between the amount of housing growth and waste management
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct affect on this objective. The location of development will be relevant but can be addressed by water management techniques such as SuDs, recycling and other innovative methods

Policy: CP1 – Future Development							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
water flooding in all the areas							
EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	CO2 emissions per sector Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct affect on this objective
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct affect on this objective



Policy: CP1 – Future Development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct affect on this objective
<b>Economic objectives</b>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward	+	+	0	+	+	Increased levels of growth could attract inward investment and therefore boost the local economy and create jobs
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry	+	+	0	+	+	The policy promotes employment growth a proportion of which is likely to be in the new technology sector

Policy: CP1 – Future Development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	sector						Increased growth level may stimulate the economy and increase job choice and educational opportunities
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	+	+	0	+	+	
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees	+	+	0	+	+	

Policy: CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy and Growth Distribution							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	0	++	0	++	++	The policy promotes rural exception schemes to deliver affordable housing in rural areas.
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	+	+	+	+	Development is encouraged in sustainable locations and there are likely to be positive benefits in terms of human health and well being.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas	+	+	0	+	+	This policy aims to allocate growth in areas with a certain level of existing services and infrastructure. New growth is likely to support the retention of such services and may support new local services and facilities being provided to cater for increased population

Policy: CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy and Growth Distribution							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Number of visits to districts tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear effect on this objective
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	+	0	+	+	Housing is being distributed in sustainable locations which may reduce the need to travel and increased numbers may mean that provision of public transport becomes more viable, encouraging more people to choose sustainable modes of transport.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no effect on this objective

Policy: CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy and Growth Distribution							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the local community							
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	?	?	?	?	?	The distribution of housing may have implications on biodiversity and geodiversity but the implications are at present unknown and would need to be addressed on a site by site basis.

Policy: CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy and Growth Distribution							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	+	-	0	-	--	The policy promotes the use of brownfield land but there is only a limited amount of suitable brownfield land meaning that a high percentage on new housing will be built on greenfield land. There is also likely to be some agricultural land loss. The settlement hierarchy seeks to ensure growth is focussed in sustainable locations thereby minimising green belt land take.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	-	-	0	-	--	The loss of greenfield land required to meet housing needs may impact upon landscape character and quality.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	0	0	0	0	0	The presumption of development in favour of urban areas has the potential to adversely impact upon the historic urban environment, although this would entirely depend upon exactly where and how sites were developed. In contrast,

Policy: CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy and Growth Distribution							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						enhancement of an historic setting may occur as a result of development. This policy is therefore likely to have a neutral impact.
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	No clear links between the locations of growth and waste management.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	?	?	?	?	?	The location of development will have an impact on flood risk but can be addressed on a site by site basis through the use of water management measures such as SuDS, water recycling, use of permeable surfaces and rainwater harvesting.
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per sector	+	+	+	+	+	Focussing development in and around Bromsgrove Town

**Policy: CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy and Growth Distribution**

		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						which is better connected by public transport and the proximity of people to jobs and services encourages walking and cycling instead of private car use. This may result in a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions and energy use. Also due to the concentrations of growth this may render renewable energy schemes more economically viable.
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in	?	?	0	?	?	Focussing development on Bromsgrove Town which is better connected by public transport and the proximity of people to jobs and services encourages walking and cycling instead of private car use, may result in a decrease in traffic congestion and air pollution. It is important that non-car based transport is also encouraged.  All development has the potential to impact upon water quality and increase demand for water usage, particularly in the targeted urban areas. This does not mean that individual sites cannot be developed without affecting water quality. Water use



Policy: CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy and Growth Distribution							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						must be managed in a sustainable manner, regardless of whether it is an urban or rural area.
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	+	0	+	+	Focussing development in Bromsgrove Town which is better connected by public transport and the proximity of people to jobs and services encourages walking and cycling instead of private car use, may result in a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions and energy use. Economies of scale may render renewable energy schemes economically viable. New development will need to conform with the appropriate level of the code for sustainable homes and are likely to be more efficient than the existing housing stock.
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications	++	+	0	+	+	Growth will be primarily located in Bromsgrove Town. This could attract inward investment and therefore boost the local economy and create jobs. A more limited amount of associated employment is likely to be generated in rural areas

Policy: CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy and Growth Distribution							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	% of working age unemployed by ward						
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	+	+	0	+	+	Inward investment brought about by increased growth is likely to boost the local economy and create jobs. It is possible that some of this growth will be in new technology.
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	+	0	0	+	+	Increased growth level may stimulate the economy and increase job choice and educational opportunities
EC4 Sustainable use and	Reduction to energy use of	+	+	0	+	+	The development strategy promotes use of brownfield land

Policy: CP2 – Settlement Hierarchy and Growth Distribution							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development of material assets	council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						and buildings in the first instance before greenfield sites are released.

Policy CP 3: Development Principles							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective

Policy CP 3: Development Principles							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	+	0	+	+	The policy promotes development that has good access to services.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions	+	+	0	+	+	The policy promotes development that has good access to services.
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective

Policy CP 3: Development Principles								
SA Objectives		Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale		Temporal Scale		Commentary	
			Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term		Long Term
			Urban	Rural				
	Levels of anti social behaviour							
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	++	++	0	++	++	The policy will ensure that new development has good access to public transport options.	
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly address community involvement	
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>								
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets	+	+	0	+	+	The policy clearly highlights the importance of protecting and enhancing biodiversity.	

Policy CP 3: Development Principles							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	<p>achieved</p> <p>Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)</p>						
<p>EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside , green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land</p>	<p>% of District covered by Green Belt</p> <p>Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt</p> <p>% of development on brownfield land / buildings</p>	+	+	0	+	+	<p>The policy clearly highlights the importance of protecting and enhancing biodiversity.</p>

Policy CP 3: Development Principles							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	+	+	0	+	+	The importance of green infrastructure is highlighted within the policy.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals.	Total number of listed buildings Total number of Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective
EV6 Ensure inappropriate	Properties at risk of flooding	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly address this objective.

Policy CP 3: Development Principles							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS						
EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	CO2 emissions per sector Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective
EV8 Protect and enhance	Proportion of households	+	+	0	+	+	The policy highlights the importance of infrastructure providers



Policy CP 3: Development Principles							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the quality of water, soil and air quality	with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District						such as Severn Trent being able to accommodate growth without a reduction in water quality.
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new	+	+	0	+	+	The policy promotes development in the most suitable and sustainable locations that could increase the use of public transport and potentially reduce emissions.

Policy CP 3: Development Principles							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	development						
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective

Policy CP 3: Development Principles							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation						
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective

Policy: CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	++	0	0	++	++	The policy ensures that 40% affordable housing will be delivered on expansion sites to help meet local needs.
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	0	0	+	+	Bromsgrove Town is considered to be the most sustainable location for growth and therefore there are likely to be positive benefits in terms of human health and well being.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office,	+	0	0	+	+	The strategic sites will provide a range of facilities ensuring that all new residents have good access.

Policy: CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
economic status or educational attainment	shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear affect on this objective
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	0	0	+	+	The policy highlights that transport strategies will be developed for the expansion sites that maximise the use of sustainable modes of transport. The policy makes specific reference to the need for significant improvements in passenger transport with better links to the train station and the town centre.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no effect on this objective

Policy: CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community							
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	0	0	0	0	0	The policy intends to provide opportunities for wildlife and retain hedgerows on the expansion sites. It is hoped that there wouldn't be a negative impact.

Policy: CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	-	0	0	-	-	All expansion sites are on greenfield land and therefore it is inevitable that this will result in the loss of greenfield land. All realistic alternatives have been considered and these are the most appropriate sites around the town.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	-	0	0	-	-	The loss of greenfield land around the town is required to meet housing needs may impact upon landscape character and quality.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	0	0	0	0	0	The policy promotes high quality design which will ensure development retains the character of Bromsgrove. None of the expansion sites will have a direct impact upon any listed buildings or conservation areas.

Policy: CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	+	0	0	+	+	The policy makes an explicit reference to the waste hierarchy.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	0	0	0	0	0	There are small areas of flood risk within 2 of the expansion sites however the policy makes it clear that mitigation will be required to address these matters.
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per sector	+	0	0	+	+	The policy promotes the use of zero or low carbon energy



Policy: CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						generation technologies. Maximising the use of sustainable modes of transport is also encouraged.
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in	0	0	0	0	0	Growth is focussed on Bromsgrove Town which is better connected by public transport and the proximity of people to jobs and services encourages walking and cycling instead of private car use, may result in a decrease in traffic congestion and air pollution.  The policy highlights that air quality will need to be addressed due to the close proximity of the motorway.  All development has the potential to impact upon water quality and increase demand for water usage but measures will be in

Policy: CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						place.
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	0	0	+	+	Focussing development on Bromsgrove Town which is better connected by public transport and the proximity of people to jobs and services encourages walking and cycling instead of private car use, may result in a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions and energy use.  The use of renewable energy on site is promoted within the policy.
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications	+	0	0	+	+	An element of employment development is included within the expansion sites policy which will benefit the local economy.

Policy: CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	% of working age unemployed by ward						
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	+	0	0	+	+	An element of employment development is included within the expansion sites policy which will benefit the local economy and create jobs.
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	+	0	0	+	+	Providing housing close to existing educational facilities gives people greater opportunities to obtain skills and qualifications.
EC4 Sustainable use and	Reduction to energy use of	+	0	0	+	+	Growth in the principle urban areas such as Bromsgrove Town

Policy: CP4A – Bromsgrove Expansion Sites							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development of material assets	council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						is a good use of land and property resource and other material assets such as existing transport infrastructure. Limiting growth in rural areas also helps to ensure that material assets such as quality countryside are preserved.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites (see Appendix C for detailed breakdown by site)							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	++	++	0	++	++	The policy ensures that 40% affordable housing will be delivered on development sites to help meet local needs.
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	+	0	+	+	The development sites are considered to be in sustainable locations and therefore there are likely to be positive benefits in terms of human health and well being.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas	+	+	0	+	+	The development sites vary in size meaning that the larger sites have a greater opportunity to provide on-site community facilities. However all sites are in sustainable locations ensuring that all new residents have good access to facilities.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites (see Appendix C for detailed breakdown by site)							
SA Objectives		Spatial Scale		Transboundary Effects	Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District			Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Number of visits to districts tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear affect on this objective
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	+	0	+	+	The policy explicitly states that all developments should minimise the use of car based travel and maximise opportunities for the use of public transport, walking and cycling. Two of the sites have railway stations in close proximity ie Barnt Green and Wythall. Incorporation of employment uses on one of the sites ie Hagley, has the potential to encourage more sustainable travel patterns
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no effect on this objective

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites (see Appendix C for detailed breakdown by site)							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
and social responsibility in the local community							
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	0	0	0	0	0	The policy highlights the need to retain and enhance important biodiversity features.

**Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites (see Appendix C for detailed breakdown by site)**

		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	-	-	0	-	-	All development sites are on greenfield land and therefore it is inevitable that this will result in the loss of greenfield land. The lack of brownfield land means that Greenfield sites have to be used to meet housing targets. Green Belt land would not be utilised.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	-	-	0	-	-	The loss of greenfield land across the District required to meet housing needs may impact upon landscape character and quality.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	0	0	0	0	0	The policy promotes high quality design which will ensure development retains the character of Bromsgrove. The majority of the sites will not have a direct impact upon any listed buildings or conservation areas.



Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites (see Appendix C for detailed breakdown by site)							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	+	+	0	+	+	The policy makes an explicit reference to the waste hierarchy.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	0	0	0	0	0	There are small areas of flood risk within 2 of the development sites ie Catshill and Hagley, however the policy makes it clear that mitigation will be required to address these matters.
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per sector	+	+	0	+	+	The policy promotes the use of zero or low carbon energy

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites (see Appendix C for detailed breakdown by site)							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						generation technologies. Maximising the use of sustainable modes of transport is also encouraged.
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in	0	0	0	0	0	All development has the potential to impact upon water quality and increase demand for water usage but measures will be in place.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites (see Appendix C for detailed breakdown by site)							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	+	0	+	+	The policy promotes improvements to public transport which may reduce car usage. This could reduce CO2 emissions. Two of the sites are in close proximity to railway stations which provides the opportunity for sustainable travel.
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications	+	+	0	+	+	It is contented that some employment will be included on both the Ravensbank and Hagley sites which could benefit a knowledge driven economy.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites (see Appendix C for detailed breakdown by site)							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	% of working age unemployed by ward						There is potential for new technology industries to be located on the Ravensbank and Hagley sites.
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	+	+	0	+	+	
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	+	+	0	+	+	Providing housing close to existing educational facilities gives people greater opportunities to obtain skills and qualifications.
EC4 Sustainable use and	Reduction to energy use of	0	0	0	0	0	The policy have no impact upon this objective

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites (see Appendix C for detailed breakdown by site)							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development of material assets	council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						

Policy: CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has clear no affect on this objective

Policy: CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
environment							
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	+	+	+	+	It is possible that community involvement will increase ownership and sense of pride with potential knock on effects on well being and health
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions	+	+	0	+	+	There is potential for community involvement to affect investment decisions and improve access to local facilities.

Policy: CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	+	+	0	+	+	Increased community involvement may ensure better communication and could have an impact on reducing fear of crime, the latter being disproportionate in Bromsgrove to actual crime levels. Sense of pride and ownership also may decrease levels of crime and anti social behaviour if well targeted.
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear affect on this objective
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	++	++	+	+	++	The policy has a direct and positive influence on the opportunity for community involvement.

Policy: CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
and social responsibility in the local community							
<i>Environmental objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear affect on this objective



Policy: CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear affect on this objective
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear affect on this objective
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear affect on this objective

Policy: CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) reuse 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear affect on this objective
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear affect on this objective

Policy: CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	CO2 emissions per sector Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear affect on this objective
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear affect on this objective

Policy: CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear affect on this objective
<i>Economic objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear affect on this objective

Policy: CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward						The policy has no clear affect on this objective
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with	0	0	0	0	0	

Policy: CP5 – Neighbourhood Planning							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation						
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear affect on this objective

Policy CP 6: Housing Mix							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	++	++	0	++	++	This policy will fulfil this objective as it promotes a mix of housing types which cater for the needs of all, such as singles, couples, families, young people, elderly and people with special needs.
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	+	0	+	+	This policy will bring people from different incomes and different social groups together. This will promote better understanding and hence harmony and well-being among different groups.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas	+	+	0	+	+	This policy will bring people from different incomes and different social groups together, so everyone will have equitable access to local services and facilities.

Policy CP 6: Housing Mix							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Number of visits to districts tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	+	+	0	+	+	Creating mixed communities may improve relationships between different groups of people and with people living different lifestyles this will improve the levels natural surveillance in areas and potentially deter crimes.
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	+	0	+	+	High housing density overall will reduce the need to travel and improve the viability of local services such as corner shops.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not provide opportunities for community participation.



Policy CP 6: Housing Mix							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the local community							
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not contribute to biodiversity and geodiversity.

Policy CP 6: Housing Mix							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	?	?	0	?	?	The policy focuses on the need to build smaller properties at densities of at least 30 dwellings per hectare which should ensure the efficient use of land. An increase in housing density will reduce the level of Greenfield development land required, which helps to minimise landscape impact.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	?	?	0	?	?	With an increased housing density, the level of Greenfield development land required is reduced, which helps to minimise landscape impact.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	?	?	0	?	?	Increased densities could potentially harm the historic environment however this issue can be addressed on a site by site basis.

Policy CP 6: Housing Mix							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not impact on waste management.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address the flood risk issue of development.
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per sector	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address the energy efficiency issue of

Policy CP 6: Housing Mix							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						development.
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not affect the quality of water, soil and air.

Policy CP 6: Housing Mix							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District.						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address the causes and impacts of climate change.
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not affect the development of a knowledge driven economy.

Policy CP 6: Housing Mix							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
and rural	qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward						
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not affect the development of new technologies.
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not affect the skills levels and qualifications of workforce.

Policy CP 6: Housing Mix							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not affect the use and development of material assets.

Policy CP 7: Affordable Housing							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	++	++	0	++	++	The provision of affordable housing to meet local needs is the objective of this policy.

Policy CP 7: Affordable Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
environment							
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	?	?	0	?	?	The provision of affordable housing does not directly affect health although it could be argued that if people can afford a decent place to live then this could improve their well-being. The level of certainty would be low.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions	+	+	0	+	+	The provision of affordable homes can reduce social exclusion through reducing barriers to housing for poorer sectors of society.
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct impact upon this objective.



Policy CP 7: Affordable Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour						
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct impact upon this objective.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not provide opportunities for community participation.
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct impact on biodiversity and geodiversity.

Policy CP 7: Affordable Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
geodiversity	Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)						
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside , green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	0	-	0	-	-	The policy suggests that in exceptional circumstances, affordable housing may be allowed in or at the edge of a rural settlement in the Green Belt where there is a proven local need. This would adversely affect the protection of the Green Belt.

Policy CP 7: Affordable Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	0	-	0	-	-	Te policy suggests that in exceptional circumstances, affordable housing may be allowed in or at the edge of settlement in the Green Belt where there is a proven local need. This could lead to the development of greenfield land of high landscape character.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals.	Total number fo listed buildings Total number of Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings	0	0	0	0	0	The provision of affordable housing itself as part of a wider mixed-use development is unlikely to affect this objective.
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not affect the waste management.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate	Properties at risk of flooding	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not impact on flood risk.

Policy CP 7: Affordable Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS						
EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	CO2 emissions per sector Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District	+	+	0	+	+	Affordable housing schemes need to achieve at least Level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes. This policy can therefore directly improve energy efficiency by delivering a higher percentage of affordable units.
EV8 Protect and enhance	Proportion of households	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not impact on water, soil and air quality.

Policy CP 7: Affordable Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the quality of water, soil and air	with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new	+	+	0	+	+	Affordable housing schemes need to achieve at least Level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes. This policy can therefore directly improve energy efficiency by delivering a higher percentage of affordable units. This policy can therefore directly reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Policy CP 7: Affordable Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	development						
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no impact on the development of a knowledge driven economy.
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not promote the development of new technologies.
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no impact on raising the skills levels and qualifications of workforce.

Policy CP 7: Affordable Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation						
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not affect the use and development of material assets.

Policy CP 8: Homes for the Elderly							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting the housing needs of the elderly established in the housing needs survey	++	++	0	++	++	The provision of housing that meets the local needs of the elderly is the objective of this policy.
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	+	0	+	+	The provision of homes for the elderly can directly affect the health of the ageing population as there are accommodation choices that are more appropriate to older people. The provision of Lifetime Homes would also allow older people to live in their homes longer, which can have positive impacts on health and well-being.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas	+	+	0	+	+	Provision of homes for the elderly can reduce social exclusion through reducing barriers to housing for the older sectors of society.



Policy CP 8: Homes for the Elderly							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Number of visits to districts tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	+	+	0	+	+	The provision of homes for the elderly in retirement communities can reduce the fear of crime among older people.
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	+	0	+	+	The identification of sites and/or granting of planning consents in sustainable locations can reduce the need for elderly people to travel to key services.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	+	+	0	+	+	The provision of close care and continuing care retirement communities can encourage the elderly to participate and contribute to local decision making.

Policy CP 8: Homes for the Elderly							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the local community							
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct impact on biodiversity and geodiversity.

Policy CP 8: Homes for the Elderly							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	-	-	0	-	-	The policy allows for development in exceptional circumstances to occur outside of defined settlements, which could adversely affect countryside locations.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	?	?	0	?	?	The policy allows for development in exceptional circumstances to occur outside of defined settlements. This land could be in areas of high landscape sensitivity.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	0	0	0	0	0	The provision of homes for the elderly itself or as part of a wider mixed-use development is unlikely to affect this objective.

Policy CP 8: Homes for the Elderly							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not affect waste management.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not impact on flood risk.
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per sector	+	+	0	+	+	Lifetime Home standards are encouraged, which can therefore

Policy CP 8: Homes for the Elderly							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						directly improve energy efficiency providing more homes for the elderly.
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not impact on water, soil and air quality.

Policy CP 8: Homes for the Elderly							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	+	0	+	+	Lifetime Home standards are encouraged, which can therefore directly reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no impact on the development of a knowledge driven economy.

Policy CP 8: Homes for the Elderly							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	% of working age unemployed by ward						
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not promote the development of new technologies.
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no impact on raising the skills levels and qualifications of workforce.
EC4 Sustainable use and	Reduction to energy use of	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not affect the use and development of

Policy CP 8: Homes for the Elderly							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development of material assets	council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						material assets.

Policy CP9: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	+	+	0	+	+	This policy has a positive contribution towards this objective.



Policy CP9: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions	+	+	0	+	+	This policy makes a positive contribution towards reducing inequality in the provision of facilities.
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded	+	+	0	+	+	By making provision for gypsies, travellers and showpeople this may reduce the incidence of unlawful pitching.

Policy CP9: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Levels of anti social behaviour						
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	+	0	+	+	By making permanent pitches available this policy has the potential to reduce the need to travel.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not provide opportunities for communities participation
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets	0	0	0	0	0	The provision of accommodation for gypsies, travellers and showpeople is unlikely to impact on this policy

Policy CP9: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	<p>achieved</p> <p>Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)</p>						
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside , green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	<p>% of District covered by Green Belt</p> <p>Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt</p> <p>% of development on brownfield land / buildings</p>	-	-	0	-	-	If further sites are required they are likely to be greenfield sites within the Green Belt due to the lack of available alternatives.

Policy CP9: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	-	-	0	-	-	If further sites are required they are likely to be greenfield sites within the Green Belt due to the lack of available alternatives. This could cause harm to landscape character and quality.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals.	Total number fo listed buildings Total number of Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings	0	0	0	0	0	No likely impact on this objective.
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	The provision of accommodation for gypsies, travellers and showpeople is unlikely to impact on this objective.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate	Properties at risk of flooding	0	0	0	0	0	The provision of accommodation for gypsies, travellers and

Policy CP9: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS						showpeople is unlikely to impact on this objective.
EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	CO2 emissions per sector Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District	0	0	0	0	0	The provision of accommodation for gypsies, travellers and showpeople is unlikely to impact on this objective.
EV8 Protect and enhance	Proportion of households	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to impact on this objective

Policy CP9: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the quality of water, soil and air quality	with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality. % of contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to impact on this objective

Policy CP9: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	CO2 emissions from new development						
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to impact on this objective
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to impact on this objective
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of	Proportion of population educated to degree	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to impact on this objective

Policy CP9: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
workforce	standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation						
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to impact on this objective



Policy CP10: Sustainable Communities							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	0	0	0	0	0	The objective relating to affordable housing is not specifically relevant to this policy as it relates to the wider aims of developing sustainable communities.
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	+	0	+	+	The policy has the potential to contribute towards this health and well being objective in that it promotes the retention of essential local facilities and relates to CP22 ensuring contributions from developers towards infrastructure provision. CP22 is likely to secure developer contributions in new developments towards health facilities.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas	+	+	0	+	+	This policy positively contributes towards this objective as it advocates adequate infrastructure should exist to support new development at the time of construction and promotes the retention of essential local facilities.

Policy CP10: Sustainable Communities							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Number of visits to districts tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct impact upon this objective although it advocates adequate infrastructure should exist to support new development. Improvements in provision of and access to facilities should promote social well being which in turn may reduce the fear of crime.
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	+	+	+	+	This policy actively seeks an improved balance between housing, employment and community facilities in settlements which could reduce the need for people to travel by car.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no direct impact on this objective.

Policy CP10: Sustainable Communities							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the local community							
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective.

Policy CP10: Sustainable Communities							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	?	?	0	?	?	This policy has the potential to encourage the reuse of vacant buildings for example for essential local facilities but it does not specifically refer to protecting Green Belt, agricultural land etc
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	?	?	0	?	?	This policy has the potential to encourage the reuse of vacant buildings for example for essential local facilities but it does not specifically refer to protecting landscape character and quality
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	+	+	0	+	+	This policy has the potential to conserve the historic environment by encouraging the reuse of buildings for local facilities which may be of historic interest.

Policy CP10: Sustainable Communities							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly address this objective although all new development is expected to adopt sustainable development principles.
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per sector	+	+	0	+	+	This policy actively seeks an improved balance between

Policy CP10: Sustainable Communities							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						housing, employment and community facilities in settlements. By achieving this balance more people may be encouraged to use public transport and therefore there is the potential to reduce carbon emissions.
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in	+	+	0	+	+	A reduction in the need to travel (by supporting local facilities) has the potential to improve air quality

Policy CP10: Sustainable Communities							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	+	0	+	+	This policy actively seeks an improved balance between housing, employment and community facilities in settlements. By achieving this balance more people may be encouraged to use public transport and therefore there is the potential to reduce carbon emissions.
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective

Policy CP10: Sustainable Communities							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	% of working age unemployed by ward						
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective
EC4 Sustainable use and	Reduction to energy use of	+	+	0	+	+	This policy has the potential to contribute towards the sustainable use and development of material assets as it



Policy CP10: Sustainable Communities							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development of material assets	council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						promotes the retention of essential local facilities such as shops, health facilities and community centres.

Policy CP 11: New Employment Development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas	+	+	0	+	+	The promotion of a range of employment sites to meet the needs of the local economy has the potential to increase choice, reduce inequality and have a positive impact on provision and maintenance of facilities in local communities.

Policy CP 11: New Employment Development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Number of visits to districts tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	+	+	+	+	Focussing employment growth on Bromsgrove Town where public transport links are better than surrounding areas and locating growth in local centres in order to reduce commuting can have positive benefits in terms of improving accessibility and reducing dependence on the private car. Allowing only very limited employment development in rural areas may mean that local jobs are provided for local people.  There will be significant employment generated at the Longbridge site. This site is well connected with Birmingham and Bromsgrove in terms of public transport.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly address community involvement

Policy CP 11: New Employment Development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	complaints						
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	?	?	0	?	?	The impact on biodiversity/geodiversity is uncertain as impacts will be localised and very much dependent upon specific sites developed. However, it is likely to be better for growth to be centred in existing urban areas rather than in greenfield locations.

Policy CP 11: New Employment Development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	-	-	0	-	-	Whilst the majority of employment development will be on brownfield sites within the existing urban area some will occur on greenfield land. The policy permits employment development on strategic sites on the edge of Bromsgrove and limited growth in rural areas. The loss of greenfield land conflicts with this environmental objective.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	-	-	0	-	-	Whilst the majority of employment development will be on brownfield sites within the existing urban area some will occur on greenfield land. Some will occur on the strategic sites on the edge of Bromsgrove and the policy also permits limited growth in rural areas. The loss of greenfield land conflicts with this environmental objective.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	?	?	+	?	?	Focussing growth predominantly on Bromsgrove Town has an uncertain impact on the historic environment as much of the Town Centre is designated as a Conservation Area. Thus the

Policy CP 11: New Employment Development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						impact of this policy will be localised. However the emphasis on good design which pervades this strategy should have a positive impact on this objective.
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly address this objective although all new development is expected to adopt sustainable development principles. However any new development has the potential to increase surface water run off and it is likely that this will be addressed on a case by case basis.
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per sector	+	0	0	+	+	The location of employment growth in areas closer to housing

Policy CP 11: New Employment Development							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						and more accessible by public transport means that there is likely to be a positive benefit to reducing road traffic and hence energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore the promotion of new technology may potentially include industries which address climate change.
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in	?	0	0	?	?	This policy does not specifically affect this objective. However development and employment growth has the potential to adversely affect water quality and water resource use.

Policy CP 11: New Employment Development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	0	0	+	+	The location of employment growth in areas closer to housing and more accessible by public transport means that there is likely to be a positive benefit of reducing road traffic and hence energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore the promotion of new technology may potentially include industries which address climate change.
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications	+	+	+	+	+	The development of the High Technology Corridor should create skilled jobs that widen the employment base of the district. The location of the Longbridge development will have positive transboundary effects for Birmingham. The policy also promotes the use of appropriate skills development and training as part of the promotion of employment sites.



Policy CP 11: New Employment Development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	% of working age unemployed by ward						
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	++	+	+	++	++	This policy specifically supports the development of new technology opportunities as part of the Central Technology Belt this includes Longbridge and Bromsgrove Technology Park.
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	+	0	+	+	+	The policy promotes appropriate skills development and training as part of the promotion of employment sites. The majority of employment sites are in the urban areas therefore the positive impact will be greater in these locations. The proximity of Longbridge to Birmingham will ensure that there are positive transboundary effects.
EC4 Sustainable use and	Reduction to energy use of	?	?	?	?	?	The impact on this objective is unknown

Policy CP 11: New Employment Development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development of material assets	council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						

Policy CP 12: Existing Employment Development									
SA Objectives		Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)		Spatial Scale		Temporal Scale		Commentary	
				Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term		Long Term
				Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>									
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective		
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective		
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas	+	+	0	+	+	The promotion of a range of employment sites to meet the needs of the local economy has the potential to increase choice, reduce inequality and have a positive impact on provision and maintenance of facilities in local communities.		

Policy CP 12: Existing Employment Development							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Number of visits to districts tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	+	+	+	+	Focussing employment growth in existing employment areas where public transport links are better than surrounding areas and locating growth in local centres in order to reduce commuting can have positive benefits in terms of improving accessibility and reduction of dependence on the private car. Allowing only very limited employment development in rural areas may mean that local jobs are provided for local people.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly address community involvement

Policy CP 12: Existing Employment Development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
if life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community							
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	?	?	0	?	?	The impact on biodiversity/geodiversity is uncertain as impacts will be localised and very much dependent upon specific sites developed. However, it is likely to be better for growth to be centred in existing employment areas than in greenfield locations

Policy CP 12: Existing Employment Development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	-	-	0	-	-	Whilst the majority of employment development will be on brownfield sites within the existing employment areas some will occur on greenfield land. The loss of greenfield land conflicts with this environmental objective.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	-	-	0	-	-	Whilst the majority of employment development will be on brownfield sites within existing employment sites some will occur on greenfield land. The loss of greenfield land conflicts with this environmental objective.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly address historic built environment heritage.

Policy CP 12: Existing Employment Development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly address this objective although all new development is expected to adopt sustainable development principles. However any new development has the potential to increase surface water run off and it is likely that this will be addressed on a case by case basis.
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per sector	+	0	0	+	+	The location of employment growth in existing employment

Policy CP 12: Existing Employment Development							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						areas closer to housing and more accessible by public transport means that there is likely to be a positive benefit to reducing road traffic and hence energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore the promotion of new technology may potentially include industries which address climate change.
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in	?	0	0	?	?	This policy does not specifically affect this objective. However development and employment growth has the potential to adversely affect water quality and water resource use.



Policy CP 12: Existing Employment Development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	0	0	+	+	The location of employment growth in areas closer to housing and more accessible by public transport means that there is likely to be a positive benefit to reducing road traffic and hence energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore the promotion of new technology may potentially include industries which address climate change.
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications	+	+	+	+	+	The development of existing employment sites should create skilled jobs that widen the employment base of the district.

Policy CP 12: Existing Employment Development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	% of working age unemployed by ward						
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	<p>No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed</p> <p>No of new businesses starting up in new technologies</p> <p>% employment by industry sector</p>	++	+	+	++	++	This policy specifically supports the development of existing employment areas which includes new technology opportunities as part of the Central Technology Belt.
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	<p>Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher</p> <p>Qualifications at age 19</p> <p>16 year olds with no qualifications</p> <p>No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation</p>	+	+	+	+	+	The policy promotes appropriate skills development and training as part of the promotion of employment sites. The majority of employment sites are in existing employment areas therefore the positive impact will be greater in these locations.
EC4 Sustainable use and	Reduction to energy use of	?	?	?	?	?	The impact on this objective is unknown

Policy CP 12: Existing Employment Development							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development of material assets	council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						

Policy CP13: Rural Regeneration							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	0	+	0	+	+	The policy allows affordable housing on rural exception sites in line with CP7.

Policy CP13: Rural Regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	<p>Percentage of population describing their health as good.</p> <p>Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness.</p> <p>Life expectancy</p> <p>Access to GP</p>	0	+	0	+	+	The policy allows for an improvement of local facilities in the rural areas, this would mean shorter journeys to facilities. This will encourage more sustainable mode of transport such as walking and cycling and positively impact on the health and well-being of the population.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	<p>Number of parks and areas of recreational space</p> <p>Number of sports pitches per 1000 population</p> <p>Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas</p> <p>Number of visits to districts tourist attractions</p>	0	+	0	+	+	The policy supports the development of rural businesses which can contribute to a reduction in social exclusion in these areas. However, social inclusion is made up of many other aspects.

Policy CP13: Rural Regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	0	+	0	+	+	The policy supports the development of rural businesses which can contribute to a reduction in poverty. The increase in local businesses will lead to more human activities and hence improve natural surveillance and reduce opportunist crimes.
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	0	+	0	+	+	The policy allows for an improvement of local facilities in the rural areas, as well as encouraging live/work units, this would mean shorter journeys to facilities. This will encourage more sustainable mode of transport such as walking and cycling and positively impact on the health and well-being of the population.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	The policy is unlikely to significantly affect this objective.

Policy CP13: Rural Regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	0	?	0	?	?	The creation of new businesses and housing may adversely affect biodiversity in rural areas if it is not developed appropriately. But the policy guards against impacts upon the environment of the locality, so no adverse impacts are likely. Green Belt development would also need to be fully justified by very special circumstances.

Policy CP13: Rural Regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside , green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	0	?	0	?	?	The policy could lead to an increase in applications in Green Belt locations however to gain approval schemes would need to be relatively small scale to be in keeping with the rural surroundings. Where significant harm would be caused an application is likely to be refused.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	0	?	0	?	?	The policy could lead to an increase in applications in Green Belt locations however to gain approval schemes would need to be relatively small scale to be in keeping with the rural surroundings. Where significant harm would be caused an application is likely to be refused.

Policy CP13: Rural Regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals.	Total number of listed buildings Total number of Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly address this issues however applying CP16 would ensure that no harm is caused to the historic built environment.
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly address the issue of waste management.



Policy CP13: Rural Regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	<p>Properties at risk of flooding</p> <p>Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers</p> <p>Number of new developments incorporating SUDS</p>	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly address the issue of flood risk management.
EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	<p>CO2 emissions per sector</p> <p>Number of new developments with energy efficient design</p> <p>Number of new developments with on site renewable energy</p> <p>Average electricity consumption per household/year</p> <p>Average gas consumption per household/ year</p> <p>Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District</p>	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly address the issues of energy efficiency. The outcome of this assessment will depend upon Policy CP19.

Policy CP13: Rural Regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly affect this objective.

Policy CP13: Rural Regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	0	+	0	+	+	The policy allows for an improvement of local facilities in the rural areas as well as development that reduces the need to commute, this would encourage more sustainable mode of transport such as walking and cycling. This will reduce carbon emission and hence the causes of climate change.
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not specifically provide for a knowledge driven economy.

Policy CP13: Rural Regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly address the development of new technologies of high value and low impact.
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	0	+	0	+	+	Although this policy does not specifically provide for developing skills, diversification and development of the rural economy will probably improve the knowledge and skills of the entrepreneurs and employees of local businesses.

Policy CP13: Rural Regeneration							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not specifically cover use of materials assets.

Policy: CP14 Sustainable Transport							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	+	+	0	+	+	Whilst policy does not directly impact on provision of affordable housing by reducing the amount of travel /carbon emissions, it may contribute toward maintaining a clean safe and pleasant environment.

Policy: CP14 Sustainable Transport							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	+	0	+	+	By encouraging walking and cycling this will contribute positively towards the health and well being of residents
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions	+	+	0	+	+	The encouragement of a modal shift towards public transport may positively impact on the viability of services and increased penetration.
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded	0	0	0	0	0	No direct impact of policy in this respect

Policy: CP14 Sustainable Transport							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Levels of anti social behaviour						
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	++	+	0	+	++	Policy directly advocates the reduction of need to travel and more sustainable travel patterns
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	No direct impact of policy in this respect
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets	+	+	0	+	+	Policy advocates the importance of integration of green infrastructure which will have positive impact in terms of biodiversity. No direct impact on geodiversity identified. Relief in congestion will improve air quality and hence support life.

Policy: CP14 Sustainable Transport							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	<p>achieved</p> <p>Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)</p>						
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	<p>% of District covered by Green Belt</p> <p>Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt</p> <p>% of development on brownfield land / buildings</p>	+	+	0	+	+	<p>Conservation of resources is central to policy. Reduction in need to travel may mean the construction of less road infrastructure and hence land take which may have been greenfield and hence protection of countryside. A reduction in the need to travel is a corollary of sustainable communities which will have ideally been based on principles of reusing previously developed land.</p>



Policy: CP14 Sustainable Transport							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	0	+	0	+	+	Conservation of resources is central to policy. Reduction in need to travel may mean the construction of less road infrastructure and hence land take which may have been Greenfield and hence protection of countryside and hence landscape quality and character.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals.	Total number of listed buildings Total number of Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings	0	0	0	0	0	No direct impact identified of policy in this respect
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	No direct impact identified of policy in this respect
EV6 Ensure inappropriate	Properties at risk of flooding	0	0	0	0	0	No direct impact identified of policy in this respect

Policy: CP14 Sustainable Transport							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS						
EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	CO2 emissions per sector Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District	+	+	0	+	+	Policy advocates modal shift to greater use of public transport as opposed to private motor vehicle which will contribute to conserving non renewable energy ie fossil fuels
EV8 Protect and enhance	Proportion of households	+	+	0	+	+	Reduction in carbon emissions is likely to arise from a

Policy: CP14 Sustainable Transport							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the quality of water, soil and air quality	with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District						reduction in travel by private car leading to improvements in air quality

Policy: CP14 Sustainable Transport							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	+	0	+	+	A reduction in carbon emissions is likely to arise from reduction in travel by private car which directly impacts on the causes of climate change.
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward	0	0	0	0	0	No direct impact identified of policy in this respect

Policy: CP14 Sustainable Transport							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	+	+	0	+	+	The policy may indirectly have an impact as new technologies are developed to complement the cultural change of travelling less, homeworking more and maybe making travel by car more energy efficient using renewable energy sources.
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	0	0	0	0	0	No direct impact identified of policy in this respect
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in	+	+	0	+	+	Reducing need to travel implies that material assets will be used in a more sustainable manner

Policy: CP14 Sustainable Transport							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						

Policy: CP15 Town centre regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	+	0	0	+	+	Policy supports provision of a mix of housing in the town centre which is a sustainable location and therefore accessible

Policy: CP15 Town centre regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	++	0	0	+	+	The policy supports the regeneration of town centre which will encourage an improved provision of facilities
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions	++	0	0	+	++	The policy supports the regeneration of town centre which will encourage an improved provision of facilities particularly in the longer term.
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded	++	0	0	+	+	The policy supports the regeneration of town centre which is likely to have a positive impact on reducing levels of crime ie by increasing activity/ natural surveillance this both reduces fear of crime and more people equals less opportunity for crime to occur.

Policy: CP15 Town centre regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Levels of anti social behaviour						
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	0/+	0	+	+	The policy may mean that more local people will visit the Town Centre rather than making unsustainable trips out of the District. However it is recognised that due to the dispersed nature of the district long journey distances/times may be inevitable and there may be closer centres outside of the District.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	++	+	0	+	+	The regeneration of the Town Centre has been identified in numerous surveys as being of great concern to residents. Its regeneration is therefore likely to engender a sense of pride, social responsibility and ownership
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets	+	+	0	+	+	Opportunities to enhance biodiversity are recognised as part and parcel of town centre regeneration and conversely focussing on the town centre will not impact on rural biodiversity/geodiversity.



Policy: CP15 Town centre regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)						
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	++	++	0	+	+	Town centre regeneration by its very nature will preserve the countryside as activity will be focussed on the Town Centre and making the best of existing resources in the Town Centre which includes its green spaces/public realm. The policy encourages the development of brownfield sites.

Policy: CP15 Town centre regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	0	++	0	+	+	Town centre regeneration by its very nature will preserve the countryside as activity will be focussed on the Town Centre and making the best of existing resources in the Town Centre thereby preserving wider landscape quality and character.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals.	Total number of listed buildings Total number of Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings	++	+	0	+	+	A large proportion of the Town Centre is a conservation area which is seen as a positive asset to be enhanced as part of the regeneration process. Its historic heritage is what makes Bromsgrove Town Centre unique and therefore high quality design of new development will be sought to enhance its setting. Focussing development on urban areas has the effect of protecting the historic landscape.
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	?	0	0	?	?	Retail outlets can produce significant amounts of waste. If more people visit a regenerated town centre more litter is likely to be generated and management measures will need to be put into place accordingly.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate	Properties at risk of flooding	0	0	0	0	0	No direct impact of this policy has been identified

Policy: CP15 Town centre regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS						
EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	CO2 emissions per sector Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District	+	0	0	+	+	Opportunities to use renewable energy in Town Centre regeneration will be optimised wherever feasible. Regenerating the Town Centre may result in fewer car journeys and hence a reduction in carbon emissions.
EV8 Protect and enhance	Proportion of households	+	0	0	+	+	Improvements to traffic circulation in the Town Centre may

Policy: CP15 Town centre regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the quality of water, soil and air quality	with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District						relieve congestion and hence air quality. Town centre regeneration may result in fewer car journeys as the Town Centre is well served by public transport. However it is not certain that people will always use public transport.

Policy: CP15 Town centre regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	0	0	+	+	By focussing development in the Town Centre there will be a reduction in the need to travel will have a positive affect on the impacts of climate change
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward	++	0	0	+	+	The policy supports the regeneration of Town Centre which will encourage improved provision of facilities which includes education.

Policy: CP15 Town centre regeneration							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	++	0	0	+	+	The policy supports the regeneration of Town Centre which will encourage employment opportunities a proportion of which is likely to be in the new technology sector. The major employment is likely to be in retail and office sectors.
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	+	0	0	+	+	The policy supports the regeneration of the Town Centre which will encourage improved provision of facilities which includes education.
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in	++	0	0	+	+	The fundamental backbone of Town Centre regeneration is sustainable use and development of material assets.

Policy: CP15 Town centre regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						

Policy: CP16 Managing the Historic Environment							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	0	0	0	0	0	No direct impact on policy has been identified in this respect
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	0	0	0	0	0	No direct impact on policy has been identified in this respect
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas	0	0	0	0	0	No direct impact on policy has been identified in this respect



Policy: CP16 Managing the Historic Environment							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Number of visits to districts tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	No direct impact on policy has been identified in this respect
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	0	0	0	0	0	No direct impact on policy has been identified in this respect
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	+	0	0	+	+	The historic environment contributes to a sense of pride and local identity and enriches people's understanding of the unique culture and evolving nature of their community. Many areas have a rich historic legacy which contributes to local distinctiveness and is an important local educational resource. Historic places can be a powerful focus for community action and act as a

Policy: CP16 Managing the Historic Environment							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the local community							tangible representation of an areas social history.
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	0	0	0	0	0	No direct impact on policy has been identified in this respect

Policy: CP16 Managing the Historic Environment							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	+	+	0	+	+	Proactive conservation of the historic environment includes encouraging reuse of vacant buildings and may contribute to preserving habitats, hence biodiversity.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	+	+	0	+	+	The preservation of the character, particularly the historic landscape character is an important element of this policy.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	++	++	0	++	++	This is the central objective of this policy

Policy: CP16 Managing the Historic Environment							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	+	+	0	+	+	The conversion of buildings reusing existing materials; and the use of salvaged materials in traditional style is supported by this policy.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	0	0	0	0	0	No direct impact on policy has been identified in this respect
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per sector	0	0	0	0	0	No direct impact on policy has been identified in this respect

Policy: CP16 Managing the Historic Environment							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in	0	0	0	0	0	No direct impact on policy has been identified in this respect

Policy: CP16 Managing the Historic Environment							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	0	0	0	0	0	No direct impact on policy has been identified in this respect
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications	0	0	0	0	0	No direct impact on policy has been identified in this respect

Policy: CP16 Managing the Historic Environment							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	% of working age unemployed by ward						The conservation of the historic environment is likely to be consistent with low impact technology
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	+	+	0	+	+	
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	0	0	0	0	0	No direct impact on policy has been identified in this respect
EC4 Sustainable use and	Reduction to energy use of	++	++	0	++	++	The sustainable use and development of material assets is

Policy: CP16 Managing the Historic Environment							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development of material assets	council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						likely to be central to the conservation of the historic environment. The conversion of buildings reusing existing materials; and the use of salvaged materials in traditional style is supported by this policy.

Policy CP 17: The Natural Environment							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly affect this objective.
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population	Percentage of population describing their health as	+	+	0	+	+	A high quality natural environment may encourage more people to undertake outdoor activities which will have positive



Policy CP 17: The Natural Environment							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
and reduce inequalities in health	good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP						benefits for overall health and well-being
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions	+	+	0	+	+	The policy may contribute to improving the quality of facilities. The protection of the landscape would have recreational benefits in rural areas as such areas are often used for leisure pursuits e.g. walking/cycling.
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly affect this objective.

Policy CP 17: The Natural Environment							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly affect this objective.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	+	+	0	+	+	The protection of attractive landscapes can give people pride in their local area. In particular the protection of areas such as the Lickey and Client Hills provide recreation opportunities that can improve quality of life.
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	++	++	0	++	++	One of the key themes of the policy is to support and enhance biodiversity in the district in both urban and rural areas.

Policy CP 17: The Natural Environment									
SA Objectives		Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)		Spatial Scale		Temporal Scale		Commentary	
				Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term		Long Term
				Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside , green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land		% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings		++	++	0	++	++	The policy positively contributes to the achievement of this objective as it seeks to protect landscape areas. The protection of natural landscapes is likely to encourage the efficient use of land.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality		Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt		++	++	0	++	++	The policy would positively contribute to the achievement of all elements of this objective and so impacts have been assessed as a major positive in urban and rural areas.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals.		Total number of listed buildings Total number of Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk'		0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no impact on this objective.

Policy CP 17: The Natural Environment							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly affect this objective.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly affect this objective.
EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	CO2 emissions per sector Number of new developments with energy efficient design	0	0	0	0	0	There would be no impact on this objective.

Policy CP 17: The Natural Environment							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District	+	+	0	+	+	Protection of the natural environment would have an overall positive impact on this objective.

Policy CP 17: The Natural Environment							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	+	0	+	+	The enhancement and protection of the natural environment could have a positive impact on the negative impacts of climate change for example tree planting, carbon sinks.
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward	0	0	0	0	0	There would be no direct impact on this objective.

Policy CP 17: The Natural Environment							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	There would be no direct impact on this objective.
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	0	0	0	0	0	There would be no direct impact on this objective.
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in	0	0	0	0	0	There would be no direct impact on this objective.

Policy CP 17: The Natural Environment							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						



Policy CP18: High Quality Design							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	+	+	0	+	+	The policy promotes high quality design through layout, form, detailing and contribution to the character of the area including measures to reduce opportunities for crime. It also supports development that helps occupants to meet, socialise, get together and find out news about the local area.
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	+	0	+	+	An improvement in the design of urban and rural living environments can have a gradual positive effect upon resident's health and well being.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts	+	+	0	0	+	The policy indirectly affects this objective via the improvement in design quality which protects/reflects local character, culture and history.

Policy CP18: High Quality Design							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	++	++	0	++	++	This policy aims to reduce crime and fear of crime through designing environments which reduce opportunities for crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour which in the longer term should impact on fear of crime.
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	+	0	+	+	The policy states that new developments should be easy to move through and around. There is also a user hierarchy for the design of streets so that vehicles do not over dominate schemes.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	+	+	0	+	+	The policy supports development that helps occupants to meet, socialise, get together and find out news about the local area. This will help build social responsibility in the local community.

Policy CP18: High Quality Design							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	+	+	0	+	+	The policy requires development to achieve the Building for Life 'good' or 'very good' standard, and take into account the West Midlands Sustainability Checklist. Protecting and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity is one of the important elements of the tools.

Policy CP18: High Quality Design							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	+	+	0	+	+	The policy requires development to achieve the Building for Life 'good' or 'very good' standard, and take into account the West Midlands Sustainability Checklist. Ensuring efficient use of resources is one of the important elements of the tools.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	+	+	0	+	+	The policy requires development to achieve the Building for Life 'good' or 'very good' standard, and take into account the West Midlands Sustainability Checklist. Responding to the local character and townscape is one of the important elements of the tools.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	+	+	0	+	+	The policy requires development to achieve the Building for Life 'good' or 'very good' standard, and take into account the West Midlands Sustainability Checklist. Responding to the local character and townscape is one of the important

Policy CP18: High Quality Design							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						elements of the tools.
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	+	+	0	+	+	The policy requires development to achieve the Building for Life 'good' or 'very good' standard, and take into account the West Midlands Sustainability Checklist. Waste management is one of the important elements of the tools.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	+	+	0	+	+	The policy supports 'climate-proofed' development and a key part of this will be minimising run-off and any potential flood risk.
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per sector	+	+	0	+	+	This policy encourages the incorporation of measures to

Policy CP18: High Quality Design							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						reduce energy usage
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in	+	+	0	+	+	By addressing climate change there is clear focus on matters such as water and air quality.

Policy CP18: High Quality Design							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	+	0	+	+	This policy encourages the incorporation of measures to reduce energy usage and design measures such as SuDS
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not specifically affect this objective

Policy CP18: High Quality Design							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	% of working age unemployed by ward						
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	+	+	0	0	+	This policy supports the use of sustainable construction techniques and the reduction in energy usage which in turn may support the development of new technologies which address this issue in the longer term
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not specifically affect this objective
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material	Reduction to energy use of	+	+	0	+	+	This policy specifically encourages the use of recycled building



Policy CP18: High Quality Design							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
assets	council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						materials and hence helps to preserve material.

Policy: CP19 – Climate Change							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear effect on this objective. However, housing provision should take into consideration the aims of the policy.

Policy: CP19 – Climate Change							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	+	+	+	+	Proposals that encourage alternatives to travel by car ( hence improving air quality), walking and cycling and sustainable development are likely to have positive benefits in terms of human health and well being.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions	+	+	0	0	+	Proposals are expected to be in sustainable locations well-served by existing facilities. The promotion of sustainable transportation will improve the links with existing facilities and hence improve accessibility.
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear affect on this objective

Policy: CP19 – Climate Change							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Levels of anti social behaviour						
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	+	0	0	+	This policy encourages sustainable development and reduces the need to travel.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear affect on this objective
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets	0	0	0	0	0	The climate change policy is unlikely to have a direct impact on the district's biodiversity. However any renewable energy schemes will have to be carefully designed and located to ensure no harm is caused.

Policy: CP19 – Climate Change							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	<p>achieved</p> <p>Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)</p>						
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	<p>% of District covered by Green Belt</p> <p>Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt</p> <p>% of development on brownfield land / buildings</p>	+	+	0	+	+	The policy encourages sustainable development and the prudent use of resources by requiring the construction and design of developments to follow the energy and waste management hierarchies.

Policy: CP19 – Climate Change							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear affect on this objective
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals.	Total number of listed buildings Total number of Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings	+	?	0	?	?	Reducing car traffic and carbon emissions can be beneficial to preserving historic sites and their settings. Inappropriate renewable energy schemes may affect the settings of some historic sites or landscapes.
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	++	++	0	+	++	Requiring the construction and design of development to follow the waste management hierarchy and encourage future occupants to follow the hierarchy will strongly contribute to this objective.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate	Properties at risk of flooding	+	+	0	+	+	Ensuring developments to be located away from high risk

**Policy: CP19 – Climate Change**

Policy: CP19 – Climate Change							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS						areas such as floodplains will contribute to this objective.
EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	CO2 emissions per sector Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District	++	+	+	+	++	The policy directly supports the aims to reduce carbon emissions and supports renewable energy schemes, new technologies and energy conservation and efficiency.
EV8 Protect and enhance	Proportion of households	+	+	0	+	+	The policy encourages sustainable travel patterns with the aim

**Policy: CP19 – Climate Change**

Policy: CP19 – Climate Change							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the quality of water, soil and air quality	with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District						of reducing carbon emissions which should also improve air quality.

**Policy: CP19 – Climate Change**

		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	++	++	++	++	++	This policy directly supports development which aims to reduce carbon emissions and supports developments that follow the energy and waste management hierarchies and promotes renewable energy proposals etc. This policy also directs development away from high risks areas.
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear significant effect on these objectives although some employment may be created if new industries emerge specifically to address climate change. Also the environmental benefits brought about by the policy may improve the image of the District as a place to live and work.



Policy: CP19 – Climate Change							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	+	+	0	+	+	The policy supports the promotion of new industries and technologies that address climate change
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear significant effect on these objectives
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in	+	+	0	+	+	The policy encourages the construction and design of development to follow the energy and waste management hierarchies in an attempt to reduce energy usage and waste production.

Policy: CP19 – Climate Change							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						

Policy CP20: Water Management							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	?	?	0	?	?	This policy does not directly address the issue of affordable housing. Indeed, the requirement for pollution avoidance measures for example will lead to an increase in construction costs which affect the affordability of houses. Yet, measures like rainwater harvesting/ green roofs could reduce the running cost of the buildings and make the house more affordable to run. Also, protecting housing from flooding/ pollution can definitely make the local environment safer and more pleasant.
SO 2 An improvement in	Percentage of	+	+	0	+	+	Flooding/ Pollution adversely impacts upon quality of life and can contribute to increased stress for people whose

Policy CP20: Water Management							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP						properties are at risk of flooding/ pollution. There are also adverse health impacts associated with flooding and pollution and, therefore the policy is assessed as having a minor positive impact as it seeks to deter development that would increase flood risk or associated pollution.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address quality and equitable access issues.
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly affect this objective.

Policy CP20: Water Management							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	% of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour						
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly affect this objective.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly affect this objective.
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							

Policy CP20: Water Management							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	+	+	0	+	+	This policy supports incorporating the SuDS management train concept and devices contained within this concept are potentially beneficial to biodiversity.
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	+	+	0	+	+	This policy does not safeguard land for its minerals, agricultural or green belt value. However, the risk of flooding or the affect of pollution could push development towards / away from land with minerals, agricultural or green belt value.  Although the use of SuDS techniques may increase actual land take, as opposed to traditional drainage systems, there is the potential of SuDS techniques to contribute towards biodiversity.

Policy CP20: Water Management									
SA Objectives		Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)		Spatial Scale		Temporal Scale		Commentary	
				Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term		Long Term
				Urban	Rural				
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality		Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt		+	+	0	+	+	This policy seeks to better manage the negative effect of natural forces and pollution. It is possible that some measures may prove necessary in areas with high landscape value and hence landscape character and quality would be affected however this could be addressed on site by site basis.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals.		Total number of listed buildings Total number of Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings		0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address the issues related to historic environment.
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1) reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5)		% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste		0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address the waste management issue. Although the policy does advocate recycling of water.

Policy CP20: Water Management									
SA Objectives		Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)		Spatial Scale		Temporal Scale		Commentary	
				Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term		Long Term
				Urban	Rural				
disposal		collection per annum							
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas		Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS		++	++	0	++	++	This policy would positively fulfil all elements of this objective.
EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources		CO2 emissions per sector Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas		0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly address the issues of energy efficiency.

Policy CP20: Water Management							
SA Objectives		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transbo undary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
Urban	Rural						
	consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District	++	++	0	++	++	The policy directly promotes the re-use of measures that reduce run-off this should have direct benefits for water and soil quality. The policy directly promotes the use of SuDS techniques.



Policy CP20: Water Management								
SA Objectives		Spatial Scale		Transboundary Effects	Temporal Scale		Commentary	
		Urban	Rural		Short Term	Long Term		
Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)								
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change		No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	+	0	+	+	The frequency of flooding has increased in recent years due to the effects of climate change. The flood management techniques should help adapt to impact.
<i>Economic Objectives</i>								
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural		Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not specifically provide for a knowledge driven economy.

Policy CP20: Water Management									
SA Objectives		Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)		Spatial Scale		Temporal Scale		Commentary	
				Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term		Long Term
				Urban	Rural				
		qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward							
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives		No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	+	+	0	+	+	This policy will increase the demand for high value and low impact technology. This will indirectly boost the development of the relevant new technology.	
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce		Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address the skills development issue of workforce.	

Policy CP20: Water Management							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	25% for education, skills and training deprivation						
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not cover the use of materials assets.

Policy CP21: Green Infrastructure							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	+	+	0	+	++	The policy does not directly affect the objective of providing affordable housing but it will contribute towards creating/maintaining a pleasant environment
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	+	0	+	+	The policy requires the retention and enhancement of open space for recreation and amenity and the resulting improved living environment is likely to improve the health and well being of the population.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post	+	+	0	+	+	Safeguarding green infrastructure assets and the creation, maintenance and enhancement of open space and recreational facilities contributes positively to this objective.

Policy CP21: Green Infrastructure							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	+	+	0	+	+	The policy supports high quality design which will include safety features in the design of new facilities and new open space projects. This should help to reduce fear and the possibility of crime in new play spaces.  The provision of green infrastructure assets will also contribute to a sense of well being.
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	+	0	+	+	This policy advocates the creation of green corridors which, in appropriate cases, could be used for recreational purposes and travel, by modes such as walking and cycling. Also grass verges on the sides of roads are viewed as a GI resource.

Policy CP21: Green Infrastructure							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct impact on this objective although the policy itself will have a positive impact on quality of life
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	++	++	0	++	++	The retention and enhancement of open space and safeguarding all green infrastructure assets will have a positive impact on biodiversity ( for example green corridors) and geodiversity

Policy CP21: Green Infrastructure							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside , green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	++	++	0	++	++	This policy contributes strongly to this objective
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	++	++	0	++	++	This policy contributes positively to this objective
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	+	+	0	+	+	This policy recognises the importance of open space. This will be important in relation to the setting of locally important buildings /structures for

Policy CP21: Green Infrastructure							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						example Listed Buildings and open land which contributes to the distinctive form and character of a settlement.
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct impact on this objective.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	+	+	0	+	+	The policy has the potential to minimise flood risk through maintaining areas of undeveloped greenspace that will enable rainfall to permeate the soil and reduce run-off. It is only likely to reduce the actual number of properties at risk of flooding if new greenspace is created where previously there were impermeable surfaces. SuDS may form an important element of green infrastructure and provides an example of multi



Policy CP21: Green Infrastructure							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
							functional green space
EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	CO2 emissions per sector Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct impact on this objective
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality	+	+	0	+	+	This policy is likely to contribute positively towards this objective

Policy CP21: Green Infrastructure							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Water course quality Amount of new developments with SuDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of	+	+	0	+	+	This policy is likely to contribute positively towards this objective in terms of provision of SuDS as part of GI.

Policy CP21: Green Infrastructure							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development						
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not affect this objective
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not affect this objective

Policy CP21: Green Infrastructure							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
environmental technology initiatives	starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector						
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not affect this objective
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in	+	+	0	+	+	Open space and recreational areas can be viewed as a material asset. This policy provides protection and enhancement of these areas

Policy CP21: Green Infrastructure							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						

Policy CP22: Green Belt							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no impact in terms of provision of affordable housing.

Policy CP22: Green Belt							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
safe and pleasant local environment							
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	+	0	+	+	Protection of the Green Belt from inappropriate development, preservation of the countryside and the opportunities for rural leisure activities which it provides are likely to have benefits for health and also preserve accessibility to the countryside
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions	0	0	0	0	0	The policy is unlikely to have a direct impact in this respect, although overall accessibility to the countryside will be preserved by inhibiting development in the Green Belt.

Policy CP22: Green Belt							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	The policy is unlikely to have an impact in this respect.
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	+	0	+	++	Protection of the Green Belt is likely to ensure sustainable development for example it encourages the more efficient use of land and encourages development of brownfield sites first, which are likely to be in more sustainable locations which have good access to public transport and reduce the need to travel
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	The policy is unlikely to have an impact in this respect

Policy CP22: Green Belt							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
and social responsibility in the local community							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	0	++	+	++	++	This policy, which focusses on preserving the countryside is likely to have a strong positive impact on biodiversity and geodiversity



Policy CP22: Green Belt							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	+	++	0	+	++	The raison d'etre for this policy is preservation of the Green Belt which is predominantly in agricultural use. It emphasises the efficient use of land and development of brownfield sites in the first instance. This policy therefore strongly supports this objective.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	+	++	0	+	++	The raison d'etre for this policy is preservation of the Green Belt. This policy specifically safeguards and strengthens landscape character and quality and therefore strongly supports this objective.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	0	+	0	+	+	This policy will prevent inappropriate development in the Green Belt. Many of the Districts Rural villages are "washed over" Green Belt, some are

Policy CP22: Green Belt							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						conservation areas and some contain listed buildings. The policy will also protect more remotely lying historic farmsteads which may be (or not) listed buildings. This policy will therefore afford added protection for these buildings. The policy will also protect the historic landscape which is albeit not directly the aim behind this objective.
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	+	0	0	+	+	Policy is likely to encourage efficiencies through the reuse of buildings and land
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	0	0	0	0	0	Policy is unlikely to have a direct impact in this respect

Policy CP22: Green Belt							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	CO2 emissions per sector Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District	0	0	0	0	0	Policy is unlikely to have an impact in this respect
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality	0	+	0	+	+	The policy will protect the Green Belt which comprises 91% of the District and surrounds all the settlements. Therefore protection of such a large proportion of the environment is likely to protect the quality of water soil and air if not by

Policy CP22: Green Belt							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District						default.
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions	+	+	0	+	++	Protection of such a large proportion of the District from development and encouraging the more efficient use of land/ development of brownfield sites first, which are likely to be in more sustainable locations, which have good access to public transport and reduce the need to travel are all likely to have a positive impact on the effects of climate change

Policy CP22: Green Belt							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development						
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward	0	0	0	0	0	The policy is unlikely to have an impact in this respect
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new	0	0	0	0	0	The policy is unlikely to have an impact in this respect

Policy CP22: Green Belt							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	technologies % employment by industry sector						
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	0	0	0	0	0	The policy is unlikely to have an impact in this respect.
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction	+	+	0	+	+	The policy encourages the more efficient use of land and buildings by limiting the development of greenfield sites.

Policy CP22: Green Belt							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Reduction in car mileage by employees						

Policy CP23: Health and Well-Being: Healthy Living							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not affect this objective

Policy CP23: Health and Well-Being: Healthy Living							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	<p>Percentage of population describing their health as good.</p> <p>Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness.</p> <p>Life expectancy</p> <p>Access to GP</p>	++	++	0	++	++	The policy requires the retention and enhancement of open space for recreation and amenity and the resulting improved living environment would help to improve the health and well being of the population. It also aims to maintain greater access and enjoyment of the countryside, providing walking and cycling routes. The policy also looks to reduce concentrations of uses such as A5 that hinder health and well-being. Partnership work is also encouraged to improve opportunities for healthy and active lifestyles.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	<p>Number of parks and areas of recreational space</p> <p>Number of sports pitches per 1000 population</p> <p>Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas</p> <p>Number of visits to districts tourist attractions</p>	+	+	0	+	+	The maintenance and enhancement of open space and recreational facilities contributes positively to this objective.
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	<p>Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population</p> <p>% of population who fear crime</p> <p>Types of crime recorded</p>	+	+	0	+	+	Reducing the over-concentration of certain use types can have a positive effect on reducing the fear of crime and reduces anti-social behaviour.



Policy CP23: Health and Well-Being: Healthy Living							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Levels of anti social behaviour						
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	+	0	+	+	The Policy aims to provide excellent access to leisure and recreation facilities, as well as providing high-quality walking and cycling routes, which increases sustainable transport patterns.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality in life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct impact on this objective
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets	+	+	0	+	+	The retention and enhancement of open space has the potential for a positive impact on biodiversity ( for example green corridors) and geodiversity

Policy CP23: Health and Well-Being: Healthy Living							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	<p>achieved</p> <p>Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)</p>						
<p>EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside , green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land</p>	<p>% of District covered by Green Belt</p> <p>Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt</p> <p>% of development on brownfield land / buildings</p>	++	++	0	++	++	This policy contributes strongly to this objective

Policy CP23: Health and Well-Being: Healthy Living							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	++	++	0	++	++	This policy contributes positively to this objective
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals.	Total number of listed buildings Total number of Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings	?	?	0	?	?	It is possible that this policy recognises the importance of open space in relation to the setting of Locally important buildings /structures for example Listed Buildings and open land which contributes to the distinctive form and character of a settlement
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct impact on this objective.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate	Properties at risk of flooding	+	+	0	+	+	The policy has the potential to minimise flood risk through

Policy CP23: Health and Well-Being: Healthy Living							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS						maintaining areas of undeveloped greenspace that will enable rainfall to permeate the soil and reduce run-off. It is only likely to reduce the actual number of properties at risk of flooding if new greenspace is created where previously there were impermeable surfaces.
EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	CO2 emissions per sector Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct impact on this objective
EV8 Protect and enhance	Proportion of households	0	0	0	0	0	Although this policy does not directly affect this objective it is

Policy CP23: Health and Well-Being: Healthy Living							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the quality of water, soil and air quality	with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District						unlikely to have an adverse impact compared to other potentially damaging land uses for example industrial development.
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct impact on this objective

Policy CP23: Health and Well-Being: Healthy Living							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	development						
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not affect this objective
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not affect this objective
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not affect this objective

Policy CP23: Health and Well-Being: Healthy Living							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation						
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees	+	+	0	+	+	Open space and recreational areas can be viewed as a material asset. This policy provides protection and enhancement of these areas

Policy CP24: Planning Obligations							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	+	+	0	+	+	Developer contributions towards affordable schemes will be sought.
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	+	0	+	+	The policy has the potential to contribute towards this health and well being objective in that it will seek contributions from developers towards infrastructure provision including health facilities.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas	+	+	0	+	+	This policy positively contributes towards this objective as it advocates adequate infrastructure, including local services and facilities, should exist to support new development at an appropriate stage of development.



Policy CP24: Planning Obligations							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Number of visits to districts tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	+	+	0	+	+	Developer contributions will be sought towards policing and community safety schemes, which are directly related to reducing crime and fear of crime levels.
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	+	+	+	+	This policy is likely to secure developer contributions in new developments towards transport infrastructure.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly impact on this objective

Policy CP24: Planning Obligations							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the local community							
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	+	+	0	+	+	This policy is likely to attract developer contributions towards environmental mitigation, biodiversity and air quality all of which are likely to have a positive impact on this objective.

Policy CP24: Planning Obligations							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	0	+	0	+	+	This policy has the potential to safeguard landscape character and quality via developer contributions towards environmental mitigation
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	+	+	+	+	+	This policy has the potential to conserve the historic environment by attracting developer contributions towards the public realm.

Policy CP24: Planning Obligations							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	+	+	0	+	+	This policy is likely to secure developer contributions in new developments towards waste management infrastructure.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly impact on this objective.
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per sector	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly impact on this objective.

Policy CP24: Planning Obligations							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in	+	+	0	+	+	This policy has the potential to protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality via developer contributions towards environmental mitigation.

Policy CP24: Planning Obligations							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	+	0	+	+	This policy has the potential to reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change via developer contributions towards air quality and environmental mitigation
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications	+	+	0	+	+	This policy will secure developer contributions in new developments towards education/skills infrastructure.

Policy CP24: Planning Obligations							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	% of working age unemployed by ward						
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to impact on this objective
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	+	+	0	+	+	The Community Infrastructure Levy is likely to secure developer contributions in new developments towards education/skills infrastructure.
EC4 Sustainable use and	Reduction to energy use of	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to impact on this objective

Policy CP24: Planning Obligations							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development of material assets	council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						



## Appendix B: Comparison of Assessment of Core Strategy Policies against SA Objectives

	CP1	CP2	CP3	CP4A	CP4B	CP5	CP6	CP7	CP8	CP9	CP10	CP1 1	CP1 2	CP13	CP14	CP15	CP16	CP17	CP18	CP19	CP20	CP21	CP22	CP 23	CP2 4	
SO1	5	7	0	6	8	0	8	8	8	4	0	0	0	3	4	3	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	4
SO2	0	4	4	3	4	4	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	3	4	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4
SO3	0	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	0	4	3	3	0	4	0	4	4	4
SO4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	4	4	4
SO5	4	4	8	3	4	0	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	3	6	3.5	0	0	4	3	0	4	5	4	4	4
SO6	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	
EV1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	8	4	0	4	8	7	4	4	4
EV2	0	-3	4	-3	-4	0	0	-3	-4	-4	0	-4	-4	0	4	6	4	8	4	4	4	8	6	8	8	0
EV3	-3	-5	4	-3	-4	0	0	-3	0	-4	0	-4	-4	0	3	4	4	8	4	0	4	8	6	8	8	3
EV4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	8	0	4	1	0	4	3	0	4	
EV5	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	4	
EV6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	8	4	0	4	0	
EV7	0	5	0	3	4	0	0	4	4	0	4	3	3	0	4	3	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	
EV8	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	3	0	4	4	4	8	4	3	0	4	
EV9	0	4	4	3	4	0	0	4	4	0	4	3	3	3	4	3	0	4	4	8	4	4	5	0	4	
Sub-total	<b>-3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	
EC1	4	5	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
EC2	4	4	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	0	4	4	4	0	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	
EC3	4	3	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
EC4	4	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	4	8	0	4	4	0	4	0	4	0	
Sub-total	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>51</b>	

## **Appendix C**

### **Sustainability Appraisal - CP 4B Other Development Sites**

#### **1. Alvechurch**

Comprises two small development sites, located on the northern edge of the existing residential area of Alvechurch. The first site which has an area of approximately 1.06 hectares is located on the corner of Birmingham Road and Old Rectory Lane and is predominantly agricultural/ grassland. The second site has an area of around 0.60 hectares, is predominantly grazing land although there is significant woodland, no development will be acceptable on the wooded section. The site is located to the rear of houses fronting Birmingham Road, with a branch of the Worcester and Birmingham canal located to the western boundary, as shown on Map 2 in Draft Core Strategy 2.

#### **Key Site Strengths**

Both sites are in sustainable locations with good access to existing services, facilities and infrastructure within the settlement of Alvechurch. New housing in the settlement will help to maintain the vitality and viability of local services and facilities. Development on these sites would deliver some affordable housing which would help to meet local needs.

Both sites are located on the Birmingham Road close to public transport options. This will hopefully lead to the increased use of public transport and encourage healthier options such as walking and cycling. Development in accessible locations could lead to improvements in quality of life and also tackle social exclusion.

The development of any site will need to address the issue of climate change through following the waste hierarchy and also the possibility of utilising low/zero carbon energy sources.

## **Key Site Weaknesses**

There are very limited levels of brownfield land across the District and therefore both of the development sites proposed are greenfield. The site is currently greenfield land and this could be seen as being contrary to environmental sustainability objectives EV2 and EV3 that seek to protect the countryside, green spaces, Green Belt and the best agricultural land and safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality. However Green Belt would not be utilised.

Neither of the two sites contains any statutory environmental designations but further work will be required to assess the wider biodiversity implications.

Noise and air quality could be an issue for the site adjacent to the motorway. It is considered that further work will be required on this matter.

## **Recommendations for Mitigation**

Noise and air quality studies should be undertaken before any planning application is submitted to see if any mitigation is required.

Further investigative work should be undertaken on biodiversity matters. This should include gathering data from the Worcestershire Biological Records Centre.

## **2. Barnt Green 'White land'**

Also included in the list of other development sites is land at Barnt Green identified as 'white land' in the BDLP. The site has an area of approximately 5 hectares and is identified on Map 3 in Draft Core Strategy 2 . At the Public Inquiry held into the Proposed Modifications of the Bromsgrove District Local Plan the Inspector identified that said site at Barnt Green was a suitable location for some ADR provision.

Following a High Court challenge whereby the views of the Inspector were upheld and after due consideration, BDC now concur with this view.

### **Key Site Strengths**

The site is within a sustainable location with good access to existing services, facilities and infrastructure within the settlement of Barnt Green. New housing in the settlement will help to maintain the vitality and viability of local services and facilities. Development on this site would deliver some affordable housing which would help to meet local needs.

The site is adjacent to the railway station with bus services also available nearby. This will hopefully lead to the increased use of public transport and encourage healthier options such as walking and cycling. Development in accessible locations could lead to improvements in quality of life and also tackle social exclusion.

The development of any site will need to address the issue of climate change through following the waste hierarchy and also the possibility of utilising low/zero carbon energy sources.

### **Key Site Weaknesses**

There are very limited levels of brownfield land across the District and therefore the development site proposed is on greenfield land. The site is currently greenfield land and this could be seen as being contrary to environmental sustainability objectives EV2 and EV3 that seek to protect the countryside, green spaces, Green Belt and the best agricultural land and safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality. However Green Belt would not be utilised.

The site contains no statutory environmental designations but further work will be required to assess the wider biodiversity implications.

The site is located adjacent to the conservation area and also contains a listed building. High quality design will be required to maintain the setting of the listed building and wider conservation area.

### **Recommendations for Mitigation**

Further investigative work should be undertaken on biodiversity matters. This should include gathering data from the Worcestershire Biological Records Centre.

Design guidance could be developed to ensure development does not harm the setting of the listed building or detract from character of the adjacent conservation area.

### **3. Catshill**

This site is located to the north western edge of the residential area of Catshill, to the rear of houses fronting Stourbridge Road and is bounded in part to the north by the M5. It totals some 6.04 hectares in area. It is vacant and has a watercourse running through it, together with associated flood plain and is shown in Map 4 in Draft Core Strategy 2.

#### **Key Site Strengths**

The site is in a sustainable location with good access to existing services, facilities and infrastructure within the settlement of Catshill. New housing in the settlement will help to maintain the vitality and viability of local services and facilities. Development on this site would deliver some affordable housing which would help to meet local needs.

The site is located close to a bus stop which provides links to both Birmingham and Bromsgrove. This sustainable location will hopefully lead to the increased use of public transport and encourage healthier options such as walking and cycling. Development in accessible locations could lead to improvements in quality of life and also tackle social exclusion.

The development of any site will need to address the issue of climate change through following the waste hierarchy and also the possibility of utilising low/zero carbon energy sources.

### **Key Site Weaknesses**

There are very limited levels of brownfield land across the District and therefore the development site proposed is on greenfield land. The site is currently greenfield land and this could be seen as being contrary to environmental sustainability objectives EV2 and EV3 that seek to protect the countryside, green spaces, Green Belt and the best agricultural land and safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality. However Green Belt would not be utilised.

The site contains no statutory environmental designations but further work will be required to assess the wider biodiversity implications. There used to be a SWS within the site but due to a decrease in the quality of the site this designation was lost. Development of the site could be an opportunity to regain this local designation.

Noise and air quality could be an issue for the site adjacent to the motorway. It is considered that further work will be required on this matter.

The Battlefield Brook runs through the site and there is an area of flood risk associated with this. Mitigation will be required to address this matter.

### **Recommendations for Mitigation**

Noise and air quality studies should be undertaken before any planning application is submitted to see if any mitigation is required.

Further investigative work should be undertaken on biodiversity matters. This should include gathering data from the Worcestershire Biological Records Centre and also development should be seen as an opportunity to regain the SWS status.

A detailed flood risk assessment will need to be undertaken before the submission of a planning application to ensure that appropriate mitigation is put in place.

## **4. Frankley**

This site is located close to the boundary with Birmingham in the north western sector of the District as shown on Map 5 in the Draft Core Strategy. The site is approximately 6.66 hectares in area and is currently vacant. A restrictive covenant affects the site which limits both its use and developable area

### **Key Site Strengths**

This site is affected by a restrictive covenant which limits its development potential in the short term but it could have long term development potential. It is located on the boundary with Birmingham.

This site is in a sustainable location with good access to existing services, facilities and infrastructure abutting the boundary of Birmingham. New housing in this location would help to maintain the vitality and viability of local services and facilities. Development on this site would deliver some affordable housing which would help to meet local needs.

The development of any site will need to address the issue of climate change. As it is located in a sustainable location this could help to reduce the number of car journeys and hence carbon emissions. Any new development would also follow the waste, water and energy hierarchies and seek to incorporate zero or low carbon energy in any new development.

The current use of the land is scrubland with the possibility of some tipping. Therefore its development could alleviate potential land contamination and reduce crime levels in the form of illegal tipping.

### **Key Site Weaknesses**

The site is covered by a restrictive covenant which limits its development potential in the short term. If this covenant could be lifted/renegeotiated the land could offer some development potential in the future.

The site is currently greenfield land and this could be seen as being contrary to environmental sustainability objectives EV2 and EV3 that seek to protect the countryside, green spaces, Green Belt and the best agricultural land and safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality. However, it has some mitigating factors in that it is enclosed on three sides by development thereby potentially limiting the wider impacts on landscape character.



The site does not contain any statutory environmental designations but further work will be required to assess the wider biodiversity implications.

### **Recommendations for Mitigation**

Further investigative work would need to be undertaken on biodiversity matters if this site were to be brought forward for development. This should include gathering data from the Worcestershire Biological Records Centre.

## **5. Hagley**

This large site, is located to the south of Kidderminster Road (A456) and to the west of the A491 and is almost 22 hectares as indicated on Map 6 in Draft Core Strategy 2. It is predominantly agricultural land with some residential development to the southern end of the site. Gallows Brook bisects the site. It is considered that this site has the potential to provide a sustainable mixed use development comprising community leisure, employment and residential development.

### **Key Site Strengths**

This site is in a sustainable location with good access to existing services, facilities and infrastructure. New housing in this location would help to maintain the vitality and viability of local services and facilities. Development on this site could also deliver some affordable housing helping to meet Bromsgrove's needs.

The development of any site will need to address the issue of climate change. As it is located in a sustainable location and may incorporate on site employment provision this could help to reduce the number of car journeys and hence carbon emissions. Any new development

would also follow the waste, water and energy hierarchies and seek to incorporate zero or low carbon energy.

### **Key Site Weaknesses**

The site is currently greenfield land and this could be seen as being contrary to environmental sustainability objectives EV2 and EV3 that “seek to protect the countryside, green spaces, Green Belt and the best agricultural land and safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality”. However, designated Green Belt would not be utilised.

Infrastructure capacity has been highlighted as a potential weakness in previous consultations.

The impact of flooding in relation to Gallows Brook was unknown when the level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was carried out, as this watercourse had not been modelled.

The site does not contain any statutory environmental designations but further work will be required to assess any wider biodiversity implications.

The site is located close to an Air Quality Management Area and any new development would have to take this into account in terms of design to ensure development did not impact adversely on the AQMA.

Any new development is likely to have an impact on traffic flows.

### **Recommendations for Mitigation**

The impact of any traffic flows generated by new development would require in depth examination to ensure new traffic movements would

not impact adversely in this respect and incorporate adequate mitigation measures.

Further investigative work would need to be undertaken on biodiversity matters if this site were to be brought forward for development. This should include gathering data from the Worcestershire Biological Records Centre.

Further investigative work would also need to be undertaken on flooding and the level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, which is currently underway, includes for the modelling of Gallows Brook. This will assess the potential magnitude of flooding in this area and the likely impact of new development.

The site has the capacity for approximately 600 dwellings but due to potential infrastructure issues, lack of local employment and the nearby AQMA designation, it is suggested at this stage pending further consultation and evidence gathering that proposed capacity be reduced to 200 dwellings and employment and community leisure uses be included in new development proposals.

The capacity of local facilities including schools needs to be carefully considered. Discussions will be required with WCC to ensure adequate places are available in local schools and whether any changes are needed regarding catchment area criteria. Similarly research will be required to assess the impact of development on other local facilities such as GP surgeries to ensure that it is possible to provide adequate social infrastructure to cater for the influx of new residents.

## **6. Ravensbank expansion site**

This site is located to the south/east of the existing Ravensbank employment site and is approximately 10 hectares in area, as indicated on Map 7 of Draft Core Strategy 2. The original employment site caters for Redditch Borough's needs and it is envisaged that this expansion

site could provide additional capacity for Redditch's needs on a similar basis

### **Key Site Strengths**

The site is within a sustainable location on the edge of Redditch, close to existing residential areas. Employment development in this location will improve access to jobs for local residents. The improved access to jobs locally may reduce the need for unsustainable long distance commuting.

Bus services are available near to the site which should encourage more sustainable modes of travel. Some people will also have the opportunity to walk or cycle to work at this employment site which could reduce CO2 emissions. Development in accessible locations could lead to improvements in quality of life and also tackle social exclusion.

Employment development in this location could deliver a number of economic benefits for the town of Redditch. There is potential for the site to incorporate high technology firms and boost the knowledge driven economy. New employers on the site may also provide opportunities for employees to obtain skills and qualifications which could boost educational attainment in Redditch.

### **Key Site Weaknesses**

There is insufficient land available within the boundary of Redditch and therefore the development site proposed is on greenfield land adjacent to Redditch. This could be seen as being contrary to environmental sustainability objective EV3 that seeks to safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality.

The site contains no statutory environmental designations but further work will be required to assess the wider biodiversity implications.

## **Recommendations for Mitigation**

Further investigative work should be undertaken on biodiversity matters. This should include gathering data from the Worcestershire Biological Records Centre.

### **7. Wagon Works/St Godwalds Road**

This development site is located south of existing residential development at Scaife Road, south/west of St Godwalds Road and in relative close proximity to Bromsgrove railway station, as shown on Map 8 in Draft Core Strategy 2. This site comprises almost 8 hectares of land currently used for grazing purposes.

#### **Key Site Strengths**

The site is in a sustainable location with good access to existing services, facilities and infrastructure within Aston Fields. New housing will help to maintain the vitality and viability of local services and facilities in Aston Fields. Development on this site would deliver some affordable housing which would help to meet local needs.

The site is located close to both bus and rail services which provide links to local destinations. This sustainable location will hopefully lead to the increased use of public transport and encourage healthier options such as walking and cycling. Development in accessible locations could lead to improvements in quality of life and also tackle social exclusion.

The development of any site will need to address the issue of climate change through following the waste hierarchy and also the possibility of utilising low/zero carbon energy sources.

## **Key Site Weaknesses**

There are very limited levels of brownfield land across the District and therefore the development sites proposed is on greenfield land. This could be seen as being contrary to environmental sustainability objective EV3 that seeks to safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality. It is also likely that a number of trees will be lost to accommodate the development.

## **Recommendations for Mitigation**

A comprehensive landscaping scheme should be agreed as part of any planning approval ensuring that replacement trees are located appropriately throughout the development.

## **8. Wythall**

Comprises two development sites located to the east and north of the existing residential area at Wythall, as shown on Map 9, in Draft Core Strategy 2. The first site (Bleakhouse Farm) is approximately 6.3 hectares in area and the second smaller site (Selsdon Close) has an area of approximately 3.1 hectares.

### **Key Site Strengths**

These sites are in sustainable locations with good access to existing services, facilities and infrastructure including Wythall railway station. New housing in this location would help to maintain the vitality and viability of local services and facilities. Development on these sites would also deliver some affordable housing which could help to meet local needs.

The development of any site will need to address the issue of climate change. As they are located in sustainable locations close to the

settlement of Wythall this could help to reduce the number of car journeys and hence carbon emissions. Any new development would also follow the waste, water and energy hierarchies and seek to incorporate zero or low carbon energy.

### **Key Site Weaknesses**

The sites are currently greenfield land and this could be seen as being contrary to environmental sustainability objectives EV2 and EV3 that “seek to protect the countryside, green spaces, Green Belt and the best agricultural land and safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality”. However, designated Green Belt would be not be utilised.

The site does not contain any statutory environmental designations but further work will be required to assess any wider biodiversity implications.

The impact of any traffic flows generated by new development would require in depth examination to ensure new traffic movements would not impact adversely in this respect and incorporate adequate mitigation measures.

### **Recommendations for Mitigation**

Further investigative work would need to be undertaken to assess the impact of development on transport infrastructure. The capacity of local facilities including schools needs to be carefully considered.

Discussions will be required with WCC to ensure adequate places are available in local schools and whether any changes are needed regarding catchment area criteria. Similarly research will be required to assess the impact of development on other local facilities such as GP surgeries to ensure that it is possible to provide adequate social infrastructure to cater for the influx of new residents.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites - Alvechurch							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	++	0	0	++	++	The policy ensures that 40% affordable housing will be delivered on development sites to help meet local needs.
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	0	0	+	+	The development sites in Alvechurch are considered to be in sustainable location within walking distance of the local centre and therefore there are likely to be positive benefits in terms of human health and well being.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas	+	0	0	+	+	Both sites in Alvechurch are located close to the local centre ensuring good access to local facilities.



Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites - Alvechurch							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Number of visits to Districts tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	The development of these sites would have no clear affect on this objective.
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	0	0	+	+	The sites are located on the Birmingham Road where there is good access to bus services. There is also a train station in Alvechurch.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	The development of these sites would have no effect on this objective

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites - Alvechurch							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the local community							
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	?	0	0	?	?	The site contains no SWS's or SSSI's although further work is required to assess if there would be other biodiversity impacts.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites - Alvechurch							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	0	0	0	0	0	Both sites are on greenfield land and therefore it is inevitable that this will result in the loss of greenfield land. The lack of brownfield land means that greenfield sites have to be used to meet housing targets. Although the development of these sites will ensure that Green Belt land is not developed.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	-	0	0	-	-	Both sites are on Greenfield land. The loss of greenfield land is required to meet housing needs and may impact upon landscape character and quality. One of the sites contains a small area of woodland that is protected by a TPO but no development is proposed on this part of the site.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	0	0	0	0	0	Neither site is within nor adjacent to a conservation area and no listed buildings are located nearby.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites - Alvechurch							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	+	0	0	+	+	Development on every site would be expected to follow the waste hierarchy.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	0	0	0	0	0	No flood risk is associated with either of the 2 sites.
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per sector	+	0	0	+	+	Energy efficiency and energy from low carbon sources would

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites - Alvechurch							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						be expected on all development sites.
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in	0	0	0	0	0	One of the sites is directly adjacent to the motorway and therefore mitigation will be required to address noise and air quality.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites - Alvechurch							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	0	0	+	+	The sites are located close to public transport options and this could reduce car based travel and therefore reduce CO2 emissions.
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications	0	0	0	0	0	Neither of the sites in Alvechurch are expected to contain any employment development.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites - Alvechurch							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	% of working age unemployed by ward						Neither of the sites in Alvechurch are expected to contain any employment development.
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	+	0	0	+	+	Both sites are located close to the school in Alvechurch. This gives people greater opportunities to obtain skills and qualifications.
EC4 Sustainable use and	Reduction to energy use of	0	0	0	0	0	The development of these sites will have no impact upon this

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites - Alvechurch							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development of material assets	council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						objective

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Barnt Green							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	++	0	0	++	++	The policy ensures that 40% affordable housing will be delivered on development sites to help meet local needs.



Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Barnt Green							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	0	0	+	+	The development site in Barnt Green is considered to be in sustainable location within walking distance of the local centre and therefore there are likely to be positive benefits in terms of human health and well being.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions	+	0	0	+	+	The site is Barnt Green is located close to the local centre ensuring good access to local facilities.
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded	0	0	0	0	0	The development of this site would have no clear affect on this objective.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Barnt Green							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Levels of anti social behaviour						
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	0	0	+	+	The sites are located close to the railway station where there are regular services to both Birmingham and Redditch.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	The development of this site would have no effect on this objective
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets	?	0	0	?	?	The site contains no SWS's or SSSI's although further work is required to assess if there would be other biodiversity impacts.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Barnt Green							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	<p>achieved</p> <p>Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)</p>						
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	<p>% of District covered by Green Belt</p> <p>Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt</p> <p>% of development on brownfield land / buildings</p>	0	0	0	0	0	<p>The site is on greenfield land and therefore it is inevitable that this will result in the loss of greenfield land. The lack of brownfield land means that greenfield sites have to be used to meet housing targets. Although the development of this site will ensure that Green Belt land is not developed.</p>

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Barnt Green							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	-	0	0	-	-	The site is on Greenfield land. The loss of greenfield land is required to meet housing needs and may impact upon landscape character and quality.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals.	Total number of listed buildings Total number of Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings	-	0	0	-	-	The site is adjacent to a conservation area and contains a listed building and therefore development could have a negative impact.
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	+	0	0	+	+	Development on every site would be expected to follow the waste hierarchy.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate	Properties at risk of flooding	0	0	0	0	0	No flood risk is associated with the site.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Barnt Green							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS						
EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	CO2 emissions per sector Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District	+	0	0	+	+	Energy efficiency and energy from low carbon sources would be expected on all development sites.
EV8 Protect and enhance	Proportion of households	0	0	0	0	0	It is not considered that the development of this site would

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Barnt Green							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the quality of water, soil and air quality	with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District						impact upon this objective.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Barnt Green							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	0	0	+	+	The site is located close to public transport options and this could reduce car based travel and therefore reduce CO2 emissions.
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward	0	0	0	0	0	The site in Barnt Green is not expected to contain any employment development.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Barnt Green							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	The site is not expected to contain any employment development.
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	+	0	0	+	+	The site is located close to the school in Barnt Green. This gives people greater opportunities to obtain skills and qualifications.
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in	0	0	0	0	0	The development of this site will have no impact upon this objective



Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Barnt Green							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites - Catshill							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	++	0	0	++	++	The policy ensures that 40% affordable housing will be delivered on development sites to help meet local needs.
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	0	0	+	+	The development site in Catshill is considered to be in sustainable location within walking distance of local facilities including a doctors surgery and therefore there are likely to be positive benefits in terms of human health and well being.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas	+	0	0	+	+	The site in Catshill is located close to local facilities in the settlement.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites - Catshill							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Number of visits to Districts tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	The development of this site would have no clear affect on this objective.
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	0	0	+	+	The site is within walking distance of a bus stop providing good links to surrounding settlements.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	The development of this site would have no effect on this objective.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites - Catshill							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the local community							
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	?	0	0	?	?	Previously there was a SWS within the site however this lost its designation due to a decrease in quality. The development of the site could be an opportunity to regain the SWS status. Whilst there are currently no statutory designations on the site further work will be required to assess biodiversity impacts.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites - Catshill							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	0	0	0	0	0	The site is on greenfield land and therefore it is inevitable that this will result in the loss of greenfield land. The lack of brownfield land means that greenfield sites have to be used to meet housing targets. Although the development of this site will ensure that Green Belt land is not developed.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	-	0	0	-	-	The site is on greenfield land. The loss of greenfield land is required to meet housing needs and may impact upon landscape character and quality.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	0	0	0	0	0	The site is not within nor adjacent to a conservation area and no listed buildings are located nearby.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites - Catshill							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	+	0	0	+	+	Development on every site would be expected to follow the waste hierarchy.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	-	0	0	-	-	A small part of the site is within a flood plain and therefore mitigation will be required.
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per sector	+	0	0	+	+	Energy efficiency and energy from low carbon sources would

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites - Catshill							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						be expected on all development sites.
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in	0	0	0	0	0	The site is directly adjacent to the motorway and therefore mitigation will be required to address noise and air quality.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites - Catshill							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	0	0	+	+	The sites are located close to public transport options and this could reduce car based travel and therefore reduce CO2 emissions.
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications	0	0	0	0	0	The site in Catshill is not expected to contain any employment development.



Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites - Catshill							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	% of working age unemployed by ward						The site in Catshill is not expected to contain any employment development.
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	+	0	0	+	+	The site is located close to the school in Catshill. This gives people greater opportunities to obtain skills and qualifications.
EC4 Sustainable use and	Reduction to energy use of	0	0	0	0	0	The development of the site will have no impact upon this

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites - Catshill							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development of material assets	council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						objective

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites- Frankley							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	+	0	+	0	+	Site has restrictive covenant which limits its development potential in the short term. It is located on the boundary with Birmingham but has long term development potential in which some affordable housing could be incorporated

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites- Frankley							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	0	+	0	+	Site has good access to GP surgeries available in Birmingham and open space in Bromsgrove
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to Districts tourist attractions	+	0	+	0	+	Site has good access to local facilities in Birmingham and open space and countryside in Bromsgrove,
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded	+	0	+	0	+	Development would potentially result in reduction in illegal tipping

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites- Frankley							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Levels of anti social behaviour						
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	0	+	0	+	Site is located in a sustainable location in relation to Birmingham in terms of access to local facilities and employment opportunities
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no effect on this objective
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets	?	0	0	?	?	Impacts on biodiversity would need to be mitigated against in any development

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites- Frankley							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	<p>achieved</p> <p>Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)</p>						
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	<p>% of District covered by Green Belt</p> <p>Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt</p> <p>% of development on brownfield land / buildings</p>	-	0	-	0	-	This site is greenfield land and therefore it is inevitable that this will result in the loss of greenfield land.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites- Frankley							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	-	0	-	0	-	The land is currently used for open space and the restrictive covenant protects this, so in the short term open space provision would be preserved. The site is surrounded by development on three sides and therefore minimising significant wider adverse impacts on landscape character, but inevitably there would be a localised impact on landscape character.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals.	Total number of listed buildings Total number of Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings	+	0	+	0	+	No adverse impacts on the historic environment as a result of development have been identified. Further evidence will be gathered and assessed during process of consultation. The Core Strategy also includes a policy on High Quality Design.
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	+	0	+	0	+	Any development would adhere to the waste management hierarchy
EV6 Ensure inappropriate	Properties at risk of flooding	+	0	+	0	+	Flood risk has not been identified as a constraint affecting this

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites- Frankley							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS						site
EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	CO2 emissions per sector Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District	+	0	+	0	+	Policies within the wider Draft Core Strategy 2 advocates incorporation of low / zero carbon energy generation in new development
EV8 Protect and enhance	Proportion of households	0	0	0	0	0	Policies in wider Core Strategy encourage the provision of

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites- Frankley							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the quality of water, soil and air quality	with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District						SUDS in new development. All development has the potential to impact upon water quality. Soil quality is likely to be improved as part of new development. There is suspected current tipping on the site and this will need to be addressed and remedied in any new development.



Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites- Frankley							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	0	+	0	+	Site is located in a sustainable position close to local facilities which should help to minimise adverse impact on carbon emissions. Policies within the wider draft Core Strategy 2 advocates incorporation of low / zero carbon energy generation in new development
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward	0	0	0	0	0	The policy is unlikely to have any effect on this objective

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites- Frankley							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	The policy is unlikely to have any effect on this objective
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	+	0	+	0	+	Providing housing close to existing educational facilities gives people greater opportunities to obtain skills and qualifications
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in	0	0	0	0	0	The policy is unlikely to have any effect on this objective

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites- Frankley							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites- Hagley							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	++	0	0	++	++	The policy ensures that 40% affordable housing will be delivered on development site to help meet Bromsgrove's needs
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce	Percentage of population describing their health as	+	0	0	+	+	This site is located relatively close to health facilities in Hagley but issues of capacity would need to be addressed in any new development, potentially on site. Evidence to be gathered as

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites- Hagley							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
inequalities in health	good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP						part of consultation process.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions	+	0	-	+	+	This site is located relatively close to local facilities in Hagley but issues of capacity such as at local schools would need to be addressed in any new development. This may involve changes to catchment area criteria at County Council level affecting Hagley schools. The development could include provision for community leisure facilities.
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear affect on this objective

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites- Hagley							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	0	0	+	+	This site is located in a sustainable location close to Hagley. It is also suggested that some employment could be included in the development mix thereby reducing the need to travel to work. A transport impact assessment would need to be carried out to assess the impact of new development on existing travel patterns.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	This particular policy has no clear affect on this objective
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special	?	0	0	?	?	Any adverse impacts on biodiversity would need to be mitigated against in potential new development

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites- Hagley							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	wildlife sites (SWS's)						
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	0	0	0	0	0	Development site is located on greenfield land and therefore it is inevitable that this will result in the loss of greenfield land. The lack of brownfield land means that greenfield sites have to be used to meet housing targets but this ultimately protects designated Green Belt land.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	-	0	0	-	-	This site is greenfield land. The loss of greenfield land is required to meet housing needs and any adverse impact upon landscape character and quality would need to be mitigated.
EV4 Conserve and	Total number of listed	0	0	0	0	0	No adverse impacts on the historic environment as a result of

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites- Hagley							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals.	<p>buildings</p> <p>Total number of Conservation areas</p> <p>% of Listed Buildings 'at risk'</p> <p>Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings</p>						development have been identified. Further evidence will be gathered and assessed during process of consultation.
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) reuse 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	<p>% of waste disposal to landfill</p> <p>% of waste recycled per annum</p> <p>Household waste collection per annum</p>	+	0	0	+	+	Any new development would adhere to the waste management hierarchy.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	<p>Properties at risk of flooding</p> <p>Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers</p> <p>Number of new developments incorporating</p>	0	0	0	0	0	<p>Gallows Brook runs through the site. This watercourse will be modelled to assess any flood risk impacts as part of the Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk assessment.</p> <p>Any new development would be required to incorporate the use of SUDS where feasible to manage surface water run off</p>

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites- Hagley							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	SUDS						
EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	CO2 emissions per sector Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District	0	0	0	0	0	Policies within the wider draft Core Strategy 2 advocate incorporation of low / zero carbon energy generation in new development
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good	0	0	0	0	0	Policies in wider Core Strategy encourage the provision of SUDS in new development. All development has the potential to impact upon water quality and will need to be mitigated against in any new development. An AQMA has been declared in Hagley and therefore the impact of any new development upon the AQMA would need to be carefully considered.



Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites- Hagley							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	0	+	0	+	Site is located in a sustainable position close to local facilities. Furthermore as a mixed use scheme is suggested this should assist in reducing the need to travel leading to a reduction in carbon emissions.  Policies within the wider Draft Core Strategy 2 advocate incorporation of low / zero carbon energy generation in new development
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher	+	0	0	+	+	Mixed development use could contribute positively to supply of local labour force.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites- Hagley							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward						
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	+	0	0	+	+	Potential on site employment provision could have positive benefit for this objective
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and	+	0	0	+	+	Providing housing close to existing educational facilities gives people greater opportunities to obtain skills and qualifications. Potential on site employment provision could have positive benefit for this objective

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites- Hagley							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	training deprivation						
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees	+	0	0	+	+	Mixed development use could contribute positively to reduction in car mileage by employees.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Ravensbank							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in	0	0	0	0	0	No affordable housing will be delivered on this employment site.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Ravensbank							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	housing needs survey						
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	0	0	0	0	0	The development of this site will not impact upon this objective.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions	0	0	+	0	0	The development of the site will create jobs for people in Redditch.
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of	Number of recorded crimes	0	0	0	0	0	The development of this site would have no clear affect on this

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Ravensbank							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
crime and anti social behaviour	per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour						objective.
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	0	0	+	0	0	The site is well located on the edge of Redditch and therefore could be accessed by sustainable modes of transport.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	The development of this site would have no effect on this objective.
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Ravensbank							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	?	0	?	?	?	The site contains no SWS's or SSSI's although further work is required to assess if there would be other biodiversity impacts.
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	0	0	0	0	0	The site is on greenfield land and therefore it is inevitable that this will result in the loss of greenfield land. The lack of brownfield land means that greenfield sites have to be used to meet development targets. Although the development of this site will ensure that Green Belt land is not developed.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Ravensbank							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	-	0	0	-	-	The site is on greenfield land. The loss of greenfield land is required to meet employment needs and may impact upon landscape character and quality.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals.	Total number of listed buildings Total number of Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings	0	0	0	0	0	The site is not within nor adjacent to a conservation area and no listed buildings are located nearby.
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	+	0	0	+	+	Development on every site would be expected to follow the waste hierarchy.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate	Properties at risk of flooding	0	0	0	0	0	No flood risk is associated within the site.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Ravensbank							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS						
EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	CO2 emissions per sector Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District	+	0	0	+	+	Energy efficiency and energy from low carbon sources would be expected on all development sites.
EV8 Protect and enhance	Proportion of households	0	0	0	0	0	The development of this site is not expected to impact upon



Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Ravensbank							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the quality of water, soil and air quality	with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District						this objective.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Ravensbank							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	0	0	+	0	0	Development could create jobs for people in Redditch and prevent some commuting to the MUA and therefore reduce CO2 emissions.
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward	0	0	+	0	0	The development of the site could boost the knowledge driven economy.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Ravensbank							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	+	0	0	The site could incorporate high technology firms.
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	0	0	+	0	0	New employers may give people in Redditch greater opportunities to obtain skills and qualifications.
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in	0	0	0	0	0	The development of the site will have no impact upon this objective

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Ravensbank							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Wagon Works/ St Godwalds Road							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	++	0	0	++	++	Affordable housing will form a significant part of the development of this site.
SO 2 An improvement in	Percentage of population	+	0	0	+	+	The development site to the south of Bromsgrove is

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Wagon Works/ St Godwalds Road

		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP						considered to be in sustainable location within walking distance of local facilities in Aston Fields and therefore there are likely to be positive benefits in terms of human health and well being.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions	+	0	0	+	+	The site is located close to local facilities in Aston Fields.
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social	0	0	0	0	0	The development of this site would have no clear affect on this objective.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Wagon Works/ St Godwalds Road							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	behaviour						
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	0	0	+	+	The site is within walking distance of Bromsgrove Railway station and bus services are also available nearby to ensure that there are sustainable modes of transport available to residents.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	The development of this site would have no effect on this objective.
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved	0	0	0	0	0	There are currently no statutory designations on the site and an ecological survey has been undertaken as part of the planning application.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Wagon Works/ St Godwalds Road							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)						
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	0	0	0	0	0	The site is on greenfield land and therefore it is inevitable that this will result in the loss of greenfield land. The lack of brownfield land means that greenfield sites have to be used to meet housing targets. Although the development of this site will ensure that Green Belt land is not developed.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	-	0	0	-	-	The site is on greenfield land. The loss of greenfield land is required to meet housing needs and may impact upon landscape character and quality. Development is likely to lead to the loss of some trees within the site.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Wagon Works/ St Godwalds Road							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals.	Total number of listed buildings Total number of Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings	0	0	0	0	0	The site is not within nor adjacent to a conservation area and no listed buildings are located nearby.
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	+	0	0	+	+	Development on every site would be expected to follow the waste hierarchy.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new	0	0	0	0	0	No flood risk is associated within the site.



Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Wagon Works/ St Godwalds Road							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
flooding in all the areas	developments incorporating SUDS						
EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	CO2 emissions per sector Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District	+	0	0	+	+	Energy efficiency and energy from low carbon sources would be expected on all development sites.
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS	0	0	0	0	0	The development of this site is not expected to impact upon this objective.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Wagon Works/ St Godwalds Road							
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
		Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	% of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	0	0	+	+	The site is located close to public transport options and this could reduce car based travel and therefore reduce CO2 emissions. Sites are located close to settlement of Wythall which has a railway station which provides enhanced opportunities for sustainable travel.
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the	Proportion of population educated to degree	0	0	0	0	0	The site is not expected to contain any employment development.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Wagon Works/ St Godwalds Road							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward						The site in Catshill is not expected to contain any employment development.
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in	+	0	0	+	+	

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites – Wagon Works/ St Godwalds Road							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation						
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees	0	0	0	0	0	The development of the site will have no impact upon this objective

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites-Wythall							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of	Meeting of affordable housing requirements	++	0	0	++	++	The policy ensures that 40% affordable housing will be delivered on development sites to help

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites-Wythall							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	in housing needs survey						meet Bromsgrove's needs
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	0	0	+	+	The sites are located relatively close to health facilities in Wythall but issues of capacity would need to be addressed in any new development, potentially on site. Evidence to be gathered as part of consultation process.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions	+	0	-	+	+	The sites are located relatively close to local facilities in Wythall but issues of capacity such as at local schools would need to be addressed in any new development.
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social	Number of recorded crimes per 1000	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear affect on this objective

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites-Wythall							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
behaviour	population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour						
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	0	0	+	+	The sites are located in a sustainable location close to Wythall which benefits from having a railway station.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	This particular policy has no clear affect on this objective
<i>Environmental Objectives</i>							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of	?	0	0	?	?	Any adverse impacts on biodiversity would need to be mitigated against in potential new development

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites-Wythall							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
geodiversity	Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)						
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	0	0	0	0	0	Development site is located on greenfield land and therefore it is inevitable that this will result in the loss of greenfield land. The lack of brownfield land means that greenfield sites have to be used to meet housing targets. Designated Green Belt land would however not be utilised.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	-	0	0	-	-	This site is greenfield land. The loss of greenfield land is required to meet housing needs and any adverse impact upon landscape character and quality would need to be mitigated.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites-Wythall							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals.	Total number of listed buildings Total number of Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings	0	0	0	0	0	High Quality Design policy will ensure new development proposals incorporate good design.
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	+	0	0	+	+	Any new development would adhere to the waste management hierarchy.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	0	0	0	0	0	Any new development would be required to incorporate the use of SUDS where feasible to manage surface water run off
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per	0	0	0	0	0	Policies within the wider draft Core Strategy 2



Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites-Wythall							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	sector Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						advocate incorporation of low / zero carbon energy generation in new development
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better	0	0	0	0	0	Policies in wider Core Strategy encourage the provision of SUDS in new development. All development has the potential to impact upon water quality and will need to be mitigated against in any new development.

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites-Wythall							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	0	+	0	+	Site is located in a sustainable position close to local facilities which should assist in reducing the need to travel leading to a reduction in carbon emissions.  Policies within the wider Draft Core Strategy 2 advocate incorporation of low / zero carbon energy generation in new development
<i>Economic Objectives</i>							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age	0	0	0	0	0	Policy is unlikely to impact on this objective

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites-Wythall							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
and rural	19 16 year olds with no qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward						Policy is unlikely to impact on this objective
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training	+	0	0	+	+	Providing housing close to existing educational facilities gives people greater opportunities to obtain skills and qualifications

Policy: CP4B – Other Development Sites-Wythall							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	deprivation						
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees	0	0	0	0	0	Policy is unlikely to impact on this objective

## **Conclusion**

The site specific assessments have highlighted the overall positive impact on sustainability. All sites are well located to encourage travel by sustainable modes of transport whether this is by bus and/or rail. This could reduce car based travel and have a positive impact on CO2 emissions. With the exception of Ravensbank, all of the sites will deliver affordable housing which will help to address the level of need across the District. All of the sites are well located in relation to the existing facilities in their particular settlement which will help to maintain the vitality and viability of local centres in the long term. The appraisal also highlights that none of the sites are in Green Belt locations which means that there should be no significant change in Green Belt boundaries before 2021.

On the downside the assessment highlights that each site is on greenfield land which could cause harm to the natural landscape. However, there are a lack of brownfield options in the District meaning that the loss of some greenfield land is inevitable.

A number of possible site specific concerns were also identified and these included the impact on noise and air quality, flooding, biodiversity and infrastructure capacity. Each site specific appraisal identifies appropriate mitigation measures that will need to be undertaken before sites are progressed to the planning application stage. This is the first time that these specific sites have been consulted on in the Core Strategy process and consultation may highlight further impacts and planning constraints which will require further investigation. At this stage however no fundamental reasons have been identified to prevent the allocation of these sites within the Draft Core Strategy 2.