



Sustainability Appraisal

Bromsgrove District Plan

Updated
January 2017



On 3rd October 2014, Inspector Michael Hetherington issued a Post-Hearing Note raising concerns in respect of the Redditch Sustainability Appraisal (SA) (CDR 3.2, www.redditchbc.gov.uk/examination). Redditch Borough Council therefore undertook a reconfiguration of its SA to improve its legibility and this was consulted on.

For thoroughness, the opportunity was also taken to check the consistency of the Bromsgrove SA with the revised Redditch SA work and the SEA Directive. The updated SA's were published for a six week public consultation period from Monday 23rd March 2015 until Tuesday 5th May 2015. After careful consideration of the responses two further minor changes are proposed to the BDC SA as set out in the attached addendum. Updated information related to the Examination can be found on BDC's website www.bromsgrove.gov.uk/examination

On 17th June 2016 The Inspector issued his proposed Main Modifications to the Plan. SA Screening of these Modifications was carried out following Examination and found that no significant environment effects were likely and therefore no further SA is required. This screening is available as Appendix J to this report. The Inspector's proposed Main Modifications were consulted on over the summer of 2016 (27th July- 21st September). This informed the Inspector's final report on the Examination of the BDP which was subsequently received on 16 December 2016. An SA Post Adoption Statement is available as a separate document.

Addendum

| Rep no and name | Comment | Officer response | Action | New wording |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| SA015 Davies – Environment Agency | Water efficiency linked to long term sustainability as part of the climate change objective could be considered and referenced within the 'key sustainability issues' section of the report. | Page 43 'key sustainability issues' although this issue is covered in the narrative it is not highlighted in the table | Amend table to reference this point | Under heading in table 2.1 'responding to climate change' add under 'baseline and trends' column 'Increasing human demand for water coupled with the effects of climate change mean that the future of our water supply is not secure. Bromsgrove falls within the Severn River Basin District and assessment of the main water resources in the River Basin Management Plan indicates that the main aquifers have poor quantitative status and no change in status is forecast by 2015. The existing abstraction has also led to negative environmental impacts in several areas in the District'. In key sustainability issues column add 'Water efficiency' |
| SA037 AECOM On behalf of BAAG | Para 1.22 fails to discuss the updating work undertaken in 2015 | Para 1.22 does discuss this updating work it just didn't give a date when it was done. | Amend para 1.22 to add date | 'Further updating has been carried out in 2015 to signpost other relevant documents in the SA process, to clarify how the SA process is integral to the plan making process and to explain in greater depth how the process has complied with the SEA Directive |

Sustainability Appraisal of the Bromsgrove District Plan Submission

Version May 2015

| Contents | Page No. |
|--|-----------------|
| Non- Technical summary | |
| 1. The Bromsgrove District Plan (BDP) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA) | 1 |
| 2. Sustainability Characteristics of the District | 4 |
| 3. BDP Strategic Objectives | 6 |
| 4. How was the BDP assessed? | 7 |
| 5. Development Strategy, policies and sites | 12 |
| 6. Reasonable alternatives considered | 13 |
| 7. Cross boundary working | 19 |
| 8. Likely significant effects of the Plan and their mitigation | 23 |
| 9. Consultation | 31 |
| 10. Compliance with the SEA Directive | 33 |
| 11. Monitoring | 33 |
| 12. Post Adoption Statement | 33 |
| 1. Introduction | |
| Background | 34 |
| Purpose of the Report | 37 |
| What the Plan is proposing to do | 37 |
| Summary profile of Bromsgrove District | 38 |
| Key sustainability issues | 39 |
| BDP Vision | 44 |
| Strategic objectives | 45 |
| Scope of the Document | 46 |
| What Happens Next? | 48 |
| Monitoring arrangements | 48 |
| 2. Appraisal Methodology and Background to the Appraisal of the BDP | |
| Introduction | 49 |
| The SA Framework | 51 |
| The Appraisal Matrix | 53 |
| Sustainability Objectives and Strategic Objectives | 54 |
| Compatibility Matrix | |
| Difficulties encountered and assumptions made | 56 |
| Quality Assurance Checklist | 57 |
| Monitoring | 62 |
| Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) | 62 |
| 3. Assessment of Effects and Mitigation | |
| Introduction | 64 |
| Key diagram | 64 |
| Summary Sustainability Analysis of the BDP Strategy, | 64 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Policies and Proposed Sites | |
| Assessment of 'No District Plan' Scenario | 88 |
| Evolution of the BDP and Reasonable Alternatives considered | 88 |
| Assessment of Effects of Policies and Proposed Mitigation Measures | 106 |
| 1) <i>Development Strategy</i> | |
| BDP1) Sustainable Development Principles | 106 |
| BDP2) Settlement Hierarchy | 108 |
| BDP3) Future Development | 113 |
| BDP4) Green Belt | 116 |
| BDP5 A) Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | 118 |
| B) Other Development Sites | 122 |
| RCBD1) Redditch Cross Boundary Development | 124 |
| BDP6) Infrastructure Contributions | 129 |
| 2) <i>No Place like Home</i> | |
| BDP7) Housing Mix and Density | 130 |
| BDP8) Affordable Housing | 131 |
| BDP9) Rural Exception Sites | 133 |
| BDP10) Homes for the Elderly | 135 |
| BDP11) Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers & Showpeople | 137 |
| BDP12) Sustainable Communities | 138 |
| 3) <i>Let's do Business</i> | |
| BDP13) New Employment Development | 140 |
| BDP14) Designated Employment | 142 |
| BDP15) Rural renaissance | 144 |
| BDP16) Sustainable Transport | 147 |
| 4) <i>The One and Only Bromsgrove</i> | |
| BDP17) Town Centre Regeneration | 150 |
| BDP18) Local Centres | 157 |
| BDP19) High Quality Design | 158 |
| BDP20) Managing the Historic Environment | 161 |
| BDP21) The Natural Environment | 166 |
| 5) <i>Clean, Green and Healthy</i> | |
| BDP22) Climate Change | 168 |
| BDP23) Water management | 169 |
| BDP24) Green Infrastructure | 171 |
| BDP25) Health and Well Being | 172 |
| 4. Summary of significant effects | 177 |
| 5. Assessment of Cumulative Effects | 180 |
| 6. Analysis of Policy Performance | 223 |
| 7. Conclusions | 225 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| 8. Examination of the BDP and Next Steps | 226 |
| Appendix A: Assessment Matrices | 228 |
| Appendix B: Appraisal of overall effects of the BDP | 365 |
| Appendix C: BDP Vision (full version) | 388 |
| Appendix D: SA objectives and indicators | 392 |
| Appendix E: Comparison of Assessment of District Plan Policies against SA Objectives | 404 |
| Appendix F: Links between BDP and Relevant Plans and Strategies | 407 |
| Appendix G: SA of BDP5B “Other Development Sites” | 609 |
| Appendix H: SA of BDP17 Town Centre Regeneration sites | 653 |
| Appendix I : Sustainability Appraisal of Strategic Site Options (Town Expansion Sites) | 706 |
| Tables: | |
| Appendix J : SA Screening of Inspector’s proposed Main Modifications (updated Dec 2016 to include Inspector’s final Main Modifications) | 897 |
| Figure 1 BDP and SA relationship | 3 |
| Figure 2 Sustainability appraisal process as set out in NPPG | 36 |
| Table 2.1 Explanation of Matrix Notation | 52 |
| Table 2.2 Example Assessment Matrix..... | 53 |
| Table 2.3 Sustainability Objectives and Strategic Objectives Compatibility Matrix | 54 |
| Table 2.4 Quality Assurance Checklist | 57 |
| Table 2.5 HRA | 63 |
| Table 3.1 Summary Sustainability effects of the BDP..... | 65 |
| Table 3.2 Summary SA of Town Expansion Sites..... | 71 |
| Table 3.3 Summary of the Appraisal of ‘Other Development Sites’ | 85 |
| Table 3.4 Evolution of BDP | 101 |
| Table 5-1 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 | 180 |
| Table 5-2 SA Objective SO2: To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | 182 |
| Table 5-3 SA Objective SO3: Improve the vitality and viability of Town Centre, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable | |

| | | |
|------------|---|-----|
| | access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio economic status or educational attainment | 184 |
| Table 5-4 | SA Objective SO4: Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | 187 |
| Table 5-5 | SA Objective SO5: Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel | 189 |
| Table 5-6 | SA Objective SO6: To provide 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 | 191 |
| Table 5-7 | SA Objective EV1: To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | 193 |
| Table 5-8 | 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..... | 196 |
| Table 5-9 | SA Objective EV3: Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality..... | 198 |
| Table 5-10 | SA Objective EV4: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic, architectural, cultural and built environment heritage and seek well-designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals | 201 |
| Table 5-11 | SA Objective EV5: To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1) Prevention, 2) Preparing for reuse, 3) Recycling, 4) Other recovery, 5) Disposal | 203 |
| Table 5-12 | 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 other areas..... | 206 |
| Table 5-13 | SA Objective EV7: Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources..... | 208 |
| Table 5-14 | SA Objective EV8: Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air..... | 210 |
| Table 5-15 | SA Objective EV9: Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change..... | 212 |
| Table 5-16 | SA Objective EC1: Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 215 |

Table 5-17 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 217

Table 5-18 SA Objective EC3: To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of education opportunities for all. 219

Sustainability Appraisal- Non- Technical Summary

1. The Bromsgrove District Plan (BDP) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

This is the Non- Technical Summary (NTS) of the SA Report documenting the process of SA incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) accompanying the Submission BDP (March 2014). It provides an outline of the SA process and findings, including an explanation of how the SA has influenced the development of the Plan, and in accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework, the European SEA Directive and UK guidance on SA/SEA. A Quality Assurance checklist has been produced to explain how the SA is in compliance with the SEA Directive and is included in the updated SA report in section 2.

The SA of Local Plans is a requirement on local planning authorities (LPAs) under Section 19 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Act 2004. In undertaking this requirement, LPAs must also incorporate the requirements of the SEA Directive¹. This is implemented in England through the SEA Regulations². The legislation requires that plans and programmes are assessed in terms of their impact on the environment. Paragraph 165 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) reiterates the requirement for SA as it relates to local plan preparation: 'A sustainability appraisal which meets the requirements of the European Directive on strategic environmental assessment should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors.'

Annex I of the SEA Directive sets out the information that is required for inclusion in an environmental report "in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated". A Sustainability Appraisal Report must also comply with Annex I to be compliant with the SEA Directive.

The SA process informs the preparation of a development document from the outset. Early and effective and effective engagement with key delivery stakeholders will ensure the local planning process contributes to sustainable development. The first stage of the SA process involves 'scoping' which corresponds to the evidence gathering stage and establishes a baseline and framework for assessing policy options and policies. In Bromsgrove, SA scoping reports have been updated every 3 years to ensure a robust and comprehensive sustainability framework is maintained. Scoping reports have been published for consultation with the designated environmental bodies of Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency and other relevant bodies in 2005, 2008 and 2011. Other bodies included:

¹ Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (June 2001)

² 2004 No. 1633 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004

Worcestershire Wildlife Trust,
Severn Trent Water
Bromsgrove Local Strategic Partnership
Worcestershire Education Authority
Redditch and Bromsgrove Primary Care Trust (now Worcestershire Health and Care NHS Trust)
West Mercia Police
Bromsgrove District Council Highways Partnership (now Worcestershire Highways Partnership Unit
The Redditch & Bromsgrove Chamber of Commerce
Bromsgrove District Council Economic Development Officer (now the North Worcestershire Economic Development & Regeneration)
Herefordshire & Worcestershire Learning Skills Council

This is not an exhaustive list but refers to the main consultation bodies. Members of the public, local businesses and relevant local groups were also able to comment and have done so.

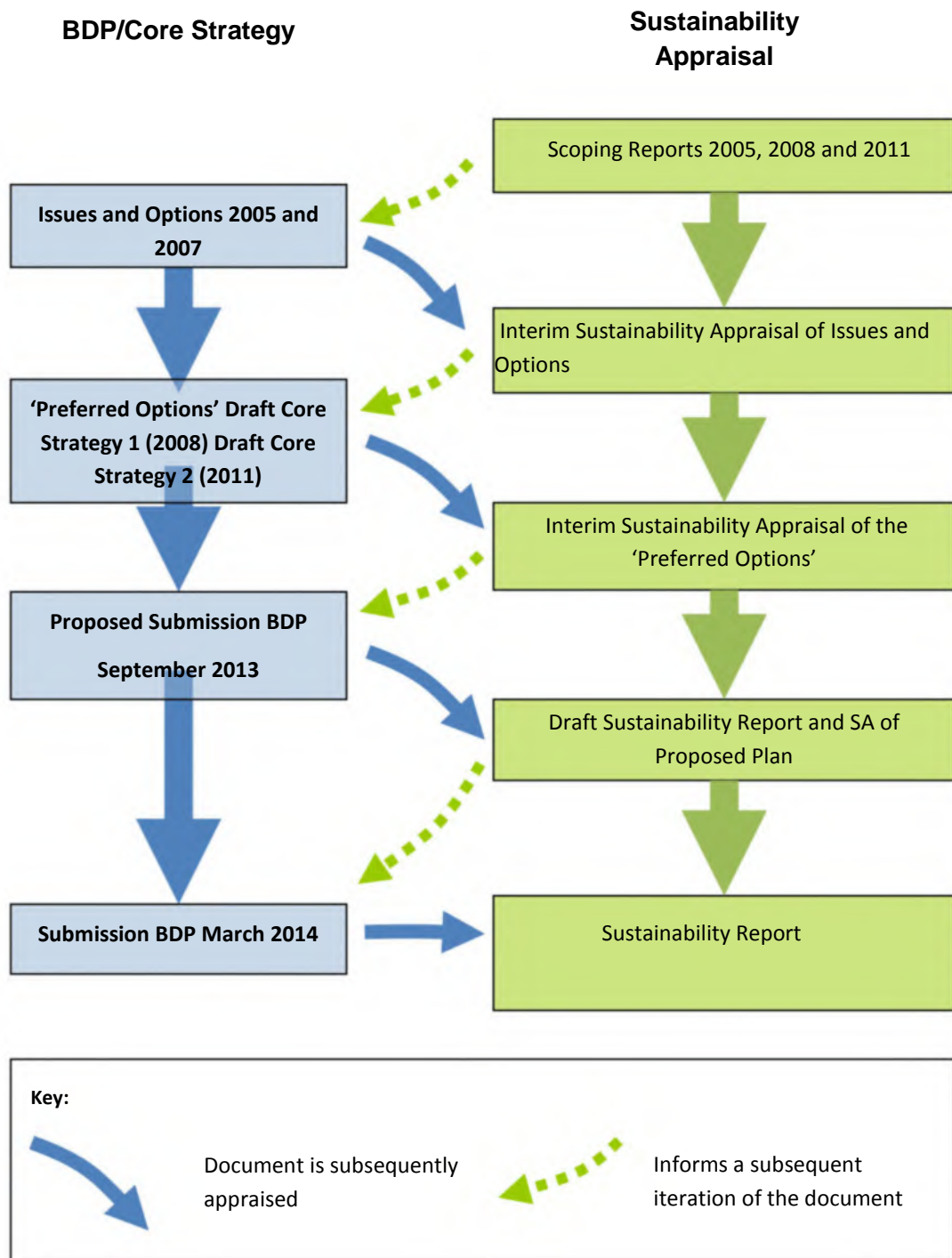
Comments were considered and in response any appropriate amendments to the scoping reports were made, such as updating the baseline; amending text, SA objectives or key sustainability issues, all of which have been taken into account in the production of this SA. These comments have fed into the appraisal criteria and are available to view in the scoping reports together with the Council's feedback. All Scoping Reports are available to view on the Bromsgrove website. <http://www.bromsgrove.gov.uk/cms/environment-and-planning/planning/strategic-planning/sustainability-appraisal.aspx>

The SA Framework was formulated during Stage A of the SA process. Worcestershire County Council co-ordinated the formulation of a joint Worcestershire SEA/SA Framework for the County. This involved a single appraisal framework covering all of Worcestershire and ensures consistency of approach in appraisal and in data collection. It included agreement to a suite of generic SA objectives that reflect the 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 being prepared and an agreed method for prioritising SA objectives.

The SA has been carried out largely by Officers of Bromsgrove District Council with advice and input by Hyder Consulting UK Ltd in the earlier stages and AMEC UK Ltd in the latter stages. Some joint working with officers of Redditch Borough Council has also occurred as appropriate. The original Submission version SA has been amended in response to the Inspector's letter to RBC concerning the SA on 3rd October 2014. Although the Inspector has not specifically requested that BDC amend their SA this has been done to ensure consistency is maintained between the Redditch and Bromsgrove SA's (in particular in relation to consideration of the cross boundary sites) and to aid clarity and public participation.

The following diagram illustrates the interrelationship between the SA and the BDP at key stages in the plan making process.

Figure 1 BDP and SA relationship



2. Sustainability Characteristics of the District

Bromsgrove District covers approximately 21,714 hectares and at 2011 had an estimated resident population of 94,300. The population of Bromsgrove is projected to increase to 99,600 by 2020 and 105,800 by 2030.

Bromsgrove District is largely rural, although it supports a varied and dynamic economy based on a range of small and medium sized businesses.

The area is well served by motorways, the M5 running north to south and the M42 from east to west. These routes connect with the M6 to the north of Birmingham and the M40 to the east. The District is also well served by train connections with a number of commuter routes passing through the District into Birmingham. These links, and the attractiveness of the area historically as a desirable place to live, have resulted in sustained inward migration from elsewhere in the West Midlands Conurbation and has also become attractive to businesses considering expansion, relocation or establishing for the first time. As a result, there is continuing pressure to meet increased demand for leisure, health, education, housing and other personal and social requirements.

The assessment of baseline economic, environmental and social data reveals the following key sustainability issues.

Table 1.1

| Topic | Key sustainability issues |
|--|--|
| Social | |
| Rising older population | Provision of appropriate housing ie tenures and types, services and facilities. |
| Barriers to housing and services in rural areas | Range of house types including affordable housing. Continuing appropriate level of provision of services in rural areas. |
| Local facilities to meet the needs of the population | Support local centres and villages |
| Under-provision of affordable housing | Provision of affordable housing |
| An increase in young residents leaving in search of work and housing | Provision of affordable housing Social cohesion |
| Keeping the sense of community 'alive' | Community engagement and consultation. |
| Reducing fear of crime | High quality designed environments. |

| | |
|--|--|
| Housing to meet local needs | Provision of a range of house types and tenures to meet needs |
| Possible cross boundary growth in the District | Making the best use of land |
| Environmental | |
| Implications of redeveloping brownfield land | Making the best use of land |
| Large identified greenfield sites for future development needs | The efficient use of land |
| Commuting out of the District | Increasing employment opportunities within District. |
| High car usage and congestion | Sustainable transport modes. Sustainable/mixed use development. |
| Air quality | Sustainable transport modes Air quality monitoring Health improvement |
| Degradation of the Natural and Historic Environment | Protection of certain land from development and appropriate consideration of settings. Landscape protection and enhancement. Conservation and enhancement of biodiversity Protection of Heritage Assets Health improvement |
| Responding to climate change | Climate change Flood risk management |
| Economic | |

| | |
|--|---|
| Changing economy | Support and encouragement for existing and new businesses. Supporting farming and rural diversification. Homeworking. Lifelong education and learning skills Infrastructure |
| The revival of the town centre as well as regeneration at Longbridge | Regeneration of the Town Centre and Longbridge |

The baseline and review of other plans has been updated throughout the plan making process in order to check that the sustainability issues and methods of assessment remain relevant.

3. BDP Strategic Objectives

The Bromsgrove District Plan, includes Strategic Objectives that were developed using evidence from the baseline characterisation study and the analysis of other plans and strategies. The Strategic Objectives therefore reflect the objectives of the whole local planning process and are detailed below:

- S1) Regenerate the Town Centre to create a thriving and vibrant centre providing facilities to meet the needs of Bromsgrove residents
- S2) Focus new development in sustainable locations in the District ,such as, on the edge of Bromsgrove Town, in the first instance
- S3) Support the vitality and viability of local centres and villages across the District
- S4) Provide a range of housing types and tenures to meet the needs of the local population, for example, the special needs of the elderly and the provision of affordable housing
- S5) Provide support and encouragement for economic growth of existing and new businesses, for example, in knowledge based industries and high tech manufacturing, whilst also supporting farming and rural diversification and investing in lifelong education and learning skills
- S6) Encourage more sustainable and healthy modes of travel and a modal shift in transport, for example encouraging walking and cycling and promoting a more integrated, sustainable and reliable public transport network across the District

S7) Improve quality of life, sense of well being and reduce fear of crime by promoting active, healthy lifestyles, for example, by providing safe and accessible health, education, cultural and leisure facilities to meet the needs of Bromsgrove's residents

S8) Protect and enhance the unique character, quality and appearance of the historic and natural environment throughout the District

S9) Safeguard and enhance the District's natural resources such as soil, water and air quality; minimise waste and increase recycling including re-use of land, buildings and building materials

S10) Ensure the District is equipped to adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change, for example, by managing and reducing flood risk by ensuring water and energy efficiency and by encouraging new developments to be low or zero carbon

S11) Promote high quality design of new developments and use of sustainable building materials and techniques

S12) Foster local community pride, cohesion and involvement in the plan making process

4. How was the BDP assessed?

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework is based around Sustainability Objectives, appraisal criteria and Indicators which address the issues identified above. The full Appraisal Framework is set out in Appendix B and is summarised below:

Table 1.2

| SEA Directive Topic | SA Objective | Appraisal Criteria |
|---------------------|--|--|
| | SOCIAL | |
| Population | 1.(SO1)Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environment | 1) Will the plan provide opportunities to increase affordable housing levels within urban and rural areas of the District? |
| | | 2) Will the Plan provide affordable access to a range of housing tenures and sizes? |
| | | 3) Does the plan seek to provide high quality well designed residential environments? |
| | | 4) Does the plan provide opportunities for the construction of sustainable homes? |
| Human Health | 2.(SO2)To improve the health and well-being of the population and | 1) Will the Plan improve access to health facilities? |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | reduce inequalities in health | |
| | | 2) Will the Plan help to improve quality of life for local residents? |
| | | 3) Will the Plan promote healthier lifestyles? |
| | | 4) Does the Plan mitigate against noise pollution? |
| | | 5) Does the Plan mitigate against light pollution? |
| | 3.(SO3)Improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio economic status or educational attainment | 1) Will proposals enhance the provision of local services and facilities? |
| | | 2) Will the Plan contribute to rural service provision across the District? |
| | | 3) Will the plan enhance accessibility to services by public transport? |
| Population Human Health | 4.(SO4)Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti- social behaviour | 1) Does the Plan seek to provide high quality well designed environments? |
| | | 2) Does the Plan promote wider community engagement and civic responsibility? |
| | | 3) Does the Plan promote mixed development that encourages natural surveillance? |
| Human Health Climate Factors Material Assets | 5.(SO5)Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | 1) Will it reduce the need to travel? |
| | | 2) Will it provide opportunities to increase sustainable modes of travel? |
| | | 3) Does it focus development in existing centres, and make use of existing infrastructure to reduce the |

| | | |
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| | | need to travel? |
| Population Human Health | 6.(SO6)To provide 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 | 1) Does the plan proposals incorporate consultation with local communities? |
| | | 2) Does it promote wider community engagement and civic responsibility? |
| | ENVIRONMENTAL | |
| Biodiversity Fauna Flora Soil | 7.(EV1)To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | 1) Will it help to safeguard the District's biodiversity and geodiversity? |
| | | 2) Will it provide opportunities to enhance local biodiversity/ geodiversity in both urban and rural areas? |
| | | 3) Will it help to achieve targets set out in the Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plans? |
| | | 4) Will the Plan protect sites and habitats designated for nature conservation? |
| Material Assets | 8.(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. | 1) Will it safeguard the District's mineral resources? |
| | | 2) Will it maximise the use of Previously Developed Land? |
| | | 3) Will it protect the District's open spaces of recreational and amenity value? |
| | | 4) Will it preserve the openness of the Green Belt? |
| | | 5) Will it help to protect the District's agricultural land from adverse developments? |
| | | 6) Does it provide opportunities for sustainable construction? |

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|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Landscape | 9.(EV3)Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | 1) Will it safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality? |
| Cultural Heritage | 10.(EV4)Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment, heritage and seek well-designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals | 1) Does it provide opportunities for sustainable construction? |
| | | 2) Will the Plan preserve, protect and enhance conservation areas, listed buildings, archaeological remains, historic parks and gardens and their settings and other features and areas of historic and cultural value?(ie heritage assets) |
| | | 3) Will it help safeguard the District's Listed, locally Listed and other historic Buildings? |
| | | 4) Does it improve the quality of the built environment? |
| | | |
| Climate Factors Material Assets | 11.(EV5)To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy, 1) Prevention, 2) Preparing for reuse, 3) Recycling, 4) Other recovery, 5) Disposal | 1) Are opportunities to increase recycling incorporated into the Plan? |
| | | 2) Will it reduce the production of waste and manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy? |
| Water Climate factors | 12.(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 other areas. | 1) Does it protect the floodplain from inappropriate development? |
| | | 2) Does the Plan promote patterns of spatial development that are adaptable to and suitable for predicted changes in climate? |
| | | 3) Are opportunities to reduce the risk of flooding in existing developed areas in the Plan? |
| | | 4) Does it promote Sustainable Drainage Systems where appropriate? |
| Climate Factors | 13.(EV7)Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from | 1) Will it encourage opportunities for the production of renewable and low |

| | | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| | renewable energy and low carbon sources. | carbon energy? |
| | | 2) Will it promote greater energy efficiency? |
| | | 3) Will it encourage opportunities to achieve energy efficiency measures above the minimum standard, as defined by for example the Code for Sustainable Homes? |
| Soil Water Air | 14.(EV8)Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | 1) Will it provide opportunities to improve or maintain water quality? |
| | | 2) Will it improve or maintain air quality? |
| | | 3) Will it provide opportunities to improve or maintain soil quality? |
| | | 4) Will it provide opportunities to improve or maintain water efficiency in new development, refurbishment and redevelopment? |
| Climate Factors | 15.(EV9)Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change. | 1) Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? |
| | | 2) Does it promote patterns of spatial development that are adaptable to and suitable for predicted changes in climate? |
| | | 3) Does the Plan promote measures to mitigate causes of climate change? |
| | ECONOMIC | |
| Population | 16.(EC1)Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 1) Will it contribute towards urban and rural regeneration? |
| | | 2) Will it provide opportunities for businesses to develop and enhance their competitiveness? |
| | | 3) Will it support the shopping hierarchy? |
| | | 4) Will it help to improve skills levels in the workforce? |
| | | 5) Will it support tourism? |
| Climate factors | 17.(EC2)Promote and support the development of new technologies of | 1) Does it encourage innovative and environmentally friendly |

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| Material Assets | high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives. | technologies? |
| | | 2) Does it promote and support the development of new technologies, of high value and low impact? |
| Population | 18.(EC3)To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of education opportunities for all | 13) Will it provide opportunities to further develop educational and attainment facilities within the District? |

Using the SA framework the likely effects (positive, negative and cumulative) of the BDP policies and strategic sites (including options/reasonable alternatives) have been assessed using the following criteria:

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

An assessment of the overall effects of the BDP against sustainability objectives and criteria is included in Appendix B. The appraisal of the development strategy and policies is based on the best currently available information using professional judgement. However it is not always possible to predict effects and more detailed studies may be required at the site level, for example flood risk, biodiversity, heritage and transport issues. Climate change impacts are particularly difficult to predict so a precautionary approach associated with mitigation and adaptation is proposed.

5. Development Strategy, policies and sites

The BDP, through its 12 strategic objectives and 25 policies, support the vision that has been established by the Bromsgrove Partnership,

“ We will make Bromsgrove District the place to live, do business and to visit” .

The 12 spatial objectives flow from the vision derived and the 25 policies flow from the objectives enabling a clear and common thread to be traced through the Plan.

The Bromsgrove District Plan covers the entire administrative area of Bromsgrove District. The timescale of the plan is 19 years to 2030. The Plan proposes to provide 7000 dwellings and 28 ha of employment land to meet its own needs up to 2030.It proposes to do this in two phases, the first phase will provide 4600 homes on land predominantly identified as safeguarded land in

the current adopted plan, on land adjacent to Bromsgrove Town and land adjacent to the larger settlements in the District. This first phase will therefore not develop on Green Belt land³. The second phase will provide the remaining 2400 homes on land released from the Green Belt following a rigorous Green Belt and District Plan Review. The Green Belt Review will also identify land to be set aside for future development beyond 2030 for needs arising in the District and potentially neighbouring authorities. The Review will also address any currently identified unmet housing needs arising from the Conurbation if required.

The Plan also proposes to provide land for 3400 homes and 10 ha of employment land adjacent to Redditch's boundary to meet Redditch's development needs. Housing sites adjacent to the boundary of Redditch Town have been identified at Foxlydiate (approx.2800 homes) and Brockhill East (approx.600 homes) in policy RCBD1 and an employment site at Ravensbank in policy BDP5B.

The policies in the Plan guide development and provide details on how this growth can be implemented in a sustainable manner. For example, they provide details on expectations in relation to sustainable transport, high quality design, housing mix, flooding issues, the historic and natural environment and green infrastructure. It also details expectations in terms of delivery and infrastructure contributions.

Strategic sites are identified in the Plan which would deliver the first 4600 homes in the most sustainable locations in the District. The remaining sites will be identified via a Green Belt and District Plan Review.

6. Reasonable alternatives considered

The BDP (formerly known as the Core Strategy) commenced in 2005 with the preparation of the Scoping Report and other evidence. Consultation of the **Issues and Options⁴ was undertaken in 2005⁵** and included presentations on the 'new' ⁶ planning system and (Statement of Community Involvement) SCI, together with workshop sessions on core issues. 'Planning for Real' techniques were utilised together with an exhibition. Questionnaires were also used to supplement verbal responses with written ones. Each core issue presented had a set of alternative options presented as possible solutions to the issues. The key issues and options identified were Locations for Growth; Housing for Everyone; Rural Life; the Local Economy and Creating Jobs; Shopping and Bromsgrove Town Centre; Learning, Leisure and Improving Health; Our Natural Environment; Getting Around and Preserving the Past.

³ Apart from land adjacent to Redditch Town for Redditch's unmet needs

⁴ Regulation 18 2012 No. 767 The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

⁵ Core Strategy - Issues and Options (June 2005)

⁶ Local Development Framework, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

The key issues concerning the development strategy were identified as follows:

Issue A1 - Location for growth- When new housing or employment is needed where should it go? The options identified were as follows:

- 1 – All growth in Bromsgrove Town, especially the Town Centre.
- 2 – Concentrate growth in Bromsgrove Town combined with other limited brownfield development in other settlements (i.e. Hagley, Alvechurch, Wythall).
- 3 – Apportion growth in respect of the size of each settlement on both brownfield and greenfield sites, including growth in Bromsgrove Town.

Issue A2 - Areas of Development Restraint-What should we do with existing designated sites removed from the greenbelt? The options identified were as follows:

- 1 – Maintain them indefinitely as a reserve bank of land for growth.
- 2 – Prioritise their release with those around Bromsgrove Town being released first.
- 3 – If required, decide which ADR site(s) to release only after housing and employment land allocations are known.

Issue A3 - Previously developed sites in the Green Belt-What should we do with these sites when existing uses become redundant? The options identified were as follows:

- 1 – Allow reuse of the existing footprint for the most appropriate use.
- 2 – Allow reuse for employment only.
- 3 – Allow only very limited reuse (i.e. less than the original footprint)

Issue B3 - Location of affordable housing- More affordable housing needs to be provided in the District. Where should it be located? The options identified were as follows:

- 1 – Mainly on brownfield sites in Bromsgrove Town as the District's largest settlement
- 2 – Concentrate adjacent to rural settlements to support rural schools and services
- 3 – Spread across the District.

The consultation showed that the majority of people felt that new housing and employment growth should be concentrated in Bromsgrove Town, with limited brownfield development in other settlements (i.e. Hagley, Alvechurch, Wythall).

Strong support was given to deciding which ADR sites to release only after housing and employment land allocations were known. It was argued that this option was in accordance the most with central and regional planning policy. It was suggested that housing and employment requirements in the District should be considered first and then the most sustainable locations to meet the needs of both the urban and rural population should be determined. Strong support was also expressed towards prioritising the release of ADR sites, with those around Bromsgrove Town being released first. Most people were in favour of allowing reuse of previously developed sites in the Green Belt for the most appropriate use.

Each of the options was assessed in the accompanying Sustainability Report carried out by Hyder Consulting UK Ltd where key recommendations were made which recommended some options were amended and/or other options being combined. Those progressed generally had the least negative effects on environmental factors and most positive effects on social and economic factors, as well as reflecting the overall Plan Strategy and being capable of delivery over the Plan Period.

Another **Issues and Options Consultation was carried out in 2007⁷** as further key issues and options had been identified in the intervening period, including new housing growth; climate change and renewable energy; flooding; waste and recycling and biodiversity. Issues around new housing growth had changed in the intervening period due to the revised context of the RSS, and were as detailed below:

A) New Housing Growth- The options identified were as follows:

1- All new development should be concentrated within the existing ADR's and through the development of suitable brownfield sites (even if this means higher density development, including "living over the shop").

2- In addition to the ADR's a limited amount of greenfield sites should be released adjacent to existing settlements, so that the aims of sustainability are fulfilled and the impact on existing infrastructure is minimised.

3- Growth should be apportioned in respect of the size of each settlement on both brownfield and greenfield sites, including growth in Bromsgrove Town.

4- Sufficient Green Belt land should be released to cater for both locally generated and in migration housing needs.

In terms of responses from the general public there was greatest support for new development to be concentrated within the existing ADRs and through the development of suitable brownfield sites. The strongest objections were received from the general public to the idea of releasing sufficient Green Belt land to cater for locally generated and in migration housing needs.

Responses from statutory consultees and the private sector were supportive of housing growth highlighting that there was an insufficient supply of housing to cater for demand and this was creating greater affordability issues. Many felt that housing should be primarily located in Bromsgrove Town but elsewhere housing should be limited to only meeting local needs.

Each of the options was assessed in the accompanying options report⁸ to give an indication of the sustainability of the different options to ensure that the Core Strategy (Preferred option) was the most sustainable solution. Those options with the greatest support, least negative impacts on sustainability

⁷ Core Strategy - Issues and Options (June 2007)

⁸ Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Development Documents – Appraisals of Issues and Options - Interim Report (June 2005) (including 2008 update) CDB 3.6

factors as well as reflecting the overall Plan Strategy and capable of delivery were progressed and were included in the policies within the Plan.

Draft Core Strategy 1 (2008)⁹ and accompanying SA was produced in October 2008 and this presented the Council's most appropriate policy options after consideration of the context and all implications in order to resolve key planning issues in the District. This version of the Plan formally raised the issue of cross boundary growth for Redditch's needs for the first time to maintain conformity of the Plan with the RSS despite there being no local political support for this growth. No figures relating to growth for Bromsgrove's needs were included in this Plan as no definitive figures had been agreed at the Regional level. However, in Policy CP2 Distribution of Housing, a locational hierarchy was set out in order to provide a guide for development to meet Bromsgrove's needs. In terms of a potential location for Redditch's needs a broad flexible arc of potential land adjacent to the boundary north and west of Redditch Town was suggested supported by Policy CP15 Cross Boundary Growth.

The West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Phase 2 Revision suggested the preferred option for growth in Bromsgrove District of 2100 dwellings up to 2026. BDC contended at the WMRSS Examination in Public in April 2009 that this level of development would be inadequate to assist Bromsgrove District in meeting its needs especially since much of this 2100 figure had already been committed. It contended that a figure of 4000 would allow it to meet some of its needs whilst still respecting the counterbalancing principles of rural and urban renaissance. Significantly, this higher level of growth could be accommodated without requiring a Green Belt Review.

The WMRSS Phase 2 Revision, Examination in Public, Report of the Panel, published in September 2009 agreed that the higher figure of 4000 would help to tackle the housing issues affecting 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.

"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."

⁹ Draft Core Strategy (October 2008)

WMRSS Phase 2 Revision EiP Report of the Panel Sept 2009¹⁰ (p 226)

The first Draft Core Strategy in 2008 identified a hierarchy of development with brownfield land prioritised first, with Bromsgrove Town being identified as the primary location for growth, with other potential growth areas also being identified (principally around the large settlements and a broad arc of potential land around the boundary to the north and west of Redditch town) and it was suggested that if additional land was required this would be via the preparation of a Land Allocations document (the preparation of this document was later abandoned as explained below). Policy measures were proposed which sought to carefully manage the sites that came forward to ensure the maintenance of a 5 year supply of deliverable housing land. The redevelopment or re-use for housing in the Green Belt where it accorded with PPG2 was supported. The Core Strategy did not propose development on Green Belt to meet housing need arising in the District. Housing related policies were written in a flexible manner to cater for an uncertain target, which at this point in time was due to be determined through the emerging RSS. During 2010 evidence was produced to explore various development options within the District namely **Development Options in Bromsgrove District (December 2010)** with its accompanying SA and these documents were placed on the Council's website. These documents explained that whilst Core Strategies are not generally site specific documents, PPS12 stated that strategic sites can be allocated providing that they are fundamental to the delivery of the strategy. The Council did not have the resources to begin a Land Allocations DPD until after the adoption of the Core Strategy, which would have resulted in a significant time lag in terms of delivery. It was considered that, subject to the availability of suitable large sites, strategic site allocations within the Core Strategy would provide clarity and a clear focus within the document, enabling delivery to begin early in the Plan Period.

It explained that, also in accordance with PPS12, it was important that all reasonable options were considered in the formulation of the Core Strategy and other Development Plan Documents. There were considered to be 5 possible options to deliver housing growth in Bromsgrove District, which were identified as Bromsgrove Town Focus; Spread growth evenly; Growth South of Birmingham; Growth North of Redditch; or a New Settlement

Each of these were examined in turn and based on previous SA work and other evidence it was concluded that there were only two realistic growth options ¹¹(reasonable alternatives) and these were to focus on Bromsgrove Town or spreading growth more evenly throughout the settlements of the District. It was considered that due to the nature and location of suitable and available sites the Bromsgrove Town Focus was the optimum scenario. This would still leave opportunities for some growth in other settlements. Sites around Bromsgrove town were then assessed.

¹⁰ West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Phase Two Revision Report of the Panel (September 2009)

¹¹ CD6.2b page 13 Development Options in Bromsgrove District

The Draft Core Strategy 2 (DCS2)¹² was published in January 2011. DCS2 highlighted that the supply of brownfield land, identified within the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), which was suitable and available for development was insufficient to meet locally identified housing targets. This meant that the above two options (focus on Bromsgrove Town and spreading growth evenly) would need to be combined to provide adequate land to meet needs and further that greenfield sites would need to be released immediately to achieve a suitable supply of housing, phasing of release not being considered appropriate in these circumstances.

Following the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012 and the subsequent abolition of the RSS in May 2013 BDC had responsibility to determine its own evidenced growth needs based on, amongst other things, the Districts Objectively Assessed Housing Needs and Requirement. Under the remit of the Duty to Co-operate (DTC) RBC wrote to BDC on 5th July 2013 reminding BDC that the DTC is a legal requirement and stating that:

“Redditch Borough Council considers that development needs which cannot be accommodated within the Borough boundary could be sustainably located to the north/ north-west of Redditch, in Bromsgrove District, preferably contiguous to the boundary. The Duty to Co-operate is a legal requirement of the plan making process. Both authorities must address the Duty in order for the two emerging plans to be found ‘sound’ at examination.”

Proposed Submission BDP 2011-2030¹³ was published for representations in September 2013 and included 12 strategic objectives and 25 policies derived from the preceding stages of the plan making process. The Plan proposes to provide 7000 dwellings and 28 ha of employment land to meet its own needs up to 2030. It proposes to do this in two phases, the first phase will provide 4600 homes on land predominantly identified as safeguarded land in the current adopted plan, including land adjacent to Bromsgrove Town and land adjacent to the larger settlements in the District. This first phase will therefore not develop on Green Belt land (apart from on Green Belt land adjacent to Redditch town). The Plan also proposes to provide land for 3400 homes and 10 ha of employment land adjacent to Redditch’s boundary to meet Redditch’s needs. Housing sites adjacent to the boundary of Redditch Town have been identified at Foxlydiate (approx.2800 homes) and Brockhill East (approx.600 homes) in policy RCBD1 and an employment site at Ravensbank in policy BDP5B. The second phase will provide the remaining 2400 homes on land released from the Green Belt following a rigorous Green Belt and District Plan Review.

The **BDP 2011-2030**¹⁴ was submitted in March 2014. **The BDP Submission SA**¹⁵ provides further detailed consideration of all the policies and potential

¹² Draft Core Strategy 2 (January 2011)

¹³ Regulation 19 2012 No. 767 The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012

¹⁴ Bromsgrove District Plan Proposed Submission Document (September 2013)

housing sites and ensures that all reasonable alternatives have been explicitly tested against one another.

The SA report identifies a number of likely effects associated with strategic sites and policy options and the likelihood and scale of these effects. Mitigation or remedial measures have also been proposed that maximise any predicted beneficial effects of the proposed options or approaches and that minimise any predicted adverse effects. The original Submission version SA has been amended in response to the Inspector's letter to RBC concerning the SA on 3rd October 2014. Although the Inspector has not specifically requested that BDC amend their SA this has been done to ensure consistency is maintained between the Redditch and Bromsgrove SA's (in particular in relation to consideration of the cross boundary sites) and to aid clarity and public participation.

7. Cross-Boundary Working

NB this section is virtually identical to that which appears in the Redditch SA apart from where, for instance, specific appendices are referred to which appear in the Redditch rather than the Bromsgrove SA)¹⁶

1. *The West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (WMRSS) Panel Report was published in September 2009. The Panel Report recommended that Redditch Borough should aim to provide for 7,000 new dwellings in the period up until 2026. Of which 4,000 dwellings to be provided within the Borough, and 3,000 dwellings within the District of Bromsgrove adjacent to Redditch's boundaries. The WMRSS Panel Report stated (para 8.84) that "...the choice of locality around the boundary of Redditch should be locally determined whether at or adjacent to the Webheath/Foxlydiate or Brockhill ADRs or in the Bordesley Park area or in some combination of these possibilities or elsewhere."*

2. *The implications of increasing Redditch's target to around 4,000 dwellings from the Redditch Borough Council evidenced capacity of 2,243 dwellings presented in the Preferred Draft Core Strategy meant that the preferred development strategy needed to be changed. During February - March 2010 Redditch Borough Council consulted jointly with Bromsgrove District Council on a change to Redditch's development strategy, development options within the Borough boundary and cross boundary growth options in Bromsgrove District including option 1 east of A441, option 2 west of A441 and options 3 adjacent to A448. A number of consultation events were held at different times of the day and week including evenings and weekends. These included 'drop in' days at Alvechurch Baptist Hall, Bentley Village Hall and the Kingfisher centre. It was also advertised in the local press in libraries and on the*

¹⁵ Sustainability Appraisal of Bromsgrove District Plan Submission Version (March 2014)

¹⁶ www.bromsgrove.gov.uk/examination

Councils' websites. The development strategy options and development options within the Borough's boundary were:

- *Option 1 - Focus development in the most sustainable location in the Borough; the Town Centre*
- *Option 2 - Identify areas in the urban area of Redditch in need of regeneration and focus development in key regeneration areas*
- *Option 3 - Priority for development on brownfield land in the urban area*
- *Option 4 - Rebuilding existing urban areas of poor quality with land efficient buildings*
- *Option 5 - Business as Usual / Do nothing*

There were no suitable alternative options presented to the Borough Council at Issues and Options consultation stage.

New options to consider in policy which have emerged from consultation:

- *Option 6 - Identify ADR land to meet development needs beyond 2026*
- *Option 7 - Add existing ADR land to Green Belt designation*

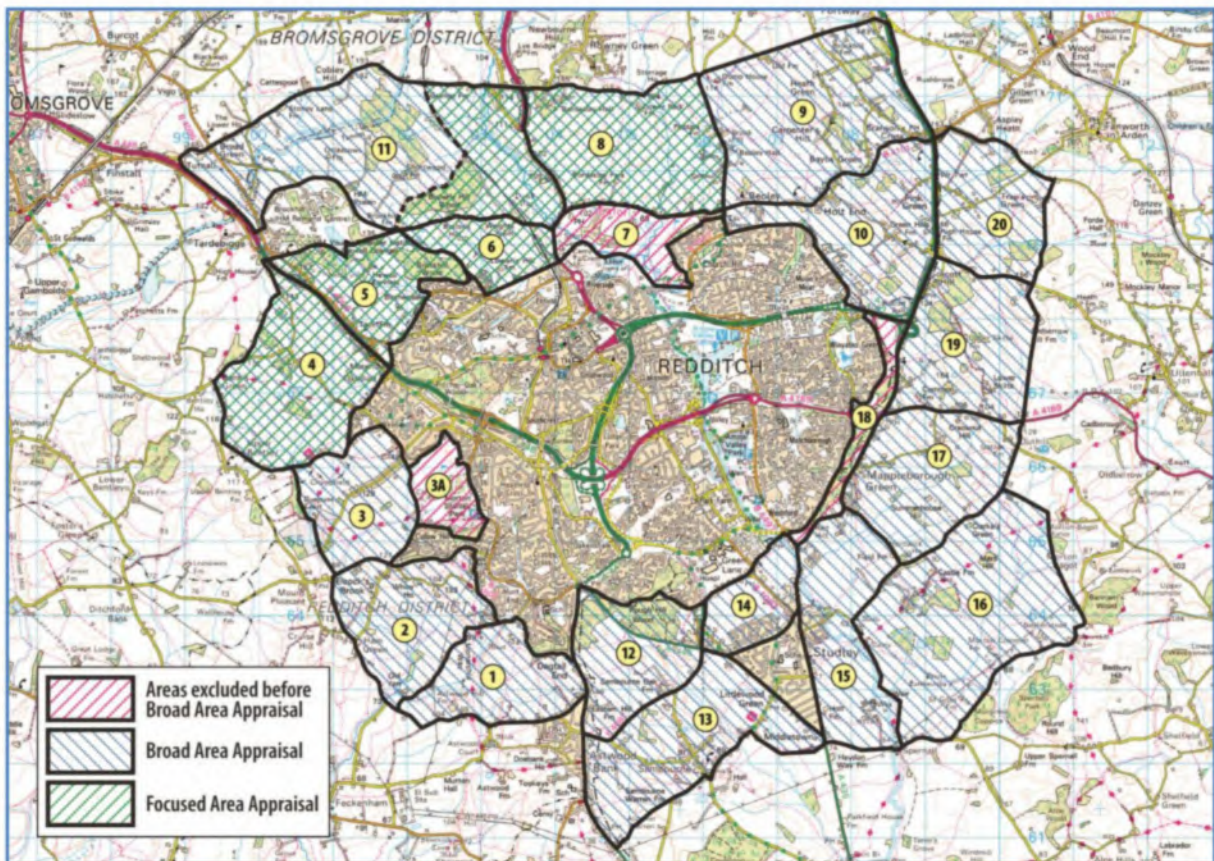
3. Options 1 - 4 were taken forward, these being considered to provide a reasonable balance between focusing development on the existing urban area and accommodating new development over the longer term. Option 6 was also taken forward as a reasonable planning strategy to provide for future development needs, namely land at Webheath and in the vicinity of the A435.

4. Following the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012, and the subsequent abolition of the WMRSS in May 2013, Redditch Borough Council had responsibility to determine its own evidenced development targets based on, amongst other things, the Borough's objectively assessed housing need. Under the remit of the Duty to Co-operate, Redditch Borough Council addressed the issue of cross boundary growth to meet its development needs with Bromsgrove District Council. The Housing Growth Development Study (HGDS), which informed the Draft BORLP4, was undertaken jointly by the two Local Authorities and was subject to a specific Sustainability Appraisal. The HGDS took forward the spatial strategy of the need for cross-boundary growth established in the consultation of February 2010 and explored individual sites (and combinations thereof) for the location of sustainable urban extensions, with smaller sites not considered to be reasonable alternatives as they could not deliver the quantum of development required.

5. The options considered within the HGDS were:

- 18 potential development areas surrounding Redditch town based on the areas of search established in the WYG1 study. Based on the HGDS SA analysis, areas 4, 5, 6, 8 and reduced area 11 were taken forward for further consideration .
- In order to achieve the required development quantum of 3,400, combinations of potential development areas which were considered to have the best sustainability performance were considered in more detail, namely:
 - o Areas 4 & 6
 - o Areas 4 & 5
 - o Reduced Areas of 4 & 11 plus Areas 5 & 6
 - o Areas 6 & 8

Area Appraisal Locations



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6. The combination of Areas 4 & 6 was considered to be the most suitable for development in terms of sustainability. The combination of areas 4 & 5 performed poorly in comparison to the other three scenarios, mainly due to biodiversity considerations and the historic environment. The combination of Areas 4 & 6 scored slightly higher than Areas 6 & 8 due to fewer environmental constraints and the

potential for greater social benefits. In addition, the combination of Areas 6 & 8 could have a significant harmful impacts on the landscape, as well as reducing the gap between Redditch and Alvechurch and the strategic gap with Birmingham. In particular, “whilst it is considered that Area 6 could integrate well with existing and new development at Brockhill, there are concerns about how well Area 8 could related to the urban form of Redditch and integrate with it. Effectively development at this location could be viewed as a new standalone community. It is also considered that development at Area 8 could promote commuting northwards and potentially not economically benefit Redditch Town Centre and thus reduce the area’s sustainability credentials. Area 8 also has the least potential for cycling to Redditch Town Centre and would require significant investment in walk and cycle infrastructure to provide the necessary level of accessibility. Area 8 generates the greater volume of vehicular movements.”

7. Therefore, as well as achieving the highest scenario score, the combination of Areas 4 and 6 are the most suitable for development in terms of sustainability. Specifically: “Areas 4 and 6 could integrate successfully into the built form of Redditch and the environmental harm is more limited in comparison to the other scenarios. For example the areas are well contained with defensible boundaries minimising Green Belt harm and there are fewer statutory historic and environmental designations. This combination of areas is well located to access public transport and local services and facilities.”

8. A range of consultation methods were used such as adverts in the local press and making information available in public places such as town hall receptions and libraries and also included ‘drop-in’ events within the area such as at the Foxlydiate public house, Alvechurch village Hall and at a vacant shop unit in the Kingfisher centre. ‘Drop- in’ days comprised an exhibition where officers were on hand to answer queries. A total of 6 events were held on different days and at different times over the consultation period including weekends and evenings.

9. In order to provide a consistent analysis of potential development areas, an Addendum SA to the HGDS considered the follow potential development areas which were excluded from the original study: Areas 3, 3A, 7 and 18. Areas 3 and 18 were found to perform relatively strongly in sustainability terms and therefore taken forward for detailed site appraisal in the same document. In light of this analysis a reduced part of Area 3 was considered to be suitable for development. Consequently, Areas 3 (reduced) and 18 were taken forward to be considered as allocations in the BORLP4.

10. As part of the Examination of the BORLP4, various procedural issues were identified and set out in a Post-Hearings Note. These concerns (para 7 - 11) focused on the need to clearly present alternatives which have been considered as part of the site selection process, specifically the Webheath and A435 Areas of Development Restraint, but which were not considered in the Submission SA. In

response Redditch Borough Council undertook a comparative analysis of all potential development sites as part of a SA Refresh which provides a comparative analysis of their sustainability performance.

11. The original Submission version RBC SA has been amended in response to the Inspector's letter to RBC concerning the SA on 3rd October 2014. Although the Inspector has not specifically requested that BDC amend their SA this has been done to ensure consistency is maintained between the Redditch and Bromsgrove SA's (in particular in relation to consideration of the cross boundary sites) and to aid clarity and public participation.

8. Likely significant effects of the Plan and their mitigation

At the previous two Bromsgrove Core Strategy (later BDP) stages it was predicted that the most likely positive significant effects related to the benefits that the preferred approach towards the strategy of development would bring. It was envisaged that development would be promoted in line with the settlement hierarchy, in the first instance within the sustainable settlement of Bromsgrove Town where there would be positive social and economic effects such as housing provision, accessible services, vibrant communities and effects likely to achieve more sustainable travel patterns, together with securing the efficient use of land. Due to the identified lack of brownfield land, expansion sites were therefore identified around Bromsgrove Town (ADR sites). Furthermore sites were identified in or adjacent to large settlements. After Bromsgrove Town the larger settlements are the most accessible and densely populated areas of the District enabling the largest proportion of residents to be able to access services and employment, thereby helping to reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas. The larger settlements are also better connected by public transport and the proximity of people to jobs and services might encourage greater use of public transport¹⁷, 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. There would also be opportunities for small affordable housing schemes in rural settlements that meet local need pending a review of Green Belt boundaries.

Further sites would need to be identified to meet all of the growth required to meet Bromsgrove's needs up to 2030 (and beyond) however with all available land outside the Green Belt now being allocated this strategy would require the release of Green belt land. It was envisaged that this Green Belt Review would be carried out at a later stage followed by a Local Plan Review potentially also incorporating the unmet needs from Birmingham which had by then

¹⁷ Most of the large settlements have train stations including Alvechurch, Barnt Green, Hagley and Wythall (train station at Longbridge relatively close to Rubery)

been made known. The study and accompanying SA¹⁸ to justify, explore and quantify this unmet need is still underway at the time of writing.

BDC has produced locally derived evidence to underpin its development needs. This evidence indicates that development on ADR land is required together with development on Green Belt land to accommodate unmet needs arising in Redditch, for its own future needs and potentially that of the West Midlands Conurbation. Therefore, it is possible for there to be negative effects on the environmental, social and economic sustainability of the District as a result of the BDP. However this SA demonstrates that with the appropriate mitigation measures these impacts can be minimised.

The process of determining the location of growth for Redditch's needs has been part of a separate joint consultation and SA process¹⁹ progressed alongside the development of the BDP. The SA for Bromsgrove does contain an assessment of the effects of Redditch growth on Bromsgrove District within the RCBD1 policy assessment. The refinement of the Redditch Growth Development Policy has also been undertaken jointly between BDC and RBC and this policy is repeated as an appendix in the Borough of Redditch Local Plan No.4 (BORLP4). The SA which accompanies the HGDS found that the most sustainable and therefore preferred location for development is generally to the north/northwest of Redditch (Foxlydiate and Brockhill East) which also reflects previous evidence findings.

The following table outlines the relationship between the sustainability objectives, their likely effects and how these have been addressed as mitigation factors in the BDP.

Table 1.3

| SA objective | Likely effects | Mitigation (where appropriate) |
|--|---|---|
| SOCIAL | | |
| 1. Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local | The SHMA sets out the affordable housing need for the District and the BDP sets out the requirements for the District in policy BDP8. It is however unlikely that | The BDP sets out the affordable housing need and requirements for the District through policy (BDP 8), reflecting the findings of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) The BDP also contains a policy to |

¹⁹ Sustainability Appraisal for the Bromsgrove District and Redditch Borough Housing Growth Study (January 2013)

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| environment | the total shortfall will be met as this would have wider environmental effects, for example, even more Green Belt land would need to be released. | promote High Quality Design (BDP19) |
| 2.To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | <p>By encouraging healthy and active lifestyles it is anticipated that the general good health of residents will be sustained. It is likely that health centres will be provided as part of community centres proposed in some of the strategic sites.</p> <p>Other improvements may be realised by improving air quality and incorporation of green infrastructure into new development.</p> | The BDP includes a policy on Health and Well Being (BDP 25). This policy concentrates predominantly on the encouragement of healthy and active lifestyles. Regeneration of the Town Centre (BDP 17) also encourages the redevelopment of the Dolphin centre (TC 5 School Drive) being a key leisure facility in the Town Centre. Whilst the provision of health facilities is not explicitly referred to in the Plan, the strategic site allocation policies (BDP5A and RCBD1) both refer to local centres and associated community facilities thereby maintaining flexibility in the Plan to provide necessary infrastructure in the most appropriate manner. BDP 12 Sustainable Communities is also relevant in this respect. |
| 3.Improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio economic status or | The town expansion sites located adjacent to the Town and other development sites located adjacent to the larger settlements are likely to enhance service provision and facilities. The Regeneration of the town centre and continued support for local centres will | <p>The BDP contains specific policies on Town Centre regeneration and Local centres, whilst also encouraging local facilities in the smaller settlements to remain.</p> <p>The BDP, through its development Strategy seeks to guide development to the more accessible locations in the District where for instance sustainable modes of transport are available such as public transport. BDP 12</p> |

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| educational attainment | enhance provision and improve the vitality and viability of these centres. | Sustainable Communities is also relevant in this respect as it resists the loss of existing local facilities. |
| 4.Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti- social behaviour | None identified. | The BDP seeks to address the issue of crime and fear of crime by creating high quality environments and this is facilitated via its policy on High Quality design (BDP 19) and TC Regeneration. Currently such issues are addressed in policy via providing natural surveillance, mixed uses and good lines of sight across open spaces. At the request of West Mercia Police it is proposed that the Design SPD will address the issue of the evening economy in more depth than the BDP presently does in the TC Regeneration policy |
| 5.Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | The golden thread running through the plan is sustainable development and locating development adjacent to existing sustainable locations. New development proposed is also mixed in some instances. Opportunities for homeworking are also encouraged. These combined effects should impact on the number of movements made by private car. Some locations are more accessible by sustainable transport modes than others. | The Development Strategy seeks to guide development via the Settlement Hierarchy to the more sustainable locations in the District where for instance sustainable modes of transport are available such as public transport. Other aspects relating to sustainable transportation are included within the sustainable transport policy however this is a 'golden thread' which runs throughout the Plan. |

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|--|---|--|
| <p>6.To provide 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</p> | <p>The process of determining the location of growth plays a significant part in the consultation process for the BDP.</p> | <p>The plan making process offers a range of consultation avenues which are set out in the SCI. BDC are also supporting the development of neighbourhood plans where these are being actively pursued.</p> |
| ENVIRONMENTAL | | |
| <p>7.To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity</p> | <p>The 2007 Issues and Options stage addressed this issue in terms of the provision of positive biodiversity gain.</p> | <p>The Natural Environment policy (BDP 21), the GI policy (BDP 24) and the Climate change policy BDP22 are all relevant in this respect. For example the aim is to ‘design in’ wildlife , maximise multi functionality, provide appropriate management and ensure development follows the mitigation hierarchy and achieves net gains for biodiversity.</p> |
| <p>8.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.</p> | <p>Bromsgrove District is approximately 90% Green Belt. In line with National guidance the BDP recognises the importance of maintaining the openness of the Green Belt whilst also taking the pragmatic view that, if other objectives of the Plan and if meeting the legal DTC obligations are to be achieved the loss of some Green Belt land is unavoidable.</p> | <p>Bromsgrove District is approximately 90% Green Belt. In line with National guidance the BDP recognises the importance of maintaining the openness of the Green Belt whilst also taking the pragmatic view that, if other objectives of the Plan and if meeting the legal DTC obligations are to be achieved the loss of some Green Belt land is unavoidable. However, it is proposed that this loss will be managed through the controlled release of land via careful consideration in a Green Belt review and for Redditch’s needs through this plan making</p> |

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| | | <p>process. In some instances compromises have also had to be made concerning the loss of the best and versatile agricultural land. The achievement of this objective could therefore be negatively affected depending on specific locations.</p> |
| <p>9.Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality</p> | <p>The landscape in and around Bromsgrove is very important. Both the Town Centre and many of the villages (for example Hagley, Alvechurch, Barnt Green, Beoley, Bebroughton and Dodford) are also of historic importance and this is reflected in their conservation status.</p> | <p>The landscape in and around Bromsgrove is very important and the Council expects the design of all development to take into account the Landscape Character Assessment. Any inappropriate proposals which do not implement necessary mitigation measures are resisted in Policy on Natural Environment. Townscape issues are addressed via the Managing the historic environment, high quality design and TC regeneration policies including Townscape Heritage Initiative (THI). Many of the villages in the District are also often of historic importance which has lead to the designation of conservation areas in some instances which will protect the townscape of such villages to any threats.</p> |
| <p>10.Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment, heritage and seek well-designed, high quality built environment in new development</p> | <p>There are a number of ways the Plan aims to protect heritage assets and improve the quality of the built environment but this will be principally via the Managing the Historic Environment and High Quality Design policies.</p> | <p>There are a number of ways the Plan aims to protect heritage assets and improve the quality of the built environment but this will be principally via the Managing the Historic Environment and High Quality Design policies.</p> |

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|---|---|--|
| proposals | | |
| 11.To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy, 1) Prevention, 2) Preparing for reuse, 3) Recycling, 4) Other recovery, 5) Disposal | Managing waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy was included in the Issues and Options consultation in 2007 due to concerns around the millions of tonnes of waste generated from households, commerce and industry every year and the lack of options(and cost of) sustainable solutions for its disposal. | Managing waste in dealt with in several policies in the BDP namely Sustainable Development Principles, New Employment development and Climate Change. These policies refer to the County Council Waste Core Strategy and the need for the emphasis on recycling and other measures which new development should address. |
| 12.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 other areas. | The majority of strategic sites are not located within flood zones 2 or 3 (3a or 3b) and those few that have parts of the site that are it is proposed to either avoid development or have mitigation measures. | The BDP is informed by an up to date SFRA (level 2). The Plan includes a Water management policy which (inter alia) requires development to address flood risk from all sources, follow the flood risk management hierarchy when planning and designing development and take account of wider impacts by not increasing the risk of flooding elsewhere. |
| 13.Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources. | Climate change and renewable energy was presented in the Issues and Options stage in 2007 when the level of support for incorporating renewable energy was tested. | The BDP through its policy on climate change addresses this issue by encouraging various measures to help deliver viable low energy climate resilient developments, these include energy efficiency in building design and supporting developments which incorporate zero or low carbon energy generation techniques where adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily. |
| 14.Protect and | All development has the | The BDP addresses this issue |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| enhance the quality of water, soil and air | potential to impact on water, soil and air which can be addressed via adequate mitigation measures. | through policies on Water management and high quality design. |
| 15.Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change. | Climate change was presented in the Issues and Options stage in 2007. The likely growth in households, economic activity and transport will inevitably lead to an increase in gross energy demand in Bromsgrove. | The BDP makes provision for the mitigation of climate change in a number of ways via the design, construction and location of development principally through the delivery of the Climate change policy. |
| ECONOMIC | | |
| 16.Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | The BDP includes a number of measures to be implemented in order to encourage sustainable growth of the rural economy especially policy on rural renaissance. The BDP also encourages new employment for example new technology opportunities at Bromsgrove Technology Park and Longbridge as part of policy on new employment development. | The BDP includes a number of measures to be implemented in order to encourage sustainable growth of the rural economy especially policy on rural renaissance. The BDP also encourages new employment for example new technology opportunities at Bromsgrove Technology Park and Longbridge as part of policy on new employment development. |
| 17.Promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially | The Bromsgrove Technology Park remains as a designation within the BDP where there are likely to be technology | The BDP supports the use of BREEAM standards and other nationally supported requirements such as CFSH through the High Quality Design policy. |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives. | opportunities as well as at Longbridge. | |
| 18.To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of education opportunities for all | The BDP advocates appropriate skills development, as part of policy on new employment development. The BDP ensures that efficient delivery of infrastructure is provided as part of new development where appropriate (BDP 6 Infrastructure Contributions). | The BDP advocates appropriate skills development, as part of policy on new employment development. The BDP ensures that efficient delivery of infrastructure is provided as part of new development where appropriate (BDP 6 Infrastructure Contributions). |

9. Consultation

Consultation has taken place at various stages of the plan making and SA processes. This is an iterative and collaborative process and changes have been made to the plan as a result of SA work. The SA stages and respective plan making stages are as follows:

- Stage A- SA Scoping reports²⁰
- Stage B- Core Strategy Issues and Options consultations in 2005²¹ and 2007²²
- Consultation on the draft Core Strategy vision²³
- 2 draft Core Strategies in 2008²⁴ and 2011²⁵ and accompanying SA's²⁶

²⁰ Bromsgrove DC (2005): Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report – Planning in Bromsgrove 2004-2007, Bromsgrove DC, Bromsgrove, Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (2008-2011), Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (2012-2015)

²¹ Core Strategy - Issues and Options (June 2005)

²² Core Strategy - Issues and Options (June 2007)

²³ Consultation Report 2008 appendix 14

²⁴ Draft Core Strategy (October 2008)

²⁵ Draft Core Strategy 2 (January 2011)

²⁶ Sustainability Appraisal for Draft Core Strategy (October 2008), Sustainability Appraisal for Draft Core Strategy 2 (January 2011)

- 2 cross boundary growth consultations in 2010²⁷ and 2013²⁸ and SA²⁹
- Stages C&D- BDP with accompanying draft SA reports³⁰.

The SA accompanying each stage of plan-making since 2005 has been subject to public consultation through provision of the documents on the Council's website, references in consultation letters, emails and advertising literature. Thus consultation has been a vital ongoing and iterative element of the plan-making and the SA processes.

Consultation with statutory bodies etc occurred at the scoping stages and more widely on later stages of the SA as the plan advanced. Comments on the SA have been fairly limited over the development of the plan and only in this final stage has the SA received any significant comment.

Consultation Statements have been produced at various stages (and published on the Councils website), 2008, 2011, 2013 and 2014. These reports contain specific information on who was consulted, how they were consulted and when they were consulted at every stage of the plan making process and they explain how consultation has influenced the Plan.³¹

This Non Technical Summary and updated Sustainability Appraisal Report has been published to accompany the Bromsgrove District Plan 2011-2030 for a further period of focussed consultation week commencing 23rd March 2015 for a period of six weeks. Changes to the text in the previous SA report are highlighted in order to clearly show new and/or amended text that has been added since the last consultation. In some instances the report has been restructured for added clarity.

Timetable

| | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|
| 24th March 2015 | 5th May 2015 | 18th May 2015 | 8th June 2015 | 23rd June 2015 (24th June- |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---|

²⁷ Bromsgrove and Redditch Core Strategies Special consultation on Redditch expansion (February - 30th April 2010)

²⁸ The Redditch Housing Growth consultation leaflet (January 2013)

²⁹ Sustainability Appraisal for the Bromsgrove District and Redditch Borough Housing Growth Study (January 2013)

³⁰ Sustainability Appraisal of Bromsgrove District Plan Submission Version (March 2014)

³¹ Regulation Section 22 (1) (c) (v) Report (February 2014), Erratum to Regulation Section 22 (1) (c) (v) Report (May 2014), Erratum to Regulation Section 22 (1) (c) (v) Report (July 2014), Consultation Statement (September 2013), Bromsgrove District Plan Consultation Statement (September 2013), Draft Core Strategy 2 Consultation Statement (January 2011), Consultation Report on Core Strategy Issues and Options (2008)

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | reserve day) |
| Consultation on updated SA's commence | Deadline for representations on updated SA's | Submit final SA Report to examination: | Deadline for Hearing Statements | Resume Hearing sessions |

10. Compliance with the SEA Directive

A table summarising how this SA Report addresses the requirements of the SEA Directive is set out at section 2 in the main body of the Report entitled Quality Assurance Checklist.

11. Monitoring

Once the BDP is adopted its effects will continue to be monitored against the identified sustainability indicators to measure how well the plan has contributed to sustainability (alongside monitoring the indicators for the Plan). The data collected will form the baseline to which future effects will be compared and the results will help inform the preparation of the Local Plan Review (following the Green Belt Review). The policies contained in the Plan will be monitored through the Councils Annual Monitoring Report which is normally published around Dec/Jan annually and which oversees and reports on the progress of the Plan.

12. Post Adoption Statement

Following adoption of the BDP, a Post Adoption Statement will be produced, setting out the following:

- How environmental considerations have been integrated into the BDP.
- How the SA Report has been taken into account.
- How opinions expressed in relation to the BDP and the SA Report have been taken into account.
- The reasons for choosing the BDP as adopted, in light of reasonable alternatives considered.
- The measures to be taken to monitor any significant environmental effects associated with implementation of the BDP.

1. Introduction

Background

1.1 This document is the updated Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report prepared to accompany the Submission version of the BDP. Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is an iterative and ongoing process that aims to provide a high level of protection for the environment and to promote sustainable development for plan-making. The role of SA is to inform the Council as the planning authority; the SA findings do not form the sole basis for decision-making – this is informed also by, for example, other studies, feasibility and feedback from consultation.

1.2 The SEA Directive and SEA Regulations that transpose the Directive into UK Law, state that the SEA must consider the following topic areas:

Table 2.1

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| • biodiversity | • air |
| • population | • climate change |
| • human health | • material assets |
| • flora and fauna | • cultural heritage |
| • soil | • landscape |
| • water | |

1.3 The SEA Directive defines environmental assessment as a procedure comprising:

- the preparation of an Environmental Report on the likely significant effects of the draft plan or programme;
- undertaking consultation on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying Environmental Report;
- taking into account the Environmental Report and the results of consultation in decision making; and
- providing information when the plan or programme is adopted showing how the results of the assessment have been taken into account.

1.4 SEA is required to be undertaken alongside the preparation of the plan to which it relates to allow alternatives to be incorporated, ensuring that environmental, social and economic implications are taken account of in emerging strategies and policies.

1.5 Although the SA and SEA process are separate appraisals, it is possible to combine these processes into a single assessment (as per the guidance set out in the NPPF). This single assessment considers

the significant environmental, social and economic effects of implementing plans or programmes.

- 1.6 Section 18 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004³² requires local planning authorities to produce a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), which should explain how they will engage local communities and other interested parties in producing their Local Plan and determining planning applications. The Statement of Community Involvement should be published on the local planning authority's website.
- 1.7 The NPPF (2012) in paragraph 167 that states that "Assessments should be proportionate and should not repeat policy assessment that has already been undertaken." The BDP is a strategic planning document that provides strategic policy and allocations to guide developers, communities and the Council in its decisions regarding proposed development. SA is a criteria-based assessment process with objectives aligned with the issues for sustainable development that are relevant to the Plan and the characteristics of the District.
- 1.8 The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporates the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive and has been undertaken in line with former guidance issued by ODPM (2005) in 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents'. The scoping of the SA and the majority of the SA work has been undertaken by BDC Officers with input from Hyder Consulting (UK) Ltd in the initial issues and options stage and verification from AMEC UK Ltd in the latest stage.
- 1.9 The National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG) sets out how the SA and Local planning process should be integrated³³ (Figure 2). It states that³⁴ "The sustainability appraisal should only focus on what is needed to assess the likely significant effects of the Local Plan. It should focus on the environmental, economic and social impacts that are likely to be significant. It does not need to be done in any more detail, or using more resources, than is considered to be appropriate for the content and level of detail in the Local Plan".

³² <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/section/18>

³³ Paragraph: 013 Reference ID: 11-013-20140306 Sustainability appraisal process

³⁴ Paragraph: 009 Reference ID: 11-009-20140306

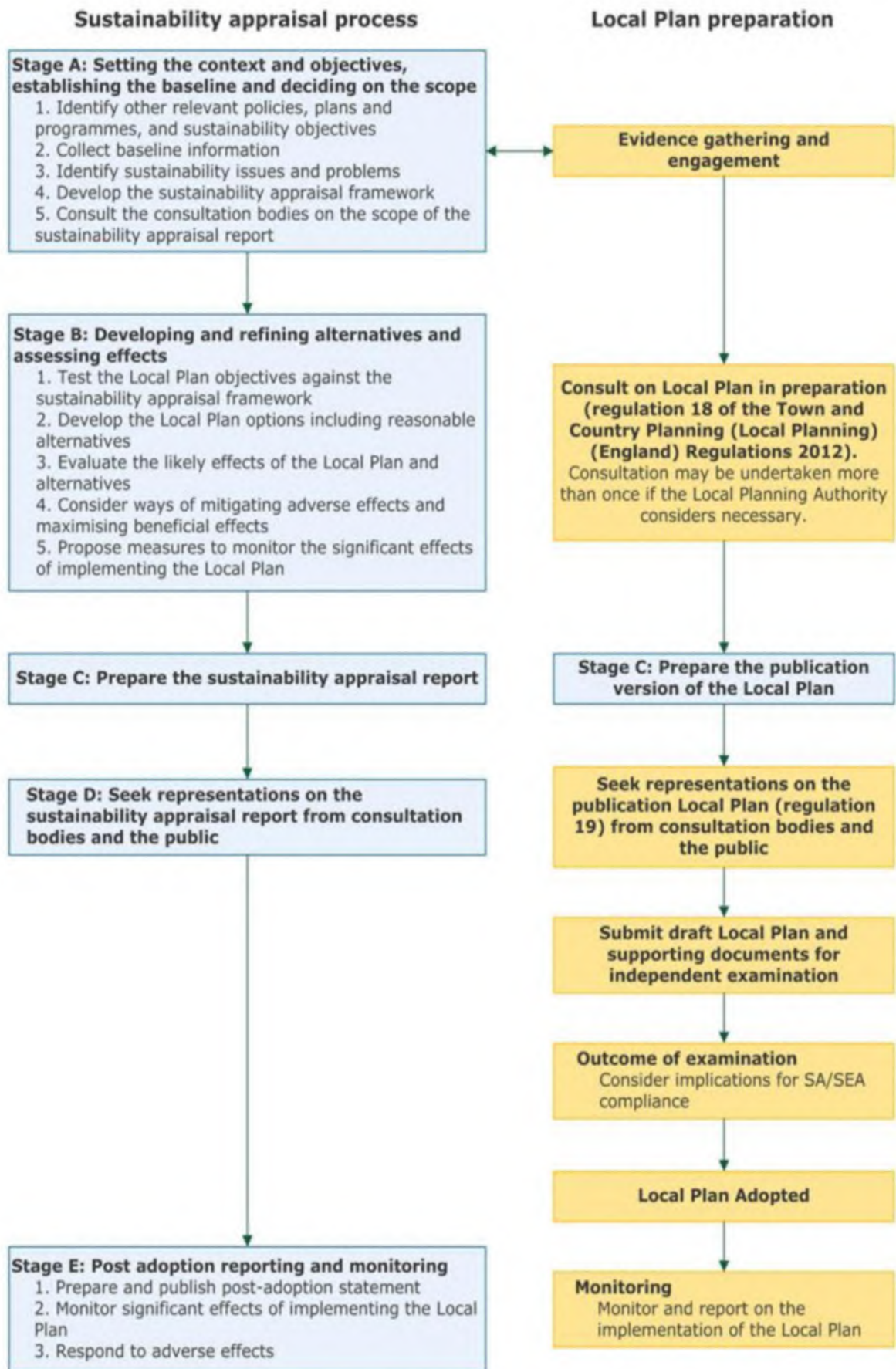


Figure 2

Purpose of the Report

- 1.10 This SA Report deals with the requirements of both the SEA Directive Regulations and the SA Regulations in the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act. The Directive requires that reference to Regulations in the SA Report should be clearly displayed, and this is set out in Section 2.
- 1.11 The SA aims to ensure that consideration has been given to which of the BDP's reasonable alternative options are the most sustainable in order to deal with the spatial planning issues. The SA aims to ensure that the Plan's proposals are as sustainable as possible when considering all reasonable alternatives in line with the requirements of the SEA Directive. This helped to inform the proposed submission BDP as well as proposed mitigation to address any adverse effects identified.

What is the Plan Proposing to do?

- 1.12 The Bromsgrove District Plan covers the entire administrative area of Bromsgrove District. The timescale of the plan is 19 years to 2030. The Plan proposes to provide 7000 dwellings and 28 ha of employment land to meet its own needs up to 2030. It proposes to do this in two phases, the first phase will provide 4600 homes on land predominantly identified as safeguarded land in the current adopted plan, on land adjacent to Bromsgrove Town and land adjacent to the larger settlements in the District. This first phase will therefore not develop on Green Belt land³⁵. The second phase will provide the remaining 2400 homes on land released from the Green Belt following a rigorous Green Belt and District Plan Review.
- 1.13 The Plan also proposes to provide land for 3400 homes and 10 ha of employment land adjacent to Redditch's boundary for Redditch's development needs. Housing sites adjacent to the boundary of Redditch Town have been identified at Foxlydiate (approx.2800 homes) and Brockhill East (approx.600 homes) in policy RCBD1 and an employment site at Ravensbank in policy BDP5B.
- 1.14 The policies in the Plan guide development and provide details on how growth can be accommodated in a sustainable manner. For example it provides details on expectations in relation to sustainable transport, high quality design, housing mix, flooding issues, the historic and natural environment and green infrastructure. It also details expectations in terms of delivery and infrastructure contributions.
- 1.15 The Green Belt Review will also identify land to be set aside for future development beyond 2030 for needs arising in the District and potentially neighbouring authorities. The Review will also address any

³⁵ Apart from land adjacent to Redditch Town for Redditch's unmet needs

currently identified unmet housing needs arising from the Conurbation if required.

- 1.16 Strategic sites are identified in the Plan which would deliver the first 4600 homes in the most sustainable locations in the District. The remaining sites will be identified via a Green Belt and District Plan Review.

Summary Profile of Bromsgrove District

- 1.17 Detailed below is a summary of key social, economic and Environmental issues present in Bromsgrove District.
- The District covers 21,714 Hectares.
 - Had a resident population of 94,300 in 2011 and projected to increase to 99,600 by 2020 and 105,800 by 2030.
 - A largely rural District (approximately 90% Green Belt) supporting a varied and dynamic economy based on a range of small and medium sized businesses.
 - Served well by major strategic transport routes including the M5 and M42. These are connected to the M6 to Birmingham and M40 to the East. Good train connections.
 - Attractive and desirable place to live which attracts sustained inward migration.
 - Attractive location for businesses.

Key Social issues

- The District has a rising and slightly ageing population in comparison to the national average which places demands on service delivery in terms of transportation for older people, health facilities and housing.
- The provision of housing that meets the needs of rural communities and access to services, including public transport, jobs, healthcare, etc are issues that need to be addressed for the low instances of deprivation in the District.
- Fear of crime is of some concern to some residents which can be improved through, for example, design of development.
- Strategic Housing Market Assessment and Housing Availability Study shows under provision for social housing. This needs to be addressed for the creation of sustainable mixed communities.
- The health of people in Bromsgrove is generally better than the average for England.
- The health priorities in Bromsgrove are to tackle obesity, alcohol use and falls in older people (Source: www.communityhealthprofiles.info).

Key Environmental Issues

- The District has high car usage compared to public transport due to close proximity to Birmingham and the Black Country and an excellent road network which makes travel by car convenient.
- Road connections can experience localised problems caused by high traffic volumes along with noise pollution for local residents.
- The District has four Air Quality Management Areas, at Redditch Road, Stoke Heath; Kidderminster Road, Hagley; along Hanover

Place and Worcester Road within the Town Centre, and Lickey End adjacent to Junction 1 of the M42.

- Popular to visitors from the conurbation travelling to areas such as Lickey, Waseley and Clent Hills. Sustainable travel modes should be made more readily available for visitors.
- Bromsgrove falls within the Severn Water Resource Zone which is experiencing shortfalls in water supply.
- Existing abstraction as a result of long term groundwater abstraction has caused unacceptable environmental impacts in several areas which include the Battlefield Brook and the Bow Brook in the District.
- Flood risk within the District is mainly associated with flash flooding as a result of rapid rainfall runoff and is exacerbated by the lack of maintenance of the watercourses, change of land management practice, more development, soil types, blockages and reduced channel capacity resulting from culvert collapse.
- Parts of Bromsgrove are also affected by fluvial, sewer and groundwater flooding. All watercourses fail to meet at least one of the required river water quality targets (except Batchley Brook). Sustainable Drainage Systems could play an important role in reducing water demand and rainwater run-off as well as reducing pollutants in watercourses.
- There is a finite amount of brownfield land available which should be used before greenfield land in order to protect the natural environment.

Key Economic Issues

- The District has a diverse economy.
- Historically the economy has been based on farming.
- The majority of jobs are now situated in the urban areas.
- There is an imbalance between the type of jobs and pay available within Bromsgrove compared with the average wages of the population.
- Industries with higher paid jobs need to be encouraged to stay or locate in the District to correct this imbalance and help reduce the daily traffic flow in and out the District.
- Further development in high tech manufacturing and knowledge based industries may redress the imbalance.
- Successful in £1.2m bid for Heritage Lottery Funding (HLF) and now operating a Townscape Heritage Initiative in the Town Centre.

Key Sustainability Issues

1.18 The assessment of baseline economic, environmental and social data reveals the following trends and associated sustainability issues.

Table 2.1

| Topic | Baseline and trends | Key sustainability issues |
|-------|---------------------|---------------------------|
|-------|---------------------|---------------------------|

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Social | | |
| Rising older population | <p>Bromsgrove has an above average older population with corresponding resultant impacts on service provision, housing needs and workforce availability.</p> <p>2011 Census approximately 20% of population were aged 65-plus. This number is projected to increase by around 11,300 by 2030 (compared to 800 in the 0-17 age group)</p> | Provision of appropriate housing ie tenures and types, services and facilities. |
| Barriers to housing and services in rural areas | <p>Bromsgrove District³⁶ has consistently demonstrated higher house prices than the national average and Worcestershire. However the housing market is also experiencing issues around supply since the recession in 2008. The District has many small settlements with limited or without their own services. Many local facilities and transport options are considered unviable due to dispersed population.</p> <p>Some households are unable to afford to purchase or rent on the open market in Bromsgrove District with house price increases far outstripping earnings increases³⁷</p> | Range of house types including affordable housing |
| Local facilities to meet the needs of the population | Facilities lost due to high housing development rates leading to an imbalance in service provision to population size. | Support local centres and villages |
| Under-provision of affordable housing | Limited affordable housing for local people leading to social exclusion and harm to community life and networks | <p>Provision of affordable housing</p> <p>Social cohesion</p> |
| An increase in | Young people that cannot afford to | Provision of affordable |

³⁶ AMION report Housing Needs Assessment 29.8.14 Appendix B House Prices [ED/14]

³⁷ AMION report Housing Needs Assessment 29.8.14 Appendix B Affordability [ED/14]

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| young residents leaving in search of work and housing | live in the District and those who work outside the District are moving away. | housing |
| Keeping the sense of community 'alive' | 19 parishes in District, only a handful have expressed interest in pursuing Neighbourhood Plans. In 2011 32,755 votes were cast in district elections, representing a 44.7 per cent turnout | Community Engagement and Consultation. |
| Reducing fear of crime | Bromsgrove is a safe place to live and fear of crime has reduced since surveys were carried out in 2005. | High quality designed environments. |
| Housing to meet local needs | The Strategic Housing Market Assessment provides evidence for the housing figures appropriate for Bromsgrove District | Provide range of house types and tenures to meet needs |
| Possible cross boundary growth in the District | The Strategic Housing Market Assessment provides evidence for the housing figures appropriate for Redditch Borough. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment commissioned by Birmingham City Council also provides evidence for the housing figures in the City (also informed by GBSLEP Joint strategic housing study). | Making best use of land |
| Environmental | | |
| Implications of redeveloping brownfield land | High density development within existing settlements can have negative impact on local environments and brownfield sites can be biodiversity-rich. However supply of brownfield land is running out in the District, placing more pressure on greenfield land and ultimately the potential release of Green Belt land. | Making best use of land |
| Large identified greenfield sites for future development needs | A number of large greenfield sites were removed from the Green Belt or not confirmed as Green Belt through the Bromsgrove District Local Plan (2004) and designated | Efficient use of land |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| | as Areas of Development Restraint (ADRs). ADRs were reserved for future development beyond the life of the Local Plan | |
| Commuting out of the District | District population earn higher than average salaries but they earn then outside the District. | Increase employment opportunities within District. |
| High car usage and congestion | <p>High amount of car usage compared to sustainable transport leading to congested roads at peak periods and costs associated with this include for example costs to businesses and poor air quality.</p> <p>2011 census showed that the number of people travelling to work by car (49.9%) is higher than the national average (36.9%) Only 12.5% of households in Bromsgrove do not own a car or van compared to 16.6% in Worcestershire and 25.8% in England.</p> <p>Rural areas are served by infrequent bus services.</p> | <p>Sustainable transport modes.</p> <p>Sustainable/mixed use development.</p> |
| Air quality | <p>Although the District benefits from excellent strategic road connections, it does experience localised air quality problems caused by high traffic volumes.</p> <p>Bromsgrove has 4 declared Air Quality management Areas (AQMAs).</p> | <p>Sustainable transport modes</p> <p>Air quality monitoring</p> <p>Health</p> |
| Degradation of the Natural and Historic Environment | <p>Degradation of the environment as a whole has been realised incrementally over time as a result of damaging land use practices, development pressures, neglect/decay of heritage assets at risk, traffic congestion, air quality, noise pollution, loss/erosion of landscape/townscape character or quality, climate change and so on. Specific concerns includes conservation of biodiversity, cultural heritage, historic assets, character of the townscape, landscape</p> | <p>Protection of certain land from development and appropriate consideration of settings.</p> <p>Landscape protection and enhancement.</p> <p>Conservation and enhancement of</p> |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| | <p>character and the protection of groundwater supplies.</p> <p>6 out of 14 SSSI's are described as 'favourable'.</p> <p>As the more densely populated areas such as Bromsgrove Town, Catshill and Hagley are highly sensitive in terms of protection of groundwater and appropriate measures will need to be taken to ensure underlying aquifers are protected.</p> <p>Bromsgrove has 2 listed buildings, 5 scheduled Ancient monuments, a conservation area and Registered Historic Park and Garden on the National 'Heritage at risk' register. Large portions of evidence in the form of archaeological deposits and structures above and below ground have already been destroyed by previous development especially in the 1960's.</p> <p>The District has many locally important buildings that do not qualify for national listing but nevertheless are important to the distinctive character of Bromsgrove.</p> | <p>biodiversity</p> <p>Protection of Heritage Assets</p> <p>Health improvement</p> |
| <p>Responding to climate change</p> | <p>Improvement and promotion of sustainable transport and energy efficiency, etc can all help reduce the causes of climate change. Flood risk within the District is mainly associated with flash flooding and climate change means that more extreme weather is likely to happen. This includes hotter and wetter summer and drier and colder winters.</p> <p>No major rivers run through the District. Flood risk is concentrated in a few places with the risk of major flooding being minimal.</p> <p>Increasing human demand for water, coupled with the effects of</p> | <p>Climate change</p> <p>Flood risk management</p> <p>Water Efficiency</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | <p>climate change mean the future of our water supply is not secure. Bromsgrove falls within the Severn River Basin District and assessment of main water resources in the River Basin management Plan indicates that the main aquifers have poor quantitative status and no change in status is forecast by 2015. The existing abstraction has also led to negative environmental impacts in several areas in the District.</p> <p>In Bromsgrove the highest CO2 emissions correlate with the M5 and M42 motorway corridors whilst in other predominantly rural areas emissions are low.</p> | Air quality monitoring |
| Economic | | |
| Changing economy | <p>The District is undergoing a change in its economy from heavy industry to high tech industries. For example, MG Rover, once a major employer of Bromsgrove residents, was closed down in 2005.</p> <p>2011 census 3.1% unemployed (West Midlands 5.1% and 4.4% nationally)</p> | <p>Support and encouragement for existing and new businesses.</p> <p>Supporting farming and rural diversification.</p> <p>Homeworking.</p> <p>Lifelong education and learning skills</p> <p>Infrastructure</p> |
| The revival of the town centre as well as regeneration at Longbridge | <p>The Town Centre is perceived as 'run down' and has a high vacancy rate. The Town Centre Health check indicates that the vacancy rate has decreased year on year until 2013 where there has been a consecutive increase in 2013 and 2014 albeit vacancy rates are still lower than 2009.</p> <p>The MG Rover plant in Longbridge was closed down in 2005</p> | Regeneration of Town Centre and Longbridge |

1.19 There are many plans, policies and programmes at international, national regional and local levels that have influenced the policies contained in the BDP. These are all detailed in Appendix F which also explains the links between these external plans etc and the BDP.

The BDP Vision (the full vision can be found in appendix C)

1.20 The BDP vision supports the vision that has been established by the Bromsgrove Partnership as follows:

“ We will make Bromsgrove District the place to live, do business and to visit”.

The BDP summary vision is as follows:

‘By 2030 Bromsgrove District and its communities will have become sustainable, prosperous, safe, healthy and vibrant. People from all sections of society will have been provided with access to homes, jobs and services. The attractiveness of the District in terms of its natural environment, built form and settlements will have been preserved and enhanced.’

Strategic Objectives

1.21 From the vision a set of concise strategic objectives have been derived that aim to deliver the spatial vision by 2030.

The Strategic Objectives are as follows:

S1) Regenerate the Town Centre to create a thriving and vibrant centre providing facilities to meet the needs of Bromsgrove residents

S2) Focus new development in sustainable locations in the District such as on the edge of Bromsgrove Town in the first instance

S3) Support the vitality and viability of local centres and villages across the District

S4) Provide a range of housing types and tenures to meet the needs of the local population, for example, the special needs of the elderly and the provision of affordable housing

S5) Provide support and encouragement for economic growth of existing and new business for example, in knowledge based industries and high tech manufacturing, whilst also supporting farming and rural diversification and investing in lifelong education and learning skills

S6) Encourage more sustainable and healthy modes of travel and a modal shift in transport, for example encouraging walking and cycling and promoting a more integrated, sustainable and reliable public transport network across the District

S7) Improve quality of life, sense of well being and reduce fear of crime by promoting active, healthy lifestyles for example by providing safe and

accessible health, education, cultural and leisure facilities to meet the needs of Bromsgrove's residents

S8) Protect and enhance the unique character, quality and appearance of the historic and natural environment, throughout the District

S9) Safeguard and enhance the District's natural resources such as soil, water and air quality; minimise waste and increase recycling including re-use of land, buildings and building materials

S10) Ensure the District is equipped to adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change, for example, by managing and reducing flood risk by ensuring water and energy efficiency and by encouraging new developments to be low or zero carbon

S11) Promote high quality design of new developments and use of sustainable building materials and techniques

S12) Foster local community pride, cohesion and involvement in the plan making process.

These objectives build on national policy and address key local challenges. The Plan's evolution and eventual policies have been influenced by many factors such as consultation, latest evidence and external plans, policies and programmes emanating from international, national, regional and local levels. Appendix F provides an explanation of the links between these plans and strategies and the BDP and how they have influenced to final Plan.

Scope of the Document

1.22 This document comprises an assessment of the effects of the Bromsgrove District Plan against sustainability objectives. This Sustainability Appraisal was updated to reflect the minor policy changes made following the 6 week representation period after the publication of the Proposed Submission Version of the Bromsgrove District Plan in September 2013. Further updating has been carried out [in 2015](#) to signpost other relevant documents in the SA process, to clarify how the SA process is integral to the plan making process and to explain in greater depth how the process has complied with the SEA Directive.

1.23 The requirement for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) to be undertaken on Development Plan Documents is mandatory under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The Act also stipulates that the SA must meet the requirements of the SEA Directive³⁸, which was transposed directly into UK law in July 2004 through the English³⁹ SEA

³⁸ European Commission (2001): *Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive 2001/42/EC (on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment)*

³⁹ HMSO (2004): *S.I. 2004 No. 1633 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004*, HMSO, London

Regulations. The Bromsgrove District Plan also falls 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 Bromsgrove District Plan.

- 1.24 Bromsgrove DC prepared a SA Scoping Report⁴⁰ in July 2005, which was updated in 2008⁴¹ and again in 2012⁴². This 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 Bromsgrove District Plan and future Development Plan Documents..
- 1.25 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, 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 being prepared and an agreed method for prioritising SA objectives.
- 1.26 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. SA's were undertaken and published alongside both the Draft Core Strategy (2008), the Draft Core Strategy 2 (2011) and the Proposed Submission Version of the Bromsgrove District Plan (Sept 2013). Through each stage it is clear how options have been assessed and discounted with the continual refinement of a preferred option. Following major legislative changes through the introduction of the Localism Act 2011 and the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) the emerging development plan is now referred to as the Bromsgrove District Plan rather than a Core Strategy.
- 1.27 This report documents the findings of the assessment of effects on sustainable development of the Bromsgrove District Plan and makes further recommendations to mitigate any adverse effects identified as appropriate. Throughout, guidance has been followed from the CLG

⁴⁰ Bromsgrove DC (2005): *Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report – Planning in Bromsgrove 2004-2007*, Bromsgrove DC, Bromsgrove

⁴¹ Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (2008-2011)

⁴² Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (2012-2015)

Plan Making Manual, ODPM guidance⁴³ and most recently the National Planning Practice Guidance⁴⁴

- 1.28 Earlier versions of the SA to support previous versions of the plan were developed in accordance with the ODPM guidance entitled *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents*⁴⁵ (2005). This guidance has been superseded by Sustainability Appraisal section contained within the CLG Plan Making Manual.
- 1.29 National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG) states that Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 sets out specific bodies or persons that a local planning authority must notify and invite representations from in developing its Local Plan. The local planning authority must take into account any representation made, and will need to set out how the main issues raised have been taken into account. It must also consult the Strategic Environmental Assessment consultation bodies on the information and level of detail to include in the sustainability appraisal report. Consultation has taken place at every stage of the SA and Plan making process as shown below in Figure 1. Consultation with statutory bodies etc occurred at the scoping stages and more widely on later stages of the SA as the plan advanced. Comments on the SA have been fairly limited over the development of the plan and only in this final stage has the SA received any significant comment. Consultation Statements⁴⁶ have been produced at various stages (and published on the Councils website) such as in 2008, 2011, 2013 and 2014. These reports contain specific information on who was consulted, how they were consulted and when they were consulted at every stage of the plan making process and they explain how consultation has influenced the Plan.

What Happens Next?

- 1.30 This amended report will be consulted on for 6 weeks and appropriate changes will be made following the end of consultation.
- 1.31 This amended SA Report will be examined alongside the Bromsgrove District Plan in accordance with the requirements of the SEA Directive.

⁴³ ODPM (2005): *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents*, ODPM, London

⁴⁴ CLG (2014) *Planning Practice Guidance*

⁴⁵ ODPM (2005): *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents*, ODPM, London

⁴⁶ Consultation Report on Core Strategy Issues and Options (2008), Draft Core Strategy 2 Consultation Statement (January 2011), Consultation Statement (September 2013)

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 23rd March 2015 | 6th May 2015 | 18th May 2015 | 8th June 2015 | 23rd June 2015 (24th June-reserve day) |
| Consultation on updated SA commences | Deadline for representations on updated SA | Submit final SA Report to examination | Deadline for Hearing Statements | Hearing sessions |

Monitoring Arrangements

- 1.32 Once the BDP is adopted its effects will continue to be monitored against the identified sustainability indicators to measure how well the plan has contributed to sustainability (alongside monitoring the indicators for the Plan). Appendix D identifies the SA Objectives and indicators developed by Bromsgrove DC. The data collected will form the baseline to which future effects will be compared and the results will help inform the preparation of the District Plan Review (following the Green Belt Review). The policies contained in the Plan will be monitored through the Councils Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) which is normally published around Dec/Jan annually and which oversees and reports on the progress of the Plan.

2 Appraisal Methodology and Background to the Appraisal of the BDP

Introduction

- 2.1 The methodological approach to assessing the likely significant effects of the District Plan 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 District Plan 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.

The SA Framework

- 2.2 Sustainability Appraisal of the BDP throughout its evolution has followed the recommended stages in the process of appraising local plans as set out in Government Guidance⁴⁷.

STAGE A: Set context and objectives, establish baseline and decide on the scope (completed in the Scoping Report)

⁴⁷ <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/sustainability-appraisal-requirements-for-local-plans/>

STAGE B: Test the Plan’s strategic objectives against the SA Framework, develop and refine options, predict and assess effects, identify mitigation measures and develop proposals for monitoring

Stage B of the Sustainability Appraisal process involves the following:

- B1: Testing the Plan strategic objectives against the SA Framework
- B2: Developing the Plan options
- B3: Predicting the effects of the options of the Plan
- B4: Evaluating the effects of the options of the Plan
- B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
- B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Plan

STAGE C: Document the appraisal process

STAGE D: Consult on the plan and SA Report

- D1: Public participation on the Plan and the SA Report
- D2(i): Appraising significant changes

STAGE E: Monitor the implementation of the plan

SA Objectives and Indicators

- 2.3 A series of environmental, social and economic SA objectives were developed against which the District Plan 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 spatial objectives of the District Plan. 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 District Plan. Appendix F explains how the objectives relate to the higher level objectives for environmental protection. Further details on how the SA Framework was developed are presented in the *SA Scoping Report*.⁴⁸ Appendix D identifies the SA Objectives and indicators developed by Bromsgrove DC.

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 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health

⁴⁸ Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (2012-2015)

- SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and 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 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns
- SO6 To provide 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

Environmental Sustainability Objectives

- EV1 To conserve and enhance 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.
- EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality
- EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment, heritage and seek well-designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals
- EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy, 1) Prevention, 2) Preparing for reuse, 3) Recycling, 4) Other 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 other areas.
- EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources.
- EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air
- EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

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 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of education opportunities for all.

The SA Framework

2.4 The appraisal matrix presented in Table 2.3 will be used to assess each of the District Plan policies. The full SA Framework including relevant SEA topic, appraisal criteria and indicators is detailed in Appendix D. 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

This notation is explained in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 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 | -- |

| Alignment | Description | Symbol |
|--|---|--------|
| 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 2.2 Example Assessment Matrix

| BDP X | | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | | |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and 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 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel | | |

| BDP X | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| patterns | | |

2.5 The BDP contains a set of strategic objectives which are distinct from the SA objectives. These strategic objectives focus on the key issues that need to be addressed in order to achieve the overarching vision of the BDP. It is therefore important to assess the extent to which these objectives are compatible with the SA objectives. A matrix has been developed to assess and show the compatibility of the two sets of objectives as shown in the table below:

Sustainability Objectives and Strategic Objectives Compatibility Matrix

Objectives are compatible +

Possible conflict -

Compatibility unknown ?

No impact on each other 0

Table 2.3

| Objectives | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| Strategic | S1 | S2 | S3 | S4 | S5 | S6 | S7 | S8 | S9 | S10 | S11 | S12 |
| SA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SO1 | + | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | + | 0 | - | + | + | 0 |
| SO2 | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| SO3 | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | + |
| SO4 | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | + | + |
| SO5 | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | 0 |
| SO6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + |
| EV1 | 0 | + | 0 | - | - | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | 0 |
| EV2 | + | - | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | 0 |
| EV3 | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | + | 0 |
| EV4 | + | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| EV5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | 0 |
| EV6 | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | + | 0 |
| EV7 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EV8 | + | + | 0 | - | - | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | 0 |
| EV9 | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | 0 |
| EC1 | + | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EC2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | + | 0 |
| EC3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | 0 | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

2.6 The assessment serves to show that generally the two sets of objectives are compatible with one another or have a neutral effect. Where tensions exist for example between EV 2 and S2 (focus new development in sustainable locations in the District such as on the edge of Bromsgrove Town in the first instance) this is generally in relation to the need for growth ie housing /employment as opposed to the need to protect and enhance the District's natural environment in terms of Green Belt land, air quality, biodiversity and water resources. Another example of a tension which exists is in relation to EV1 and S4 as the need to protect biodiversity will most likely conflict with the need to provide a range of housing types. The aim to protect and enhance the quality of the air, water and soil (EV8) is likely to conflict with objective to provide support and encouragement for economic growth. However, in some case these tensions may be resolved by implementing adequate mitigation measures but in others a balance must be struck within the overall context of what the Plan is seeking to achieve.

Difficulties encountered and assumptions made

- 2.7 The SEA Directive requires an acknowledgment of any difficulties encountered in undertaking the assessment and compiling the required information. These difficulties are usually related to technical difficulties or gaps in data.

Uncertainty

- 2.8 There is a degree of uncertainty surrounding precisely how the strategic direction of the District Plan will be delivered (as many partners will be involved in delivering its objectives). A key assumption has been made that all the policies in the Local Plan will be fully implemented.
- 2.9 Establishing a causal link between a policy approach and effects to the sustainability baseline is difficult. Often, there is considerable uncertainty, given that the precise way in which the policy approach will be implemented 'on the ground' is unknown. Sustainability Appraisal involves making judgements on the basis of often limited and inadequate baseline data, making it an inherently uncertain process.
- 2.10 A significant difficulty encountered was the uncertainty in identifying the future impacts of the Plan at the Issues and Options stage because of the variety of options available and sometimes options could not be clearly appraised against each other in all cases, for instance, some options were likely to involve completely different sustainable effects. Also at this stage the full policy wording had not yet been developed which meant a broad approach to assessment had to be undertaken.

External influencing factors

- 2.11 The BDP has been subject to frequent changes (to the content of the plan and the main plan approach) and this has made the Sustainability Appraisal work particularly difficult to present in an accessible way. During the period of the plan production there have been changes to both national policy and planning legislation.
- 2.12 The impact of policies may be also affected by a number of external varying factors that will influence the outcome, for example, climate change, the performance of the UK and global economy and technological advances, therefore there is a degree of ambiguity in predicting the impact of these policies.
- 2.13 The SA process has aimed to limit this risk to a certain extent by using and maintaining an up to date set of baseline data (hence the scoping report has been updated 3 times).

Professional Judgement

- 2.14 The purpose of sustainability appraisal is to assess the likelihood of sustainability effects. SA relies on professional judgement, which is guided by knowledge of the likely impacts of the plan, the available

baseline data and response and information provided by consultees and other stakeholders.

- 2.15 Inevitably, during the appraisal process assumptions have had to be made in identifying the likely significant effects of the BDP. The need to make a range of assumptions is an inherent challenge in undertaking SA.
- 2.16 The SA has been largely carried out by Officers in the District Council's Strategic Planning Team and undertaken as a group activity in order to enable debate and different perspectives to be considered in making a judgement on the sustainability effects. The SA of the earlier issues and options stage SA in 2005 was carried out by Hyder Consulting Ltd and the final stage has been verified by AMEC UK Ltd.

Synergy

- 2.17 Many policies are specific and only have an impact on their aspects of the sustainability objectives in the matrix i.e. a social policy may generally only impacts the social objectives, therefore it is better to try and look at things cumulatively. At the same time it should be noted that the relationship between policies is complex and it depends on what actual development comes forward in order to implement them.

Quality Assurance Checklist

- 2.18 The Government's Guidance on SEA contains a quality assurance checklist to help ensure that the requirements of the SEA Directive are met. A commentary on the performance of the SA Report is given below.

Table 2.4 Quality Assurance checklist

| Objectives and Context | Commentary based on the Submission SA (March 2014) |
|---|---|
| The plan's purpose and objectives are made clear. | The plan's purpose and objectives are clearly set out in the draft SA Report in section 1. |
| Environmental issues, including international and EC objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets. | A summary of the review of plans and programmes is provided in Appendix F. Scoping report 2012-2015 pages 18-23 |
| SEA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate. | This is set out in Appendix D |
| Links to other related plans, programmes and policies are | The relationship and links between the Local Plan and these other relevant plans |

| Objectives and Context | Commentary based on the Submission SA (March 2014) |
|--|--|
| identified and explained. | and programmes are explained in Appendix F. |
| Scoping | |
| The environmental consultation bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the Scoping Report. | The Consultation Bodies in England (and the wider public) were consulted on the scope and level of detail of the SA Report in section 3. Scoping report 2012-2015 page 7 |
| The SEA focuses on significant issues. | Reflected in the alignment of SEA Directive Topics and SA Objectives (Appendix D) |
| Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed; assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit. | Difficulties and assumptions are identified in section 2. |
| Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration. | No issues were eliminated from further consideration. |
| Alternatives | |
| Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues, and the reasons for choosing them are documented. | The SA Report makes reference to realistic alternatives and the reasons for choosing them are documented in section 3 |
| Alternatives include 'do minimum' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios wherever relevant. | Included in section 3. |
| The environmental effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared. | Included in section 3 entitled Evolution of the BDP and Reasonable alternatives considered. |
| Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained. | Included in Appendix F |
| Reasons are given for selection or elimination of alternatives. | Included in section 3 entitled Evolution of the BDP and Reasonable alternatives considered. |

| Objectives and Context | Commentary based on the Submission SA (March 2014) |
|--|---|
| Baseline Information | |
| Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their likely evolution without the plan are described. | The current state of the environment is described in summary Profile of Bromsgrove District in section 1 and the likely outcome of 'no District plan' scenario is described in section 3 |
| Characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the plan area where it is likely to be affected by the plan where practical. | The environmental characteristics of the area are described in summary Profile of Bromsgrove District in section 1. A summary of the HRA is included in section 2 which examines environmental impacts wider than the District boundary |
| Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained. | Reference is made to technical difficulties in section 2 on Difficulties encountered and assumptions made |
| Prediction and Evaluation of Significant Environmental Effects | |
| Effects identified include the types listed in the Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape) as relevant; other likely environmental effects are also covered as appropriate. | Section 4 presents an assessment of the likely significant effects associated with the policies and strategic sites of the Plan. |
| Both positive and negative effects are considered, and the duration of effects (short, medium, or long term) is addressed. | Positive and negative effects and the duration are considered in sections 5 and 6 in assessment of cumulative effects, analysis of policy performance and also in Appendix A Assessment Matrices |
| Likely secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are identified where practicable. | Section 4 presents an assessment of cumulative effects and section 5 a summary of cumulative and synergistic effects |
| Inter-relationships between effects are considered where practicable. | Considered with the Assessment Matrices in Section 5 and in Appendix A. |
| The prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of relevant | The prediction and evaluation of effects in Section 3,4,5 and Appendix A makes use |

| Objectives and Context | Commentary based on the Submission SA (March 2014) |
|---|--|
| accepted standards, regulations and thresholds. | of relevant accepted standards, regulations and thresholds where relevant. |
| Methods used to evaluate the effects are described. | These are described in the methodology in Section 2. |
| Mitigation Measures | |
| Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the plan or programme are indicated. | These are set out as part of the policy analysis of Section 3. |
| Issues to be taken into account in project consents are identified. | Mitigation requirements for the development of the Strategic sites includes issues to be taken into account during planning consent process as set out in Analysis of policy performance in section 5. |
| Environmental Report | |
| Is clear and concise in its layout and presentation. | The SA Report has a clear and coherent structure with linkages between sections and cross references indicated . |
| Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms. | The SA Report has been written in plain English as far as the technical nature of the report allows. |
| Uses maps and other illustrations where appropriate. | Maps, diagrams and tables are used as appropriate. |
| Explains the methodology used. | The methodology is presented in section 2. |
| Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used. | This is explained in section 3. |
| Identifies sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion. | Included in Difficulties encountered and assumptions made and consultation sections in section 2 |
| Contains a non-technical summary covering the overall approach to the SEA, the objectives of the plan, the main options considered, and any changes to the plan resulting from the SEA. | An NTS has been provided at the beginning of the SA. |

| Objectives and Context | Commentary based on the Submission SA (March 2014) |
|--|---|
| Consultation | |
| The SEA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan-making process. | The SA process has been subject to consultation and is integral as shown in section 3 |
| Consultation Bodies and the public likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the plan or programme are consulted in ways and at times which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate timeframes to express their opinions on the draft plan and Environmental Report. | The Council's approach to consulting on the Local Plan is set out in the Statement of Community Involvement which specifies appropriate timeframes and methods to ensure all sectors of the community have an opportunity to provide their views. |
| Decision-making and Information on the Decision | |
| The Environmental Report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the plan or programme. | There is commentary on this aspect in section 3 and this will be included in the Post Adoption Statement (to be issued following adoption of the District Plan). |
| An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account. | There is commentary on this aspect in section 3 and this will be included in the Post Adoption Statement (to be issued following adoption of the District Plan). |
| Reasons are given for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of other reasonable alternatives considered. | This is included in section 3 and will also be included in the Post Adoption Statement (to be issued following adoption of the District Plan). |
| Monitoring Measures | |
| Measures proposed for monitoring are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives used in the SEA. | Details of monitoring are provided in Section 1 and indicators in Appendix D |
| Monitoring is used, where appropriate, during implementation of the plan or programme to make good deficiencies in baseline information in the SEA. | Details of monitoring are provided in Section 1 and indicators in Appendix D |
| Monitoring enables unforeseen adverse effects to be identified at an early stage (these effects may | Details of monitoring are provided in Section 1 and indicators in Appendix D |

| Objectives and Context | Commentary based on the Submission SA (March 2014) |
|---|---|
| include predictions which prove to be incorrect). | |
| Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects. | This is set out in monitoring arrangements in section 2 and the NTS. It will also be set out in the Post Adoption Statement (to be published following consultation). |

Monitoring

- 2.19 The appraisal of the BDP has been undertaken using the most accurate information available at the time but this is likely to change over the lifetime of the Plan. Furthermore the policies have yet to be fully tested and close monitoring of the District Plan will be required to see if policies are working as intended. This difficulty can be overcome by monitoring of these aspects via the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) and the proposed District Plan Review will allow adjustments to be made as necessary.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

- 2.10 The European Habitats Directive (European Communities, 1992) requires an assessment to be made of the possible effects of certain plans on the integrity of 'European Sites' before the plan is adopted. The overall process of determining whether a plan complies with the requirements of the Habitats Directive is referred to as 'Habitats Regulations Assessment'.
- 2.11 The purpose of HRA is to determine whether the proposed plan might have adverse effects on these sites and the reasons for which they were designated and, if such effects are likely, to suggest ways of avoiding them. The significance of adverse effects is assessed solely in relation to the 'conservation objectives' for which a European site has been designated and its ability to continue to support them (its 'integrity').
- 2.12 In undertaking the screening stage of the HRA for Bromsgrove District Plan, a highly precautionary approach was adopted. No assumptions or allowances were made for existing regulatory mechanisms (e.g. EA's regulatory role) or the local planning policies or proposals that seek to conserve, or enhance the natural environment. The role of the HRA screening is to ensure that the Bromsgrove local planning process does not adversely affect the integrity of the Natura 2000 sites.
- 2.13 The European sites that are within 15 km of the Bromsgrove District boundary are as follows:

| Name and location | Qualifying features | Distance from District |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------|
| Fens Pool SAC UK00301250 | Great Crested Newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> (Annex II species) | 5.6km |
| Lyppard Grange Ponds SAC UK0030198 | Great Crested Newt <i>Triturus cristatus</i> (Annex II species) | 11.5km |

Table 2.5

2.14 The screening assessment concluded that the implementation of the Bromsgrove District Plan will have no 'likely significant effects' on any Natura 2000 site, alone or in combination with other plans or projects. Therefore Stage II Appropriate Assessment was not required. As other sites are proposed this situation will be monitored to ensure it remains up to date.

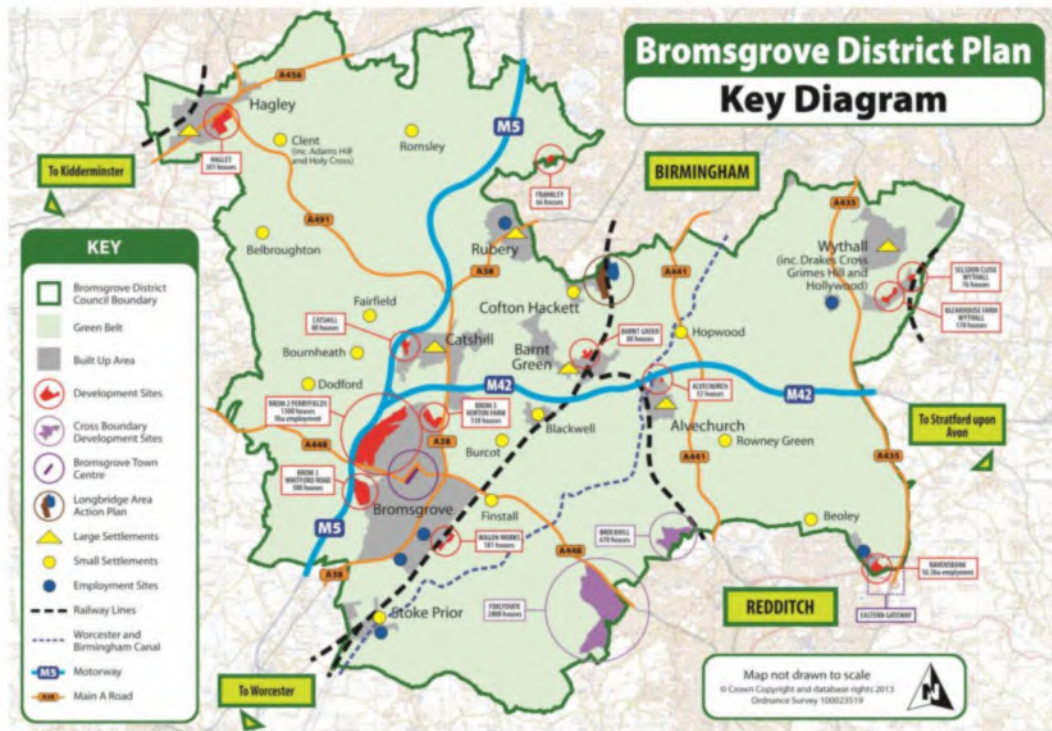
3 Assessment of Effects and Mitigation

Introduction

- 3.1 The Bromsgrove District Plan covers the entire administrative area of Bromsgrove District. The timescale of the plan is 19 years to 2030. The Plan proposes to provide 7000 dwellings and 28 ha of employment land to meet its own needs up to 2030. It proposes to do this in two phases, the first phase will provide 4600 homes on land predominantly identified as safeguarded land in the current adopted plan, on land adjacent to Bromsgrove Town and land adjacent to the larger settlements in the District. This first phase will therefore not develop on Green Belt land⁴⁹. The second phase will provide the remaining 2400 homes on land released from the Green Belt following a rigorous Green Belt and District Plan Review.
- 3.2 The Plan also proposes to provide land for 3400 homes and 10 ha of employment land adjacent to Redditch's boundary to meet Redditch's development needs. Housing sites adjacent to the boundary of Redditch Town have been identified at Foxlydiate (approx.2800 homes) and Brockhill East (approx.600 homes) in policy RCBD1 and an employment site at Ravensbank in policy BDP5B.
- 3.3 The policies in the Plan guide development and provide details on how this growth can be implemented in a sustainable manner. For example it provides details on expectations in relation to sustainable transport, high quality design, housing mix, flooding issues, the historic and natural environment and green infrastructure. It also details expectations in terms of delivery and infrastructure contributions.

⁴⁹ Apart from land adjacent to Redditch Town for Redditch's unmet needs

- 3.4 The Green Belt Review will also identify land to be set aside for future development beyond 2030 for needs arising in the District and potentially neighbouring authorities. The Review will also address any currently identified unmet housing needs arising from the Conurbation if required.
- 3.5 Strategic sites comprise ‘Town Expansion sites’ and ‘other development sites’ (shown as ‘development sites’ on the Key diagram below) are identified in the Plan which would deliver the first 4600 homes in the most sustainable locations in the District. The remaining sites will be identified via a Green Belt and District Plan Review.



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- 3.6 This section presents the findings of the assessment of the District Plan policies. The appraisal matrices are presented in Appendix A, and a summary description of the key findings given below.

Summary Sustainability Analysis of the BDP Strategy, Policies and Proposed sites.

- 3.7 The likely sustainability effects of the proposed strategy are summarised in Table 1.1 and those of the proposed sites in Tables 1.2 and 1.3. The appraisals are based on the following scoring:

| Symbol | Sustainability effect | Effect score (where used) |
|--------|--|---------------------------|
| ++ | Clear, strongly positive implications | +2 |
| + | Overall implications likely to be positive | +1 |

| | | |
|----|--|----|
| 0 | Neutral | 0 |
| ? | Mixed or Unclear | 0 |
| - | Overall implications likely to be negative | -1 |
| -- | Clear, strong negative implications | -2 |
| ∅ | No relationship | 0 |

3.8 The analysis in Table 3.1 demonstrates that the majority of the effects will be positive or very positive in character, reflecting the efforts to steer development into the built-up area in the first instance and where further development is required, create sustainable urban extensions to existing settlements which minimise impacts on landscape and biodiversity, whilst maximising the provision of infrastructure and services through developments of a reasonable scale.

Table 3.1 Summary Sustainability effects of the BDP (see full analysis in appendix B)

| SA Objective | Appraisal summary score | Overall effects of the BDP (including development strategy and policies) |
|---|--------------------------------|---|
| SOCIAL | | |
| SO1. Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environment | ++ | The BDP sets out the Affordable Housing need and requirements for the District through Policy, reflecting the findings of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment. |
| SO2. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | +/? | The BDP seeks to encourage healthy and active lifestyles by ensuring adequate provision of open space and control over the concentration of hot food takeaways. The achievement of sustainable development in itself and sustainable transport measures should also increase opportunities for walking and cycling. |
| SO3. Improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio economic status or educational attainment | ++ | Strategic sites (Town Expansion sites) are located adjacent to Bromsgrove Town. This is likely to enhance service provision and facilities. In terms of local centres, other development sites are also located adjacent to larger settlements thereby providing easy access to existing facilities and supporting viability and vitality objectives. |

| | | |
|---|----|--|
| SO4.Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti- social behaviour | ++ | The BDP aims to tackle crime and fear of crime via good design of the built environment including layout and the appropriate mix of uses. |
| SO5.Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | The BDP advocates the location of development in sustainable places, sustainable communities and sustainable transport, all of which can contribute to the move to more sustainable transport patterns and encouragement of a modal shift. |
| SO6.To provide 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 | ++ | The Plan making process itself offers a range of consultation avenues which are set out in the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). |
| ENVIRONMENTAL | | |
| EV1.To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | + | The BDP aims to have positive effects upon protecting, restoring, conserving and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity in the District. Reliance on appropriate masterplanning and mitigation measures. |
| 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. | 0 | The BDP would have a positive effect on elements of this objective such as the safeguarding of mineral resources, the development of brownfield land, sustainable construction and the protection of open space. However other elements of the Plan would result in the loss of Green Belt and agricultural land in order to meet overall objectives. Rigorous review of Green Belt land will ensure lower value land is released wherever possible. |
| EV3.Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | + | The Plan places a strong emphasis upon protection of the District's landscapes and townscape, either directly, or through policies relating to good design or the focus on the regeneration on the town centre. |
| EV4.Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment, heritage and seek well-designed, high quality built environment in new | + | The BDP aims to improve the quality of the built environment through ensuring new development is of a high quality, protection of the District's heritage assets and the regeneration of the Town Centre. |

| | | |
|--|-----|---|
| development proposals | | |
| EV5.To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy, 1) Prevention, 2) Preparing for reuse, 3) Recycling, 4) Other recovery, 5) Disposal | +/? | The BDP encourages the construction and design of developments, as well as future occupants of the development, to follow the management of waste in accordance with 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 other areas. | + | The BDP ensures that development does not occur in high flood risk prone areas, ensures development addresses flood risk from all sources, follows the flood risk management hierarchy when planning and designing development, and does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. Where inappropriate developments in areas at risk of flooding are necessary after the sequential test is applied, appropriate designs, materials and escape routes that minimise the risk(s) are advocated. It also ensures that development and infrastructure is planned to avoid increased vulnerability to a range of impacts from climate change, having regard to the intended lifetime of the development. |
| EV7.Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources. | +/? | The Plan supports zero or low carbon energy generation schemes when adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily and that the construction and design of development follows the energy management hierarchy. |
| EV8.Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | + | All development has the potential to impact on water, air and soil quality which can be addressed via adequate mitigation measures. The Plan supports developments that protect and enhance water quality, reduce the potential impact of air pollution to occupants, wildlife and the environment and expects development to adopt good environmental site practices. |
| EV9.Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change. | + | The Plan encourages development that is adaptable to predicted changes in climate and for the mitigation of climate change through building design, landscaping, transport and flooding measures. |
| ECONOMIC | | |
| EC1.Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban | ++ | The Plan supports rural communities including rural diversification, tourism and home working and encourages appropriate skills development, training and the creation of jobs for local residents as part of the promotion of employment sites. The BDP plans for development to be |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| and rural | | concentrated around existing urban locations thereby encouraging use of local facilities and potentially making them more viable. |
| EC2.Promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives. | + | The Plan seeks to maintain a balanced portfolio of sites by promoting new technology opportunities at Bromsgrove Technology Park and Longbridge. It also provides directly for the development of new technologies and/or resource efficient technologies. |
| EC3.To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of education opportunities for all | + | The Plan encourages appropriate skills development, training and the creation of jobs for local residents as part of the promotion of employment sites. |

3.9 The District Council has produced locally derived evidence to underpin its development targets; this evidence indicates that development on Green Belt land and ADR land is required, as is the need for cross-boundary development. It is possible for there to be negative effects on the environmental, social and economic sustainability of the District as a result of the BDP. However this SA demonstrates that with appropriate mitigation measures such as good design and the promotion of sustainable transport, these impacts can be minimised.

3.10 Development of land in Bromsgrove to accommodate unmet housing and employment needs arising in Redditch is necessary due to the limited capacity available within the Borough to meet the locally derived development requirements on suitable and sustainable sites. This issue has been addressed jointly between Redditch Borough Council and Bromsgrove District Council. The process of determining the location for this growth has therefore been part of a separate joint consultation and SA process. The refinement of the Redditch Cross Boundary Development Policy RCBD1 was also undertaken jointly. The SA which accompanied the Housing Growth Consultation (for Redditch growth) found that the most sustainable and therefore preferred location for development is generally to the north/west of Redditch.

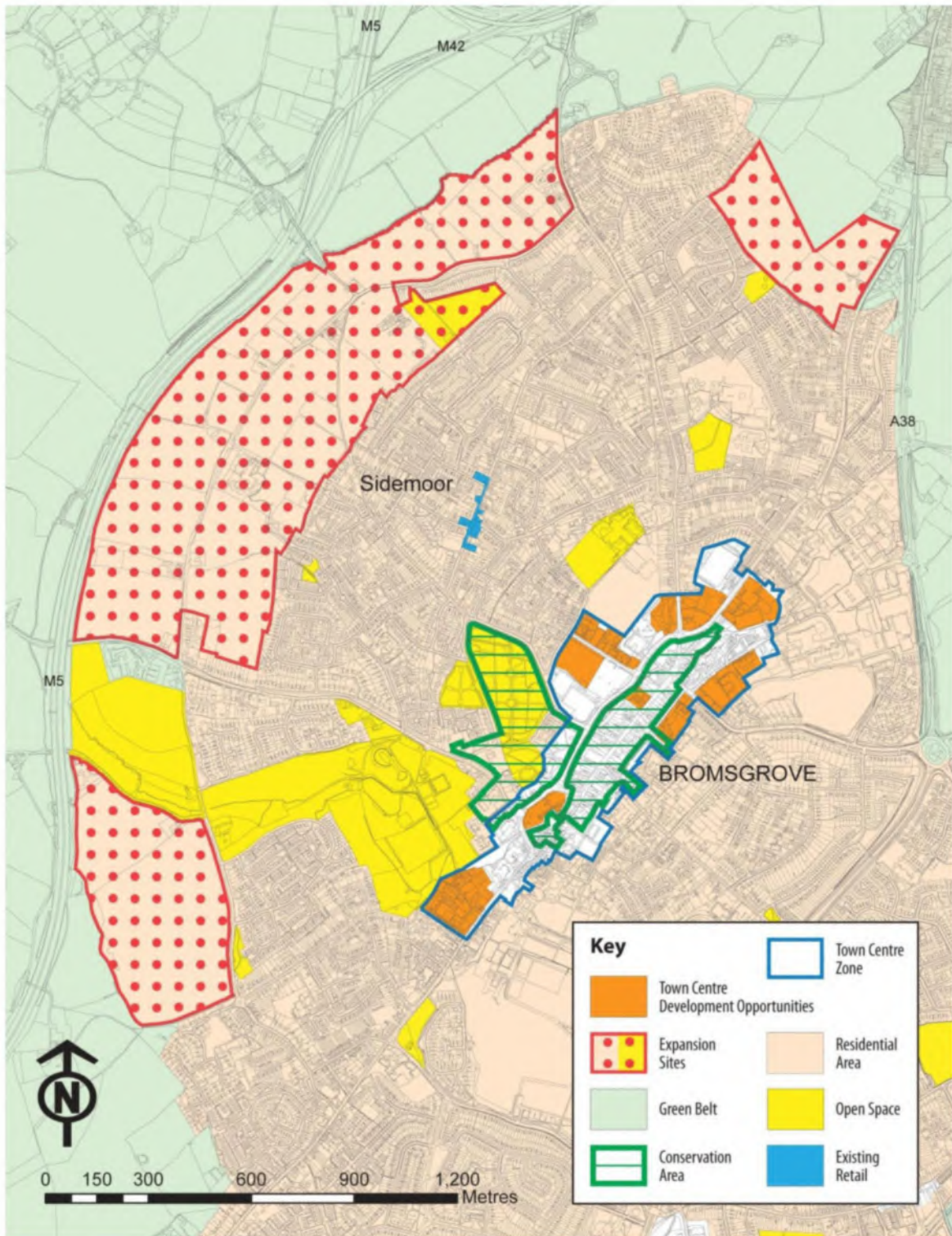
3.11 A sustainability appraisal was carried out on all sites around Bromsgrove Town⁵⁰(see full analysis in Appendix I) This included:

- 1) Area 1: Land East of Bromsgrove
- 2) Area 2: Land Adjacent to Finstall 5
- 3) Area 3: Land South East of Bromsgrove 7

⁵⁰ Sustainability Appraisal of Strategic Site Options (December 2010)

- 4) Area 4: Land South of Bromsgrove 9
- 5) Area 5: Land South West of Bromsgrove 11
- 6) Area 6: Land North West of Bromsgrove 13
- 7) Area 7: Land North of Bromsgrove

- 3.12 Each of the 7 broad areas around Bromsgrove Town were individually assessed against the SA Objectives. Further work was then undertaken to see which of the sites within the best performing broad areas performed best against the SA objectives. This assessment (Sustainability Appraisal of Strategic Site Options (December 2010) helped to determine which areas could deliver the most sustainable form of development adjacent to Bromsgrove Town (see map A below).
- 3.13 The assessment concluded that only areas 5, 6 and 7 had an overall positive impact. Further assessment was carried out to identify whether improvements could be made by refining the areas of search and avoiding major constraints, for example, highly prominent land, Green Belt land and/or land affected by flooding issues. This process highlighted 3 possible strategic sites within areas 5, 6 and 7 namely Whitford Road, Perryfields Road and Norton Farm (as shown on map 1 below) that can deliver social, environmental and economic benefits for the town. The areas performed well due to the close proximity to existing facilities and services, the opportunity to travel by sustainable modes and the limited nature of any environmental constraints. Where tensions existed in these 3 areas was in relation to EV1 conserving and enhancing biodiversity and geodiversity; EV2 Ensuring 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 and EV3 safeguarding and strengthening landscape and townscape character and quality. These all relate to the loss of land whether it is of agricultural value, greenfield land or its inherent biodiversity interest. However, some of these effects may be mitigated by good masterplanning including for example the incorporation of Green Infrastructure and high quality design principles into any new development.



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Map 1

Table 3.2 Summary Sustainability Appraisal 'Town Expansion Sites' (see full appraisal in Appendix I)

| | 'Initial sieve' of broad areas | | | | | | | | 'Preferred' sites within broad areas | | |
|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Sustainability objective | Area 1: Land East of Bromsgrove | Area 2: Land Adjacent to Finstall | Area 3: Land South East of Bromsgrove | Area 4: Land South of Bromsgrove | Area 5: Land South West of Bromsgrove | Area 6: Land North West of Bromsgrove | Area 7: Land North of Bromsgrove | | Within Area 5 Whitford Road | Within Area 6 Perryfields Road | Within Area 7 Norton Farm |
| SOCIAL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | -- | - | -- | - | - | + | + | | + | + | + |
| SO3. Improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, | -- | 0 | - | - | + | + | + | | + | + | + |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|---|----|----|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| gender, ethnicity, disability, socio economic status or educational attainment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SO4.Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + | + |
| SO5.Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | - | + | + | - | 0 | + | + | | + | + | + |
| SO6.To provide 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EV1.To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | -- | -- | - | -- | -- | - | - | | - | - | - |

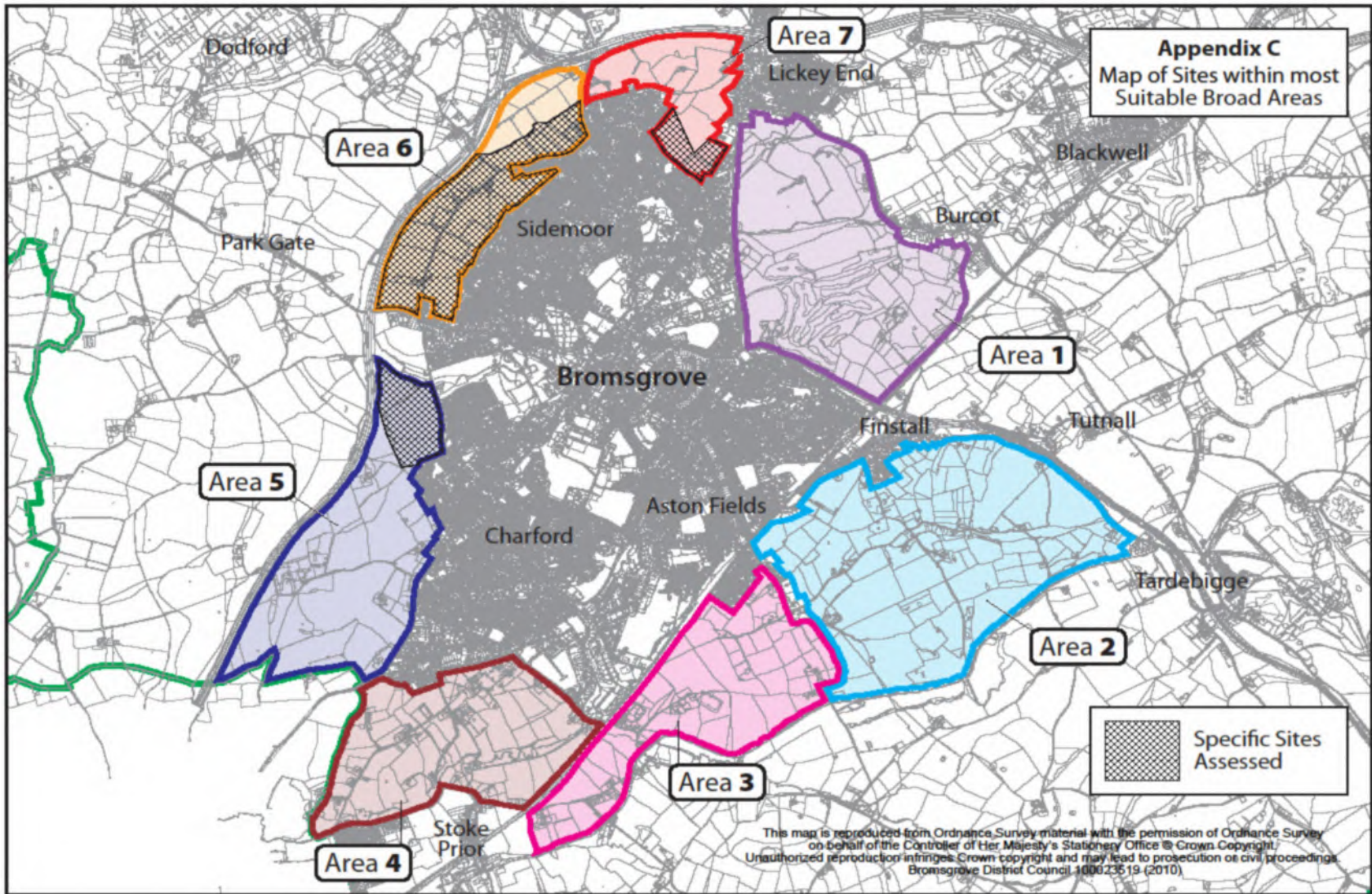
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|----|----|----|
| EV2.Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of Green Belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | | - | -- | -- |
| EV3.Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | - | -- | -- | - | -- | - | -- | | -- | - | - |
| EV4.Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment, heritage and seek well-designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals | - | -- | -- | -- | - | + | + | | 0 | + | + |
| EV5.To manage waste in accordance with the | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + | + |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| waste hierarchy, 1) Prevention, 2) Preparing for reuse, 3) Recycling, 4) Other 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 other areas. | - | 0 | - | - | 0 | - | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EV7.Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources. | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + | + |
| EV8.Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EV9.Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change. | - | - | - | - | 0 | + | + | | + | + | + |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| ECONOMIC | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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.To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of education opportunities for all | - | + | + | - | + | + | + | | + | + | + |
| EC4 Sustainable Use and development of material assets ⁵¹ | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | | + | + | + |

⁵¹ This sustainability objective was later incorporated into EV9 when the SA for the Housing Growth Development Study was prepared in order to achieve consistency with RBC's sustainability objectives. For the sake of consistency this has been maintained since 2013.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----|---|----|----|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| | -6 | 0 | -2 | -5 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
|--|----|---|----|----|---|---|---|---|----|----|



Map A

- 3.14 A Sustainability Appraisal was carried out for each ‘other development sites’ (as recorded in Appendix G) which included sites at Alvechurch, Catshill, Barnt Green, Frankley, Hagley, Ravensbank, St Godwalds Road/Wagon Works (Bromsgrove) and two sites in Wythall at Bleakhouse Farm and Selsdon Close (see table 1.3 below) . These sites were not compared against each other as all sites were required to deliver the strategy. Although most of the sites had already received planning permission it was considered prudent to record the sustainability scores of each of the other development sites within Bromsgrove District. Appendix G contains a description of each site, the site’s key strengths, weaknesses and any mitigation measures which may be required.
- 3.15 To arrive at these preferred sites sustainability appraisal work had previously been carried out on all sites (reasonable alternatives) around the larger settlements including Alvechurch (11 sites examined)⁵², Barnt Green⁵³ (8 sites examined), Catshill⁵⁴ (8 sites examined), Hagley⁵⁵ (8 sites examined), Rubery⁵⁶ (8 sites examined) and Wythall⁵⁷ (16 sites examined). A large number of sites were considered around the settlements of Alvechurch, Barnt Green, Catshill, Hagley, Rubery and Wythall. These sites were also considered against a range of relevant planning considerations and subject to a robust Sustainability Appraisal process and as a result the following sites were considered to be most suitable for development prior to a full Green Belt Review:
- Alvechurch
Land to the rear of Oak Tree Close
Land to the east of Birmingham Road and north of Old Rectory Lane
 - Barnt Green
Land at Kendal End Road
 - Catshill
Land at Church Road
 - Hagley
Land at Kidderminster and Stourbridge Road
 - Wythall
Bleakhouse Farm, Gorsey Lane
Selsdon Close
- 3.16 It was considered that there were no suitable sites around the periphery of Rubery. This is primarily due to the Green Belt function of the land. Concerns were raised that development could result in the unrestricted sprawl of a large

⁵² Alvechurch Sustainability Appraisal (September 2013)

⁵³ Barnt Green Sustainability Appraisal (September 2013)

⁵⁴ Catshill Sustainability Appraisal (September 2013)

⁵⁵ Hagley Sustainability Appraisal (September 2013)

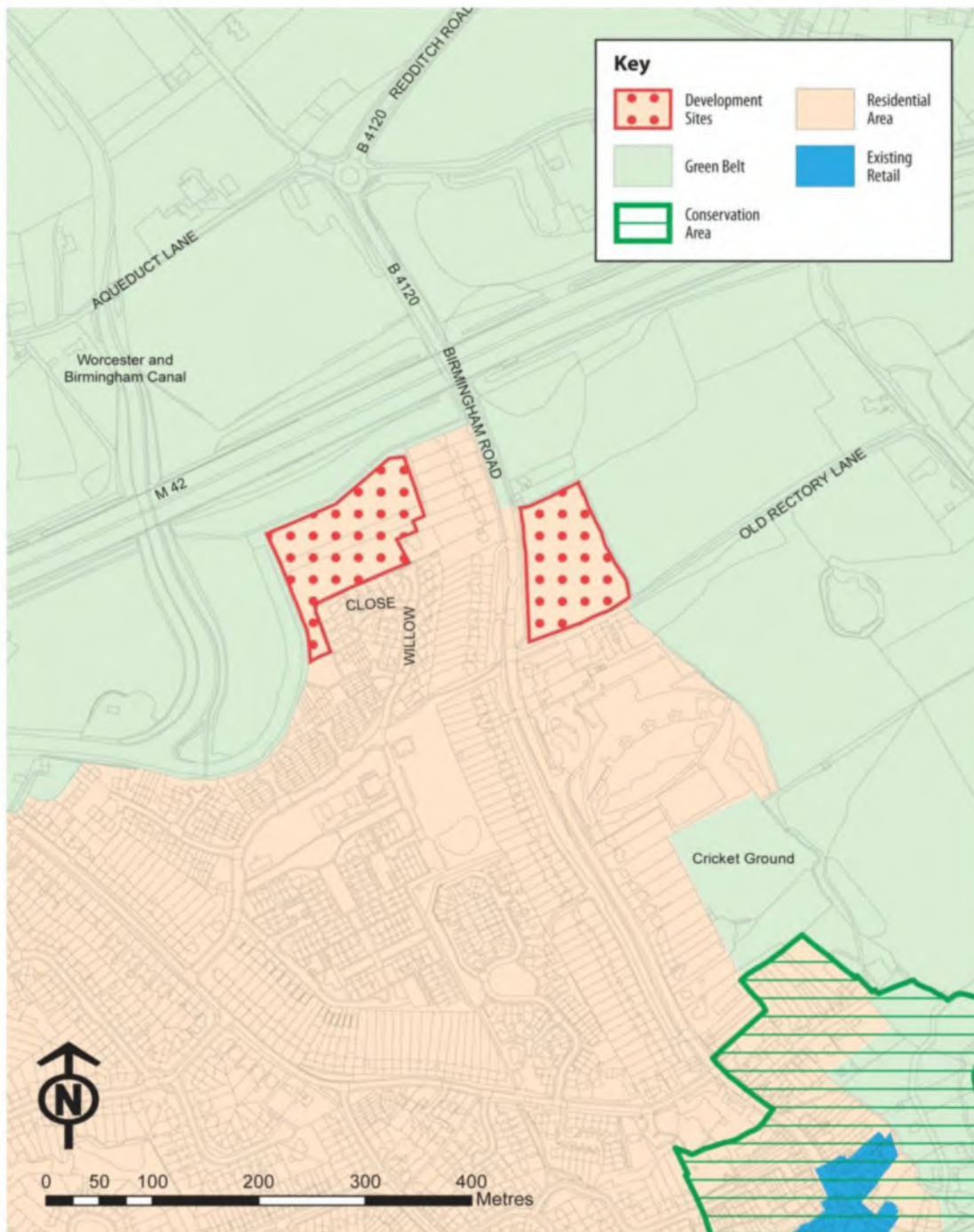
⁵⁶ Rubery Sustainability Appraisal (September 2013)

⁵⁷ Wythall Sustainability Appraisal (September 2013)

built up area and in particular locations coalescence was also an issue in relation to Barnt Green and Catshill.

- 1) Alvechurch⁵⁸
- 3.17 11 Areas were assessed and the SA work highlighted that there is a significant variance in the performance of these areas. All of the areas have achieved a positive score suggesting that development would have a positive impact on sustainability on any of the sites. The sites that performed strongest against the SA objectives were areas 3 and 5 (see map 2 below). This is mainly due to the availability of local facilities, the opportunities to travel by sustainable modes of transport and the limited number of environmental constraints.

⁵⁸ Alvechurch Sustainability Appraisal (September 2013)



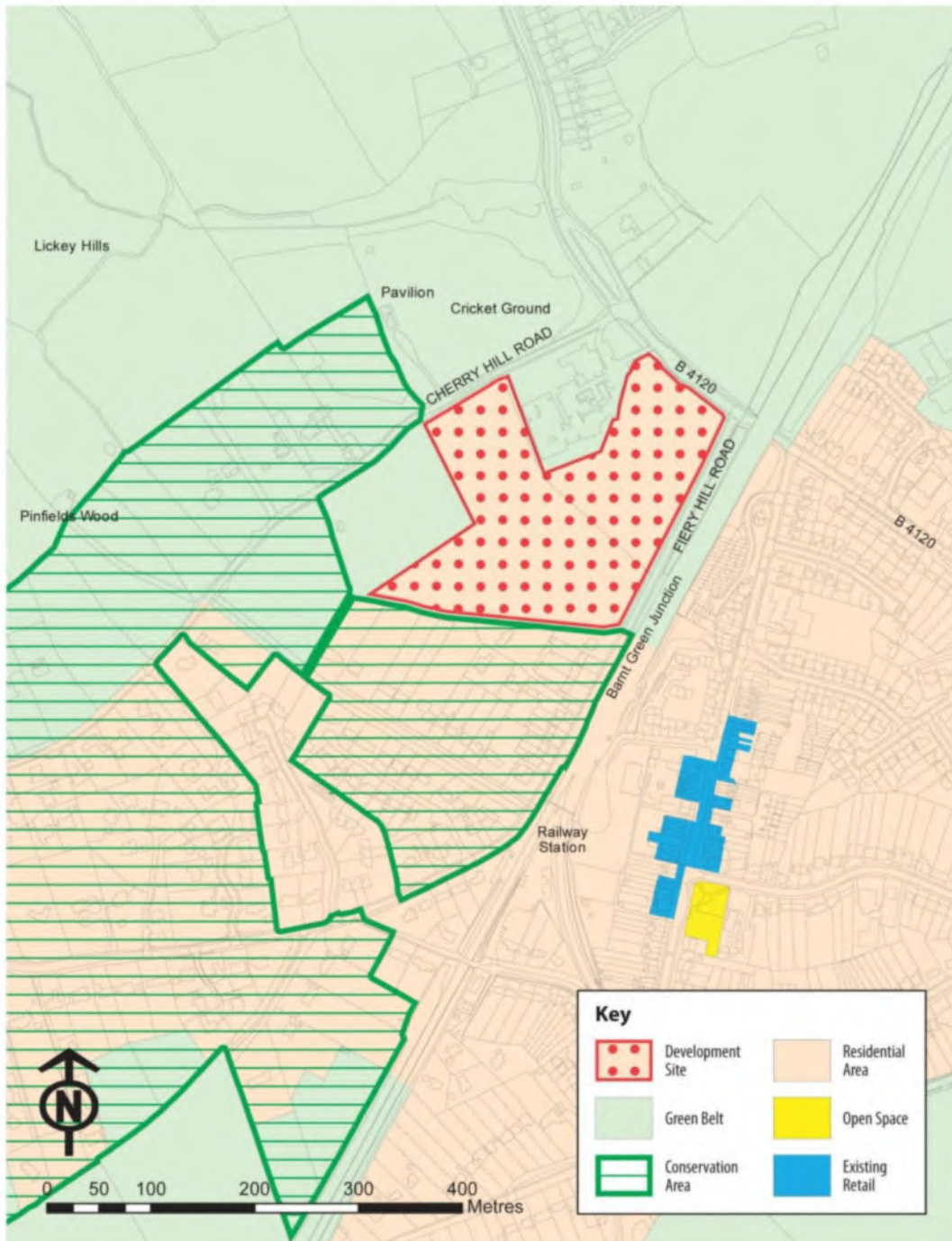
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Map 2 (showing sites 3 and 5)

- 2) Barnt Green⁵⁹
- 3.18 Eight areas around the settlement of Barnt Green were selected and tested against the SA objectives. Only one location achieved an overall negative score, which was area 8, which appears to be the least sustainable in terms of future development. Although all the other areas gained a positive score in relation to the SA objectives, there were considerable disparities between

⁵⁹ Barnt Green Sustainability Appraisal (September 2013)

them. Areas 1 and 2 achieved the highest score followed by Area 4. These areas performed particularly well due to the close proximity to existing facilities and services, the opportunity to travel by sustainable modes of transport. However, there are currently fundamental issues that prevent Areas 1 and 2 from being suitable for development at the current time. Development at Area 1 would lead to the loss of sports and recreation facilities which would have a major harmful impact on the residents of Barnt Green. Area 2 has no defensible Green Belt boundaries increasing the risk of coalescence with Alvechurch. The preferred site is shown in map 3 below.



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Map 3 (showing Area 4)

3) Catshill⁶⁰

3.19 Eight areas around the settlement of Catshill were selected and tested against the SA objectives. All the locations received a positive score and therefore all contain some elements of sustainability; however, there were significant disparities between them. When compared to the SA objectives, Area 8 (Land at Church Road) achieved the highest score followed by Area 2 (Land east of Woodrow Lane). The preferred site is shown below in map 4 below.

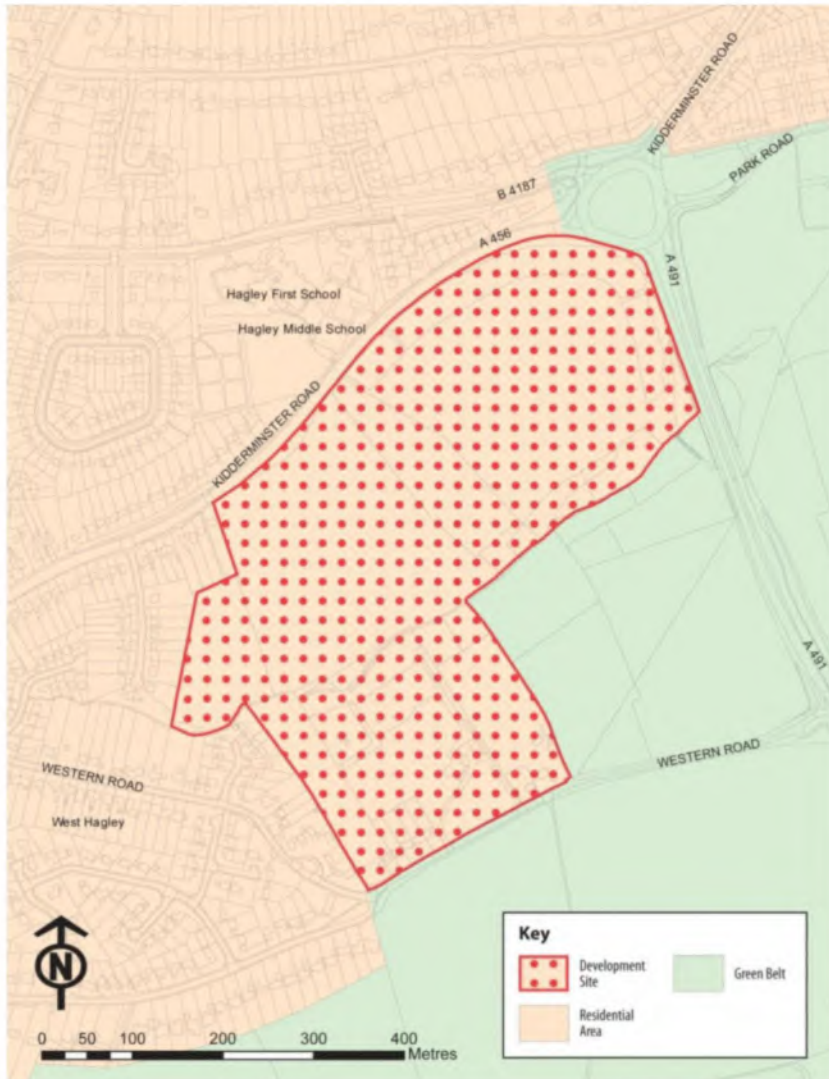


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Map 4 (showing Area 8)

⁶⁰ Catshill Sustainability Appraisal (September 2013)

4) Hagley⁶¹

3.20 The SA has highlighted that there is a significant variance in the performance of the 8 areas. 7 areas achieved an overall positive impact in terms of sustainability. Overall, it is therefore clear that some areas have greater potential to achieve a higher level of sustainability. The site that performed strongest against the SA objectives was area 1. This is mainly due to the availability of local facilities, the opportunities to travel by sustainable modes of transport, particularly by train and the potential to boost the local economy. The preferred site is shown below in map 5 below.



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Map 5 (showing area 1)

5) Rubery⁶² (no map is provided below as no sites were taken forward to the next stage of the Plan for the reasons outlined below)

⁶¹ Hagley Sustainability Appraisal (September 2013)

⁶² Rubery Sustainability Appraisal (September 2013)

3.21 The SA has highlighted that there is a significant variance in the performance of the 8 areas. Whilst all areas achieved an overall positive impact in terms of sustainability it is clear that some areas have greater potential to achieve a higher level of sustainability. All sites performed well against the social criteria due to the good access to local facilities, schools and the availability of regular public transport. However a number of sites achieved lower scores due to the proximity of designated wildlife sites and the potential loss of sports and recreation facilities. The sites identified as achieving the highest score is Area 2.

6) Wythall⁶³

3.22 The SA has highlighted that there is a significant variance in the performance of the 16 areas. Whilst all areas achieved an overall positive impact in terms of sustainability it is clear that some areas have greater potential to achieve a higher level of sustainability. In general many of the stronger performing sites are located south of Drakes Cross. The 2 sites that performed strongest against the SA objectives were areas 10 and 14. This is mainly due to the availability of local facilities and the opportunities to travel by sustainable modes of transport, particularly by train. These 2 sites were the least constrained and are not affected any statutory designations in terms of biodiversity or conservation. The preferred sites are shown below in map 6.



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Map 6 (showing areas 10 and 14)

⁶³ Wythall Sustainability Appraisal (September 2013)

Table 3.3 Summary of the Appraisal of 'Other Development Sites' (see full analysis in Appendix G)

| Sustainability objective | Alvechurch | Barnt Green | Catshill | Frankley | Hagley | Ravensbank (employment site) | Wagon works/St Godwals Road | Wyrthall |
|---|------------|-------------|----------|----------|--------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| SOCIAL | | | | | | | | |
| SO1. Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environment | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | ++ | 0 | ++ | ++ |
| SO2. To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | + | ++ | ++ | + | + | 0 | + | + |
| SO3. Improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio economic status or educational attainment | + | ++ | ++ | + | + | 0 | + | + |
| SO4. Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti- social behaviour | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | + |
| SO5. Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | ++ | ++ | + | + | 0 | + | + |
| SO6. To provide 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|---|---|
| ENVIRONMENTAL | | | | | | | | |
| EV1.To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | - | 0 | -- | ? | - | ? | 0 | 0 |
| 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. | -- | - | 0 | - | -- | 0 | - | - |
| EV3.Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| EV4.Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment, heritage and seek well-designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals | + | - | - | + | + | - | 0 | 0 |
| EV5.To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy, 1) Prevention, 2) Preparing for reuse, 3) Recycling, 4) Other 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 other areas. | 0 | - | -- | + | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EV7.Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|------|---|----|---|---|
| energy and low carbon sources. | | | | | | | | |
| EV8.Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | - | 0 | - | 0 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EV9.Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change. | + | + | + | + | + | 0 | + | + |
| ECONOMIC | | | | | | | | |
| EC1.Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | ++ | 0 | 0 |
| EC2.Promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | + | ++ | 0 | 0 |
| EC3.To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of education opportunities for all | + | + | 0 | + | + | + | + | + |
| | 6 | 9 | 5 | 10/? | 8 | 5 | 8 | 8 |

Commentary

3.23 Overall all sites contribute positively towards achieving the sustainability objectives. Where most sites achieve negative scores this is invariably in relation to the loss of greenfield or agricultural land and associated sometimes unknown, losses in terms of biodiversity. In certain instances with appropriate mitigation measures these impacts can be minimised. Whilst Frankley achieves a positive overall score this site was not progressed due to the other policy and legal constraints. All sites achieve a negative score in relation to townscape and landscape as development will inevitably change these aspects. However, these effects may be mitigated somewhat, for example, by good design and the incorporation of Green Infrastructure (GI) into any scheme. Some sites have known issues with flooding and again these

effects may be mitigated (and have been) by good design and the treatment of this constraint as a positive in new development. For example, a lower density development has been designed in Catshill which embraces the flooding issue and positively incorporates GI into the scheme.3.24 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 District Plan. This is addressed in the section below.

Assessment of ‘No District Plan’ Scenario

- 3.25 Guidance provided 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.
- 3.26 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. The NPPF would apply and in particular the presumption in favour of sustainable development. It is considered that current issues would continue, for example:
- Barriers to housing and services in rural areas;
 - Continued fear of crime;
 - Increased pressure for development in the Green Belt;
 - 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.
- 3.27 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.

Evolution of the BDP and Reasonable alternatives considered (all options/alternatives are detailed in Appendix A)

3.28 The BDP (formerly known as the Core Strategy) commenced in 2005 with the preparation of the Scoping Report and other evidence. Consultation of the **Issues and Options was undertaken in 2005** and included presentation on the 'new' ⁶⁴ planning system and (Statement of Community Involvement) SCI, together with workshop sessions on core issues. 'Planning for Real' techniques were utilised together with an exhibition. Questionnaires were also used to supplement verbal responses with written ones. Each core issue presented had a set of alternative options presented as possible solutions to the issues. The key issues and options identified were Locations for Growth; Housing for Everyone; Rural Life; the Local Economy and Creating Jobs; Shopping and Bromsgrove Town Centre; Learning, Leisure and Improving Health; Our natural Environment; Getting Around and Preserving the Past.

3.29 The key issues concerning the development strategy were identified as follows:

Key Issue A Locations for Growth

Issue A1 - Location for growth- When new housing or employment is needed where should it go?

Option 1 – All growth in Bromsgrove Town, especially the Town Centre.

Option 2 – Concentrate growth in Bromsgrove Town combined with other limited brownfield development in other settlements (i.e.Hagley,Alvechurch, Wythall).

Option 3 – Apportion growth in respect of the size of each settlement on both brownfield and greenfield sites, including growth in Bromsgrove Town.

Issue A2 - Areas of Development Restraint-What should we do with existing designated sites removed from the greenbelt?

Option 1 – Maintain them indefinitely as a reserve bank of land for growth.

Option 2 – Prioritise their release with those around Bromsgrove Town being released first.

Option 3 – If required, decide which ADR site(s) to release only after housing and employment land allocations are known.

Issue A3 - Previously developed sites in the Green Belt-What should we do with these sites when existing uses become redundant?

⁶⁴ Local Development Framework, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

Option 1 – Allow reuse of the existing footprint for the most appropriate use.

Option 2 – Allow reuse for employment only.

Option 3 – Allow only very limited reuse (i.e. less than the original footprint)

Key Issue B Housing for Everyone

Issue B3 - Location of affordable housing- More affordable housing needs to be provided in the District. Where should it be located?

Option 1 – Mainly on brownfield sites in Bromsgrove Town as the District's largest settlement

Option 2 – Concentrate adjacent to rural settlements to support rural schools and services

Option 3 – Spread across the District.

- 3.30 The consultation showed that the majority of people felt that new housing and employment growth should be concentrated in Bromsgrove Town, with limited brownfield development in other settlements (i.e. Hagley, Alvechurch, Wythall).
- 3.31 Strong support was given to deciding which ADR sites to release only after housing and employment land allocations are known. It has been argued that this option is most in accordance with central and regional planning policy. It was suggested that we should consider the housing and employment requirements in the District and then analyse the most sustainable locations to meet the needs of both urban and rural population.
- 3.32 Strong support was also expressed towards prioritising the release of ADR sites, with those around Bromsgrove Town being released first.
- 3.33 Most people were in favour of allowing reuse of previously developed sites in the Green Belt for the most appropriate use.
- 3.34 Each of the options was assessed in the accompanying Sustainability Report carried out by Hyder Consulting UK Ltd and makes key recommendations which recommended some options were amended and/or other options being combined. Those progressed had the least negative effects on environmental factors and most positive effects on social and economic factors as well as reflecting the overall Plan Strategy and being capable of delivery over the Plan Period.

A further **Issues and Options Consultation** was carried out in 2007

- 3.35 Various consultation techniques were used such as, piggybacking a Town Hall event of the LSP annual meeting to refresh original issues and options document and launch new issues consultation; Questionnaire survey sent out to interested parties, Statutory

- 3.36 Consultees and stakeholders; Information made available in local libraries across the District and on the website; ‘Piggybacking’ of Street Theatre events throughout August held in Town Centre Recreation ground (next to Asda). Shared BDC stall providing consultation opportunities on Sustainable Community Strategy and Issues and Options Core Strategy and consultation meetings were also held with stakeholders and key service providers to identify relevant issues and in particular any ‘showstoppers’.
- 3.37 This consultation was carried out as further key issues and options had been identified in the intervening period, including new housing growth; climate change and renewable energy; flooding; waste and recycling and biodiversity. Issues around new housing growth had changed in the intervening period due to the revised context of the RSS, and are as detailed below:
- A) New Housing Growth
- Option 1:
- All new development should be concentrated within the existing ADR’s and through the development of suitable brownfield sites (even if this means higher density development, including “living over the shop”).
- Option 2:
- In addition to the ADR’s a limited amount of greenfield sites should be released adjacent to existing settlements, so that the aims of sustainability are fulfilled and the impact on existing infrastructure is minimised.
- Option 3:
- Growth should be apportioned in respect of the size of each settlement on both brownfield and greenfield sites, including growth in Bromsgrove town.
- Option 4:
- Sufficient Green Belt land should be released to cater for both locally generated and in migration housing needs.
- 3.38 In terms of responses from the general public there was greatest support for new development to be concentrated within the existing ADRs and through the development of suitable brownfield sites.
- 3.39 The strongest objections were received from the general public to the idea of releasing sufficient Green Belt land to cater for locally generated and in migration housing needs.
- 3.40 Responses from statutory consultees and the private sector were supportive of housing growth highlighting that there was an insufficient supply of housing to cater for demand and this was creating greater affordability issues.

- 3.41 Many felt that housing should be primarily located in Bromsgrove Town. Elsewhere housing should be limited to only meeting local needs.
- 3.42 Each of the options was assessed in accompanying options report⁶⁵ to give an indication of the sustainability of the different options to ensure that the Core Strategy (Preferred option) was as sustainable as possible. Those options with the greatest support, the least negative impacts on sustainability factors as well as reflecting the overall Plan Strategy and capable of delivery were progressed and included in policies within the Plan.
- 3.43 **Draft Core Strategy 1 (2008)** and accompanying SA was produced in October 2008. To maximise exposure a number of consultation methods were used. These included, adverts in local newspapers and on the Council's website, letters to hundreds of interested people and organisations within the Council's database, copies of the document being made available for inspection at local libraries and the Customer Service Centre, Drop-in' event at the Council House, presentations to Parish Councils and attendance at LSP meetings.
- 3.44 This document presented the Council's most appropriate policy options after consideration of the context and all implications in order to resolve key planning issues in the District. This version of the Plan formally raised the issue of cross boundary growth for Redditch's needs for the first time to maintain conformity of the Plan with the RSS despite there being no local political support for this growth. No figures relating to growth for Bromsgrove's needs were included in this Plan as no definite figures had been agreed at a Regional level. However policy CP2 Distribution of housing a locational hierarchy was set out to meet Bromsgrove's needs. In terms of a potential location for Redditch's needs it suggested a broad flexible arc of potential land adjacent to the boundary north and west of Redditch Town and CP15 Cross Boundary Growth explained the background behind this policy.
- 3.45 The West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy Phase 2 Revision suggested a preferred option for growth in Bromsgrove as 2100 houses up to 2026. BDC contended at the Examination in Public in April 2009 that this level of development would be inadequate to assist Bromsgrove in meeting 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 and especially since much of this 2100 figure had already been committed.

⁶⁵ Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Development Documents – Appraisals of Issues and Options - Interim Report (June 2005) CDB 3.6

- 3.46 The WMRSS Phase 2 Revision, Examination in Public, Report of the Panel, published in September 2009 agreed that the higher figure of 4000 would help to tackle the acute housing issues affecting 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.

*“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 (p 226)

- 3.47 The Panel report also recommended that land for 3000 dwellings be accommodated within Bromsgrove for Redditch’s needs.
- 3.48 Draft Core Strategy 1(2008) identified a hierarchy of development with brownfield land prioritised first, with Bromsgrove Town being identified as the primary location for growth, other potential growth areas were also identified (principally around the large settlements and a broad arc of potential land around the boundary to the north and west of Redditch town) and it was suggested that if additional land was required this would be via the preparation of a Land Allocations document. Policy measures were proposed which sought to carefully manage the sites that came forward to ensure the maintenance of a 5 year supply. The redevelopment or re-use for housing in the Green Belt where it accorded with PPG2 was supported. The Core Strategy did not propose development on Green Belt to meet housing need in the District. Housing related policies were written in a flexible manner to cater for an uncertain target, which at this point in time was due to be determined through the emerging RSS.
- 3.49 During **February/ March 2010 BDC and RBC jointly consulted on cross boundary growth** options to meet Redditch’s needs within Bromsgrove. Broad potential locations were identified⁶⁶ and comments invited on other areas in the District or Borough.

Options included land:

- 1) east of A441

⁶⁶ CDX1.3 Bromsgrove and Redditch Special Consultation on Redditch Expansion Feb-Apr 2010

- 2) west of A441 or
- 3) adjacent to A448.

- 3.50 In 2010 evidence was produced to explore various development options within the District namely **Development Options in Bromsgrove District (December 2010)** with its accompanying SA and these documents were placed on the Councils website. These documents explained that whilst Core Strategies are not generally site specific documents, PPS12 stated that strategic sites can be allocated providing that they are fundamental to the delivery of the strategy. The Council did not have the resources to begin a Land Allocations DPD until after the adoption of the Core Strategy, which would have resulted in a significant time lag in terms of delivery. It was considered that, subject to the availability of suitable large sites, strategic site allocations within the Core Strategy would provide clarity and a clear focus within the document, enabling delivery to begin early in the plan period.
- 3.51 It explained that also in accordance with PPS12 it was important that all reasonable options are considered in the formulation of the Core Strategy and other Development Plan Documents. There were considered to be 5 possible options to deliver housing growth in Bromsgrove District, which were identified as Bromsgrove Town Focus; Spread growth evenly; Growth South of Birmingham; Growth North of Redditch; and a New Settlement
- 3.52 Each of these were examined in turn and based on previous SA work and other evidence it was concluded that there were only two realistic growth options ⁶⁷(reasonable alternatives) and these are the focus on Bromsgrove Town or spreading growth more evenly throughout the settlements of the District. The other options were discounted at this stage for the following reasons:
- 3.53 One method of achieving growth would be through an urban extension to South Birmingham. At this time the idea of an urban extension to South Birmingham was dismissed as it would also be illogical to build houses for local people adjacent to Birmingham as it would not be close to many of the services and amenities available within the District. Growth here would not assist in the regeneration of the Town Centre as people would be more likely to use retail facilities in Birmingham or Solihull. Development here could also harm urban renaissance in the MUA and therefore, on this basis, there was considered no sound policy background to justify growth on the South Birmingham border.
- 3.54 A second method of achieving growth was identified as being growth north of Redditch. This option was rejected at the time as it was considered that any growth on the edge of Redditch would meet

⁶⁷ CD6.2b page 13 Development Options in Bromsgrove District

the needs of the local population with people more likely to use services and facilities available within Redditch. Growth in this location is unlikely to stimulate the regeneration of Bromsgrove Town Centre.

- 3.55 The third method of achieving growth that was rejected was the development of a new settlement. This was rejected on the grounds that no interested parties had submitted through the SHLAA process any suitable or available sites where a new settlement would be possible so such an adoption could not demonstrate deliverability. In addition the SHLAA identified that a figure of 4,000 could be achieved in sustainable locations in and around existing settlements without the need for a new settlement.
- 3.56 It was therefore considered that due to the nature and location of suitable and available sites the Bromsgrove Town Focus was the optimum scenario. This would still leave opportunities for some growth in other settlements. Sites all around Bromsgrove town were then assessed.
- 3.57 **The Draft Core Strategy 2 (DCS2)** was published in January 2011. A range of consultation methods were again used including 'drop-in' events. The events were held at different days and times over a 3 week period including weekends and evening in some instances.
- 3.58 DCS2 highlights that the supply of brownfield land, identified within the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), which was suitable and available for development was insufficient to meet locally identified housing targets. This meant that greenfield sites would need to be released immediately to achieve a suitable supply of housing, phasing of release not being considered appropriate in these circumstances.
- 3.59 Following the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012 and the subsequent abolition of the RSS in May 2013 BDC had responsibility to determine its own evidenced growth needs based on, amongst other things, the Districts Objectively Assessed Housing Needs and Requirement. Under the remit of the Duty to Co-operate Redditch Borough Council wrote to Bromsgrove District Council on 5th July reminding BDC that the DTC is a legal requirement and stating that:
- “Redditch Borough Council considers that development need which cannot be accommodated within the Borough boundary could be sustainably located to the north/ north-west of Redditch, in Bromsgrove District, preferably contiguous to the boundary. The Duty to Co-operate is a legal requirement of the plan making process. Both authorities must address the Duty in order for the two emerging plans to be found 'sound' at examination.”*
- 3.60 Sites around the north and west boundary of Redditch town were considered to be the most reasonable alternative as this development

would be for Redditch's needs and should therefore closely relate to Redditch on the basis that this was where the need had arisen. Other alternatives for instance, distributing this growth around Bromsgrove or a new settlement to cater for Redditch's needs were not considered to be reasonable. Furthermore, the alternatives would have required a full Green Belt review to be carried out as opposed to a partial one around Redditch Town. The question of delivery is also important as no other land to cater for Redditch's needs had been promoted by the private sector apart from that around Redditch Town.

3.61 **Cross-Boundary Working**

NB this section is virtually identical to that which appears in the Redditch SA apart from, for instance, where specific appendices are referred to which appear in the Redditch rather than the Bromsgrove SA.⁶⁸

1. *The West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy (WMRSS) Panel Report was published in September 2009. The Panel Report recommended that Redditch Borough should aim to provide for 7,000 new dwellings in the period up until 2026. Of which 4,000 dwellings to be provided within the Borough, and 3,000 dwellings within the District of Bromsgrove adjacent to Redditch's boundaries. The WMRSS Panel Report stated (para 8.84) that "...the choice of locality around the boundary of Redditch should be locally determined whether at or adjacent to the Webheath/Foxlydiate or Brockhill ADRs or in the Bordesley Park area or in some combination of these possibilities or elsewhere."*

2. *The implications of increasing Redditch's target to around 4,000 dwellings from the Redditch Borough Council evidenced capacity of 2,243 dwellings presented in the Preferred Draft Core Strategy meant that the preferred development strategy needed to be changed. During February - March 2010 Redditch Borough Council consulted jointly with Bromsgrove District Council on a change to Redditch's development strategy, development options within the Borough boundary and cross boundary growth options in Bromsgrove District including option 1 east of A441, option 2 west of A441 and options 3 adjacent to A448 . A number of consultation events were held at different times of the day and week including evenings and weekends. These included 'drop in' days at Alvechurch Baptist Hall, Bentley Village Hall and the Kingfisher centre. It was also advertised in the local press in libraries and on the Councils' websites. The development strategy options and development options within the Borough's boundary were:*

- *Option 1 - Focus development in the most sustainable location in the Borough; the Town Centre*

⁶⁸ www.bromsgrove.gov.uk/examination

- *Option 2 - Identify areas in the urban area of Redditch in need of regeneration and focus development in key regeneration areas*
- *Option 3 - Priority for development on brownfield land in the urban area*
- *Option 4 - Rebuilding existing urban areas of poor quality with land efficient buildings*
- *Option 5 - Business as Usual / Do nothing*

There were no suitable alternative options presented to the Borough Council at Issues and Options consultation stage.

New options to consider in policy which have emerged from consultation:

- *Option 6 - Identify ADR land to meet development needs beyond 2026*
- *Option 7 - Add existing ADR land to Green Belt designation*

3. Options 1 - 4 were taken forward, these being considered to provide a reasonable balance between focusing development on the existing urban area and accommodating new development over the longer term. Option 6 was also taken forward as a reasonable planning strategy to provide for future development needs, namely land at Webheath and in the vicinity of the A435.

4. Following the introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012, and the subsequent abolition of the WMRSS in May 2013, Redditch Borough Council had responsibility to determine its own evidenced development targets based on, amongst other things, the Borough's objectively assessed housing need. Under the remit of the Duty to Co-operate, Redditch Borough Council addressed the issue of cross boundary growth to meet its development needs with Bromsgrove District Council. The Housing Growth Development Study (HGDS) , which informed the Draft BORLP4, was undertaken jointly by the two Local Authorities and was subject to a specific Sustainability Appraisal. The HGDS took forward the spatial strategy of the need for cross-boundary growth established in the consultation of February 2010 and explored individual sites (and combinations thereof) for the location of sustainable urban extensions, with smaller sites not considered to be reasonable alternatives as they could not deliver the quantum of development required.

5. The options considered within the HGDS were:

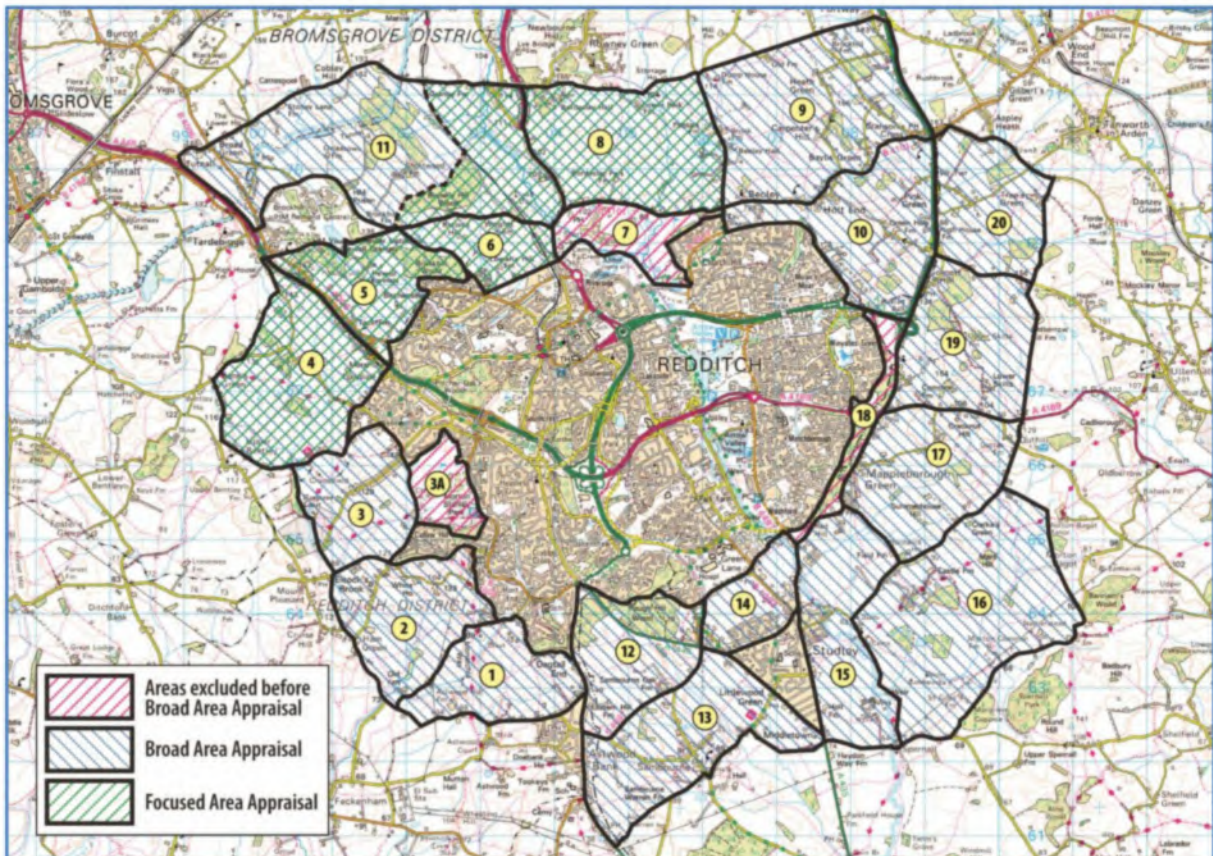
- *18 potential development areas surrounding Redditch town based on the areas of search established in the WYG1 study. Based*

on the HGDS SA analysis, areas 4, 5, 6, 8 and reduced area 11 were taken forward for further consideration .

- In order to achieve the required development quantum of 3,400, combinations of potential development areas which were considered to have the best sustainability performance were considered in more detail, namely:

- o Areas 4 & 6
- o Areas 4 & 5
- o Reduced Areas of 4 & 11 plus Areas 5 & 6
- o Areas 6 & 8

Area Appraisal Locations



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6. The combination of Areas 4 & 6 was considered to be the most suitable for development in terms of sustainability. The combination of areas 4 & 5 performed poorly in comparison to the other three scenarios, mainly due to biodiversity considerations and the historic environment. The combination of Areas 4 & 6 scored slightly higher than Areas 6 & 8 due to fewer environmental constraints and the potential for greater social benefits. In addition, the combination of Areas 6 & 8 could have a significant harmful impacts on the landscape,

as well as reducing the gap between Redditch and Alvechurch and the strategic gap with Birmingham. In particular, “whilst it is considered that Area 6 could integrate well with existing and new development at Brockhill, there are concerns about how well Area 8 could related to the urban form of Redditch and integrate with it. Effectively development at this location could be viewed as a new standalone community. It is also considered that development at Area 8 could promote commuting northwards and potentially not economically benefit Redditch Town Centre and thus reduce the area’s sustainability credentials. Area 8 also has the least potential for cycling to Redditch Town Centre and would require significant investment in walk and cycle infrastructure to provide the necessary level of accessibility. Area 8 generates the greater volume of vehicular movements.”

7. Therefore, as well as achieving the highest scenario score, the combination of Areas 4 and 6 are the most suitable for development in terms of sustainability. Specifically: “Areas 4 and 6 could integrate successfully into the built form of Redditch and the environmental harm is more limited in comparison to the other scenarios. For example the areas are well contained with defensible boundaries minimising Green Belt harm and there are fewer statutory historic and environmental designations. This combination of areas is well located to access public transport and local services and facilities.”

8. A range of consultation methods were used such as adverts in the local press and making information available in public places such as town hall receptions and libraries and also included ‘drop-in’ events within the area such as at the Foxlydiate public house, Alvechurch village Hall and at a vacant shop unit in the Kingfisher centre. ‘Drop-in’ days comprised an exhibition where officers were on hand to answer queries. A total of 6 events were held on different days and at different times over the consultation period including weekends and evenings.

9. In order to provide a consistent analysis of potential development areas, an Addendum SA to the HGDS considered the follow potential development areas which were excluded from the original study: Areas 3, 3A, 7 and 18. Areas 3 and 18 were found to perform relatively strongly in sustainability terms and therefore taken forward for detailed site appraisal in the same document. In light of this analysis a reduced part of Area 3 was considered to be suitable for development. Consequently, Areas 3 (reduced) and 18 were taken forward to be considered as allocations in the BORLP4.

10. As part of the Examination of the BORLP4, various procedural issues were identified and set out in a Post-Hearings Note. These concerns (para 7 - 11) focused on the need to clearly present alternatives which have been considered as part of the site selection process, specifically the Webheath and A435 Areas of Development Restraint, but which were not considered in the Submission SA. In response Redditch Borough Council undertook a comparative analysis

of all potential development sites as part of a SA Refresh which provides a comparative analysis of their sustainability performance.

11. The original Submission version RBC SA has been amended in response to the Inspector's letter to RBC concerning the SA on 3rd October 2014. Although the Inspector has not specifically requested that BDC amend their SA this has been done to ensure consistency is maintained between the Redditch and Bromsgrove SA's (in particular in relation to consideration of the cross boundary sites) and to aid clarity and public participation.

3.62 **The BDP 2011-2030** was submitted in March 2014. **The BDP Submission SA** provides further detailed consideration of all the policies and potential housing sites and ensures that all reasonable alternatives have been explicitly tested against other reasonable alternatives in the context of the BDP.

The SA report identifies a number of likely effects associated with strategic site and policy options and the likelihood and scale of these effects. Mitigation measures have also been proposed that maximise any predicted beneficial effects of the proposed options or approaches and that minimise any predicted adverse effects.

Table 3.4 Evolution of BDP in respect of options considered and sites taken forward

| Plan stage | Options considered | Options taken forward | Reasoning |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| Issues and Options 2005 | <p>Issue A1 - Location for growth-</p> <p>1 – All growth in Bromsgrove Town, especially the Town Centre.</p> <p>2 – Concentrate growth in Bromsgrove Town combined with other limited brownfield development in other settlements (i.e.Hagley,Alvechurch, Wythall).</p> <p>3 – Apportion growth in respect of the size of each settlement on both brownfield and greenfield sites, including growth in Bromsgrove Town.</p> <p>Issue A2 - Areas of Development Restraint-</p> <p>1 – Maintain them indefinitely as a reserve bank of land for growth.</p> <p>2 – Prioritise their release with those around Bromsgrove Town being released first.</p> <p>3 – If required, decide which ADR site(s) to release only after housing and employment land allocations are known.</p> <p>Issue A3 - Previously developed sites in the Green Belt-</p> <p>1 – Allow reuse of the existing footprint for the most appropriate use.</p> | <p>2</p> <p>2,3</p> | <p>This option would allow development to take place in the most sustainable locations in the District and spread the benefits of development more widely. Options 1 and 3 would not distribute growth equitably or relate to the relative sustainability of settlements.</p> <p>Due to the limited supply of brownfield land the ADR's needed to be released so that needs could be partially met without any release of Green Belt land. Phasing was not an option as a 5YHLS needs to be maintained.</p> <p>Option 1 complies with National guidance.</p> |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|--|
| | locally generated and in migration housing needs. | | Option 3 rejected as the means to apportion growth in respect of size of settlements was considered both arbitrary and complex. Growth should be based on potentially both the size of existing settlements, the sustainability credentials of such settlements, the availability of suitable development land and ability to provide necessary infrastructure to support development. |
| Draft Core Strategy 1 2008 | <p>1. re-use of previously developed land or buildings within existing settlement boundaries that are not in the designated Green Belt.</p> <p>2. Additional land will be needed outside existing settlement boundaries to meet emerging RSS targets. The primary location for this growth will be adjacent to Bromsgrove Town. This growth will be delivered through the phasing of key strategic sites. 3. If additional land is needed in the Plan period to 2026 it will only be released for development through the adoption of a Land Allocations Development Plan Document.</p> <p>4. In Green Belt villages (identified as 'Other settlements' on the Key Diagram), affordable housing will be allowed where it is of an appropriate scale and there is supporting evidence to show that it will meet local needs.</p> <p>5. Redevelopment for housing or the development of new housing in the form of limited infilling within Green Belt settlement boundaries providing this would not have an adverse effect on the character of the settlements.</p> | <p>NB Preferred option stage under old system therefore options had been refined</p> <p>1,2,4,5</p> | 3 not taken forward as changes to the planning system encouraged strategic sites to be brought forward in Core Strategy, so idea of land Allocations DPD scrapped. |
| Draft Core Strategy 2 2011 | <p>Development options 2010</p> <p>1. Bromsgrove Town Focus</p> | 1,2 | These options accommodate the majority of development in sustainable locations without |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------|--|
| | <p>2.Spread growth evenly</p> <p>3.Growth South of Birmingham</p> <p>4 Growth North of Redditch</p> <p>5 A New Settlement</p> <p>Development options around Bromsgrove Town:</p> <p>Area 1: Land East of Bromsgrove</p> <p>Area 2: Land Adjacent to Finstall</p> <p>Area 3: Land South East of Bromsgrove</p> <p>Area 4: Land South of Bromsgrove</p> <p>Area 5: Land South West of Bromsgrove</p> <p>Area 6: Land North West of Bromsgrove</p> <p>Area 7: Land North of Bromsgrove</p> | 6, 7 (in part) | <p>requiring the release of Green Belt land.</p> <p>These options accommodate the majority of development in sustainable locations without requiring the release of Green Belt land, with least impact on the character of Bromsgrove and where necessary infrastructure can be provided to support development.</p> |
| Housing Growth Development Study | <p>Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20</p> <p>Areas 3A, 7 and 18 not assessed</p> | Areas 4, 5, 6, 18, 11 (part) | <p>Areas 3, 12, 14, 15 discounted for planning reasons – HGDS p.4;</p> <p>Areas 1, 2, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20 discounted for sustainability reasons HGDS SA p.93</p> |
| | <p>Scenarios: Areas 4 & 6; Areas 4 & 5; Reduced areas of 4 & 11 plus areas 5 & 6; Areas 6 & 8</p> | Areas 4 & 6 | <p>4 & 5; reduced areas of 4 & 11 plus areas 5 & 6; areas 6 & 8 discounted for sustainability reasons – see HGDS para 7.22, 8.8</p> |
| HGDS Addendum November | Areas 3, 3A, 7, 18 | 3 (part), 18 | Areas 3A and 7 discounted for sustainability reasons |

| | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|---|
| 2014 | | | |
| BDP submission March 2014 and SA report March 2014 and update March 2015 | Town Expansion sites 1.BROM1 (Norton Farm), 2.BROM2 (Perryfields) and 3.BROM3 (Whitford Road) | 1,2,3 | These options accommodate the majority of development in sustainable locations, without Green Belt loss and will assist in regenerating the Town Centre. |
| | Other development sites- 1.Alvechurch 2.Barnt Green 3.Catshill 4.Frankley 5.Hagley 6.Bleakhouse Farm, Wythall 7.Selsdon Close, Wythall 8.Wagon Works/St Godwalds Road 9.Ravensbank (employment site for Redditch's needs) | 1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9 | These options accommodate the majority of development in sustainable locations without requiring the release of Green Belt land. Frankley discounted at this stage as not deliverable for legal reasons and does not relate to Bromsgrove settlements. |

Assessment of Effects of Policies and Proposed Mitigation Measures

The following commentary provides detail on each policy contained in the BDP, the key strengths, weaknesses and any mitigation measures which have been identified. The cumulative of each policy are also discussed and this aspect is also analysed in section 5. The synergistic effects of policies are discussed together with temporal and geographic factors. The full SA appraisal is contained in Appendix A.

BDP1 Sustainable Development Principles

BDP1.1 When considering development proposals, the Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. It will always work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.

BDP1.2 Planning applications that accord with the policies in this District Plan and where relevant, with policies in

neighbourhood plans will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

BDP1.3 Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the Council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise - taking into account whether:

a) Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or

b) Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted as stated in footnote 9 of paragraph 14 of the NPPF. For example, those policies relating to sites designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest; land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space, designated heritage assets and locations at risk of flooding.

BDP1.4 In considering all proposals for development in Bromsgrove District regard will be had to the following:

a) Accessibility to public transport options and the ability of the local road network to accommodate additional traffic;

- b) Any implications for air quality in the District and proposed mitigation measures;**
- c) The cumulative impacts on infrastructure provision;**
- d) The quality of the natural environment including any potential impact on biodiversity, water quality, geodiversity, landscape and the provision of/and links to green infrastructure (GI) networks;**
- e) Compatibility with adjoining uses and the impact on residential amenity;**
- f) The impact on visual amenity;**
- g) The causes and impacts of climate change i.e. the energy, waste and water hierarchies, flood risk and future proofing;**
- h) The provision of communication technology infrastructure to allow for future technological enhancements e.g. fibre optic ducting;**
- i) The impact on the historic environment and the significance of heritage assets and their setting;**
- j) Financial viability and the economic benefits for the District, such as new homes and jobs.**

Key Policy Strengths

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 a full range of services which should reduce social exclusion.

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.

The policy makes clear reference to the importance of biodiversity, green infrastructure and the historic environment meaning that there should be a positive impact on objectives EV1, EV2, EV3 and EV4.

The emphasis on improving economic conditions could help to create jobs and potentially stimulate development in high technology sectors.

Key Policy Weaknesses

No weaknesses have been highlighted against the sustainability objectives.

Recommendations for Mitigation

None

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

This high level and generic policy performs well as it covers many different aspects of planning and could produce positive social, environmental and economic effects. It demonstrates synergy with other policies in the Plan and is complementary in its aims. Examples of this include the encouragement of sustainable development which is a golden thread running through many of the policies and improvements for the natural environment which complements policies on Natural Environment (BDP) , Water Management (BDP) and Green Infrastructure but other examples may also be found.

| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
|---|--|-------------------------------|
| Likely to be realised overall, dependent upon feasibility of development proposals and strategies for implementation. | The whole of the District and potentially beyond | Short and longer term effects |

BDP 2 Settlement Hierarchy Policy

BDP2.1 Initially there will be four main facets to the delivery of housing to meet the needs of Bromsgrove District consisting of the following:

- a) Development of previously developed land or buildings within existing settlement boundaries which are not in the designated Green Belt**
- b) Expansion Sites around Bromsgrove Town (as identified in BDP 5A)**
- c) Development Sites in or adjacent to large settlements (as identified in BDP 5B)**
- d) 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. Where viability is a concern the inclusion of other tenures within a scheme may be acceptable where full justification is provided. Where a proposed site is within the boundaries of a settlement, which is not in the Green Belt, a local need for housing would not need to be justified**

BDP2.2 Proposals for new development should be located in accordance with the District’s settlement hierarchy as shown in table 2 within this policy. This will ensure that development contributes to the regeneration priorities for the area, preserves the attractiveness of the environment, 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 population that they serve.

BDP2.3 The Settlement Hierarchy outlined above will provide the guiding principles in terms of sustainability for the proposed Green Belt Review sequential testing as outlined in BDP4 Green Belt.

BDP2.4 The ‘village envelope’ i.e. the defined settlement boundary for a village, is identified on the Policies Map and will remain unaltered until a review of the Green Belt is undertaken. Within the village envelope appropriate development will be limited to suitable infill plots. This applies to the following villages; Adams Hill, Belbroughton, Beoley (Holt End), Bournheath, Burcot, Clent, Fairfield, Finstall, Holy Cross, Hopwood, Lower Clent, Romsley and Rowney Green.

Table 2. District’s Settlement Hierarchy

| Settlement type | Name | Suitable development |
|--|--|---|
| Main Town (population circa 30,000) | Bromsgrove | Comparison and convenience retail (to meet District requirements and needs) Commercial leisure- restaurants, cafes pubs and bars Office Residential development of a scale proportional to the sustainability of the settlement Hotels/guest houses Employment Leisure/culture i.e. churches, health centres, libraries, public halls etc Major services |
| Large ‘Settlement’ (population circa 2500-10,000) | Alvechurch Barnt Green Catshill Hagley Rubery Wythall | Convenience A1 retail (to meet needs of the specific village) Local services Residential development of a scale proportional to the sustainability of the settlement |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| | | <p>Small scale business/office development</p> <p>Leisure/culture i.e. churches, health centres, libraries, public halls etc</p> |
| <p>Small 'Settlement'⁶⁹ (population circa 50-2500)</p> | <p>Belbroughton</p> <p>Blackwell</p> <p>Cofton Hackett</p> <p>Romsley</p> <p>Stoke Prior</p> <p>Adams Hill</p> <p>Beoley</p> <p>Bournheath</p> <p>Burcot</p> <p>Clent</p> <p>Dodford</p> <p>Fairfield</p> <p>Finstall</p> <p>Holy Cross</p> <p>Hopwood</p> | <p>Housing to meet local needs (through rural exception sites in appropriate circumstances). Where a proposed site is within the boundaries of a settlement,</p> <p>which is not in the Green Belt, a local need for housing would not need to be justified Small scale rural employment in appropriate circumstances.</p> <p>More limited local services for example, local convenience shop/post office or public house</p> |

Key Policy strengths

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.

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.

A limited amount of growth in the smaller settlements will contribute towards the survival of such areas and support local services

⁶⁹ Villages highlighted in blue are subject to a village envelope

continuing to be provided potentially reducing unsustainable travel movements.

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 strategic sites in Bromsgrove Town within the Bromsgrove District Plan.

These strategic sites alone will not be sufficient to maintain a 5 year supply throughout the plan period. Other greenfield sites will need to come forward that are highlighted in the SHLAA. 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.

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.

Enabling growth in Bromsgrove Town will encourage additional inward investment in the town and can be a catalyst for development in other areas such as employment and retail. This would also result in the social and economic benefits within Bromsgrove Town Centre such as housing provision, accessible services, reduction in poverty, vibrant communities.

The policy promotes development primarily in the larger urban settlements which are the most accessible and densely populated area of the District enabling the largest proportion of residents to be able to access services and employment, thereby helping to reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas.

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.

Key Policy Weaknesses

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.

The presumption of development in favour of sustainable development in 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.

The NPPF discourages development in the floodplain and this principle should be addressed in the Plan. 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 measures such as SuDS.

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 , especially as flooding induced by surface run-off is an existing issue in the District.

Where greenfield land has to be lost to accommodate growth a hierarchy approach should generally be used to protect the best agricultural land and land with higher landscape character.

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

Whilst this policy recognizes that some development needs to happen if other social aims of the Plan are to be met it also recognizes that this could have an adverse impact on the environment.

The overall sustainability impacts of the policy are likely to be positive, reflecting the guiding development to the existing urban area and lower tier settlements. Aspirations across a range of sustainability objectives

can be realised to a greater or lesser degree, principally through the concentration of development in and around the existing urban area meaning efficient use of resources, access to jobs, services and housing and opportunities to implement sustainable design. Well-designed urban extensions could help to provide both a range of housing, basic service provision and access to higher order services and jobs through sustainable transport infrastructure.

| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
|---|--------------------|---|
| Many ADR's have planning permission for development. It is very likely that development will occur largely in accordance with the Settlement hierarchy. | District wide | No phasing is proposed as social needs must be addressed. Development is likely to take place over the lifetime of the Plan. |

BDP3 Future Housing and Employment Growth

| BDP1 Development Targets | | |
|---|---------------|------------------|
| BROMSGROVE | | |
| Type of development | Target | Timescale |
| Dwellings outside Green Belt | 4,600 | 2011-2030 |
| Green Belt Review | 2,400 | 2023-2030 |
| employment land in hectares (ha) | 28ha | 2011-2030 |
| REDDITCH | | |
| Type of development | Target | Timescale |
| dwelling units | 3400 | 2011-2030 |

BDP3.1 It is proposed that prior to 2023 a full Green Belt Review will have been completed and further sites will have been allocated within a Local Plan Review to contribute approximately 2,400 dwellings towards the 7,000 target.

BDP3.2 The immediate release of Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites and Other Development Sites is promoted in BDP5 with development expected throughout the plan period.

BDP3.3 The Council will seek to maintain a 5 year supply of deliverable sites plus an additional buffer of 5% moved forward from later in the plan period (or 20% where there has been persistent under delivery of housing). Annual monitoring 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.

Key Policy strengths

The amount of housing and employment growth is an important issue for environmental, social and economic reasons. The amount of growth allocated in Bromsgrove up to 2030 will be an important determining factor in location terms.

The policy seeks to strike a balance between environmental, social and economic factors. The SHLAA identifies that initially development will take place on brownfield sites and ADRs. This process will ensure that no Green Belt land will be required, until approximately 2023 in relation to Bromsgrove related growth. It also supports the principle 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.

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. 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.

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.

Furthermore new employment development will be an obvious benefit in economic terms through the creation of new jobs and the potential for development in high technology sectors.

Key policy weaknesses

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 the SA relating to BDP5A, BDP5B and RCBD1.

The policy will not totally address affordable housing needs.

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 and Green Belt land which could have environmental implications.

Mitigation measures

The review period at 2023 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.

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.

The development of Greenfield and Green Belt land is unavoidable due to the limited supply of brownfield land. Stringent criteria will need to be applied when undertaking the Green Belt Review to ensure that land of low environmental value is identified where possible.

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

Whilst this policy recognises that some development is required if other social aims of the Plan are to be met, it also recognizes that this could have an adverse impact on the environment. It therefore seeks to maintain some balance and minimise the worst environmental effects by adopting a sequential approach and various other measures wherever this is feasible. It relies on other policies in the Plan to be implemented to manage and control any adverse effects such as mitigating and adapting to climate change, water management and managing the historic environment which demonstrates a high level of need for synergy between policies and their implementation.

| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Likelihood of policy being implemented is high due to strong housing market in Bromsgrove | District | Lifetime of Plan. |

BDP 4 Green Belt

BDP4.1 The Green Belt as indicated on the Policies Map⁷⁰ will only be maintained as per BDP 4.2.

BDP4.2 A Local Plan Review including a full Review of the Green Belt will be undertaken in advance of 2023 to identify:

- a) Sufficient land in sustainable locations to deliver approximately 2,400 homes in the period 2023-2030 to deliver the objectively assessed housing requirement for Bromsgrove District.**
- b) Safeguarded land for the period 2030-40 to meet the development needs of Bromsgrove District and adjacent authorities based on the latest evidence ; and**
- c) Land to help deliver the objectively assessed housing requirements of the West Midlands conurbation within the current plan period ie. up to 2030.**

BDP4.3 The Green Belt boundary review will follow the approach in BDP2 Settlement Hierarchy and take into account any proposals in Neighbourhood Plans. Where appropriate, settlement boundaries and village envelopes on the Policies Map will be revised to accommodate development.

BDP4.4 The development of new buildings in the Green Belt is considered to be inappropriate, except in the following circumstances:

- a) Buildings for agriculture and forestry;**
- b) Appropriate facilities for outdoor sport and outdoor recreation, for cemeteries, and for other uses of land which preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land in it;**
- c) Extensions to existing residential dwellings up to a maximum of 40% increase of the original dwelling or increases up to a maximum total floor space of 140m²;**
- d) Proportionate extensions to non-residential buildings taking into account the potential impact on the openness and the purposes of including the land in Green Belt. Proposals that can demonstrate significant benefits to the local economy and/or community will be considered favourably ;**
- e) The replacement of a building, built with the intention of being permanent, provided the new building is in the same use and should not be materially larger than the original building;**

⁷⁰ Excluding green belt release for Redditch unmet housing needs

f) Limited infilling in Green Belt settlements and rural exception sites in accordance with BDP 9 Rural Exception Sites;

g) Limited infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed sites that would not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt and the purpose of including land within it than the existing development.

Key Policy Strengths

This policy performs strongly in relation to social and some environmental objectives. The proposed Green Belt Review will ensure the delivery of further affordable housing and enable development to occur in locations where there is good access to services, facilities and public transport and ensures development occurs on Green Belt land of a comparative lower value.

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. Here it has important links with the GI policy. It is also a strong policy in relation to protection of biodiversity/ geodiversity and landscape character, the latter of which may have a historic aspect.

Key Policy Weaknesses

The policy will result in the loss of some Green Belt when the Review of the Green Belt is undertaken. However, this is necessary to ensure that housing needs are met. Stringent criteria will need to be applied when undertaking the Green Belt Review to ensure that land of low environmental value is identified where possible.

Recommendations for Mitigation

Include more wording on the scope and timing of the GBR and LPR in the policy

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

As with the above policies within the development strategy of the Plan this policy recognizes that some development needs to happen if other social aims of the Plan are to be met it also recognizes that this could have an adverse impact on the environment. It therefore seeks to maintain some balance and minimise the worst environmental effects by identifying the type of development that may be deemed appropriate in the Green Belt.

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
| Likely to be realized, | District-wide | Permanent. Medium |

| | | |
|--|--|----------------------|
| there are always pressures of development in the Green Belt. | | term and longer term |
|--|--|----------------------|

BDP5A) Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites policy

BDP5A.1 The mixed use urban extension is proposed across three 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 aspects of sustainable development and will consist of approximately 2106 dwellings, 5 hectares of employment land, local centre(s), retail and community facilities.

BDP5A.2 Of this total allocation BROM1 will include a minimum of 316 dwellings and associated community infrastructure that should include public open space with play facilities.

BDP5A.3 BROM2 will contain a minimum of 1300 dwellings, 5 hectares of local employment land (office and/or light industry), a local centre and community facilities.

BDP5A.4 A local centre should also be provided on BROM2 that provides a mix of retail and other A class uses. The local centre should be located adjacent to Sidemoor First School, include sufficient parking to cater for its own needs and also the school at busy times and amenity green space should also be provided.

BDP5A.5 The community facilities should consist of a community hall, large equipped play areas, sports pitches and an allotment site. There is a specific requirement for adult football pitches adjacent to the King George V playing fields and associated infrastructure including access, parking and changing facilities should also be provided.

BDP5A.6 BROM3 will include a minimum of 490 dwellings and associated community infrastructure that should include public open space with play facilities and small scale local retail.

BDP5A.7 It is required that:

- i. The residential development reflects the local need of a high proportion of 2 and 3 bedroom properties and contains up to 40% affordable housing (which should include an appropriate mix of social rent, affordable rent and intermediate housing);
- ii. To address the housing needs of the elderly all dwelling should seek to achieve Lifetime Home Standards and BROM2 should contain an 'extra care' type facility of approximately 200 units;

- iii. An overall transport strategy will be developed that maximises opportunities for walking and cycling making full use of the Sustrans route No. 5 (in BROM2) and Monarch's Way (adjacent to BROM3);**
- iv. Significant improvements in passenger transport will be required including 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;**
- v. It will be necessary to manage the cumulative traffic impact generated by the new developments following the implementation of measures which maximise the use of walk, cycle and passenger transport modes. All proposals must be subject to appropriate appraisal in consultation with Worcestershire County Council and consistent with LTP3 policies and design standards. Full consideration must be made of the impact on the wider transport network, including that managed by the Highways Agency;**
- vi. 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;**
- vii. 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;**
- viii. The development will need to reflect the topography of the sites, with built form avoiding the prominent ridgelines on both BROM1 and BROM3;**
- ix. The sites will have an overall strategy for green infrastructure (incorporating SuDS and blue 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;**
- x. 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 protected and notable species (e.g badgers, reptiles, water voles and bats);**
- xi. Flood risk from the Battlefield Brook on BROM2 and BROM3 should be addressed through flood management measures to**

protect and enhance the District's watercourses and enable development appropriate to the flood risk; and surface water run off must be managed to prevent flooding on and around all of the sites through the use of SuDS⁷¹. In accordance with the objectives of the Water Framework Directive, development should ideally enhance, or at least not worsen, water quality;

- xii. Sewerage capacity issues will be satisfactorily addressed in Bromsgrove Town through engagement with both Severn Trent Water Ltd and the Environment Agency;**
- xiii. The developments should seek to incorporate zero or low carbon energy generation technologies e.g Combined heat and power, ground source heat pumps and/or solar power; and**
- xiv. Financial contributions for infrastructure provision will be required as detailed in BDP6 Infrastructure Contributions.**

Key Policy Strengths

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 a wide range of housing to meet local needs including affordable housing and accommodation suitable for elderly.

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.

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.

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.

Key Policy Weaknesses

⁷¹ Some SuDS will need to be approved by the Science Advisory Board (SAB)

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.

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 and water quality retaining hedgerows and seeking improvements wherever possible.

The NPPF 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.

Recommendations for Mitigation

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. Land Contamination and Pollution Risk Assessments should be submitted with any planning application to address concerns in relation to the quality of ground water.

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

The overall sustainability impacts of this policy are likely to be positive reflecting the concentration of development adjacent to Bromsgrove Town, where jobs, facilities and services in the Town Centre are accessible thereby potentially minimising journey times. These social, economic and partial environmental benefits need to be weighed against the environmental disadvantage of the loss of green field and agricultural land. To some extent these factors may be mitigated by the ensuring the incorporation of Green Infrastructure into the masterplanning process. Concentrating the majority of dwellings within urban areas reinforces urban communities.

| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
|--|---|--|
| Planning applications are in the pipeline for all 3 sites therefore there is a high degree of certainty that they will | Localised around Bromsgrove Town centre | Likely to be built out over lifetime of Plan |

| | | |
|----------------|--|--|
| be implemented | | |
|----------------|--|--|

BDP5 B) Other Development Sites Policy

BDP5B Table 3 highlights development sites which will contribute to housing needs in Bromsgrove District for the period 2011-2030. The table identifies the potential capacities on each site and sites which have already received planning permission.

Table 3 Scale of Development

| Development Sites | Map No. | Area (hect ares) | Suitable use | Potential capacity | Received permission |
|---|----------------|-------------------------|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Alvechurch | | | | | |
| Land Adjoining Crown Meadow | 2 | 0.6 | housing | 27 | 27 |
| Birmingham Road/ Rectory Lane | 2 | 1.06 | housing | 25 | 25 |
| Barnt Green | 3 | 5 | housing | 88 | 88 |
| Catshill | 4 | 6.04 | housing | 80 | 80 |
| Frankley | 9 | 6.6 | open space/housing | 66⁷² | - |
| Hagley | 5 | 21.9 | mixed use⁷³- community leisure/employment/residential | 301⁷⁴ | 273 |
| Ravensbank expansion site (for Redditch's needs) | 8 | 10.3 | employment | - | - |

⁷² The site has some protection in terms of open space and also has restrictive covenants which limit its use and developable area.

⁷³ 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.

⁷⁴ Potential capacity of 301 is made up by 4 portions; 175 homes have outline planning approval, 70 dwellings outline planning approval from the Western Road portion, 38 dwellings from the appeal site at Brook Crescent and a further 18 dwellings expected on the remainder.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| Wagon works/St Godwalds Road | 6 | 7.8 | housing | 181 | 181 |
| Wythall | | | | | |
| Selsdon Close | 7 | 3.1 | housing | 76 | 76 |
| Bleakhouse Farm | 7 | 6.3 | housing | 178 | 178 |
| Totals | | 68.7 | | 1022 | 938 |

A Sustainability Appraisal has been carried out for each site identified within Table 3 and can be found in Appendix G.

Key Policy Strengths

This policy proposes development around the identified larger settlements in the District. These have also been identified as the most sustainable locations in which to place growth. The cumulative impact of these relatively small sites being distributed throughout the District are likely to be minimal.

Key Policy Weaknesses

These sites are largely identified as Areas of Development Restraint in the current local plan and are therefore all greenfield sites (apart from the ones which have now received planning permission and have been or are being developed) 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 assessment process has been undertaken and these are considered to be the most suitable sites around the District.

Recommendations for mitigation.

The development management process will ensure that adequate consideration is given to environmental impacts on for example protected species and the natural and historic environment. A clear strategy for green infrastructure is also to be encouraged together with mitigation measures which adequately issues such as land contamination, pollution risks, quality of ground water and flooding issues.

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

The overall sustainability impacts of this policy are likely to be positive reflecting the concentration of development adjacent to the larger settlements where facilities and services are accessible thereby

potentially minimising journey times. These social, economic and partial environmental benefits needs to be weighed against the environmental disadvantage of the loss of green field and agricultural land. To some extent these factors may be mitigated by the ensuring the incorporation of Green Infrastructure into any development.

| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
|--|---------------------------------|--|
| Planning applications are in the pipeline for most sites therefore there is a high degree of certainty that they will be implemented | Distributed around the District | Likely to be built out over lifetime of Plan |

RCBD1.1 Redditch Cross Boundary Development

RCBD1.6 Two mixed use urban extensions are proposed (as shown on Map RCBD1 X) across two sites adjacent to Redditch and are appropriate to deliver a minimum of 3400 dwellings and comprehensive provision of associated new infrastructure to meet some of Redditch’s housing requirements up to 2030.

RCBD1.7 Site 1 Foxlydiate will include a minimum of 2800 dwellings, a first school and a Local Centre, including associated community infrastructure.

RCBD1.8 Site 2 Brockhill will contain a minimum of 600 dwellings which will integrate with the Strategic Site at Brockhill East, as shown in the Redditch Local Plan No.4 and should integrate well into the existing urban fabric of Redditch.

RCBD1.9 In order to achieve these sustainable new communities all aspects of the delivery of the urban extensions must be in accordance with the Policies contained within the Bromsgrove Development Plan and any other relevant Policies. In addition, it is a requirement that the following principles are applied to both sites:

i) The residential development will reflect the local requirements as detailed in the most up-to-date Housing Market Assessment and comprise of up to 40% affordable housing with a flexible mix of house types and tenures.

ii) An overall Transport Assessment will be produced taking into account the cumulative and wide ranging effects of development on transport infrastructure including new and improved access arrangements, which are in keeping with the structured road hierarchy.

iii) Significant improvements in passenger transport will be required resulting in integrated and regular bus services connecting both sites to key local facilities. In particular, services should be routed through both Site 1 Foxlydiate and Site 2 Brockhill, with all dwellings to be located within 250m of a bus stop.

iv) Walking and cycling routes should be well integrated with the Green Infrastructure Network. Site 1 Foxlydiate should make full use of existing walking and cycling routes, such as Sustrans Route No. 5 and Monarch's Way and Site 2 Brockhill should create routes.

v) Both sites will have an overall Strategy and Management Plan for Green Infrastructure which maximises opportunities for biodiversity and recreation, whilst protecting existing biodiversity habitats and landscape geodiversity. Green Corridors should be created around Spring Brook in Site 1 Foxlydiate and the Red Ditch in Site 2 Brockhill. Both sites should be sensitively designed to integrate with the surrounding existing environment and landscape. In particular, development should be respectful and sympathetic to the topography of the sites, with no development on prominent ridge lines and where appropriate retain tree lined boundaries.

vi) Flood risk from the Spring Brook on Site 1 Foxlydiate and the Red Ditch on Site 2 Brockhill East should be managed through measures that work with natural processes to improve the local water environment. Surface water runoff must be managed to prevent flooding on, around and downstream of the both sites through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). A supporting risk assessment will be provided as SuDS techniques may be limited due to Source Protection Zones within Site 1 Foxlydiate.

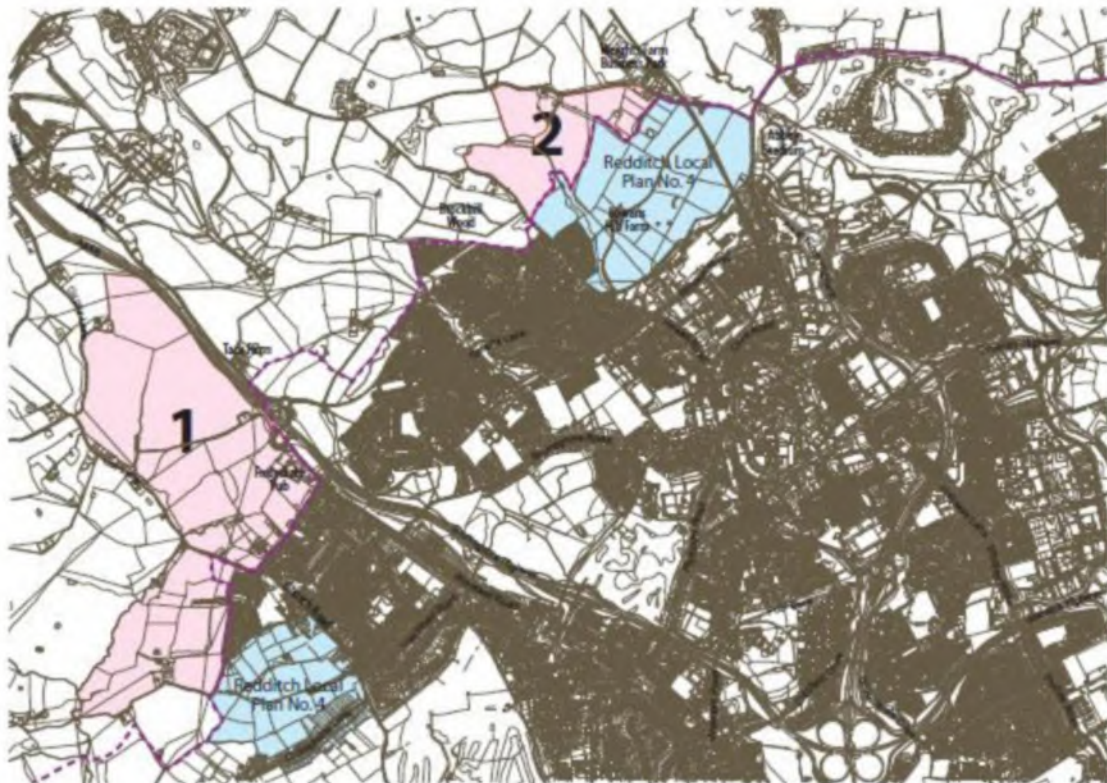
vii) Proposals for development will need to ensure that sufficient capacity of the sewerage systems for both wastewater collection and treatment is provided through engagement with Severn Trent Water Ltd and the Environment Agency and delivered at the appropriate stage.

viii) All development must be of a high quality design and locally distinctive to its surrounding rural and urban character; contribute to the areas' identity and create a coherent sense of place; and respect and enhance the setting of any heritage asset. There should be a continuous network of streets and spaces, including the provision of public open spaces, creating a permeable layout with well-defined streets.

ix) In preparing development proposals, provision should be made for any necessary infrastructure for the effective delivery of the site.

x) Any proposals for development on either site must not individually or cumulatively jeopardise the future use of any other part of the site (s) or impede the delivery of the two sustainable communities.

RCBD policies map (map below to be replaced with excerpt of final policies map)



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Key Policy Strengths

The policy allocates 2 expansion sites around the north and west of Redditch 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.

The expansion sites around Redditch Town will provide a wide 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 and social 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 would result in social benefits such as improvements in quality of life and tackling social exclusion.

The policy also has a number of environmental benefits in terms of protection of habitats and strengthening green infrastructure. The policy emphasis on high quality design should help to achieve a built environment that can successfully integrate into Redditch and help to mitigate impacts on the landscape.

Key Policy Weaknesses

All of the land around the periphery of Redditch Town is Green Belt and agricultural land and therefore development on this type of land is unavoidable. 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.

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

The NPPF 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.

Transport modelling indicates that there will be increased pressure on certain traffic junctions within Bromsgrove (the Oakalls roundabout, certain other A38 junctions and Junction 1 of M42) as a result of this amount of development in this location.

Recommendations for Mitigation

A masterplan for each site should be developed to supplement the policy for the cross boundary sites to provide a greater level of detail on issues such as biodiversity to ensure that there are benefits for protected species and important natural features are retained or enhanced. This should also include a clear strategy for green infrastructure and an assessment of pollution risks to controlled waters.

Mitigation measures can be carried out on traffic junctions to avoid congestion and any potential adverse impacts on air quality.

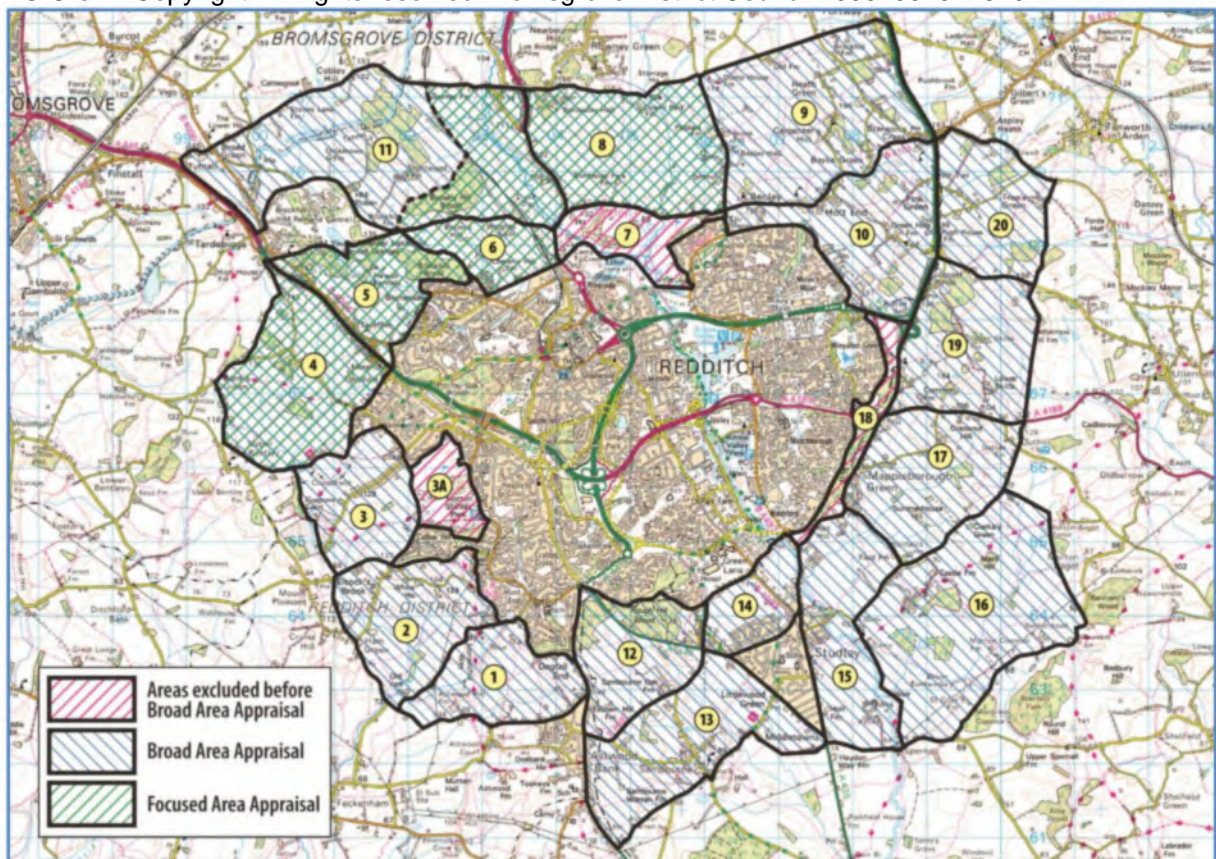
Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

The overall sustainability effects of this policy are likely to be positive in social terms ie provision of housing and infrastructure. However, this

must be weighed against the loss of Green Belt land and agricultural land but this would be the case for much of the land around Redditch Town. The landscape will alter dramatically and as this will be irreversible the policy scores negatively in this respect. This may be mitigated somewhat via the incorporation of Green Infrastructure (BDP 24) into new developments and through ensuring high quality designed environments (BDP19). Land was needed adjacent to Redditch town to cater for its needs and therefore, on balance, the sites proposed were thought to provide the best solution. Although development is likely to impact adversely on certain traffic junctions within Bromsgrove these effects may be mitigated.

| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Dependent on plan progression | Adjacent to Redditch Town | To be implemented before end of Plan period with a start asap to contribute towards REDditch's 5YHLS. |

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BDP6 Infrastructure Contributions

BDP6.1 Development and infrastructure provision will be coordinated to ensure that growth in the District is supported by the provision of infrastructure, (including Green Infrastructure) services and facilities needed to maintain and improve quality of life and respond to the needs of the local economy.

BDP6.2 Irrespective of size, development will provide, or contribute towards the provision of:

- **Measures to directly mitigate its impact, either geographically or functionally, which will be secured through the use of planning obligations;**
- **Infrastructure, facilities and services required to support growth which will be secured through a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)**

BDP6.3 Contributions through CIL will be required once the charging schedule has been through an independent public examination and has been formally adopted by the Council.

Key Policy Strengths

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. The implementation of this policy could have social benefits in terms of improved education and health facilities and additional affordable housing. Financial contributions could be sought for environmental mitigation and the public realm which could benefit biodiversity and protect the historic environment. There could also be economic benefits of contributions towards skills development and education.

Key Policy Weaknesses

There will be competing demands for such contributions and in an unstable economic climate profit margins become even tighter, meaning that there is less money available to render schemes viable.

Recommendations for Mitigation

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.

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

This policy has the ability to promote social, environmental and economic benefits. However it does carry a certain element of risk as development must be capable of remaining viable whilst contributing to infrastructure needed which may prevent development from taking place. The cumulative effects and wider impacts of certain developments are sometimes difficult to justify in individual schemes and securing adequate contributions for wider effects becomes more difficult without a CIL in place.

| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Infrastructure delivery dependent on securing contributions from private sector and other funding | District wide | ongoing |

BDP7 Housing Mix and Density

BDP7.1 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 development proposals need to focus on delivering 2 and 3 bedroom properties. On schemes of 10 or more dwellings it is accepted that a wider mix of dwelling types may be required.

BDP7.2 The density of new housing will make the most efficient use of land whilst maintaining character and local distinctiveness and therefore should fully accord with BDP19 High Quality Design.

Key Policy Strengths

With the efficient use of land encouraged, the level of greenfield development land required could be reduced, also helping to minimise landscape impact. Making the most efficient use of land 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.

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

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

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.

Key Policy Weaknesses

Making the most efficient use of land could potentially harm the historic environment in some cases.

Recommendations for Mitigation

The inclusion of a reference to BDP19 High Quality Design within the policy to ensure that high quality design is achieved.

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

The overall sustainability impacts of the policy are likely to be positive by improving the density and mix of homes across the District. Other positive effects include the efficient use of land and potential to reduce the amount of green field land needing to be released and the need to travel. As well as environmental benefits social benefits will also manifest creating more balanced communities and potentially allowing greater choice in housing sizes and market churn.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
| Dependent on scheme viability | District wide | Plan period |

BDP8 Affordable Housing

Where there is a net increase of 10 or more dwellings or the site is equal to or greater than 0.4 hectares, affordable housing provision will be expected on-site and will be calculated against the net number of new dwellings as follows:

- **Up to 40% affordable housing on greenfield sites or any site accommodating 200 or more dwellings;**
- **Up to 30% affordable housing on brownfield sites accommodating less than 200 dwellings**

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

The Council will seek to negotiate the mix of affordable housing tenures on individual schemes taking into account local needs, the housing mix in the local area and the impact on viability. A mix of the following tenures will generally be sought:

- **Social rented;**
- **Intermediate housing; and**
- **Affordable rent**

The affordable housing element of developments should focus primarily on the delivery of smaller units. However, there may be locations or changes in market conditions that warrant a different breakdown to deliver a scheme that best meets local needs in relation to the relevant settlement. The precise mix to be provided should be developed through discussions with the Strategic Housing Team.

To help meet the needs of the elderly developers should adhere to standards such as ‘Lifetime Homes’ in accordance with BDP10 Homes for the Elderly.

To create mixed and balanced communities affordable housing should be distributed throughout new developments and not be visually distinguishable from market housing.

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.

Key Policy Strengths

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 policies.

The policy’s key strength is that it will help to address the high level of need for affordable housing. 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.

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.

Key Policy Weaknesses

None

Recommendations for Mitigation

None

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

The overall sustainability impacts of this policy are likely to be positive particularly in a social sense with neutral impacts in respect of economic factors.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
| Dependent on implementation | District wide | Permanent over lifetime of Plan |

BDP9 Rural Exception Sites

BDP9.1 Exceptionally, affordable housing will be allowed in or on the edge of settlements in the Green Belt where a proven local need has been identified. In accordance with the Settlement Hierarchy (BDP2) Bromsgrove Town and the large settlements are not acceptable locations for rural exception housing.

BDP9.2 Every application for affordable housing under this policy must contain a Local Housing Needs Survey. This survey should be completed prior to the submission of any planning application and identify the following:

- a. A genuine need to live within the village – A local connection will be required for this e.g. employed/live within the village or need to give or receive support from a close family member who lives in the village;
- b. A financial need for affordable housing – The survey should identify individuals who are unlikely to be able to get a sufficient mortgage to purchase a property on the open market that meets the basic needs of their family; and
- c. The type and tenure of affordable housing – The survey should gather information ascertaining the size of the property required and whether social rented, intermediate or affordable rent accommodation is needed

BDP9.3 The following sequential test will be applied to sites:

- i. In the first instance sites should be located within existing settlement boundaries

ii. Where there is not possible sites should be adjacent to the village boundary

BDP9.4 Under no circumstances will housing be considered on sites that are detached from settlements that appear as isolated housing developments in the open countryside.

BDP9.5 Any proposals should be proportionate to the size of the settlement in question and therefore it is considered that schemes should not generally be larger than 15 units. Under no circumstances will schemes be permitted where the number of units exceeds the need identified in the Housing Needs Survey.

BDP9.6 Whilst the Council has a preference for 100% affordable housing schemes, where it can be robustly justified through a viability appraisal the inclusion of other tenures within a scheme may be acceptable. The majority of any scheme should always consist of affordable housing and viability appraisals should highlight that the amount of any market housing included is minimised so that only sufficient finance is raised to provide the required cross-subsidy without leaving a residual profit.

Key Policy Strengths

The policy's key strength is that it intends to contribute towards the provision of affordable housing to meet identified needs, specifically in rural areas where the levels of unmet need are highest. 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.

The policy permits the inclusion of some market housing within rural exception schemes in certain circumstances. The development of mixed tenure 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.

The provision of some additional housing within rural communities could help to maintain key rural facilities and services such as shops and bus services. This would maintain the vitality and viability of settlements.

Key Policy Weaknesses

Any applications approved under this policy would almost certainly result in the loss of some greenfield and Green Belt land. This could potentially damage the landscape character and affect biodiversity.

Recommendations for Mitigation

It is recommended that a 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.

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

The overall sustainability impacts of this policy are likely to be positive particularly in a social sense with neutral impacts in respect of economic factors and potential negative environmental effects due to the potential location of development.

| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Likely to be realised overall, dependent upon feasibility of development proposals and strategies for implementation. | In rural areas of District | Lifetime of Plan |

BDP10 Homes for the Elderly

BDP10.1 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.

BDP10.2 The Council aims to ensure that older people are able to secure and sustain their independence in a home appropriate to their circumstances and developers should therefore seek to adhere to standards such as ‘Lifetime Homes’ on all new dwellings, 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.

BDP10.3 The Council will, through the identification of sites and/or granting of planning consents in sustainable locations, provide a wide range of elderly accommodation including the development of residential care homes, close care, ‘extra care’ and assisted care housing; 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 paid to the potential for development to be self-contained to reduce travel requirements and the availability and accessibility of public transport.

Key Policy Strengths

This main strength of this policy is 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.

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

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, which can also have a positive effect on climate change.

Key Policy Weaknesses

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.

Recommendations for Mitigation

It is recommended that a sequential test is included as one of the things that an applicant needs to do if housing for the elderly is to be developed outside of defined settlements.

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

This policy has an overall positive impact on sustainability objectives with its main strengths lying in the social category. Its impact is likely to spread over the District. Its importance is likely to increase over time with the District experiencing an increasing elderly population. The policy is flexible as it proposes a range of measures to tackle this issue such as actual provision of the right size and type of housing and housing which is adaptable to needs over the lifetime.

| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
|---|--------------------|---|
| Likely to be realised overall, dependent upon feasibility of development proposals and strategies for | District wide | Importance likely to increase over time |

| | | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| implementation. | | |
|-----------------|--|--|

BDP11 Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

BDP11.1 Safeguarding existing authorised sites;

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

BDP11.2 Sustainable locations for Gypsy and Traveller accommodation;

Proposed sites should be in sustainable locations that provide good access to essential local facilities e.g. health and education. Sites should accord with the sustainable development principles set out in BDP1.

BDP11.3 If additional sites are required land will be identified through a full Green Belt Review.

Key Policy Strengths

The policy's key strength is that it intends to contribute towards the provision of housing to meet specific needs, thereby reducing social exclusion. The policy addresses sustainability by highlighting that sites should have good access to essential facilities and there is also a clear link to BDP1 Sustainable Development Principles.

Key Policy Weaknesses

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 objectives EV2 and EV3 which seek to protect the countryside and enhance landscape character and quality.

Recommendations for Mitigation

The design of gypsy and traveller sites will need to ensure that they are appropriately designed, sited and landscaped.

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

As would be expected the policy demonstrates stronger social impacts rather than economic impacts and less environmental benefits due to the potential location of future sites in the Green Belt.

This policy will provide sufficient accommodation for gypsies and travellers within Bromsgrove, without over provision which may attract

travellers from further afield. It will focus on sites where residents have good access to essential services such as health care, education, etc. In some cases this additional community may be sufficient to ensure the retention of community facilities. In general the larger the settlement the less effect development of any type will have. Larger settlements will offer the travelling community more facilities and would be able to absorb the development with less impact in terms of social, cultural, landscape and visual effects although at this stage the criteria have not been identified.

The design of gypsy and traveller sites will need to ensure that they are appropriately designed, sited and landscaped.

Overall this policy is reasonably in accordance with the Sustainability Objectives. There is potential for conflict with the SA objective EV8 as new sites will increase traffic and demands on water supplies, which is likely to compromise air and water quality. There is also potential for conflict with the criteria of objectives EC2 and EV7, because traditional gypsy and traveller accommodation is less likely to be as energy efficient as modern housing.

| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Likely to be realised overall, dependent upon feasibility of development proposals and strategies for implementation. | District wide | Plan period |

BDP12 Sustainable Communities

BDP12.1 The Council will ensure provision is made for 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 BDP6.

BDP12.2 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 operational and/or viable purposes**
 - ii) The service or facility can be provided effectively in an alternative manner or on a different site**
 - iii) The site has been actively marketed for a period of not less than 12 months 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.**

BDP12.3 When applying these tests to specific proposals the Council will have full regard to the specific characteristics, needs, service priorities and objectives of the service and/or organisation concerned.

Key Strengths

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. 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.

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.

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. All forms of development should achieve a net benefit to 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.

Key Weaknesses

There are no clear adverse impacts of the policy; however, the strong linkages to BDP6 requiring developer contributions for the provision of facilities, infrastructure and services and other forms of environmental and social requirements may limit the viability of a scheme.

Recommendations for Mitigation

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 thus enable a lower level of contribution to be negotiated.

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

The overall sustainability impacts of this policy are likely to be positive due to the main thrust of the policy being creating and sustaining sustainable communities.

| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| Likely to be realised overall, dependent upon feasibility of development proposals and strategies for implementation. | District wide with an emphasis on rural areas | Permanent and short to long term |

BDP13 New Employment Development

BDP13.1 The Council will seek to maintain a balanced portfolio of sites by promoting the following:

- a. New technology opportunities at Bromsgrove Technology Park and Longbridge**
- 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 Bromsgrove Town and Large Settlements including within the Town Expansion Sites and Other Development Sites identified as suitable for employment use in BDP5A and B**
- e. Sustainable economic development in rural areas through proportionate extensions to existing business or conversion of rural buildings taking into account the potential impact on the openness and the purposes of including the land in Green Belt.**

Proposals that can demonstrate significant benefits to the local economy and/or community will be considered favourably

- f. The accommodation of waste management facilities within designated employment sites in accordance with the Waste Core Strategy for Worcestershire**
- g. Appropriate skills development, training and the creation of jobs for local residents as part of the promotion of employment sites.**

Key Policy Strengths

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.

Focusing 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 considered to be sustainable.

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

Key Policy Weaknesses

Some employment development is promoted on the strategic sites, other development sites and also 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 other development sites and these are considered to be the most suitable sites around the district. The impact on any rural sites will need to be assessed on a site by site basis.

Recommendations for Mitigation

None

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

This Policy is likely to have overall cumulative positive impact in terms of sustainability objectives with the strongest being economic followed by social. Economic growth has many positive cumulative benefits and may increase investment and spending power of local residents which in turn could support the regeneration of the Town Centre. However economic growth may conflict with SA objectives EV1, EV2 and EV3 due mainly to potential development on greenfield sites and unknown impacts on biodiversity.

| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
|---|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Likely to be realised overall, dependent upon feasibility of development proposals and strategies for implementation. | District wide | Permanent short to long term |

BDP14 Designated Employment

BDP14.1 The regeneration of the District will continue through maintaining and promoting existing employment provision in sustainable, accessible and appropriate locations (as identified on the Policies Map).

BDP14.2 Proposals for the expansion, consolidation or extension to existing commercial and industrial uses in non Green Belt will need to ensure the scale and nature of the activity is appropriate for the area in which it is located.

BDP14.3 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.**

BDP14.4 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:

- i) The proposal would not have an adverse impact upon the quality and quantity of employment land within the local area; and**
- ii) There would be a net improvement in amenity (e.g. ‘non conforming’ uses close to residential areas); and**
- iii) The site has been actively marketed for employment uses for a minimum period of 12 months, providing full and detailed evidence or where an informed assessment has been made as to the sustainability of the site and/or premises to contribute to the employment land portfolio within the District (as part of this assessment, consideration should be given to the appropriateness for subdivision of premises); or**
- iv) 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**
- v) The site/premises are not viable for an employment use or mixed use that includes an appropriate level of employment. A development appraisal should accompany proposals to clearly demonstrate why redevelopment for employment purposes is not commercially viable.**

BDP14.5 In line with the NPPF, planning policies should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose. Where the above criteria is justified and there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for the allocated employment use, applications for alternative uses of land or buildings will be treated on their merits having regard to market signals and the relative need for different land uses to support sustainable local communities.

Key Policy Strengths

The policy has key strengths in terms of promoting employment and economic growth. The maintaining and promoting of 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 by increasing levels of income for local people. These already established employment locations can also promote vibrant and sustainable communities as employment opportunities are 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.

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 the Local Plan process; therefore development would not have detrimental effects to this issue.

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.

Key Policy Weaknesses

Although the use of existing employment sites will result in the majority of development on brownfield land, some areas will still occur on Greenfield land. Impacts upon biodiversity are not known as they tend to be localised and very much dependent 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.

Recommendations for Mitigation

None

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

This Policy is likely to have overall cumulative positive impact in terms of sustainability objectives with the strongest being economic followed by social. Economic growth has many positive cumulative benefits and may increase investment and spending power of local residents which in turn could support the regeneration of the Town Centre (BDP 17). However economic growth may conflict with SA objectives EV1, EV2 and EV3 due mainly to potential development on greenfield sites and unknown impacts on biodiversity.

| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Likely to be realised overall, dependent upon feasibility of development proposals and strategies for implementation. | Existing employment areas | Permanent short to long term |

BDP15 Rural Renaissance

BDP15.1 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) New agricultural dwellings of an appropriate scale for the use of people in agricultural activities where a genuine need exists (occupancy conditions will apply). The District Council will not remove an agricultural occupancy condition unless it is satisfied that the property is no longer required for the holding or the agricultural needs of the area

c) The conversion of suitably located/constructed buildings (For example timber stables and steel portal frame buildings are not suitable for conversion)

d) Affordable housing on rural exception sites in line with BDP9

e) Appropriate development of infill sites and previously developed land within existing settlements that enhance the vitality of rural communities

f) Limited extension(s), alteration or replacement of existing buildings where the extension(s) or alterations are not disproportionate to the size of the original building, and in the case of a replacement building the new building is not materially larger than the building it replaces (in line with BDP4)

g) Rural diversification schemes, as well as the provision of live-work units and the principle of home working

h) Re-use of historic farmsteads to promote them as assets in the landscape

i) Sport, recreation and/or tourism related initiatives appropriate to a countryside location. For example in relation to Avoncroft Museum on the Hanbury Road, the Council will support activities and operations where these are clearly relevant to the primary function of the site.

j) Proposals for new buildings in association with equine development, such as stables and field shelters where new buildings are kept to a minimum necessary and consist only of essential facilities (for example small stables) genuinely required on a parcel of land, which preserves the openness of the Green Belt. Unless exceptional circumstances are demonstrated, these developments are to be sited within close proximity to existing rural buildings

k) Small scale renewable energy projects and business to serve the industry

l) Improvement of public transport links to service centres and employment areas, as well as development that reduces the need to commute

BDP15.2 The Council intends to prepare Supplementary Planning Documents to provide detailed guidance on the conversion of rural buildings, occupancy conditions as well as the design of agricultural buildings.

BDP15.3 In all cases development should be designed to be sustainable, consistent with requirements of Policy BDP12 and BDP19; should not conflict with the environmental protection and nature conservation policies of the District Plan 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.

Key Policy Strengths

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. The diversification can improve accessibility to services and the well-being of the local population.

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.

The policy promotes sport and recreation in countryside locations which can benefit health and well-being. Encouraging more development in rural locations and improvements to public transport would mean shorter distances for rural communities to travel, thus encourage more sustainable modes of transport and positively impact on the health and well-being of the population. Along with the provision of small renewable energy projects, this would also have positive environmental effects on the climate change.

The conversion of suitable buildings and re-use of historic farmsteads can promote them as assets in the landscape, utilise PDL and help to conserve buildings of architectural and historical value.

There are numerous economic advantages to this policy. Development that contributes to rural enterprises, the provision of rural diversification schemes, and sport, recreation and tourism initiatives will all widen the employment opportunities in the rural areas of the District. The provision of agricultural dwellings and live-work units allows those with

the skills for certain practices to stay in close proximity to their place of work.

Key Policy Weaknesses

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 impact 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.

Recommendations for Mitigation

In all cases development should be designed to be sustainable, consistent with requirements of Policy BDP12 and BDP19; should not conflict with the environmental protection and nature conservation policies of the District Plan 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.

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

This policy is likely to have an overall balanced positive impact on sustainability objectives due to its emphasis on regenerating and supporting rural communities in a sensitive manner. The policy relies on other policies in the Plan being implemented such as high quality design (BDP 19), Natural Environment (BDP21) and sustainable communities (BDP12)

| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Likely to be realised overall, dependent upon feasibility of development proposals and strategies for implementation. | Rural areas of District | Permanent and short to long term |

BDP16 Sustainable Transport

BDP16.1 Development should comply with the Worcestershire Local Transport Plan 3 policies, design guide and car parking

standards, incorporate safe and convenient access and be well related to the wider transport network.

BDP16.2 Contributions from developers will be sought for new development in respect of investment in public transport, pedestrian, cycle and highways infrastructure as detailed by the draft Bromsgrove Infrastructure Delivery Plan in conjunction with policy BDP6 Infrastructure Contributions.

BDP16.3 The Council will support the use of low emission vehicles including electric cars through encouraging the provision of charging points in new developments.

BDP16.4 The Council will continue to work with key stakeholders to support significant improvements in, and increase usage of, passenger transport, for example, ensuring 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 and supporting the enhancement of railway infrastructure and the relocation and improvement of facilities at Bromsgrove Railway Station.

BDP16.5 The improvement of car parking and cycling provision at stations will be supported where appropriate and in accordance with other policies contained within this Plan.

BDP16.6 Infrastructure for pedestrians and cyclists, for example access routes and cycle parking, will be provided in a safe and sustainable environment within the context of green infrastructure, as an integral feature of proposed development. Developments which would worsen walking and cycling access and exacerbate motor vehicle dependence should not be permitted.

BDP16.7 Retail and employment development should make proper provision for freight delivery and collections and should consider using sustainable methods of freight transport.

BDP16.8 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.

BDP16.9 Developments which generate significant travel demands must include a transport statement or transport assessment, being fully informed by guidance, and have easy access to existing or proposed public transport links.

Key Policy Strengths

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 encouraging green travel methods within new development. In so doing this policy complements policy BDP22 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 i.e. 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.

Encouraging greater use of electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles by promoting electric vehicle charging points in new developments without making developments unaffordable will also directly reduce carbon emissions and improve air quality and a reduction in private car travel will also relieve congestion. The use of sustainable travel modes will have health benefits for the local population.

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.

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.

Key Policy Weaknesses

As Bromsgrove District Council is not the Highway Authority the Council's ability to directly influence service providers is limited.

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 car 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.

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.

Recommendations for Mitigation

It is recognised that the District Plan 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 Worcestershire County Council Local Transport Plan 3.

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.

The LPA can use its influencing powers with other service providers to advocate and support sustainable travel modes and modal shift in new developments. It will continue to support development in sustainable locations thus reducing the need to travel.

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

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

The overall sustainability impacts of this policy are likely to be positive as sustainable travel can cut across many areas of life, by increasing different modes of travel to attend work, schools, shopping and social events whilst also attempting to minimize impacts on the environment in terms of air quality. Reducing congestion is also beneficial for the economy by driving out inefficiencies caused by lengthened journey times. The encouragement of walking and cycling will reinforce the strengthening of the green infrastructure network (BDP 24) which will have knock on effects on biodiversity SA objective EV7, as will an improvement in air quality SA objective EV8, and also on health and well-being SA objective SO2/BDP 25.

| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Likely to be realised overall, dependent upon feasibility of development proposals and strategies for implementation and relies on culture change of modal shift | District wide | Lifetime of Plan |

BDP17 Town Centre Regeneration

BDP17.1 The Town Centre, as shown on the Policies Map, represents an area where significant change and conservation is

needed along with a planning framework to guide and promote future development. All new development is required to be appropriate, in terms of scale, quantity and use, to the character and function of the Town Centre.

BDP17.2 Bromsgrove Town Retail Capacity

BDP17.2.1 Bromsgrove District has a likely need for additional comparison floorspace of about 16,283m² and limited need for further convenience floorspace up to 2030. Although where positive effects on the viability of regeneration schemes can be demonstrated, further convenience floorspace may be allowed in such circumstances.

BDP17.2.2 Bromsgrove Town Centre will continue to be the main retail centre of the District with extended Primary and Secondary Shopping Zones being the focus. As such:

- a) A1 Uses will remain the predominant use for ground floor premises in the Primary Shopping Zone in order to maintain the retail vitality and viability of the Primary Shopping Zone and wider Town Centre.**
- b) Other A class uses will be supported throughout the Secondary Shopping Zone. Development outside A Class Uses in Secondary Shopping Zones and will be considered where there is no adverse impact to the retail viability of the Town Centre.**
- c) Retail development will be generally resisted in other areas of the designated Town Centre unless it can be demonstrated that proposals will not have an adverse impact on the viability and vitality of the primary or secondary shopping zones.**
- d) A wide range of appropriate town centre uses would be supported at first floor level in the Town Centre such as office, retail and residential.**

The Council will:

- e) Continue to support markets in the Town Centre and provide for specific facilities within the public realm to ensure that a range of different markets can contribute to the overall vitality of the Town Centre.**
- f) Support proposals to deliver high quality housing which provides a mix of unit sizes and tenure, contributing to the districts overall affordable housing provision. This includes retirement living accommodation on Recreation Road; development of vacant premises above shops on and surrounding the High Street; residential development within mixed use schemes.**

- g) Continue to support small specialist shops, whilst creating opportunities for new retailers to enter the Town; and seek to offer new opportunities for people to work in the Town by providing an enhanced Town Centre which provides flexible business spaces available to accommodate a wide range of employment uses, as well as dedicated B1 office developments. Existing employment sites will be the focus of new employment developments.**
- h) Protect and enhance all existing public open spaces within the Town Centre with specific proposals for enhancements on The High Street, The Spadesbourn Brook and The Recreation Ground.**
- i) Seek to improve the range of the evening economy uses within the Town Centre, to include a mix of entertainment uses for all groups, including sport, leisure and culture, a choice of bars, cafes and restaurants. New opportunities for community events will be explored including community focused leisure and cultural development and potential for a new Civic Centre whether stand alone or part of a mixed use scheme. There will be a focus on achieving a safe, balanced and socially responsible evening economy and therefore no proposal will be permitted where, either on its own or cumulatively with other uses, creates an unacceptable impact on neighbouring uses by reason of noise pollution, light pollution or disturbance.**

BDP17.3 Movement

- a) Sustainable travel will be promoted by improving pedestrian priority, linkages and mobility within and across the Town Centre; improving pedestrian and cycle linkages in particular between Bromsgrove Railway Station and the Town Centre, and improving key junctions including Birmingham Road/Stourbridge Road.**
- b) 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.**
- c) Town Centre Car Parking will be restructured to offer a network of fewer, more efficient car parks at key locations, opportunities for developing smaller more evenly distributed car parks will be considered.**
- d) The proposals will contribute towards ensuring accessibility for all.**

BDP17.4 Public Realm

Measures to ensure an attractive and safe Town Centre is created will be encouraged by implementing a new public realm scheme and complementary design and conservation policies. The High Street will be the focus of public realm improvements.

BDP17.5 Urban Design and Conservation

The design of new development should be of the highest quality and respect the historic environment within which it sits. New proposals should encourage more sympathetic and high quality infilling schemes. All development proposals should meet the following principles:

- a) Include high standards of architecture and design, using high quality sustainable materials and building methods.**
- b) The sensitive redevelopment of sites which currently detract from the character and appearance of the Town Centre, with new buildings that add to the evolution of the area whilst respecting the scale, height, massing, alignment and materials of adjacent historic buildings**
- c) New developments should respect the historic Town Centre street pattern, the established building line, historic spaces between buildings and the overall sense of place.**
- d) New buildings are to frame streets and public spaces providing natural surveillance, and preserving and exploiting important views into, within and out of the Town Centre**
- e) Design proposals at gateway locations such as the Historic Market Site, Parkside Cross roads and the Stratford Road/ Windsor Street/Strand area to reflect their prominence and importance to the character of the Town Centre.**
- f) On specified opportunity sites perimeter blocks are to be used that positively address roads, walkways and public spaces and all ground floors should contain active frontages.**
- g) When redeveloping shopfronts particular regard should be had to retaining surviving historic details, respecting established fascia lines, reducing illumination levels wherever possible, avoiding the use of external security measures.**

BDP17.6 Natural Environment

Opportunities will also be encouraged in new schemes to mitigate against and adapt to the effects of climate change, for example, renewable energy and recycling. This will include the naturalisation of parts of the Spadesbourne Brook and improved

open spaces like the Recreation Ground and Crown Close to improving the quality and value of open spaces in the Town Centre.

BDP17.7 Bromsgrove Town Centre Development Sites

Ten development sites have been identified in Bromsgrove Town Centre. The sites provide an opportunity to stimulate development and secure a long term future for Bromsgrove.

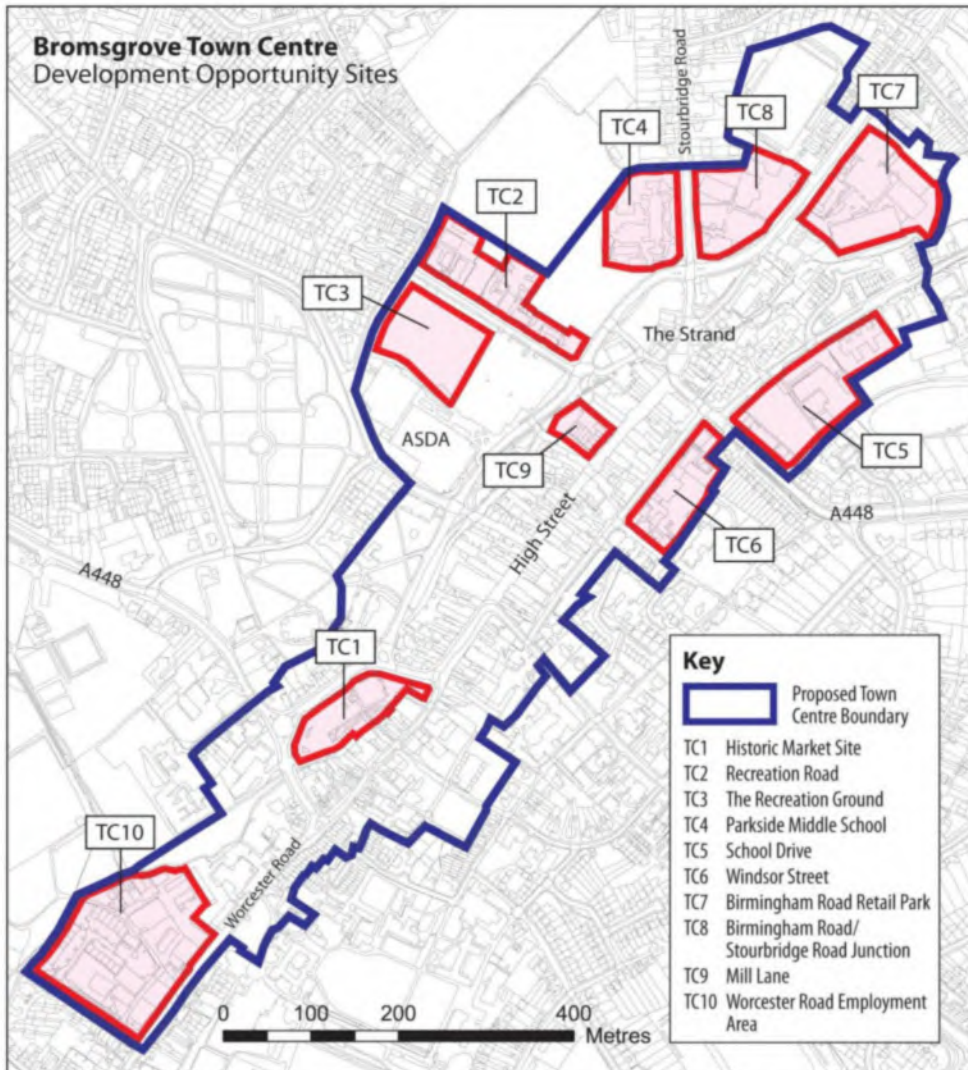


Table X: Town Centre development sites

A separate SA has been carried out on each of the ten sites identified within this policy (see Appendix H).

Key Policy Strengths

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. The policy performs strongly against the social objectives by providing affordable housing, improving the health and well-being of the population and providing civic areas for people to meet and socialise.

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. The policy supports the regeneration of the Town Centre which is likely to have a positive impact on reducing levels of crime by increasing activity and natural surveillance which reduces fear of crime.

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. By providing a full range of services and facilities in the town centre it will be possible to reduce people's need to travel and lead to a reduction in car journeys which will provide environmental benefits. Regenerating the town centre with new developments will raise the energy efficiency of the buildings due to the tightening Building Regulations.

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.

Opportunities will be grasped in the regeneration process to enhance biodiversity for instance initiatives such as the naturalisation of parts of the Spadesbourne Brook. By concentrating resources on regeneration this inevitably maximises the use of previously developed land (PDL) 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.

The policy highlights that an element of employment development will be provided which will encourage additional inward investment in the town and boost the local economy.

Key Policy Weaknesses

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.

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.

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

Recommendations for Mitigation

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.

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.

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

Due to its overarching nature this policy performs well against the majority of sustainability objectives via the provision of housing, enhancing the public realm, strengthening the evening economy, improvements to sustainable transport modes, protection of heritage assets and improvements to the natural environment. 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 promotion of 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. This policy also has the ability to deliver a range of social benefits as it 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 which 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 and creating wealth rather than making less sustainable trips to other centres outside the District. Proposals to regenerate the Town Centre have resulted in much public interest and its improvement is therefore likely to engender a sense of pride and ownership. 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 potential naturalization of the Spadesbourne Brook and the opportunity to enhance the appearance and setting of the conservation area and a number of listed buildings

| | | |
|---|--|----------------------------------|
| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
| Likely Town centre regeneration is already underway | Bromsgrove Town centre with implications District wide | Permanent and short to long term |

BDP 18 Local Centres

18.1 Within the areas defined on the Policies Map the District Council will allow proposals for retail development (Class A Uses) at ground floor level and retail, office, residential or any other appropriate town centre use at upper floor level. These areas are defined as Local Centres for shopping purposes in accordance with the provisions of Policy BDP2.

18.2 The District Council will only allow retail proposals which are capable of being integrated with the existing shopping frontages and which do not extend the shopping area. Planning permission for new local shops will be granted provided they are of an appropriate scale and it can be demonstrated that they will not undermine the vitality or viability of existing village facilities or those in Local centres and that there are no adverse impacts on residential amenity and road safety.

18.3 Throughout the District, the loss of a shop or service falling within Class A Use will be resisted unless it is demonstrated to be unviable or not required by the community. It may be considered appropriate for a non-retail related facility or service, where there is a proven need and where the development has overwhelming benefits for the local centre and the community. Applications for alternative uses of land or buildings will be treated on their merits having regard to market signals and the relative need for different land uses to support sustainable Local centres and their communities.

Key Policy strengths

This policy is specifically concerned with retaining the prominence of Class A Uses at a ground floor level and retail, office or residential use at upper floor level within Local Centres. It also strives to resist the loss of a shop or service falling within Class A Use. These mechanisms mean this policy aids numerous social objectives in terms of sustainability.

The provision of mixed used in Local Centres, with particular regard for retail facilities, mean these areas become more sustainable. People would be less likely to travel further afield for certain facilities and

services, allowing more sustainable travel choices. This in turn can have effect on the health and well-being of local communities as they are more likely to walk or cycle to the centres. As cars could potentially be used less, there are also environmental advantages to this policy as there are possible improvements to air quality and the effects of climate change.

Creating active frontages and complimenting uses above retail units can reduce crime and anti-social behavior by providing natural surveillance there is also the potential for vacant buildings to be used for local retail facilities, which is an effective use of land and would help to retain the retail character of the centres.

Key policy weaknesses

There are no identified adverse impacts of the policy.

Mitigation measures

None

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

Protecting and enhancing the retail mix of local centres is likely to have a range of positive effects, direct and indirect, on the sustainability of the District, including the maintenance of vitality such that people are attracted to these sustainable retail locations, local centres are kept 'alive' for local residents and potentially shorter trips are made or by sustainable modes of transport.

| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
|--|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | |
| Likely to be realised overall, dependent upon implementation | District-wide | Permanent and short to long term |

BDP19 High Quality Design

BDP 19 .1 The Council will deliver high quality people focused space through:

- a. Requiring developments to use appropriate tools and follow relevant guidance and procedure to achieve good design;**
- b. Preparing a Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document;**
- c. Ensuring residential development achieve the highest standard of Building for Life;**

- d. Ensuring all affordable housing to meet the Code for Sustainable Home Level 6 and all market housing to meet Code Level 4 now and Code Level 6 by 2016 or the equivalent level(s) as set out in the transitional arrangement of the national housing standards or other successor schemes;**
- e. Ensuring all non-residential developments to meet BREEAM ‘very good’ standard;**
- f. Ensuring development enhances the character and distinctiveness of the local area;**
- g. Supporting all major developments that help facilitate interactions between future occupants;**
- h. Promoting developments to include new Public Art;**
- i. Creating and enhancing gateway locations and key approach corridors as well as protecting and enhancing important local and longer-distance visual corridors;**
- j. Ensuring developments are accessible to all users;**
- k. Ensuring permeable, safe and easy to navigate streets layout;**
- l. Avoiding road-dominated layouts by supporting the design of streets 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;**
- m. Requiring residential developments to provide sufficient functional space for everyday activities, meet people’s needs and expectations from their homes, and to enable flexibility and adaptability through meeting the internal environment standards in Standards and Quality in Development: A good practice guide;**
- n. Development of garden land will be resisted unless it fully integrates into the residential area, is in keeping with the character and quality of the local environment;**
- o. Ensuring developments meet the ‘Secured by Design’ standard;**
- p. Ensuring all trees that are appropriate (e.g. in terms of size, species, conditions and predicted climate) be retained and integrated within new development;**
- q. Ensuring development incorporates sufficient, appropriate soft landscaping and measures to reduce the potential impact of pollution (air, noise, vibration, light, water) to occupants, wildlife and the environment;**
- r. Ensuring development is made suitable for the proposed final use, for instance, in terms of land contamination and, where relevant, does not create an unacceptable risk to controlled**

waters. The Council will determine whether reports detailing for example, site history; a preliminary risk assessment and where appropriate; a site investigation and remediation scheme along with long term monitoring and maintenance proposals, will need to be submitted in support of any planning application. Such reports will be prepared in accordance with best practice guidance.

- s. In relation to air quality all new developments with a floor space greater than 1000sqm or 0.5 hectare or residential developments of 10 or more units must not increase nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), particulate matter (PM₁₀) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from transport and should be accompanied by an assessment of the likely impact of the development on local air quality and comply with current best practice guidance.
 - a. All planning applications meeting the above criteria should be accompanied by an assessment of the likely impact of the development on local air quality and comply with current best practice guidance. The applicant will also take into account the cumulative impacts of validated developments in the local area. Additionally, the assessment should consider the impact of local air quality on the proposed development.
 - b. Development with the potential to result in significant impact on air quality, either cumulatively or individually will be resisted unless appropriate measures to mitigate the impact of air pollutants are included. Development will be expected to contribute to the provision of adequate mitigation measures in accordance with BDP6.
- t. Development proposals should maximise the distance between noise sources (for example motorways) and noise sensitive uses (such as residential), whilst also taking into account the implications of the existing night time use of the locality.
- u. Ensuring a feasible and viable management plan is available for all the facilities and provisions arising from the development;
- v. Ensuring development make the best use of land in accordance with BDP7 Housing Mix and Density

BDP 19.2 For large scale developments, developers will need to prepare Design Codes for the area, which would then serve to inform all developments in that area as they come forward.

Key Policy Strengths

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.

These built environment benefits can also have positive effects on the economy and regeneration of the Bromsgrove Town Centre and Longbridge 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.

Key Policy Weaknesses

There are no clear weaknesses to this policy.

Recommendations for Mitigation

None

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

The overall sustainability impacts of this policy are likely to be positive as it demonstrated consistent performance against all three social, economic and environmental objectives.

| | | |
|--|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
| Likely to be realised overall, dependent upon implementation | District-wide, | Permanent and short to long term |

BDP 20 Managing the Historic Environment

20.1 The District Council advocates a holistic approach to the proactive management of the historic environment which encompasses all heritage assets recognised as being of significance for their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest.

20.2 The District Council will support development proposals which sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets including their setting. This includes:

- a. **Designated heritage assets, including listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments, registered parks and gardens.**
- b. **Non- designated heritage assets including (but not limited to) those identified on the local list and assets recorded in the Historic Environment Record.**

- c. The historic landscape of the District, including locally distinctive settlement patterns, field systems, woodlands and historic farmsteads.**
- d. Designed landscapes, including parks and gardens, cemeteries, churchyards, public parks and urban open spaces.**
- e. Archaeological remains of all periods from the earliest human habitation to modern times.**
- f. Historic transportation networks and infrastructure including roads, trackways, canals and railways.**

20.3 Development affecting heritage assets, including alterations or additions as well as development within the setting of heritage assets, should not have a detrimental impact on the character, appearance or significance of the heritage asset or heritage assets.

20.4 Applications to alter, extend, or change the use of heritage assets will be required to provide sufficient information to demonstrate how the proposals would contribute to the asset's conservation whilst preserving or enhancing its significance and setting.

20.5 In considering applications regard will be paid to the desirability of securing the retention, restoration, maintenance and continued use of heritage assets, for example, the District Council will support the sensitive reuse of redundant historic buildings, and will encourage proposals which provide for a sustainable future for heritage assets, particularly those at risk.

20.6 Any proposal which will result in substantial harm or loss of a designated heritage asset will be resisted unless a clear and convincing justification or a substantial public benefit can be identified in accordance with current legislation and national policy.

20.7 Consideration will be given to the designation of new conservation areas. In order to define and protect the special character of conservation areas, the District Council will produce and regularly review character appraisals and management plans for designated conservation areas, and where necessary introduce Article 4 Directions based on an assessment of local identity and uniqueness.

20.8 Where a detailed Conservation Area Appraisal Management Plan has been adopted, it will be a material consideration in determining applications for development within that conservation area.

20.9 Development within or adjacent to a conservation area should preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the area.

20.10 The demolition of buildings or the removal of trees and other landscape features which make a positive contribution to an area's character or appearance will be resisted.

20.11 Outline planning permission will not be granted for development within Conservation Areas unless supported by detailed proposals showing siting, design, external appearance and the relationship with adjacent properties.

20.12 The District Council will update the current draft local heritage list and formally adopt it. It would include all heritage assets recognised as being of local importance, including those which are locally distinctive such as nailers cottages, assets associated with the scythe industry and assets associated with the use of the Worcester Birmingham and canal which runs the length of the District, to name but a few.

20.13 The District Council will support development that:

- i. Retains heritage assets on the local list .**
- ii. Involves sympathetic alterations and extensions to heritage assets on the local list**
- iii. Does not have a detrimental impact on the setting or context of Heritage assets on the local list.**

20.14 In considering applications that directly or indirectly affect locally listed buildings, a balanced judgement will be applied having regard to the scale of any harm or loss as a result of proposed development and the significance of the locally listed building.

20.15 The District Council will encourage opportunities to develop Green Infrastructure networks that can enhance the amenity value of the historic environment (refer to BDP24 Green infrastructure).

20.16 The District Council will promote a positive interaction between historic sites and places and high quality modern developments which allows for evolution and positive change whilst preserving and respecting the significance and setting of existing heritage assets.

20.17 Applications likely to affect the significance of known or potential heritage assets or their setting should demonstrate an understanding of their significance in sufficient detail to assess the potential impacts. This should be informed by available evidence

and, where appropriate, further information to establish significance of known or potential heritage assets.

20.18 Where material change to a heritage asset has been agreed, recording and interpretation should be undertaken to document and understand the asset's archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic significance. The scope of the recording should be proportionate to the asset's significance and the impact of the development on the asset. The information and understanding gained should be made publicly available, as a minimum through the relevant Historic Environment Record.

20.19 The District Council will continue to undertake studies to inform local decision making and support the future growth of the Worcestershire Historic Environment Record. They will also encourage Neighbourhoods to address issues of character, heritage and design in their Neighbourhood Plans.

20.20 The District Council will embrace opportunities to mitigate the effects of climate change by seeking the reuse of historic buildings and where appropriate their modification to reduce carbon emissions and secure sustainable development without harming the significance of the heritage asset or its setting.

Key Policy strengths

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 assets 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.

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. Historic places can be a powerful focus for community action.

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.

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.

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

Key policy weaknesses

In some cases the layout and efficiency of historic buildings may be considered unsuitable and inefficient by modern day standards.

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.

Mitigation measures

The historic environment should be viewed as contributing to the uniqueness of Bromsgrove and as a valuable educational resource for future generations to understand social history. It also has the potential to contribute towards tourism and economic growth. BDC can strive to raise awareness of this issue at all appropriate opportunities.

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

This policy has overall positive impacts with an emphasis on the environmentally objectives focused objectives. Improvements to the historic environment may provoke a sense of pride and ownership and the creation of an attractive environment is also good in a business sense for instance for attracting key workers and investment. The protection and enhancement of the historic environment therefore has a range of positive sustainability effects, contributing to a positive image, the vitality of centres and the District's identity. Modest positive cumulative and synergistic effects can be anticipated.

| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| There is a degree of certainty as this area is largely supported by separate legislation | Heritage assets can be found District wide | Permanent and short to long term |

BDP 21 Natural Environment

BDP 21.1 The Council will seek to achieve better management of Bromsgrove's natural environment by expecting developments to:

- a) Protect, restore, enhance and create core areas of high nature conservation value (including nationally and locally protected sites and irreplaceable nature resources such as sites with geological interest, ancient woodlands and habitats of principle importance), wildlife corridors, stepping stones and buffer zones.**
- b) Take appropriate steps to maintain the favourable conservation status of populations of protected species.**
- c) Protect, restore and enhance other features of natural environmental importance, in line with local environmental priorities.**
- d) Design-in wildlife, maximise multi-functionality in line with BDP24 Green Infrastructure and provide appropriate management, ensuring development follows the mitigation hierarchy and achieves net gains in biodiversity.**
- e) Contribute towards the targets set out for priority habitats and species, the environmental priorities of the Local Nature Partnership, participating in the biodiversity offsetting scheme or its replacement, and connect to the Nature Improvement Area(s), the Living Landscape schemes or their equivalents, as appropriate.**
- f) Deliver enhancement and compensation, commensurate with their scale, which contributes towards the achievement of a coherent and resilient ecological network.**
- g) Protect and enhance the distinctive landscape character of Bromsgrove, as identified in the Worcestershire Landscape Character Assessment, and take account of the Worcestershire Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Guidance.**
- h) Contribute to the conservation and enhancement of geodiversity, in line with the objectives and actions in the Worcestershire Geodiversity Action Plan, where appropriate.**
- i) Adopt good environmental site practices as appropriate, including in the form of a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) where appropriate.**

Key Policy Strengths

The policy positively contributes to the environmental objectives which seek to protect and enhance landscape character and quality, areas of open greenspace, geodiversity, biodiversity and the quality of water, soil and air. It also helps reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

The policy has largely positive environmental impacts, although some positive social impacts could also be realised. 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. For example, the enjoyment of the natural environment has recognised health and well-being benefits, give people pride in their local areas. The emphasis on biodiversity compensation and the requirement for good environmental site practice are likely to have positive impacts on the natural environment.

Key Policy Weaknesses

There are no identified adverse impacts of the policy.

Recommendations for Mitigation

None.

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

As expected this policy performs particularly well when weighed against environmental objectives but not so strongly in terms of economic ones. However the preservation of the natural environment does have the ability to influence economic factors as the retention of an attractive environment is also good in a business sense for instance for attracting key workers and investment. In a social sense the policy performs in retaining a natural environment in which to engage in leisure pursuits.

This policy offers a broad approach to protecting and enhancing the natural environment within Bromsgrove and to maintain and protect biodiversity and geodiversity sites. The policy also seeks to protect landscape, which will encourage high quality design but it doesn't explicitly restrict inappropriate development which is dealt with in the Green Belt policy.

| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Likely to be realised overall, dependent upon feasibility of development proposals and strategies for implementation. | Countryside of District | Permanent and short to long term |

BDP 22 Climate Change

BDP 22.1 The Council will deliver viable low carbon climate resilient developments through:

- a. Encouraging development in existing buildings to achieve consequential energy efficiency improvements**
- b. Requiring allowable solutions to be linked with projects within the District in the first instance, followed by the County and then Region**
- c. Ensuring developments and infrastructure are planned to avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts and take advantage of the opportunities arising from climate change, having regard to the intended lifetime of the development. Where developments and infrastructure are brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, .**
- d. Ensuring developments are in locations well-served by public/ sustainable transport, existing local facilities and infrastructure.**
- e. Ensuring the construction and design of developments as well as future occupants of the developments will follow the energy, waste management hierarchies and other relevant guidance. Where relevant, developments must comply with the Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy.**
- f. Supporting developments to incorporate zero or low carbon energy generation technologies, especially installations that improve the energy security of developments in the rural areas. Where there is a firm delivery plan of zero or low carbon energy generation scheme, developments nearby are expected to provide infrastructure/ to connect to the zero/ low-carbon energy scheme.**
- g. Supporting zero or low carbon energy generation schemes when adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily.**

Key Policy Strengths

The policy is clearly focused 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.

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 in sustainable locations is also likely to have positive impact on the vitality and viability of local services, facilities and centres and the policy seeks to reduce the need to travel by car which will have a number of wider benefits for the environment such as reducing traffic related noise and air pollution.

The policy also strongly supports the development of renewable energy, energy conservation, sustainable waste management, sustainable construction and design that allows developments to adapt to the changing climate.

Key Policy Weaknesses

The policy has uncertain impacts on a number of objectives. They are all mainly related to renewable energy schemes. There are known negative impacts of some renewable energy schemes on the natural and historic environment should the schemes not designed properly.

Recommendations for Mitigation

To ensure relevant policies provide enough protection for the natural environment and historic environment (i.e. BDP20 Managing the Historic Environment; BDP21 Natural Environment).

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

The overall impact of this policy is likely to be positive including promoting the health and well-being of the population and reducing pollution. This policy performs well against many sustainability objectives and performs well against renewable energy provision, protection against flood risk, promoting resource efficiency and managing waste.

| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Likely to be realised overall, dependent upon feasibility of development proposals and strategies for implementation. | District wide | Beyond lifetime of plan |

BDP23 Water Management

BDC23.1 The Council will deliver safe developments with low environmental impact through:

- a. Supporting developments that take into account of the Severn River Basin Management Plan and contribute to delivering the Water Framework Directive objectives.**

- b. Supporting developments that follow the water conservation hierarchy. All market housing developments should achieve at least the water category of the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 by 2013 and Level 6 after 2016. Affordable housing should at least achieve the water category of Code Level 6 from 2013 onwards. Where standards currently exist for a particular non-domestic building type in BREEAM, maximum points should be scored on water and a minimum of 25% water savings for any other development.**
- c. Ensuring development addresses flood risk from all sources, follow the flood risk management hierarchy when planning and designing development, and do not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. Where inappropriate developments in areas at risk of flooding are necessary after the sequential test is applied, appropriate designs, materials and escape routes that minimise the risk(s) and loss should be incorporated.**
- d. Requiring all developments to work with the Lead Local Flood Authority and SuDS Approval Body and pay necessary regard to the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and its evidence.**
- e. Requiring all major developments to engage with Severn Trent Water at the earliest opportunity to ensure that sufficient capacity of the sewerage system (i.e. wastewater collection and treatment) is available to accommodate the development.**
- f. Supporting developments that protect and enhance water quality. This includes ensuring the phasing of development is in line with the completion of the required infrastructure and non-mains drainage will follow the foul drainage hierarchy with appropriate management plans in place.**
- g. Requiring developments to set aside land for Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and follow the SuDS management train concept. This includes maximising opportunities for restoring watercourses, deculverting, delivering multiple benefits in line with BDC24 Green Infrastructure and ensuring that an appropriate buffer zone is provided between the watercourse and any development.**

Key Policy Strengths

The policy aims to reduce flood risks to developments and improve the water environment so that it remains as a sustainable resource for years to come. The policy performs well against the social objective of improving people's health and quality of life and very strongly against the environmental objectives such as reducing flood risks to developments, contributing to conserving and enhancing biodiversity, sustainable/ efficient use of resources, protecting the water quality and reducing the causes of and adapting to climate change. It is also considered that the policy will help support the promotion of new

industries and technologies that help achieve better water management.

Key Policy Weaknesses

Effect on the historic environment is uncertain as the policies have both positive and negative impacts on them. For example, reducing flood risks to the historic assets will help in preserving them but unsympathetic design may affect the setting and character of the historic environment.

Recommendations for Mitigation

To ensure BDP20 Managing the Historic Environment provides enough protection for the historic environment.

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

As would be expected this policy is more likely to have beneficial effects on environmental objectives although the overall effect of the policy is positive across all sustainability objectives. The policy has strong positive links with the Climate change policy and therefore SA objectives EV6 and EV9. It also has links with the Green Infrastructure policy as use of SuDS can be complementary and also multi- functional by providing opportunities for recreation, which in turn can impact on health and well being (BDP25/SO2). Potential conflict with SA objective EV4 which could be mitigated by good design which respects the historic environment.

| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
|--|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Likely to be realised overall, dependent upon feasibility of development proposals and strategies for implementation | District wide | Permanent and short to long term |

BDP24 Green Infrastructure

BDP24.1 The Council will deliver a high quality multi-functional Green Infrastructure network by:

- a. Ensuring developments adopt a holistic approach to deliver the multiple benefits and vital services of Green Infrastructure, with priorities determined by local circumstances**
- b. Requiring development to improve connectivity and enhance the quality of Green Infrastructure.**

- c. **Requiring development to provide for the appropriate long term management of Green Infrastructure.**
- d. **Requiring development to have regard to and contribute towards, the emerging Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Strategy, any local GI Strategy and where available, the GI Concept Plans. For large scale development, developers will need to prepare a Concept Plan for the area, which would then serve to inform all developments in that area as they come forward.**

Key Policy Strengths

The policy emphasises on the holistic approach to deliver the multiple benefits and vital services of Green Infrastructure, it therefore performs well against many of the objectives. Socially, the policy is likely to create a pleasant local environment, improve the health and well-being of the local population, improve accessibility to facilities and services and improve sustainable transport links. Environmentally, the policy is likely to enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, ensure efficient use of land, safeguarding the landscape character, enhancing the historic environment, reducing the causes of and adapting to the impact of climate change as well as enhancing the quality of water, soil and air. Although not referred to in the objective, the policy could potentially increase the tourism offer in the District and the County.

Key Policy Weaknesses

The policy performs well against many of the objectives but in reality, there could be a trade-off among the objectives depending on local circumstances.

Recommendations for Mitigation

None.

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

This policy performs best against social and environmental objectives due to its emphasis on open space and protection for biodiversity and geodiversity.

| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
|--|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Likely to be realised overall, dependent upon feasibility of development proposals and strategies for implementation | District | Beyond lifetime of plan |

BDP25 Health and Well-Being

BDP25.1 Bromsgrove District Council will support proposals and activities that protect, retain or enhance existing sport, 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 ensure all new residential 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):

| Typology | Quantity Standard (hectare per 1000 population) | Accessibility Standard (travelling time to the facility) |
|--|--|--|
| Parks and gardens | 0.26 | Walk: 15 minutes (720m) Drive: 15 minutes |
| Natural and Semi Natural Open Space | 0.44 | Walk: 15 minutes |
| Amenity Green Space | 0.42 | Walk: 10 minutes (480m) |
| Provision for Children | 0.027 | Walk: 10 minutes |
| Provision for Young People | 0.03 | Walk: 15 minutes |
| Outdoor Sports Facilities | 1.67 | Walk: 10 minutes (grass pitches) Drive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 15 minutes (tennis courts/ bowling greens) ▪ 20 minutes (synthetic pitches, golf courses and athletics tracks) |
| Allotments | 0.19 | Walk: 20 minutes (960m) |

BDP25.2 It will be impractical and inappropriate to deliver all the open space typologies on every site as the 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 Study and the requirements at the time.

BDP25.3 The Council will not permit the loss or displacement of existing indoor and outdoor open space, sport and recreation facilities (including both designated and undesignated areas on the Policies Map) to other uses unless it can be demonstrated through up-to-date and robust evidence that:

- a) There is a proven surplus of provision and the site is no longer needed, or is unlikely to be required in the future; or**
- b) The benefit of the development to the community outweighs the harm caused by the loss of the facility; or**
- c) An alternative facility of an equal quantity and quality or higher standard will be provided in at least an equally convenient and accessible location to serve the same local community**

BDP25.4 In such circumstances, the Council will require appropriate compensatory measures for the loss in the form of equivalent or improved facilities and/or financial contributions from developers.

BDP25.5 The Council will support opportunities for healthy and active lifestyles through:

- i) Working with partners of the Worcestershire Health and Well-Being Board to explore new ways to improve opportunities for healthy and active lifestyles**
- ii) Providing high-quality walking and cycling routes**
- iii) Providing excellent access to sport, leisure and recreation facilities**
- iv) Promoting and supporting initiatives for local food-growing, such as allotments, as well as urban agriculture.**

BDP25.6 Concentrations of A5 hot food takeaway uses in particular can be detrimental to the health of communities in the District. Proposals for hot food takeaways (Class A5) will only be permitted where:

- a) The proposed use will not result in the proportion of units within the designated centre or frontage being hot food takeaways**

exceeding 5% (updated figures for each local centre will be published annually within the Council's AMR)

- b) The proposed use will not result in more than two A5 units located adjacent to each other**
- c) The proposed use will maintain at least two non A5 units between individual and/or groups of hot food takeaways.**

BDP25.7 With regard to proposals which fall outside the designated town centre or local centres (in line with the boundaries established in BDP17 and BDP18), planning permission for hot food takeaways will be resisted where proposals:

- i) Fall within 400m of the of the boundary of a first, middle or high school**
- ii) Fall within 400m of a park or youth centred facility.**

Key Policy Strengths

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 sport pitches, have little biodiversity value, well designed parks and gardens can contribute greatly to conserving and enhancing ecological diversity through habitat provision and the 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.

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.

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. Also restricting A5 uses around schools and parks restricts the access children have to convenience foods that are high in fat and salt. The

promotion and support of local food growing initiatives is not only sustainable, but encourages healthy food options.

Key Policy Weaknesses

There are no identified weaknesses to this policy

Recommendations for Mitigation

None

Commentary (including cumulative, see section 5 below and synergistic effects)

As expected this policy performs well against social objectives as well as environmental ones. This is due mainly to the encouragement of healthy and active lifestyles which is in line with SA objective SO2/BDP 25.

| Likelihood/ certainty | Geographical scale | Permanence and Timing |
|--|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Likely to be realised overall, dependent upon feasibility of development proposals and strategies for implementation | District wide | Permanent and short to long term |

4 Summary of significant effects

- 4.1 At the previous two Core Strategy (later BDP) stages it was predicted that the most likely positive significant effects related to the benefits that the preferred approach towards the strategy of development would bring. It was envisaged that development would be promoted in line with the Settlement hierarchy, in the first instance within the sustainable settlement of Bromsgrove Town where there would be positive social and economic effects such as housing provision, accessible services, vibrant communities and effects likely to achieve more sustainable travel patterns together with securing the efficient use of land. Due to the identified lack of brownfield land expansion sites were therefore identified around Bromsgrove Town (ADR sites). Furthermore sites were identified in or adjacent to large settlements. The larger urban settlements are the most accessible and densely populated areas of the District enabling the largest proportion of residents to be able to access services and employment, thereby helping to reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas. The larger settlements are also 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. There would also be opportunities for small affordable housing schemes in rural settlements that meet local need pending a review of Green Belt boundaries.
- 4.2 Further sites would need to be identified to meet all of the growth required to meet Bromsgrove's needs up to 2030 however with all available land outside the Green Belt now being allocated this strategy would require the release of Green Belt land. It was envisaged that this Green Belt Review would be carried out at a later stage followed by a Local Plan Review potentially also incorporating the unmet needs from Birmingham which had by then been made known. The study and accompanying SA to justify, explore and quantify this unmet need is still underway at the time of writing.
- 4.3 BDC has produced locally derived evidence to underpin its development needs. This evidence indicates that development on ADR/safeguarded land is required together with development on Green Belt land to accommodate unmet needs arising in Redditch and for its own future needs and potentially that of the West Midlands Conurbation. Therefore, it is possible for there to be negative effects on the environmental, social and economic sustainability of the District as a result of the BDP. However this SA demonstrates that with the appropriate mitigation measures these impacts can be minimised, mitigated against and in some cases an improvement on the baseline situation is possible.
- 4.4 The process of determining the location of growth for Redditch's needs has been part of a separate joint consultation and SA process progressed alongside the development of the BDP. The SA for Bromsgrove does however contain an assessment of the effects of Redditch growth on Bromsgrove District within the RCBD1 policy

analysis. The refinement of the Redditch Growth Development Policy has also been undertaken jointly and appears as an appendix in the BORLP4. The SA which accompanies the HGDS found that the most sustainable and therefore preferred location for development is generally to the north/northwest of Redditch which also reflects previous evidence findings.

4.5 Significant effects have been identified which may give rise to irreversible damage. Where appropriate relevant mitigation measures have been detailed as summarised below:

| Significant effects | Mitigation measures |
|--|--|
| Development on ADR/safeguarded land is required- loss of greenfield sites. | Policies concerning high quality design, natural environment and GI will go some way towards mitigating the loss of greenfield sites, which should also be offset against multiple social and economic benefits. |
| Development on Green Belt land to accommodate unmet needs arising in Redditch- loss of Green Belt land and impact of identified junctions. | <p>Masterplanning is advocated to provide a greater level of detail on issues such as biodiversity to ensure that there are benefits for protected species and important natural features are retained or enhanced. This should also include a clear strategy for green infrastructure and an assessment of pollution risks to controlled waters.</p> <p>HGDS appraises all sites and takes into consideration all factors to recommend a balanced outcome.</p> <p>Mitigation measures to address highway issues are possible and are as identified in Infrastructure Delivery Plan(IDP)</p> |
| Release of Green belt land at later stage to meet needs arising in Bromsgrove- loss of Green Belt land. | When the GBR is undertaken stringent criteria will be applied to ensure that land of low environmental value is identified and high value land protected. |
| Potential release of Green belt land at later stage to meet needs arising in the Conurbation | When the GBR is undertaken stringent criteria will be applied to ensure that land of low environmental value is identified and |

| | |
|--|---|
| | high value land protected. |
| Potential negative biodiversity impacts as a result of development | Masterplanning is advocated to provide a greater level of detail on issues such as biodiversity to ensure that there are benefits for protected species and important natural features are retained or enhanced |
| Potential for large volume of new development to cause flooding due to increased levels of surface run off | Use of SuDS including measures such as permeable paving, green roofs, rainwater harvesting is advocated in policy(BDP23) on water management. |
| Air Quality | Support development in sustainable locations. Require developers to produce air quality reports in policy. Implementation of sustainable transport schemes (LTP3) outside control of BDC as not a highways authority. BDC to use influencing powers to flag up issues and raise awareness |
| Water quality | Land contamination and pollution risk assessments should be submitted with any planning application to address concerns in relation to the quality of groundwater. |

5 Assessment of Cumulative Effects

The SEA Directive requires that the cumulative effects of the plan to be assessed. The tables below summarise the cumulative effects of all of the Bromsgrove District Plan policies against each of the SA Objectives.

Table 5-1 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

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|---|-------------------|--|
| BDP1 – Sustainable Development principles | + | Only those policies that relate specifically to housing provision BDP3, BDP5, BDP7, BDP8, BDP9 and BDP10 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 high quality design and location of growth may also have implications for the creating a safe and pleasant environment. On |
| BDP2 – Settlement Hierarchy | ++ | |
| BDP3 – Future Development | ++ | |
| BDP4 - Green Belt | + | |
| BDP5A – Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | ++ | |
| BDP5B – Other Development Sites | ++ | |
| RCBD1 – Redditch Cross Boundary Development | ++ | |
| BDP6 – Infrastructure Contributions | + | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|------------|---|
| BDP7 – Housing Mix & Density | ++ | balance it is considered that there would be an overall positive cumulative impact on housing provision for local needs. |
| BDP8 – Affordable Housing | ++ | |
| BDP9 – Rural Exception Sites | ++ | |
| BDP10 – Homes for the Elderly | + | |
| BDP11 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople | + | |
| BDP12 – Sustainable Communities | 0 | |
| BDP13 - New Employment Development | 0 | |
| BDP14 – Designated Employment | 0 | |
| BDP15 – Rural Renaissance | + | |
| BDP16 – Sustainable Transport | + | |
| BDP17 – Town Centre Regeneration | + | |
| BDP18 – Local Centres | + | |
| BDP19 – High Quality Design | + | |
| BDP20 – Management of The Historic Environment | 0 | |
| BDP21 – Natural Environment | 0 | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| BDP22 – Climate Change | 0 | |
| BDP23 – Water management | 0 | |
| BDP24 – Green Infrastructure | + | |
| BDP25 – Health and Well Being | 0 | |

Table 5-2 SA Objective SO2: To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health

Receptors:

Human population

Levels of health/well-being

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|---|-------------------|---|
| BDP1 – Sustainable Development principles | + | A large number of policies contribute positively to the achievement of an improvement in the health and well-being of the population, whether it is through improving natural and living environments, including air quality, or more directly through BDP25 which focuses solely on health and |
| BDP2 – Settlement Hierarchy | + | |
| BDP3 – Future Development | 0 | |
| BDP4 - Green Belt | + | |
| BDP5A – Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | + | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|------------|---|
| BDP5B – Other Development Sites | + | well-being. On balance, there would be an overall positive cumulative impact in terms of improving health and well-being of the population through the Bromsgrove District Plan. |
| RCBD1 – Redditch Cross Boundary Development | + | |
| BDP6 – Infrastructure Contributions | + | |
| BDP7 – Housing Mix & Density | + | |
| BDP8 – Affordable Housing | ? | |
| BDP9 – Rural Exception Sites | ? | |
| BDP10 – Homes for the Elderly | + | |
| BDP11 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople | + | |
| BDP12 – Sustainable Communities | + | |
| BDP13 - New Employment Development | 0 | |
| BDP14 – Designated Employment | 0 | |
| BDP15 – Rural Renaissance | + | |
| BDP16 – Sustainable Transport | + | |
| BDP17 – Town Centre Regeneration | ++ | |
| BDP18 – Local Centres | + | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| BDP19 – High Quality Design | + | |
| BDP20 – Management of The Historic Environment | 0 | |
| BDP21 – Natural Environment | + | |
| BDP22 – Climate Change | + | |
| BDP23 – Water management | + | |
| BDP24 – Green Infrastructure | + | |
| BDP25 – Health and Well Being | ++ | |

Table 5-3 SA Objective SO3: Improve the vitality and viability of Town Centre, other centres and communities and 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

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|---|-------------------|--|
| BDP1 – Sustainable Development principles | + | A vast majority of the policies relate |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|------------|---|
| BDP2 – Settlement Hierarchy | + | 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 Bromsgrove District Plan will have a positive cumulative impact upon the objective. |
| BDP3 – Future Development | + | |
| BDP4 - Green Belt | + | |
| BDP5A – Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | + | |
| BDP5B – Other Development Sites | + | |
| RCBD1 – Redditch Cross Boundary Development | + | |
| BDP6 – Infrastructure Contributions | + | |
| BDP7 – Housing Mix & Density | + | |
| BDP8 – Affordable Housing | + | |
| BDP9 – Rural Exception Sites | + | |
| BDP10 – Homes for the Elderly | + | |
| BDP11 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople | + | |
| BDP12 – Sustainable Communities | + | |
| BDP13 - New Employment Development | + | |
| BDP14 – Designated Employment | + | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| BDP15 – Rural Renaissance | + | |
| BDP16 – Sustainable Transport | + | |
| BDP17 – Town Centre Regeneration | ++ | |
| BDP18 – Local Centres | + | |
| BDP19 – High Quality Design | + | |
| BDP20 – Management of The Historic Environment | 0 | |
| BDP21 – Natural Environment | 0 | |
| BDP22 – Climate Change | + | |
| BDP23 – Water management | 0 | |
| BDP24 – Green Infrastructure | + | |
| BDP25 – Health and Well Being | + | |

Table 5-4 SA Objective SO4: Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour

Receptors:

Human population

Crime statistics

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|---|-------------------|---|
| BDP1 – Sustainable Development principles | 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 positive cumulative impact upon reducing crime and the fear of crime. |
| BDP2 – Settlement Hierarchy | 0 | |
| BDP3 – Future Development | 0 | |
| BDP4 - Green Belt | 0 | |
| BDP5A – Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | + | |
| BDP5B – Other Development Sites | + | |
| RCBD1 – Redditch Cross Boundary Development | + | |
| BDP6 – Infrastructure Contributions | + | |
| BDP7 – Housing Mix & Density | + | |
| BDP8 – Affordable Housing | 0 | |
| BDP9 – Rural Exception Sites | 0 | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| BDP10 – Homes for the Elderly | + | |
| BDP11 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople | + | |
| BDP12 – Sustainable Communities | 0 | |
| BDP13 - New Employment Development | 0 | |
| BDP14 – Designated Employment | 0 | |
| BDP15 – Rural Renaissance | + | |
| BDP16 – Sustainable Transport | 0 | |
| BDP17 – Town Centre Regeneration | ++ | |
| BDP18 – Local Centres | + | |
| BDP19 – High Quality Design | ++ | |
| BDP20 – Management of The Historic Environment | 0 | |
| BDP21 – Natural Environment | 0 | |
| BDP22 – Climate Change | 0 | |
| BDP23 – Water management | 0 | |
| BDP24 – Green Infrastructure | 0 | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| BDP25 – Health and Well Being | + | |

Table 5-5 SA Objective SO5: Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel

Receptors:

Human population

Transportation network

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|---|------------|---|
| BDP1 – Sustainable Development principles | ++ | Policies relating to the location of development, sustainable development/communities and sustainable transport provision all contribute to this objective. The Bromsgrove District Plan is likely to result in a positive cumulative impact upon the objective. |
| BDP2 – Settlement Hierarchy | 0 | |
| BDP3 – Future Development | + | |
| BDP4 - Green Belt | + | |
| BDP5A – Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | + | |
| BDP5B – Other Development Sites | + | |
| RCBD1 – Redditch Cross Boundary Development | + | |
| BDP6 – Infrastructure Contributions | + | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| BDP7 – Housing Mix & Density | + | |
| BDP8 – Affordable Housing | 0 | |
| BDP9 – Rural Exception Sites | 0 | |
| BDP10 – Homes for the Elderly | + | |
| BDP11 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople | + | |
| BDP12 – Sustainable Communities | + | |
| BDP13 - New Employment Development | + | |
| BDP14 – Designated Employment | + | |
| BDP15 – Rural Renaissance | ++ | |
| BDP16 – Sustainable Transport | ++ | |
| BDP17 – Town Centre Regeneration | + | |
| BDP18 – Local Centres | + | |
| BDP19 – High Quality Design | + | |
| BDP20 – Management of The Historic Environment | 0 | |
| BDP21 – Natural Environment | 0 | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| BDP22 – Climate Change | + | |
| BDP23 – Water management | 0 | |
| BDP24 – Green Infrastructure | + | |
| BDP25 – Health and Well Being | + | |

Table 5-6 SA Objective SO6: To provide 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

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|---|-------------------|---|
| BDP1 – Sustainable Development principles | 0 | A small number of policies are considered to encourage community participation through the creation of environments which people are proud of. The Bromsgrove District is likely to result in a positive |
| BDP2 – Settlement Hierarchy | 0 | |
| BDP3 – Future Development | 0 | |
| BDP4 - Green Belt | 0 | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| BDP5A – Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | 0 | cumulative impact upon the objective. |
| BDP5B – Other Development Sites | 0 | |
| RCBD1 – Redditch Cross Boundary Development | 0 | |
| BDP6 – Infrastructure Contributions | 0 | |
| BDP7 – Housing Mix & Density | 0 | |
| BDP8 – Affordable Housing | 0 | |
| BDP9 – Rural Exception Sites | 0 | |
| BDP10 – Homes for the Elderly | + | |
| BDP11 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople | 0 | |
| BDP12 – Sustainable Communities | 0 | |
| BDP13 - New Employment Development | 0 | |
| BDP14 – Designated Employment | 0 | |
| BDP15 – Rural Renaissance | 0 | |
| BDP16 – Sustainable Transport | 0 | |
| BDP17 – Town Centre Regeneration | ++ | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| BDP18 – Local Centres | + | |
| BDP19 – High Quality Design | + | |
| BDP20 – Management of The Historic Environment | + | |
| BDP21 – Natural Environment | 0 | |
| BDP22 – Climate Change | 0 | |
| BDP23 – Water management | 0 | |
| BDP24 – Green Infrastructure | 0 | |
| BDP25 – Health and Well Being | 0 | |

Table 5-7 SA Objective EV1: To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity

Receptors:

District's ecology

Designated sites of nature conservation

BAP species and habitats

Aquatic ecosystems

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|------------|--|
| BDP1 – Sustainable Development principles | + | <p>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 Bromsgrove District Plan would lead to a likely cumulative positive impact upon the objective.</p> |
| BDP2 – Settlement Hierarchy | ? | |
| BDP3 – Future Development | ? | |
| BDP4 - Green Belt | + | |
| BDP5A – Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | 0 | |
| BDP5B – Other Development Sites | 0 | |
| RCBD1 – Redditch Cross Boundary Development | 0 | |
| BDP6 – Infrastructure Contributions | + | |
| BDP7 – Housing Mix & Density | 0 | |
| BDP8 – Affordable Housing | 0 | |
| BDP9 – Rural Exception Sites | 0 | |
| BDP10 – Homes for the Elderly | 0 | |
| BDP11 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople | 0 | |
| BDP12 – Sustainable Communities | 0 | |
| BDP13 - New Employment Development | ? | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| BDP14 – Designated Employment | ? | |
| BDP15 – Rural Renaissance | ? | |
| BDP16 – Sustainable Transport | + | |
| BDP17 – Town Centre Regeneration | + | |
| BDP18 – Local Centres | 0 | |
| BDP19 – High Quality Design | + | |
| BDP20 – Management of The Historic Environment | + | |
| BDP21 – Natural Environment | ++ | |
| BDP22 – Climate Change | ? | |
| BDP23 – Water management | + | |
| BDP24 – Green Infrastructure | + | |
| BDP25 – Health and Well Being | + | |

Table 5-8 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.

Receptors:

Countryside

Green spaces

Green Belt

Agricultural land

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|---|-------------------|--|
| BDP1 – Sustainable Development principles | + | 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 Bromsgrove District Plan is likely to have an overall positive cumulative impact upon this objective. |
| BDP2 – Settlement Hierarchy | 0 | |
| BDP3 – Future Development | -- | |
| BDP4 - Green Belt | + | |
| BDP5A – Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | - | |
| BDP5B – Other Development Sites | - | |
| RCBD1 – Redditch Cross Boundary Development | -- | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| BDP6 – Infrastructure Contributions | 0 | |
| BDP7 – Housing Mix & Density | ? | |
| BDP8 – Affordable Housing | 0 | |
| BDP9 – Rural Exception Sites | - | |
| BDP10 – Homes for the Elderly | - | |
| BDP11 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople | - | |
| BDP12 – Sustainable Communities | ? | |
| BDP13 - New Employment Development | - | |
| BDP14 – Designated Employment | - | |
| BDP15 – Rural Renaissance | + | |
| BDP16 – Sustainable Transport | + | |
| BDP17 – Town Centre Regeneration | ++ | |
| BDP18 – Local Centres | ? | |
| BDP19 – High Quality Design | + | |
| BDP20 – Management of The Historic Environment | + | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| BDP21 – Natural Environment | + | |
| BDP22 – Climate Change | + | |
| BDP23 – Water management | 0 | |
| BDP24 – Green Infrastructure | + | |
| BDP25 – Health and Well Being | ++ | |

Table 5-9 SA Objective EV3: Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality

Receptors:

District's open space

Green Belt

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|---|-------------------|--|
| BDP1 – Sustainable Development principles | + | 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 |
| BDP2 – Settlement Hierarchy | - | |
| BDP3 – Future Development | - | |
| BDP4 - Green Belt | + | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|------------|--|
| BDP5A – Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | - | policies relating to housing or employment do not perform well against this objective due to development on greenfield land. However, on balance the Bromsgrove District Plan is likely to have positive cumulative effects upon the objective. |
| BDP5B – Other Development Sites | - | |
| RCBD1 – Redditch Cross Boundary Development | - | |
| BDP6 – Infrastructure Contributions | + | |
| BDP7 – Housing Mix & Density | ? | |
| BDP8 – Affordable Housing | 0 | |
| BDP9 – Rural Exception Sites | - | |
| BDP10 – Homes for the Elderly | ? | |
| BDP11 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople | - | |
| BDP12 – Sustainable Communities | ? | |
| BDP13 - New Employment Development | - | |
| BDP14 – Designated Employment | - | |
| BDP15 – Rural Renaissance | ? | |
| BDP16 – Sustainable Transport | + | |
| BDP17 – Town Centre Regeneration | ++ | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| BDP18 – Local Centres | + | |
| BDP19 – High Quality Design | + | |
| BDP20 – Management of The Historic Environment | + | |
| BDP21 – Natural Environment | ++ | |
| BDP22 – Climate Change | 0 | |
| BDP23 – Water management | ? | |
| BDP24 – Green Infrastructure | + | |
| BDP25 – Health and Well Being | ++ | |

Table 5-10 SA Objective EV4: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic, architectural, cultural and 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

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|---|-------------------|---|
| BDP1 – Sustainable Development principles | + | 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 Bromsgrove District Plan is likely to have positive cumulative effects upon the objective. |
| BDP2 – Settlement Hierarchy | 0 | |
| BDP3 – Future Development | 0 | |
| BDP4 - Green Belt | + | |
| BDP5A – Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | 0 | |
| BDP5B – Other Development Sites | 0 | |
| RCBD1 – Redditch Cross Boundary Development | 0 | |
| BDP6 – Infrastructure Contributions | + | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| BDP7 – Housing Mix & Density | 0 | |
| BDP8 – Affordable Housing | 0 | |
| BDP9 – Rural Exception Sites | 0 | |
| BDP10 – Homes for the Elderly | 0 | |
| BDP11 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople | 0 | |
| BDP12 – Sustainable Communities | ? | |
| BDP13 - New Employment Development | ? | |
| BDP14 – Designated Employment | 0 | |
| BDP15 – Rural Renaissance | + | |
| BDP16 – Sustainable Transport | 0 | |
| BDP17 – Town Centre Regeneration | ++ | |
| BDP18 – Local Centres | ? | |
| BDP19 – High Quality Design | + | |
| BDP20 – Management of The Historic Environment | ++ | |
| BDP21 – Natural Environment | 0 | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| BDP22 – Climate Change | ? | |
| BDP23 – Water management | ? | |
| BDP24 – Green Infrastructure | + | |
| BDP25 – Health and Well Being | 0 | |

Table 5-11 SA Objective EV5: To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1) Prevention, 2) Preparing for reuse, 3) Recycling, 4) Other recovery, 5) Disposal

Receptors:

Countryside

Green spaces

Green Belt

Agricultural land

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|---|-------------------|--|
| BDP1 – Sustainable Development principles | + | In many instances policies will have a neutral impact on waste management but the climate change |
| BDP2 – Settlement Hierarchy | + | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|------------|---|
| BDP3 – Future Development | 0 | policy for instance can make a significant impact on waste management within the district. On balance, the Bromsgrove District Plan is likely to result in a positive cumulative impact upon waste issues. |
| BDP4 - Green Belt | 0 | |
| BDP5A – Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | + | |
| BDP5B – Other Development Sites | + | |
| RCBD1 – Redditch Cross Boundary Development | 0 | |
| BDP6 – Infrastructure Contributions | + | |
| BDP7 – Housing Mix & Density | 0 | |
| BDP8 – Affordable Housing | 0 | |
| BDP9 – Rural Exception Sites | 0 | |
| BDP10 – Homes for the Elderly | 0 | |
| BDP11 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople | 0 | |
| BDP12 – Sustainable Communities | 0 | |
| BDP13 - New Employment Development | 0 | |
| BDP14 – Designated Employment | 0 | |
| BDP15 – Rural Renaissance | 0 | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| BDP16 – Sustainable Transport | 0 | |
| BDP17 – Town Centre Regeneration | ? | |
| BDP18 – Local Centres | 0 | |
| BDP19 – High Quality Design | + | |
| BDP20 – Management of The Historic Environment | + | |
| BDP21 – Natural Environment | 0 | |
| BDP22 – Climate Change | ++ | |
| BDP23 – Water management | 0 | |
| BDP24 – Green Infrastructure | 0 | |
| BDP25 – Health and Well Being | 0 | |

Table 5-12 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 other areas

Receptors:

Human population

New and existing properties

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|---|-------------------|---|
| BDP1 – Sustainable Development principles | + | All of the policies related to the natural environment and the retention of open space perform well against this objective. Most relevant is BDP23 which directs development to areas of low flood risk. The Bromsgrove District Plan would have a positive cumulative impact upon this objective. |
| BDP2 – Settlement Hierarchy | 0 | |
| BDP3 – Future Development | 0 | |
| BDP4 - Green Belt | 0 | |
| BDP5A – Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | 0 | |
| BDP5B – Other Development Sites | 0 | |
| RCBD1 – Redditch Cross Boundary Development | 0 | |
| BDP6 – Infrastructure Contributions | 0 | |
| BDP7 – Housing Mix & Density | 0 | |
| BDP8 – Affordable Housing | 0 | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| BDP9 – Rural Exception Sites | 0 | |
| BDP10 – Homes for the Elderly | 0 | |
| BDP11 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople | 0 | |
| BDP12 – Sustainable Communities | 0 | |
| BDP13 - New Employment Development | 0 | |
| BDP14 – Designated Employment | 0 | |
| BDP15 – Rural Renaissance | 0 | |
| BDP16 – Sustainable Transport | 0 | |
| BDP17 – Town Centre Regeneration | 0 | |
| BDP18 – Local Centres | 0 | |
| BDP19 – High Quality Design | + | |
| BDP20 – Management of The Historic Environment | 0 | |
| BDP21 – Natural Environment | 0 | |
| BDP22 – Climate Change | + | |
| BDP23 – Water management | ++ | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| BDP24 – Green Infrastructure | + | |
| BDP25 – Health and Well Being | + | |

Table 5-13 SA Objective EV7: Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources

Receptors:

Climate change

Natural Resources

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|---|-------------------|---|
| BDP1 – Sustainable Development principles | + | A number of policies specifically contribute to the achievement of this objective by promoting development in the most sustainable locations or specifically encouraging techniques and methods that impact positively on climate change. The Bromsgrove District Plan is likely to |
| BDP2 – Settlement Hierarchy | + | |
| BDP3 – Future Development | 0 | |
| BDP4 - Green Belt | 0 | |
| BDP5A – Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | + | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|------------|--|
| BDP5B – Other Development Sites | + | have a positive cumulative impact upon the objective. |
| RCBD1 – Redditch Cross Boundary Development | 0 | |
| BDP6 – Infrastructure Contributions | 0 | |
| BDP7 – Housing Mix & Density | 0 | |
| BDP8 – Affordable Housing | + | |
| BDP9 – Rural Exception Sites | + | |
| BDP10 – Homes for the Elderly | 0 | |
| BDP11 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople | 0 | |
| BDP12 – Sustainable Communities | 0 | |
| BDP13 - New Employment Development | + | |
| BDP14 – Designated Employment | + | |
| BDP15 – Rural Renaissance | + | |
| BDP16 – Sustainable Transport | + | |
| BDP17 – Town Centre Regeneration | + | |
| BDP18 – Local Centres | 0 | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| BDP19 – High Quality Design | + | |
| BDP20 – Management of The Historic Environment | + | |
| BDP21 – Natural Environment | 0 | |
| BDP22 – Climate Change | + | |
| BDP23 – Water management | + | |
| BDP24 – Green Infrastructure | + | |
| BDP25 – Health and Well Being | 0 | |

Table 5-14 SA Objective EV8: Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air

Receptors:

Air quality

Human Population

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|---|-------------------|--|
| BDP1 – Sustainable Development principles | + | A number of policies specifically contribute to the achievement of this objective. On balance, the |
| BDP2 – Settlement Hierarchy | ? | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|------------|--|
| BDP3 – Future Development | 0 | Bromsgrove District Plan is likely to have a positive cumulative impact upon the objective. |
| BDP4 - Green Belt | + | |
| BDP5A – Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | 0 | |
| BDP5B – Other Development Sites | 0 | |
| RCBD1 – Redditch Cross Boundary Development | 0 | |
| BDP6 – Infrastructure Contributions | + | |
| BDP7 – Housing Mix & Density | 0 | |
| BDP8 – Affordable Housing | 0 | |
| BDP9 – Rural Exception Sites | 0 | |
| BDP10 – Homes for the Elderly | 0 | |
| BDP11 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople | 0 | |
| BDP12 – Sustainable Communities | + | |
| BDP13 - New Employment Development | ? | |
| BDP14 – Designated Employment | ? | |
| BDP15 – Rural Renaissance | 0 | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| BDP16 – Sustainable Transport | + | |
| BDP17 – Town Centre Regeneration | + | |
| BDP18 – Local Centres | + | |
| BDP19 – High Quality Design | + | |
| BDP20 – Management of The Historic Environment | 0 | |
| BDP21 – Natural Environment | + | |
| BDP22 – Climate Change | + | |
| BDP23 – Water management | + | |
| BDP24 – Green Infrastructure | + | |
| BDP25 – Health and Well Being | 0 | |

Table 5-15 SA Objective EV9: Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change

Receptors:

Human population

Climate change

Natural resources

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|------------|--|
| BDP1 – Sustainable Development principles | + | A number of policies specifically contribute to the achievement of this objective with most the relevant being BDP22. On balance, the Bromsgrove District Plan is likely to have a positive cumulative impact upon the objective. |
| BDP2 – Settlement Hierarchy | 0 | |
| BDP3 – Future Development | 0 | |
| BDP4 - Green Belt | + | |
| BDP5A – Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | + | |
| BDP5B – Other Development Sites | + | |
| RCBD1 – Redditch Cross Boundary Development | + | |
| BDP6 – Infrastructure Contributions | + | |
| BDP7 – Housing Mix & Density | 0 | |
| BDP8 – Affordable Housing | + | |
| BDP9 – Rural Exception Sites | + | |
| BDP10 – Homes for the Elderly | + | |
| BDP11 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople | 0 | |
| BDP12 – Sustainable Communities | + | |
| BDP13 - New Employment Development | + | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| BDP14 – Designated Employment | + | |
| BDP15 – Rural Renaissance | ++ | |
| BDP16 – Sustainable Transport | + | |
| BDP17 – Town Centre Regeneration | + | |
| BDP18 – Local Centres | + | |
| BDP19 – High Quality Design | + | |
| BDP20 – Management of The Historic Environment | + | |
| BDP21 – Natural Environment | ++ | |
| BDP22 – Climate Change | ++ | |
| BDP23 – Water management | ++ | |
| BDP24 – Green Infrastructure | + | |
| BDP25 – Health and Well Being | 0 | |

Table 5-16 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

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|---|-------------------|--|
| BDP1 – Sustainable Development principles | + | Some policies provide directly for the development of skills and/or education. On balance there would be an overall positive cumulative impact in terms of quality educational opportunities for all through the Bromsgrove District Plan. |
| BDP2 – Settlement Hierarchy | + | |
| BDP3 – Future Development | + | |
| BDP4 - Green Belt | 0 | |
| BDP5A – Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | + | |
| BDP5B – Other Development Sites | 0 | |
| RCBD1 – Redditch Cross Boundary Development | + | |
| BDP6 – Infrastructure Contributions | + | |
| BDP7 – Housing Mix & Density | 0 | |
| BDP8 – Affordable Housing | 0 | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| BDP9 – Rural Exception Sites | 0 | |
| BDP10 – Homes for the Elderly | 0 | |
| BDP11 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople | 0 | |
| BDP12 – Sustainable Communities | 0 | |
| BDP13 - New Employment Development | + | |
| BDP14 – Designated Employment | + | |
| BDP15 – Rural Renaissance | + | |
| BDP16 – Sustainable Transport | 0 | |
| BDP17 – Town Centre Regeneration | ++ | |
| BDP18 – Local Centres | + | |
| BDP19 – High Quality Design | 0 | |
| BDP20 – Management of The Historic Environment | 0 | |
| BDP21 – Natural Environment | 0 | |
| BDP22 – Climate Change | 0 | |
| BDP23 – Water management | 0 | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| BDP24 – Green Infrastructure | 0 | |
| BDP25 – Health and Well Being | 0 | |

Table 5-17 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

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|---|------------|--|
| BDP1 – Sustainable Development principles | 0 | 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 positive cumulative impact in terms of the development of new technologies through the |
| BDP2 – Settlement Hierarchy | + | |
| BDP3 – Future Development | + | |
| BDP4 - Green Belt | 0 | |
| BDP5A – Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | + | |
| BDP5B – Other Development Sites | 0 | |
| RCBD1 – Redditch Cross Boundary Development | + | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| BDP6 – Infrastructure Contributions | 0 | Bromsgrove District Plan. |
| BDP7 – Housing Mix & Density | 0 | |
| BDP8 – Affordable Housing | 0 | |
| BDP9 – Rural Exception Sites | 0 | |
| BDP10 – Homes for the Elderly | 0 | |
| BDP11 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople | 0 | |
| BDP12 – Sustainable Communities | 0 | |
| BDP13 - New Employment Development | ++ | |
| BDP14 – Designated Employment | ++ | |
| BDP15 – Rural Renaissance | + | |
| BDP16 – Sustainable Transport | + | |
| BDP17 – Town Centre Regeneration | + | |
| BDP18 – Local Centres | 0 | |
| BDP19 – High Quality Design | + | |
| BDP20 – Management of The Historic Environment | + | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| BDP21 – Natural Environment | 0 | |
| BDP22 – Climate Change | + | |
| BDP23 – Water management | + | |
| BDP24 – Green Infrastructure | 0 | |
| BDP25 – Health and Well Being | 0 | |

Table 5-18 SA Objective EC3: To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of education opportunities for all

Receptors:

Human population

District's economy

Labour market

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|---|-------------------|--|
| BDP1 – Sustainable Development principles | 0 | None of the policies provide directly for the development of skills and/or education although a number may |
| BDP2 – Settlement Hierarchy | + | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|------------|--|
| BDP3 – Future Development | + | <p>have an indirect positive impacts primarily through the location of development in sustainable locations that are near educational establishments.</p> <p>On balance there would be an overall positive cumulative impact in terms of the quality of educational opportunities for all through the Bromsgrove District Plan.</p> |
| BDP4 - Green Belt | 0 | |
| BDP5A – Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | + | |
| BDP5B – Other Development Sites | | |
| RCBD1 – Redditch Cross Boundary Development | + | |
| BDP6 – Infrastructure Contributions | + | |
| BDP7 – Housing Mix & Density | 0 | |
| BDP8 – Affordable Housing | 0 | |
| BDP9 – Rural Exception Sites | 0 | |
| BDP10 – Homes for the Elderly | 0 | |
| BDP11 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople | 0 | |
| BDP12 – Sustainable Communities | 0 | |
| BDP13 - New Employment Development | + | |
| BDP14 – Designated Employment | + | |
| BDP15 – Rural Renaissance | + | |

| Bromsgrove District Plan Policy | Assessment | Commentary and Overall Assessment |
|--|-------------------|--|
| BDP16 – Sustainable Transport | 0 | |
| BDP17 – Town Centre Regeneration | + | |
| BDP18 – Local Centres | 0 | |
| BDP19 – High Quality Design | 0 | |
| BDP20 – Management of The Historic Environment | + | |
| BDP21 – Natural Environment | 0 | |
| BDP22 – Climate Change | 0 | |
| BDP23 – Water management | 0 | |
| BDP24 – Green Infrastructure | 0 | |
| BDP25 – Health and Well Being | 0 | |

6. Analysis of Policy Performance

6.1 In the first instance the Development Strategy seeks to focus the majority of growth for Bromsgrove's needs around the Town centre and in sustainable locations across the District linked to the larger settlements. This will provide land to cater for approximately two thirds of the District's needs. It is also proposed to release land in Bromsgrove's Green Belt to provide land for 3400 houses to meet unmet needs arising in Redditch. It is proposed that a Green Belt review will be required to cater for the remaining third, together with potential growth needs arising from the Conurbation.

6.2 It is important to compare the performance of the Bromsgrove District Plan 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 or where tensions exist. For example, a policy on open space may perform strongly against environmental objectives but have a weaker impact on economic objectives.

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

++ = 2

+ = 1

0/? = 0

- = -1

-- = -2

6.4 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:

- CP19 High Quality Design (17)
- CP15 Town Centre Regeneration (25)
- BDP1 Sustainable Development Principles (15)

BDP19 High Quality Design

6.5 This policy achieved a high 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.

- 6.6 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 planting and retaining trees that already exist on-site to help reduce the impacts of pollutants.
- 6.7 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.

BDP17 Town Centre Regeneration

- 6.8 This policy also achieved a high score against the SA objectives however the policy's performance was more consistent against the social, economic and environmental objectives and therefore could be considered to be the most balanced policy.
- 6.9 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.
- 6.10 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.
- 6.11 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.

BDP1 Sustainable Development Principles

- 6.12 This policy performed particularly well against social, environmental and economic objectives due to the wide over-arching nature of the policy.
- 6.13 The policy has a direct impact on the achievement of a number of the environmental objectives as the quality of the natural environment is a key consideration. This means that there could be positive impacts on biodiversity, landscape and also improved green infrastructure linkages. The policy also addresses flood risk and climate change. The policy also performs well against EV6 as there is a specific reference to the protection of historic assets.
- 6.14 The policy also performs strongly against social objectives. The policy will ensure proposals have access to public transport and local facilities and services. This increased accessibility should help to reduce social exclusion.
- 6.15 The policy also performs well against some economic objectives. The economic benefits of development for the district are a key consideration. This could benefit the knowledge driven economy.

7 Conclusions

- 7.1 This report constitutes the assessment of the Bromsgrove District Plan and makes a number of recommendations for each policy throughout. The comparison and assessment of District Plan policies has highlighted that best performing policies are follows:
- High Quality Design
 - Town Centre Regeneration
 - Sustainable Development Principles
- 7.2 The policy on High Quality Design achieved a high overall score 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.

- 7.3 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 Bromsgrove District Plan is adopted. The detailed assessment also tested all of the policies together against each SA objective in turn. This has shown that the Bromsgrove District Plan has a cumulative positive impact against each of the sustainability objectives.

Key Recommendations

- 7.4 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 the submission of the Bromsgrove District Plan.
- 7.5 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 Bromsgrove District Plan 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.

8. Examination of the BDP and Next Steps

- 8.1 This updated Sustainability Report is submitted as part of the Examination of the BDP 2011-2030 which commenced in June 2014.

Consultation

- 8.2 Sustainability Appraisal has accompanied each stage of the plan-making process and been subject to consultation. The outcomes of these consultations have been reported in Consultation Statements (Regulation 19) and Regulation 22(1) Summary of Main Issues Raised at Proposed Submission Stage.
- 8.3 Copies of previous documents can be found at:
<http://www.bromsgrove.gov.uk/cms/environment-and-planning/planning/strategic-planning/bromsgrove-district-plan/examination.aspx>
- 8.4 This Revised Sustainability Report is published for consultation week commencing 23rd March 2015 for a period of six weeks.

Finalising the SA Report and the Post Adoption Statement

- 8.5 Following adoption of the BDP, a Post Adoption Statement will be produced, setting out the following:
- How environmental considerations have been integrated into the BDP.
 - How the SA Report has been taken into account.
 - How opinions expressed in relation to the BDP and the SA Report have been taken into account.
 - The reasons for choosing the BDP as adopted, in light of reasonable alternatives considered.
 - The measures to be taken to monitor any significant environmental effects associated with implementation of the BDP.

Appendix A

Assessment matrices

| BDP1 Sustainable Development Principles | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | + | The presumption in favour of sustainable development may mean that a higher proportion of applications could be looked upon favourably, some of which could include a proportion of affordable housing. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | + | The policy promotes development that has good access to services. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | The policy promotes development that has good access to services. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective |

| BDP1 Sustainable Development Principles | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | ++ | The policy will ensure that new development has good access to public transport options. |
| SO6 To provide 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 | 0 | This policy does not directly address community involvement |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | + | The policy clearly highlights the importance of protecting and enhancing biodiversity. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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 | + | The policy clearly highlights the importance of protecting and enhancing biodiversity. The policy also highlights that the presumption in favour of sustainable development does not override Green Belt policy. |

| BDP1 Sustainable Development Principles | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. | | |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | + | The importance of green infrastructure is highlighted within the policy. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | + | The policy takes into account the importance of historic assets. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | + | This policy includes a specific reference to the waste hierarchy. |

| BDP1 Sustainable Development Principles | | |
|---|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| 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 other areas | + | This policy highlights that proposals should have regard to the level of flood risk. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | The policy highlights that new proposals should have regard to the causes and impacts of climate change. This could be achieved through energy generation from renewable sources. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | + | The policy highlights the importance of infrastructure providers 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 | + | The policy promotes development in the most suitable and sustainable locations that could increase the use of public transport and potentially reduce emissions. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | + | The policy seeks to improve economic conditions in the area which could benefit the knowledge driven economy. |

| BDP1 Sustainable Development Principles | | |
|--|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective |

| BDP 2 Settlement Hierarchy | | |
|---|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | ++ | All areas would deliver an element of affordable housing in accordance with the NPPF and incorporate high quality design principles. The policy promotes rural exception schemes to deliver affordable housing in rural areas. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the | + | Development is encouraged in sustainable locations and there are likely to be positive benefits in terms of human health and well- |

| BDP 2 Settlement Hierarchy | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| population and reduce inequalities in health | | being. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | 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. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | 0 | The policy has no clear effect on this objective |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | 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 more sustainable modes of transport. |
| SO6 To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in | 0 | The same opportunities for consultation and community involvement apply to each area. |

| BDP 2 Settlement Hierarchy | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| the local community | | |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | ? | 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. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | 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 and townscape character and quality | - | The loss of greenfield land required to meet housing needs may impact upon landscape character and quality. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic | 0 | The presumption in favour of development 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 |

| BDP 2 Settlement Hierarchy | | |
|---|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | | may occur as a result of development. This policy is therefore likely to have a neutral impact. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | + | No clear links between the locations of growth and waste management. Waste minimisation measures can be incorporated in any location. |
| 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 other areas | 0 | The location of development will have an impact on flood risk but can be addressed on 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 resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | Focussing development in and around 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. 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. All areas can promote the use of zero or |

| BDP 2 Settlement Hierarchy | | |
|---|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| | | low carbon energy generation technologies. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | ? | 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 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 | 0 | All the areas have the potential to incorporate energy efficiency measures and to incorporate appropriate future proofing design measures. The settlement hierarchy ensures that development will generally occur in the most sustainable locations where there is frequent public transport. Reduced car usage could reduce emissions and impact positively on this objective. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | + | 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. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental | + | Increased growth levels may stimulate the economy and increase job choice and educational opportunities. |

| BDP 2 Settlement Hierarchy | | |
|---|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| technology initiatives | | |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | + | The settlement hierarchy ensures that development will occur in sustainable locations that have good access in educational opportunities. Therefore there could be a positive impact on this objective. |

The following options were explored during the Issues and Options stages of the planning process:

1. Development of the Green Belt versus brownfield sites
2. Focus development in urban or rural area
3. Apportion growth in respect of size of each settlement
4. All new development to be concentrated within existing ADR's and through development of suitable brownfield sites
5. In addition to ADR's a limited amount of new greenfield sites should be released adjacent to existing settlements
6. Growth should be apportioned in respect of the size of each settlement on both brownfield and greenfield sites
7. Sufficient green belt land should be released to cater for both locally generated and in migration housing needs.

| BDP3 Future Housing and Employment Growth | | |
|---|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social Objectives | | |
| SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality | ++ | The policy attempts to address housing needs in both Bromsgrove and Redditch. |

| BDP3 Future Housing and Employment Growth | | |
|--|-------------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment | | |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | 0 | This policy has no direct effect on this objective. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | Housing development in the district is likely to increase the population which could lead to further people using facilities in the Town Centre and local centres. This could improve the vitality and viability of these centres. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | 0 | This policy has no direct effect on this objective. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | Housing levels proposed are derived from the principle of being able to provide new housing in sustainable locations in the first instance. |
| SO6 To provide opportunities for communities to | 0 | This policy has no direct effect on this objective |

| BDP3 Future Housing and Employment Growth | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community | | |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | ? | 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. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | -- | The policy results in the loss of significant amounts of both greenfield and Green Belt land. |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape | - | The loss of greenfield land required to meet housing needs may impact upon landscape character and quality. |

| BDP3 Future Housing and Employment Growth | | |
|---|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| character and quality | | |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | 0 | This policy has no direct effect on this objective |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 0 | There are 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 water flooding in all other areas | 0 | This policy has no direct effect 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. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency | 0 | This policy has no direct effect on this objective. |

| BDP3 Future Housing and Employment Growth | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | | |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | 0 | This policy has no direct effect on this objective. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | 0 | This policy has no direct effect on this objective. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | + | 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 resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | + | The policy promotes employment growth a proportion of which is likely to be in the new technology sector. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of | + | Increased growth level may stimulate the economy and increase job choice and |

| BDP3 Future Housing and Employment Growth | | |
|--|------------|----------------------------|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | | educational opportunities. |

Different growth levels were assessed throughout the evolution of the Bromsgrove District Plan. Each level of growth was assessed individually and the sustainability outcomes compared. Overall, it was considered that the growth level of 7,000 performs best due to its beneficial performance against social and economic objectives. It has been identified that lower levels of growth (2,100 and 4,000) would deliver much more limited social and economic benefits whilst the highest growth figures (9,600 and 10,500) would potentially cause significant environmental harm. It was therefore recommended that the figure of 7,000 was incorporated into the Bromsgrove District Plan

As part of consultation on Draft Core Strategy 2 (2011) the question was asked 1) Do you agree with the above targets? If not, can you explain why and suggest different targets giving a reasoned explanation of how the proposed figures were derived and on what evidence they are based?

| BDP4 Green Belt | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social Objectives | | |
| SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for | + | The policy acknowledges that the District has not identified sufficient land to accommodate needs till the end of the plan period and beyond, which will have an impact on the provision of affordable housing. However, a |

| BDP4 Green Belt | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment | | Green Belt Review is proposed in the policy to prevent any shortfall. The policy will therefore lead to the provision of further affordable housing. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | + | 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 vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | The proposed Green Belt Review will lead to the identification of sites for development on the edge of settlements. These sites will be well located to access local services and facilities. Green Belt policy will prevent unsustainable development in isolated rural locations. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | 0 | The policy has no direct effect on this objective. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | The proposed Green Belt Review will lead to the identification of sites for development on the edge of settlements. These sites will be well located to access public transport. |
| SO6 To provide opportunities for communities to participate and | 0 | The policy itself has no direct effect on this objective. |

| BDP4 Green Belt | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community | | |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | + | Many of the biodiversity and geodiversity rich areas in the District fall within the Green Belt. The policy focuses on preserving the Green Belt. Although some Green Belt will be lost to development through the Green Belt Review this can be done without harming biodiversity. With the vast majority of areas remaining untouched it is considered that the policy is likely to have a positive impact on conserving biodiversity and geodiversity. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | + | The policy aims to protect the Green Belt from inappropriate development. Although the policy highlights the need for a Green Belt review meaning some Green Belt land will be lost to development. Efforts have been made to maximise the use of brownfield land prior to the Green Belt Review. All the best and most versatile agricultural land in the District is within the Green Belt. Overall the policy therefore has a positive impact on this objective. |

| BDP4 Green Belt | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | + | The policy aims to protect the Green Belt from inappropriate development. One of the purpose of Green Belt is to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns. Also, most of the areas assessed in the Worcestershire Landscape Character Assessment are within the Green Belt. The policy therefore is likely to have a positive impact on this objective. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | + | This policy will prevent inappropriate development in the Green Belt. Many of the Districts Rural villages are “washed over” Green Belt, some are conservation areas and some contain listed buildings. The policy will also protect more remotely lying historic farmsteads which are historic assets. 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 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 0 | The policy has no direct effect 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 | 0 | The policy has no direct effect on this objective. |

| BDP4 Green Belt | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| surface water flooding in all other areas | | |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | 0 | The policy has no direct effect on this objective. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | + | The policy will protect the Green Belt which comprises approximately 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. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | The policy protects the countryside from inappropriate development. Green space absorbs greenhouse gas and hence the policy is likely to have a positive impact on this objective. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 0 | The policy has no direct effect on this objective. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient | 0 | The policy has no direct effect on this objective. |

| BDP4 Green Belt | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| technologies and environmental technology initiatives | | |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | The policy has no direct effect on this objective. |

The following options were explored during the Issues and Options stages of the planning process:

Option 1 – Critically assess the impact of developments acceptable in the Green Belt on the natural environment.

Option 2 – Restrict disruptive outdoor leisure uses in rural areas.

Option 3 – Prioritise the protection of the natural environment above social and economic objectives

| BDP5A Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | ++ | The policy ensures that 40% affordable housing will be delivered on expansion sites to help meet local needs. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the | + | Bromsgrove Town is considered to be the most sustainable location for growth and therefore there are likely to be positive benefits in terms |

| BDP5A Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| population and reduce inequalities in health | | of human health and well-being. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | The strategic sites will provide a range of facilities ensuring that all new residents have good access. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | + | The policy addresses high quality design which could help to reduce crime and potentially the fear of crime. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | 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 To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social | 0 | The policy has no effect on this objective |

| BDP5A Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| responsibility in the local community | | |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | 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. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | - | 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 and townscape character and quality | - | The loss of greenfield land around the town is required to meet housing needs may impact upon landscape character and quality. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic | 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. |

| BDP5A Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | | |
|---|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | | |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | + | 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 other areas | 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 resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | The policy promotes the use of zero or low carbon energy generation technologies. Maximising the use of sustainable modes of transport is also encouraged. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, | 0 | Growth is focussed on Bromsgrove Town which is better connected by public transport and the proximity of people to jobs and services |

| BDP5A Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| soil and air | | <p>encourages walking and cycling instead of private car use, may result in a decrease in traffic congestion and air pollution.</p> <p>The policy highlights that air quality will need to be addressed due to the close proximity of the motorway.</p> <p>BROM2 falls within a Source Protection Zone (SPZ) and the site is sensitive to ground water pollution. A land contamination and pollution risk assessment will be required to address this matter.</p> <p>All development has the potential to impact upon water quality and increase demand for water usage but measures will be in place.</p> |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | <p>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.</p> <p>The use of renewable energy on site is promoted within the policy.</p> |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | + | An element of employment development is included within the expansion sites policy which will benefit the local economy. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies | + | An element of employment development is included within the expansion sites policy which will benefit the local economy and create jobs. |

| BDP5A Bromsgrove Town Expansion Sites | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | | |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | + | Providing housing close to existing educational facilities gives people greater opportunities to obtain skills and qualifications. |

The following options were explored during the Issues and Options stages of the planning process:

Reasonable Alternatives

A SA of strategic site options was carried out in 2010.⁷⁵ See Appendix I

Area 1: Land East of Bromsgrove

Area 2: Land Adjacent to Finstall

Area 3: Land South East of Bromsgrove

Area 4: Land South of Bromsgrove

Area 5: Land South West of Bromsgrove

Area 6: Land North West of Bromsgrove

Area 7: Land North of Bromsgrove

Each of the 7 broad areas around Bromsgrove Town were individually assessed against the SA Objectives. Further work was then undertaken to see which of the sites within the best performing broad areas performed best against the SA objectives. This assessment helped to determine which areas could deliver the most sustainable form of development adjacent to Bromsgrove Town.

⁷⁵ Sustainability Appraisal of Strategic Site Options (December 2010)

The assessment concluded that only areas 5, 6 and 7 had an overall positive impact. Further assessment was carried out to identify whether improvements could be made. This process highlighted 3 possible strategic sites that could deliver social, environmental and economic benefits for the town. The areas performed well due to the close proximity to existing facilities and services, the opportunity to travel by sustainable modes and the limited nature of any environmental constraints.

At the consultation stage on Draft Core Strategy 1 (2011) the following questions were asked:

Question 2) Do you agree with the suggested suitable uses to be provided at each location as outlined in table 3? If not can you suggest alternative options and give a reasoned explanation of how your proposal was derived?

Question 3) is your proposal backed up by evidence? If so, please supply such evidence.

| BDP5B Other Development Sites | | |
|---|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | ++ | The policy ensures that 40% affordable housing will be delivered on expansion sites to help meet local needs. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | + | After Bromsgrove Town the larger settlements are considered to be the most sustainable locations for growth and therefore there are likely to be positive benefits in terms of human health and well-being. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access | + | The strategic sites will provide a range of facilities ensuring that all new residents have good access. |

| BDP5B Other Development Sites | | |
|---|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| 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 | + | The developments will be subject to high quality design policies which include the opportunity to design out crime from the outset. This is also likely to impact beneficially on decreasing fear of crime. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | The sites will be located adjacent to the larger settlements which have varying degrees of access to different modes of public transport. Opportunities will be taken through design to maximise the use of walking and cycling within development. |
| SO6 To provide 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 | 0 | The policy has no effect on this objective |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | 0 | Adequate mitigation measures will be expected as part of any planning application. It is hoped that there wouldn't be a negative impact. |

| BDP5B Other Development Sites | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | - | The other development 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 and townscape character and quality | - | The loss of greenfield land around the town is required to meet housing needs may impact upon landscape character and quality. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | 0 | High quality design and management of the Historic Environment policies will be applied to ensure development retains the unique character of Bromsgrove. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with | + | The climate change policy refers to the waste hierarchy and this will be applied to development proposed in accordance with the |

| BDP5B Other Development Sites | | |
|---|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | | Plan. |
| 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 other areas | 0 | There are some areas of flood risk within some of the sites (for eg Catshill) where mitigation will be required to address these matters in line with the water management policy. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | The climate change policy supports the use of zero or low carbon energy generation technologies. Maximising the use of sustainable modes of transport is also encouraged in the Plan. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | 0 | <p>Growth is focussed on developments sites which are located close to existing larger settlements distributed across the District. These settlements have reasonable access to public transport which may reduce the need to travel in some instances instead of private car use, which may result in a decrease in traffic congestion and air pollution.</p> <p>The high quality design policy highlights that air quality will need to be addressed as part of the planning application process.</p> <p>All development has the potential to impact</p> |

| BDP5B Other Development Sites | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| | | upon water quality and increase demand for water usage but measures will be in place. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | <p>Focussing development around the larger settlements which relatively well connected by public transport and the proximity of people to services encourages walking and cycling instead of private car use, which may result in a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions and energy use.</p> <p>The use of renewable energy on site is promoted within the climate change policy wherever feasible.</p> |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 0 | Limited employment development is included within the other development sites policy (a small amount at Hagley) which may benefit the local economy marginally. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | 0 | Limited employment development is included within the other development sites policy (a small amount at Hagley) which may benefit the local economy marginally. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and | + | Providing housing close to existing educational facilities gives people greater opportunities to obtain skills and qualifications. |

| BDP5B Other Development Sites | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| quality of educational opportunities for all | | |

The following options were explored during the Issues and Options stages of the planning process:

Reasonable alternatives

All sites around the larger settlements were assessed as part of the Area Assessment study and accompanying SA's ⁷⁶. A Sustainability Appraisal was carried out for each 'other development site' (as recorded in appendix G) which included sites at Alvechurch, Catshill, Barnt Green, Frankley, Hagley, Ravensbank, St Godwalds Road/Wagon Works (Bromsgrove) and two sites in Wythall at Bleakhouse Farm and Selsdon Close. Although most of the sites had already received planning permission it was considered prudent to record the sustainability scores of each of the other development sites within Bromsgrove District. Appendix G contains a description of each site, the sites key strengths, weaknesses and any mitigation measures which may be required. To arrive at these sites sustainability appraisal work had previously been carried out on all sites around the larger settlements including Alvechurch (11 sites examined), Barnt Green (8 sites examined), Catshill (8 sites examined), Hagley (8 sites examined), Rubery (8 sites examined) and Wythall (16 sites examined).

| RCBD1 Redditch Cross Boundary Development | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social Objectives | | |
| SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for | ++ | The policy ensures that a flexible range of house types is delivered with 40% being affordable housing on all expansion sites with tenures matched to help meet local needs. High quality and locally distinctive developments will |

⁷⁶ Area Assessment Study (September 2013), Area Assessment Study Appendices (September 2013) Alvechurch Sustainability Appraisal (September 2013), Barnt Green Sustainability Appraisal (September 2013), Catshill Sustainability Appraisal (September 2013), Hagley Sustainability Appraisal (September 2013), Rubery Sustainability Appraisal (September 2013), Wythall Sustainability Appraisal (September 2013)

| RCBD1 Redditch Cross Boundary Development | | |
|---|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment | | <p>ensure safe and pleasant environment. This score is consistent with RBC SA on RBC adjacent Strategic Sites where a significant positive effect is predicted.</p> <p>Redditch cross boundary sites will provide affordable housing in Bromsgrove to meet Redditch's needs. This will count towards Redditch's supply of affordable housing although both areas are located within the same Housing Market Area(HMA 0.</p> |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | + | <p>The edge of Redditch Town is considered to be a sustainable location for growth and therefore the overall aim of the policy which is the development of new housing which meets local housing needs in these localities are likely to bring positive benefits in terms of human health and well-being. With the addition of the Redditch Cross Boundary Development Policy which includes an extension of Brockhill East and Foxlydiate into Bromsgrove District, the policy itself adds more beneficial effects including provision of recreation and open space.</p> <p>Redditch cross boundary sites will provide some local facilities which the local Bromsgrove population may benefit from.</p> |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational | + | <p>The strategic sites will provide a range of facilities ensuring that all new (and existing) residents have good access to services and facilities.</p> <p>Improvements to passenger transport will result in better access to facilities in Redditch Town Centre thereby contributing to its vitality.</p> <p>With the addition of the Redditch Cross Boundary Development Policy which includes an extension of Brockhill East and Foxlydiate into Bromsgrove District, the policy itself adds</p> |

| RCBD1 Redditch Cross Boundary Development | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| attainment | | <p>more beneficial effects including seeking public transport and facilitating ease of access to Redditch town centre. Also more positive effects are felt with the addition of the policy because of the provision of new local retail facilities where there is current need to meet the demand of this number of future residents. The policy also includes the Foxlydiate site, where provision of new local retail facilities adjacent to the Webheath area add a positive effect.</p> <p>Furthermore transport modelling indicates there are likely to be traffic movements westwards towards Bromsgrove Town Centre and this coupled with the relocation of Bromsgrove station may have a beneficial impact on regeneration of the Town centre.</p> |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour | + | <p>The policy emphasises permeable and connected layouts ensuring high quality design which implicitly includes designing out crime principles and design that reduce fear of crime in the built environment. With the addition of the Redditch Cross Boundary Development Policy which includes an extension of Brockhill East and Foxlydiate into Bromsgrove District, the policy itself adds more beneficial effects including requirements for high quality design and other design principles.</p> <p>West Mercia police advise in simple terms that more people = more crime so this may have an adverse impact on the Bromsgrove rural community in this location but the effects are likely to be limited as the urban area of Redditch is already in close proximity.</p> |
| SO5 Increased sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | <p>The policy highlights that transport strategies will be developed for the expansion sites that maximise the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>However transport modelling indicates that development will have an impact on certain junctions within Bromsgrove District which will</p> |

| RCBD1 Redditch Cross Boundary Development | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| | | require mitigation |
| SO6 To provide 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 | 0 | <p>The policy has no clear effect on this objective. Redditch SA scores a positive against this objective for all Redditch Strategic Sites. Assessing a sites sustainability and the policy sustainability will be different in this case because with a site, a planning application will be required which encourages public participation and feedback.</p> <p>Proposed cross boundary development in Bromsgrove has generated much interest by Bromsgrove residents in the planning and SA process and the formation of action groups.</p> |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | 0 | The policy sets out the need to provide a strategy and management plan for green infrastructure and ensure any potential adverse impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity would be satisfactorily protected . |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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 | -- | <p>All expansion sites are Green Belt land and land of good agricultural quality therefore it is inevitable that development will result in some loss. However, all realistic alternatives have been considered and these are the most appropriate sites around Redditch Town.</p> <p>Loss of local Green Belt land in this vicinity is unlikely to impact on the wider Bromsgrove District which is itself approx. 90% Green Belt.</p> |

| RCBD1 Redditch Cross Boundary Development | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| interest. | | |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | - | <p>The loss of land around the town is required to meet housing needs which may impact upon landscape character and quality. Design of new development should seek to mitigate this, improving townscape quality and character and by incorporating GI.</p> <p>Development on cross boundary sites will inevitably adversely impact on Bromsgrove's landscape in this vicinity but have limited effects on wider Bromsgrove as development will read as being part of Redditch.</p> |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | 0 | <p>The policy promotes high quality design which will ensure development retains the character of Redditch. There are a small number of historic assets and development would need to be sensitively designed so as not to adversely impact on the setting of these heritage assets.</p> <p>Heritage assets in the vicinity of the site within Bromsgrove were taken into account as part of the HGDS (in particular Hewell Grange registered park and Garden). This is however a localised issue which is unlikely to impact on wider Bromsgrove.</p> |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 0 | <p>The policy makes refers to the need to ensure that sufficient capacity of the sewerage systems for wastewater collection. It also refers to the use of SuDS which embeds waste hierarchy principles.</p> <p>This is a localised issue which is unlikely to impact on wider Bromsgrove especially as the STW affected are located in Redditch.</p> |
| EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high | 0 | <p>There are small areas of flood risk within the 2 expansion sites however the policy makes it clear that mitigation will be required to address</p> |

| RCBD1 Redditch Cross Boundary Development | | |
|---|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all other areas | | <p>these matters.</p> <p>Flooding has the ability to affect wider than local areas. However these issues have been considered in the HGDS and appropriate policy wording has been included which is supported by Severn Trent Water Ltd (STWL) and the Environment Agency</p> <p>(EA) in a Statement of Common Ground (SOCG).</p> |
| E7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | 0 | <p>Maximising the use of sustainable modes of transport is encouraged in the policy as well as encouragement for a Green Infrastructure network which maximises biodiversity and recreation.</p> <p>Maximising use of sustainable forms of transport will have a beneficial impact on wider Bromsgrove.</p> |
| E8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality | 0 | <p>The policy seeks to encourage improvements in passenger transport to make this a more attractive alternative than use of the private car, particularly for short trips. Also the proximity of people to jobs and services encourages walking and cycling instead of private car use and this may result in a decrease in traffic congestion and air pollution.</p> <p>Site 1 is located within a SPZ and there are records of historic land fill on the site meaning that this is a sensitive hydrogeological setting. An appropriate assessment of the pollution risks to controlled waters will be required to address this matter.</p> <p>This issue has the ability to impact on wider Bromsgrove .However it has been considered in the HGDS and appropriate policy wording has been included which is supported by Severn Trent Water Ltd (STWL) and the Environment Agency</p> |

| RCBD1 Redditch Cross Boundary Development | | |
|---|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| | | <p>(EA) in a Statement of Common Ground (SOCG).</p> <p>All development has the potential to impact upon water quality and increase demand for water usage but mitigation measures will be in place to control this.</p> <p>With the addition of the Redditch Cross Boundary Development Policy which includes an extension of Brockhill East and Foxlydiate into Bromsgrove District, the policy itself adds more beneficial effects including mitigating against the development of a site, and encourages improvements in passenger transport.</p> |
| E9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | <p>The policy seeks to encourage improvements in passenger transport to make this a more attractive alternative than use of the private car, particularly for short trips. Also the proximity of people to jobs and services encourages walking and cycling instead of private car use and this may result in a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions and energy use.</p> <p>With the addition of the Redditch Cross Boundary Development Policy which includes an extension of Brockhill East and Foxlydiate into Bromsgrove District, the policy itself adds more beneficial effects including encouraging improvements in passenger transport.</p> <p>Maximising use of sustainable forms of transport will have a beneficial impact on wider Bromsgrove.</p> |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst | + | The Redditch SA for Webheath Strategic Site scores no effect for this as the objective is not related to the delivery of the site. The Redditch Cross Boundary Development Policy however scores positively because the sites are well |

| RCBD1 Redditch Cross Boundary Development | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | | located to access employment opportunities in Redditch as a whole. Also with the delivery of the Redditch Cross Boundary Policy, the objectively assessed needs for Redditch's housing growth can be met, and thus a job balance can be achieved, a labour supply sustained, employment can be met without increasing reliance on out-commuting and the working age population can be better sustained by meeting housing needs. Unlikely to impact on wider Bromsgrove on existing baseline position. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | + | The sites are well located to access employment opportunities in Redditch. The delivery of the Redditch Cross Boundary Policy enables the objectively assessed needs for Redditch's housing growth to be met, and thus demand for employment continues be sustained and churn within the employment market will also continue, offering opportunities for high value and low impact, resource efficient employment redevelopment. Unlikely to impact on wider Bromsgrove on existing baseline position. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | + | Providing housing close to existing educational facilities and providing educational facilities as part of new development gives people greater opportunities to obtain skills and qualifications. Unlikely to impact on wider Bromsgrove on existing baseline position. |

Summary

The assessment of the Redditch Cross Boundary Development Policy has been completed in order to complement the Bromsgrove SA and has been checked for consistency with aspects of the Redditch SA, such as the Strategic Site appraisal of the Brockhill East Strategic Site and Webheath Strategic Site within Redditch. Although the scoring is expressed in a different way in the assessments, there are consistencies in the way in which effects

are predicted against the SA Objectives. Where a score against an Objective appears to be different, the commentary in the BDC SA above and the Assessment of Options in the RBC SA explains how they are judged to be consistent.

The HGDS and accompanying SA examined all sites around Redditch Town for potential development

| BDP6 Infrastructure Contributions | | |
|--|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | + | Developer contributions towards affordable housing will be sought. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | + | 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 vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | 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. |
| SO4 Reduce | + | Developer contributions could be sought |

| BDP6 Infrastructure Contributions | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | | towards policing and community safety schemes, which are directly related to reducing crime and fear of crime levels. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | This policy is likely to secure developer contributions in new developments towards transport infrastructure. |
| SO6 To provide 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 | 0 | This policy does not directly impact on this objective |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | + | 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. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of Green Belt value, maximising of previously | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective. |

| BDP6 Infrastructure Contributions | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. | | |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | + | This policy has the potential to safeguard landscape character and quality via developer contributions towards environmental mitigation |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | + | This policy has the potential to conserve the historic environment by attracting developer contributions towards the public realm. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | + | This policy is likely to secure developer contributions in new developments towards waste management infrastructure. |
| EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does | 0 | The policy does not directly impact on this objective. |

| BDP6 Infrastructure Contributions | | |
|---|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| 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 other areas | | |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | 0 | The policy does not directly impact on this objective. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | + | This policy has the potential to protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality via developer contributions towards environmental mitigation. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | 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 |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | + | This policy will secure developer contributions in new developments towards education/skills infrastructure. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of | 0 | This policy is unlikely to impact on this objective |

| BDP6 Infrastructure Contributions | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | | |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | + | The Community Infrastructure Levy is likely to secure developer contributions in new developments towards education/skills infrastructure. |

| BDP7 Housing Mix and Density | | |
|---|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | ++ | 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. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the | + | This policy will bring people from different incomes and different social groups together. This will promote better understanding and |

| BDP7 Housing Mix and Density | | |
|--|-------------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| population and reduce inequalities in health | | hence harmony and well-being among different groups. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | This policy will bring people from different incomes and different social groups together, so everyone will have equitable access to local services and facilities. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | + | 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 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | The efficient use of land will reduce the need to travel and improve the viability of local services such as corner shops. |
| SO6 To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social | 0 | This policy does not provide opportunities for community participation. |

| BDP7 Housing Mix and Density | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| responsibility in the local community | | |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | 0 | This policy does not contribute to biodiversity and geodiversity. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | ? | The policy focuses on the need to build smaller properties and ensuring the efficient use of land. Making the best use of land will reduce the level of greenfield development land required, which helps to minimise landscape impact. |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | ? | Making efficient use of land could mean that the level of greenfield development land required is reduced, which could help to minimise landscape impact. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic | 0 | The emphasis on a high quality design outcome means there should not be a harmful impact on the historic environment. |

| BDP7 Housing Mix and Density | | |
|---|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | | |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 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 other areas | 0 | This policy does not address flood risk. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | 0 | This policy does not address the energy efficiency issue of development. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, | 0 | This policy does not affect the quality of water, soil and air. |

| BDP7 Housing Mix and Density | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| soil and air | | |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | 0 | This policy does not address the causes and impacts of climate change. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 0 | This policy does not affect 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 | 0 | This policy does not affect the development of new technologies. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | This policy does not affect the skills levels and qualifications of workforce. |

The following options were explored during the Issues and Options stages of the planning process:

Option 1 – Priority given to smaller dwellings but also ensure

adequate family housing to support local schools and facilities.

Option 2 – More specialised housing for our ageing population.

Option 3 – Ensure all schemes have a needs assessment for

the type of dwellings being proposed but against clear guidelines with respect to 1 and 2.

| BDP8 Affordable Housing | | |
|--|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | ++ | The provision of affordable housing to meet local needs is the objective of this policy. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | ? | 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 vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | The provision of affordable homes can reduce social exclusion through reducing barriers to housing for poorer sectors of society. |

| BDP8 Affordable Housing | | |
|---|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | 0 | This policy has no direct impact upon this objective. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | 0 | This policy has no direct impact upon this objective. |
| SO6 To provide 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 | 0 | This policy does not provide opportunities for community participation. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | 0 | This policy has no direct impact on biodiversity and geodiversity. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of Green Belt value, maximising | 0 | The policy has no direct impact on this objective. |

| BDP8 Affordable Housing | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. | | |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | 0 | The policy has no direct impact on this objective. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | 0 | The provision of affordable housing itself as part of a wider mixed-use development is unlikely to affect this objective. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 0 | This policy does not affect the waste management. |
| EV6 Ensure inappropriate | 0 | This policy does not impact on flood risk. |

| BDP8 Affordable Housing | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| 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 other areas | | |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | 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 the quality of water, soil and air | 0 | This policy does not impact on water, soil and air quality. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | 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. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 0 | This policy has no impact on the development of a knowledge driven economy. |

| BDP8 Affordable Housing | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | 0 | This policy does not promote the development of new technologies. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | This policy has no impact on raising the skills levels and qualifications of workforce. |

The following options were explored during the Issues and Options stages of the planning process:

Option 1 – Allocate land for affordable housing particularly Council or County Council owned land including school and town centre sites.

Option 2 – Allow limited general housing on brownfield sites with a high level of affordable housing provision, ensuring mixed developments.

Option 3 – Use Green Belt land adjacent to villages and Bromsgrove Town (including land removed from the Green Belt e.g. Areas of Development Restraint)

In future should we continue to allow a modest but steady supply of housing or keep the restriction going and allow only affordable housing?

Option 1 – Allow no more general market housing but allow affordable housing and sheltered housing where a need has been identified.

Option 2 – Allow only conversions of redundant buildings

outside the Green Belt and as part of mixed use schemes to support regeneration of Bromsgrove

Town Centre

Option 3 – Allow development on all brownfield sites below a certain size.

| BDP9 Rural Exception Sites | | |
|--|-------------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | ++ | The provision of affordable housing to meet local needs is the objective of this policy. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | ? | 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 vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | The provision of affordable homes can reduce social exclusion through reducing barriers to housing for poorer sectors of society. It can also help to maintain the vitality and viability of services and facilities in rural settlements. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | 0 | This policy has no direct impact upon this objective. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel | 0 | This policy has no direct impact upon this objective. |

| BDP9 Rural Exception Sites | | |
|---|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | | |
| SO6 To provide 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 | 0 | This policy does not provide opportunities for community participation. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | 0 | This policy has no direct impact on biodiversity and geodiversity. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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 | - | 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. |

| BDP9 Rural Exception Sites | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| biodiversity interest. | | |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | - | The 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, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | 0 | The provision of affordable housing itself as part of a wider mixed-use development is unlikely to affect this objective. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 0 | This policy does not affect the 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 | 0 | This policy does not impact on flood risk. |

| BDP9 Rural Exception Sites | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| contribute to surface water flooding in all other areas | | |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | 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 the quality of water, soil and air | 0 | This policy does not impact on water, soil and air quality. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | 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. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 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 | 0 | This policy does not promote the development of new technologies. |

| BDP9 Rural Exception Sites | | |
|---|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | | |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | This policy has no impact on raising the skills levels and qualifications of workforce. |

The following options were explored during the Issues and Options stages of the planning process:

More affordable housing needs to be provided in the District. Where should it be located?

Option 1 – Mainly on brownfield sites in Bromsgrove Town as the District's largest settlement

Option 2 – Concentrate adjacent to rural settlements to support rural schools and services

Option 3 – Spread across the District.

| BDP10: Homes for the Elderly | | |
|---|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | ++ | Provision of housing that meets the local needs of the elderly is the objective of this policy. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being | + | The provision of homes for the elderly can directly affect the health of the ageing population as there |

| BDP10: Homes for the Elderly | | |
|--|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| of the population and reduce inequalities in health | | 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 vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | Provision of homes for the elderly can reduce social exclusion through reducing barriers to housing for the older sectors of society. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | + | The provision of homes for the elderly in retirement communities can reduce the fear of crime among older people. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | 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 To provide 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 | + | The provision of close care and continuing care retirement communities can encourage the elderly to participate and contribute to local decision making. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |

BDP10: Homes for the Elderly

| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
|--|------------|--|
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | 0 | This policy has no direct impact on biodiversity and geodiversity. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | - | The policy allows for development to occur outside of defined settlements in exceptional circumstances, which could lead to a loss of greenfield or Green Belt land. |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | ? | The policy allows for development to occur outside of defined settlements in exceptional circumstances. These could potentially impact on landscape and townscape character. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | 0 | The provision of homes for the elderly itself or as part of a wider mixed-use development is unlikely to affect this objective. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 0 | This policy does not affect the waste management hierarchy. |
| EV6 Ensure inappropriate | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective |

BDP10: Homes for the Elderly

| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
|--|------------|--|
| 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 other areas | | |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | 0 | Although Lifetime Homes standards form part of the Code for Sustainable Homes, this policy itself does not require these standards and therefore is unlikely to affect this objective. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | 0 | This policy does not impact on water, soil and air quality. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | 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, thus having a positive effect on climate change. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 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 | 0 | This policy does not promote the development of new technologies. |

| BDP10: Homes for the Elderly | | |
|---|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| and environmental technology initiatives | | |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | This policy has no impact on raising the skills levels and qualifications of workforce. |

The following options were explored during the Issues and Options stages of the planning process:

Option 1 – Priority given to smaller dwellings but also ensure adequate family housing to support local schools and facilities.

Option 2 – More specialised housing for our ageing population.

Option 3 – Ensure all schemes have a needs assessment for the type of dwellings being proposed but against clear guidelines with respect to 1 and 2.

| BDP11 Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | + | This policy has a positive contribution towards this objective. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | + | Providing a permanent site for travellers close to health care facilities could improve their health and well-being. |

BDP11 Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
|--|------------|--|
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | This policy makes a positive contribution towards reducing inequality in the provision of facilities. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | + | By making provision for gypsies, travellers and showpeople this may reduce the incidence of unlawful pitching. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | By making permanent pitches available this policy has the potential to reduce the need to travel. |
| SO6 To provide 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 | 0 | This policy does not provide opportunities for community participation. |

| BDP11 Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople | | |
|--|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | 0 | The provision of accommodation for gypsies, travellers and showpeople is unlikely to impact on this objective. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | - | If further sites are required they are likely to be greenfield sites within the Green Belt due to the lack of available alternatives. |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | - | 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, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, | 0 | No likely impact on this objective. |

BDP11 Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
|---|------------|--|
| high quality built environment in new development proposals. | | |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 0 | The provision of accommodation for gypsies, travellers and showpeople is unlikely to 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 other areas | 0 | The provision of accommodation for gypsies, travellers and showpeople is unlikely to impact on this objective. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | 0 | The provision of accommodation for gypsies, travellers and showpeople is unlikely to impact on this objective. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | 0 | This policy is unlikely to impact on this objective |

| BDP11 Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople | | |
|--|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | 0 | This policy is unlikely to impact on this objective |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 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 | 0 | This policy is unlikely to impact on this objective |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | This policy is unlikely to impact on this objective |

The District has a shortage of non- Green Belt to meet overall needs, therefore due to a lack of reasonable alternatives future identified needs would be likely to incur the consideration Green Belt loss

| BDP12: Sustainable Communities | | |
|--|-------------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | 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. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | + | 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 BDP6 ensuring contributions from developers towards infrastructure provision. BDP6 is likely to secure developer contributions in new developments towards health facilities. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | 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. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | 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 fear of crime. |

| BDP12: Sustainable Communities | | |
|---|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | 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 To provide 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 | 0 | Whilst this policy does not directly contribute towards this objective, resisting the loss of essential local facilities may assist in promoting local community cohesion. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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 | ? | 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. |

| BDP12: Sustainable Communities | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. | | |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | ? | 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, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | ? | 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, however, it does not explicitly refer to the objective. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 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 | 0 | This policy does not directly address this objective although all new development is expected to adopt sustainable development principles. |

BDP12: Sustainable Communities

| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
|--|------------|--|
| contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all other areas | | |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | + | A reduction in the need to travel (by supporting local retail facilities) has the potential to improve air quality |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | 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, walking and cycling, therefore there is the potential to reduce carbon emissions. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective |
| EC2 promote and support the development of | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective |

| BDP12: Sustainable Communities | | |
|---|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | | |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective |

The following options were explored during the Issues and Options stages of the planning process:

How should we ensure our villages contain a range of essential services?

Option 1 – Resist change of use of all existing facilities in villages.

Option 2 – Identify mixed-use village centres for local services.

Option 3 – Locate key services in the main settlements and improve transport links.

| BDP13 New Employment Development | | |
|---|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social Objectives | | |
| SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective |

| BDP13 New Employment Development | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| clean safe and pleasant local environment | | |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | 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. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | 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 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 |

| BDP13 New Employment Development | | |
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| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| | | connected with Birmingham and Bromsgrove in terms of public transport. |
| SO6 To provide 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 | 0 | This policy does not directly address community involvement |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | ? | 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. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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 | - | 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, other development sites and some growth in rural areas. The loss of greenfield land conflicts with this environmental objective. |

| BDP13 New Employment Development | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| biodiversity interest. | | |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | - | 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 strategic sites, other development sites and the policy also permits some growth in rural areas. The loss of greenfield land conflicts with this environmental objective. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | ? | 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 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 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 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 | 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 runoff and it is likely that this will be addressed on a |

| BDP13 New Employment Development | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all other areas | | case by case basis. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | 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. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | ? | 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. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | 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. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | + | The development of the High Technology Corridor should create skilled jobs that widen the employment base of the district. The policy also promotes the use of appropriate skills development and training as part of the promotion of employment sites. |
| EC2 promote and support the | ++ | This policy specifically supports the development of new technology opportunities |

| BDP13 New Employment Development | | |
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| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | | as part of the Central Technology Belt this includes Longbridge and Bromsgrove Technology Park. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | + | The policy promotes appropriate skills development and training as part of the promotion of employment sites. |

The following options were explored during the Issues and Options stages of the planning process:

If required where should new employment land be generally located?

Option 1 – Small areas of employment within main settlements (i.e. Bromsgrove, Hagley, Rubery) to support starter businesses and small scale local firms.

Option 2 – Balance provision in Bromsgrove Town by developing large business parks on greenfield ADR sites to west of Bromsgrove (land removed from the greenbelt for future development needs).

Option 3 – Redevelop and extend existing sites to southeast and south of Bromsgrove.

| BDP14: Designated Employment | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social Objectives | | |

BDP14: Designated Employment

| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
|--|------------|---|
| SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | 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 |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel | + | 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 |

| BDP14: Designated Employment | | |
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| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| patterns | | 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 To provide 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 | 0 | This policy does not directly address community involvement |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | ? | 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 |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of Green Belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of | - | 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. |

| BDP14: Designated Employment | | |
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| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. | | |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | - | 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, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | 0 | This policy does not directly address historic built environment heritage. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective |
| EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone | 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 |

| BDP14: Designated Employment | | |
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| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all other areas | | and it is likely that this will be addressed on a case by case basis. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | The location of employment growth in existing employment 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 | ? | 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. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | 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. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share | + | The development of existing employment sites should create skilled jobs that widen the employment base of the district. |

| BDP14: Designated Employment | | |
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| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| 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 | ++ | This policy specifically supports the development of existing employment areas which includes new technology opportunities at Bromsgrove Technology Park. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | + | 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. |

The following options were explored during the Issues and Options stages of the planning process:

Should we concentrate the local economy on service industries to support the growing commuter population and encourage tourists or should we try to diversify our economy and attract new high technology industries?

Option 1 – Increased emphasis on service industries to support a growing population and promote tourism, i.e. shops, restaurants, leisure and tourist facilities.

Option 2 – Develop business parks to encourage new high technology and other industries.

Option 3 – Keep the balance as it is with a mixture of economies

| BDP15: Rural Renaissance | | |
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| SA Objectives | SA | Commentary |

| | Effects | |
|--|---------|---|
| Social 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 | + | The policy allows affordable housing on rural exception sites in line with BDP9. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | + | The policy promotes sport and recreation in countryside locations which can benefit health and well-being. Encouraging more development in rural locations would mean shorter distances for rural communities to travel, thus encourage more sustainable modes of transport such as walking and cycling and positively impact on the health and well-being of the population. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | 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. Encouraging rural development can also have a positive effect on rural centres as they become more viable to the increased populations. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | + | 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 Increase sustainable travel choices and move | ++ | The policy allows for an improvement of local facilities in the rural areas, as well as encouraging live/work units, this would mean |

| BDP15: Rural Renaissance | | |
|---|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| towards more sustainable travel patterns | | shorter journeys to facilities. This will encourage more sustainable modes of transport such as walking and cycling and positively impact on the health and well-being of the population. The policy also advocates improvements of public transport links to service centres and employment areas. |
| SO6 To provide 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 | 0 | The policy is unlikely to significantly affect this objective |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | ? | 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 or significant. Green Belt development would also need to be fully justified by very special circumstances. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of Green Belt value, maximising | + | The conversion of suitable buildings and re-use of historic farmsteads can maximise PDL and allow vacant units to be utilised. 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. |

| BDP15: Rural Renaissance | | |
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| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. | | |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | ? | 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. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | + | The conversion of suitable buildings and re-use of historic farmsteads can promote them as assets in the landscape and help to conserve buildings of architectural and historical value. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 0 | This policy does not directly address the issue of waste management. |

| BDP15: Rural Renaissance | | |
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| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| 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 other areas | 0 | This policy does not directly address the issue of flood risk management. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | The policy allows for small scale renewable energy projects and businesses to serve the industry within rural locations. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | 0 | This policy does not directly address this objective. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | ++ | <p>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 modes of transport such as walking and cycling and positively impact on the health and well-being of the population. The policy also advocates improvements of public transport links to service centres and employment areas, thus reducing the impact on climate change.</p> <p>The policy allows for small scale renewable energy projects which would have a positive</p> |

| BDP15: Rural Renaissance | | |
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| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| | | effect on climate change. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | + | Development that contributes to rural enterprises, the provision of rural diversification schemes, and sport, recreation and tourism initiatives will all widen the employment opportunities in the rural areas of the District. The provision of agricultural dwellings and live-work units allows those with the skills for certain practices to stay in close proximity to their place of work. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | + | Development that contributes to rural enterprises and those that create rural diversification schemes could include new technologies. The provision of small scale renewable energy projects would also promote environmental technology initiatives. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | + | Increased employment opportunities in rural areas can increase the provision of jobs, which in turn can raise the skill levels of those in rural communities. |

The following options were explored during the Issues and Options stages of the planning process:

How should our rural economy be developed?

Option 1 – Concentrate on Green Belt compatible businesses based around existing farming activities, tourism and leisure.

Option 2 – Encourage reuse of rural buildings to provide small scale office accommodation.

Option 3 – Encourage new business to locate in main settlements but still continue to support existing businesses in the rural areas.

How should we support businesses in rural areas?

Option 1 – Only allow conversion of rural buildings to employment use.

Option 2 – Allow limited extension of any existing businesses within villages with adequate infrastructure.

Option 3 – Only allow agricultural related industries in rural areas and support the relocation of other business to the main settlements.

Accessibility is an issue in rural areas, how can we improve access to services?

Option 1 – Ensure villages have a range of facilities.

Option 2 – Support improved transport links to the main service centres like Bromsgrove Town.

Option 3 – Provide a balance of the above options with only limited facilities in villages.

Should we allow villages to expand?

Option 1 – Only allow affordable housing for identified local needs

Option 2 – Consider characteristics of village and supporting infrastructure before allowing new development.

Option 3 – Allow a wider mix of housing in rural locations to ensure essential facilities are maintained or become viable.

| BDP16 Sustainable Transport | | |
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| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social Objectives | | |
| SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of | + | Whilst policy does not directly impact on provision of affordable housing by reducing the amount of travel /carbon emissions, it may |

| BDP16 Sustainable Transport | | |
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| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment | | contribute toward maintaining a clean safe and pleasant environment. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | + | By encouraging walking and cycling this will contribute positively towards the health and well being of residents. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | 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 | 0 | No direct impact of policy in this respect. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | ++ | Policy directly advocates the reduction of need to travel and more sustainable travel patterns. |
| SO6 To provide opportunities for | 0 | No direct impact of policy in this respect. |

| BDP16 Sustainable Transport | | |
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| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community | | |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | + | 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. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | + | 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. |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and | + | Conservation of resources is central to policy. Reduction in need to travel may mean the construction of less road infrastructure and |

| BDP16 Sustainable Transport | | |
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| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| townscape character and quality | | hence land take which may have been Greenfield and hence protection of countryside and hence landscape quality and character. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |
| 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 other areas | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |

| BDP16 Sustainable Transport | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | Policy advocates modal shift to greater use of public transport as opposed to private motor vehicle and also encourages the greater use of electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles which will contribute to conserving non renewable energy i.e. fossil fuels. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | + | Reduction in carbon emissions is likely to arise from a reduction in travel by private car leading to improvements in air quality and also encouraging the greater use of electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | A reduction in carbon emissions is likely to arise from encouraging more sustainable technologies and a reduction in travel by private car which directly impacts on the causes of climate change. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy 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 | + | The policy may indirectly have an impact as new technologies, including electric and hybrid vehicles, 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. |

| BDP16 Sustainable Transport | | |
|---|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |

The following options were explored during the Issues and Options stages of the planning process: Reasonable Alternatives

Reducing the need to travel is a key part of ensuring access for all of the community.

Option 1 – Locate jobs and houses together.

Option 2 – Ensure better access to everyday facilities.

Option 3 – Encourage more working from home and live-work units.

It is recognised that the car often provides the most convenient and comfortable door to door means of travel and for many rural residents there is at present little real alternative

Option 1 – Ensure better access to major service centres like Bromsgrove Town.

Option 2 – Seek the retention of essential rural facilities.

Option 3 – Seek to locate services in larger village service centres.

As part of a development proposal, measures to encourage and facilitate the use of public transport can be investigated.

Option 1 – Require green travel plans for all new major developments.

Option 2 – Target key public transport interchanges as locations for new development.

Option 3 – Improve facilities at public transport sites.

Cycling and walking are the most sustainable modes of travel for short journeys. For longer journeys the motorcycle is seen as a more sustainable alternative than car use.

Option 1 – Require new developments contain cycling and motor cycling facilities and improved pedestrian access.

Option 2 – Enhance existing facilities within and between settlements.

Option 3 – Ensure better linkages between new developments.

| BDP17 Town Centre Regeneration | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | + | Policy supports provision of a mix of housing, including affordable homes, in the town centre which is a sustainable location and therefore accessible. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | ++ | <p>The policy supports the regeneration of the town centre which will encourage an improved provision of facilities provide a better environment leading to a better quality of life and the proposal for a leisure led scheme on School Drive will directly provide health benefits.</p> <p>By encouraging walking and cycling this will contribute positively towards the health and well-being of residents.</p> |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational | ++ | <p>This policy scores highly as it directly supports the regeneration of Town Centre which will lead to an increase in the vitality and the viability of the Town Centre for all.</p> <p>This policy will protect and enhance all existing open spaces, provide a new community focused leisure and cultural development. This will improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities to residents and employees in the District.</p> |

| BDP17 Town Centre Regeneration | | |
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| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| attainment | | |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | ++ | <p>The policy supports the regeneration of the Town Centre which is likely to have a positive impact on reducing levels of crime i.e. by increasing activity/ natural surveillance which reduces fear of crime.</p> <p>In addition measures to ensure an attractive and safe Town Centre is created will be encouraged by implementing a new public realm scheme.</p> <p>The policy promotes active frontages and avoiding the use of external security measures which are likely to reduce crime and the fear of crime.</p> |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | ++ | <p>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.</p> <p>The policy directly advocates the reduction of need to travel and more sustainable travel patterns. The policy actively encourages greater access to the town centre by public transport, cycling and walking.</p> <p>By seeking significant improvements to public transport particularly to bus services to connect new and existing residential areas to the Railway Station, with the Town Centre acting as the focal transport hub more sustainable travel opportunities will be available for people</p> |

| BDP17 Town Centre Regeneration | | |
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| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| | | travelling to the Town Centre. |
| SO6 To provide 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 | ++ | 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. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | + | <p>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.</p> <p>Naturalisation of parts of the Spadesbourne Brook and improved open spaces like the Recreation Ground and Crown Close will contribute towards enhancing biodiversity in the Town Centre.</p> |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of Green Belt value, maximising of previously | ++ | 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. |

| BDP17 Town Centre Regeneration | | |
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| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. | | |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | ++ | 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, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | ++ | <p>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.</p> <p>The policy seeks to ensure that development respects the historic character of the Town Centre including a number of measures e.g. respecting historic street patterns, building line, preserving and exploiting important views.</p> <p>The policy ensures materials are used that have a positive effect on the character and appearance of the Conservation Area. Street furniture and landscaping will ensure the linear open nature of the High Street. The use of lighting will enhance the high quality historic and modern architecture on the High Street.</p> |

| BDP17 Town Centre Regeneration | | |
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| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | ? | 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 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 other areas | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | 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 the quality of water, soil and air | + | Improvements to traffic circulation in the Town Centre may 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. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the | + | Focussing development in Bromsgrove Town which is better connected by public transport and the proximity of people to jobs and services |

| BDP17 Town Centre Regeneration | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| impacts of climate change | | encourages walking and cycling instead of private car use, may result in a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | ++ | The policy supports the regeneration of Town Centre which will encourage improved provision of facilities which includes education. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | + | 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 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | + | The policy supports the regeneration of the Town Centre which will encourage improved provision of facilities which includes education. |

The following options were explored during the Issues and Options stages of the planning process:

What should be the future role of Bromsgrove Town Centre?

Option 1 – Promote its expansion so as to compete with other centres like Redditch and Kidderminster.

Option 2 – Promote it as a specialist shopping location to attract tourists.

Option 3 – Promote modest expansion to serve local needs.

What uses should we try and provide for in Bromsgrove Town Centre?

Option 1 – Increased shopping opportunities and larger stores.

Option 2 – More emphasis on providing for the leisure needs of local people (pubs, restaurants etc)

Option 3 – A mix of uses with shopping being the main use

| BDP18: District and Local Centres | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | + | The policy advocates that residential use would be appropriate at upper floor levels. This could consist of some elements of affordable housing. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | + | The policy has the potential to contribute towards this health and well-being objective in that it allows District and Local centres to be sustainable locations by providing a number of services and also it promotes the retention of essential local facilities (Class A Use). |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational | + | This policy positively contributes towards this objective as it advocates maintaining the retail infrastructure of District and Local centres and promotes the retention of essential local facilities (Class A Use). |

| BDP18: District and Local Centres | | |
|---|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| attainment | | |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | + | By retaining the prominence of Class A Uses in District and Local centres, particularly at ground level frontages, will increase activity and thus contribute to the natural surveillance. This in turn would create less opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | By retaining the prominence of Class A Uses on ground floor level and other uses on upper floor level would allow more sustainable District and Local centres. People would be less likely to travel further afield for certain facilities and services, which allows more sustainable travel choice. |
| SO6 To provide 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 | + | Having an active District or Local centre that is utilised by local communities can encourage pride within the local area and promote a social responsibility among residents. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, | ? | This policy has the potential to encourage the reuse of vacant buildings for example for essential local retail facilities but it does not specifically refer to protecting Green Belt, |

| BDP18: District and Local Centres | | |
|---|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| 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. | | agricultural land etc. |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | + | This policy has the potential to encourage the reuse of vacant buildings for example for essential local retail facilities but it does not specifically refer to protecting landscape character and quality. Retaining the prominence of A Class Uses would keep to the retail character of the local centres. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | ? | 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. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective |

| BDP18: District and Local Centres | | |
|---|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other 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 other areas | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | + | A reduction in the need to travel (by supporting local retail facilities) has the potential to improve air quality |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | By retaining the prominence of Class A Uses on ground floor level and other uses on upper floor level would allow more sustainable District and Local centres. People would be less likely to travel further afield for certain facilities and services, which allows more sustainable travel choices and thus reducing cause of climate change. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven | + | By retaining the prominence of Class A Uses on ground floor level and other uses on upper floor |

| BDP18: District and Local Centres | | |
|--|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | | level would allow a balanced mix of employment opportunities within District and Local Centres. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective |

The following options were explored during the Issues and Options stages of the planning process: Reasonable Alternatives

How should we ensure the viability of other local shopping centres (Alvechurch, Barnt Green, Catshill, Aston Fields, Hagley, Rubery and Wythall)

Option 1 – Keep local shopping centres only for retail uses.

Option 2 – More emphasis on providing for the leisure needs of local people (pubs, restaurants etc)

Option 3 – A mix of uses with shopping being the main use.

| BDP 19 High Quality Design | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| SA Objectives | SA | Commentary |

| | Effect s | |
|---|-------------|---|
| Social Objectives | | |
| S1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment | + | 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 socially inclusive development. |
| S2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | + | An improvement in the design of urban and rural living environments, such as requiring development to provide sufficient functional space and avoiding road-dominated layouts, can have a gradual positive effect upon quality of life and health and well-being. |
| S3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | The policy promotes high quality design and requires developments to be accessible to all users, thus improving the quality and accessibility of services and facilities to all. |
| S4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour | ++ | This policy aims to reduce crime and fear of crime through designing environments which reduce opportunities for crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour (e.g. requiring development to meet the Secured by Design standard) which in the longer term should impact on fear of crime. |
| S5 Increased sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel | + | 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. |

| BDP 19 High Quality Design | | |
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| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| patterns | | |
| S6 To provide 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 | + | The policy supports development that helps facilitate interaction between future occupants. It also promotes development that builds on the aspirations of the local community. This will help build social responsibility in the local community. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| E1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | + | The policy promotes development that builds on local distinctiveness and character. It also requires residential developments to meet a certain level of the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM by which developments could perform well by meeting the ecological criteria. |
| E2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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 | + | The policy requires development to make the best use of land. It also requires development to use appropriate tools such as Building for Life and follow relevant guidance and procedures. It also requires residential developments to meet a certain level of the Code for Sustainable Homes. Ensuring efficient use of resources is one of the important elements of the tools and guidance. |

| BDP 19 High Quality Design | | |
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| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| interest. | | |
| E3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | + | The policy requires development to enhance the character and distinctiveness of the local area. It also requires development to use appropriate tools such as Building for Life and follow relevant guidance. Responding to the local character and townscape is one of the important elements of the tool. |
| E4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | + | The policy promotes high quality design and encourages developments to enhance the character and distinctiveness of the local area including the historic environment. |
| E5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy; reduce, re-use, recycle, compost, recovery and disposal | + | The policy requires development to use appropriate tools such as Building for Life and follow relevant guidance. Providing convenient, dedicated bin and recycling storage is emphasised in the Building for Life tool and considered in the Standards and Quality in Development. The policy also requires residential developments to meet a certain level of the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM by which developments are required to meet a minimum level in the waste category. |
| E6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial | + | The policy requires residential developments to meet a certain level of the Code for Sustainable Homes by which developments are required to meet a minimum standard in the water and surface water run-off categories. |

| BDP 19 High Quality Design | | |
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| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all other areas | | |
| E7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | The policy requires developments to consider a range of design topics and use appropriate tools, follow relevant guidance and procedures to achieve high quality design. |
| E8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality | + | The policy requires development to adopt measures to reduce the potential impact of pollutions (air, noise, light, water) to occupants, wildlife and the environment. The policy also requires residential developments to meet a certain level of the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM by which developments are required to meet a minimum level in the waste category. |
| E9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | This policy encourages permeable, safe and easy to navigate street layouts and support street layout design to follow the user hierarchy, which will encourage more sustainable movement. The policy requires developments to meet a certain level of the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM by which developments are required to meet a minimum standard in the energy efficiency category. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban | 0 | This policy does not specifically affect this objective although high quality design could link to well researched products/ principles. |

| BDP 19 High Quality Design | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| 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 | + | <p>This policy does not specifically affect this objective although by requiring developments to meet a certain level of the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM is likely to increase the demand for lower environmental impact materials and support the development of new high value and low impact technologies.</p> <p>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</p> |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective. |

The following options were explored during the Issues and Options stages of the planning process:

Planning is key to a better designed buildings, streets and towns. How can we promote better design?

Option 1 – Reduce conflict between car users and pedestrians through better design.

Option 2 – Produce enhancement schemes for key locations and promote designs which reflect local character.

Option 3 – Reduce signage and clutter in streets.

Planning has a role to play in ensuring safer communities. How can we do this?

Option 1 – Improve lighting in both urban and rural areas.

Option 2 – Seek dispersal of night time entertainment uses (i.e. pubs, clubs, restaurants).

Option 3 – Promote designing out crime initiatives

| BDP20 Managing the Historic Environment | | |
|--|-------------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | 0 | No direct impact of this policy has been identified in this respect. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | 0 | No direct impact of this policy has been identified in this respect. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | 0 | No direct impact of this policy has been identified in this respect. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | 0 | No direct impact of this policy has been identified in this respect. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel | 0 | No direct impact of this policy has been identified in this respect |

| BDP20 Managing the Historic Environment | | |
|---|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | | |
| SO6 To provide 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 | + | 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 tangible representation of an areas social history.. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | + | The historic landscape is likely to be rich in biodiversity. Also the preservation of heritage assets and their settings can contribute to preserving local habitats. The policy seeks to encourage opportunities to develop Green Infrastructure networks that can enhance the amenity value of the historic environment. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of Green Belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings | + | Proactive conservation of the historic environment includes encouraging reuse of vacant buildings and may contribute to preserving habitats, hence biodiversity. Also the historic landscape of the District will also have Green Belt protection and is likely to be in agricultural use. |

| BDP20 Managing the Historic Environment | | |
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| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. | | |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | + | The preservation of the character, particularly the historic landscape character is an important element of this policy |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | ++ | This is the central objective of this policy. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | + | The reuse of historic buildings, conversion of buildings reusing existing materials and the use of salvaged materials in traditional style is implicit in this policy. |
| EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does | 0 | No direct impact of this policy has been identified in this policy. |

| BDP20 Managing the Historic Environment | | |
|--|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all other areas | | |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | The policy seeks to reduce carbon emissions by securing sustainable development. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | 0 | No direct impact on policy has been identified in this respect |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | The policy seeks to mitigate the effects of climate change by seeking the reuse of historic buildings and where appropriate their modification to reduce carbon emissions and secure sustainable development. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 0 | No direct impact of this policy has been identified in this respect |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact | + | The conservation of the historic environment is likely to be consistent with low impact technology. The policy also seeks to sustain field systems woodlands and historic farmsteads. |

| BDP20 Managing the Historic Environment | | |
|---|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | | |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | + | No direct impact although the District has a rich historic legacy which is an important local educational resource. Historic buildings and spaces are a key component of our shared cultural identity and are a visual representation of how we used to live and work. Heritage assets can therefore be a valuable educational resource for future generations to understand social history |

The following options were explored during the Issues and Options stages of the planning process:

The District has many locally important buildings that are unsuitable for full national listing. We need to ensure these locally important buildings are protected.

Option 1 – Produce a list of only historic locally important buildings.

Option 2 – Prioritise action to protect locally important buildings that are not currently within Conservation Areas.

Option 3 – Ensure policy encourages viable reuse of locally important buildings.

The District has 10 (now 13) Conservation Areas. Do we need more or should we enhance the existing areas first?

Option 1 – Seek to designate new Conservation Areas as a priority.

Option 2 – Seek enhancement of existing areas before designating new ones.

Option 3 – Take action first in areas where the threat to the historic environment is greatest.

| BDP 21 Natural Environment | | |
|----------------------------|----|------------|
| SA Objectives | SA | Commentary |

| | Effects | |
|--|---------|---|
| Social 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 | 0 | The policy is unlikely to have a direct impact on this objective, although restoring and creating a wildlife network, design-in wildlife, protecting the landscape character can arguably create a more pleasant local environment for a development. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | + | A high quality natural environment will provide a healthy living environment to people and may encourage more people to undertake outdoor activities which will have positive impacts on this objective. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | 0 | The policy is unlikely to have a direct impact on this objective. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | 0 | The policy is unlikely to have a direct impact on this objective. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards | 0 | The policy is unlikely to have a direct impact on this objective. |

| BDP 21 Natural Environment | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| more sustainable travel patterns | | |
| SO6 To provide 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 | 0 | The same opportunities for consultation and community involvement apply to each area. The policy itself has no direct effect on this objective. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | ++ | One of the main purposes of the policy is to conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity in the District. The policy therefore has a positive impact on this objective. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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 | + | The policy seeks to protect, restore and enhance habitats of biodiversity and geodiversity (including brownfieldS). The policy also aims to manage all landscape types, which covers all the countryside in the District. The policy will therefore have positive impacts on this objective. |

| BDP 21 Natural Environment | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| interest. | | |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | ++ | One of the main purposes of the policy is to protect and enhance the distinctive landscape character in the District. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | 0 | The policy is unlikely to have a direct impact on this objective. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 0 | The policy is unlikely to have a direct impact on this objective, although the requirement to adopt good environmental site practices may lead to a better management of construction waste. |
| EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely | 0 | The policy is unlikely to have a direct impact on this objective. |

| BDP 21 Natural Environment | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all other areas | | |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | 0 | The policy is unlikely to have a direct impact on this objective. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | + | Protection of the natural environment will generally have an overall positive impact on this objective. The requirement to adopt good environment site practices will also have positive impact on the objective. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | ++ | The policy requires developments to protect, restore and enhance core areas, corridors, stepping stones and buffer stones for wildlife. This will help wildlife to move across landscape and better adapt to the impacts of climate change. Also, the requirement to adopt good environment site practices will help reduce causes of climate change. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 0 | The policy is unlikely to have a direct impact on this objective. |
| EC2 promote and support the | 0 | The policy is unlikely to have a direct impact on |

| BDP 21 Natural Environment | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | | this objective. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | The policy is unlikely to have a direct impact on this objective. |

The following options were explored during the Issues and Options stages of the planning process:

We need to protect our rural environment, especially the Green Belt as a rich source of natural biodiversity.

Option 1 – Critically assess the impact of developments acceptable in the Green Belt on the natural environment.

Option 2 – Restrict disruptive outdoor leisure uses in rural areas.

Option 3 – Prioritise the protection of the natural environment above social and economic objectives.

We need to start planning for development which prevents negative effects and brings about positive benefits for biodiversity.

Option 1:

Where possible all development should provide some positive benefit for biodiversity and the natural environment.

Option 2:

Developments which would cause unnecessary harm to biodiversity and the natural environment should be resisted wherever possible.

Option 3:

Prioritise protection of biodiversity and the natural environment highly, but weigh this against social and economic objectives when considering development proposals.

Option 4:

Consider the impacts from development in a wider environmental context, paying attention to potential effects on the ability of biodiversity to adapt to climate change.

| BDP22 Climate Change | | |
|---|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | 0 | The Affordable Housing Viability Study shows that it is viable to require affordable housing to meet the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 6 now and market housing to meet the same level by 2016. It is therefore unlikely that this policy will have any impact on this objective. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | + | The policy requires development to be in locations well-served by existing local facilities, infrastructure and public/ sustainable transport. This encourages alternatives to car travel and hence improving air quality. Also, some sustainable means of transport such as walking and cycling are likely to have positive health benefits. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio- | + | The policy requires development to be in locations well-served by existing local facilities, infrastructure and public/ sustainable transport. The sustainable location of development will improve accessibility to services and facilities and have positive impact on the viability and vitality of centres. |

| BDP22 Climate Change | | |
|---|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| economic status or educational attainment | | |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | 0 | The policy has no direct effect on this objective. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | This policy encourages sustainable development and reduces the need to travel. |
| SO6 To provide 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 | 0 | The same opportunities for consultation and community involvement apply to each area. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | ? | <p>The effect on this objective is uncertain.</p> <p>By requiring development and infrastructure to avoid the increased vulnerability to the range of impacts of climate change and take advantage of the opportunities arising from the changing climate, reduced damage to habitat could result (e.g. reduced number of water pollution incidents due to less flooding incidents).</p> <p>However, renewable energy generation scheme such as wind turbine and energy crops may</p> |

| BDP22 Climate Change | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| | | affect biodiversity if not considered and designed properly. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | + | The policy requires development to meet the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM. Both encourage the prudent use of resources by requiring low environmental impact construction and design. |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | ? | Renewable energy generation scheme such as wind turbine, solar farm, energy crops may affect the landscape character and quality if not designed properly. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development | ? | Reducing car traffic and carbon emissions can be beneficial to preserving historic sites and their settings. However, inappropriate renewable energy schemes may affect the historic environment and historic landscape character if not designed properly |

| BDP22 Climate Change | | |
|---|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| proposals. | | |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | ++ | Requiring the construction and design of development to follow the waste management hierarchy and comply with the Waste Core Strategy will strongly contribute to 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 other areas | + | Ensuring developments and infrastructure are planned to avoid the increased vulnerability to the range of impacts of climate change will include avoiding inappropriate development in high flood risk area. The policy will therefore have positive impact on this objective. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | The policy supports development to reduce energy use and move away from fossil fuel through following the energy hierarchy and promoting low carbon energy generation. The policy therefore has positive impact on this objective. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | + | The policy encourages sustainable travel patterns with the aim of reducing carbon emissions which should also improve air quality. Requiring development to achieve Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM standard will also have positive effect on this objective. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and | ++ | This policy directly supports development which aims to reduce carbon emissions and supports |

| BDP22 Climate Change | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| adapt to the impacts of climate change | | 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 and take advantage of the opportunities arising from climate change. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 0 | The policy has no clear significant effect on this objective 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. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | + | To avoid the increased vulnerability to the range of impacts and take advantage of the opportunities arising from climate change will require development of new technologies. This will have a positive impact on the promotion of new industries and technologies that address climate change. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | The policy has no clear significant effect on this objective. |

The following options were explored during the Issues and Options stages of the planning process:

Option 1:

New developments to obtain a set percentage of their energy from a renewable/low carbon source (in line with National and Regional targets).

Option 2:

New developments to achieve a set percentage which is above National/Regional targets of their energy from a renewable/low carbon source.

Option 3:

Include a presumption in favour of applications for renewable energy technologies in the local area.

We need to plan for developments which make waste reduction and recycling easier.

Option 1:

New developments should include space for recycling (ie green bins) and encourage water harvesting methods (for example, water butts) in their proposals.

Option 2:

New developments should include space for recycling (ie green bins), encourage water

harvesting methods, consider including community composting facilities and use of 'grey water' schemes where appropriate.

Option 3:

New developments should use a set percentage of recycled or sustainably produced materials in their construction (where appropriate).

| BDP23 Water Management | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | 0 | Part of the aims of the Code for Sustainable Homes are to reduce the use of potable water and to avoid, reduce and delay the discharge of rainfall run-off to watercourses and public sewers using SuDS. The Affordable Housing Viability Study shows that it's viable for affordable housing to meet Code level 6 now and market housing to meet the same standard by 2016. |

| BDP23 Water Management | | |
|--|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| | | It is therefore unlikely that the policy will have negative impact on this objective. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | + | Flooding, poor water quality adversely impacts upon quality of life and can contribute to increased stress for people whose properties are at risk of flooding. There are also adverse health impacts associated with flooding and poor water quality and, therefore the policy is assessed as having a positive impact as it seeks to deter inappropriate development in high flood risk areas and deter development that would increase flood risk or associated pollution. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | 0 | This policy has no clear significant effect on this objective, although part of the Spadesbourne Brook falls within the Town Centre and de-culverting, naturalising the Brook will potentially improve the attractiveness of Town Centre and its vitality and viability. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | 0 | The policy has no clear significant effect on this objective, although requiring a buffer zone between watercourse and development will allow regular maintenance and potentially reduce the number of anti-social behaviour. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel | 0 | The policy has no clear significant effect on this objective. |

| BDP23 Water Management | | |
|---|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| patterns | | |
| SO6 To provide 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 | 0 | The same opportunities for consultation and community involvement apply to each area. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | + | This policy requires development to reduce water use and protect and enhance water quality. The policy also require developments to set aside land for SuDS which generally is more biodiversity friendly than the traditional flood alleviation methods. This policy will therefore likely to have a positive impact on this objective. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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 | 0 | The policy has no clear significant effect on this objective. |

| BDP23 Water Management | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| biodiversity interest. | | |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | 0 | The policy has no clear significant effect on this objective, although some SuDS technique may impact on the landscape character, e.g. attenuation ponds. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | ? | The effect of the policy on this objective is uncertain. By deterring development that would increase flood risk would protect some historic buildings from flooding, but unsympathetic design may affect the settings, characters of the historic environment. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 0 | The policy has no clear significant effect 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 | ++ | This policy would positively fulfil all elements of this objective. |

| BDP23 Water Management | | |
|--|-------------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| surface water flooding in all other areas | | |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | This policy contributes positively to resource efficiency, for example through requiring developments to follow the water conservation hierarchy, address flood risk and contributing towards meeting the Water Framework Directive, which includes sustainable use of water bodies. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | + | The policy supports developments that contribute to delivering the Water Framework Directive, which includes protecting, improving and sustainable use of water bodies. This will directly benefit water quality. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | ++ | The policy requires development to take into account of flood risks – a major impact of changing climate - and adopt measures that works with the natural processes. These will help development to adapt to the changing climate and reduce carbon emissions. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 0 | This policy has no clear significant effect on this objective. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact | + | This policy supports the promotion of new industries and technologies that help achieve better water management, such as improving water quality, reducing water usage and addressing flood risks. |

| BDP23 Water Management | | |
|---|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | | |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | This policy has no clear significant effect on this objective. |

The following options were explored during the Issues and Options stages of the planning process:

We need to protect our existing watercourses and reduce harm caused by flooding especially flooding resulting from development and an increase in run-off.

Option 1 – Require all new developments have sustainable drainage systems.

Option 2 – Promote buffer zones around watercourses.

Option 3 – Encourage schemes that minimise water run-off.

We need to start planning for development that will help to adapt to and mitigate the effects of flooding.

Option 1:

Development on the flood plain should be avoided.

Option 2:

Development which increases the risk of flooding elsewhere within the District and beyond the District's boundaries should be avoided.

Option 3:

Development should be designed to reduce the impact of flooding and prevent increases in flood risk through for instance, the inclusion of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), water harvesting and innovative design solutions.

Option 4:

The inclusion of flood water storage areas should be encouraged. For example, future flood risk can be minimised by providing balancing ponds and naturalising water courses.

| BDP24 Green Infrastructure | | |
|--|-------------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | + | The policy requires development to adopt a holistic approach to deliver the multiple benefits and vital services of Green infrastructure. It is therefore unlikely that the policy will have an impact on the viability/ provision of affordable housing. However, it is very likely that the policy will contribute towards creating/maintaining a pleasant environment |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | + | The policy requires multi-functional green space such as retaining and enhancing open space for recreation and amenity, providing habitats for wildlife, reducing flood risks, improving accessibility, etc. The resulting improved living environment is likely to improve the health and well-being of the population. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | The policy assesses development with a holistic approach and requires development to improve connectivity. This is likely to improve the vitality, viability and accessibility to local services and facilities. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | 0 | This policy has no clear significant effect on this objective, although better connectivity may improve usage of facilities and hence natural surveillance. Development in green open spaces may increase the fear of crime. |

| BDP24 Green Infrastructure | | |
|--|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| | | Good design principles to design out crime could alleviate fear of crime. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | 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. It will therefore contribute positively to this objective. |
| SO6 To provide 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 | 0 | The same opportunities for consultation and community involvement apply to each area. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | + | The protection, enhancement and restoration of the Green Infrastructure assets will have a positive impact on biodiversity (for example green corridors) and geodiversity. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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 | + | The policy emphasises on the multiple benefits (e.g. providing habitats for wildlife and at the same time improving water quality and providing amenity space for people) and vital services of Green Infrastructure which directly contributes positively to this objective. |

| BDP24 Green Infrastructure | | |
|---|-------------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| interest. | | |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | + | Landscape character is considered as Green Infrastructure asset. As the policy aims to protect, enhance and restore the Green Infrastructure assets, this policy therefore contributes positively to this objective. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | + | Historic built environment and heritage assets are considered as Green Infrastructure assets. As the policy aims to protect, enhance and restore the Green Infrastructure assets, this policy therefore contributes positively to this objective. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 0 | This policy has no clear significant effect 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 other areas | + | The policy emphasises on the multiple benefits and vital services of Green Infrastructure and sustainable management of the water environment is one of the vital services of Green Infrastructure, hence this policy will contribute positively to this objective. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and | + | This policy requires development to use a holistic approach that acknowledges the multiple benefits and vital services of Green Infrastructure. This will ensure sustainable design for spaces that is |

| BDP24 Green Infrastructure | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| low carbon sources | | sensitive to the locality. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | + | This policy requires development to acknowledge the vital services of Green Infrastructure which includes the quality of water, soil and air. The policy therefore is likely to contribute positively towards this objective. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | This policy requires development to acknowledge the vital services of Green Infrastructure which includes mitigating the causes of (such as carbon sink) and adapt to the impacts of climate change (flood risk). This policy is therefore likely to contribute positively towards this objective. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 0 | This policy has no clear significant effect 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 | 0 | This policy has no clear significant effect on this objective. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | This policy has no clear significant effect on this objective. |

The following options were explored during the Issues and Options stages of the planning process: We need to protect existing open spaces for the benefit

of the whole community and seek to where appropriate improve or provide new areas of open space.

Option 1 – Target poorly provided wards and parishes in the District.

Option 2 – Prioritise improvement of larger areas and their expansion.

Option 3 – Provide a larger number of smaller easily accessible areas

| BDP25: Health and Well-Being | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | 0 | The policy does not affect this objective |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | ++ | <p>The policy requires the retention and enhancement of open space for sport, recreation and amenity and the resulting improved living environment would help to improve the health and well-being of the population. It also allows the provision of these facilities.</p> <p>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, especially in close proximity to schools and parks. Partnership work is also encouraged to improve opportunities for healthy and active lifestyles, as well as local food growing initiatives.</p> |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and | + | Controlling the number of A5 uses in centres can have a positive effect on the vitality of these centres. The maintenance and enhancement of open space and recreational facilities also |

BDP25: Health and Well-Being

| SA Objectives | SA Effect s | Commentary |
|---|-------------|--|
| communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | | contributes positively to this objective, as communities have greater access. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | + | Reducing the over-concentration of A5 units can have a positive effect on reducing the fear of crime and reduces anti-social behaviour. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | The Policy aims to provide excellent access to sport, leisure and recreation facilities, as well as providing high-quality walking and cycling routes, which increases sustainable transport patterns. |
| SO6 To provide 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 | 0 | This policy has no direct impact on this objective |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and | + | The retention and enhancement of open space has the potential for a positive impact on biodiversity (for example green corridors) and |

| BDP25: Health and Well-Being | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| geodiversity | | geodiversity |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | ++ | This policy contributes strongly to this objective as it looks to provide open space as part of developments, as well as retaining existing sport, open space and recreation areas. This in turn safeguards open space, which could also be of biodiversity value. |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | ++ | This policy contributes strongly to this objective as it looks to provide open space as part of developments, as well as retaining existing sport, open space and recreation areas. This in turn safeguards open space, which could also be of landscape character and quality. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | 0 | This policy has no direct impact on this objective. |

| BDP25: Health and Well-Being | | |
|---|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 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 other areas | + | 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 also 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 resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | 0 | Although this policy does not directly affect this objective it is 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 | 0 | This policy has no direct impact on this objective |

| BDP25: Health and Well-Being | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 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 | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | This policy does not directly affect this objective |

The following options were explored during the Issues and Options stages of the planning process:

We need to protect existing open spaces for the benefit of the whole community and seek to where appropriate improve or provide new areas of open space.

Option 1 – Target poorly provided wards and parishes in the District.

Option 2 – Prioritise improvement of larger areas and their expansion.

Option 3 – Provide a larger number of smaller easily accessible areas

Appendix B

Appraisal of overall effects of the BDP

Key

| | |
|-----------|--|
| ++ | Clear, strongly positive implications |
| + | Overall implications likely to be positive |
| 0 | Neutral |
| ? | Mixed or Unclear |
| - | Overall implications likely to be negative |
| -- | Clear, strong negative implications |
| ∅ | Not relevant |

| SA Objective | Appraisal Criteria | Score | Overall implications of the BDP |
|---|--|--------------|---|
| SOCIAL | | | |
| 1. Provide decent affordable housing for all, | 1) Will the plan provide opportunities to increase | ++ | The BDP sets out the Affordable Housing need and requirements for the District through Policy, reflecting |

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| of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environment | affordable housing levels within urban and rural areas of the District? | | <p>the findings of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment.</p> <p>Other policies such as rural renaissance may improve the conditions for appropriate housing provision in rural areas.</p> |
| | 2) Will the Plan provide affordable access to a range of housing tenures and sizes? | ++ | The BDP includes an affordable housing policy which refers to the need to negotiate a mix of affordable housing tenures on individual schemes taking into account local needs, the housing mix and the impact on viability. The Plan also contains a policy on housing mix and density which advocates taking account of local housing needs in terms of type and size of dwellings. |
| | 3) Does the plan seek to provide high quality well designed residential environments? | ++ | The Plan seeks to deliver high quality people focussed space through a range of measures in its High Quality Design Policy. |
| | 4) Does the plan provide opportunities for the construction of sustainable homes? | ++ | The Plan seeks to deliver high quality people focussed space through a range of measures in its High Quality Design Policy. In particular it advocates that all affordable housing should meet the Code for |

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| | | | <p>Sustainable Home Level 6 and all market housing to meet</p> <p>Code Level 4 now and Code Level 6 by 2016.</p> |
| 2.To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | 1) Will the Plan improve access to health facilities? | + | <p>Whilst the provision of health facilities is not explicitly referred to in the Plan, the strategic site allocation polices (BDP5A and RCBD1) both refer to local centres and associated community facilities thereby maintaining flexibility in the Plan to provide necessary infrastructure in the most appropriate manner. It is likely that, dependent on need, health centres will be provided as part of community centres proposed in some of the strategic sites. BDP 12 Sustainable Communities is also relevant in this respect.</p> |
| | 2) Will the Plan help to improve quality of life for local residents? | + | <p>There are a number of factors that could have an influence on the quality of life of Bromsgrove's residents. Infrastructure in terms of services and facilities is a theme throughout the BDP, especially where this would directly or indirectly promote quality of life as well as policies the regeneration of the Town Centre, high quality design, sustainable transport, open space and the natural environment. The provision of affordable housing would also benefit this</p> |

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| | | | <p>decision making criteria and this is ensured through the Affordable Housing Policy. Development on greenfield sites would not achieve this objective, particularly large scale developments so careful mitigation on such sites would need to be applied through policy such as Green Infrastructure and open space provision.</p> |
| | <p>3) Will the Plan promote healthier lifestyles?</p> | + | <p>Although the BDP is limited in the impact it can have on promoting healthier lifestyles there are a number of ways which the BDP seeks to indirectly influence this. For example the BDP includes a policy on health and well being (BDP 25). This policy concentrates predominantly on the encouragement of healthy and active lifestyles by ensuring adequate provision of open space and control over the concentration of hot food takeaways. The achievement of sustainable development in itself and sustainable transport measures should also increase opportunities for walking and cycling. Regeneration of the Town Centre (BDP 17) also encourages the redevelopment of the Dolphin centre (TC 5 School Drive) being a key leisure facility in the Town Centre.</p> |
| | <p>4) Does the Plan mitigate against noise pollution?</p> | ? | <p>Noise pollution has the potential to increase as a result of the cumulative impact of development both in</p> |

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| | | | <p>the short and long term The High Quality Design policy seeks to ensure that development incorporates sufficient, appropriate soft landscaping and measures to reduce the potential impact of pollution (air, noise, vibration, light, water) to occupants, wildlife and the environment. It also seeks to ensure that development proposals maximise the distance between noise sources (for example motorways) and noise sensitive uses (such as residential), whilst also taking into account the implications of the existing night time use of the locality. The adverse impacts of noise pollution may be controlled via the DC process. Both the NPPF (pages 120-125) and the NPPG addresses issues of noise pollution (30-001-20140306).</p> |
| | <p>5) Does the Plan mitigate against light pollution?</p> | <p>?</p> | <p>Light pollution has the potential to increase as a result of the cumulative impact of development both in the short and long term. The High Quality Design policy seeks to ensure that development incorporates sufficient, appropriate soft landscaping and measures to reduce the potential impact of pollution (air, noise, vibration, light, water) to occupants, wildlife and the environment. The adverse impacts of light pollution may be controlled via the DC process. Both the NPPF (pages 120-125) and the NPPG addresses issues of</p> |

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| | | | light pollution (31-002-20140306) |
| 3.Improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio economic status or educational attainment | 1) Will proposals enhance the provision of local services and facilities? | ++ | The BDP places Bromsgrove Town at the top of the hierarchy being the most sustainable location in the District offering a range of services and facilities. The Town centre regeneration aims to support the improvement of the Town Centre for all for example by improving the public realm and the retail and leisure/culture offer for both residents and visitors alike. The Town Expansion sites are located adjacent to Bromsgrove Town which is likely to enhance service provision and facilities. Infrastructure is considered throughout the District Plan and policies put in place to ensure necessary infrastructure is provided at the right time. |
| | 2) Will the Plan contribute to rural service provision across the District? | + | Other development sites are also located in sustainable locations throughout the District thereby providing easy access to existing facilities. Local Centres are also supported by policy as well as |

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| | | | smaller settlements vis the sustainable communities policy. The Rural renaissance policy also addresses this criteria. |
| | 3) Will the plan enhance accessibility to services by public transport? | ++ | The Plan includes a Development Strategy which aims to guide development to places which are more accessible as preferable places for development, where sustainable modes of travel are available, which includes public transport. The Sustainable transport policy advocates |
| 4.Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti- social behaviour | 1) Does the Plan seek to provide high quality well designed environments? | ++ | Some of the policies for example High Quality Design 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. Bromsgrove has comparatively low crime levels and policies in the Plan seek to maintain this. |
| | 2) Does the Plan promote wider community engagement and civic responsibility? | ++ | The high quality design policy, town centre regeneration policy and the Managing the Historic environment are all policies which aim to create and maintain a high quality living environment in which the community can be proud and are therefore more likely to care for. The plan making process itself offers a range of opportunities for engagement and consultation and this is explained fully in the SCI. |

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| | 3) Does the Plan promote mixed development that encourages natural surveillance? | ++ | Mixed development is particularly encouraged as part of the Town Centre regeneration but it is also encouraged in some of the strategic sites for example Perryfields and Hagley. High quality design policy secured by design |
| 5. Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | 1) Will it reduce the need to travel? | + | Policies relating to the location of development in sustainable places, sustainable communities and sustainable transport provision all contribute to this objective. Homeworking is also encouraged in the rural renaissance policy. |
| | 2) Will it provide opportunities to increase sustainable modes of travel? | + | The Sustainable transport policy encourages a modal shift away from the reliance on the private car to more sustainable modes of travel such as walking, cycling and the use of public transport. Parking and cycling provision is encouraged at railway stations. Development which would worsen walking and cycling access and exacerbate motor vehicle dependence is discouraged. The use of travel plans is encouraged through policy. |
| | 3) Does it focus development in existing centres, and make use of existing infrastructure to | ++ | The Plan's Development Strategy aims to guide development to places which are more accessible, where sustainable modes of travel are available and this includes public transport. Support for the Town centre and local centres is provided in the Plan and |

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| | reduce the need to travel? | | this aims to boost the availability of local facilities by resisting loss thereby reducing the need to travel. |
| 6.To provide 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 | 1) Does the plan proposals incorporate consultation with local communities? | ++ | The Plan making process itself offers a range of consultation avenues which are set out in the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). |
| | 2) Does it promote wider community engagement and civic responsibility? | + | Community engagement is encouraged in the plan making process and the emphasis of the plan is on improvement of the environment and the creation of environments which people are proud of. Support is also provided to the Neighbourhood planning process. |
| ENVIRONMENTAL | | | |
| 7.To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | 1) Will it help to safeguard the District's biodiversity and geodiversity? | + | The 2007 Issues and Options stage addressed this issue in terms of the provision of positive biodiversity gain. A number of policies aim to have positive effects upon conserving and enhancing biodiversity in the District. However, there is some uncertainty as many biodiversity impacts relate to site specific |

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| | | | development. |
| | 2) Will it provide opportunities to enhance local biodiversity/geodiversity in both urban and rural areas? | ++ | The Natural Environment policy seeks to protect, enhance, restore and create core areas of high conservation value (including nationally and locally protected sites) which includes biodiversity and geodiversity in both urban and rural areas. |
| | 3) Will it help to achieve targets set out in the Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plans? | + | The Natural Environment policy expects development to contribute towards the targets set out for priority habitats and species, the environmental priorities of the Local Nature Partnership, participating in the biodiversity offsetting scheme or its replacement, and connect to the Nature Improvement Area(s), the Living Landscape schemes or their equivalents. It also expects development to contribute to the conservation and enhancement of geodiversity, in line with the objectives and actions in the Worcestershire Geodiversity Action Plan, where appropriate. |
| | 4) Will the Plan protect sites and habitats designated for nature conservation? | + | The Natural Environment policy seeks to protect, enhance, restore and create core areas of high conservation value (including nationally and locally protected sites) which includes biodiversity and |

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| | | | geodiversity. |
| 8.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. | 1) Will it safeguard the District's mineral resources? | + | BDC and WCC work closely together regarding the safeguarding of mineral resources. Although there are nationally important Silica Sand reserves in Bromsgrove district, these are not located in future identified development areas. This position will be reviewed when a Green belt review is carried out. Minerals Local Plan being prepared by WCC. |
| | 2) Will it maximise the use of Previously Developed Land? | ++ | The Settlement Hierarchy policy encourages the development of brownfield land or buildings within existing settlements. However the lack of brownfield sites is acknowledged in the Plan and this has triggered the need for a Green Belt Review. Due to the timescale of the plan there is however the possibility that currently unknown brownfield sites could come forward in the future. |
| | 3) Will it protect the District's open spaces of recreational and amenity | + | The Health and Well Being policy states that the Council will not permit the loss or displacement of existing indoor and outdoor open space, sport and |

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| | value? | | recreation facilities. |
| | 4) Will it preserve the openness of the Green Belt? | - | The performance of the policy is mixed with a poor performance against housing related policies due to the loss of greenfield land and green belt land for development. However, many of the policies aim to protect green space and the countryside for instance policies on Natural Environment and Green infrastructure. The Green Belt Review will ensure that potential impact of releasing land in terms of the impacts on openness are taken into account. |
| | 5) Will it help to protect the District's agricultural land from adverse developments? | - | Whilst the Plan does aim to protect agricultural land the District is 90% Green Belt and a good proportion of this land is in agricultural use. The need for growth has meant that development of some agricultural land will be lost if these needs are to be met. The Health and Well Being policy promotes and supports initiatives for local food-growing, such as allotments, as well as urban agriculture. The Green Belt policy supports the development of new buildings in the Green Belt for agriculture and forestry. |
| | 6) Does it provide opportunities for sustainable construction? | + | High quality design policy requires buildings to meet various sustainable construction standards in CFSH and BREEAM very good standard. |

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| <p>9.Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality</p> | <p>1) Will it safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality?</p> | <p>+</p> | <p>The Plan places a strong emphasis upon protection of the District’s landscapes and townscape, 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 to development on greenfield land.</p> |
| <p>10.Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment, heritage and seek well-designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals</p> | <p>1) Does it provide opportunities for sustainable construction?</p> | <p>+</p> | <p>High quality design policy requires buildings to meet various sustainable construction standards in CFSH and BREEAM very good standard.</p> |
| | <p>2) Will the Plan preserve, protect and enhance conservation areas, listed buildings, archaeological remains, historic parks and gardens and their settings and other features and areas of historic and cultural value?(ie heritage</p> | <p>++</p> | <p>The plan places a strong emphasis upon protection of the District’s heritage, either directly, or through policies relating to good design</p> |

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| | assets) | | |
| | 3) Will it help safeguard the District's Listed, locally Listed and other historic Buildings? | ++ | The plan places a strong emphasis upon protection of the District's heritage assets including listed buildings. In relation to local listed buildings |
| | 4) Does it improve the quality of the built environment? | ++ | There are a number of ways that the Plan aims to improve the quality of the built environment, for example through the regeneration of the Town Centre, protection of heritage assets and via the high quality design policy. |
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| 11.To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy, 1) Prevention, 2) Preparing for reuse, 3) Recycling, 4) Other recovery, 5) Disposal | 1) Are opportunities to increase recycling incorporated into the Plan? | + | Managing waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy was included in the Issues and Options consultation in 2007 due to concerns around the millions of tonnes of waste generated from households, commerce and industry every year and the lack of options(and cost of) sustainable solutions for its disposal. The policy ensures that the construction and design of developments as well as future occupants of the developments follow the waste management hierarchy which includes recycling. The natural environment policy also states that opportunities will also be encouraged in new |

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| | | | schemes to mitigate against and adapt to the effects of climate change, for example, recycling. |
| | 2) Will it reduce the production of waste and manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy? | + | 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. The policy ensures that the construction and design of developments as well as future occupants of the developments follow the waste management hierarchy and other relevant guidance. |
| 12.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 other areas. | 1) Does it protect the floodplain from inappropriate development? | + | Most relevant policy is BDP23 which ensures development addresses flood risk from all sources, follows the flood risk management hierarchy when planning and designing development, and does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. Where inappropriate developments in areas at risk of flooding are necessary after the sequential test is applied, appropriate designs, materials and escape routes that minimise the risk(s) and loss should be incorporated. |
| | 2) Does the Plan promote patterns of spatial | ++ | Climate change policy makes provision for adaptation to and mitigation of climate change in a number of |

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| | <p>development that are adaptable to and suitable for predicted changes in climate?</p> | | <p>ways via the design, construction and location of development . It ensures development and infrastructure are planned to avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts</p> <p>and take advantage of the opportunities arising from climate change, having regard to the intended lifetime of the development. Where developments and infrastructure are brought forward in areas which are vulnerable,it is advocated that care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures,</p> |
| | <p>3) Are opportunities to reduce the risk of flooding in existing developed areas in the Plan?</p> | <p>+</p> | <p>Opportunities are taken to reduce the risk of flooding in existing developed areas in the Plan for example parts of the Town Centre Regeneration Area located in Flood Zone 2 (medium probability) and Flood Zone 3 (high probability) on the Environment Agency’s Flood Map. As the Spadesbourne Brook is currently impacted by long culverts, crossings and heavily engineered banks at the open sections, a detailed flood risk assessment (including hydraulic modelling) will be required for the delivery of sites within the flood risk areas. Such proposed redevelopment should also provide betterment and take the opportunity to re-establish an open and more natural river course with</p> |

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| | | | <p>a simplification of the number of crossings.. Furthermore opportunities are taken to ensure safe flood free pedestrian access and egress in existing developed areas.</p> |
| | 4) Does it promote Sustainable Drainage Systems where appropriate? | ++ | <p>The Plan requires all developments to work with the Lead Local Flood Authority and SuDS Approval Body and pay necessary regard to the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and its evidence. Furthermore development is required to set aside land for Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and follow the SuDS management train concept. This includes maximising opportunities for restoring watercourses, deculverting, delivering multiple benefits</p> |
| 13.Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources. | 1) Will it encourage opportunities for the production of renewable and low carbon energy? | + | <p>Climate change and renewable energy was presented in the Issues and Options stage in 2007 when the level of support for incorporating renewable energy was tested.</p> <p>The Plan supports zero or low carbon energy generation schemes when adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily.</p> |
| | 2) Will it promote greater energy efficiency? | + | <p>A number of policies specifically contribute to the achievement of this objective by promoting development in the most sustainable locations. The</p> |

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| | | | Plan seeks to ensure that the construction and design of development as well as future occupants of the developments will follow the energy management hierarchy. |
| | 3) Will it encourage opportunities to achieve energy efficiency measures above the minimum standard, as defined by for example the Code for Sustainable Homes? | + | The Plan seeks to ensure that all affordable housing meets the Code for Sustainable Home Level 6 and all market housing meets Code Level 4 now and Code Level 6 by 2016. |
| 14. Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | 1) Will it provide opportunities to improve or maintain water quality? | + | All development has the potential to impact on water which can be addressed via adequate mitigation measures. The Plan supports developments that protect and enhance water quality. |
| | 2) Will it improve or maintain air quality? | + | All development has the potential to impact on air quality which can be addressed via monitoring and adequate mitigation measures. The Plan seeks to ensure that development incorporates sufficient, appropriate soft landscaping and measures to reduce the potential impact of air pollution to occupants, wildlife and the environment. |

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| | 3) Will it provide opportunities to improve or maintain soil quality? | + | All development has the potential to impact on soil which can be addressed via adequate mitigation measures. The Plan seeks to ensure that development is made suitable for the proposed final use, for instance, in terms of land contamination. It seeks to contribute to the conservation and enhancement of geodiversity and expect development to adopt good environmental site practices as appropriate. |
| | 4) Will it provide opportunities to improve or maintain water efficiency in new development, refurbishment and redevelopment? | + | The Plan supports development that follows the water conservation hierarchy. Where standards currently exist for a particular non-domestic building type in BREEAM, maximum points should be scored on water and a minimum of 25% water savings for any other development. |
| 15.Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change. | 1) Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? | 0 | <p>Climate change was presented in the Issues and Options stage in 2007. The likely growth in households, economic activity and transport will inevitably lead to an increase in gross energy demand in Bromsgrove.</p> <p>The emphasis on developing in sustainable locations aims to reduce the number of trips made by private car and policies such as sustainable transport aim to</p> |

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| | | | <p>encourage a modal shift in travel modes and support for the use of low emission vehicles and charging points are encouraged in new developments. It also encourages the provision of car parking and cycling provision at railway stations and the use of travel plans. However Bromsgrove has 2 motorways running through it and there is a high dependency on private cars at present in the District, due, in part, to its rural nature and lack of sustainable transport choices. Therefore whilst the Plan can aim to reduce emissions and greenhouse gases internally external factors may limit success.</p> |
| | 2) Does it promote patterns of spatial development that are adaptable to and suitable for predicted changes in climate? | ++ | <p>The underlying emphasis in the Plan is on developing in sustainable locations. BDP 22 Climate change and high quality design encourage development that is adaptable to predicted changes in climate.</p> |
| | 3) Does the Plan promote measures to mitigate causes of climate change? | ++ | <p>The Plan makes provision for the mitigation of climate change in a number of ways e.g. through building design, landscaping, transport, flooding especially through Policy on Climate Change. The Plan aims for proposals to be assessed against the BREEAM rating for all non-residential development and for residential</p> |

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| | | | development to achieve the Code for Sustainable Homes requirements. |
| ECONOMIC | | | |
| 16. Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 1) Will it contribute towards urban and rural regeneration? | ++ | Development will be concentrated around existing urban locations thereby encouraging use of local facilities and potentially making them more viable. The Rural Renaissance policy also contributes towards rural regeneration via a range of measures by ensuring appropriate development is encouraged which supports rural communities including rural diversification, tourism and home working. |
| | 2) Will it provide opportunities for businesses to develop and enhance their competitiveness? | + | Proposals for the expansion, consolidation or extension to existing commercial and industrial uses in non Green Belt will need to ensure the scale and nature of the activity is appropriate for the area in which it is located. |
| | 3) Will it support the shopping hierarchy? | ++ | Bromsgrove Town Centre will continue to be the main retail centre of the District with extended Primary and Secondary Shopping Zones. The Local centres will allow proposals for certain retail development (Class A Uses) at ground floor level and retail, office or residential use at upper floor level. |

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| | 4) Will it help to improve skills levels in the workforce? | + | The Plan encourages appropriate skills development, training and the creation of jobs for local residents as part of the promotion of employment sites. |
| | 5) Will it support tourism? | + | The Plan supports tourism related initiatives appropriate to a countryside location. It also seeks to ensure an attractive natural and built environment is maintained for the benefit of residents and visitors alike. |
| 17.Promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives. | 1) Does it encourage innovative and environmentally friendly technologies? | + | 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. |
| | 2) Does it promote and support the development of new technologies, of high value and low impact? | + | The Plan seeks to maintain a balanced portfolio of sites by promoting new technology opportunities at Bromsgrove Technology Park and Longbridge |
| 18.To raise the skills levels | 13) Will it provide | + | The Plan encourages appropriate skills development, |

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| <p>and qualifications of workforce and quality of education opportunities for all</p> | <p>opportunities to further develop educational and attainment facilities within the District?</p> | | <p>training and the creation of jobs for local residents as part of the promotion of employment sites. Furthermore the Plan may have an indirect positive impacts primarily through the location of development in sustainable locations that are near educational establishments or development may require the provision of new schools.</p> |
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Appendix C

BDP Vision (full version)

The BDP will be the first Plan for Bromsgrove to be adopted under the 2004 Act. In order to address the above key issues a vision has been produced for the BDP. However this vision needs to be wide ranging and the BDP vision supports the vision that has been established by the Bromsgrove Partnership

“ We will make Bromsgrove District the place to live, do business and to visit”.

The vision also needs to embrace the key messages in the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) visions (Bromsgrove is a partner in 2 LEP's the Greater Birmingham and Solihull LEP and the Worcestershire LEP). Therefore the BDP vision is as follows:

By 2030 Bromsgrove District and its communities will have become sustainable, prosperous, safe, healthy and vibrant. People from all sections of society will have been provided with access to homes, jobs and services. The attractiveness of the District in terms of its natural environment, built form and settlements will have been preserved and enhanced.

The Economy

Bromsgrove will maintain low levels of unemployment by providing a range of jobs in various sectors, with growth primarily focussed on knowledge based industries and manufacturing situated at the Bromsgrove Technology Park and at Longbridge. Existing employment will have been supported, whilst opportunities for entrepreneurship,

diversification and innovation will have been encouraged.

Diversification of sustainable rural enterprises will also have been encouraged, helping to improve prosperity in both Bromsgrove Town Centre and the rural areas.

Longbridge will have undergone a major transformation and will now be an exemplar sustainable mixed use development, delivering new jobs, houses and community, leisure and educational facilities for the benefit of the local communities of, Bromsgrove, Birmingham, and beyond.

The Town Centre

A regenerated Town Centre will be the key centre for services in the District. The Town Centre will be transformed into a thriving location that provides a unique blend of old and new. The Town Centre will be an attractive place to visit with a network of public squares and interlinking pathways, making it an easy and convenient place to move around, engendering both community pride and a sense of place. The Spadesbourne Brook will have been naturalised wherever feasible, thereby supporting biodiversity, particularly the native water vole and

alleviating flood risk. The Town Centre will be accessible for all, being easily reached and well linked by public transport and with good access by car. There will be a vibrant mix of retailing including popular high street stores, smaller independent retailers and specialised markets. A variety of pubs, cafes, restaurants, leisure and cultural facilities will provide a lively, safe and varied leisure experience. The increase in people living and working in the Town will contribute to its prosperity,

vitality and safety.

Sustainable communities

In the next 15 to 20 years, the District will have achieved a more balanced housing market and be continuing to deliver the required level of housing growth to meet local needs.

New employment space together with shops, services and community facilities will have been provided alongside this development. All new development will therefore be planned in a balanced and sustainable way, placing a high priority on quality of life, ensuring the protection and enhancement of valuable natural and historic resources and providing the necessary supporting infrastructure.

New development will have been directed to sustainable locations around Bromsgrove Town in the first instance, whilst encouraging appropriate levels of housing provision in other sustainable locations, such as the larger settlements.

Sustainable and inclusive urban extensions will be established to the north and west of the Town. The identification of the transport infrastructure, services and supporting Travel Plans needed to encourage walking, cycling, the use of public transport and high occupancy car modes will have been recognized at the beginning of the planning process. Developments will deliver affordable housing, employment, open space, and community facilities and will achieve a high standard of sustainable design and construction. New and existing communities will be supported by a network of local centres which will provide local residents with easy access to shopping, employment and services. Public transport, walking and cycling links will have been improved to better connect residents with local and regional destinations, providing

health benefits and decreasing carbon emissions. Walking and cycling will be an easy first choice for shorter journeys. More balanced, mixed use communities with good service centres, together with a greater proportion of people working from home will have further reduced the need to travel and levels of out commuting from the District.

The Villages

The smaller villages and neighbourhood centres will be maintained and enhanced to play a valuable role in providing local services and reducing the need for local people to travel for their day to day requirements. These centres will be part of a working and tranquil countryside which remains unmistakably Bromsgrove. The countryside will be well managed balancing the potentially conflicting use for

recreational purposes whilst preserving it as a rich biodiversity resource.

Residents will live in a mixture of well designed homes within high quality surroundings whether part of the urban areas, village or countryside, in accommodation they can afford and which meets their needs. This will include varying tenures that will meet the social needs of residents, including the provision of affordable housing. Schemes will be delivered which support independent living for vulnerable people and the elderly population.

Community Issues

The local people of Bromsgrove will be more actively involved in decision making for their communities and neighbourhood plans will have an increased role to play in planning the future of these communities. Bromsgrove's population will remain comparatively healthy, with people taking more habitual physical activity and utilising the range of

high quality sports and recreation facilities the District has to offer. People will have the opportunity to lead healthier lifestyles with improved access to clean and attractive green spaces, facilitated by a comprehensive network of walking and cycling routes.

Higher levels of employment, increased personal wealth, greater community empowerment and greater access to social and medical support will have improved the health of the community and people will generally have a better quality of life. Good design, improved leisure opportunities, increased community pride and social inclusiveness will have ensured that crime rates and fear of crime have been reduced.

The Environment

Important natural and historic areas and buildings help to create the distinctive character and identity of Bromsgrove District and its settlements. These include the Lickey, Clent and Waseley Hills, canals, ancient woodlands, areas of nature conservation, biodiversity and landscape character, together with Conservation Areas, listed buildings and their settings, all of which will have been carefully protected, conserved and enhanced. The Green Belt boundary will remain unchanged⁷⁷, and the quality of the environment will continue to improve

with the existing high levels of open space and 'greenery' within the settlements maintained and improved. Bromsgrove District will have become much more effective in mitigating the causes of and adapting to the impacts of climate change. New developments will be using an increased proportion of energy from renewable sources;

air quality will have been improved; recycling will have radically been increased; and the carbon footprint of the District will have been significantly reduced. Developments will be built to a higher design standard ensuring increased energy and water efficiency. Sustainable Drainage Systems will also be utilised to mitigate flooding and will contribute to strengthening the Green Infrastructure network. Green Infrastructure will have become a comprehensive and integral part of the fabric of the District, with resultant multi-functional benefits for biodiversity, flood alleviation, water quality, leisure,

⁷⁷ Subject to Redditch Cross Boundary Sites and full Green Belt review by 2023

health and well being. Networks of ecologically functional habitats will have been identified and (re)connected where possible as a part of development proposals.

Appendix D

SA Framework- Objectives and Indicators

| SEA Directive Topics | SA Objectives | Appraisal criteria | Key Indicators |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| Population | SO1 - Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1) Will the plan provide opportunities to increase affordable housing levels within urban and rural areas of the District? ▪ 2) Will the Plan provide affordable access to a range of housing tenures and sizes? ▪ 3) Does the plan seek to provide high quality well designed residential environments? ▪ 4) Does the plan provide opportunities for the construction of sustainable homes? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey ▪ Number of affordable housing delivered by levels of the Code for Sustainable Homes standard |
| Human Health | SO2 - To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1) Will the Plan improve access to health facilities? ▪ 2) Will the Plan help to improve | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of population describing their health as good. |

| SEA Directive Topics | SA Objectives | Appraisal criteria | Key Indicators |
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| | <p>inequalities in health</p> | <p>quality of life for local residents?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3) Will the Plan promote healthier lifestyles? ▪ 4) Does the Plan mitigate against noise pollution? ▪ 5) Does the Plan mitigate against light pollution? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. ▪ Life expectancy ▪ Number of new homes within 800m of a GP surgery ▪ Number of new homes achieving Lifetime Homes Standard ▪ Number of new homes within 800m of Public Rights of Way |
| <p>Population Human Health</p> | <p>SO3 - Improve the vitality and viability of Town Centre, other centres and communities and quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1) Will proposals enhance the provision of local services and facilities? ▪ 2) Will the Plan contribute to rural service provision across the District? ▪ 3) Will the plan enhance accessibility to services by public transport? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of parks and areas of recreational space ▪ Number of sports pitches per 1000 population ▪ Number of new homes within 800m of a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas ▪ Number of new homes within 800m of a bus stop/ railway station with frequent bus |

| SEA Directive Topics | SA Objectives | Appraisal criteria | Key Indicators |
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| | | | service (e.g. at least 6 buses a day) to a local/ district/ town centre? |
| Population Human Health | SO4 - Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1) Does the Plan seek to provide high quality well designed environments? ▪ 2) Does the Plan promote wider community engagement and civic responsibility? ▪ 3) Does the Plan promote mixed development that encourages natural surveillance? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population ▪ % of population who fear crime ▪ Types of crime recorded ▪ Number of recorded Anti social behaviour |
| Human Health Climate Factors Material Assets | SO5 - Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1) Will it reduce the need to travel? ▪ 2) Will it provide opportunities to increase sustainable modes of travel? ▪ 3) Does it focus development in existing centres, and make use of existing infrastructure to reduce the need to travel? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) ▪ Number of new homes within 800m of a bus stop/ railway station with frequent bus service (e.g. at least six buses a day) |

| SEA Directive Topics | SA Objectives | Appraisal criteria | Key Indicators |
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| Population Human Health | SO6 - To provide 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1) Do the plan proposals incorporate consultation with local communities? ▪ 2) Does it promote wider community engagement and civic responsibility? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for example, to be measured by the number of complaints |
| Biodiversity Fauna Flora Soil | EV1 - To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1) Will it help to safeguard the District's biodiversity and geodiversity? ▪ 2) Will it provide opportunities to enhance local biodiversity/ geodiversity in both urban and rural areas? ▪ 3) Will it help to achieve targets set out in the Biodiversity and Geodiversity Action Plans? ▪ 4) Will the Plan protect sites and habitats designated for nature conservation? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of SSSI's in favourable condition ▪ Number of Local Sites (wildlife and geological) ▪ Number of applications that contribute towards the Biodiversity Action Plan and Geological Action Plan ▪ Number of applications granted permission contrary to the advice of Natural England, Worcestershire Wildlife Trust, or Herefordshire and Worcestershire Earth Heritage Trust ▪ Number of applications |

| SEA Directive Topics | SA Objectives | Appraisal criteria | Key Indicators |
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| | | | participated in the Biodiversity Offsetting scheme/ equivalent |
| Material Assets | 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1) Will it safeguard the District's mineral resources? ▪ 2) Will it maximise the use of Previously Developed Land? ▪ 3) Will it protect the District's open spaces of recreational and amenity value? ▪ 4) Will it preserve the openness of the Green Belt? ▪ 5) Will it help to protect the District's agricultural land from adverse developments? ▪ 6) Does it provide opportunities for sustainable construction? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of District covered by Green Belt ▪ Major applications granted permissions in the Green Belt ▪ % of development on brownfield land / buildings ▪ Number of developments granted permission on land that has a high possibility of being the best and most versatile agricultural land. |
| Landscape | EV3 - Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1) Will it safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of applications that achieve landscape gain in accordance to the Landscape Character Assessment |

| SEA Directive Topics | SA Objectives | Appraisal criteria | Key Indicators |
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| Cultural Heritage | EV4 - Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment, heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1) Does it provide opportunities for sustainable construction? ▪ 2) Will the Plan preserve, protect and enhance conservation areas, listed buildings, archaeological remains, historic parks and gardens and their settings and other features and areas of historic and cultural value?(ie heritage assets) ▪ 3) Will it help safeguard the District's Listed, locally Listed and other historic Buildings? ▪ 4) Does it improve the quality of the built environment? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Total number of listed buildings ▪ Total number of Conservation areas ▪ Number and % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' (all grades) ▪ Number and % of Scheduled Monuments 'at risk' ▪ Number and % of Registered Parks and Gardens 'at risk' ▪ Number and % of Conservation Areas 'at risk' ▪ Number and % of Places of Worship 'at risk' ▪ Number of historic buildings repaired and brought back into use ▪ Area of highly sensitive historic landscape |

| SEA Directive Topics | SA Objectives | Appraisal criteria | Key Indicators |
|----------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | <p>characterisation type(s) which have been altered and their character eroded</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of major development projects that enhance the significance of heritage assets or historic landscape character ▪ Number of major development projects that detract from the significance of heritage assets or historic landscape character ▪ Improvements in the management of historic and archaeological sites and features ▪ Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings ▪ |
| Climate | EV5 - To manage waste in accordance with the waste | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1) Are opportunities to increase recycling incorporated into the | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of waste disposal to landfill |

| SEA Directive Topics | SA Objectives | Appraisal criteria | Key Indicators |
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| Factors Material Assets | hierarchy 1) Prevention, 2) Preparing for reuse, 3) Recycling, 4) Other recovery, 5) Disposal | Plan? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2) Will it reduce the production of waste and manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of waste recycled per annum ▪ Household waste collection per annum |
| Water Climate Factor | 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 other areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1) Does it protect the floodplain from inappropriate development? ▪ 2) Does the Plan promote patterns of spatial development that are adaptable to and suitable for predicted changes in climate? ▪ 3) Are opportunities to reduce the risk of flooding in existing developed areas in the Plan? ▪ 4) Does it promote Sustainable Drainage Systems where appropriate? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of Environment Agency, the Lead Local Flood Authority or Internal Drainage Board ▪ Number of applications approved by the SuDS Approval Body |
| Climate Factors | EV7 - Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1) Will it encourage opportunities for the production of renewable and low carbon energy? ▪ 2) Will it promote greater energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Local CO2 emission estimates per capita ▪ Number of new homes by levels of the Code for |

| SEA Directive Topics | SA Objectives | Appraisal criteria | Key Indicators |
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| Material Assets Air | | <p>efficiency?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3) Will it encourage opportunities to achieve energy efficiency measures above the minimum standard, as defined by for example the Code for Sustainable Homes? | <p>Sustainable Homes and number of non-domestic buildings by grades of BREEAM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of renewable energy applications granted permission and their capacity |
| Soil Water Air | EV8 - Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1) Will it provide opportunities to improve or maintain water quality? ▪ 2) Will it improve or maintain air quality? ▪ 3) Will it provide opportunities to improve or maintain soil quality? ▪ 4) Will it provide opportunities to improve or maintain water efficiency in new development, refurbishment and redevelopment? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of applications approved by the SuDS Approval Body % of watercourses within the District that meet the targets set in the Water Framework Directive ▪ % of contaminated land in District ▪ No of AQMAs in District |
| Climate Factors | EV9 - Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1) Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of homes by levels of the Code for Sustainable Homes and number of non- |

| SEA Directive Topics | SA Objectives | Appraisal criteria | Key Indicators |
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| | change. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2) Does it promote patterns of spatial development that are adaptable to and suitable for predicted changes in climate? ▪ 3) Does the Plan promote measures to mitigate causes of climate change? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ domestic buildings by grades of BREEAM. ▪ Number of developments incorporating on site renewable energy ▪ Local CO2 emission estimates per capita ▪ |
| Population | 7) Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1) Will it contribute towards urban and rural regeneration? ▪ 2) Will it provide opportunities for businesses to develop and enhance their competitiveness? ▪ 3) Will it support the shopping hierarchy? ▪ 4) Will it help to improve skills levels in the workforce? ▪ 5) Will it support tourism? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 ▪ Number of VAT registered businesses ▪ Survival rates for VAT |

| SEA Directive Topics | SA Objectives | Appraisal criteria | Key Indicators |
|---|--|---|--|
| | | | <p>registered businesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation |
| <p>Climate Factors</p> <p>Material Assets</p> | <p>8) Promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1) Does it encourage innovative and environmentally friendly technologies? ▪ 2) Does it promote and support the development of new technologies, of high value and low impact? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % employment by industry sector |
| <p>Population</p> | <p>9) To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of education opportunities for all</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1) Will it provide opportunities to further develop educational and attainment facilities within the District? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher ▪ Qualifications at age 19 ▪ 16 year olds with no qualifications ▪ Number of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, |

| SEA Directive Topics | SA Objectives | Appraisal criteria | Key Indicators |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | skills and training deprivation |

Appendix E: Comparison of Assessment of BDP Policies against SA Objectives

| BDP \ SA | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 A | 5 B | R C B D 1 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|-----|-----|-----------|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| SOCIAL OBJECTIVES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SO1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| SO2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| SO3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| SO4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| SO5 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| SO6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| sub total | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 6_a | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 1₁ | 6 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EV1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| EV2 | 1 | 0 | -2 | 1 | -1 | -1 | -2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 0 | -1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| EV3 | 1 | -1 | -1 | 1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | -1 | 0 | -1 | 0 | -1 | -1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| EV4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| EV5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| EV6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| EV7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| EV8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| EV9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| sub total | 9 | 1 | -3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | -2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | -2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 1₀ | 3 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 6 |
| ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| EC1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| EC2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| EC3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| sub total | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| grand total | 15 | 8 | 4 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 14 | 12 | 25 | 10 | 17 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 11 |

International treaties or strategies influencing the Local Planning Process

The local planning process will need to reflect the requirements of relevant international strategies, treaties and legislation. The requirements of international treaties and strategies have generally been incorporated into national policy guidance. However it is still useful to identify relevant international treaties or strategies and how they may affect the preparation of the Bromsgrove District Plan.

| International treaty or strategy | Comments | Objectives/environmental considerations taken into account during preparation of BDP and relevant policy ref | Relevant SA objectives |
|--|--|---|---|
| Aarhus Convention 1998 | Links environmental rights and human rights. It acknowledges that we owe an obligation to future generations. It establishes that sustainable development can be achieved only through the involvement of all stakeholders. It links government accountability and environmental protection. It grants the public rights and imposes on public authority's obligations regarding access to information and public participation and access to justice. | Consultation is an integral part of the plan making process. | SO6 To provide 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 |
| Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice: The EU Sixth | Aims for high level of protection of the environment and human health, and for general improvement in the environment and quality of life. It sets out the aim for the noise climate of Europe "to achieve reduction of the number of people regularly | BDP 5A and BDP 19 High Quality design consider noise issues | SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health |

| International treaty or strategy | Comments | Objectives/environmental considerations taken into account during preparation of BDP and relevant policy ref | Relevant SA objectives |
|---|--|--|---|
| Environmental Action Plan | affected by long-term high noise levels from an estimated 100 million people in the year 2000, by around 10% in 2010 and by 20% in 2020." | | |
| EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy | This strategy aims to halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss. Its vision is "by 2050, European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity's intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity, so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided." | BDP 21 Natural Environment | EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity |
| EU Sustainable Development Strategy | Provides a policy framework to deliver sustainable development. Key objectives include environmental protection, social equity and cohesion, economic prosperity and meeting international responsibilities. The policy guiding principles are the promotion and protection of fundamental rights, solidarity within and between | Consultation is an integral part of the plan making process. The principle of sustainable development is a 'golden thread which runs through the entire | SO6 To provide 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 |

| International treaty or strategy | Comments | Objectives/environmental considerations taken into account during preparation of BDP and relevant policy ref | Relevant SA objectives |
|---|--|---|--|
| | <p>generations, open and democratic society, involvement of citizens, involvement of business and social partners, policy coherence and governance, policy integration, use of best available knowledge and making polluters pay. The 2009 Review reports on the policy developments and opens a discussion on how the strategy can be improved.</p> | <p>BDP in particular: BDP 1 Sustainable Development Principles, BDP 16 Sustainable Transport.</p> | |
| <p>European Landscape Convention (Council of Europe Treaty Series no. 176)</p> | <p>Aims to encourage public authorities to adopt policies and measures at local, regional, national and international level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes throughout Europe. Landscape is defined as “an area, as perceived by people whose character is the result of action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”. This definition is applied to urban and rural areas alike, to both outstanding and ordinary landscapes to degraded as well as preserved places.</p> | <p>BDP 21 Natural Environment</p> | <p>EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality</p> |
| <p>Roadmap to a Single European Transport</p> | <p>Aims to build a competitive transport system that will increase mobility, remove major barriers in key areas and fuel growth and employment. It also aims to reduce Europe’s dependence on imported</p> | <p>BDP 16 Sustainable Transport BDP 22 Climate Change</p> | <p>SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns</p> |

| International treaty or strategy | Comments | Objectives/environmental considerations taken into account during preparation of BDP and relevant policy ref | Relevant SA objectives |
|--|---|---|-------------------------------|
| <p>Area – Towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system</p> <p>(COM/2011/0144 final)</p> | <p>oil dramatically and cut carbon emissions in transport by 60% by 2050.</p> | | |
| <p>The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002</p> | <p>Re-affirmed nations' commitment to sustainable development. Incorporated into national and regional planning guidance.</p> | <p>The principle of sustainable development is a 'golden thread which runs through the entire BDP in particular:</p> <p>BDP 1 Sustainable Development Principles, BDP 12 Sustainable Communities, BDP 16 Sustainable Transport.</p> | <p>All SA objectives</p> |

| International treaty or strategy | Comments | Objectives/environmental considerations taken into account during preparation of BDP and relevant policy ref | Relevant SA objectives |
|--|--|--|--|
| The Kyoto Protocol 1997 | Enhancement of energy efficiency and the limiting and / or reducing of greenhouse gas emissions. Reflected in UK Climate Change Programme. | BDP 16 Sustainable Transport BDP 22 Climate Change | EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources. |
| The Rio declaration on Environment and Development 1992 | Committed countries to the principles of sustainable development. Incorporated into national and regional planning guidance. | The principle of sustainable development is a 'golden thread which runs through the entire BDP in particular: BDP 1 Sustainable Development Principles, BDP 16 Sustainable Transport. | All SA objectives |
| The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada | The main purpose of the Convention is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage. | BDP 20 Managing the Historic Environment | EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment, heritage and seek well-designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals |

| International treaty or strategy | Comments | Objectives/environmental considerations taken into account during preparation of BDP and relevant policy ref | Relevant SA objectives |
|---|---|--|--|
| Convention) | | | |
| The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (Valetta Convention) | The new text makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies. It is concerned in particular with arrangements to be made for co-operation among archeologists and town and regional planners in order to ensure optimum conservation of archaeological heritage. | BDP 20 Managing the Historic Environment | EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment, heritage and seek well-designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals |

| EU Directives | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) | Sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health such as particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2). As well as having direct effects, these pollutants can combine in the atmosphere to form ozone, a harmful air pollutant (and potent greenhouse gas) which can be transported great distances by weather | BDP 19 High Quality BDP 22 Climate Change | EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change. |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| | systems. | | |
| Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) | Aims to protect all European wild birds and the habitats of listed species, in particular through the designation of Special Protection Areas | BDP21 Natural Environment | EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity |
| EC Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds (79/409/EEC) | A framework for the conservation of wild birds. Translated into national and regional guidance | BDP21 Natural Environment | EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity |
| EC Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) | Member states must take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species. General aims have been translated into national and regional guidance | BDP21 Natural Environment | EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity |
| Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2010/31/EU) | Seeks to promote energy performance of buildings within the European Community taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions as well as indoor climate requirements and cost-effectiveness. It also gives the public sector a leading role in promoting energy efficiency. | BDP 19 High Quality Design BDP 20 Managing the Historic Environment BDP 22 Climate Change | EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources. |
| Environmental Noise Directive | Has no quantitative goal for noise reduction, but sets out an ongoing programme of noise mapping and noise action planning, The Directive aims to “define a common approach intended to avoid, | BDP 5A and BDP 19 High Quality design consider noise issues | SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| (2002/49/EC) | prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to the exposure to environmental noise". For that purpose several actions are to be progressively implemented. It furthermore aims at providing a basis for developing EU measures to reduce noise emitted by major sources, in particular road and rail vehicles and infrastructure, aircraft, outdoor and industrial equipment and mobile machinery. | | |
| EU Directive on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (2009/28/EC) | Lays down a common framework for the use of energy from renewable sources in order to limit greenhouse gas emissions and to promote cleaner transport. Each Member State has a renewable target which is in line with the overall '20-20-20' goal, i.e. to reduce consumption of primary energy by 20% by 2020. Moreover, the share of energy from renewable sources in the transport sector must amount to at least 10% of final energy consumption in the sector by 2020. | BDP 16 Sustainable Transport BDP 22 Climate Change | EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources. |
| EU Flood Directive (2007/60/EC) | Aims to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity. It requires Member States to first carry out a preliminary assessment by 2011 to identify the river basins and associated coastal areas at risk of flooding. Then flood risk maps for such zones will need to be drawn up by 2013 and establish flood risk management plans focused on prevention, protection and | BDP 23 Water 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 other areas. |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| | preparedness by 2015. | | |
| EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) | Aims to establish a framework for the protection and enhancement of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. It will ensure that all aquatic ecosystems and, with regard to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands meet 'good status' by 2015. | BDP 23 Water 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 other areas. |
| Freshwater Fish Directive (2006/44/EC) | Aims to protect and improve the quality of rivers and lakes to encourage healthy fish populations. It sets water quality standards and monitoring requirements for areas of water (which are chosen or 'designated' by Defra) that are capable of supporting fish populations. | BDP 23 Water 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 other areas. |
| Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC) | This Directive establish a regime which sets underground water quality standards and introduces measures to prevent or limit inputs of pollutants into groundwater. The quality criteria takes account local characteristics and allows for further improvements to be made based on monitoring data and new scientific knowledge. It relates to assessments on chemical status of groundwater and the identification and reversal of significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations. | BDP 19 High Quality Design BDP 23 Water Management | EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air. |
| Habitat | It aims to promote the maintenance of biodiversity | BDP 21 Natural | EV1 To conserve and enhance |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Directive (92/43/EEC) | by requiring Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species listed on the Annexes to the Directive at a favourable conservation status, introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of European Importance. Annex I to the Directive covers habitats, Annex II species requiring designation of Special Areas of Conservation , Annex IV species in need of strict protection, and Annex V species whose taking from the wild can be restricted by European law. | Environment | biodiversity and geodiversity |
| Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive (2008/1/EC) | This Directive requires new or existing industrial and agricultural activities with a high pollution potential to have a permit. This permit can only be issued if certain environmental conditions are met, so that the companies themselves bear responsibility for preventing and reducing any pollution they may cause. | BDP 19 High Quality Design BDP 21 Natural Environment | EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air. |
| Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EC) | The Directive aims to provide a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation of public plans and programmes with a view to reduce their environmental impact. They ensure public participation in decision-making and thereby strengthen the quality of decisions. | BDP 21 Natural Environment | All SA objectives are relevant |
| Waste Framework | The Directive establishes the legislative framework for the handling of waste in the Community. It | BDP 22 Climate Change | EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy, 1) Prevention, |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| Directive (2008/98/EC) | defines key concepts such as waste, recovery and disposal and puts in place the essential requirements for the management of waste. It also establishes major principles such as an obligation to handle waste in a way that does not have a negative impact on the environment or human health, an encouragement to apply the waste hierarchy and, in accordance with the polluter-pays principle, a requirement that the costs of disposing of waste must be borne by the holder of waste, by previous holders or by the producers of the product from which the waste came. | | 2) Preparing for reuse, 3) Recycling, 4) Other recovery, 5) Disposal |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|

National Plans, Policies and Strategies

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
|------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|
| Ancient Monuments and Archaeologic | Legislation concerned with the protection of architectural sites/ | Supports a formal system of Scheduled Monument consent for any work to a | BDP contains a policy (BDP 20 Managing the Historic | EV4: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic, architectural, cultural and built environment heritage | Large area of archaeological potential in Bromsgrove |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
|--------------------|---|---|--|--|---|
| al Areas Act | ancient monuments in England | designated monument. | Environment) which seeks to proactively manage heritage assets recognised as being significant for their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest. | and seek well-designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals | |
| Climate Change Act | Creates a new approach to managing and responding to climate change in the UK | a legally binding target of at least an 80% cut in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, to be achieved through action in the UK and abroad. Also a reduction in emissions of at least 34% by 2020. Both targets are against a 1990 baseline. | BDP contains a policy (BDP 22 Climate Change) which seeks to deliver low carbon climate resilient developments by various measures. | EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | High emissions from the two motorways causing local congestion, air quality and noise pollution issues. Reliance on private motor vehicles for rural areas conflict emissions targets. |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| | | | | | Challenge to provide for waste recycling in rural areas and apartment blocks. |
| Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Greater protection to SSSIs. ● Stronger wildlife protection. ● Public right of access to mountain, moor, heath, down and registered common land. ● Encourages the creation of new rights of way. ● Provides a | (See aims) Plan objectives to contribute to achieving general aims of the Act. | BDP contains a policy (BDP 21 Natural Environment) which seeks to protect the Natural Environment by better management and providing guidance on what will be expected in new development. | EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | Lack of in-house ecological expertise |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
|--------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| | <p>statutory basis for biodiversity protection</p> <p>Public bodies have a duty to further and enhance the conservation of SSSIs</p> | | | | |
| Energy Act | <p>Reflect the availability of new technologies, correspond with the UK's changing requirements for secure energy supply and protect the environment and tax payer as the energy market</p> | <p>The Act:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ strengthens the Renewable Obligation to increase the diversity of the electricity mix, improve the reliability of energy supplies and help lower carbon emissions from the electricity sector. ▪ Enables the Government to offer | <p>BDP contains a policy (BDP 22 Climate Change) which seeks to deliver low carbon climate resilient developments by various measures</p> | <p>EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources</p> <p>EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change</p> | <p>Large number of listed buildings in the District</p> |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|
| | changes. | <p>financial support for low-carbon electricity generation in projects up to 5 megawatts (MW)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Allows the Secretary of State to establish a financial support programme for renewable heat generated anywhere, from large industrial sites to individual households. | | | |
| Environment Act part IV local air quality management | Guidance on adopting a structured and regular approach to the preparation of air quality progress | <p>Provides ready sources of information on air quality</p> <p>Provides timely indication of the need for further measures to improve air quality</p> | BDP contains a policy (BDP 19 High Quality Design) which seeks to ensure that in considering all proposals for | EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | <p>High emissions from the two motorways causing local congestion, air quality and noise pollution issues.</p> <p>Reliance on private</p> |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|
| | reports | | development regard will be had to any implications for air quality and proposed mitigation measures. | | motor vehicles for rural areas conflict emissions targets. Potential waste management facilities may impact on air quality |
| Flood and Water Management Act | Provides for better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses, helps safeguard community groups from unaffordable rises in surface water drainage charges and protects water supplies to | The Act's provisions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New statutory responsibilities for managing flood risk ▪ Protection of assets which help manage flood risk ▪ Sustainable drainage ▪ New sewer standards | BDP contains a policy BDP 23 Water management 23.1 g) requires developments to set aside land for SuDS and follow SuDS management train concept. | 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 other areas | Some areas in the District are located upon clays and silts or within the Source Protection Zones. |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
|---|---|---|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| | the consumer. | | | | |
| Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act | An Act to make provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; | <p>The Act's provisions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to make provision in connection with wildlife, Site of Special Scientific Interest, National Parks and the Boards ▪ to amend the law relating to rights of way ▪ to make provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council ▪ to provide for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural | BDP contains a policy (BDP 21 Natural Environment) which seeks to protect the Natural Environment by better management and providing guidance on what will be expected in new development. | EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | Lack of in-house ecological expertise |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|
| | | affairs and certain other functions, and for connected purposes | | | |
| Planning Act | Aims to speed up the process for approving major new infrastructure projects | The Act establishes the Infrastructure Planning Commission and make provision about its functions, the development of nationally significant infrastructure and town and country planning. It also makes provision for the introduction of a Community Infrastructure Levy. | BDP 6 Infrastructure contributions states that contributions through CIL will be required once the charging schedule has been through an independent public examination and has been formally adopted by the Council. | SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | Resource implications on implementing the new system Economic downturn impacting on the viability of developments |
| Planning and Compulsory Purchase | An Act to make provision relating to spatial | Makes a number of significant changes to the planning system, the most | BDP prepared in accordance with current | SO6 To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions | Resource implications on implementing the |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
|--------------|--|---|---|---|--|
| Act | development and town and country planning; and the compulsory acquisition of land. | significant of which is a new development plan system that is less complex, more accessible and actively engages the community and stakeholders in the plan making process. | legislation. | that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community | new system |
| Localism Act | The Act changes the powers of local government in England. It includes more elected mayors, referendums and a new 'general power of competence' which will empower local authorities to do anything which is | <p>The Act makes provision about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the functions and procedures of local and certain other authorities ▪ town and country planning, the Community Infrastructure Levy and the authorisation of nationally significant infrastructure projects. <p>Regional strategies are</p> | <p>BDP prepared in accordance with current legislation.</p> <p>BDP 6 Infrastructure contributions</p> <p>Bromsgrove DTC Statement</p> | SO6 To provide 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 | Resource implications on implementing the new system |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
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| | not forbidden. | <p>abolished but there is a duty for interested parties to co-operate in the preparation of development plans. The Community Infrastructure Levy now includes the additional costs, besides infrastructure costs, that development places on an area and the money raised can be used to fund the improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure as well as its provision.</p> <p>The act allows neighbourhood plans to be developed but to be adopted they have to pass both an inspection stage and a local referendum. Suitable community</p> | <p>of Compliance</p> <p>Neighbourhood Plans are referred to in the plan and officers support groups who wish to pursue one but there is no need for specific policy as this is covered by the Act.</p> | | |

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| | | <p>organisations can obtain the rights to develop an area.</p> <p>The act specifies how planning decisions can be legally enforced and allows planning authorities to decline to process planning applications which include any region affected by a planning enforcement notice. Nationally the Infrastructure Planning Commission is abolished and new powers put in place to cover national infrastructure projects.</p> | | | |
| Planning (Listed Buildings and | Legislation for the protection of Listed Buildings and Conservation | Listed Building consent is required to demolish, alter or extend a Listed Building and Conservation Area Consent is required to | BDP contains a policy (BDP 20 Managing the Historic Environment) | EV4: Conserve, protect and enhance the historic, architectural, cultural and built environment heritage and seek well-designed, high | Resource implications on implementing the new plan |

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| Conservation Areas) Act | Areas | <p>demolish a building in a Conservation Area.</p> <p>LPA's to determine which parts of their areas are of special architectural or historic interest, which it would be desirable to preserve or enhance.</p> | <p>which seeks to proactively manage heritage assets recognised as being significant for their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest.</p> | <p>quality built environment in new development proposals</p> | |
| Wildlife and Countryside Act | <p>Provides protection for wildlife including certain categories of wild birds, wild animals and wild plants</p> <p>Provides for the notification of SSSI's by reason of their flora, fauna, or</p> | <p>(See aims)</p> <p>Plan objectives to contribute to achieving general aims of the Act.</p> | <p>BDP contains a policy (BDP 21 Natural Environment) which seeks to protect the Natural Environment by better management and providing guidance on what will be</p> | <p>EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity</p> | <p>Lack of in-house ecological expertise</p> |

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| | <p>geological or physiological features</p> <p>Prohibits undertaking of agricultural or forestry operations on land within National parks</p> <p>Requires surveying authorities to maintain up to date definitive maps and statements to clarify public rights of way</p> <p>Provisions for traffic generation,</p> | | <p>expected in new development.</p> | | |

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| | ploughing, appointing wardens, signposting and prohibiting the keeping of bulls on land crossed by public rights of way. | | | | |
| Air Quality (England) Regulations | <p>Local authorities in the UK have statutory duties for managing local air quality under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995.</p> <p>Local Authorities are required to carry out regular reviews and assessments of</p> | <p>This provides ready sources of information on air quality</p> <p>Provides timely indication of the need for further measures to improve air quality</p> | BDP contains a policy (BDP 19 High Quality Design) which seeks to ensure that in considering all proposals for development regard will be had to any implications for air quality and proposed | EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | <p>High emissions from the two motorways causing local congestion, air quality and noise pollution issues.</p> <p>Reliance on private motor vehicles for rural areas conflict emissions targets.</p> <p>Potential waste management facilities may</p> |

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| | air quality in their area against standards and objectives prescribed in regulations for the purpose of local air quality management (LAQM) before undertaking Action Planning if air quality is found to breach the regulations | | mitigation measures | | impact on air quality |
| Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations | The regulations introduced the Community Infrastructure Levy which local authorities can choose to introduce to help | CIL will be charged on most types of development and local authorities can choose the CIL rate that they wish to set as set out in a new legal document (a 'charging schedule') which is to be independently | BDP 6 Infrastructure contributions states that contributions through CIL will be required once the charging | SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable | Resource implications on implementing the new system Economic downturn impacting on the viability of |

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| | fund new infrastructure in their areas in addition to infrastructure schemes to be from mainstream public funding. | <p>examined to ensure that it is evidence-based and appropriate for the local area. The CIL will be based upon the size and type of development and the CIL charge will be required at the commencement of the development.</p> <p>The Regulations also provide for the reform of the current system of developer contributions towards infrastructure ('planning obligations') so that the two regimes operate effectively alongside each other.</p> | schedule has been through an independent public examination and has been formally adopted by the Council. | <p>travel patterns</p> <p>EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all</p> | developments |
| Conservatio | To consolidate all | The Regulations provide | HRA has been | EV1 To conserve and | Lack of in-house |

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| n of Habitats and Species Regulations | the amendments which have been made to the Conservation (Natural Habitats Etc) Regulations 1994 | <p>for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.</p> <p>Under the Regulations, competent authorities i.e. any Minister, government department, public body, or person holding public office, have a general duty, in the exercise of any of their functions, to have regard to the EC Habitats Directive.</p> | carried out as part of evidence base for BDP. | enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | ecological expertise |
| Flood Risk | The Regulations | The key provision of the | BDP23 Water | EV6 Ensure inappropriate | Some areas in the |

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| Regulations | transpose the EU Floods Directive into UK law | Regulations is to give responsibility to lead local flood authorities to prepare a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment for its area so as to identify areas of significant local flood risk and prepare management plans by 2015 accordingly. | <p>Management policy states at BDC23.1 d) that the Council will deliver safe developments with low environmental impact by requiring all developments to work with the Lead Local Flood Authority and SuDS Approval Body and pay</p> <p>necessary regard to the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and its</p> | 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 other areas | District are located upon clays and silts or within the Source Protection Zones. |

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| | | | evidence SFRA level2 informs this process | | |
| Water Industry (Schemes for Adoption of Private sewers) Regulations | Except those owned by the railway undertaker or those on land belonging to the Crown, the Regulations make provisions to transfer all private sewers and lateral drains to the water and sewerage companies. | All pipe that drains more than one property within the curtilage of a property, pipes outside the curtilage which connect to a main sewer and main sewer itself (if privately owned) will all transfer to the water and sewerage companies. | BDP23 Water Management states at BDC23.1 e) that the Council will deliver safe developments with low environmental impact by requiring all developments to engage with Severn Trent Water at the earliest opportunity to | SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | |

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| | | | <p>ensure that sufficient capacity of the sewerage system (i.e. wastewater collection and treatment) is available to accommodate the development.</p> | | |
| Energy White Paper- Meeting the Energy Challenge | Sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy to address the long term energy challenges faced by the UK. | <p>The paper sets 4 key policy goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To put the UK on a path to cut carbon dioxide emissions by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020; | BDP contains a policy (BDP 22 Climate Change) which seeks to deliver low carbon climate resilient developments by various | <p>EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources</p> <p>EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change</p> | Large number of listed buildings in the District |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To maintain reliable energy supplies ▪ To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve productivity ▪ To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated | measures | | |
| Local Transport White Paper -Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon – making sustainable | It sets out the Government’s vision for a sustainable local transport system that supports the economy and reduces carbon emissions. The | The paper sets out the importance of offering people transport choices that will deliver the shift in behaviour and reduce carbon emissions. These choices include making car travel greener by supporting the | BDP 16 Sustainable Transport states that 1) the Council will support the use of low emission vehicles | SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon | Rural nature of the District and high proportion of elderly population. |

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| local transport happen | paper explains how the Government is placing localism at the heart of the transport agenda and taking measures to empower local authorities to address issues in their areas. It also underlines Central Government's direct support to local authorities, including the Local Sustainable Transport Fund. | <p>development of electric and other ultra-low emission vehicles; and</p> <p>prioritising spending on key rail projects to provide commuters and intercity travellers with new options.</p> <p>The Government also believes that effective sustainable local transport is delivered through solutions developed for the places they serve.</p> <p>The Government also made a number of national commitments to enhance the sustainability of local transport, such as</p> | <p>including electric cars through encouraging the provision of charging points in new developments.</p> <p>2) the Council will continue to work with key stakeholders to support significant improvements in, and</p> <p>increase usage of, passenger transport,</p> <p>3) The improvement of car parking and</p> | sources | |

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| | | <p>reviewing the way in which investment decisions are made to ensure that the carbon implications are fully recognised and reviewing traffic signs policy to provide more freedom for local authorities to reduce the number of signs they put up and to develop innovative traffic management solutions.</p> | <p>cycling provision at stations will be supported where appropriate and in accordance with other policies contained within this Plan.</p> <p>4)Infrastructure for pedestrians and cyclists, for example access routes and cycle parking, will be provided in a safe and sustainable environment within the</p> | | |

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| | | | <p>context of green infrastructure, as an integral feature of proposed development. Developments which would worsen walking and cycling access and exacerbate motor vehicle dependence should not be permitted.</p> <p>5) Retail and employment development should make proper provision for freight delivery and</p> | | |

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| | | | <p>collections and should consider using sustainable methods of freight transport.</p> <p>6)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</p> | | |

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| | | | <p>use.</p> <p>7) BDP16.9 Developments which generate significant travel demands must include a transport statement or transport assessment, being fully informed by guidance, and have easy access to existing or proposed public transport links.</p> | | |
| The Future for Transport: A | The Paper looks at the factors that will shape travel | The paper expects to have a coherent transport | BDP 16 Sustainable Transport states | SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable | Rural nature of the District and high proportion of |

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| network for 2030 White Paper | and transport over the next thirty years and sets out how the Government will respond to the increasing demand for travel, maximising the benefits of transport while minimising the negative impact on people and the environment. | <p>networks with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the road network providing a more reliable and freer-flowing service for both personal travel and freight, with people able to make informed choices about how and when they travel; ▪ bus services that are reliable, flexible, convenient and tailored to local needs; ▪ making walking and cycling a real alternative for local trips; and <p>The strategy also aims to</p> | <p>that</p> <p>1) the Council will support the use of low emission vehicles including electric cars through encouraging the provision of charging points in new developments.</p> <p>2) the Council will continue to work with key stakeholders to support significant improvements in, and</p> | <p>travel patterns</p> <p>EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p>EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources</p> | elderly population. |

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| | | <p>improve safety and security and respecting the environment, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ there will be a strong presumption against schemes that would significantly affect environmentally sensitive sites or important species habitats or landscapes; ▪ the environmental impacts of new and existing transport infrastructure will be kept to a minimum and mitigation measures will be implemented to a high standard; ▪ ensure that carbon savings in line with the | <p>increase usage of, passenger transport,</p> <p>3) The improvement of car parking and cycling provision at stations will be supported where appropriate and</p> <p>in accordance with other policies contained within this Plan.</p> <p>4)Infrastructure for pedestrians and cyclists, for example access routes and cycle</p> | | |

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| | | <p>domestic and international commitments and reduce the impact of other emissions which pollute the environment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ reducing the impact of all forms of transport; ▪ ensuring that the noise impacts of transport are reduced and mitigated; by investing in public transport to provide alternatives to the car. | <p>parking, will be provided</p> <p>in a safe and sustainable environment within the context of green infrastructure, as an integral feature of proposed development. Developments which would worsen walking and cycling access and exacerbate motor vehicle dependence should not be permitted.</p> | | |

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| | | | <p>5) Retail and employment development should make proper provision for freight delivery and collections and should consider using sustainable methods of freight transport.</p> <p>6)The Council will encourage the use of travel plans where applicable to secure the provision of sustainable travel choices,</p> | | |

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| | | | <p>both to new developments and to extensions of existing sites, regardless of use.</p> <p>7) BDP16.9 Developments which generate significant travel demands must include a transport statement or transport assessment, being fully informed by guidance, and have easy access to existing or</p> | | |

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| | | | <p>proposed public transport links.</p> <p>BDP 22 Climate Change supports development that incorporates zero or low carbon energy generation technologies and emphasises that development should be well-served by public/sustainable transport, existing local facilities and infrastructure.</p> <p>BDP 19 High Quality Design</p> | | |

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| | | | seeks to ensure that development incorporates sufficient, appropriate soft landscaping and measures to reduce the potential impact of pollution (air, noise, vibration, light, water) to occupants, wildlife and the environment | | |
| Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural | The Paper outlines the Government's vision for the natural | Key measures in the White Paper which also takes forward recommendations contained in 'Making Space | BDP 21 Natural Environment states that the Council will seek to achieve better | EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity SO2 To improve the health | Resource implications on implementing the new system Lack of in-house |

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| Choice: Securing the value of Nature | environment over the next 50 years and includes a detailed programme of action to repair damage done to the environment in the past. | <p>for Nature' include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs) providing bigger, connected sites for wildlife to live in and adapt to climate change ▪ Biodiversity offsetting – new way for developers to ensure we don't lose wildlife sites and make them better by making and improving other sites ▪ New Local Nature Partnerships to strengthen joined-up action across local agencies and organisations ▪ Green Areas | <p>management of Bromsgrove's natural environment by expecting</p> <p>developments to protect, restore, enhance and create core areas of high nature conservation value (including nationally and</p> <p>locally protected sites and irreplaceable nature resources such as sites with geological interest, ancient woodlands and</p> | and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | ecological expertise |

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| | | <p>Designation which allow local communities to give protection to areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Better urban green spaces for the benefit of cities and towns. Support for parks, gardens, and there planting which benefit people and nature alike ▪ Strengthening local public health activities which connect people with nature for better health | <p>habitats of principle importance), wildlife corridors, stepping stones and buffer zones.</p> <p>BDP 24 Green Infrastructure requires development to have regard to and contribute towards, the emerging Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Strategy</p> <p>BDP 25 Health and Well Being</p> | | |

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| | | | <p>states that the Council will support opportunities for healthy and active lifestyles through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Working with partners of the Worcestershire Health and Well-Being Board to explore new ways to improve opportunities for healthy and active lifestyles ii) Providing high-quality walking and cycling routes | | |

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| | | | iii) Providing excellent access to sport, leisure and recreation facilities | | |
| Rural White Paper | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deliver an improved quality of life for everyone in the countryside. ▪ Protection of the countryside. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Thriving rural communities. ▪ Access to public services in rural areas. ▪ Diverse rural economy. | BDP 12 Sustainable Communities states that the Council will ensure provision is made for 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 | <p>SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health</p> <p>SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment</p> <p>EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of</p> | Access to public services in rural areas a challenge given the limited public transport infrastructure. |

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| | | | <p>replacement is provided.</p> <p>BDP 15 Rural Renaissance states that the Council will support proposals that satisfy the social and economic needs of rural communities by encouraging rural diversification schemes, as well as the provision of live-work units and the principle of home working:</p> <p>BDP 21 Natural</p> | <p>mineral reserves, 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.</p> | |

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| | | | <p>Environment states that the Council will seek to achieve better management of Bromsgrove's natural environment by expecting developments to protect and enhance the distinctive landscape character of Bromsgrove</p> | | |
| Urban White Paper - Our Towns and Cities: The | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vision of towns, cities and suburbs which offer a | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased involvement of local communities. ▪ Attractive well designed and safe local | BDP 19 High Quality Design states that the Council will | SO6 To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their | Bromsgrove currently has high quality of life this needs to be |

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| Future - Delivering an Urban Renaissance | high quality of life and opportunity for all, not just the few. | environments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Better local services. | deliver high quality people focused space through ensuring permeable, safe and easy to navigate street layouts. BDP 12 Sustainable Communities states that the Council will ensure provision is made for services and facilities to meet the needs of the community. It will also seek to retain existing | neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | maintained. |

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| | | | services and facilities that meet a local need or ensure adequate replacement is provided. | | |
| Draft Water Bill | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The draft Bill includes measures to strengthen the water sector's ability to respond to the challenges of a growing population and less certain water supplies, and improve the deal it offers to its customers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ allowing for Ofwat, other regulators and market participants to establish market codes to help new competitive markets run more effectively; ▪ reforming the connection charges regime to help facilitate housing growth. | BDP 23 Water Management states that the Council will deliver safe developments with low environmental impact through supporting developments that follow the water conservation hierarchy. All market housing | EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | Water companies to provide sufficient sewage treatment capacity in line with development proposals |

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| | by offering more choice, and driving efficiency and innovation. | | developments should achieve at least the water category of the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 by 2013 and Level 6 after 2016. Affordable housing should at least achieve the water category of Code Level 6 from 2013 onwards. Where standards currently exist for a particular non-domestic building type in | | |

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| | | | BREEAM, maximum points should be scored on water and a minimum of 25% water savings for any other development | | |
| Building a Greener Future: policy statement | The policy statement confirms the Government's intention for all homes to be zero carbon by 2016 with a major progressive tightening of the energy efficiency (Part L) building regulations – by | (See aims) | BDP 19 High Quality design seeks to ensure that all affordable housing to meet the Code for Sustainable Home Level 6 and all market housing to meet Code Level 4 now and Code | EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change. | Economic downturn impacts on viability of development |

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| | 25% in 2010, 44% by 2013 – up to the zero carbon target in 2016. | | Level 6 by 2016 | | |
| Directing the Flow Priority for Future Water Policy (DEFRA) | <p>Prudent use of water keeping within the limits of replenishment</p> <p>Reducing diffuse pollution</p> <p>Water policies such as water quality, water resources and flood management and with other policy areas such as health, agriculture, biodiversity,</p> | Some of the major issues for water management are beyond the scope of planning control, such as agricultural use of water and diffuse pollution caused by agriculture | BDP 23 Water Management-supports development that follows the water conservation hierarchy and that protects and enhances water quality. It also seeks to ensure that development addresses flood risk from all sources, follows the flood risk management | <p>EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air</p> <p>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 other areas</p> <p>SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health</p> | Ability to manage water will be a significant infrastructure constraint on policy options |

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| | <p>leisure, tourism and planning</p> <p>A safe and adequate supply of water is a human right</p> <p>Reversing water pollution is often a long term endeavour requiring long term investment and consistent policy</p> | | <p>hierarchy when planning and designing development, and does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere.</p> | | |
| Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (GP3) | Aim to improve understanding of the importance of groundwater and encourage one to act responsibly and improve | Groundwater is an integral part of water cycle which is facing threats such as demand, climate change, diffuse pollution, Pesticides and land use change. Any contamination must be | BDP 23 Water Management supports development that follows the water conservation | EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | Ability to manage water (i.e. protect groundwater and reduce the risk of surface water flooding) will be a significant constraint on policy |

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| | practices to prevent or mitigate impacts on groundwater. | mitigated. Solutions need to be a realistic mix that meet the demands of society and the economy as well as the environment. | <p>hierarchy and that protects and enhances water quality.</p> <p>BDP 19 High Quality design policy seeks to ensure that development incorporate measures to reduce the potential impact of water pollution to occupants, wildlife and the environment</p> <p>RCBD1 states that surface water runoff must be managed to</p> | | options. Some areas in the District are located upon clays and silts or within the Source Protection Zones. |

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| | | | <p>prevent flooding on, around and downstream of the both sites through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). A supporting risk assessment will be provided</p> <p>as SuDS techniques may be limited due to Source Protection Zones within Site 1 Foxlydiate.</p> | | |
| Innovation and Research | The Government's vision for the UK | Some of the central elements of the new approach that may be | BDP 13 New Employment Development | EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value | Rural nature of the District |

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| Strategy for Growth | <p>is to have “a dynamic, balanced, competitive and growing economy, driven by business investment and revenues from technology-based products and services”</p> <p>This strategy sets out how the Government will achieve the vision, and leverage the significant public investment to drive sustainable growth.</p> | <p>relevant to planning are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encouraging increased business investment in all forms of innovation, particularly by SMEs, including technology development, but also in intangible assets such as design, the development of new business models and skills ▪ Increasing knowledge exchange and facilitating networks, clusters and research campuses as hubs for interaction at local, national and international levels | <p>states that the Council will seek to maintain a balanced portfolio of sites by promoting new technology opportunities at Bromsgrove Technology Park and Longbridge; a range and choice of readily available employment sites to meet the needs of the local economy and appropriate skills development, training and the creation of jobs for local</p> | <p>and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives</p> | |

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| | | | <p>residents as part of the promotion of employment sites.</p> <p>BDP 14 Designated Employment states that the regeneration of the District will continue through maintaining and promoting existing employment provision in sustainable, accessible and appropriate locations</p> | | |
| Laying the Foundations: | The Housing Strategy sets out | The new strategy introduces measures such | BDP 3 Future Housing and | SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of | 90% of the District in the Green Belt |

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| A Housing Strategy for England | <p>a package of reforms to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Get the housing market moving again, ▪ Lay the foundations for a more responsive, effective and stable housing market in the future ▪ Support choice and quality for tenants ▪ Improve environmental standards and | <p>as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consulting on a proposal to allow reconsideration of those planning obligations agreed prior to April 2010 where development is stalled ▪ The establishment of Growing Places Fund, 'Get Britain Building' investment fund, New Home Bonus, Community Infrastructure Levy ▪ Launching a Custom Homes programme ▪ Freeing up public sector land with capacity to deliver up to 100,000 | <p>Employment Development</p> <p>Housing policies in BDP 7-11</p> | <p>the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment</p> <p>EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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.</p> | |

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| | design quality. | <p>new homes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Providing funding to bring empty homes back into use as affordable housing ▪ Funding the Design Council to support communities in shaping development in their area, improving the energy efficiency of both new and existing homes and ensuring protection of the Green Belt and protected areas as part of the commitment to sustainable development. | | | |
| National Flood and | This strategy is developed in | The strategy sets out a statutory framework that | BDP 23 Water Management | EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur | Some areas in the District are located upon clays and silts |

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| Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy | response to the requirements of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. The strategy's overall aim is to ensure that flooding and coastal erosion risks are well-managed and coordinated, so that their impacts are minimised. | <p>will help communities, the public sector and other organisations to work together to manage flood and coastal erosion risk.</p> <p>Under the strategy, District Council will have the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Power to designate structures and features that affect flooding or coastal erosion; ▪ Duty to act consistently with local and national strategies ▪ Duty to be subject to scrutiny from lead local flood authorities' democratic processes. <p>The Lead Local Flood Authority (which is the</p> | <p>states that the Council will deliver safe developments with low environmental impact through requiring all developments to work with the Lead Local Flood Authority and SuDS Approval Body and pay necessary regard to the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and its evidence</p> | in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all other areas | or within the Source Protection Zones. |

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| | | <p>Worcestershire County Council) will be required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop, maintain and apply a local flood risk strategy ▪ Investigate all flooding incidents, where deemed to be necessary ▪ Maintain a register of assets relevant to flooding ▪ Approve drainage systems for construction work, in their capacity as SuDs Approving Bodies, and adopt and maintain SuDS ▪ Cooperate with other | | | |

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| | | FCERM authorities | | | |
| National Policy Statements for Energy | Sets out the Government's policy for delivery of major energy infrastructure | The NPS covers fossil fuel electricity generating infrastructure, renewable energy infrastructure, gas supply infrastructure & gas and oil pipelines, electricity networks infrastructure and nuclear power generation. | BDP 22 Climate Change states that the Council will deliver viable low carbon climate resilient developments through supporting zero or low carbon energy generation schemes when adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily | EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | 90% of the District is Green Belt and some parts of the District have high landscape sensitivity. |
| Noise Policy Statement for England | It commits to include noise considerations in policy making across | The Policy aims are through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise | BDP 19 High Quality Design states that the Council will deliver high | SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | The two motorways causing noise pollution. |

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| | <p>departments and applies to all forms of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise (it does not apply to workplace noise). It sets out a noise policy vision to “promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development.”</p> | <p>within the context of Government policy on sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life ▪ Mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life ▪ Where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life | <p>quality people focused space through ensuring development incorporates sufficient, appropriate measures to reduce the potential impact of noise pollution to occupants, wildlife and the environment. Development proposals should maximise the distance between noise sources (for example motorways) and</p> | | |

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| | | | <p>noise sensitive uses (such as residential), whilst also taking into account the implications of the existing night time use of the locality</p> <p>BDP 1 Sustainable Development Principles states that in considering all proposals for development in Bromsgrove District regard will be had to the compatibility with adjoining uses and the impact</p> | | |

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| | | | on residential amenity. | | |
| National Policy Statements for Transport | Sets out the Government's policy for delivery of major transport infrastructure | The NPSs cover ports, transport networks and aviation. At the moment, only the NPS for ports has been published | This Policy relates to high level transport infrastructure of national significance. In relation to Bromsgrove this could include the motorways and the relocation Bromsgrove Railway Station as it links to the wider public transport infrastructure. BDP 16 Sustainable Transport states that | SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns SO2 To improve the health and well being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | BDC is not a highways authority and therefore has little control over the Strategic Road Network (motorways controlled by HA) or the local road network (controlled by Worcestershire CC). However it does have an influencing role to and may implement policies which could influence free flow of traffic within the District. |

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| | | | <p>developments which generate significant travel demands must include a transport statement or</p> <p>transport assessment, being fully informed by guidance, and have easy access to existing or proposed public transport links. The Highways Agency are a statutory consultee in the plan making</p> | | |

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| | | | process which ensures that any impact of the BDP on the Strategic Road Network is addressed. | | |
| National Policy Statements for Water, Waste Water and Waste | <p>The Planning Act 2008 sets out the Government's policy for delivery of Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects</p> <p>In this Act "nationally significant infrastructure project" means a project which</p> | The NPSs cover water supply, hazardous waste and waste water treatment. At the moment, only the waste water NPS published. | <p>This Policy relates to high level Water, Waste Water and Waste transport infrastructure of national significance.</p> <p>The BDP covers local issues in relation to water, waste water and waste but does not propose any</p> | <p>EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy, 1) Prevention, 2) Preparing for reuse, 3) Recycling, 4) Other recovery, 5) Disposal</p> <p>EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air</p> | |

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| | <p>consists of any of the following—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the construction or extension of a generating station; (b) the installation of an electric line above ground; (c) development relating to underground gas storage facilities; (d) the construction or alteration of an LNG facility; (e) the construction or | | <p>nationally significant projects in this respect at this time.</p> | | |

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| | <p>alteration of a gas reception facility;</p> <p>(f) the construction of a pipe-line by a gas transporter;</p> <p>(g) the construction of a pipe-line other than by a gas transporter;</p> <p>(h) highway-related development;</p> <p>(i) airport-related development;</p> <p>(j) the construction or alteration of</p> | | | | |

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| | <p>harbour facilities;</p> <p>(k) the construction or alteration of a railway;</p> <p>(l) the construction or alteration of a rail freight interchange;</p> <p>(m) the construction or alteration of a dam or reservoir;</p> <p>(n) development relating to the transfer of water resources;</p> <p>(o) the construction or</p> | | | | |

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| | alteration of a waste water treatment plant; (p) the construction or alteration of a hazardous waste facility. | | | | |
| Securing the Future – The UK Sustainable Development Strategy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Place sustainable development at the heart of the planning system. ▪ Help people make better choices. ▪ “One Planet” economy: Sustainable consumption | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drive to improve resource efficiency and reduce waste and harmful emissions across business sectors. ▪ Influence consumption patterns. ▪ Take account of natural systems as a whole. ▪ Encourage farmers to deliver environmental | BDP 1 Sustainable Development Principles sets out a series of requirements in relation to achieving sustainable development. However the principle of sustainable development is | All relevant | Challenges for rural industry initiative to deliver environmental benefits. |

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| | <p>and production.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Confronting the greatest threat: Climate change and energy. ▪ A future without regrets: protecting our natural resources and enhancing the environment. ▪ From local to global: creating sustainable communities and a fairer | <p>benefits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Address problems of degraded resources and environmental inequalities. ▪ Reduce the rate of biodiversity loss. | <p>the 'golden thread' which runs through the whole of the BDP.</p> | | |

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| | world. | | | | |
| Plan for Growth | <p>The Plan for Growth contains four overarching ambitions to make progress to achieve this economic objective. The ambitions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to create the most competitive tax system in the G20; ▪ to make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a | <p>Each ambition is supported by a number of measures including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ introduce a powerful new presumption in favour of sustainable development, so that the default answer to development is 'yes'; ▪ localise choice about the use of previously developed land, removing nationally imposed targets while retaining existing controls on greenbelt land; ▪ produce a shorter, more focused and inherently pro-growth | <p>BDP 1 Sustainable Development Principles incorporates model policy on presumption in favour of sustainable development</p> <p>BDP 2 Settlement Hierarchy</p> <p>BDP 13 New Employment Development</p> <p>BDP 14 Designated Employment</p> | <p>SO6 To provide 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</p> <p>EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural</p> <p>EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology</p> | 90% of the District in the Green Belt |

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| | <p>business;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; and ▪ to create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe. | <p>National Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Policy Framework (NPPF) to deliver more development in suitable and viable locations; ▪ set clear expectations that with immediate effect local planning authorities and other bodies involved in granting development consents should prioritise growth and jobs; ▪ introduce new powers so that businesses are able to bring forward neighbourhood plans and neighbourhood | <p>BDP 22 Climate Change</p> | <p>initiatives</p> <p>EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all</p> <p>EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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.</p> <p>EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon</p> | |

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| | | <p>development orders;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ bring forward proposals to extend Permitted Development rights, and will consult on proposals to make it easier to convert commercial premises to residential; ▪ pilot a new land auction model, starting with public sector land; ▪ ensuring all planning applications and appeals will be processed in 12 months and that major infrastructure projects will be fast-tracked. ▪ Increased investment in | | sources | |

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| | | low carbon technologies | | | |
| UK Biodiversity Action Plan | <p>Describes the UK's biological resources</p> <p>Commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources</p> <p>Has 391 Species Action Plans, 45 Habitat Action Plans and 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions</p> | | <p>BDP 21 Natural Environment - This policy expects developments to Protect, restore, enhance and create core areas of high nature conservation value whilst providing net gains to wildlife through enhancing the Green Infrastructure Network (BDP 24 Green Infrastructure). The policy also</p> | <p>EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity</p> | <p>Plan is UK Governments response to the Convention on Biological Diversity and has led to the production of County and Local BAP's.</p> |

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| | | | <p>expects developments to provide these enhancement in line with Local County Council Geodiversity Action Plans.</p> | | |
| <p>UK Climate Change Programme</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Details of how the UK plans to deliver its Kyoto targets by reducing Greenhouse emissions. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve business and residential use of energy including better efficiency. ▪ Encourage renewable power generation. ▪ Cut emissions from the transport sector. | <p>BDP 22 Climate Change – This policy set out its support for the development of zero or low carbon energy generation technologies and the improvement in the energy efficiency of existing and new</p> | <p>EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources</p> <p>EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change</p> <p>SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable</p> | <p>High emissions from the two motorways causing local congestion, air quality and noise pollution issues.</p> <p>Reliance on private motor vehicles for rural areas conflict emissions targets.</p> <p>Commercial renewable energy</p> |

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| | | | <p>buildings coming forward.</p> <p>BDP 16 Sustainable Transport – This policy seeks contributions from developers for improvements to the public transport network and also supports the development of facilities for low carbon transport vehicles such as electric cars. The use of Green Infrastructure as a multifunctional</p> | travel patterns | <p>project may not be suitable in some landscape character types in the District</p> <p>Challenge to provide for waste recycling in rural areas and apartment blocks.</p> |

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| | | | space in new developments is promoted to benefit pedestrian and cycle routes and make this method of transport a more accessible and readily available method of travel. | | |
| Minerals Policy Statement 2; Controlling and Mitigating the effects of mineral extraction in England | Sets out how MPA's should minimise any significant environmental effects that may arise from minerals extraction. Conserve | Provides policy advice on the planning considerations for the formulation of Development Plans and decisions on individual planning applications and formulating planning conditions | WCC lead. BDP 21 Natural Environment expects development to contribute to the conservation and enhancement of Geodiversity in | EV1 To conserve and enhance 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 | Potential conflict between exploitation of resources and environmental aims |

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| | <p>minerals whilst ensuring adequate supply to meet the needs of society</p> <p>Ensure that the environmental impact caused by mineral operations and the transport of minerals are kept to a minimum</p> <p>Minimise production of waste and to encourage efficient use of materials, including appropriate use of high quality</p> | | line with the Worcestershire Geodiversity Action Plan. | and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. | |

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| | materials and recycling of waste. | | | | |
| Blueprint for Water:10 steps for sustainable water by 2015 | Sets out 10 steps for sustainable water and details progress made so far since original document produced in 2006 | <p>10 steps:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waste less water 2. Keep rivers flowing and wetlands wet 3. Price water fairly 4. Make polluters pay 5. Stop pollutants contaminating our water 6. Keep sewage out of homes and rivers and off beaches 7. Support water-friendly | BDP 23 Water Management expects development to deliver safe developments with low environmental impact. It supports the improvement and restoration of existing watercourses by incorporating them into their Green Infrastructure | <p>SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health</p> <p>EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air</p> <p>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 other areas</p> | Issues of climate change and flooding create challenges and the ability to manage water will be a significant infrastructure constraint on policy options |

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| | | farming 8. Clean up drainage from roads and buildings 9. Restore rivers from source to sea 10. Retain water on floodplains and wetlands | and require large scale developments to include a Sustainable Urban Drainage System into their scheme as part of GI and water management enhancement. | | |
| Barker Review of Land Use Planning | Increase flexibility and responsiveness of the planning system through the quicker delivery of DPD's and a more positive attitude to development. Improve the | Not a statutory document but recommendations may affect future policy | BDP 1 Sustainable Development Principles incorporates model policy and presumption BDP 4 Green Belt incorporates policy to review Green Belt in | EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | Potential conflict between economic growth and environmental issues. |

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| | <p>efficiency of the planning process for major infrastructure projects and the streamlining of policies and processes including national planning guidance and policy.</p> <p>Promote more efficient use of land through fiscal incentives to encourage business property to be kept in use and to develop vacant brownfield sites and review green belt policies</p> | | <p>order to find the supply of land to meet the need for employment upto 2030.</p> <p>BDP 14 Designated Employment safeguards employment land. Insufficient brownfield land within the district to support the need and therefore green belt land or land safeguarded for employment is needed as an alternative.</p> | | |

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| | to ensure that they are still appropriate. | | | | |
| Government Review of Waste Policy in England | <p>The Government's review of waste policies was guided by the 'waste hierarchy' and the conclusion of the review sets out the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultation in 2012 on introducing landfill restriction on wood waste. A review of the case for | Planning should also follow the waste hierarchy. | <p>Waste policy and strategy is set out by WCC.</p> <p>BDP1 Sustainable Development considers that the waste hierarchy in considering proposals for development.</p> <p>BDP13 New Employment Development promotes the accommodation of waste</p> | EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | <p>Waste management facilities could reduce the attractiveness of the sites nearby</p> <p>Challenge to provide for waste recycling in rural areas and apartment blocks.</p> |

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| | <p>introducing landfill bans on other materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accelerate recycling and reducing waste creation ▪ Scrap unfair bin fines and taxes while bringing in powers to deal with repeat fly-tipping offenders and genuine nuisance neighbours ▪ Crack down on fly-tippers | | <p>management facilities on new employment sites coming forward in accordance with Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy.</p> <p>BDP 22 climate change requires the design of development to follow the waste management hierarchy.</p> | | |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consultation on increased recycling targets to 2017 for plastic, steel, aluminium and glass ▪ Removal of the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme from April 2013. <p>A follow-up zero waste action plan on waste prevention will be published in Dec 2013 to check progress and address further</p> | | | | |

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| | developments under any new EU regulation. | | | | |
| Stern Review of the Economics of Climate Change | The Review focuses on the impacts and risks arising from uncontrolled climate change, and on the costs and opportunities associated with action to tackle it. It also examines the national and international policy challenges of moving to a low-carbon global economy. It was concluded that a shift to a low-carbon economy | <p>The planning systems chief role will be encouraging buildings and infrastructure to take account of climate change particularly by limiting development in floodplains.</p> <p>Planning system will be a key tool for encouraging both private and public investment in locations that are less vulnerable to the risks associated with climate change.</p> | <p>BDP 22 climate change supports the development of energy efficient schemes including retro fitting existing buildings to help reduce the cost of energy.</p> <p>BDP 23 Water management policy encourages the use of</p> <p>SuDS which not only help to</p> | <p>EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources</p> <p>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 other areas</p> <p>EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change</p> | <p>Economic downturn impacts on viability of development.</p> <p>Financial burden of dealing with the causes and impacts of climate change in the current market</p> <p>Challenge to provide for waste recycling in rural areas and apartment blocks.</p> |

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| | will bring huge opportunities and tackling climate change is the pro-growth strategy. Ignoring it will ultimately undermine economic growth. Key elements of future international frameworks should include emissions trading, technology co-operation, action to reduce deforestation, and adaptation. | | counteract flooding in good water management strategies but also to increase the value of schemes and potential property resale values due to the high environmental quality of developments. | | |
| The Eddington Transport | Sets out the importance of a good transport | Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions | Policy BDP 22 climate change requires | SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable | Potential conflict between economic growth and limiting |

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| Study | <p>system to maintaining a strong economy and the importance of reducing congestion in urban areas</p> <p>Transport contributes around a quarter of CO2 emissions and is the fastest growing source. There is a need to reduce the emissions from the transport sector in order to tackle global warming</p> | | <p>developments to be located in locations well-served by public/sustainable transport, existing local facilities and infrastructure.</p> <p>BDP 16 Sustainable Transport supports the use of low carbon emission vehicle and their associated infrastructure required and asks for contributions from development</p> | travel patterns | choice in transport modes. |

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| | | | towards the enhancement of the public transport network and also Green Infrastructure with multifunctional use for pedestrians and cyclists making it easy to travel this way. | | |
| The Rural Economy Growth Review | Measures that are designed to address the key rural barriers are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enabling rural businesses to grow and diversity | Planning policies to address the key rural barriers where appropriate. | Policy BDP 15 Rural renaissance supports a range of rural enterprises and economies. It encourages and supports rural | EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | Access to public services in rural areas a challenge given the limited public transport infrastructure and viability issues. |

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| | <p>through funding for rural businesses, pilot Rural Growth Networks, consulting on how to put redundant farm buildings to appropriate alternative business uses and steps to improve rural broadband access.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting rural tourism ▪ Expanding the food and drink | | <p>diversification schemes including live work units. It also supports renewable energy projects that support rural industry whilst also supporting sport recreation and tourism in appropriate locations.</p> | | |

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| | <p>sector and a joint Government/ Industry export action plan which will be launched in Jan 2012</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delivering Green Growth to help communities tap into the renewable energy potential for rural areas and to improve skills in the Forestry sector ▪ Reducing | | | | |

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| | regulation on farms | | | | |
| By Design Urban Design in the Planning System-towards Better Practice (CABE) | The guide is intended as a companion to PPGs/PPSs and aims to encourage better design and to stimulate thinking about urban design. It promotes character in townscape and landscape by responding to reinforcing locally distinctive patterns of development, landscape and culture promote | Policies will need to reflect this document and encourage better design. | Policy BDP 19 High Quality Design is focused on producing good quality places for people to live in whilst also expecting high sustainability standards to be achieved in residential and non-residential developments. Standards recognised include building for life, the Code for Sustainable Homes and the | EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | With 90% of land in the Green belt, design may conflict with development density that is required to meet the housing needs in the District. |

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| | continuity, legibility, permeability, accessibility, adaptability, diversity and vibrancy. | | BREAM standards. | | |
| Code for Sustainable Homes | It called for a step change in the way new homes are designed and constructed, and introduced a 1 to 6 star rating system to communicate their overall sustainability performance. | Policies will need to reflect this document and can apply standards of the Code for Sustainable Homes to new development, provided it is within a DPD and viable. | Policy BDP 19 High Quality Design specifically lists that all affordable housing should achieve the Code for Sustainable Home Level 6 and all market housing to meet Code Level 4 now and Code | EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources. | Economic downturn impacts on viability of development. |

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| | | | Level 6 by 2016. | | |
| Forestry Commission England Corporate Plan 2011-15 | Focuses on protecting, improving and expanding the resource of trees, woods and forests; through the engagement of people, communities, civil society organisations, landowners, and private businesses with this resource; and supporting economic activity in and from trees, woods and forests. | <p>The Plan aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protecting the woodland resource and increasing its resilience to pests, diseases and the impact of climate change ▪ Improving the woodland resource to enhance benefits including biodiversity, landscape quality and a range of other ecosystem services ▪ Promoting and incentivising the planning and natural regeneration of trees, woods and forests of the right type in the right | <p>BDP 20 Managing the Historic Environment states that support will be given to development that sustains and enhances the setting of historic assets including the historic assets of the district such as historic farmsteads and woodlands.</p> <p>BDP 21 Natural Environment seeks better</p> | <p>EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p>EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p> | Tree planting may conflict with some of the landscape character types in the District |

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| | | <p>place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promoting a competitive, thriving and resilient forestry sector alongside a wide range of private sector business partners | management of areas of high nature conservation value such as locally protected sites and ancient woodlands. | | |
| National Planning Policy Framework | Key part of the Government's reforms to make the planning system less complex and more accessible, and to promote sustainable growth | <p>The NPPF replaces most of the Planning Policy Guidance and Planning Policy Statements and proposes some changes, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the presumption in favour of sustainable development to ensure that the planning system focuses on opportunities. ▪ the Duty to Co-operate | Policy BDP 1 Sustainable Development sets out the councils principles on the approach to development across the board in line with the NPPF. It also set out some of the key criteria which the council will pay | Due to overarching nature of framework all SA objectives are likely to be relevant | Resource implications on implementing the new system. |

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| | | <p>on Councils means that local councils should work together, with other public bodies, on planning issues that impact beyond local boundaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ neighbourhood planning which will help communities to say what their area should look like. If approved by a local referendum, the plan will need to be put into force by the local council. ▪ green space designations which allow local communities to protect green areas that are very special | <p>regard to when determining development proposals.</p> | | |

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| | | and important to them | | | |
| Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework | provides additional guidance to local planning authorities to ensure the effective implementation of the planning policy set out in the National Planning Policy Framework on development in areas at risk of flooding and in relation to mineral extraction. | This guidance retains key elements of Planning Policy Statement 25 and of the existing Minerals Policy Statements and Minerals Planning Guidance Notes which are considered necessary and helpful in relation to these policy areas. The retention of this guidance is an interim measure pending a wider review of guidance to support planning policy. | BDP 23 Water management sets out how the council will look at developments coming forward in terms of flood risk in a way that ensures that it isn't a problem for new development proposals or doesn't create one for adjacent existing development. All Residential schemes will have to meet a Code for Sustainable | Due to overarching nature of guidance all SA objectives are likely to be relevant | Resource implications on implementing the new system. |

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| | | | Homes Level 4 for water increasing to level 6 after 2016. Similar standards are applied for non-residential development using the BREAM standards. | | |
| Design: Safer Places The Planning System and Crime Prevention | Encourage greater attention to the principles of crime prevention and attributes of safer places Prevent crime and enhancement of community | Have regard to the 7 principles of crime prevention in policy development Consider need for policy | Policy BDP 10 Homes for the Elderly intends to help create places that feel safer for the elderly who generally have a heightened fear of crime. | SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti- social behaviour | Ensuring that principles are incorporated early in the design process and issues of existing poor environments |

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| | <p>safety</p> <p>Contribute to well designed sustainable places that do not fail people and stand the test of time</p> <p>Promote 7 attributes of access/movement , structure, surveillance, ownership, physical protection, activity and management/ maintenance</p> | | <p>BDP 19 High Quality Design aims to achieve high quality places for people to live that take into account the fear of crime and how development can ‘design out’ crime through careful layout and surveillance.</p> | | |
| Diversity and Equality in Planning: A | Early and Effective engagement | Limited implications refer to SCI | The Statement of Community Involvement | SO6 To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions | Resource implications on implementation |

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| good practice guide | <p>between Local Planning Authorities and the communities they serve.</p> <p>Appreciation required of the mix of people within a district and how this may be changing</p> <p>Effective data analysis combined with local knowledge can help to identify planning needs and monitor progress over time</p> | | highlights to communities what planning is all about and how they can get involved in the planning process and by what means they will be involved. | that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community | |

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| A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive | To provide guidance on how to comply with the European Directive 2001/42/EC “on the assessment of certain plans and programmes on the environment | To provide a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development. | This Sustainability Appraisal for the plan which assesses all policies and site put forward complies with this guidance. | All SA objectives relevant to this guidance | Resource implication on implementation |
| Circular 08/10: Changes to Planning Regulations for Dwellinghouses and Houses in Multiple Occupation | This circular gives guidance on the planning regulations, in particular on changes of use for dwellinghouses and houses in multiple occupation, following changes | | Of direct relevance to Development Management | Of direct relevance to Development Management | |

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| | to legislation in April and October 2010. | | | | |
| Planning for Traveller Sites | The Government's overarching aim is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community. | The Government's aims in respect of traveller sites are that local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning, working collaboratively to develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites, that plan-making and decision-making should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development, that plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and | Policy BDP 11 Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople safeguards the existing traveller sites supports sustainable locations with good transport links and access to facilities and establishes the principle that if further sites are required within the district that these shall come forward as part | <p>SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environment</p> <p>EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of education opportunities for all</p> <p>SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health</p> <p>EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural</p> | Potential opposition from local residents |

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| | | encampments and make enforcement more effective, to enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure, etc. | of the green belt review. | 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. | |
| Delivering Affordable Housing | To support local authorities and other key players in delivering more high quality affordable housing within mixed sustainable communities by using all tools available to them. | Local authorities should assess current and future need and demand for both market and affordable housing through a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA). This evidence will form the basis of local housing strategies and is an important aspect of developing affordable housing policies including targets and thresholds. Targets should reflect long | BDP 8 Affordable Housing seeks a mix of affordable dwelling types on individual schemes seeking social rented, intermediate housing and affordable rent to meet the needs of the local area. | SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environment | 90% of land in the Green Belt. Economic downturn impacts on viability of development |

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| | | <p>term as well as short term need.</p> <p>Local authorities should consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developing an early dialogue with the Housing Corporation (i.e. Homes and Communities Agency) on availability of grant ▪ The availability of both public and private investment in the delivery of affordable housing and its impact on the viability of sites and level of affordable housing targets and thresholds. ▪ Adopting flexible | <p>The policy also requires that the affordable housing should be distributed evenly through the schemes and not look visually distinguishable from market housing. The policy sets threshold limits for the sought delivery of affordable housing as a proportion of the scheme.</p> | | |

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| | | <p>practices when considering choice of provider</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enter into service level agreements with HomeBuy Agents to protect nomination rights and alignment of sales policies ▪ Ensure practical payment arrangements are in place when seeking developer contributions ▪ Challenging developers to produce high quality housing designs that help integrate affordable and market units in a mixed community. | | | |

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| <p>Planning for Town Centres: Practice guidance on need, impact and the sequential approach</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote the development of positive strategies to underpin the planning and development of town centres ▪ To provide advice on preparing and understanding need and impact assessments to guide the development of effective town centre strategies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assess the detailed need for floorspace for main town centre uses ▪ To set out a strategy for the management and growth centres over the plan period ▪ Locally based assessment to assist in the preparation of LDF | <p>BDP 17 Town Centre Regeneration highlights ten sites in the town centre that are considered suitable for development to help secure a future for the town centre. It protects open space and promotes the use of the market space whilst protecting zoned frontages</p> | <p>SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio economic status or educational attainment</p> | <p>Economic downturn impacts on viability of development</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To illustrate how the sequential approach can be applied when allocating sites in plans ▪ To encourage a greater degree of consistency and transparency in terms of the approach and key data required to assist those preparing and reviewing need and impact | | <p>and natural environment feature. It also explains the principles on movement, public realm, urban design, conservation and the naturalisation of Spadesbourn e brook.</p> | | |

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| | assessments. | | | | |
| Good Practice Guide on Planning Tourism | Identify optimal locations for tourism led development and promote opportunities for access by public transport. Planning should seek to balance development with available labour supply | | BDP 16 Sustainable transport Supports the improvement of public transport network and walking and cycling opportunities. This would also be a benefit to tourists and not solely residents. BP 15 Rural Renaissance j) Supports sport, recreation and/or tourism related initiatives | SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | Potential conflict between visitors and rural tranquillity/agriculture. |

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| | | | appropriate to a countryside location | | |
| Principles of Selection for Listed Buildings | General principles that the Secretary of State applies when deciding whether a building is of special architectural or historic interest and should be added to the list of buildings compiled under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 | Evidence will need to take into account the principles covered in the document. | BDP 20 Managing the Historic Environment commits to updating and adding to the local list of heritage assets and formally adopt the document. This should reflect buildings that are of local distinctiveness and importance. | | Economic downturn impacts on viability of development |
| Planning for Biodiversity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To help address | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information on biodiversity and | BDP 21 Natural Environment | EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and | Potential conflicts between |

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| and Geological Conservation: A Guide to Good Practice | <p>biodiversity and geological conservation considerations in planning applications and in the design of development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To inform members ways to promote biodiversity and geological conservation ▪ What people can expect from the planning process and how they | <p>geological resources for the local development framework and sustainability appraisals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Applies information from all policies and programme influencing the nature of places ▪ Recognise environmental trends resulting from climate change and provision for natural systems, habitats and species to adjust to this; ▪ A strategic framework for the protection, restoration, creation or enhancement of priority BAP habitats and species | <p>supports the protection, enhancement and restoration of key Geodiversity sites with an aim to providing net gains to biodiversity through expansion of the Green Infrastructure and how it all links to existing habitats.</p> | <p>geodiversity</p> <p>EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.</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.</p> | <p>conservation and viability.</p> |

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| | <p>might be involved to improve their environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide good practice examples to help integrate nature conservation into the planning process | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ maintain, restore or add to networks of natural habitats and other landscape features essential for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of species ▪ promote development which includes features beneficial to biodiversity or geological conservation ▪ identify the role of a hierarchy of internationally, nationally and locally designated sites ▪ safeguard the biodiversity value of previously developed | | | |

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| | | <p>land through planning decisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ promote and support the enhancement and management of local geological sites through the planning process | | | |
| Circular 06/05: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and Their Impact Within the Planning System | Provide administrative guidance on the application of the law relating to planning and nature conservation that applies in England. | Policies will need to take account of this guidance. | BDP21 Natural Environment | EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | Potential conflicts between conservation and viability. |
| PPS 10: | Protect human | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promotion of waste | Overriding plan | EV5 To manage waste in | Challenge to |

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| Planning for Sustainable Waste Management | <p>health and the environment by producing less waste and by using it as a resource wherever possible.</p> <p>Drive waste management up the waste hierarchy, address waste as a resource and look to disposal as the last option. Encourage sustainable waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.</p> | <p>hierarchy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure new developments incorporate recycling facilities. ▪ Ensure protection of environment when waste is disposed of. ▪ NB BDC is not a waste planning authority and therefore target setting is inappropriate | <p>found in the Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy which supports this statement.</p> <p>BDP 22 Climate Change 22.1 e) embraces the principles of the waste hierarchy in design and construction of developments thinking ahead to the future.</p> | <p>accordance with the waste hierarchy, 1) Prevention, 2) Preparing for reuse, 3) Recycling, 4) Other recovery, 5) Disposal</p> | <p>provide for waste recycling in rural areas and apartment blocks.</p> |

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| DCLG Plan Making Manual | Bring together council experience, useful advice and guidance in plan preparation | To refer to the guidance during the local planning process | Overarching guidance (publication now withdrawn) | publication now withdrawn | |
| Assessing Needs and Opportunities: A Companion Guide to PPG17 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indicates how councils can establish the wishes of their local communities and apply their provision standards in a way which is equitable to both developers and local communities ▪ Promotes as | PPG17 assessment to take into account this guidance | BDP 25 Health and Well Being incorporates findings from the PPG17 assessment into policy which is part of evidence base. | SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | Potential conflicts between provision requirements and viability. |

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| | <p>consistent an approach as possible across different facility types, at different scales and in urban and rural areas, in order to limit the resources and range of skills needed to undertake assessments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides a framework for determining the need for planning conditions or the negotiation | | | | |

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| | of planning agreements | | | | |
| Planning for Renewable Energy: A Companion Guide to PPS 22 | To offer practical advice as to how the policies set out in PPS22 can be implemented on the ground. | Planning policy at the local level needs to provide guidance in relation to both standalone renewable energy schemes and the integration of renewable energy into new development. | BDP 22 Climate Change supports retrofitting of existing buildings to achieve greater energy efficiency. The policy also supports schemes that incorporate zero or low carbon energy generation technologies. | EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | Potential conflict between climate change mitigation and protecting the natural environment. |

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| Circular 03/99: Planning requirement in respect of the Use of Non-Mains Sewerage incorporating Septic Tanks in New Development | Provide advice on the exercise of planning controls on non-mains sewerage and associated sewage disposal aspects of future development so as to avoid environmental, amenity or public health problems. | Policies to take into account of this circular. | BDP 23 Water Management 23.1 c) requiring all major developments engage with Severn Trent Water at earliest opportunity and f) ensuring that development is supported by required infrastructure and non mains drainage flows the foul drainage hierarchy with appropriate management plans in place. | SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health 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 other areas. EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | Sustainable drainage techniques may not always be the cheapest solution for Water companies |

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| PPS 25: Development and Flood Risk - Practice Guide | This guide provides guidelines on how to implement development and flood risk policies by the land use planning system. The guide also includes working examples through case studies | This Practice Guide contains a checklist to help developers and applicants to prepare an appropriate, site-specific flood risk assessment in accordance to the advice in the Practice Guide. | BDP 23 Water Management requires large scale development to incorporate Sustainable urban Drainage Systems (SUDs) into their schemes and where possible to restore existing watercourses as part of Green Infrastructure improve links through developments. | 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 other areas. | |
| Panel Report of the Regional | Sets out the conclusions reached by the | To take into account the evidence collected in the Phase 2 Revision of the | RSS revoked and evidence progressively | RSS now revoked | Newer evidence of various quality and baseline at local, |

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| Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands Phase 2 Revision | independent Panel which conducted the Examination in Public of the Phase 2 West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy. | West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategies | being updated by later evidence in some areas. | | and sub-regional level. |
| Regional Economic Strategy for the West Midlands | <p>To make the West Midlands the most energy efficient region in the UK</p> <p>To make an important contribution to meeting the goals of national energy policy</p> | <p>Improve energy efficiency</p> <p>Increase the use of renewable energy resources</p> <p>Maximise uptake of business opportunities</p> <p>Ensure focused and integrated delivery and implementation</p> <p>Develop a Regional Design Framework to improve</p> | BDP 22 Climate Change supports the development of sustainable zero or low carbon energy technology in new development schemes but also where this isn't deliverable it encourages | <p>This has been superseded by Local Enterprise Partnership working.</p> <p>EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources</p> | May be issues of practicality or cost effectiveness associated with the use of renewable energy in certain circumstances. |

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| | | <p>energy efficiency in buildings</p> <p>Local authorities to encourage proposals for the use of renewable energy resources through their Development Plans</p> | <p>allowable solutions to reduce the carbon footprint. The policy encourages this to be linked to projects firstly within the district itself, the county and lastly the region.</p> <p>BDP 19 High Quality Design promotes requires development to meet high standards of sustainability using the Code for Sustainable Homes</p> | | |

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| | | | standards and BREEAM. | | |
| Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands | <p>To guide the preparation of local authority development plans and local transport plans so that they can deliver to a coherent framework for Regional development. When using this RPG it is important to consider the document as a whole. Many</p> | <p>The Spatial Strategy covers a wide range of subjects including housing, economic development, the built, historic and natural environment, renewable energy, minerals, waste and transport.</p> <p>The local planning process has to be consistent with the RSS to be sound.</p> | <p>RSS now revoked. However, RSS based on sound planning principles some of which are reflected in the BDP for example urban and rural renaissance.</p> | <p>RSS now revoked</p> | <p>Revocation by Coalition Government subject to the strategic environmental assessments.</p> |

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| | <p>policies (e.g. environment) are cross-cutting and therefore apply across all other policy areas.</p> | | | | |
| Restoring the Regions Wildlife: Regional Biodiversity Strategy for the West Midlands | <p>Maintain and improve the condition of habitats, species and ecosystems</p> <p>Develop an area based approach to restoring wildlife</p> <p>Reconnect and integrate action for biodiversity with other</p> | Monitor the condition of habitats species and ecosystems | BDP 21 Natural Environment 21.1 a) Council will seek to achieve better management of the natural environment by expecting developments to “protect, restore, enhance and create core areas of high | <p>EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p>EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p> | <p>Lack of in-house ecological and geological expertise</p> <p>Economic downturn impacts on viability of development</p> <p>90% of land in the Green Belt</p> <p>To meet housing needs</p> |

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| | <p>environmental, social and economic activity</p> <p>Cope with the impact of climate change</p> | | nature conservation value” | | |
| Sustainable Communities in the West Midlands: Building Action for the Future | Aim to make our communities places where people want to live and to work. | Highlights actions to address housing, neighbourhood renewal issues, planning, transport, economy, employment and skills. | BDP 12 Sustainable Communities aims to support new facilities coming forward within communities and retaining the existing facilities for the needs of the community whilst allowing them to adapt. | <p>SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns</p> <p>EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of education opportunities for all</p> | <p>Economic downturn impacts on viability of development</p> <p>91% of land in the Green Belt</p> <p>To meet housing needs</p> |

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| West Midlands Economic Strategy Review | <p>Provides a clear framework for achieving future economic prosperity in the West Midlands</p> <p>Six themes including, enterprise, innovation, skills, economic activity, quality of life and infrastructure.</p> | <p>Objectives under broad headings of business, place and people.</p> <p>Includes targeting growth, capitalising on low carbon opportunities, investment in skills, developing sustainable communities, regenerating deprived communities, maximising cultural assets and improving transport and accessibility.</p> | <p>BDP 12 Sustainable Communities aims to achieve sustainable and inclusive communities by providing the facilities to meet the needs of the local areas.</p> <p>BDP 13 New Employment Development aims to create a range of new employment types in mixed use schemes. Along with these schemes skills development, creation of jobs</p> | <p>This has been superseded by Local Enterprise Partnership working</p> <p>EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources</p> <p>SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns</p> <p>EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of education opportunities for all</p> | <p>Conservation of historical and natural assets</p> |

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| | | | <p>and training should be given.</p> <p>BDP 16 Sustainable Transport aims to make places better connected by public transport links, cycle and pedestrian network and also improve facilities for low carbon vehicles such as electric cars.</p> | | |
| West Midlands Housing Strategy | To develop a pattern of housing investment that meets the needs and aspirations of the people of the | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urban renaissance – reduce out migration from urban areas ▪ Rural Renaissance ▪ Encourage Housing | BDP 15 Rural Renaissance supports the needs of the rural economy by supporting | SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local | Challenge to determine long-term local needs and maintain affordable housing. |

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| | West Midlands | Choice and affordability | <p>agricultural dwellings where there is genuine need and also the conversion of redundant agricultural buildings when the building is appropriate for conversion. It also supports rural diversification and the provision of live work units.</p> <p>Policy BDP 3 Future Housing and Employment sets out the housing requirement that</p> | environment | |

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| | | | <p>can be delivered through the plan and the further housing land that will need to be found in the green belt review.</p> <p>BDP 7-11 (housing policies)</p> | | |
| West Midlands Regional Cultural | Preservation, renewal and promotion of cultural activities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Excellence and innovation ▪ Diversity, access and | BDP 17 Town Centre Regeneration states that we will | SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and quality of | Economic recession may impact support |

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| Strategy | <p>across the region</p> <p>Promotion of cultural education</p> <p>Ensuring the economic potential of cultural activities</p> <p>Providing a range of cultural activities</p> | <p>equity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Investment, sustainability and effectiveness ▪ Consultation and joined up working | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to support markets in the Town Centre ▪ provide for specific facilities within the public realm to ensure that a range of different markets can contribute to the overall vitality of the Town Centre <p>Seek to improve the range of the evening economy uses within the Town Centre, to</p> | <p>and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio economic status or educational attainment</p> | |

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| | | | include a mix of entertainment uses for all groups | | |
| West Midlands Regional Energy Strategy | Aims to make the West Midlands the most energy efficient region in the UK. The vision for this strategy is "By 2020 we will have delivered the West Midlands' commitment to the climate change challenge, having ensured a sustainable, secure and affordable supply of energy for everyone and | <p>The Strategy has four headline objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving energy efficiency ▪ Increasing the use of renewable energy resources ▪ Maximise uptake of business opportunities ▪ Ensuring focused and integrated delivery and implementation | BDP 22 Climate Change encourages the retrofitting of existing buildings to make them more energy efficient and sets high standards for new development. Zero or low carbon energy generation technologies are promoted. | <p>EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources</p> <p>EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>EC2 Promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives.</p> | <p>Economic downturn impacts on viability of development</p> <p>Conservation of historical and natural assets</p> <p>Commercial scale renewable energy may impact on the landscape character</p> <p>90% of land in the Green Belt</p> |

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| | strengthened the region's economic capability". | | | | |
| West Midlands Regional Forestry Framework | The vision for woodland and forestry in the West Midlands is to create a viable and inclusive woodland and forestry sector that maximises sustainable development through delivery of economic, environmental, cultural and social benefits to the people of the region. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inform and encourage development of woodlands using landscape character assessment tools at landscape and site scales to enhance diversity and local distinctiveness ▪ To protect manage and enhance existing trees and woodlands ▪ To create new woodlands(urban and rural) and develop associated targeting ▪ To use trees and woodlands to enhance | BDP 21 Natural Environment expects developments to Protect, restore, enhance and create core areas of high nature conservation value (including nationally and locally protected sites and irreplaceable nature resources such as sites with geological interest, ancient woodlands and | EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | Woodland planting not suitable in some landscape character types in the District |

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| | | local distinctiveness and sense of place | <p>habitats of principle importance.</p> <p>BDP 19 High Quality Design 19.1 p) Ensuring all trees that are appropriate (e.g. in terms of size, species, conditions and predicted climate) be retained and integrated within new development and included within potential enhancements to the green</p> | | |

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| | | | infrastructure. | | |
| West Midlands Regional Health and Well Being Strategy | Maintain enhance improve and protect the health and well being of people in the Region and to reduce health inequalities by 2020 with environmental limits so not to compromise healthy life for future generations. | | BDP 25 Health and Well Being sets out accessibility standards to be applied to developments so people are able to access green space and other facilities easily by walking. It also places restrictions on Hot Food Takeaway developments being too concentrated and within too | SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | Increasing ageing population will potentially add pressure to health services |

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| | | | close a proximity to schools, parks and youth centres. | | |
| West Midlands Regional Visitor Economy Strategy | <p>Create successful, sustainable destinations</p> <p>Role of leisure sector in achieving wider regeneration aims</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To develop a diverse and dynamic base ▪ To promote a learning and skilful region ▪ To create the conditions for growth ▪ To regenerate communities ▪ To provide a powerful voice for the region | BDP 15 Rural Renaissance encourages Sport, recreation and/or tourism related initiatives appropriate to a countryside location. | EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | Potential conflicts between visitors to countryside and its protection ie biodiversity |
| West Midlands Rural Affairs Forum – Rural Priority | The Statements identifies the current priorities for the rural areas of the West | Planning policies to take into account of the challenges and actions. | BDP 15 Rural Renaissance promotes diversification of rural economies | SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local | Viability of services and facilities in the rural areas |

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| Position Statements | <p>Midlands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Rural Economy and the Resilience of Rural Communities ▪ Rural Skills ▪ Affordable Housing ▪ Rural Broadband ▪ The Rural Environment <p>Each of the priority area has a separate paper that identifies a series of actions to address the</p> | | <p>and the provision of live work units. Encourages rural environment related sports and leisure facilities to help increase the tourism economy.</p> <p>BDP8 Affordable Housing aims to create a balance on housing tenures on developments with a set threshold for the delivery of affordable</p> | <p>environment</p> <p>EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural</p> | |

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| | challenges. | | housing on site. BDP9 Rural Exception Sites supports the development of affordable housing sites in the green belt adjacent to settlements when it has been demonstrated that there is a local need. | | |
| West Midlands Sustainable Development Framework | Develop thriving sustainable communities. Enhance and protect the environment Ensure prudent | 33 regional sustainable development objectives including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce car dependence ▪ Encourage urban living | BDP 1 Sustainable Development Principles takes a positive approach to development following the | All of relevance including in particular EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of Green Belt | Challenge to address car dependence especially for rural areas. Conflicts with rural diversification, environmental |

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| | <p>and efficient use of natural resources.</p> <p>Developing a flourishing, diverse and stable regional economy.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing to be developed on PDL ▪ Encourage rural diversification ▪ Environmental protection | <p>government's presumption in favour of sustainable development.</p> <p>BDP12 Sustainable Communities will ensure provision is made for services and facilities to meet the needs of the community whilst protecting the existing facilities but allowing them to adapt to the needs of the community.</p> <p>BDP 15 Rural</p> | <p>value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.</p> <p>SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns</p> <p>EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural</p> | <p>protection urban development on greenfield land allocations.</p> |

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| | | | Renaissance promotes diversification of rural enterprises and encourages small scale renewable projects to support industry. | | |
| Air Quality a Strategy for Herefordshire and Worcestershire | Aims to develop a more holistic and unified approach to managing local air quality across Herefordshire and Worcestershire | <p>The Councils of Herefordshire and Worcestershire have signed up several commitments, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring that air quality is considered as a material planning consideration within development control planning processes of | BDP 19 High Quality Design 19.1 sets standards that new development must meet which is monitored by Worcestershire Regulatory Services. | EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | <p>High emissions from the two motorways causing local congestion, air quality and noise pollution issues.</p> <p>Reliance on private motor vehicles for rural areas conflict emissions targets.</p> <p>Potential waste</p> |

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| | | <p>the Councils through the implementation of the Supplementary Planning Document for Herefordshire and Worcestershire. Where deteriorations in air quality due to a development (or developments) are predicted, to ensure measures to mitigate the effects are put in place;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Require modelling and/or monitoring to be undertaken to accurately assess the impacts of proposed development on local air quality; ▪ Ensuring that air quality | | | <p>management facilities may impact on air quality</p> |

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| | | is properly considered within planning policy processes, in particular within the LDF process, with the inclusion of a specific air quality policy where applicable | | | |
| Sustainable Community Strategy for Worcestershire | Sets out the vision for the future of Worcestershire enabling partners to focus on the activity needed in the short term to improve the quality of life of the people who live, visit or work in the County. The vision for Worcestershire is | The three key priorities identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A skilled and prosperous economy ▪ An environment that is cherished and resilient ▪ Improving health & well-being To support working towards these priorities, the Worcestershire Partnership has agreed a number of values that apply to all | BDP 13 New Employment Development aims to create a range of new employment types in mixed use schemes. Along with these schemes skills development, creation of jobs and training should be given. | EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of education opportunities for all 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. | |

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| | <p>“A county with safe, cohesive, healthy and inclusive communities, a strong and diverse economy and a valued and cherished environment.”</p> | <p>partners in their work and underpin everything we do. They are:</p> <p>Provide for the needs of all groups in society</p> <p>Treat people with equality and value diversity</p> <p>Build strong, cohesive communities and promote good community relationships</p> <p>Remove barriers that prevent individuals from reaching their full potential</p> <p>Intervene early to prevent problems from becoming entrenched</p> <p>Take account of the needs of future generations</p> | <p>BDP 21 Natural Environment Council will seek to achieve better management of the natural environment by expecting developments to “protect, restore, enhance and create core areas of high nature conservation value”</p> <p>BDP25 Health and Well Being sets out</p> | <p>SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health</p> | |

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| | | <p>Deliver the right services to the right people at the right price</p> <p>Involve and listen to local people and communities whether they are geographical or communities of interest</p> <p>Promote Worcestershire on the regional, national, European and international stage and maximise the opportunities available to the county.</p> | <p>accessibility standards to be applied to developments so people are able to access green space and other facilities easily by walking.</p> | | |

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| New Look at the Landscapes of Worcestershire | <p>Aims to indicate and describe the range of different landscapes to be found in Worcestershire together with an insight as to how these differences have arisen.</p> <p>Landscape character is defined by 6 elements; land use, geology, topography, soils, tree cover and settlement.</p> | Appreciation of the differences between landscapes is desirable so that proposed development and land use changes are informed by, and sympathetic, to their locality. | <p>BDP 21 Natural Environment</p> <p>21.1 g) aims to Protect and enhance the distinctive landscape character of Bromsgrove, as identified in the Worcestershire Landscape Character Assessment, and take account of the Worcestershire Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Guidance.</p> | EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | Enhance the character of the landscape whilst balancing development pressures. |

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| NHS Worcestershire Draft Strategic Plan 2010/11 - 2014/15 | NHS Worcestershire's vision is "a County where people live longer and live better have the support they need to adopt healthy lifestyles and have the choice of high quality services which are delivered as close to home as possible". | <p>NHS Worcestershire identifies 8 priority areas, including: staying healthy, children and young people. The relevant goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To improve health and well-being overall, and close the gap between the health of the worst-off and best-off in Worcestershire ▪ To improve the physical and mental health and healthcare of children and young people | BDP 25 Health and Well Being sets out accessibility standards to be applied to developments so people are able to access green space and other facilities easily by walking. It also places restrictions on Hot Food Takeaway developments being too concentrated and within too close a proximity to schools, parks and youth | SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | Economic downturn impacts on the viability of development |

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| | | | centres. | | |
| Planning for a Multifunctional Green Infrastructure Framework in Worcestershire | | | BDP 24 Green Infrastructure requires development to improve connectivity of the GI network, provide for the management of the GI, prepare concept plans for large scale sites and adopt a holistic approach to deliver the multiple benefits and vital services of Green Infrastructure | <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.</p> <p>EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality</p> <p>EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk</p> | |

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| | | | BDP 21 Natural Environment seeks to Protect, restore, enhance and create core areas of high nature conservation value (including nationally and locally protected sites and irreplaceable nature resources such as sites with geological interest, ancient woodlands and habitats of principle importance), wildlife corridors, | or contribute to surface water flooding in all other areas. | |

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| | | | stepping stones and buffer zones. | | |
| Severn River Basin Management Plan | <p>Sets out the pressures facing the water environment in the Severn River Basin District and the actions that address them.</p> <p>It has been prepared under the Water Framework Directive, and is the first of a series of six-year planning cycles.</p> | <p>The targets set are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ By 2015, 17% of surface waters (rivers, lakes, estuaries) in this river basin district are going to improve for at least one biological, chemical or physical element, measured as part of an assessment of status according to the Water Framework Directive. ▪ 34% of surface waters will be at good or better ecological status/potential and 65% of groundwater bodies will | BDP 23 Water Management states that the Council will deliver safe developments with low environmental impact through Supporting developments that take into account of the Severn River Basin Management Plan and contribute to delivering the Water | <p>EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air</p> <p>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 other areas.</p> <p>EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p> | <p>Bromsgrove STW operating at its capacity</p> <p>Some areas in the District are located upon clays and silts or within the Source Protection Zones.</p> <p>90% of land in the Green Belt and many areas still used for agriculture</p> |

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| | | <p>be at good status by 2015. In combination 35% of all water bodies will be at good or better status by 2015. The Environment Agency wants to go further and achieve an additional 2% improvement to surface waters across England and Wales by 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At least 38% of assessed surface waters will be at good or better biological status by 2015 | <p>Framework Directive objectives and supporting developments that protect and enhance water quality.</p> | | |
| <p>The right home, at the right time, in the right place: A</p> | <p>To provide the right type of housing and support to those who need</p> | <p>Primary goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Better use of existing homes ▪ Delivering new homes | <p>The BDP contains a suite of housing policies which addresses these</p> | <p>SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local</p> | <p>90% of land in the Green Belt</p> <p>Meeting housing needs</p> |

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| Housing Strategy for Worcestershire (draft) | <p>assistance so as to deliver the vision 'the right home, at the right time, in the right place'</p> <p>To promote partnership working with customers, other agencies and across boundaries to create sustainable places to live.</p> | <p>by enabling 500 new affordable homes which meet local needs in terms of property type, size, tenure and affordability by 31st March 2012.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving the condition of existing homes ▪ Providing housing related support | <p>issues such as BDP 7 Housing Mix and Density,</p> <p>BDP 8 Affordable Housing,</p> <p>BDP 9 Rural Exception Sites and</p> <p>BDP 10 Homes for the Elderly</p> | environment | Economic downturn impacts on viability of development. |
| Worcestershire Access and Informal Recreation Strategy | The vision for the Strategy is: "to develop a recreation culture in Worcestershire in which residents | <p>Objectives identified in the Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring opportunity is available to all sections of the community to | BDP 21 Natural Environment states that the Council will seek to achieve better management of | <p>SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health</p> <p>EC1 Develop a knowledge</p> | Accessibility in rural areas |

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| | <p>and visitors alike benefit from the opportunity to access a range of high quality urban and rural recreation opportunities. This will be planned and implemented having respect for the wishes of both landowners and the local community and ensuring the utmost protection of environmental interests”</p> | <p>enjoy access and recreation opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Securing and promoting opportunities for access ▪ Encouraging and enabling local communities to become involved in and take action to share and increase the local benefits of recreation opportunities ▪ Manage and promote responsible land use activities so as to reduce the potential for conflict between all types of land users, communities and rural enterprises ▪ Making use of | <p>Bromsgrove’s natural environment by expecting developments to protect, restore, enhance and create core areas of high nature conservation value (including nationally and locally protected sites and irreplaceable nature resources such as sites with geological interest, ancient woodlands and habitats of principle</p> | <p>driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural</p> | |

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| | | <p>recreational opportunities whilst protecting and enhancing environmental quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide a range of facilities of high standard to ensure that the differing demands and aspirations of users are catered for, to help people enjoy and appreciate their recreational experience ▪ Contributing to and promoting the health and well-being qualities associated with access and recreation activities ▪ Raise the awareness of the opportunities and | <p>importance), wildlife corridors, stepping stones and buffer zones.</p> <p>BDP 25 Health and Well Being states that the Council will support proposals and activities that protect, retain or enhance existing sport, recreational and amenity assets, lead to the provision of additional</p> | | |

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| | | benefits of access and recreation for the diversification of the urban and rural economy, in particular in its support for local tourism | assets, or improve access to facilities, particularly by non-car modes of transport. | | |
| Worcestershire Biodiversity Action Plan | Consists of a series of Species and Habitat Action Plans setting out current status, targets for protection and enhancement and actions to be taken by partner organisations | Action plans under review as at March 2008. Targets vary with each species/habitat. | BDP 21 Natural Environment states that the Council will seek to achieve better management of Bromsgrove's natural environment by expecting developments to contribute towards the targets set out | EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | Lack of internal ecological expertise 90% of land in the Green Belt To meet housing needs Economic downturn impacts of the viability of development |

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| | | | <p>for priority habitats and species, the environmental priorities of the Local Nature Partnership, participating in the biodiversity offsetting scheme or its replacement, and connect to</p> <p>the Nature Improvement Area(s), the Living Landscape schemes or their equivalents, as appropriate and contribute to the conservation</p> | | |

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| | | | and enhancement of geodiversity, in line with the objectives and actions in the Worcestershire Geodiversity Action Plan, where appropriate | | |
| Worcestershire Climate Change Strategy | <p>Manage and mitigate the direct causes of the effects of climate change</p> <p>Reduce use of fossil fuels</p> <p>Raise awareness of the issue of climate change</p> | | BDP 22 Climate Change contains a range of measures to adapt to and mitigate climate change including Supporting developments to incorporate zero or low carbon energy | <p>EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources</p> <p>SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move</p> | <p>High emissions from the two motorways causing local congestion, air quality and noise pollution issues.</p> <p>Reliance on private motor vehicles for rural areas conflict emissions targets.</p> |

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| | <p>and its impacts</p> <p>Help and advise the practical actions people can make</p> <p>Ensure the most up to date information on climate change is used</p> <p>Reduce climate change causing gas emissions across the county by a minimum of 10% from 2001 levels by 2011 and 20% by 2020</p> <p>Reduce energy use through improving energy</p> | | <p>generation technologies, especially</p> <p>installations that improve the energy security of developments in the rural areas. Where there is a firm delivery plan of zero or low carbon energy generation scheme, developments nearby are expected to provide</p> <p>infrastructure/ to connect to the zero/ low-carbon</p> | <p>towards more sustainable travel patterns</p> | <p>Commercial renewable energy project may not be suitable in some landscape character types in the District</p> <p>Challenge to provide for waste recycling in rural areas and apartment blocks.</p> |

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| | <p>efficiency in homes business and public services and reducing use of private car and freight transport</p> <p>Minimise waste</p> <p>Use more renewable low or zero carbon dioxide</p> <p>Adapt to and plan for the impacts of climate change</p> <p>Strict control over flood plain development</p> <p>Promote the use of climate change</p> | | <p>energy scheme</p> <p>BDP 16 Sustainable Transport supports a range of sustainable transport measures to encourage a modal shift and greater use of public transport.</p> <p>BDP 23 Water Management seeks to ensure development addresses flood risk from all sources, follows the flood risk management hierarchy when</p> | | |

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| | <p>risk assessment</p> <p>Encourage renewable energy requirements for new properties and include renewable energy in planning documents</p> <p>Minimise waste by reducing recycling and reusing</p> <p>Increase production of renewable energy from 5% to 12.5% of regional targets by 2010</p> | | <p>planning and designing development, and does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. It also requires all development to work with the Lead Local Flood Authority and SuDS Approval Body and pay</p> <p>necessary regard to the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and its evidence. It requires development to</p> | | |

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| | | | <p>set aside land for Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and follow the SuDS management train concept.</p> | | |
| Worcestershire County Council Sustainability Policy and Worcestershire Sustainability Action Plan | <p>Worcestershire County Council is committed to the principles of sustainability set out in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 and will demonstrate the commitment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continuously | <p>The proposed actions include:</p> <p>Develop ways to ensure strategies, policies and services for which we are responsible take account of their impact on local and global environmental, economic and social well-being. Actions that are of particular relevance to planning are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue development | <p>The SA process is integral to plan making process.</p> | <p>All of relevance</p> | |

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| | <p>improving our environmental, social and economic performance to maximise our positive and minimise our adverse effects on the environment and society, whilst complying with all relevant legislation and regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Actively encouraging and monitoring responsible environmental, | <p>of Joint Sustainable Appraisal Framework for Planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement measures to enhance biodiversity through delivery of the Worcestershire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) ▪ Development of Green Infrastructure Strategy ▪ Delivery of Local Transport Plan to include Smarter Choices, promotion of sustainable modes, management of public transport networks, delivery of walking and cycling infrastructure projects | | | |

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| | <p>social and economical performance by our suppliers and contractors as well as raising awareness of and encouraging action for sustainability amongst staff, councillors, partners and the general public.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fulfilling our role as a partner to deliver the UK Climate Change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting the challenge of Climate Change by viewing waste as a resources; commitment to the waste hierarchy, of which waste prevention is top; continued commitment to re-use, recycling and composting; ▪ Develop Renewable Energy Strategy for County ▪ Work with Destination Worcestershire to promote sustainable tourism ▪ Promote low carbon economy via Local Economic Development Strategy & LEP | | | |

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| | Programme and the England Biodiversity Strategy. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify resources to support businesses to diversify into sustainable technologies/ renewable energy | | | |
| Worcestershire Cultural Strategy | The vision for the Strategy is “A county with safe, cohesive, healthy and inclusive communities, a strong and diverse economy and a valued and cherished environment” | <p>The Strategy addresses the following six themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communities that are safe and feel safe ▪ A better environment for today and tomorrow ▪ Economic success that is shared by all ▪ Improving health and well-being ▪ Meeting the needs of | The BDP contains many policies which will address these themes and, BDP 19 High quality design, BDP 25 Health and Well Being, BDP13 New Employment Development, BDP14 Designated | <p>SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health</p> <p>SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti- social behaviour</p> <p>SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environment</p> | |

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| | | <p>children and young people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stronger communities - covering a range of issues including housing, culture and volunteering <p>The priority outcomes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide decent, appropriate and affordable housing that meets the diverse needs of Worcestershire ▪ To improve quality of life in Worcestershire by providing vibrant cultural and sporting opportunities for all ▪ To support effective | <p>Employment, BDP 15 Rural Renaissance, BDP 12 Sustainable Communities, BDP 8 Affordable Housing, BDP 16 Sustainable Transport. However it is also likely that other policies will have an impact</p> | <p>EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural</p> | |

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| | | <p>volunteering that is accessible to all</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To reduce income deprivation including child and pensioner poverty ▪ To deliver an accessible, affordable, safe, convenient, sustainable and integrated passenger transport network | | | |
| Worcestershire Geodiversity Action Plan | Aims to conserve and enhance the landscapes and materials that make up the County. | <p>Objectives identified are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Audit and record all geodiversity resources ▪ Increase awareness, understanding and appreciation of the county's geodiversity | BDP 21 Natural Environment 21.1 h) states that the Council will seek to achieve better management of Bromsgrove's natural | EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | <p>Many areas of geological interests in the District.</p> <p>Lack of in-house geological expertise</p> <p>Potential minerals sites in the District</p> |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure that geodiversity is identified and included in regional and local strategies, plans and policies ▪ Provide guidance and support to those dealing with geodiversity, e.g. local authorities, landowners, organisations and individuals ▪ Protect, conserve and enhance geodiversity resources ▪ Further the opportunities for business involvement in geotourism and geodiversity ▪ Improve and sustain the | <p>environment by expecting</p> <p>developments to contribute to the conservation and enhancement of geodiversity in line with the objectives of the Worcestershire Geodiversity Action Plan where appropriate</p> | | |

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| | | <p>links between geodiversity, biodiversity, archaeology and landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Secure the continuity, sustainability and effectiveness of the GAP process and geo-conservation in Worcestershire | | | |
| Worcestershire Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Guidance | To provide guidance on the application of landscape character principles to development. | <p>Aims and objectives of the guidance are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to support the landscape policies within Worcestershire's County and District Plans and thus help guide development ▪ to enable an understanding and | <p>BDP 21 Natural Environment</p> <p>21.1 g) states that the Council will seek to achieve better management of Bromsgrove's natural environment by</p> | <p>EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality</p> | <p>90% of land in the Green Belt</p> <p>Enhance the character of the landscape whilst balancing development pressures.</p> <p>Permitted developments and changes that do not</p> |

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| | | <p>appreciation of the character and diversity of the Worcestershire landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to identify and describe the various Landscape Character Areas within Worcestershire. ▪ to identify the range of Landscape Types within the county through an understanding of their inherent characteristics. ▪ to inform and explain the process of Landscape Character Assessment to interested professionals and members of the public. ▪ to provide an analysis | <p>expecting developments to protect and enhance the distinctive landscape character of Bromsgrove as identified in the Worcestershire Landscape Character Assessment and take account of the Worcestershire Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Guidance.</p> | | <p>need planning permission can also impact on the landscape character</p> |

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| | | <p>of inherent character and current landscape condition in order to enable future identification and development of landscape related strategies and priorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to enable the analysis and evaluation of landscape character and so arrive at an understanding of the resilience of different landscapes to change. ▪ to enable detailed analysis of landscape character areas with a view ▪ to evaluating their sensitivity to change. | | | |

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| Worcestershire Local Transport Plan 3 | To ensure that transport is able to play a full role in assisting the delivery of Worcestershire's vision – "A county with safe, cohesive, healthy and inclusive communities, a strong and diverse economy and a valued and cherished environment" - by supporting growth in our local economy and protecting and enhancing our built and natural environments. | <p>Objectives identified are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To support Worcestershire's economic competitiveness and growth through delivering a reliable and efficient transport network ▪ To reduce the impacts of transport in Worcestershire on the local environment, by reducing noise and transport-related emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcomes of tackling climate change and reducing the impacts of transport on | <p>BDP 16 Sustainable Transport</p> <p>16.1 a) states that development should comply with the Worcestershire Local Transport 3 policies, design guide and car parking standards.</p> | <p>SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns</p> <p>SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health</p> | <p>Economic downturn impacts on the viability of development</p> <p>High emissions from the two motorways causing local congestion, air quality and noise pollution issues.</p> <p>Reliance on private motor vehicles in rural areas.</p> |

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| | | <p>public health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To contribute towards better safety, security, health and longer life-expectancy in Worcestershire, by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport and promoting healthy modes of travel ▪ To optimise equality of opportunity for all of Worcestershire's citizens with the desired outcome of creating a fairer society. ▪ To enhance the quality of life for Worcestershire's residents by promoting | | | |

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| | | <p>a healthy, natural environment, conserving our historic built environment and preserving our heritage assets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To enhance the quality of Worcestershire's Transport Asset, through sensitive and appropriate design with the desired outcome of reducing the costs and inconveniences of maintenance works | | | |
| Worcestershire Minerals Local Plan | To elaborate on the Structure Plan Minerals policies; Identify areas in the County where | Planning to take into account of the saved policies as well as the sites identified. | BDP 21 Natural Environment-states that the Council will seek to achieve better | EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of Green Belt | Sites/areas of geological interests in the District |

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| | <p>the extraction of aggregates would be least damaging;</p> <p>Set out policies to guide the extraction and restoration of minerals sites and to safeguard aggregate resources.</p> | | <p>management of Bromsgrove's natural environment by expecting developments to Contribute to the conservation and enhancement of geodiversity, in line with the objectives and actions in the Worcestershire Geodiversity Action Plan, where appropriate.</p> <p>BDP 22 Climate Change- states that the Council will deliver viable</p> | <p>value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest.</p> | |

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| | | | <p>low carbon climate resilient developments through ensuring the construction and design of developments as well as future occupants of the developments will follow the waste management hierarchy and other relevant guidance. Where relevant, developments must comply with the Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy Local</p> | | |

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| Worcestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment | To estimate housing need and demand in terms of affordable and market housing and to determine how the distribution of need and demand across Worcestershire, consider future demographic trends and identify the accommodation requirements of specific groups and the likely mix of housing. | Findings to inform planning policies. | BDP 3 Future Housing and Employment sets development targets up to 2030 based on the findings of the SHMA. | SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environment | 90% of land in the Green Belt |

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| Worcestershire Supporting People Strategy (draft) | <p>Key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making our neighbourhoods safer Addressing homelessness Tackling substance misuse Producing support to people who are vulnerable through age, disability or life experience to maintain independence | <p>5 year strategy. Live document to be reviewed.</p> <p>Working to deliver services across LA boundaries where appropriate</p> <p>Support to enable people to access good quality affordable housing</p> <p>Comprehensive and integrated needs analysis for travellers</p> | <p>BDP 19 High Quality Design states that the Council will deliver high quality people focused space through ensuring developments meet the 'Secured by Design' standards</p> <p>BDP 8 Affordable Housing seeks to guide and boost the supply of affordable housing</p> <p>BDP 11 Accommodation</p> | <p>SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti- social behaviour</p> <p>SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environment</p> | <p>90% of land in the Green Belt</p> <p>Economic downturn impacts on the viability of development</p> |

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| | | | for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople seeks to safeguard existing sites, provide guidance for new sites and make provision for the future should the need for further pitches arise. | | |
| Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy | To inform and guide waste management development by the private and public sector and encourage and | The document identified geographic hierarchy for waste management in Worcestershire. Bromsgrove zone falls within Level 2 of the hierarchy and the following | BDP 22 Climate Change 22.1 e states that where relevant developments | EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy, 1) Prevention, 2) Preparing for reuse, 3) Recycling, 4) Other recovery, 5) Disposal | Potential waste management facilities may impact on the attractiveness of area in general Challenge to |

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| | stimulate businesses involved in the recycling and re-use of resources. | <p>areas in Bromsgrove have been identified as being potentially suitable for most waste management facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bromsgrove Technology Park ▪ Buntsford Gate Business Park ▪ Buntsford Hill Industrial Estate ▪ Silver Birches and Basepoint Business Parks | must comply with the Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy | EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | provide for waste recycling in rural areas and apartment blocks. |
| Bromsgrove Community Plan | Addressing issues important to residents, the business community and visitors to | <p>Five priority areas for action have been identified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider your environment – achieve domestic energy | The BDP contains a number of policies which address these issues such as | EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy, 1) Prevention, 2) Preparing for reuse, 3) Recycling, 4) Other recovery, | <p>90% of land in the Green Belt</p> <p>To meet housing needs</p> <p>High dependence</p> |

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| | Bromsgrove District. | <p>efficiency, improve waste management including recycling, litter and dog fouling, increase use of sustainable forms of transport, improve access to the countryside and open spaces, protection of the countryside and Green Belt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop and Prosper – provision of a blueprint for Bromsgrove, provision of housing for all, build up tourism and ‘Business Tourism’, improve sustainability of tourism related employment, promote Bromsgrove as a business location, | <p>BDP 22 Climate change 22.1 e) waste management hierarchy,</p> <p>BDP 16 Sustainable Transport,</p> <p>BDP 4 Green Belt,</p> <p>BDP 21 Natural Environment,</p> <p>BDP 19 High Quality Design - Secured by Design and</p> <p>BDP 25 health and Well Being</p> | <p>5) Disposal</p> <p>EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources</p> <p>EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural</p> <p>SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti- social behaviour</p> <p>SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health</p> <p>EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of</p> | <p>of cars in the rural areas</p> |

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| | | <p>support rural communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Feel Safe – reduce crime, tackle drugs and substance misuse, reduce anti-social behaviour amongst young people, improve the quality of life, improve road safety ▪ Health and Social Well-being – to be able to access healthcare and advice when you want it, promotion of a healthier lifestyle, improving social care ▪ Learn and Grow –raise participation in lifelong learning, increase opportunities for | | workforce and quality of education opportunities for all | |

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| | | recreation and leisure, provide cultural based learning and enjoyment, increase opportunities for those with physical and/or mental issues. | | | |
| Bromsgrove Council Plan 2009 to 2012 | The Council's Vision for the District and the Council is: "Working together to build a district where people are proud to live and work, through community leadership and excellent services" | The Council's four objectives and relevant priorities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regeneration – town centre, housing ▪ Improvement ▪ Sense of community and well-being – sense of community ▪ Environment – clean streets and climate change | BDP 17 Town Centre Regeneration states that the Town Centre represents an area where significant change and conservation is needed along with a planning framework to guide and promote future | SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio economic status or educational attainment SO6 To provide opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and | Economic downturn impacts on the viability of development. |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
|--------------|----------------------|--|---|--|------------------------------------|
| | | | <p>development.</p> <p>All new development is required to be appropriate, in terms of scale, quantity and use, to the character and function of the Town Centre.</p> <p>BDP 22 Climate Change includes a range of policies to ensure the delivery of viable low carbon climate resilient developments</p> | social responsibility in the local community | |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
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| Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plan | <p>Conservation Area Character Appraisals aim to identify the factors and features which make an area special based on an in-depth assessment of an area's buildings, spaces, evolution and sense of place.</p> <p>The Conservation Area Management Plans aim to provide a clear strategy for the management of Conservation Area in a way that</p> | <p>Conservation Area Character Appraisals or draft appraisals have been produced for Alvechurch, Belbroughton, Beoley, Bromsgrove Town, Dodford, Hagley, Hewell Grance and St Johns. Among these, draft management plans are available for Belbroughton and Bromsgrove Town.</p> | <p>Supported in BDP 20 Managing the Historic Environment</p> <p>BDP 20.7 and 8 which states that consideration will be given to the designation of new conservation areas. In order to define and protect the special character of conservation areas, the District Council will produce and regularly review character appraisals and</p> | <p>EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment, heritage and seek well-designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals</p> | <p>Protection and enhancement of the historic environment may impact on the viability of developments.</p> |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
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| | will protect and enhance its character and appearance. | | management plans for designated conservation areas, and where necessary introduce Article 4 Directions based on an assessment of local identity and uniqueness. | | |
| Local Air Quality Management Areas Progress Report | Provide an update on monitoring data within Bromsgrove District, an assessment of any new developments | Concentration of nitrogen dioxide at relevant locations outside the Worcester Road AQMA was above the annual mean objective and the area has previously been identified and a Detailed Assessment is already | Monitored by WRS BDP 19 High Quality Design states that development should incorporate | EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | High emissions from the two motorways causing local congestion, air quality and noise pollution issues. Reliance on private motor vehicles in |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
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| | which might have an impact on air quality. | <p>underway. No further areas required detailed assessment.</p> <p>No new local developments have been identified that may have an impact on air quality within the District. A small residential development currently being constructed on Worcester Road may have an impact on the air quality and is contained within the Detailed Assessment study area. Sainsbury's Superstore will have the potential to have significant air quality impacts and will need to be considered in the 2012 Updating and Screening Assessment.</p> | sufficient, appropriate soft landscaping and measures to reduce the potential impact of air pollution to occupants, wildlife and the environment and imposes requirements in this respect on all new developments with a floor space greater than 1000sqm or 0.5 hectare or residential developments of 10 or more units. | | <p>rural areas</p> <p>Potential waste management facilities may impact on air quality</p> |
| Sustainable | The vision for the | The top three priorities are: | SCS Vision is | SO3 Improve the vitality and | 90% of land in the |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| Community Strategy for Worcestershire (Bromsgrove) | Strategy is to “make Bromsgrove District the place to live, do business and to visit.” | <p>Economic growth – regeneration of the town centre, effectively market Bromsgrove District, encourage business growth</p> <p>Balanced communities – reduce alcohol misuse and smoking, encourage healthy diet and exercise and improve perception of mental health issues, deliver accessible, localised and sustainable services for vulnerable neighbourhoods via the Trunk, provide positive activities for young people, reduce the fear of becoming a victim of domestic burglary, maintain safe clean streets by tackling night time economy and reducing</p> | <p>incorporated into Vision for BDP. Relevant policies include BDP 17 Town Centre Regeneration, BDP 13 New Employment Development, BDP 14 Designated Employment, BDP 22 Climate Change</p> <p>BDP 25 Health and Well Being,</p> <p>BDP 19 High Quality Design and the proposed Design SPD will incorporate night</p> | <p>viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio economic status or educational attainment</p> <p>SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health</p> <p>SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti- social behaviour</p> <p>EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources</p> | <p>Green Belt</p> <p>To meet housing needs</p> <p>High dependence of cars in the rural areas</p> <p>Economic downturn impacts on the viability of development</p> |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
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| | | graffiti Environment – reduce CO2 emissions through improved energy efficiency in housing and businesses, explore improving biodiversity and nature in key strategic sites, and how land use influences carbon emissions/ carbon sinks, ensure shared priorities are delivered in a cohesive way e.g. environmentally sustainable town centre. | time economy section | EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change. | |
| Playing Pitch Strategy for Bromsgrove (prepared by PMP) | To determine the number of pitches required for each activity based on demand in an | The Strategy recommends protecting existing provision, improving access to provision and enhancing the quality of | BDP 25 Health and Well Being states that the Council will support | SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | Economic downturn impacts of the viability of development |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
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| | actual or predicted set of circumstances in Bromsgrove | existing pitches. | proposals and activities that protect, retain or enhance existing sport, recreational and amenity assets, lead to the provision of additional assets, or improve access to facilities, particularly by non-car modes of transport. | | |
| Bromsgrove District Biodiversity Action Plan | Protection of the Districts rich biodiversity. | Protect and enhance species at risk in the District including, Otters, Water Vole, Great Crested Newt, Bats, Slow Worm and White Clawed | BDP 21 Natural Environment states that the Council will seek to achieve better management of | EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | Lack of internal ecological expertise 90% of land in the Green Belt To meet housing |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
|--------------|----------------------|---|--|-----------------------|---|
| | | <p>Crayfish.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of all sites prior to allocation for development. ▪ Sustainable water usage. ▪ Enhance woodlands within the District. ▪ Encourage organic use of land. ▪ Identify and co-ordinate wildlife corridors. ▪ Retain and manage existing Green Spaces. ▪ Designate and manage Local Nature Reserves. ▪ Support wildlife-friendly | <p>Bromsgrove's natural environment by expecting developments to contribute towards the targets set out for priority habitats and species, the environmental priorities of the Local Nature Partnership, participating in the biodiversity offsetting scheme or its replacement, and connect to the Nature Improvement</p> | | <p>needs</p> <p>Economic downturn impacts of the viability of development</p> |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
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| | | building design. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop wildlife areas within cemeteries. | Area(s), the Living Landscape schemes or their equivalents, as appropriate. | | |
| Worcestershire Local Transport Plan 3 (Bromsgrove) | The Worcestershire Local Transport Plan 3 has a section on North East Worcestershire Transport Challenges. Due to limited funding, schemes which can be proven to deliver benefits in excess of their costs to the economy, environment and | In the Bromsgrove Urban Package, the proposed transport schemes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bromsgrove New Station Scheme ▪ Bromsgrove Eastern Bypass Enhancement Scheme (including AQMA Remediation) ▪ Bromsgrove Town Centre Public Realm Enhancement Scheme ▪ Bromsgrove Traffic and Parking Management | BDP 16 Sustainable Transport states that development should comply with the Worcestershire Local Transport Plan 3 policies, design guide and car parking standards, incorporate safe and convenient access and be well related to | SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | Economic downturn impacts on viability of development |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
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| | quality of life will be focused. | Study <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bromsgrove Minor Transport Improvement Scheme | the wider transport network. | | |
| Worcestershire Local Enterprise Partnership (WLEP) | The Worcestershire LEP's vision is to be an internationally recognised, highly competitive business location by stimulating investment, improving productivity and supporting the creation of sustainable economic growth and employment | Bromsgrove has a role to play in the Worcestershire economy. Construction, retail, professional, scientific and technical sectors are in the top five for employment generation. | The BDP contains various policies which foster economic growth for example BDP 13 New Employment Development and 14 Designated Employment as well as BDP 15 Rural Renaissance | 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 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of | Bromsgrove District 90% Green Belt |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
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| | in Worcestershire. | | | education opportunities for all | |
| Greater Birmingham and Solihull LEP (GBSLEP) Strategy for Growth | The vision of the GBSLEP is to re-establish Greater Birmingham's role as the major driver of the UK economy outside London. The mission set out the Strategy for Growth is to create jobs and grow the economy – and, in doing so, raise the quality of life for all of the LEP's population. | Whilst Bromsgrove 'lies in the shadow of Birmingham' for instance in terms of the economy, Bromsgrove also needs to boost indigenous employment in order to try to match housing growth and reduce outward commuting levels. | The BDP contains various policies which foster economic growth for example BDP 13 New Employment Development and 14 Designated Employment as well as BDP 15 Rural Renaissance | <p>EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural</p> <p>EC2 Promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives.</p> <p>EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of education opportunities for all</p> | Bromsgrove District 90% Green Belt. |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
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| Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership Plan | The vision of the Bromsgrove Community Safety Partnership is “to improve the quality of life to make Bromsgrove a safer place to live, work and visit.” | Bromsgrove priorities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Youth related anti-social behaviour ▪ Environmental issues such as graffiti, littering and damage to equipment and facilities in public areas ▪ Acquisitive crime ▪ Violent crime | BDP 19 High Quality Design seeks to ensure that development meet the ‘Secured by Design’ standard The proposed Design SPD will incorporate issues that address the evening economy | SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti- social behaviour | Balance between privacy and natural surveillance |
| Bromsgrove Partnership | This Partnership brings together different organisations from the public, | This should be incorporated in the Plan. | These aims are embodied in the BDP vision and the Plan as a whole. | Many of relevance but in particular: SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure | |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
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| | <p>private, voluntary and community sectors. Instead of each organisation working in isolation, the Bromsgrove</p> <p>Partnership provides a forum for local organisations to come together and address issues that are important to those living, working and visiting Bromsgrove District in a more effective and cohesive way. The Bromsgrove</p> | | | <p>and for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environment</p> <p>EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural</p> | |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
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| | Partnerships vision is: "We will make Bromsgrove District the place to live, do business and to visit." | | | | |
| Climate Change Strategy for Bromsgrove and Redditch | To provide a policy framework which the two Authorities can reduce both their own and their communities carbon footprints, mitigate against future climate change and identify how best to adapt for the risks and opportunities that | <p>The strategic priorities and actions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mitigating against climate change by reducing carbon emissions - improve home energy efficiency, improve business energy efficiency, increase renewable energy capacity, encourage efficient use of water, increase the amount of waste | <p>BDP 22 Climate Change states that the Council will deliver viable low carbon climate resilient developments through:</p> <p>1) Encouraging development in existing buildings to achieve consequential</p> | EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change. | <p>Economic downturn impacts on viability of development.</p> <p>Some developers only interested in meeting the minimum requirement</p> |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
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| | future climate change will bring. | <p>recycled and decrease the amount of waste disposed of, transport, green economy, sustainable new development, open space land use and biodiversity;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adapting to climate change | <p>energy efficiency improvements</p> <p>2) Ensuring the construction and design of developments as well as future occupants of the developments will</p> <p>follow the energy, waste management hierarchies and other relevant guidance.</p> <p>3) Supporting developments to incorporate zero or low carbon energy</p> | | |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
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| | | | <p>generation technologies, especially installations that improve the energy security of developments in the rural areas. Where there is a firm delivery plan of zero or low carbon energy generation scheme, developments nearby are expected to provide</p> <p>infrastructure/ to connect to the zero/ low-carbon</p> | | |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
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| | | | energy scheme. 4) Supporting zero or low carbon energy generation schemes when adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily. | | |
| Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy | <p>The local aims identified are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to comply with the requirements of Part 2A of the Environment Protection Act 1990 ▪ To remove unacceptable | Planning to take into account of contaminated lands in the District. | BDP 19 High Quality Design ensures that development is made suitable for the proposed final use, for instance, in terms of land contamination. | <p>EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air</p> <p>EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity</p> <p>SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health</p> <p>EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of</p> | Economic downturn impacts on viability of development |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
|--------------|---|--|----------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| | <p>risk to human health, controlled waters and the wider environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To prevent damage to property and designated historical sites ▪ To provide a clear and concise strategy to the public and other interested parties. ▪ To protect the biodiversity of | | | <p>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.</p> | |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
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| | <p>the District</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To seek to bring brownfield land into beneficial use | | | | |
| Bromsgrove Arts and Event Strategy | The vision for the arts is “For the arts to matter for all the people in Worcestershire” | <p>The relevant priorities and objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To develop art forms in Worcestershire – supporting quality provision and developing the range and choice of provision ▪ To develop physical spaces for the arts in Worcestershire – maximising the use of existing spaces, promoting wider use of non-arts spaces for arts | BDP 19 High Quality Design states that the Council will deliver high quality people focused space through supporting all major developments that help facilitate interactions between future occupants, | <p>SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town Centres, other centres and communities and quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio economic status or educational attainment</p> <p>EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment, heritage and seek well-designed, high</p> | Economic downturn impacts on the viability of development |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
|--------------|----------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------------|
| | | activity, exploring the development of a landmark project for the benefit of all in Worcestershire. | <p>promoting developments to include new Public Art and ensuring development enhances the character and distinctiveness of the local area</p> <p>BDP 17 Town Centre Regeneration states that measures to ensure an attractive and safe Town Centre is created will be encouraged by implementing a</p> | quality built environment in new development proposals | |

| Name of Plan | Key aims of Document | Key objectives, targets and indicators relevant to the local planning process and Sustainability Appraisal | Links between plan and BDP | Relevant SA objective | Potential Conflicts and Challenges |
|--------------|----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | <p>new public realm scheme and complementary design and conservation policies. The High Street will be the focus of public realm improvements.</p> | | |

Appendix G

Sustainability Appraisal – BDP5B Other Development Sites

A Sustainability Appraisal has been carried out for each site identified within Table 3 of Policy BDP5B. Although most of the sites have already received planning permission it was considered prudent to record the sustainability scores of each of the other development sites within Bromsgrove.

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/Old Rectory Lane and is predominantly agricultural/grassland. The second site has an area of around 0.60 hectares, is predominantly grazing land and although there is significant woodland, no development will be acceptable on the wooded section. The site is located to the rear of houses on Oak Tree Close and fronting Birmingham Road, with a branch of the Worcester and Birmingham canal located to the western boundary, as shown on map 2 (page 29) and the development has now been completed.

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. 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 sites are greenfield land and development 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. Land behind Oak Tree Close and fronting Birmingham Road is adjacent to the Birmingham and Worcester Canal which is designated as a SWS and could be harmed by development. The site is located adjacent to the motorway and therefore air quality and noise could be a concern for any future development. The site therefore performs poorly against objective EV8.

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.

Development on Land to the East of Birmingham Road and Old Rectory Lane would impact significantly upon landscape character as the land is of high landscape sensitivity. The site is also within 300m of the River Arrow which is designated as a SWS and coniferous woodland which priority habitat within the Worcestershire BAP. These environmental assets could be harmed by development.

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. If development is proposed in this location buffer zones could be provided around the SWS to ensure that it is not harmed at Land behind Oak Tree Close and fronting Birmingham Road. If development is proposed an appropriate drainage strategy will be required to ensure that the SWS to ensure is not harmed at Land to the East of Birmingham Road and Old Rectory Lane.

2. Barnt Green 'White land'

Also included in the list of other development sites is land at Barnt Green, identified as an 'unzoned area' in the Bromsgrove District Local Plan (BDLP). The site has a developable area of approximately 5 hectares (this excludes Cherry Hill Coppice, the Barnt Green Inn and the cricket pitch) and is identified on map 3. At the Public Inquiry held into the Proposed Modifications of the BDLP the Inspector identified that the site⁷⁸ 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. The boundary of the site has been redrawn to show the developable area and the remaining 'unzoned land' has been placed into the Green Belt as it should have been shown previously on the Proposals Map. At the time of writing the site has outline (11/0741) and reserved matters (13/0522) planning permissions for 88 dwellings and construction is due to commence in Spring 2014

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. The site has good links to local retail, schools and health facilities. The good access to schools and the GP surgery could have benefits in terms of educational attainment and the general health and well-being of the population. This is enhanced by the close proximity to sports and recreation facilities and the adjacent cricket club.

⁷⁸ *As shown on plan*

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 development 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 performs poorly against EV4 due to the proximity of the Grade II listed Barnt Green Inn being adjacent as well as the neighbouring Conservation Area adjoining the site.

Although the site falls within flood zone 1 and therefore has the lowest risk of flooding, according to the Council's drainage engineer, Fiery Hill Road to the northwest of the site is subject to sewer flooding.

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 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. This site now has reserved matters planning permission for 80 dwellings (12/0586) and is now under construction..

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 development 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 LWS 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. The Grade II listed Christ Church is located adjacent to the site and high quality design would be required to ensure development respected its setting.

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 LWS 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. The site is approximately 6.66 hectares in area and is currently vacant. Restrictive covenants affect the site which limit both its use and developable area. See map 5 (page xx). A Flood Risk Assessment will be required to support any planning application proposing the development of this site which reflects the principles and recommendations within the Council's Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

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/ renegotiated the land could offer some development potential in the future. The site is currently greenfield land and development 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, located to the south of Kidderminster Road (A456) and to the west of the A491, is almost 22 hectares in area, 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. The site is made up of 4 portions. At the time of writing one portion has outline (12/0593) and reserved matters (13/0398) planning permission for 175 dwellings and construction is expected to begin in Spring 2014. Outline planning permission for 70 dwellings has been approved on another portion (12/0875) and 38 dwellings are expected from the appeal site at Brook Crescent, whilst the remainder has capacity for approximately 18 dwellings. Any planning application proposing the development of the remainder of this site should be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment which reflects the principles and recommendations for the site within the Council's Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.

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. The site area has the ability to deliver affordable housing and the opportunity to design out crime, this applies to all sites. 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 development 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.

The development of the site would impact upon landscape character as the land is of medium landscape sensitivity. In addition the site contains a traditional woodland which is priority habitat within the Worcestershire BAP. This could be adversely affected by the development.

The site is 325m from Hagley Hall and its associated Historic Park which are Grade 1 listed. However, due to existing landscaping, the separation provided by the A491 and the potential for further mitigation through the planning application process it is not considered that the proposal will have an undue impact on these heritage assets.

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.

If development is proposed in this location buffer zones could be provided around the traditional orchard to ensure that the BAP priority habitat is not harmed.

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.

Undertake detailed Air Quality Assessment and consider the opportunities for mitigating any potential air quality impacts.

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.

Further work to assess the impact of the nearby heritage assets.

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 (page 34). 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 future 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.

The site is 150m from Gorcott Hall (grade II* listed) and five other associated grade II listed buildings. Further work will be required to assess the potential impact on these heritage assets.

Recommendations for Mitigation

Further investigative work should be undertaken on biodiversity matters. This should include gathering data from the Worcestershire Biological Records Centre.

Further work is required to consider the impact on the historic environment and to determine any appropriate mitigation.

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 6. This site comprises almost 8 hectares of land and has planning permission for 181 dwellings following a reserved matters application (12/0708) and is now under construction

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. Development 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 north (Bleakhouse Farm) and east (Selsdon Close) 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. At the time of writing the land at Bleakhouse Farm has outline planning permission for 178 dwellings (12/0912). Selsdon Close has planning permission and all 76 homes have now been completed. .

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 perform poorly against a number of the environmental objectives due to the development being on greenfield land but this is applicable to all of the sites however, in this instance the sites are not within the designated Green Belt. The development of the sites would impact upon landscape character as the land is of medium landscape sensitivity.

Recommendations for Mitigation

None.

| Alvechurch | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | ++ | The policy ensures that 40% affordable housing will be delivered on development sites to help meet local needs. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | + | The development sites in Alvechurch 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 vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | 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. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | + | Measures to design out crime can be incorporated into any large scale development |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | The sites are located within good access to bus services. There is also a train station in Alvechurch. |
| SO6 To provide opportunities for | 0 | The policy has no effect on this objective. |

| Alvechurch | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community | | |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | - | <p>An SWS is located adjacent to Land to the Rear of Oak Tree Close which would need to be protected. Further work would be required to determine if any notable or protected species are present on the site.</p> <p>Land to the East of Birmingham Road and Old Rectory Lane is within 300m of the River Arrow SWS and coniferous woodland is a priority habitat within the Worcestershire BAP. Further work would be required to determine if any notable or protected species are present on the site.</p> |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | -- | Development on any of the areas will result in the loss of greenfield land. |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen | - | Development on land to the Rear of Oak Tree Close would result in the loss of Greenfield land however in |

| Alvechurch | | |
|---|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| landscape and townscape character and quality | | <p>this instance the land is of low landscape sensitivity and therefore is resilient to change.</p> <p>Development on land to the East of Birmingham Road and Old Rectory Lane would result in the loss of Greenfield land. In this instance the land is of high landscape sensitivity and therefore is not resilient to change.</p> |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | + | High quality design would be expected on any site. There are no listed buildings on or adjacent to the site and therefore no negative impact upon the historic environment. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | + | 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 other areas | 0 | No flood risk is associated with either of the two Alvechurch sites. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency | + | Energy efficiency and energy from low carbon |

| Alvechurch | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | | sources would be expected on all development sites. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | - | Land to the Rear of Oak Tree Close is adjacent to the motorway and therefore air quality could be a concern for occupiers of any proposed dwellings. All development has the potential to impact upon water quality and increase demand for water usage but measures will be in place. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | The sites are located close to public transport options and this could reduce car based travel and therefore reduce CO2 emissions. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 0 | 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 | 0 | Neither of the sites in Alvechurch are expected to contain any employment development. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and | + | Both sites are located close to the school in Alvechurch. This gives people greater opportunities to obtain skills and qualifications. |

| Alvechurch | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| quality of educational opportunities for all | | |

| Barnt Green | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | ++ | The policy ensures that 40% affordable housing will be delivered on development sites to help meet local needs. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | ++ | The development site in Barnt Green is considered to be in a 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. Sports facilities are also less than 400m from the site and access to the adjacent Lickey Hills Country Park would encourage recreational walking. A cricket ground is also located adjacent to the site. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | ++ | The site in Barnt Green is located close to the local centre ensuring good access to local facilities. The site is less than 400m of retail facilities on Hewell Road and St. Andrews First School which are therefore within walking distance |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | + | Measures to design out crime can be incorporated into any large scale development |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move | ++ | The site is adjacent to Barnt Green train station and a bus stop is next to the site meaning that there are excellent opportunities to travel by sustainable |

| Barnt Green | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| towards more sustainable travel patterns | | modes of transport. The site is also within walking distance of local retail facilities which should reduce the need to use the private car to cater for everyday needs. |
| SO6 To provide 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 | 0 | The development of this site would have no effect on this objective. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | 0 | There are no statutory designations on the site, but the Lickey Hills Country Park is located on the opposite side of the road to the site which is a SWS. Further work would be required to determine if any notable or protected species are present on the site. The site is subject to a TPO and various trees would therefore be kept as part of any development. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | - | 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. |

| Barnt Green | | |
|---|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | - | 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, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | - | High quality design would be expected on any site. The Grade II listed Barnt Green Inn is adjacent to the site. The Barnt Green Conservation Area also adjoins the site. These factors would require development to be designed sensitively to take into account the setting of both. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | + | Waste minimisation measures can be incorporated onto any site. |
| 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 other areas | - | The site falls within flood zone 1 and therefore has the lowest risk of flooding, however, according to the Council's drainage engineer; Fiery Hill Road to the northwest of the site is subject to sewer flooding. Development should follow the flood risk management hierarchy which will not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon | + | Energy efficiency and energy from low carbon sources would be expected on all development sites. |

| Barnt Green | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| sources | | |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | 0 | It is not considered that the development of this site would impact upon this objective. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | The site is located close to public transport options and this could reduce car based travel and therefore reduce CO2 emissions. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 0 | The site in Barnt Green 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 | 0 | The site is not expected to contain any employment development. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | + | The site is located close to the school in Barnt Green. This gives people greater opportunities to obtain skills and qualifications. |

| Catshill | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | ++ | The policy ensures that 40% affordable housing will be delivered on development sites to help meet local needs. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | ++ | <p>The development site in Catshill is considered to be in sustainable location within walking distance of local facilities and therefore there are likely to be positive benefits in terms of human health and well-being.</p> <p>The site is within 800m of a GP surgery and is less than 200m from Horsegrove Playing fields and North Bromsgrove Playing Fields. This is good access to sports and recreation which can promote healthy lifestyles.</p> |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | ++ | The site is within walking distance of Catshill's main local centre (less than 400m) and a similar distance from Catshill's schools. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | + | Measures to design out crime can be incorporated into any large scale development. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more | ++ | There are no train stations near the site; however the site is less than 100m from a regularly serviced bus stop along Stourbridge Road. The main local services including the local school and surgery are |

| Catshill | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| sustainable travel patterns | | within walking distance. All these aspects reduce the need to travel by car. |
| SO6 To provide 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 | 0 | The development of this site would have no effect on this objective. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | -- | There are a number of trees on the site, along with the Battlefield Brook running from north to south. Part of the area once had a SWS status but lost that designation, however the Wildlife Trust believes it has the potential to be restored. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | 0 | Development will result in the loss of greenfield land, however this site would have little effect on the purposes and integrity of the Green Belt. This site is an ADR and not designated Green Belt. The open space is dominated by urban influences and suffers from urban fringe problems such as trespass and fly tipping. The agricultural land quality is Grade 5 which is unsuitable for agriculture. A small part of the site is subject to a TPO. Although there is a loss of a greenfield land, the site has poor Green Belt credentials, along with the urban influences and poor agricultural grade, which result in development having a neutral effect on this objective. |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and | - | The site is on greenfield land. The loss of greenfield land is required to meet housing needs and may |

| Catshill | | |
|---|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| townscape character and quality | | impact upon landscape character and quality. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | - | High quality design would be expected on any site however this site is adjacent a Grade II Listed Church. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | + | 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 other areas | -- | The Battlefield Brook runs through the site from north to south. The SFRA Level 1 indicates there are misalignments of the flood zone at the north end of the site and approximately 30% of the site is in Flood Zone 2 and approximately 35% is within Flood Zone 3. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | Energy efficiency and energy from low carbon sources would be expected on all development sites. |

| Catshill | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | - | The site is directly adjacent to the motorway and therefore mitigation will be required to address noise and air quality. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | The sites are located close to public transport options and this could reduce car based travel and therefore reduce CO2 emissions. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 0 | 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 | 0 | The site in Catshill is not expected to contain any employment development. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | The site in Catshill is not expected to contain any employment development and therefore the impact will be neutral. |

| Frankley | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | ++ | The site has a 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. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | + | Site has good access to GP surgeries available in Birmingham and open space in Bromsgrove. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | 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 | + | Development would potentially result in reduction in illegal tipping. Measures to design out crime can be incorporated into any large scale development |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | Site is located in a sustainable location in relation to Birmingham in terms of access to local facilities and employment opportunities. |
| SO6 To provide opportunities for | 0 | The development of this site would have no effect on |

| Frankley | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community | | this objective. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | ? | Impacts on biodiversity would need to be mitigated against in any development. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | - | This site is 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 and townscape character and quality | - | <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> |

| Frankley | | |
|---|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| | | landscape character. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | + | 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 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. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | + | Any 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 other areas | + | Flood risk has not been identified as a constraint affecting this site. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | Energy efficiency and energy from low carbon sources would be expected on all development sites. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality | 0 | Policies in wider Core Strategy encourage the provision of SUDS in new development. All |

| Frankley | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| of water, soil and air | | 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. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | 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 Bromsgrove District Plan advocates incorporation of low / zero carbon energy generation in new development. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 0 | The site in Frankley 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 | 0 | The site in Frankley is not expected to contain any employment development. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | + | Providing housing close to existing educational facilities gives people greater opportunities to obtain skills and qualifications. |

| Hagley | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | ++ | The policy ensures that 40% affordable housing will be delivered on development sites to help meet local needs. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | + | 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. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | 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 | + | Measures to design out crime can be incorporated into any development. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | 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. |

| Hagley | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| SO6 To provide 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 | 0 | This particular policy has no clear affect on this objective. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | - | The site contains a traditional orchard which is a BAP priority habitat and a small number of trees are protected by a TPO. Further work would be required to determine if any notable or protected species are present on the site. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | -- | 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 and townscape character and quality | - | 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, | + | High quality design would be expected on any site. |

| Hagley | | |
|---|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | | There are no listed buildings on the site although the site is 325m from Hagley Hall and its associated historic park. However, it has been demonstrated through the planning application process that development can take place without a negative impact upon the historic environment. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | + | 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 other areas | 0 | 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. Any new development would be required to incorporate the use of SuDS where feasible to manage surface water run off. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | 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 | - | The site is adjacent to an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) which could have an adverse impact on air quality. It is important to note that this issue could be addressed through mitigation measures. |

| Hagley | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| | | All development has the potential to impact upon water quality and increase demand for water usage. The water conservation hierarchy must be followed and measures will be in place to manage water resources efficiently. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | 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 Bromsgrove District Plan advocate incorporation of low / zero carbon energy generation in new development. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | + | Mixed development use could contribute positively to supply of local labour force. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | + | Potential on site employment provision could have positive benefit for this objective. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | + | 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 |

| Ravensbank | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | 0 | No affordable housing will be delivered on this employment site. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | 0 | The development of this site will not impact upon this objective. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | 0 | The development of the site will create jobs for people in Redditch. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | 0 | The development of this site would have no clear affect on this objective. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | 0 | The site is well located on the edge of Redditch and therefore could be accessed by sustainable modes of transport. |
| SO6 To provide opportunities for | 0 | The development of this site would have no effect on |

| Ravensbank | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community | | this objective. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | ? | The site contains no LWS's or SSSI's although further work is required to assess if there would be other biodiversity impacts. The policy highlights the need to retain and enhance important Green Infrastructure features. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | 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. |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | - | 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, protect and enhance the architectural, | - | The site is within 150m of Gorcot Hall (grade II* listed) and 5 other associated grade II listed structures. Sympathetic design and layout will be |

| Ravensbank | | |
|---|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | | required to ensure proposals due not have any undue impact on the historic environment. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | + | 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 other areas | 0 | No flood risk is associated within the site. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | 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 | 0 | The development of this site is not expected to impact upon this objective. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate | 0 | Development could create jobs for people in Redditch and prevent some commuting to the Major Urban Area and therefore reduce CO2 emissions. |

| Ravensbank | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| change | | |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | ++ | The development of the site could boost the 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 | ++ | The site could incorporate high technology firms. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | + | New employers may give people in Redditch greater opportunities to obtain skills and qualifications. |

| Wagon Works/ St Godswalds Road | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | ++ | Affordable housing will form a significant part of the development of this site. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | + | The development site to the south of Bromsgrove is 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 vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | The site is located close to local facilities in Aston Fields. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | + | Measures to design out crime can be incorporated into any development |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | 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 To provide opportunities for | 0 | The development of this site would have no effect on |

| Wagon Works/ St Godswalds Road | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community | | this objective. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | 0 | There are currently no statutory designations on the site and an ecological survey has been undertaken as part of the planning application. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | - | 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 and townscape character and quality | - | 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. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic | 0 | The site is not within nor adjacent to a conservation area and no listed buildings are located nearby. |

| Wagon Works/ St Godswalds Road | | |
|---|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | | |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | + | 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 other areas | 0 | No flood risk is associated within the site. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | 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 | 0 | The development of this site is not expected to impact upon this objective. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | 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 Bromsgrove railway station which provides enhanced |

| Wagon Works/ St Godswalds Road | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| | | opportunities for sustainable travel. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 0 | The site 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 | 0 | The site is not expected to contain any employment development. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | + | The site is located close to the schools in South Bromsgrove. This gives people greater opportunities to obtain skills and qualifications. |

| Wythall | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | ++ | The policy ensures that 40% affordable housing will be delivered on development sites to help meet Bromsgrove's needs. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | + | 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 vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | 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 behaviour | + | Measures to design out crime can be incorporated into any development. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | ++ | The sites are located in a sustainable location close to Wythall which benefits from having a railway station. |
| SO6 To provide opportunities for | 0 | This particular policy has no clear affect on this |

| Wythall | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community | | objective. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | 0 | There are no statutory designations on or adjacent to the sites. Further work would be required to determine if any notable or protected species are present on the sites. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | - | 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 and townscape character and quality | - | The sites are 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, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic | + | High quality design would be expected on any site. There are no listed buildings on or adjacent to the site and therefore no negative impact upon the historic environment. |

| Wythall | | |
|---|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | | |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | + | 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 other areas | 0 | Any new development would be required to incorporate the use of SuDS where feasible to manage surface water run off. There is no flood risk associated with the area. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | 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 | 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. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the | ++ | Development in these locations are close to bus and rail options which promotes travel by sustainable |

| Wythall | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| impacts of climate change | | forms potentially reducing CO2 emissions. High quality design can help to tackle climate change through the careful orientation of buildings to achieve passive solar gain and conserve energy. SuDS can also be used to help conserve water e.g. water harvesting. However, these measures can be applicable to any new development. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 0 | The site 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 | 0 | The site is not expected to contain any employment development. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | There will be no 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.

On the downside the assessment highlights that each site is on greenfield land which could cause harm to the natural landscape. However, a lack of brownfield options in the District means 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, the historic environment, 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.

No fundamental reasons have been identified to prevent the allocation of these sites within the Bromsgrove District Plan.

Appendix H

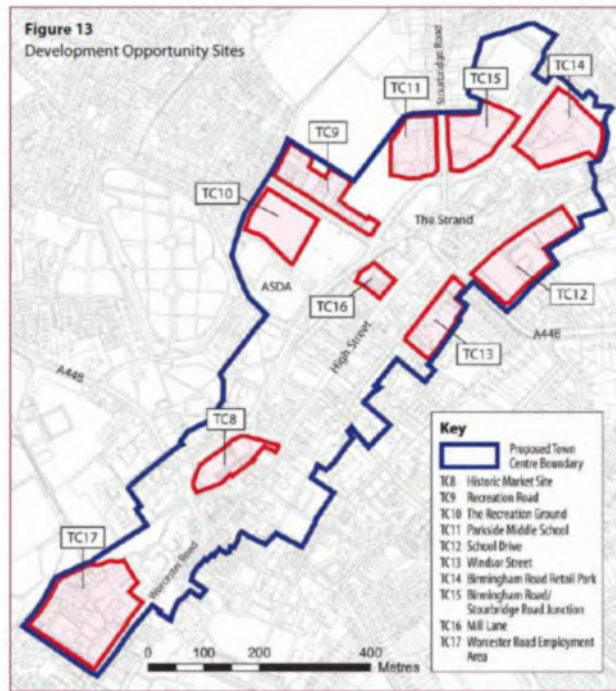
SA of BDP17 Town Centre Regeneration sites

BDP17.8 Bromsgrove Town Centre Development Sites

Ten development sites have been identified in Bromsgrove Town Centre. The sites provide an opportunity to stimulate

| Reference | Town Centre Site | Area (hectares) | Suitable Use | Development status |
|-----------|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| BDP17.9 | Historic Market Site | 0.7 | Retail led mixed use | Application pending |
| BDP17.10 | Recreation Road | 1.2 | Residential (C3/C2) | Short- medium term |
| BDP17.11 | Recreation Ground | 1.1 | Open space | N/A |
| BDP17.12 | Parkside Middle School | 0.7 | Office led with public library | Application pending |
| BDP17.13 | School Drive | 1.6 | Leisure led | Short-medium term |
| BDP17.14 | Windsor Street | 0.8 | Retail led mixed use | Medium term |
| BDP17.15 | Birmingham Road Retail Park | 1.7 | Retail - supermarket | Full planning permission |
| BDP17.16 | Birmingham Road/ Stourbridge Road Junction | 1.1 | Office led mixed use | Long term opportunity |
| BDP17.17 | Mill Lane | 0.2 | Retail led mixed use | Long term opportunity |
| BDP17.18 | Worcester Road Employment Area | 2.3 | Employment led | Long term opportunity |

development and secure a long term future for Bromsgrove.



Map 11: Town Centre development opportunity sites

A Sustainability Appraisal has been carried out for each of the ten sites identified within the Town Centre Regeneration policy.

BDP17.9 Historic Market Site

The Historic Market site is a major mixed use development opportunity which the Council will promote for comprehensive redevelopment.

The following principles for development will apply:

- A. Retail led mixed use development scheme will be the primary land use.**
- B. Leisure uses such as cafés, restaurants, and a cinema may also be acceptable on the ground floor. Residential and office uses may be acceptable on upper floors.**
- C. Scale of development to preserve or enhance the surrounding Conservation Area with protection of notable views including the view to St Johns Church.**
- D. Where possible perimeter blocks should be used in line with Policy BDP15.5F.**
- E. Design proposals for the north eastern portion of the site (George House/ Blockbuster) must reflect both its prominence as the termination of the High Street and also as the gateway into the historic market site.**

F. A flood risk assessment will be required to address flood risk from the Spadesbourne Brook and appropriate mitigation implemented where necessary. The watercourse must also be considered as part of the public realm element of any proposals, including provision for enhanced walking and cycling opportunities. G. All proposals will be required to contribute to public realm improvement to ensure this site is linked into the wider Town Centre.

H. All revised car parking proposals must be consistent with the wider car parking strategy for the Town Centre.

Key policy strengths

The redevelopment of the Market Hall site will deliver a number of social benefits. A mixed use scheme would increase the range of services and facilities in the town meaning that local people would have access to a wider range of services. The site has the potential to include some housing which could help meet local needs. The development would also increase activity in the area which would provide natural surveillance that could potentially reduce the possibility of crime.

The policy ensures that the development of the Market Hall site will retain the character of the adjacent conservation and protect important views St Johns Church so there should be a positive impact on the towns historic heritage.

Improvements to walking and cycling are highlighted and this should lead to more people using sustainable modes of transport. This could lead to people using cars less and therefore reduce carbon emissions.

The development of this site has the potential to create employment for local people and promote economic growth, particularly if a large national retailer is attracted to the site. 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.

By highlighting a development opportunity on a brownfield site this inevitably maximises the use of previously developed land and 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.

Key policy weaknesses

The site is within an area of flood risk due to the close proximity of the Spadesbourne Brook

Mitigation measures

The policy has been amended to specify the need for a Flood Risk Assessment and there is now specific guidance within the policy to ensure that flooding is reduced both on and around the site.

BDP17.10 Recreation Road

The Recreation Road site is a major residential development opportunity. The following development principles will apply

- A. The predominant land use will be independent retirement led residential units (C3) with inclusive optional care and support services, other acceptable uses are ancillary nursing care (C2) and limited general needs housing.**
- B. Development must have an active frontage onto Recreation Road, and respect the scale of the surrounding buildings and the setting of the adjacent Conservation Area.**
- C. Clear, safe pedestrian access must be provided to the recreation ground opposite.**
- D. 40% of all units will be required to be affordable housing.**

Key policy Strengths

This policy is site specific to Recreation Road, and focuses primarily on the provision of retirement led residential development and affordable housing. The policy meets a number of social objectives, as well as some environmental objectives. Population projections indicate that Bromsgrove has an ageing population and residential development along Recreation Road endeavours to provide housing suitable for the elderly. There is also a large need for affordable housing across the District, which this policy also strives to alleviate by require a figure of 40% affordable housing. The provision of affordable housing and homes for the elderly can reduce social exclusion through reducing barriers to housing for certain sectors of society.

The policy also requires development to respect the scale of surrounding buildings and have active frontages. This is not only to keep in character with the surrounding area, but also to create natural surveillance and reduce the fear of crime around the area.

In terms of environmental objectives, the policy promotes affordable housing, which needs to achieve at least Level 6 of the Code for Sustainable Homes. The high percentage of affordable units sought as part of this policy will lead to improvements in energy efficiency, thus reducing the causes and helping adapt to the impacts of climate change.

Key Policy Weaknesses

There are no clear weaknesses to this policy.

Recommendations for Mitigation

None

BDP17.11 Recreation Ground

The Recreation Ground will remain as open space, although enhanced to provide a more attractive and safe community resource. The following enhancements are proposed:

A. New hard and soft landscaping which are consistent with public realm proposals for the High Street and the Spadesbourne Brook and which provide clear pedestrian linkages to other areas of the Town Centre.

B. The creation of a new distinctive multi-functional public event/performance space.

C. New children play facilities constructed with natural materials.

D. A fully accessible community garden which incorporates many high sensory elements.

Key policy Strengths

The policy protects and enhances the existing open space and recreational facilities which clearly has many social and environmental benefits. Access to amenity open space encourages the uptake of recreational facilities and the provision of public event space helps people to get together and know each other. These can help to improve the health of the local population and add to the well-being and vibrancy of communities through creating an improved living environment.

The environmental benefits of safeguarding all of the green infrastructure assets are wide reaching. Whilst the existing ground has little biodiversity value, an enhanced community garden and new soft landscaping can contribute greatly to conserving and enhancing ecological diversity through habitat provision and maintenance or creation of wildlife corridors. The policy also has 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.

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

Key Policy Weaknesses

No clear weaknesses to the policy have been identified.

Recommendations for Mitigation

None.

BDP17.12 Parkside Middle School

The former Parkside Middle School is a Grade II Listed Building and therefore would have to undergo sympathetic conversion for development potential to be realised. The following development principles will apply:

A. Change of use to Civic Centre, library and job centre with other associated uses if appropriate.

B. Full regard to the buildings listed status will be essential for all proposals.

C. Development will be required to contribute to the reinstatement of the avenue of lime trees on Market Street.

Key policy strengths

The policy promotes the conversion of the Parkside Middle School and planting an avenue of lime trees on Market Street. These can add to the local distinctiveness and enhance the historic heritage of the District, which 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. The conversion would increase activity in the area which would provide natural surveillance that could potentially reduce the possibility of crime. The planting of lime trees can become habitats for wildlife and serve as a green corridor.

Converting the building into office use has the potential to create employment for local people and promote economic growth. 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.

Development in a sustainable Town Centre location should lead to more people using sustainable modes of transport rather than travelling by car. This could lead to people using cars less and therefore reduce carbon emissions.

Converting an empty listed building inevitably maximises the use of previously developed land and leads to the sustainable use and development of material assets.

Key policy weaknesses

No clear weaknesses to the policy have been identified.

Mitigation measures

None.

BDP17.13 School Drive

The School Drive site is a major leisure development opportunity site within the Town Centre, which has an important role to play in integrating the Artrix, Bromsgrove North High School, NEW College and the proposed replacement Fire and Police station into the Town Centre community.

Development should meet the following principles:

A. A leisure centre with associated parking and complementary uses including possible new public sector facilities will be the predominant use on site.

B. Residential development is considered acceptable.

C. The new leisure centre should contain, a swimming pool, fitness suite, multifunctional studios, sports hall facilities and ancillary uses such as café/ restaurant will also be acceptable.

D. Other small scale retail and commercial development could also be acceptable as part of a comprehensive scheme.

E. All buildings must have a frontage onto School Drive and where possible Stratford Road.

F. Proposals must be considered in tandem with other major development proposals on Windsor Street, and contribute positively to creating clear functional links between the Town Centre and uses further along School Drive.

Key policy strengths

The redevelopment of the School Drive site will have a number of social benefits to Bromsgrove Town Centre and the surrounding area. The policy has particular advantages to the health and well-being of the population as its main emphasis is on leisure development. The development will also increase the leisure opportunities across the District, which combined with small scale retail and commercial development, will improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities.

The provision of residential dwellings as part of the redevelopment can also create the opportunity to provide affordable housing. This active mixed use development with active frontages would also assist in reducing crime and the fear of crime.

There are also a small number of economic benefits to the redevelopment of School Drive. A mixed use development will obviously help diversify Bromsgrove Town Centre and create more jobs. The location of the redevelopment will also enhance the links between North Bromsgrove High School, New College and the surrounding area. This can have a positive outcome on the skills and qualifications gained of the potential workforce.

By highlighting a development opportunity on a brownfield site this inevitably maximises the use of previously developed land and 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.

Key policy weaknesses

No clear weaknesses to the policy have been identified.

Mitigation measures

None.

BDP17.14 Windsor Street

The Windsor Street site is a major mixed use development opportunity which has the ability to enhance and expand the Towns retail offer.

A. The northern end of the Windsor Street will be developed as a retail led mixed use scheme.

B. All development must respect the function, scale and massing of buildings on the High Street in order to complement rather than dominate the Town Centre's retail focus.

C. All development at ground level will contain active retail frontages onto Windsor Street and Stratford Road

D. Individual Retail floorspace footprints will need to be a minimum of 1000 m² to compensate for the lack of larger foot print buildings on the High Street

E. Other uses such as office and residential will be encouraged on upper floors.

F. Proposals must be considered in tandem with other major development proposals on School Drive.

Key policy strengths

The redevelopment of Windsor Street will have a number of social benefits to Bromsgrove Town Centre and the surrounding area. A mixed use scheme would increase the range of services and facilities in the town meaning that local people would have access to a wider range of services. The policy allows for other uses on upper floors for office and/or residential development, which could contribute to meet both local employment and housing needs. Possible residential development would create the opportunity for affordable housing. The policy particularly revolves around retail regeneration; this will improve the quality of and equitable access to retail facilities.

Increased activity due to redevelopment, combined with active retail frontages will provide natural surveillance that could potentially reduce the possibility of crime.

The policy ensures that the development of Windsor Road will retain the character of the adjacent Conservation Area by ensuring that all development will respect the scale and massing of the buildings on the High Street. This will also help conserve and enhance the historic built environment of the Town Centre.

Economically, the policy strives to enhance and expand the retail on offer on a mixed use development site, which will diversify the local economy and create jobs.

By highlighting a development opportunity on a brownfield site this inevitably maximises the use of previously developed land and 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.

Key policy weaknesses

No clear weaknesses to the policy have been identified.

Mitigation measures

None.

BDP17.15 Birmingham Road Retail Park

The site which is already subject of a development proposal has significant potential for substantial supermarket style retail development. The following principles will apply:

- A. The site will be reconfirmed as a retail site within the Town Centre, which will become part of an extended Primary Shopping Zone.**
- B. Development must be brought forward onto Birmingham Road to reinstate the active street frontage to this important gateway into the Town Centre.**
- C. The listed buildings on Birmingham Road must be retained in their current form and any development proposals must respect the scale of these buildings**
- D. Improved pedestrian and landscaping links with the core of the Town Centre must form part of any comprehensive development proposals.**
- E. Open space to the rear of the existing store will be retained and form part of the enhanced Spadesbourne Brook.**
- F. Improvements will also be required to the road infrastructure at the junction of Stourbridge Road, Birmingham Road, Market Street and the Strand.**

Key policy strengths

The redevelopment of the retail park will deliver a number of social benefits. The introduction of a large retail store would increase the range of retail facilities on offer in the town providing choice for residents. The development will reinstate a street frontage which would increase activity in the area which would provide natural surveillance that could potentially reduce the possibility of crime.

The policy ensures that the development of the site will retain the character and setting of the listed buildings within the site therefore there should be a positive impact on the town's historic heritage.

Improvements to pedestrian linkages highlighted should lead to more people using sustainable modes of transport and also encourage more people who use the retail park to enter into the town centre. This could lead to people using cars less and therefore reduce carbon emissions.

The development of this site has the potential to create employment for local people and promote economic growth, particularly if a large national retailer is attracted to the site. 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.

By highlighting a development opportunity on a brownfield site this inevitably maximises the use of previously developed land and 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.

Key policy weaknesses

No clear weaknesses to the policy have been identified.

Mitigation measures

None.

BDP17.16 Birmingham Road / Stourbridge Road Junction

This site offers an opportunity for office led mixed use development. The following development principles will apply

A. A perimeter block arrangement will be encouraged to reinstate street frontages.

B. High quality distinctive architecture will be required to establish the Parkside Crossroads as a key gateway into the town.

C. The scale of the development on Birmingham Road would need to respect development taking place on the Birmingham Road Retail Park.

D. The Stourbridge Road frontage would need to have regard to the former Parkside School opposite.

Key policy strengths

The redevelopment of the site will deliver a number of social benefits. A mixed use scheme would increase the range of services and facilities in the town meaning that local people would have access to a wider range of services. An element of the mixed use scheme could be residential which could help meet local needs. The development will reinstate a street frontage which would increase activity in the area which would provide natural surveillance that could potentially reduce the possibility of crime.

The policy ensures that the development of the site will retain the character and setting of the adjacent listed building therefore there should be a positive impact on the town's historic heritage.

Development in a sustainable Town Centre location should lead to more people using sustainable modes of transport rather than travelling by car. This could lead to people using cars less and therefore reduce carbon emissions.

The development of this site has the potential to create employment for local people and promote economic growth, by expanding the office sector in the town. 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.

By highlighting a development opportunity on a brownfield site this inevitably maximises the use of previously developed land and 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.

Key policy weaknesses

No clear weaknesses to the policy have been identified.

Mitigation measures

None.

BDP17.17 Mill Lane

This site offers a longer term opportunity for retail led mixed use development. The following development principles will apply subject to the outcome of a flood risk assessment:

A. At ground floor level A1 retail uses are to be the predominant use. Upper floors will be suitable for office and residential uses may be considered subject to the provision of safe flood free pedestrian access and egress.

B. The scale of retail development is to be determined although the scope to include larger retail spaces must be considered.

C. Proposals must include details of public realm improvement on Mill Lane and the creation of an enhanced public space and would require a development which reflects the role of this space as a 'town square'.

D. Spaces to the rear of the current buildings which are adjacent to the Brook must have full regard to the enhanced environment created by the naturalised Spadesbourne Brook.

E. Development must be made safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Opportunities should also be sought through the design and layout for reducing flood risk in the area.

F. The current pedestrian thoroughfare along Mill Lane will be protected in any development proposals.

Key policy strengths

The redevelopment of the Mill Lane site will have a number of social benefits to Bromsgrove Town Centre and the surrounding area. A mixed use scheme would increase the range of services and facilities in the town meaning that local people would have access to a wider range of services.

The policy allows for other uses on upper floors for office and/or residential development, which could contribute to meet both local employment and housing needs. Possible residential development would create the opportunity for affordable housing. The policy particularly revolves around retail regeneration; this will improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities to a wide range of the District's population.

Increased activity due to public realm improvements and enhanced public space, combined with active retail frontages will provide natural surveillance that could potentially reduce the possibility of crime.

Environmentally, the policy requires spaces to the rear of current buildings which are adjacent to the brook to have full regard to the enhanced environment created by the naturalised Spadesbourne Brook. This will have a positive effect on the biodiversity within the Town Centre, strengthening landscape character and improving water quality.

Economically, the policy strives to enhance and expand the retail on offer on a mixed use development site, which will diversify the local economy and create jobs.

By highlighting a development opportunity on a brownfield site this inevitably maximises the use of previously developed land and 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.

Key policy weaknesses

The site is within an area of flood risk due to the close proximity of the Spadesbourne Brook

Mitigation measures

The policy has been amended to specify the need for a Flood Risk Assessment and there is now specific guidance within the policy to ensure that flooding is reduced both on and around the site.

BDP17.18 Worcester Road Employment Area

This site offers a longer term opportunity for employment based redevelopment to be informed by a future Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. It is envisaged subject to the outcome a flood risk assessment that proposals for new employment uses will be supported within the existing employment allocation. Subject to BDP14 other uses

may be acceptable where it can be demonstrated that they support the wider enhancement of the Town Centre and do not compromise the existing retail core of the Town Centre.

Any major redevelopment proposals should reflect the linear nature of the Town with active frontages along Worcester Road, although opportunities exist for a wide range and scale of design approaches on other areas of the site. The eastern edge bounded by the Spadesbourne Brook and Sanders Park must address these features whilst taking the risk of flooding as identified by the strategic flood risk assessment into account and where possible look to use these features as a positive design element. Any development proposals must be made safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Opportunities should also be sought through the design and layout for reducing the flood risk in the area.

Key policy strengths

The redevelopment of the Worcester Road Employment site will have a number of social benefits to Bromsgrove Town Centre and the surrounding area. A mixed use scheme would increase the range of services and facilities in the town meaning that local people would have access to a wider range of services.

Increased activity due to a wider mix of uses on the site will provide natural surveillance that could potentially reduce the possibility of crime.

The policy is located adjacent to the Town Centre Conservation Area. Good design that reflects the linear nature of the street will improve the setting of the conservation area.

Economically, the policy strives to enhance and expand employment opportunities on offer on the development site, which will diversify the local economy and create jobs.

By highlighting a development opportunity on a brownfield site this inevitably maximises the use of previously developed land and 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.

Environmentally, the policy requires developments to pay regards to the Spadesbourne Brook and Sanders Park. This will have a positive effect on the biodiversity within the town centre and strengthen green corridors.

Key policy weaknesses

The site is within an area of flood risk due to the close proximity of the Spadesbourne Brook.

Mitigation measures

The policy has been amended to specify the need for a Flood Risk Assessment and there is now specific guidance within the policy to ensure that flooding is reduced both on and around the site.

| Historic Market Site | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | + | The policy states that some residential accommodation may be acceptable and therefore there could be an opportunity for some affordable housing. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | + | The policy states that development must consider the Spadesbourne Brook and Public Realm which includes provision for enhancing walking and cycling opportunities which will have a positive impact on health. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | ++ | The development of this site could potentially increase retail provision and also provide a wider range of leisure uses thereby attracting local residents and positively impacting vitality and viability of Bromsgrove Town Centre. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | + | The development of this site would lead to increasing activity/ natural surveillance which both reduces the potential for crime and also reduce the fear of crime. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | The policy highlights the potential for enhanced walking and cycling facilities adjacent to the Spadesbourne Brook which should lead to more people using these sustainable modes of transport. |
| SO6 To provide opportunities for | 0 | No direct impact of this policy has been identified |

| Historic Market Site | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community | | |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | + | The development of the site will lead to public realm improvements associated with the rerouted Spadesbourne Brook. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | ++ | The policy actively promotes the development of a brownfield site. By its very nature will preserve the countryside as activity will be focussed on the Town Centre. |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | + | The development of a brownfield site 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, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic | + | The policy makes it clear that development of the market hall site must reflect the surrounding conservation area and retain important views to St. Johns Church. |

| Historic Market Site | | |
|---|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | | |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 0 | The policy does not have a direct impact on waste. |
| 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 other areas | - | There is a risk of flooding associated with this site. However, the policy specifies that a flood risk assessment is required and appropriate mitigation will need to be implemented where necessary. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | The residential element of the site could have a certain percentage of affordable housing. Affordable housing schemes need to achieve at least Level 6 of the Code for Sustainable Homes. This policy can therefore directly improve energy efficiency by delivering a higher percentage of affordable units. Through the tightening of the Building Regulations, redevelopment will ensure that new buildings are more energy efficient. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | + | The policy makes reference to the re-routed Spadesbourne Brook and opportunities for enhanced walking and cycling. The improvements to the Spadesbourne Brook may have a positive impact on water quality whilst the promotion of sustainable modes of travel may reduce car usage which could |

| Historic Market Site | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| | | improve air quality. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | Improvements in walking and cycling facilities may reduce CO2 emissions. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | ++ | The policy strives to enhance and expand the offer in the town centre, which will diversify the local economy and create jobs. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | 0 | No direct impact of this policy has been identified. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | No direct impact of this policy has been identified. |

| Recreation Road | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | ++ | This policy strives to provide a major residential development opportunity that will meet local needs in terms of providing affordable housing and retirement led dwellings. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | ? | Although the provision of affordable housing and properties for the elderly does not directly affect health, it could be argued that if people can afford a decent place to live then this could improve their well-being. Housing for the elderly is also normally made to building for life standards, which can have positive effects wellbeing. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | Provision of affordable homes can reduce social exclusion through reducing barriers to housing for poorer sectors of society. In addition by providing safe access to the Recreation Ground, residents will be able to access the Town Centre shopping areas more easily which will contribute to the vitality and viability of the Town Centre. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | + | The policy requires development to have active frontages, which would help create natural surveillance on to Recreation Road. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | The policy highlights for clear, safe pedestrian access which should lead to more pedestrians into the town centre leading to increased sustainable travel. |

| Recreation Road | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| SO6 To provide 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 | 0 | No direct impact identified. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | 0 | No direct impact identified. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | ++ | The policy actively promotes the redevelopment of a brownfield site. By its very nature will preserve the countryside, as activity will be focussed on the Town Centre. |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | + | This policy requires development along Recreation Road to respect the scale of surrounding buildings, which would be in keeping with the character of the surrounding area. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. The policy seeks to respect the setting of the |

| Recreation Road | | |
|---|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | | adjacent Conservation Area and the scale of surrounding buildings. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |
| 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 other areas | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | Affordable housing schemes need to achieve at least Level 6 of the Code for Sustainable Homes. This policy can therefore directly improve energy efficiency by delivering a higher percentage of affordable units. Through the tightening of the Building Regulations, redevelopment will ensure that new buildings are more energy efficient. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the | 0 | Affordable housing schemes need to achieve at least Level 6 of the Code for Sustainable Homes. This |

| Recreation Road | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| impacts of climate change | | 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. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy 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 | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |

| Recreation Ground | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | 0 | The policy does not directly affect this objective. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | + | The retention and enhancement of the Recreation Ground for recreation and amenity will improve the living environment and is likely to improve the health and well being of the population. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | Safeguarding green infrastructure assets and the creation, maintenance and enhancement of open space and recreational facilities contributes positively to this objective. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | + | Better design and improvement of this site would lead to increasing activity/ natural surveillance which both reduces the potential for crime and also reduce the fear of crime. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | This policy advocates the provision of clear pedestrian linkages to other areas of the Town Centre which could be used for recreational purposes and travel. |

| Recreation Ground | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| SO6 To provide 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 | + | The enhancement of the Recreation Ground and creation of the new distinctive multi functional public event space will contribute positively to this objective. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | + | The retention and enhancement of open space and safeguarding all green infrastructure assets will have a positive impact on biodiversity (for example green corridors). |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | + | Enhancing the Recreation Ground through new landscaping, new multi function public event space, new community garden and new children play facilities are likely to increase its use and hence contribute positively to this objective. |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | + | Retention of the open space will safeguard the landscape character. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance | 0 | The policy does not directly affect this objective. |

| Recreation Ground | | |
|---|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | | |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 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 other areas | + | 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. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | 0 | This policy has no direct impact on this objective. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | + | Maintaining areas of undeveloped greenspace that will enable rainfall to permeate the soil will help to maintain the quality of water that flow to the nearby watercourses. |
| EV9 Reduce causes | + | Providing clear pedestrian linkages to other areas of |

| Recreation Ground | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | | the Town Centre can encourage walking and reduce the use of private cars. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | 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 | 0 | This policy does not affect this objective. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | This policy does not affect this objective. |

| Parkside Middle School | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | 0 | The policy is unlikely to have any impact on this objective as the conversion will be predominantly office based. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | 0 | The policy has no clear effect on this objective. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | The development of this site would potentially increase office provision, which may positively impact on viability of services and increased penetration to the Town Centre. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | + | The development of this site would lead to increasing activity/ natural surveillance which both reduces the potential for crime and also reduce the fear of crime. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | Promoting office development in the Town Centre which is better connected by public transport is likely to encourage walking and cycling instead of private car use. |
| SO6 To provide opportunities for | 0 | The policy has no clear effect on this objective. |

| Parkside Middle School | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community | | |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | + | Reinstating the avenue of lime trees on Market Street is creating/ enhancing the habitats for wildlife. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | ++ | The policy actively promotes the redevelopment of a brownfield site. By its very nature will preserve the countryside as activity will be focussed on the Town Centre. |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | ++ | Preservation of listed building will enhance the historic landscape character of the town centre area. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic | ++ | Preserving the listed building and converting it to suitable use can conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage. |

| Parkside Middle School | | |
|---|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | | |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | + | 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 other areas | 0 | The policy has no clear effect on this objective. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | 0 | The policy has no clear effect on this objective. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | + | Reinstating the avenue of lime trees on Market Street is likely to improve the air quality and noise impact of traffic to surrounding areas. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | Reinstating the avenue of lime trees will absorb carbon dioxide and reduce the causes of climate change. |

| Parkside Middle School | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | + | Converting the building into office use will create jobs and increase the amount of office space in the town centre. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | 0 | The policy has no clear effect on this objective. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | The policy has no clear effect on this objective. |

| School Drive | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | + | The policy states that residential development is considered acceptable at the northern edge of the site and therefore there could be an opportunity for some affordable housing. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | ++ | This policy will have major benefits on the health and well-being of the of Bromsgrove's population as it provides leisure facilities to the community. This will include a number of facilities including a swimming pool, fitness suite, multifunctional studios and a sports hall. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | ++ | The development of this site will provide greater access to a number of key services, including leisure facilities, some elements of retail and possible civic facilities, and the fire and police services. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | + | The policy requires buildings to have frontages onto School Drive and the Stratford Road, which would create natural surveillance, reducing crime and the fear of crime. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | The policy highlights for improved links with the Town Centre which should lead to more people using sustainable modes of transport. |

| School Drive | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| SO6 To provide 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 | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | ++ | The policy actively promotes the redevelopment of a brownfield site. By its very nature will preserve the countryside, as activity will be focussed on the Town Centre. |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | + | The development of a brownfield site 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, protect and enhance | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |

| School Drive | | |
|---|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | | |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |
| 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 other areas | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | <p>The residential element of the site could have a certain percentage of affordable housing.</p> <p>Affordable housing schemes need to achieve at least Level 6 of the Code for Sustainable Homes. This policy can therefore directly improve energy efficiency by delivering a higher percentage of affordable units. Through the tightening of the Building Regulations, redevelopment will ensure that new buildings are more energy efficient.</p> |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |

| School Drive | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| of water, soil and air | | |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | New development in a sustainable location may encourage greater use of public transport which could reduce CO2 emissions. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | + | The redevelopment of the site will diversify the local economy and create jobs. The redevelopment of School Drive will also create better links with North Bromsgrove High School, New college and the surrounding area, which will contribute to an improved skills base. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | 0 | No direct impact of this policy has been identified. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | + | Although the redevelopment will not have a direct impact on this objective, by rejuvenating the area, New College and North Bromsgrove High School will have greater appeal which in turn can assist skill levels and qualifications gained. |

| Windsor Street | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | + | The policy states that some residential accommodation will be encouraged on upper floors and therefore there could be an opportunity for some affordable housing. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | ++ | Policy supports regeneration of Windsor Street which will encourage improved provision of facilities particularly in the longer term, especially those related to retail. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | + | Policy supports regeneration of Windsor Street 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. This is reinforced in the policy by advocating active retail frontages on the ground level. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more | + | Promoting more residential development above shops in the Town Centre which is better connected by public transport are likely to encourage walking and cycling instead of private car use. |

| Windsor Street | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| sustainable travel patterns | | |
| SO6 To provide 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 | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | ++ | The policy actively promotes the development of Windsor Street, which is a brownfield site. By its very nature this will preserve the countryside as activity will be focussed on the Town Centre. |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | + | 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. The policy |

| Windsor Street | | |
|---|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| | | also states that all development must respect the scale and massing of the buildings on the High Street. This will allow new development to keep in character to the area. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | ++ | The policy states that all development must respect the scale and massing of the buildings on the High Street. This will allow new development to keep in character to the area, thus enhancing the historic built environment. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |
| 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 other areas | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon | + | The residential element of the site could have a certain percentage of affordable housing. Affordable housing schemes need to achieve at least Level 6 of the Code for Sustainable Homes. This policy can therefore directly improve energy efficiency by delivering a higher percentage of affordable units. Through the tightening of the Building Regulations, |

| Windsor Street | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| sources | | redevelopment will ensure that new buildings are more energy efficient. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | New development in a sustainable location may encourage greater use of public transport which could reduce CO2 emissions. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | ++ | The policy strives to enhance and expand the retail on offer on a mixed use development site, which will diversify the local economy and create jobs. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |

| Birmingham Road Retail Park | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | 0 | No direct impact of this policy has been identified. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | 0 | No direct impact of this policy has been identified. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | ++ | The development of this site would potentially increase retail provision providing greater choice for local communities. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | + | The reinstatement of a street frontage would lead to increasing activity/ natural surveillance which both reduces the potential for crime and also reduce the fear of crime. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | The policy highlights for improved pedestrian links with the Town Centre which should lead to more people using sustainable modes of transport. |

| Birmingham Road Retail Park | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| SO6 To provide 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 | 0 | No direct impact of this policy has been identified. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | + | The development of the site will retain the open space at the rear and includes enhancements to the Spadesbourne Brook. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | ++ | The policy actively promotes the development of a brownfield site. By its very nature will preserve the countryside as activity will be focussed on the Town Centre. |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | + | The development of a brownfield site 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, protect and enhance | + | The policy makes it clear that development of the retail unit must maintain and enhance the setting of |

Birmingham Road Retail Park

| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
|--|------------|---|
| the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | | the listed buildings on site. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 0 | The policy does not have a direct impact on waste. |
| E6 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 other areas | 0 | No direct impact of this policy has been identified. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | 0 | The policy makes no explicit reference to renewable energy. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | + | The policy makes reference to enhancing the Spadesbourne Brook, this could lead to improvements in water quality. The policy highlights improved pedestrian links with the Town Centre. The promotion of sustainable modes of travel may reduce |

| Birmingham Road Retail Park | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| | | car usage which could improve air quality. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | Improvements in pedestrian links may reduce CO2 emissions. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | ++ | The development of large retail store will expand the retail on offer, create jobs and could be a catalyst for further development. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | 0 | No direct impact of this policy has been identified. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | No direct impact of this policy has been identified. |

| Birmingham Road / Stourbridge Road | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | + | An office lead mixed use scheme could contain some residential development. Some affordable accommodation could be included. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | 0 | It is not considered that the development of this site will impact on this objective. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | A mixed use development may give the local population access to a wider range of services and facilities. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | + | The reinstatement of street frontages would lead to increasing activity/ natural surveillance which both reduces the potential for crime and also reduce the fear of crime. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | Concentrating development in the most sustainable locations maximises the opportunity for people to use public transport. |

| Birmingham Road / Stourbridge Road | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| SO6 To provide 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 | 0 | No direct impact of this policy has been identified. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | 0 | The policy does not directly address biodiversity or geodiversity. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | ++ | The policy actively promotes the development of a brownfield site. By its very nature will preserve the countryside as activity will be focussed on the Town Centre. |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | + | The development of a brownfield site 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, protect and enhance | + | The policy makes it clear that development must be of high quality distinctive architecture to establish the |

| Birmingham Road / Stourbridge Road | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | | Parkside Crossroads as a key gateway into the town. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 0 | The policy does not have a direct impact on waste. |
| E6 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 other areas | 0 | No direct impact of this policy has been identified. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | + | The residential element of the site could have a certain percentage of affordable housing. Affordable housing schemes need to achieve at least Level 6 of the Code for Sustainable Homes. This policy can therefore directly improve energy efficiency by delivering a higher percentage of affordable units. Through the tightening of the Building Regulations, redevelopment will ensure that new buildings are more energy efficient. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | 0 | No direct impact of this policy has been identified. |

| Birmingham Road / Stourbridge Road | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | New development in a sustainable location may encourage greater use of public transport which could reduce CO2 emissions. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | + | A mixed use development will create jobs and increase the amount of office space in the town centre. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | 0 | No direct impact of this policy has been identified. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | No direct impact of this policy has been identified. |

| Mill Lane | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | + | The policy states that some residential accommodation will be encouraged on upper floors and therefore there could be an opportunity for some affordable housing. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect, although improvement to the public realm and enhanced public space in terms of a 'town square' could improve shoppers experience of the Town Centre. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | ++ | Policy supports regeneration of Mill Lane which will encourage improved provision of facilities particularly in the longer term, especially those related to retail. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | + | Regeneration of Mill Lane will provide active frontages which will increase the natural surveillance of the area. Improvement of the public realm and the retention of the pedestrian thoroughfare will result in a high usage of Mill Lane, which also reduces crime and the fear of crime. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel | + | The retention of the thoroughfare along Mill Lane will encourage walking and cycling through the Town Centre. |

| Mill Lane | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| patterns | | |
| SO6 To provide 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 | + | The proposal of improving the public realm and creating an enhanced public space in the form of a 'town square' will contribute positively to this objective. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | ++ | The development of the site will contribute to the enhanced environment along the naturalised Spadesbourne Brook. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | ++ | The policy actively promotes the development of Mill Lane, which is a brownfield site. By its very nature this will preserve the countryside as activity will be focussed on the Town Centre. |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | + | 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. The policy also advocates buildings must have full regard to the |

| Mill Lane | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| | | enhanced natural environment created by the naturalised Spadesbourne Brook. |
| EV4 Conserve, protect and enhance the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | + | Public Realm improvements will assist in enhancing the historic built environment. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |
| E6 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 other areas | -- | There is a risk of flooding associated with this site. However, the policy specifies that a flood risk assessment is required. |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | 0 | The policy is unlikely to impact on this objective. |
| EV8 Protect and | + | The policy makes reference to the naturalised |

| Mill Lane | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| enhance the quality of water, soil and air | | Spadesbourne Brook and opportunities for enhancing this environment must be taken into account by surrounding buildings. The improvements to the Spadesbourne Brook may have a positive impact on water quality. |
| EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | + | New development in a sustainable location may encourage greater use of public transport which could reduce CO2 emissions. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | ++ | The development of larger retail space will expand the retail on offer, create jobs and could be a catalyst for further development. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |

| Worcester Road Employment Area | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| Social 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 | 0 | The policy promotes several possible uses for the site but residential has not been highlighted. The policy will therefore not impact on this objective. |
| SO2 To improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health | + | The policy supports design of developments that pay regards to the Spadesbourne Brook and Sanders Park. This will encourage occupants to visit the nearby green space and could improve wellbeing of occupants and nearby residents. |
| SO3 Improve the vitality and viability of Town centres, other centres and communities and the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | + | The policy supports a mix of uses including leisure and retail. This will improve access for Bromsgrove residents. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour | + | The redevelopment of this site with a wider mix uses may mean that there are active frontages for longer periods of the day which will increase natural surveillance. This could potentially reduce crime in the long term. |
| SO5 Increase sustainable travel choices and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | + | The redevelopment of the site may create jobs for local people which may reduce the need for some people to travel. The site is viewed as a long term development opportunity therefore improvements are not expected in the long term. |

| Worcester Road Employment Area | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| SO6 To provide 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 | 0 | No direct impact on this objective has been identified. |
| Environmental Objectives | | |
| EV1 To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity | + | The policy supports design of developments that pay regards to the Spadesbourne Brook and Sanders Park. |
| EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral reserves, 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. | ++ | The policy actively promotes the development of the Worcester Road Employment Area, which is a brownfield site. By its very nature this will preserve the countryside as activity will be focussed on the Town Centre. |
| EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape and townscape character and quality | + | 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, protect and enhance | + | The site is located adjacent to the conservation area. The policy promotes good design which would |

| Worcester Road Employment Area | | |
|--|------------|--|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| the architectural, cultural and historic environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | | improve the setting of the conservation area. |
| EV5 To manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy: 1) prevention, 2) preparing for reuse, 3) recycling, 4) other recovery, 5) disposal | 0 | No direct impact identified of policy in this respect. |
| E6 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 other areas | - | There is a risk of flooding associated with this site. However, the policy specifies that a flood risk assessment is required |
| EV7 Promote resource efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources | 0 | No direct impact on this objective has been identified. |
| EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air | + | The policy supports development that has regard to the Spadesbourne Brook, this will potentially improve the Spadesbourne Brook and have a positive impact on water quality. |
| EV9 Reduce causes | + | New development in a sustainable location may |

| Worcester Road Employment Area | | |
|--|------------|---|
| SA Objectives | SA Effects | Commentary |
| of and adapt to the impacts of climate change | | encourage greater use of public transport which could reduce CO2 emissions. |
| Economic Objectives | | |
| EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural | + | The development of a mixed use scheme will create jobs and could be a catalyst for further development. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | + | This policy supports developments that are flexible and take into account of the economic challenges of businesses. The flexibility is likely to encourage businesses involved in new technologies. |
| EC3 To raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce and quality of educational opportunities for all | 0 | The policy will not impact on this objective. |

Appendix I

Sustainability Appraisal of Strategic Site Options

Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Introduction | 2 |
| 2. Area 1: Land East of Bromsgrove | 3 |
| 3. Area 2: Land Adjacent to Finstall | 5 |
| 4. Area 3: Land South East of Bromsgrove | 7 |
| 5. Area 4: Land South of Bromsgrove | 9 |
| 6. Area 5: Land South West of Bromsgrove | 11 |
| 7. Area 6: Land North West of Bromsgrove | 13 |
| 8. Area 7: Land North of Bromsgrove | 15 |
| 9. Comparing SA Outcomes | 17 |
| 10. Overall Conclusions and Evaluation | 23 |

Appendices

Appendix A: Map of development options

Appendix B: Assessment matrices of the 7 broad areas

Appendix C: Map of sites within most sustainable broad areas

Appendix D: Assessment matrices of sites within most sustainable broad areas

1) Introduction

1.1 In order to better understand the implications of the Strategic Sites options, a Sustainability Appraisal of each of the broad areas needs to be undertaken. Each of the 7 areas around Bromsgrove Town, as shown in appendix A will be individually assessed against the SA Objectives. The outcomes from each of the 7 areas will be compared against each to identify those which performed best. Further work will then be undertaken to see if the sites within the best performing broad areas perform better against the SA objectives. The assessment will help to determine which areas could deliver the most sustainable form of development for Bromsgrove Town.

2) Area 1: Land East of Bromsgrove

2.1 Site Description

2.2 This area is located to the east of the A38 to the north east of the Town centre and totals some 200ha. This area is bounded by the Alcester Road to east, Bromsgrove Highway and the railway line to the south, Birmingham Road to the west and School Lane to the north. The settlement of Lickey End is located on the northern boundary of the site and the village of Burcot is situated on the eastern boundary.

2.3 Bromsgrove Golf Course is located on a significant portion of the land that is south of Burcot Lane. Further leisure facilities are located on Pikes Pool Lane where there is Adventure Quest which provides outdoor activities and Pikes Pool fisheries.

2.4 Key Strengths

2.5 The strengths of development on this broad area are those that are applicable to any large strategic around the town. These include the ability to deliver affordable housing and the opportunity to design out crime. The site, like any of the other 6, could follow the waste hierarchy and also include renewable forms of energy generation. By including some employment development there would be economic gains for the town but this could be applied to any of the sites.

2.6 Key Weaknesses

2.7 The site performs poorly against a number of the environmental objectives due to the development being on Greenfield land but this is applicable to all of the sites. However the site also performs poorly against EV1 and EV4 due to the proximity of a SWS, SSSI, the presence of notable species and 3 listed buildings.

2.8 The site also conflicts with environmental objective EV6 due to the area of flood risk associated with the Spadesbourne Brook that runs through the site.

2.9 The sustainability of the site is also a concern. The A38 acts a barrier to accessing shops and services in the town meaning that people are more likely to use their car. For those without a car there is potential for social exclusion and also health implications as there is not good access to a GP. If more people choose to use their car there could also be negative implications on addressing climate change locally due to a probable increase in CO2 levels.

2.10 Development across the whole site would lead to the loss of Bromsgrove Golf Centre. This would reduce access to recreational facilities and there may also be economic implications due to the loss of the conference facilities associated with the golf centre.

2.11 Recommendations for Mitigation

2.12 If development is proposed in this location buffer zones could be provided around the SWS, SSSI and the area of flood risk to reduce the potential for harm.

2.13 The matters around sustainability and access would be more difficult to resolve and the costs involved may impact upon the viability of any scheme.

3) Area 2: Land adjacent to Finstall

3.1 The broad area is bound by the settlement of Finstall to the north, the A448 to the east, the Birmingham to Worcester Canal to the south and St. Godwalds Road to the west. Bromsgrove rugby club and Finstall Park are located on the land south of Finstall within the area. The remainder of the site consists of a large number of fields of varying shapes and sizes, many of which are actively used for agricultural purposes. The village of Tardebigge is located adjacent to the south east corner of this area.

3.2 Key Strengths

3.3 Many of the strengths of development on this broad area are those that are applicable to any large strategic around the town. These include the ability to deliver affordable housing and the opportunity to design out crime. The site, like any of the other 6, could follow the waste hierarchy and also include renewable forms of energy generation. By including some employment development there would be economic gains for the town but this could applied to any of the sites.

3.4 In addition there are some positive aspects in terms sustainability and access. The site is close to local facilities in Aston Fields, a school and the train station is also in close proximity.

3.5 Key Weaknesses

3.6 The site performs poorly against a number of the environmental objectives due to the development being on Greenfield land but this is applicable to all of the sites. However the site also performs poorly against EV4 due to the proximity of a number of listed buildings and the adjacent conservation area. The site contains Traditional Orchards which are a BAP priority habitat and also has the potential for some notable species which would therefore need to be protected. The area is a mix of medium and high landscape sensitivity and therefore development could cause significant harm to the landscape.

3.7 Whilst the site performs well against some sustainability criteria there are still some concerns. The site is over 2km from the town centre and nearest GP is approximately 1.4km away. There is also a concern that development south of the town would encourage increased commuting into Redditch which would not only have a negative impact on Bromsgrove Town Centre but also increase CO2 levels.

3.8 Recommendations for Mitigation

3.9 If development is proposed in this location buffer zones could be provided around the traditional orchards to reduce the potential for harm.

3.10 Detailed design guidance would need to be provided to protect and enhance the setting of the listed buildings and adjacent Conservation Area.

4) Area 3: Land South East of Bromsgrove

4.1 Site Description

4.2 This area lies to the south east of Bromsgrove Town and comprises of land south of St. Godwalds Road and extends south beyond Lower Gambolds Lane to the Worcester and Birmingham Canal. The area measures approximately 121 hectares. The most northerly parcel of land is designated as an ADR and south of this is Bromsgrove Cricket, Hockey and Tennis Club. While, most of the site is open land, the club has a range of facilities including a club house and second pitch pavilion. The land south and east of the sports club is agricultural pasture land and consists of a number of fields of varying sizes.

4.3 Key Strengths

4.4 Many of the strengths of development on this broad area are those that are applicable to any large strategic around the town. These include the ability to deliver affordable housing and the opportunity to design out crime. The site, like any of the other 6, could follow the waste hierarchy and also include renewable forms of energy generation. By including some employment development there would be economic gains for the town but this could applied to any of the sites.

4.5 In addition there are some positive aspects in terms of sustainability due to the close proximity of the train station and local schools. The good access to schools may have benefits in terms of educational attainment.

4.6 Key Weaknesses

4.7 The site performs poorly against a number of the environmental objectives due to the development being on Greenfield land but this is applicable to all of the sites. However the site also performs poorly against EV4 due to the proximity of a number of listed buildings and the adjacent conservation area. The area is a mix of medium and high landscape sensitivity and therefore development could cause significant harm to the landscape.

4.8 Whilst the site performs well against some sustainability criteria there are still some concerns. The site is over 2km from the town centre and nearest GP is approximately 1.7km away. In addition development would result in the loss of Bromsgrove Cricket, Hockey and Tennis Club which is an important leisure facility in the district. This would reduce access to leisure facilities for local people and potentially have a negative impact on their health and wellbeing.

4.9 There is also a concern that development south of the town would encourage increased commuting into Redditch which would not only have a negative impact on Bromsgrove Town Centre but also increase CO2 levels.

4.10 Recommendations for Mitigation

4.11 Detailed design guidance would need to be provided to protect and enhance the setting of the listed buildings and the adjacent Conservation Area.

4.12 Efforts could be made to look for an alternative site for the sports club if development was considered appropriate.

5) Area 4: Land South of Bromsgrove

5.1 Site Description

5.2 This area, totalling some 98 hectares, is bounded by the A38 to the north, employment sites to the north east, the railway line to the south east, Stoke Prior to the south and the district boundary to the west. The northern part of the site adjacent to the A38 contains Avoncroft Museum. With the exception of Bromsgrove School, a cricket club, children's play area and a garden centre the remainder of the land is used for agricultural purposes. The land consists of a number of fields of varying shapes and sizes. The River Salwarpe dissects the southern end of the site and flows from east to west towards the Upton Warren Pools SSSI.

5.3 Key Strengths

5.4 Many of the strengths of development on this broad area are those that are applicable to any large strategic around the town. These include the ability to deliver affordable housing and the opportunity to design out crime. The site, like any of the other 6, could follow the waste hierarchy and also include renewable forms of energy generation. By including some employment development there would be economic gains for the town but this could be applied to any of the sites.

5.5 Key Weaknesses

5.6 The site performs poorly against a number of the environmental objectives due to the development being on Greenfield land but this is applicable to all of the sites. However the site also performs poorly against EV4 due to the proximity of a number of listed buildings

including the 12 listed buildings at Avoncroft Museum. The broad area contains a wide range of notable species and also 3 traditional orchards which are a BAP priority habitat and therefore the site does not perform well against EV1.

5.7 The River Salwarpe flows through the site and there is an area of flood risk associated with the water course which means that the site would not accord with environmental objective EV6. The river flows into the Upton Warren Pools SSSI that is located to the south west of the site and it is therefore possible that development could have a negative impact upon the SSSI.

5.8 A number of concerns are raised over the sustainability of the site due to the distance from the town centre, health care and education facilities. This could lead to increased travel by car which would potentially increase CO2 levels. The distance to education and health facilities may also have a negative impact in terms educational attainment and also the general health and well being of the population.

5.9 Recommendations for Mitigation

5.10 Detailed design guidance would need to be provided to protect and enhance the setting of the listed buildings and Avoncroft Museum.

5.11 If development is proposed in this location buffer zones could be provided around the traditional orchards to reduce the potential for harm.

6) Area 5: Land South West of Bromsgrove

6.1 Site Description

6.2 This area is bounded by Timberhonger Lane to the north, Whitford Road/Rock Hill/Worcester Road to the east, the boundary of the District to the south and the M5 to the west. The eastern boundary abuts the existing urban area of Bromsgrove Town and this area is located close to the Town Centre. The site slopes away to the south west and provides long views over Worcestershire. Grafton Manor Hotel is located in the heart of the site. The highest point of the site to the north provides views over Bromsgrove Town. The land consists of a number of fields of varying shapes and sizes.

6.3 Key Strengths

6.4 The broad area has the ability to deliver affordable housing and the opportunity to design out crime, this applies to all sites. The site, like any of the other 6, could follow the waste hierarchy and also include renewable forms of energy generation. By including some employment development there would be economic gains for the town but this could also be applied to any of the sites.

6.5 The site has good links to the town centre and Sanders Park, particularly from the northern end of the site. This could encourage travel by sustainable modes of transport. Access to schools is good which may boost educational attainment.

6.6 Key Weaknesses

6.7 The site performs poorly against a number of the environmental objectives due to the development being on Greenfield land but this is applicable to all of the sites. However the site also performs poorly against EV1 due to the wide range of notable species, the BAP priority habitats and the SWS. The Upton Warren Pools SSSI is located adjacent to the southern boundary any surface water run off could potentially flow into the SSSI. The development of the site would impact upon landscape character as the land is mix of medium and high landscape sensitivity.

6.8 Access to health care is a concern and may have a negative impact upon the health and well being of the population.

6.9 Recommendations for Mitigation

6.10 If development is proposed in this location buffer zones could be provided around the BAP priority habitat and the SWS to reduce the potential for harm.

6.11 Efforts could be made to incorporate species protecting habitats and provide enhancements where appropriate.

7) Area 6: Land North West of Bromsgrove

7.1 Site Description

7.2 The site consists of 94.4 hectares of land that is located to the north west of Bromsgrove Town and includes land on both sides on Perryfields Road. The land is situated between existing residential development and the M5 motorway. The site consists mainly of pasture land and is predominantly flat, although the land east of Perryfields Road does dip slightly towards the town. The site also contains Sidemoor First School and Array Fruit Farm. The fruit farm is bounded by large leylandi trees. The Battlefield Brook flows through the northern end of the site.

7.3 Key Strengths

7.4 The broad area has the ability to deliver affordable housing and the opportunity to design out crime, this applies to all sites. The site, like any of the other 6, could follow the waste hierarchy and also include renewable forms of energy generation. By including some employment development there would be economic gains for the town but this could also be applied to any of the sites.

7.5 The site has good links to the town centre, parks, schools and health facilities. This should encourage travel by sustainable modes of transport. The good access to schools and GP surgery could have benefits in terms of educational attainment and the general health and well being of the population.

7.6 Key Weaknesses

7.7 The site performs poorly against a number of the environmental objectives due to the development being on Greenfield land but this is applicable to all of the sites. However the site also performs poorly against EV1 due to the possible impact on notable species. The development of the site would impact upon landscape character as the land is of medium landscape sensitivity.

7.8 A small area of flood risk is associated with the Battlefield Brook.

7.9 Recommendations for Mitigation

7.10 If development is proposed in this location buffer zones could be provided around the flood zone to reduce any flooding risk.

7.11 Efforts could be made to incorporate species by protecting habitats and providing enhancements where appropriate.

8) Area 7: Land North of Bromsgrove

8.1 Site Description

8.2 The site is located on the northern fringe of Bromsgrove Town and is currently in agricultural use. Norton Farm is approximately 18 hectares in size and is accessed from the Birmingham Road but combined with the hospital site the overall site size is 58 hectares. To the south and east the combined site abuts residential development and the M42 provides the boundary to the north. The site comprises of a number of fields which are separated by mature hedgerows. Boundaries around the site's edges are typically defined by less well established, hawthorn dominated hedgerows and the gardens of existing housing.

8.3 Key Strengths

8.4 The broad area has the ability to deliver affordable housing and the opportunity to design out crime, this applies to all sites. The site, like any of the other 6, could follow the waste hierarchy and also include renewable forms of energy generation. By including some employment development there would be economic gains for the town but this could also be applied to any of the sites.

8.5 The site has good links to the town centre, parks, schools and health facilities. This should encourage travel by sustainable modes of transport. The good access to schools and GP surgery could have benefits in terms of educational attainment and the general health and well being of the population.

8.6 Key Weaknesses

8.7 The site performs poorly against a number of the environmental objectives due to the development being on Greenfield land but this is applicable to all of the sites. However the site also performs poorly against EV1 due to the possible impact on notable species. The development of the site would impact upon landscape character as the land is of medium landscape sensitivity.

8.8 Recommendations for Mitigation

8.9 Efforts could be made to incorporate species by protecting habitats and enhancements where appropriate.

9) Comparing SA Outcomes

9.1 All of the 7 sites have now been assessed individually with the completed assessment matrices in Appendix 1; however it is now necessary to compare the findings on the sites to identify which areas have most potential for development. To do this a composite table (table 1) has been developed that uses the following scoring system:

Major Positive Impact (++) = 2

Positive Impact (+) = 1

Negative Impact (-) = -1

Major Negative Impact (--) = -2

9.2 Where the impact is neutral (0) or uncertain (?) no score has been attached and therefore these scores do not form part of the table.

| | ++ | + | - | -- | Total |
|--------|----|----|-----|-----|-------|
| Area 1 | 6 | 15 | -18 | -24 | -21 |
| Area 2 | 6 | 24 | -6 | -24 | 0 |
| Area 3 | 6 | 24 | -12 | -24 | -6 |
| Area 4 | 6 | 18 | -21 | -18 | -15 |
| Area 5 | 6 | 24 | -6 | -18 | 6 |
| Area 6 | 6 | 36 | -9 | -6 | 27 |
| Area 7 | 6 | 36 | -3 | -12 | 27 |

Table 1: Comparing SA outcomes on the 7 broad areas

9.3 The SA has highlighted that 4 of the areas do not achieve an overall positive score and therefore not considered to be sufficiently sustainable to warrant further consideration. 3 areas are likely to have

an overall positive impact in terms of sustainability. These areas are located to the west and north of the town. To see if further improvements could be made against the sustainability objectives sites within broad areas 5, 6 and 7 will be tested. Maps of the reduced areas tested are included in appendix C with the completed assessment matrices are attached as appendix D.

9.4 Area 5

9.5 Within this broad area the logical land to assess is the land designated as an ADR adjacent to Whitford Road. This is the most northerly parcel of land within area 5. It totals 24.4 hectares in size and is bounded by Timberhonger Lane to the north, Whitford Road to the east, the M5 motorway the west and a residential estate to the south. The land consists of open fields that are predominantly used for pasture. Topographically, the site consists of part of a semi-circular bowl enclosed by rising ground. To the north and south, the edges of that bowl are formed by prominent development that has taken place at the Hanover International Hotel and Hill Top residential estate respectively.

9.6 Key Strengths

9.7 The assessment of only the Whitford Road site has led to an improvement in the overall sustainability of the site. The site is much closer to medical facilities meaning that there may be improvements in the general health and well being of the local population. The close relationship with town centre and the permeable routes available into the town centre through Sanders Park will encourage travel by sustainable modes and potentially reduce carbon emissions.

9.8 No listed buildings are within or adjacent to the reduced site boundaries and therefore development would no longer have a negative impact upon the historic built environment.

9.9 Key Weaknesses

9.10 The site still has a negative impact on some of the environmental objectives however the level of harm has now been reduced in some cases. There are no longer any Special Wildlife Sites or BAP habitats within the site boundary although there is still the potential for some protected and notable species. The development of the site would still impact upon landscape character as the land is a mix of medium and landscape sensitivity.

9.11 Recommendations for Mitigation

9.12 Efforts could be made to incorporate species by protecting habitats and provide enhancements where appropriate.

9.13 Conclusion

9.14 Table 2 highlights the significant improvement in scoring achieved by just developing the Whitford Road area which is the most northern part of area 5. As highlighted above this due to the close relationship with the town centre, Sanders Park and health and education facilities and also the reduced levels of environmental constraints within the northern part of area 5.

| | ++ | + | - | -- | Total |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Area 5 | 6 | 24 | -6 | -18 | 6 |
| Whitford Road | 6 | 33 | -3 | -12 | 24 |

Table 2: Comparison between Broad Area 5 and Whitford Site

9.15 Area 6

9.16 Broad area 6 performed well against the sustainability objectives however it is perceived that improvements could be made by removing the parcel of land that is located north of the Battlefield Brook. This reduces the overall site area to 74.7 hectares.

9.17 Key Strengths

9.18 The change in site boundary has resulted in no change to the key strengths of the area. However, the removal of the land north of the Battlefield Brook significantly reduces the potential for flooding and therefore objective EV6 can now be assessed as neutral.

9.19 Key Weaknesses

9.20 The reduction in the site area has no material impact against the environmental objectives which the site had previously performed poorly against, with the exception of EV6. However, the majority of these weaknesses apply to the loss of any Greenfield areas around the town.

9.21 Recommendations for Mitigation

9.22 If development is proposed in this location buffer zones could be provided around the flood zone to reduce any flooding risk.

9.23 Efforts could be made to incorporate species by protecting habitats and provide enhancements where appropriate.

9.24 Conclusion

9.25 Table 3 highlights the improvement in scoring achieved by excluding the parcel of land north of the Battlefield Brook. As highlighted above this due to the reduced level of flood risk on the remaining site.

| | ++ | + | - | -- | Total |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Area 6 | 6 | 36 | -9 | -6 | 27 |
| Perryfields Road | 6 | 39 | -6 | -6 | 30 |

Table 3: Comparison between Broad Area 6 and Perryfields Road Site

9.26 Area 7

9.27 Broad area 7 performed well against the sustainability objectives however it is perceived that improvements could be made by only assessing the land designated as an ADR. The site within area 7 is known as Norton Farm and measures 12hectares in size and is bounded by residential development on 3 sides. The site is an irregular shape, primarily to contain any development within the ridgeline.

9.28 Key Strengths

9.29 The change in site boundary has resulted in no change to the key strengths of the area. However, the removal of the land associated with Barnsley Hall Hospital and the northern part of Norton Farm reduced the impact on the landscape. The most prominent parts of area 7 now fall outside the area to be developed.

9.30 Key Weaknesses

9.31 The reduction in the site area has no material impact against the environmental objectives which the site had previously performed poorly against, with the exception of EV3. However, the majority of these weaknesses apply to the loss of any Greenfield areas around the town.

9.32 Recommendations for Mitigation

9.33 Efforts could be made to incorporate species by protecting habitats and enhancements where appropriate.

9.34 Conclusion

9.35 Table 4 highlights the improvement in scoring achieved by excluding the land associated with Barnsley Hall Hospital and the northern part of Norton Farm. As highlighted above this is due to no development occurring on the most prominent areas of landscape.

| | ++ | + | - | -- | Total |
|-------------|----|----|----|-----|-------|
| Area 7 | 6 | 36 | -3 | -12 | 27 |
| Norton Farm | 6 | 36 | -6 | -6 | 30 |

Table 4: Comparison between Broad Area 6 and Norton Farm

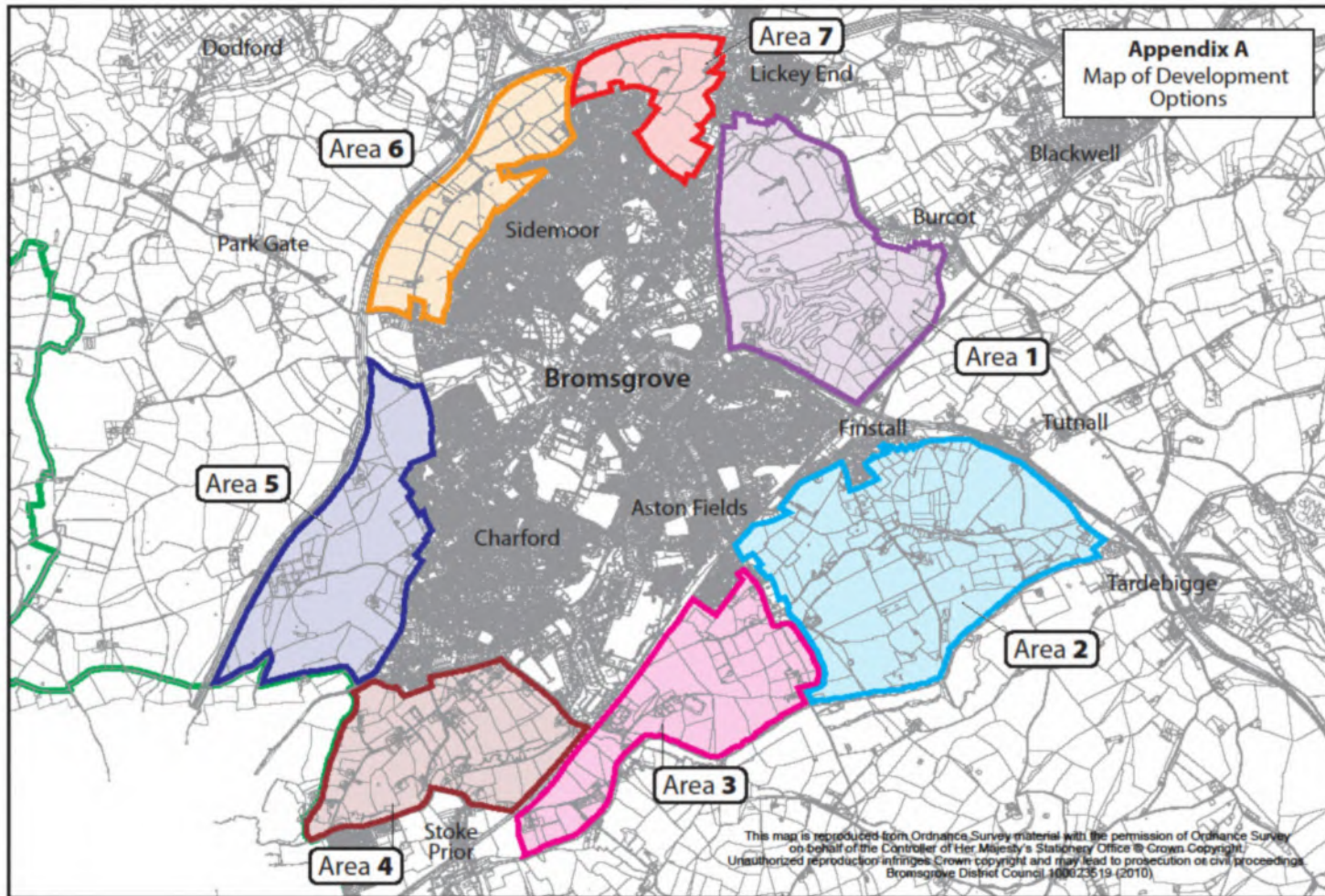
10) Overall Conclusions & Evaluation

10.1 7 broad areas around Bromsgrove Town were tested against the SA objectives and only areas 5, 6 and 7 had an overall positive impact. Further assessment was carried out to identify whether improvements could be made. This process has highlighted 3 possible strategic sites that can deliver social, environmental and economic benefits for the town. The areas performed well due to the close proximity to existing facilities and services, the opportunity to travel by sustainable modes and the limited nature of any environmental constraints. The sites are:

- 24.4 hectares of land at Whitford Road;**
- 74.7 hectares of land at Perryfields Road; and**
- 12 hectares of land at Norton Farm, Birmingham Road**

10.2 It is recommended that further work is undertaken to consider any site specific issues in more detail such as flood risk or transportation. This will help to inform any future allocations policy within the emerging Bromsgrove District Plan.

10.3 Further sustainability appraisals will be required to assess any allocations policy within the District Plan to ensure that the wording maximises the positive impact of future development. As development progresses monitoring against SA indicators will be required to identify performance and highlight any areas for improvement



Appendix B: Sustainability Matrices of the 7 Broad Areas

| Area 1 – Land East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| Social 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 | Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey | ++ | 0 | 0 | ++ | ++ | All large sites would deliver an element of affordable housing. |
| SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in | Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of | -- | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | Whilst the site is only 1.2km from the nearest GP surgery access by any mode other than car would be problematic due to the existing road network. In addition the development of this site would result in the loss of |

| Area 1 – Land East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| health | residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP | | | | | | Bromsgrove Golf Club which is an important recreational facility in the town. This loss could have a negative impact on the general health of the local 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 Office, shops and a primary school in rural | -- | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | Access into the town centre by any mode other than car is problematic due to the road network and a lack of a legible route. The potential loss of the golf club would have negative impact on access to recreational facilities for local residents. |

| Area 1 – Land East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <p>areas</p> <p>Number of visits to districts tourist attractions</p> | | | | | | |
| 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> <p>Levels of anti social behaviour</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | Measures to design out crime can be incorporated into any large scale development |

| Area 1 – Land East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | 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 | - | - | The poor legibility beyond the site boundary and the congested A38 are barriers to encouraging travel 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 | Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | The same opportunities for consultation and community involvement apply to each site. |

| Area 1 – Land East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 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 | <p>% of SSSI's in favourable condition</p> <p>Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved</p> <p>Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)</p> | -- | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | The area contains the Burcot Cuttings SSSI and the Burcot Lane Meadow SWS. Both of could be adversely affected by any development. In addition notable and protected such as watervoles and badgers are known to occupy the area. |

| Area 1 – Land East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 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 | <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 | -- | -- | Development on any of the areas will result in a significant loss of greenfield land. |

| Area 1 – Land East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| | | 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 | - | - | Development would result in the loss of Greenfield land however in this instance the land is a mix of low and medium landscape sensitivity and therefore can accommodate so change. |
| 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 | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | High quality design would be expected on any site however the development in this location could potentially have on the setting of 3 listed buildings. |

| Area 1 – Land East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | + | + | Waste minimisation measures can be incorporated onto any site. |
| EV6 Ensure inappropriate | Properties at risk | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | The Spadesbourne Brook flows through the northern end of the site |

| Area 1 – Land East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 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 | <p>of flooding</p> <p>Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers</p> <p>Number of new developments incorporating SuDS</p> | | | | | | and the surrounding area is located within flood zone 2. |
| 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</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | All sites can promote the use of zero or low carbon energy generation technologies. |

| Area 1 – Land East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <p>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</p> | | | | | | |

| Area 1 – Land East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | 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. |

| Area 1 – Land East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <p>contaminated land in District</p> <p>No of AQMA's in District</p> | | | | | | |

Area 1 – Land East of Bromsgrove

| | | 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 | <p>No of new developments with energy efficient design</p> <p>% of developments incorporating on site renewable energy</p> <p>CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions</p> <p>Countrywide CO2 emissions</p> <p>CO2 emissions from new development</p> | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | Development in this location does not promote travel by sustainable forms therefore increasing CO2 emissions. |

| Area 1 – Land East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| <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 | + | + | Strategic sites will contain an element of employment development within the policy which will benefit the local economy. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new | No of resource efficient technologies and | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | An element of employment development is included within the policy which will benefit the local |

| Area 1 – Land East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector | | | | | | economy and create jobs. |
| EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce | Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | The site does not provide good access to schools and higher education by sustainable modes of transport. |

| Area 1 – Land East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | 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 | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The use recycled materials on all sites could be encouraged. |

| Area 1 – Land East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees | | | | | | |

| Area 2 – Land adjacent to Finstall | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| Social 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 | Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey | ++ | 0 | 0 | ++ | ++ | All large sites would deliver an element of affordable housing. |
| 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. | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | Access to health care is poor with the nearest GP surgery 1.4km away. |

| Area 2 – Land adjacent to Finstall | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | The site has good access to local facilities in Aston Fields but is approximately 2km from the town centre. This is considered to be beyond a reasonable walking distance. Overall the impact is neutral. |

| Area 2 – Land adjacent to Finstall | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | 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 | 0 | + | + | Measures to design out crime can be incorporated into any large scale development |
| SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel | People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The site is located near to Bromsgrove Rail Station and local facilities are available in Aston Fields within walking distance. Although |

| Area 2 – Land adjacent to Finstall | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| patterns | cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport | | | | | | development on the south of the town may encourage commuting to Redditch by car due to its proximity. |
| 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 same opportunities for consultation and community involvement apply to each site. |

| Area 2 – Land adjacent to Finstall | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 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 | <p>% of SSSI's in favourable condition</p> <p>Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved</p> <p>Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)</p> | -- | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | The site doesn't contain any SWS sites or SSSI's but there are 3 traditional orchards which are a priority BAP habitat. In addition there are notable and protected species in the area including badgers and watervoles. |

| Area 2 – Land adjacent to Finstall | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 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 | <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 | -- | -- | Development on any of the areas will result in a significant loss of greenfield land. |

| Area 2 – Land adjacent to Finstall | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | 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 | <p>Amount of land designated as open space in the District</p> <p>Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt</p> | -- | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | Development would result in the loss of Greenfield land and in this instance the land is a mix of medium and high landscape sensitivity and therefore cannot so easily accommodate change. |
| EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | <p>Total number of listed buildings</p> <p>Total number of Conservation areas</p> <p>% of Listed Buildings 'at risk'</p> <p>Number of</p> | -- | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | High quality design would be expected on any site however the development in this location could potentially have an impact on the historic environment. There are a number of listed buildings within and adjacent to the site. In addition the Birmingham & Worcester Canal Conservation Area is located adjacent to the boundary of the site and contains a number of listed locks. |

| Area 2 – Land adjacent to Finstall | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | + | + | Waste minimisation measures can be incorporated onto any site. |
| EV6 Ensure inappropriate | Properties at risk | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | The broad area is entirely within flood zone 1 and development here should |

| Area 2 – Land adjacent to Finstall | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 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 | <p>of flooding</p> <p>Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers</p> <p>Number of new developments incorporating SuDS</p> | | | | | | not increase the risk of flooding. |
| 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</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | All sites can promote the use of zero or low carbon energy generation technologies. |

| Area 2 – Land adjacent to Finstall | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <p>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</p> | | | | | | |

| Area 2 – Land adjacent to Finstall | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | 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. |

| Area 2 – Land adjacent to Fininstall | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <p>contaminated land in District</p> <p>No of AQMA's in District</p> | | | | | | |

| Area 2 – Land adjacent to Finstall | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | 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 | <p>No of new developments with energy efficient design</p> <p>% of developments incorporating on site renewable energy</p> <p>CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional</p> <p>Estimates of carbon emissions</p> <p>Countrywide CO2 emissions</p> <p>CO2 emissions from new development</p> | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | <p>Development to the south of the town could encourage increased levels of commuting into Redditch Town Centre for retail purposes and this could increase CO2 emissions.</p> |

| Area 2 – Land adjacent to Finstall | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| <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 | + | + | Strategic sites will contain an element of employment development within the policy which will benefit the local economy. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new | No of resource efficient technologies and | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | An element of employment development is included within the policy which will benefit the local |

| Area 2 – Land adjacent to Finstall | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | <p>environmental technology initiatives developed</p> <p>No of new businesses starting up in new technologies</p> <p>% employment by industry sector</p> | | | | | | economy and create jobs. |
| EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce | Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The site provides good access to schools and higher education facilities. |

| Area 2 – Land adjacent to Finstall | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | 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 | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The use recycled materials on all sites could be encouraged. |

| Area 2 – Land adjacent to Fininstall | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees | | | | | | |

| Area 3 – Land South East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| Social 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 | Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey | ++ | 0 | 0 | ++ | ++ | All large sites would deliver an element of affordable housing. |
| 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 | -- | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | Access to health care is poor with the nearest GP surgery 1.7km away. In addition development in this location would also result in the loss of Bromsgrove Cricket, Tennis and Hockey Club which could result in a negative impact on the general health |

| Area 3 – Land South East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <p>term illness.</p> <p>Life expectancy</p> <p>Access to GP</p> | | | | | | of the local 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</p> | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | The site has good access to local facilities in Aston Fields but is approximately 2km from the town centre. This is considered to be beyond a reasonable walking distance. However, the loss of the sports club would have a negative impact in terms of access to recreational facilities. Overall the site is considered to have a negative impact on access. |

| Area 3 – Land South East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | + | + | Measures to design out crime can be incorporated into any large scale development |
| SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more | People's usual method of travel to work by mode | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The site is located near to Bromsgrove Rail Station and local facilities are available in Aston Fields within |

| Area 3 – Land South East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| sustainable travel patterns | and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport | | | | | | walking distance. Although development on the south of the town may encourage commuting to Redditch by car due to its proximity. |
| 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 same opportunities for consultation and community involvement apply to each site. |

| Area 3 – Land South East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | 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 | <p>% of SSSI's in favourable condition</p> <p>Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved</p> <p>Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)</p> | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | The site doesn't contain any national or local designations but there are records of protected and notable species in the area including water voles and bats. |

Area 3 – Land South East of Bromsgrove

| | | 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 | <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 | -- | -- | Development on any of the areas will result in a significant loss of greenfield land. |

| Area 3 – Land South East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | 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 | -- | -- | Development would result in the loss of Greenfield land and in this instance the land is a mix of medium and high landscape sensitivity and therefore cannot so easily accommodate change. |
| 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 | -- | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | High quality design would be expected on any site however the development in this location could potentially have an impact on the historic environment. There are 3 listed buildings within and adjacent to the site. In addition the Birmingham & Worcester Canal Conservation Area is located adjacent to the boundary of the site and contains a number of listed locks. |

| Area 3 – Land South East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | + | + | Waste minimisation measures can be incorporated onto any site. |
| EV6 Ensure inappropriate | Properties at risk | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | The River Salwarpe flows through the site and the land surrounding the river |

Area 3 – Land South East of Bromsgrove

| | | 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 | <p>of flooding</p> <p>Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers</p> <p>Number of new developments incorporating SuDS</p> | | | | | | falls within flood zone 2. |
| 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</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | All sites can promote the use of zero or low carbon energy generation technologies. |

Area 3 – Land South East of Bromsgrove

| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
|---------------|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <p>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</p> | | | | | | |

Area 3 – Land South East of Bromsgrove

| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | 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. |

| Area 3 – Land South East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <p>contaminated land in District</p> <p>No of AQMA's in District</p> | | | | | | |

Area 3 – Land South East of Bromsgrove

| | | 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 | <p>No of new developments with energy efficient design</p> <p>% of developments incorporating on site renewable energy</p> <p>CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional</p> <p>Estimates of carbon emissions</p> <p>Countrywide CO2 emissions</p> <p>CO2 emissions from new development</p> | - | 0 | - | - | - | <p>Development to the south of the town could encourage increased levels of commuting into Redditch Town Centre for retail purposes and this could increase CO2 emissions.</p> |

| Area 3 – Land South East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| <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 | + | + | Strategic sites will contain an element of employment development within the policy which will benefit the local economy. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new | No of resource efficient technologies and | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | An element of employment development is included within the policy which will benefit the local |

| Area 3 – Land South East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | <p>environmental technology initiatives developed</p> <p>No of new businesses starting up in new technologies</p> <p>% employment by industry sector</p> | | | | | | economy and create jobs. |
| EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce | Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The site provides good access to schools and higher education facilities. |

| Area 3 – Land South East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <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> | | | | | | |
| EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets | <p>Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings</p> <p>Quantity of secondary and recycled</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The use recycled materials on all sites could be encouraged. |

| Area 3 – Land South East of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees | | | | | | |

| Area 4 – Land South of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 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 | Meeting of affordable housing requirements in | ++ | 0 | 0 | ++ | ++ | All large sites would deliver an element of affordable housing. |

| Area 4 – Land South of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| 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 | - | - | Access to health care is poor with the nearest GP surgery 2.5km away. |
| SO3 Improve the quality of and | Number of parks and areas of | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | This area is furthest from the town centre in comparison to the other 6 |

| Area 4 – Land South of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | 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 | | | | | | areas (2.5km away). |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti | Number of recorded crimes per 1000 | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | Measures to design out crime can be incorporated into any large scale |

| Area 4 – Land South of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| social behaviour | <p>population</p> <p>% of population who fear crime</p> <p>Types of crime recorded</p> <p>Levels of anti social behaviour</p> | | | | | | development |
| SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | <p>People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car)</p> <p>Number of trips made by public transport</p> | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | With the majority of services and facilities beyond a reasonable walking distance it is considered that development in this location encourages travel by car. |

| Area 4 – Land South of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | 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 | The same opportunities for consultation and community involvement apply to each site. |
| Environmental Objectives | | | | | | | |
| EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity | % of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity | -- | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | The site contains 3 traditional orchards which are BAP priority habitats and there are also records of protected and notable species in the area including water voles, bats, |

| Area 4 – Land South of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <p>Action Plan targets achieved</p> <p>Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)</p> | | | | | | <p>badgers and slow worms. Records from WBRC suggest this is the most species rich area around the town.</p> <p>Development could also have an impact on the Upton Warren Pools SSSI that lies south of the site as the River Salwarpe flows the site and into the SSSI.</p> |

| Area 4 – Land South of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 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 | <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 | -- | -- | Development on any of the areas will result in a significant loss of greenfield land. |

| Area 4 – Land South of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | 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 | - | - | Development would result in the loss of Greenfield land and in this instance the land is a mix of low, medium and high landscape sensitivity and therefore some of the land is more accommodate change. |
| 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 | -- | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | High quality design would be expected on any site however the development in this location could potentially have an impact on the historic environment. There are 18 listed buildings within the broad area. 12 of these are within Avon Croft Museum which is an important tourist attraction. |

| Area 4 – Land South of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | + | + | Waste minimisation measures can be incorporated onto any site. |
| EV6 Ensure inappropriate | Properties at risk | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | The River Salwarpe flows through the site and the land surrounding the river |

| Area 4 – Land South of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | 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 | <p>of flooding</p> <p>Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers</p> <p>Number of new developments incorporating SuDS</p> | | | | | | falls within flood zone 2. |
| 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</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | All sites can promote the use of zero or low carbon energy generation technologies. |

| Area 4 – Land South of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | | | | | | |

| Area 4 – Land South of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | 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. |

| Area 4 – Land South of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <p>contaminated land in District</p> <p>No of AQMA's in District</p> | | | | | | |

Area 4 – Land South of Bromsgrove

| | | 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 | <p>No of new developments with energy efficient design</p> <p>% of developments incorporating on site renewable energy</p> <p>CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions</p> <p>Countrywide CO2 emissions</p> <p>CO2 emissions from new development</p> | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | <p>With many service and facilities beyond a reasonable walking distance it is considered that development would encourage car travel which would impact on CO2 levels.</p> |

| Area 4 – Land South of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| <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 | + | + | Strategic sites will contain an element of employment development within the policy which will benefit the local economy. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new | No of resource efficient technologies and | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | An element of employment development is included within the policy which will benefit the local |

| Area 4 – Land South of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector | | | | | | economy and create jobs. |
| EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce | Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | The nearest school is 2km away and therefore access is poor. |

| Area 4 – Land South of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <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> | | | | | | |
| EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets | <p>Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings</p> <p>Quantity of secondary and recycled</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The use recycled materials on all sites could be encouraged. |

| Area 4 – Land South of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees | | | | | | |

| Area 5 – Land South West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 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 | Meeting of affordable housing requirements in | ++ | 0 | 0 | ++ | ++ | All large sites would deliver an element of affordable housing. |

| Area 5 – Land South West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| 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 | - | - | Access to health care is poor with the nearest GP surgery 2.1km away. |
| SO3 Improve the quality of and | Number of parks and areas of | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The site has good access to the town |

| Area 5 – Land South West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | 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 | | | | | | centre and Sanders Park. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti | Number of recorded crimes per 1000 | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | Measures to design out crime can be incorporated into any large scale |

| Area 5 – Land South West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| social behaviour | <p>population</p> <p>% of population who fear crime</p> <p>Types of crime recorded</p> <p>Levels of anti social behaviour</p> | | | | | | development |
| SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | <p>People’s usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car)</p> <p>Number of trips made by public transport</p> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <p>The northern part of the site has clear, permeable routes into the town centre which would encourage travel by sustainable modes of transport. However, on the southern part of the site increased car travel is more likely. Overall the impact is considered to be neutral.</p> |

Area 5 – Land South West of Bromsgrove

| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | 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 | The same opportunities for consultation and community involvement apply to each site. |
| <i>Environmental Objectives</i> | | | | | | | |
| EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity | % of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity | -- | 0 | 0 | -- | -- | The site contains a traditional orchards and an area of lowland meadow which are BAP priority habitats and there are also records of protected and notable species in the |

| Area 5 – Land South West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's) | | | | | | area including water voles, bats and badgers. A SWS known as Grafton Manor Pool is also located within the area. |

| Area 5 – Land South West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 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 | <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 | -- | -- | Development on any of the areas will result in a significant loss of greenfield land. |

| Area 5 – Land South West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| | | 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 | -- | -- | Development would result in the loss of Greenfield land and in this instance the land is a mix of medium and high landscape sensitivity and therefore the land is less able to accommodate change. |
| 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 | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | High quality design would be expected on any site however the development in this location could potentially have an impact on the historic environment. As there are 2 listed buildings within the broad area. |

Area 5 – Land South West of Bromsgrove

| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | + | + | Waste minimisation measures can be incorporated onto any site. |
| EV6 Ensure inappropriate | Properties at risk | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | The Battlefield Brook runs adjacent to the northern boundary of the site |

Area 5 – Land South West of Bromsgrove

| | | 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 | <p>of flooding</p> <p>Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers</p> <p>Number of new developments incorporating SuDS</p> | | | | | | meaning that less than 0.5% of the site lies within flood zone 2 therefore the impact against this objective is considered to be negligible. |
| 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</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | All sites can promote the use of zero or low carbon energy generation technologies. |

| Area 5 – Land South West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | | | | | | |

Area 5 – Land South West of Bromsgrove

| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | 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. |

| Area 5 – Land South West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <p>contaminated land in District</p> <p>No of AQMA's in District</p> | | | | | | |

Area 5 – Land South West of Bromsgrove

| | | 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 | <p>No of new developments with energy efficient design</p> <p>% of developments incorporating on site renewable energy</p> <p>CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional</p> <p>Estimates of carbon emissions</p> <p>Countrywide CO2 emissions</p> <p>CO2 emissions from new development</p> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <p>With parts of the site more likely to use sustainable modes of the site than others it is considered overall that the impact is neutral.</p> |

| Area 5 – Land South West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| <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 | + | + | Strategic sites will contain an element of employment development within the policy which will benefit the local economy. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new | No of resource efficient technologies and | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | An element of employment development is included within the policy which will benefit the local |

| Area 5 – Land South West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector | | | | | | economy and create jobs. |
| EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce | Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | Access to schools is good which have an impact on educational attainment. |

| Area 5 – Land South West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | 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 | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The use recycled materials on all sites could be encouraged. |

| Area 5 – Land South West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees | | | | | | |

| Area 6– Land North West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 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 | Meeting of affordable housing requirements in | ++ | 0 | 0 | ++ | ++ | All large sites would deliver an element of affordable housing. |

| Area 6– Land North West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| 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 | + | + | Access to health care is good with the nearest GP surgery 1.1km away. |
| SO3 Improve the quality of and | Number of parks and areas of | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | A school is located with in the site and and a recreational ground is sited |

| Area 6– Land North West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | 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 | | | | | | adjacent providing good access to local facilities. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti | Number of recorded crimes per 1000 | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | Measures to design out crime can be incorporated into any large scale |

| Area 6– Land North West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| social behaviour | <p>population</p> <p>% of population who fear crime</p> <p>Types of crime recorded</p> <p>Levels of anti social behaviour</p> | | | | | | development |
| SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | <p>People’s usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car)</p> <p>Number of trips made by public transport</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The site has good access to a range of facilities including the town centre which is 1.3km away. This should encourage walking and cycling. Buss services are also available on the Stourbridge and Kidderminster Road adjacent to the site. |

| Area 6– Land North West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | 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 | The same opportunities for consultation and community involvement apply to each site. |
| <i>Environmental Objectives</i> | | | | | | | |
| EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity | % of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | The site contains no statutory designations but there are records of protected and notable species in the area including water voles, bats and badgers. |

| Area 6– Land North West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's) | | | | | | |

| Area 6– Land North West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 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 | <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 | -- | -- | Development on any of the areas will result in a significant loss of greenfield land. |

| Area 6– Land North West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | 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 | - | - | Development would result in the loss of Greenfield land and in this instance the land is medium landscape sensitivity and therefore the land is able to accommodate some change. |
| 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 | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | High quality design would be expected on any site. There are no listed buildings on or adjacent to the site therefore no negative impact upon the historic environment. |

| Area 6– Land North West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | + | + | Waste minimisation measures can be incorporated onto any site. |
| EV6 Ensure inappropriate | Properties at risk | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | The Battlefield Brook runs through the site meaning that there is an area of |

| Area 6– Land North West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 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 | <p>of flooding</p> <p>Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers</p> <p>Number of new developments incorporating SuDS</p> | | | | | | flood risk at the northern end of the site. |
| 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</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | All sites can promote the use of zero or low carbon energy generation technologies. |

| Area 6– Land North West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <p>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</p> | | | | | | |

| Area 6– Land North West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | 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. |

| Area 6– Land North West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District | | | | | | |

Area 6– Land North West of Bromsgrove

| | | 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 | <p>No of new developments with energy efficient design</p> <p>% of developments incorporating on site renewable energy</p> <p>CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions</p> <p>Countrywide CO2 emissions</p> <p>CO2 emissions from new development</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The sustainable nature of the site provides opportunities to reduce CO2 emissions. |

| Area 6– Land North West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| <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 | + | + | Strategic sites will contain an element of employment development within the policy which will benefit the local economy. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new | No of resource efficient technologies and | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | An element of employment development is included within the policy which will benefit the local |

| Area 6– Land North West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector | | | | | | economy and create jobs. |
| EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce | Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | Access to schools is good which could have an impact on educational attainment. |

| Area 6– Land North West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | 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 | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The use recycled materials on all sites could be encouraged. |

| Area 6– Land North West of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees | | | | | | |

| Area 7– Land North of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 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 | Meeting of affordable housing requirements in | ++ | 0 | 0 | ++ | ++ | All large sites would deliver an element of affordable housing. |

| Area 7– Land North of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| 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 | + | + | Access to health care is good with the nearest GP surgery 1.3km away. |
| SO3 Improve the quality of and | Number of parks and areas of | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The site provides good access to the town centre and other local facilities |

| Area 7– Land North of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | 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 | | | | | | including play areas and schools. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti | Number of recorded crimes per 1000 | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | Measures to design out crime can be incorporated into any large scale |

| Area 7– Land North of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| social behaviour | <p>population</p> <p>% of population who fear crime</p> <p>Types of crime recorded</p> <p>Levels of anti social behaviour</p> | | | | | | development |
| SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns | <p>People’s usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car)</p> <p>Number of trips made by public transport</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The site has good access to a range of facilities including the town centre which is within walking distance. This should encourage walking and cycling. Buss services are also available adjacent to the site on the Birmingham Road. |

| Area 7– Land North of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | 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 | The same opportunities for consultation and community involvement apply to each site. |
| Environmental Objectives | | | | | | | |
| EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity | % of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | The site contains no statutory designations and records from the WBRC suggests that the area is not as species rich as other parts of the town. There are records of badgers in the |

| Area 7– Land North of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's) | | | | | | area. |

| Area 7– Land North of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 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 | <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 | -- | -- | Development on any of the areas will result in a significant loss of greenfield land. |

| Area 7– Land North of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | 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 | -- | -- | Development would result in the loss of Greenfield land and in this instance the land is medium landscape sensitivity and therefore the land is able to accommodate some change. However, some of the land is located on a highly prominent ridgeline meaning the visible impact of development could be significant |
| 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 | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | High quality design would be expected on any site. There are no listed buildings on or adjacent to the site therefore no negative impact upon the historic environment. |

| Area 7– Land North of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | + | + | Waste minimisation measures can be incorporated onto any site. |
| EV6 Ensure inappropriate | Properties at risk | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | There is no flood risk associated with |

| Area 7– Land North of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 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 | <p>of flooding</p> <p>Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers</p> <p>Number of new developments incorporating SuDS</p> | | | | | | the area. |
| 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</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | All sites can promote the use of zero or low carbon energy generation technologies. |

| Area 7– Land North of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <p>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</p> | | | | | | |

| Area 7– Land North of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | 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. |

| Area 7– Land North of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <p>contaminated land in District</p> <p>No of AQMA's in District</p> | | | | | | |

Area 7– Land North of Bromsgrove

| | | 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 | <p>No of new developments with energy efficient design</p> <p>% of developments incorporating on site renewable energy</p> <p>CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions</p> <p>Countrywide CO2 emissions</p> <p>CO2 emissions from new development</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The sustainable nature of the site provides opportunities to reduce CO2 emissions. |

| Area 7– Land North of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| <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 | + | + | Strategic sites will contain an element of employment development within the policy which will benefit the local economy. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new | No of resource efficient technologies and | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | An element of employment development is included within the policy which will benefit the local |

| Area 7– Land North of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | <p>environmental technology initiatives developed</p> <p>No of new businesses starting up in new technologies</p> <p>% employment by industry sector</p> | | | | | | economy and create jobs. |
| EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce | Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | Access to schools is good which could have an impact on educational attainment. |

| Area 7– Land North of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <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> | | | | | | |
| EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets | <p>Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings</p> <p>Quantity of secondary and recycled</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The use recycled materials on all sites could be encouraged. |

| Area 7– Land North of Bromsgrove | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees | | | | | | |

Appendix C: Map of sites within most sustainable broad areas

Appendix D – Assessment Matrices of sites within most sustainable broad areas

| Within Area 5 – Land at Whitford Road | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | 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 | ++ | ++ | All large sites would deliver an element of affordable housing. |
| SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in | Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | Access to health care is currently available within 1.6km of the site although this would be improved further on the completion of the currently under construction Parkside |

| Within Area 5 – Land at Whitford Road | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| health | <p>residents with limiting long term illness.</p> <p>Life expectancy</p> <p>Access to GP</p> | | | | | | medical facility. |
| 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</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The site has good access to the town centre and Sanders Park. |

| Within Area 5 – Land at Whitford Road | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <p>areas</p> <p>Number of visits to districts tourist attractions</p> | | | | | | |
| 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> <p>Levels of anti social behaviour</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | Measures to design out crime can be incorporated into any large scale development |

| Within Area 5 – Land at Whitford Road | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | 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 | + | + | The northern part of the site has clear, permeable routes into the town centre which would encourage travel 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 | Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | The same opportunities for consultation and community involvement apply to each site. |

| Within Area 5 – Land at Whitford Road | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | 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 | <p>% of SSSI's in favourable condition</p> <p>Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved</p> <p>Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)</p> | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | The site contains no national or local designations although there are records of protected and notable species in the area including water voles, bats and badgers. |

| Within Area 5 – Land at Whitford Road | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 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 | <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 | -- | -- | Development on any of the areas will result in a significant loss of greenfield land. |

| Within Area 5 – Land at Whitford Road | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | 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 | -- | -- | Development would result in the loss of Greenfield land and in this instance the land is a mix of medium and high landscape sensitivity and therefore the land is less able to accommodate change. |
| 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 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | High quality design would be expected on any development. There are no listed buildings within or adjacent to the site. |

| Within Area 5 – Land at Whitford Road | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | + | + | Waste minimisation measures can be incorporated onto any site. |
| EV6 Ensure inappropriate | Properties at risk | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | The Battlefield Brook runs adjacent to the northern boundary of the site |

| Within Area 5 – Land at Whitford Road | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | 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 | <p>of flooding</p> <p>Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers</p> <p>Number of new developments incorporating SuDS</p> | | | | | | meaning that less than 0.5% of the site lies within flood zone 2 therefore the impact against this objective is considered to be negligible. |
| 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</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | All sites can promote the use of zero or low carbon energy generation technologies. |

| Within Area 5 – Land at Whitford Road | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <p>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</p> | | | | | | |

| Within Area 5 – Land at Whitford Road | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | 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. |

| Within Area 5 – Land at Whitford Road | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <p>contaminated land in District</p> <p>No of AQMA's in District</p> | | | | | | |

Within Area 5 – Land at Whitford Road

| | | 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 | <p>No of new developments with energy efficient design</p> <p>% of developments incorporating on site renewable energy</p> <p>CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional</p> <p>Estimates of carbon emissions</p> <p>Countrywide CO2 emissions</p> <p>CO2 emissions from new development</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The site well located close to a full range of facilities to encourage travel by sustainable modes of transport. |

| Within Area 5 – Land at Whitford Road | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| <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 | + | + | Strategic sites will contain an element of employment development within the policy which will benefit the local economy. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new | No of resource efficient technologies and | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | An element of employment development is included within the policy which will benefit the local |

| Within Area 5 – Land at Whitford Road | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector | | | | | | economy and create jobs. |
| EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce | Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | Access to schools is good which have an impact on educational attainment. |

| Within Area 5 – Land at Whitford Road | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | 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 | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The use recycled materials on all sites could be encouraged. |

| Within Area 5 – Land at Whitford Road | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees | | | | | | |

| Within Area 6 - Perryfields Road | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 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 | Meeting of affordable housing requirements in | ++ | 0 | 0 | ++ | ++ | All large sites would deliver an element of affordable housing. |

| Within Area 6 - Perryfields Road | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| 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 | + | + | Access to health care is good with the nearest GP surgery 1.1km away. |
| SO3 Improve the quality of and | Number of parks and areas of | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | A school is located with in the site and and a recreational ground is sited |

| Within Area 6 - Perryfields Road | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment | 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 | | | | | | adjacent providing good access to local facilities. |
| SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti | Number of recorded crimes per 1000 | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | Measures to design out crime can be incorporated into any large scale |

| Within Area 6 - Perryfields Road | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| social behaviour | population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour | | | | | | development |
| 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 has good access to a range of facilities including the town centre which is 1.3km away. This should encourage walking and cycling. Buss services are also available on the Stourbridge and Kidderminster Road adjacent to the site. |

| Within Area 6 - Perryfields Road | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | 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 | The same opportunities for consultation and community involvement apply to each site. |
| Environmental Objectives | | | | | | | |
| EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity | % of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | The site contains no statutory designations but there are records of protected and notable species in the area including water voles, bats and badgers. |

| Within Area 6 - Perryfields Road | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's) | | | | | | |

| Within Area 6 - Perryfields Road | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 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 | <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 | -- | -- | Development on any of the areas will result in a significant loss of greenfield land. |

| Within Area 6 - Perryfields Road | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | 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 | - | - | Development would result in the loss of Greenfield land and in this instance the land is medium landscape sensitivity and therefore the land is able to accommodate some change. |
| 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 | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | High quality design would be expected on any site. There are no listed buildings on or adjacent to the site therefore no negative impact upon the historic environment. |

| Within Area 6 - Perryfields Road | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | + | + | Waste minimisation measures can be incorporated onto any site. |
| EV6 Ensure inappropriate | Properties at risk | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | The area of flood risk is greatly reduced by not developing the land |

| Within Area 6 - Perryfields Road | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 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 | <p>of flooding</p> <p>Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers</p> <p>Number of new developments incorporating SuDS</p> | | | | | | north of the Battlefield Brook. Any impact is no considered to be negligible. |
| 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</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | All sites can promote the use of zero or low carbon energy generation technologies. |

| Within Area 6 - Perryfields Road | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <p>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</p> | | | | | | |

| Within Area 6 - Perryfields Road | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | 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. |

| Within Area 6 - Perryfields Road | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <p>contaminated land in District</p> <p>No of AQMA's in District</p> | | | | | | |

Within Area 6 - Perryfields Road

| | | 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 | <p>No of new developments with energy efficient design</p> <p>% of developments incorporating on site renewable energy</p> <p>CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional</p> <p>Estimates of carbon emissions</p> <p>Countrywide CO2 emissions</p> <p>CO2 emissions from new development</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The sustainable nature of the site provides opportunities to reduce CO2 emissions. |

| Within Area 6 - Perryfields Road | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| <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 | + | + | Strategic sites will contain an element of employment development within the policy which will benefit the local economy. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new | No of resource efficient technologies and | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | An element of employment development is included within the policy which will benefit the local |

| Within Area 6 - Perryfields Road | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | <p>environmental technology initiatives developed</p> <p>No of new businesses starting up in new technologies</p> <p>% employment by industry sector</p> | | | | | | economy and create jobs. |
| EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce | Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | Access to schools is good which could have an impact on educational attainment. |

| Within Area 6 - Perryfields Road | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <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> | | | | | | |
| EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets | <p>Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings</p> <p>Quantity of secondary and recycled</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The use recycled materials on all sites could be encouraged. |

| Within Area 6 - Perryfields Road | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees | | | | | | |

| Within Area 7– Norton Farm | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 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 | ++ | ++ | All large sites would deliver an element of affordable housing. |
| 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. | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | Access to health care is good with the nearest GP surgery 1.3km away. |

| Within Area 7– Norton Farm | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The site provides good access to the town centre and other local facilities including play areas and schools. |

| Within Area 7– Norton Farm | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 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 | 0 | + | + | Measures to design out crime can be incorporated into any large scale development |
| SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel | People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The site has good access to a range of facilities including the town centre which is within walking distance. This should encourage walking and |

| Within Area 7– Norton Farm | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| patterns | cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport | | | | | | cycling. Buss services are also available adjacent to the site on the Birmingham Road. |
| 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 same opportunities for consultation and community involvement apply to each site. |

| Within Area 7– Norton Farm | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | 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 | <p>% of SSSI's in favourable condition</p> <p>Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved</p> <p>Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)</p> | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | The site contains no statutory designations and records from the WBRC suggest that the area is not as species rich as other parts of the town. There are records of badgers in the area. |

| Within Area 7– Norton Farm | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 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 | <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 | -- | -- | Development on any of the areas will result in a significant loss of greenfield land. |

| Within Area 7– Norton Farm | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | 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 | <p>Amount of land designated as open space in the District</p> <p>Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt</p> | - | 0 | 0 | - | - | Development would result in the loss of Greenfield land and in this instance the land is medium landscape sensitivity and therefore the land is able to accommodate some change. The removal of the highly prominent land from the development area significant reduces the visual impact of development on Greenfield land. |
| EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals. | <p>Total number of listed buildings</p> <p>Total number of Conservation areas</p> <p>% of Listed Buildings 'at risk'</p> <p>Number of</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | High quality design would be expected on any site. There are no listed buildings on or adjacent to the site therefore no negative impact upon the historic environment. |

| Within Area 7– Norton Farm | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | + | + | Waste minimisation measures can be incorporated onto any site. |
| EV6 Ensure inappropriate | Properties at risk | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | There is no flood risk associated with |

| Within Area 7– Norton Farm | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | 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 | <p>of flooding</p> <p>Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers</p> <p>Number of new developments incorporating SuDS</p> | | | | | | the area. |
| 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</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | All sites can promote the use of zero or low carbon energy generation technologies. |

| Within Area 7– Norton Farm | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <p>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</p> | | | | | | |

| Within Area 7– Norton Farm | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | 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 | 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. |

| Within Area 7– Norton Farm | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | <p>contaminated land in District</p> <p>No of AQMA's in District</p> | | | | | | |

Within Area 7– Norton Farm

| | | 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 | <p>No of new developments with energy efficient design</p> <p>% of developments incorporating on site renewable energy</p> <p>CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional</p> <p>Estimates of carbon emissions</p> <p>Countrywide CO2 emissions</p> <p>CO2 emissions from new development</p> | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The sustainable nature of the site provides opportunities to reduce CO2 emissions. |

| Within Area 7– Norton Farm | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| <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 | + | + | Strategic sites will contain an element of employment development within the policy which will benefit the local economy. |
| EC2 promote and support the development of new | No of resource efficient technologies and | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | An element of employment development is included within the policy which will benefit the local |

| Within Area 7– Norton Farm | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives | environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector | | | | | | economy and create jobs. |
| EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce | Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | Access to schools is good which could have an impact on educational attainment. |

| Within Area 7– Norton Farm | | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| | | 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 | + | 0 | 0 | + | + | The use recycled materials on all sites could be encouraged. |

| Within Area 7– Norton Farm | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---------------|-------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Spatial Scale | | | Temporal Scale | | Commentary |
| SA Objectives | Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate) | Sub-District | | Transboundary Effects | Short Term | Long Term | |
| | | Urban | Rural | | | | |
| | materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees | | | | | | |

Appendix J

Bromsgrove District Plan – Proposed Main Modifications Screening matrix (updated Dec 2016 to include Inspector’s final Main Modifications)

The screening matrix below should be read in conjunction with the Main Modifications document and the Proposed Submission version of the Bromsgrove District Plan 2011-2030. The screening below considers all of the proposed Main Modifications suggested by the Inspector which includes changes to policy as well as supporting text.

The NPPG states that “The sustainability appraisal report will not necessarily have to be amended if the Local Plan is modified following responses to consultations. Modifications to the sustainability appraisal should be considered only where appropriate and proportionate to the level of change being made to the Local Plan. A change is likely to be significant if it substantially alters the Plan and/ or is likely to give to significant effects. Further assessment may be required if the changes have not previously been assessed and are likely to give rise to significant effects. A further round of consultation on the sustainability appraisal may also be required in such circumstances but this should only be undertaken where necessary. Changes to the Local Plan that are not significant will not require further sustainability appraisal work.”

The screening below considers the Inspector’s proposed Main Modifications and the final Main Modifications within the context of the guidance.

The Council did not consider that the modifications proposed by the Inspector (nor minor ones proposed by the Council) would lead to significant changes and therefore did not require further SA or Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) work.

The Proposed Main Modifications are indicated below. Where the proposed Main Modifications were changed by the Inspector in December 2016 following the consultation period these are shown as Final Main Modifications otherwise they remain as originally drafted.

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|--------------|------|------------------------------|--|---|-----------------|
| Proposed MM1 | 3 | Introduction and Context 1.7 | <p>The Plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A District Profile which describes Bromsgrove as it is at the moment • The challenges facing Bromsgrove that the Plan can help to address and the objectives for addressing these challenges • A vision of how the District could develop as a place to meet the needs of its local residents, businesses and visitors in the future • A strategy to direct growth to sustainable locations and achieve the vision • A set of Policies to deliver the strategy • A monitoring and implementation framework for delivering the Plan. The Plan is supported by a draft Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) which attempts to show how the proposed | No SA implications. Updates text in relation to IDP's passage through Examination process. | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|--------------|------|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| | | | development may be delivered. The IDP is at present in draft and as a 'live' document and will be updated before Submission of the Plan. The draft IDP can be found as a separate document. | | |
| Proposed MM2 | 10 | District Profile 2.28 | Due to the District's close proximity to the West Midlands conurbation, many inhabitants in Bromsgrove <i>District</i> commute to work in Birmingham, <i>the Black Country and Solihull.</i> | No SA implications. Adds detail on where Bromsgrove residents commute to. | No implications |
| Proposed MM3 | 12 | Vision 4.6 | In the next 15 to 20 years, the District will have achieved a more balanced housing market and be continuing to deliver the required level of housing growth to meet local needs, <i>including the needs of the elderly population.</i> | Provides clarification in vision that needs of elderly will be addressed as evidenced by inclusion, for example, of policy BDP 10 Homes for the Elderly. No SA implications | No implications |
| Proposed MM4 | 13 | Vision 4.12 | <i>Following the Local Plan Review, the Green Belt boundary boundaries will remain unchanged⁸ and until 2030 and beyond. The quality of the environment will continue to improve with the existing</i> | This confirms that Green Belt boundaries will remain unchanged until after the Local Plan Review. Local | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|--------------|------|-------------|--|--|-----------------|
| | | | <p>high levels of open space and 'greenery' within the settlements maintained and improved.</p> <p>8. Subject to Redditch Cross Boundary Sites and full Green Belt Review by 2030</p> | <p>Plan Review and Green Belt boundary Review not a change in direction of policy from original submission Plan (see BDP 4.2). This would not change the significance of effects identified by the SA during the life of the Plan.</p> | |
| Proposed MM5 | 17 | BDP1.3 | <p>b) Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted as stated in footnote 9 of paragraph 14 of the NPPF. For example, those policies relating to sites designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest; remaining land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space, designated Heritage Assets and locations at risk of flooding.</p> | <p>The key modification to the policy aligns wording more closely with wording in the NPPF and has no SA implications</p> | No implications |
| Proposed | 17 | BDP1.4 | <p>Accessibility to public transport options and the ability of the local <i>and strategic</i> road networks to</p> | <p>No implications- a jargon/semantics correction</p> | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|--------------|------|-------------|--|---|-----------------|
| MM6 | | | accommodate additional traffic; | | |
| Proposed MM7 | 17 | BDP1.4 | d) The quality of the natural environment including any potential impact on biodiversity, <i>water quality</i> , <i>geodiversity</i> , landscape and the provision of/and links to green infrastructure (GI) networks; | No implications as wording provides clarification of what is included in definition of natural environment | No implications |
| Proposed MM8 | 18 | BDP2 8.13 | Whilst the majority of development will occur around the Town and in the larger settlements there will be opportunities for small affordable housing schemes in rural settlements that meet local needs. <i>To reflect the need to boost housing the four facets of housing delivery set out in the policy are not set out in a priority order as it is recognised that all four will have an important role in delivering housing. Until a Green Belt Review and Local Plan Review is carried out it is considered desirable for village envelope boundaries to remain unchanged.</i> | No implications, no policy change, purely confirming no priority is implied | No implications |
| Proposed | 19 | BDP2 | <i>BDP2.1 Initially there will be four main facets to the delivery of housing in to meet the needs of</i> | No implications The key modification to the | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|-----|------|-------------|---|--|---------------|
| MM9 | | | <p>Bromsgrove District consisting of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) BDP2.1 Development of previously developed land or buildings within existing settlement boundaries which are not in the designated Green Belt; b) BDP2.2 Expansion Sites around Bromsgrove Town (as identified in BDP 5A); c) BDP2.3 Development Sites in or adjacent to large settlements (as identified in BDP 5B); <i>and</i> d) BDP.2.4 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. Where viability is a concern the inclusion of other tenures within a scheme may be acceptable where full justification is provided. Where a proposed site is within the boundaries of a settlement, which is not in the Green Belt, a local need for housing would | <p>policy is to ensure consistency between policies. Needs arising from outside the District are already acknowledged in BDP4 and RCBD1. Clarity provided that for growth arising outside of the District this would not necessarily be appropriate to locate this growth related to the Bromsgrove Settlement Hierarchy.</p> <p>Deletion of 2.6 does not necessarily mean that new development will not follow the settlement hierarchy which in any case was intended as a <i>'guiding</i></p> | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|-----|------|-------------|---|---|---------------|
| | | | <p>not need to be justified.</p> <p><i>Proposals for development for needs arising outside the District will be fully justified and based on principles of sustainable development and evidence indicating the most appropriate location for such development across the West Midlands area.</i></p> <p>BDP2.2 BDP2.5 Proposals for new development for Bromsgrove's needs should be located in accordance with the District's settlement hierarchy as shown in table 2 on page 20 within this policy if up to date evidence supports this. This will ensure that development contributes to the regeneration priorities for the area, preserves the attractiveness of the environment, 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</p> | <p><i>principle'</i> in the original wording. The modifications do not significantly alter the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015.</p> | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|-----|------|-------------|--|---|---------------|
| | | | <p>population that they serve.</p> <p>BDP2.6 The Settlement Hierarchy outlined above will provide the guiding principles in terms of sustainability for the proposed Green Belt Review sequential testing as outlined in BDP4 Green Belt.</p> <p>BDP2.7 The 'village envelope' i.e. the defined settlement boundary for a village, is identified on the Policies Map and will remain unaltered until a review of the Green Belt is undertaken. Within the village envelope appropriate development will be limited to suitable infill plots. This applies to the following villages; Adams Hill, Belbroughton, Beoley (Holt End), Bournheath, Burcot, Clent, Fairfield, Finstall, Holy Cross, Hopwood, Lower Clent, Romsley and Rowney Green.</p> | | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|-----------|------|-------------|--|---|-----------------|
| | | | [Table 2 (page 20) District's Settlement Hierarchy: Layout and design to clarify that table 2 falls within policy BDP2] | | |
| Final MM9 | | | <p><i>BDP2.1 Initially there will be four main facets to the delivery of housing in to meet the needs of Bromsgrove District consisting of the following:</i></p> <p><i>a) BDP2.1 Development of previously developed land or buildings within existing settlement boundaries which are not in the designated Green Belt;</i></p> <p><i>b) BDP2.2 Expansion Sites around Bromsgrove Town (as identified in BDP 5A);</i></p> <p><i>c) BDP2.3 Development Sites in or adjacent to large settlements (as identified in BDP 5B); and</i></p> <p><i>d) BDP2.4 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</i></p> | The addition of wording <i>... "and implications for the local and strategic road network"</i> does not change the thrust of this policy. | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|-----|------|-------------|---|---|---------------|
| | | | <p>recent survey and where the choice of site meets relevant planning criteria. Where viability is a concern the inclusion of other tenures within a scheme may be acceptable where full justification is provided. Where a proposed site is within the boundaries of a settlement, which is not in the Green Belt, a local need for housing would not need to be justified.</p> <p><i>Proposals for development for needs arising outside the District will be fully justified and based on principles of sustainable development and evidence indicating the most appropriate location for such development across the West Midlands area.</i></p> <p>BDP2.2 BDP2.5 Proposals for new development for Bromsgrove's needs should be located in accordance with the District's settlement hierarchy as shown in table 2 on page 20 within this policy if up to date evidence supports this. This will ensure that development contributes to the regeneration priorities for the area, preserves the attractiveness of the environment, reduces the need to travel and implications for</p> | | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|-----|------|-------------|---|---|---------------|
| | | | <p><i>the local and strategic road network, 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 population that they serve.</i></p> <p>BDP2.6 The Settlement Hierarchy outlined above will provide the guiding principles in terms of sustainability for the proposed Green Belt Review sequential testing as outlined in BDP4 Green Belt.</p> <p>BDP2.7 The 'village envelope' i.e. the defined settlement boundary for a village, is identified on the Policies Map and will remain unaltered until a review of the Green Belt is undertaken. Within the village envelope appropriate development will be limited to suitable infill plots. This applies to the following villages; Adams Hill, Belbroughton, Beoley (Holt End), Bournheath, Burcot, Clent, Fairfield, Finstall, Holy</p> | | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|---|---|---|-----------------|
| | | | <p>Cross, Hopwood, Lower Clent, Romsley and Rowney Green.</p> <p>[Table 2 (page 20) District's Settlement Hierarchy: Layout and design to clarify that table 2 falls within policy BDP2]</p> | | |
| Proposed MM10 | 20 | BDP2 table 2 2 nd Column – Large Settlements | <p>Alvechurch</p> <p>Barnt Green (<i>including Lickey</i>)</p> <p>Catshill</p> <p>Hagley</p> <p>Rubery</p> <p>Wythall (<i>including Drakes Cross, Grimes Hill and Hollywood</i>)</p> | <p>No implications</p> <p>Clarification of extent of settlement. No change as included in settlement hierarchy evidence base.</p> | No implications |
| Proposed MM11 | 20 | BDP2, Table 2 3 rd Column | <p>Suitable development</p> <p>Comparison and convenience retail (to meet District requirements and needs)</p> <p>Commercial leisure- restaurants, cafes pubs and bars</p> | <p>Deletion requested by Inspector to maintain flexibility of Plan. Deletion of suitable development ensures flexibility is</p> | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|-----|------|-------------|--|---|---------------|
| | | | <p>Office</p> <p>Residential development of a scale proportional to the sustainability of the settlement</p> <p>Hotels/guest houses</p> <p>Employment</p> <p>Leisure/culture i.e. churches, health centres, libraries, public halls etc</p> <p>Major services</p> <p>Convenience A1 retail (to meet needs of the specific village)</p> <p>Local services</p> <p>Residential development of a scale proportional to the sustainability of the settlement</p> <p>Small scale business/office development</p> <p>Leisure/culture i.e. churches, health centres, libraries, public halls etc</p> <p>Housing to meet local needs (through rural exception</p> | <p>maintained in Plan but does not preclude such uses and therefore no overall significant effects or change of direction.</p> | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
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| | | | <p>sites in appropriate circumstances). Where a proposed site is within the boundaries of a settlement, which is not in the Green Belt, a local need for housing would not need to be justified</p> <p>Local services</p> <p>Small scale rural employment in appropriate circumstances.</p> <p>More limited local services for example, local convenience shop/post office or public house</p> | | |
| Proposed MM12 | 20 | BDP2 Table 2 – Small settlement | <p>Small 'Settlement'¹⁰ (population circa 50-2500)</p> <p>10. Villages highlighted in blue are subject to a village envelope</p> | <p>No implications</p> <p>Village envelopes are included on Policies Map and are not changed</p> | No implications |
| Proposed MM13 | 21 | BDP3 8.19 | <p>The Worcestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2012 (SHMA) analyses the current housing market and assesses future demand and need for housing within each local authority across</p> | <p>No implications</p> <p>No change to overall housing need or requirement for Bromsgrove District. This</p> | No implications |

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|-----|------|-------------|---|---|---------------|
| | | | <p>the County. In determining the potential housing requirement for the District a range of scenarios were tested with the most realistic being a migration-led and employment constrained scenarios which identified a net dwelling requirement for the period 2011-2030 of 6,980 and 6,780 respectively. <i>However to ensure the evidence is robust and up to date further demographic forecasts have been completed. Based on the demographic scenarios run, it is considered that the figure of 6,648 would represent the Objectively Assessed housing need and a figure of 7,000 over the period 2011-2030 meets the full housing requirement of the District. The Council is committed to significantly increasing the supply of housing to meet need and demand. On this basis a housing target of 7,000 is proposed for the 19 year plan period.</i></p> | <p>would not change the significance of effects identified by the SA during the life of the Plan as the quantum of housing requirement has not changed.</p> | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|---|---|-----------------|
| Proposed MM14 | 21 | BDP3 8.21 | The NPPF highlights that windfalls can now be included in 5 year land supply calculations where there is compelling evidence that windfalls have consistently become available and will continue to do so in the future. A separate paper entitled '5 Year Land Supply in Bromsgrove District' highlights that an allowance of 30-40 dwellings per annum should be included. | No implications The Plan was at examination for almost 2 years, so some updating to figures was necessary. Update to windfall estimate. The modifications do not significantly alter the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015. | No implications |
| Proposed MM15 | 21 | BDP3 8.22 | The sites and associated development trajectories identified in the SHLAA highlight that approximately 4,600 4,700 homes will be delivered in the period up to 2023 over the plan period without development in the Green Belt. This equates to the equivalent of a 42-7 years supply of land that can be delivered without the need to alter Green Belt boundaries. Previous versions of the SHLAA have indicated that | No implications. The Plan was at examination for almost 2 years so some updating to figures was necessary. | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------|---|---|------------------|---|---------------------|---|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|--|--------|----------------------|--|-----------------|
| | | | only 4,000 homes could be developed on non-Green Belt land. This increase of 600 700 is primarily due to the inclusion of a windfall allowance. The breakdown of the types of sites contributing to the 4,600 4,700 total is detailed in the table below: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proposed Proposed MM16 | 21 | BDP3 table | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Source of Supply</td> <td>No. of Dwellings</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net Completions (2011-136)</td> <td>1124 386</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net Commitments</td> <td>1092 12 4052</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bromsgrove Expansion Sites</td> <td>1790 2106</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Remaining Development Sites</td> <td>66 179</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other SHLAA Sites</td> <td>97 424</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Windfall Allowance</td> <td>560 (40 x 14 yrs)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>480</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL:</td> <td>4729 4624</td> </tr> </table> | Source of Supply | No. of Dwellings | Net Completions (2011-1 36) | 1124 386 | Net Commitments | 1092 12 4052 | Bromsgrove Expansion Sites | 1790 2106 | Remaining Development Sites | 66 179 | Other SHLAA Sites | 97 424 | Windfall Allowance | 560 (40 x 14 yrs) | 480 | | TOTAL: | 4729 4624 | No implications. The Plan was at examination for almost 2 years so some updating to figures was necessary. | No implications |
| Source of Supply | No. of Dwellings | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net Completions (2011-1 36) | 1124 386 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net Commitments | 1092 12 4052 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bromsgrove Expansion Sites | 1790 2106 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remaining Development Sites | 66 179 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other SHLAA Sites | 97 424 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Windfall Allowance | 560 (40 x 14 yrs) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 480 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL: | 4729 4624 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Final MM16 | | | <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Source of Supply</td> <td>No. of Dwellings</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Net Completions (2011-136)</td> <td>1124 386</td> </tr> </table> | Source of Supply | No. of Dwellings | Net Completions (2011-1 36) | 1124 386 | Corrections to dates and figures do not alter the above position of no implications | no implications | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Source of Supply | No. of Dwellings | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Net Completions (2011-1 36) | 1124 386 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|---------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| | | | <p>Net Commitments 1092 12 1052</p> <p>Bromsgrove Expansion Sites 1790 2106</p> <p>Remaining Development Sites 66 179</p> <p>Other SHLAA Sites 97 421</p> <p>Windfall Allowance 560 (40 x 14 yrs) 480</p> <p>TOTAL: 4729 4624</p> | | |
| Proposed MM17 | 21 | Footnote 12 page 21 | This figure includes the development sites at Selsdon Close (Wythall), St. Godwalds Road (Bromsgrove), Birmingham Road (Alvechurch), Kendall End Road (Barnt Green), Kidderminster Road (Hagley) , and Bleakhouse Farm (Wythall) and Norton Farm (Bromsgrove). | No implications. The Plan was at examination for almost 2 years so some updating to figures was necessary. Norton Farm is now a commitment. | No implications |
| Proposed MM18 | 21 | BDP3 8.23 | It is clearly essential that a full Green Belt Review will be required is undertaken following the adoption of this Plan to ensure that land can be identified and | No implications. The Green Belt review was always contained within the original | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|------------|------|-------------|--|---|-----------------|
| | | | <p>allocated <i>via a Local Plan Review</i> to ensure that the remaining 2,400 2,300 homes can be delivered <i>and additional sites then allocated in a Local Plan Review</i>. <i>The timing of this review will be determined by updated evidence such as, the GBSLEP Strategic Housing Needs Study and the monitoring of housing delivery against the Council's projected housing trajectory</i>. This will ensure <i>guarantee</i> that land can be identified and allocated to ensure that the remaining 2,400 2,300 homes can be delivered. This will ensure that the Council is in a position to achieve the housing target of 7,000 by 2030.</p> | <p>Plan. The modifications do not significantly alter the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015.</p> | |
| Final MM18 | | | <p>It is clearly essential that a full Green Belt Review <i>will be</i> is undertaken following the adoption of this Plan to ensure that land can be identified and allocated <i>through a Local Plan Review</i>. This will to ensure that the remaining 2,400 2,300 homes can be delivered <i>and additional sites then allocated in the Local Plan Review</i>. <i>The timing of this review will be</i></p> | <p>The addition of "<i>The review will be completed by 2023 at the latest</i>". Setting a firm date does not significantly alter the thrust that a Green Belt Review will be carried out.</p> | No implications |

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|---------------|------|--|--|---|-----------------|
| | | | <i>determined by updated evidence such as, the GBSLEP Strategic Housing Needs Study and the monitoring of housing delivery against the Council's projected housing trajectory. This will ensure guarantee that land can be identified and allocated to ensure that the remaining 2,400 2,300 homes can be delivered. This will ensure that the Council is in a position to achieve the housing target of 7,000 by 2030. The review will be completed by 2023 at the latest.</i> | | |
| Proposed MM19 | 22 | BDP 3 Future Housing and Employment Growth table | Dwellings outside Green Belt 4600-4700 Green Belt Review 2400-2300 | No implications. The Plan at was examination for almost 2 years so some updating to figures was necessary. | No implications |
| Proposed MM20 | 22 | 8.25 | As mentioned above the Council has a duty to cooperate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries, particularly those which relate to | No implications. Needs arising from outside the District are already | |

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|-----|------|-------------|--|--|---------------|
| | | | <p>strategic priorities. New housing is considered to be a strategic priority which Redditch Borough Council are unable to fully address within their own administrative boundary and require help immediately to achieve, and then maintain, a 5 year supply of housing land. Land has been identified within Bromsgrove District to deliver 3,400 homes to enable Redditch Borough to achieve their housing target of 6,400. Bromsgrove Council is also aware that Birmingham City Council may require assistance in achieving their housing target. The amount of development required is not yet known but the need for this housing is not immediate. Bromsgrove is also already helping to meet the growth needs of Birmingham with the 700 houses currently being developed on the former MG Rover plant at Longbridge. It is therefore considered that cross-boundary growth in relation to Birmingham is already being partly addressed and can be further</p> | <p>acknowledged in BDP4 and RCBD1. Removal of wording ensures consistency with other wording in the Plan. The modifications do not significantly alter the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015.</p> | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|--------------|--|---|-----------------|
| | | | addressed through the full Green Belt <i>and Local Plan Review</i> . | | |
| Proposed MM21 | 22 | BDP3 (table) | Dwellings outside the Green Belt 4,600 2011-2023 30 | No implications. The Plan was at examination for almost 2 years, so some updating to figures was necessary. The end date was always 2030. | No implications |
| Proposed MM22 | 22 | BDP3.1 | It is proposed that prior to 2023 a A full Green Belt Review will have been completed <i>be carried out</i> and further sites will have been <i>be</i> allocated <i>within a Local Plan Review</i> to contribute approximately 2,400 dwellings towards the 7,000 target. <i>The timing of this this review will be determined by updated evidence including the GBSLEP Strategic Housing Needs Study and the monitoring of housing delivery against the Council's projected housing trajectory.</i> | Removal of 2023 date does not imply GBR will not be done by this date and in fact provides flexibility to do GBR before this date if required. There is no change in policy direction and therefore no implications. The modifications do not significantly alter the findings of the Bromsgrove District | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|---|---|-----------------|
| | | | | Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015. | |
| Final MM22 | | | It is proposed that prior to 2023 a full Green Belt Review will have been completed and further sites will have been allocated within a Local Plan Review to contribute approximately 2,400 2,300 dwellings towards the 7,000 target. <i>The timing of this review will be determined by updated evidence including the GBSLEP Strategic Housing Needs Study and the monitoring of housing delivery against the Council's projected housing trajectory. The review will be completed by 2023 at the latest.</i> | The addition of " <i>The review will be completed by 2023 at the latest</i> ". Setting a firm date does not significantly alter the thrust that a Green Belt Review will be carried out. | No implications |
| Proposed MM23 | 22 | BDP 3.3 | The Council will seek to maintain a 5 year supply of deliverable sites plus an additional buffer of 5% moved forward from later in the plan period (or 20% where there has been persistent under delivery of housing). | Council has always argued 20 % buffer not applicable. The removal of reference to it does not represent a change in policy direction or have an implication for SA | No implications |
| Proposed | 23 | BDP4 | In advance of 2023, a A Green Belt Review will | Removal of 2023 date does | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|------------|------|-------------|---|---|---------------|
| ed MM24 | | 8.28 | <p><i>therefore be undertaken which will remove and then through a review of the Local Plan sufficient land will be removed from the Green Belt to deliver the remaining 2,400 homes in the period up to 2023-2030 and address the longer term development needs of Bromsgrove District and adjacent authorities based on the latest evidence at the time. The timing of this review will be determined by updated evidence including the GBSLEP Strategic Housing Needs Study and the monitoring of housing delivery against the Council's projected housing trajectory.</i></p> <p>The Green Belt Review will take account of: the need to accommodate 2,400 dwellings in the period up to of 2023 to 2030</p> | <p>not imply GBR will not be done by this date and in fact still provides flexibility to do GBR before this date if required. There is no change in policy direction and therefore no implications. The proposal to carry out a GBR and LPR was in the original version of the plan. The insertion of 'triggers' purely gives this policy more clarity. This would not change the significance of effects identified by the SA during the life of the Plan as the quantum of housing requirement nor the need for</p> | |

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|------------|------|-------------|---|---|-----------------|
| | | | | a Green belt Review has not changed. The clarifications strengthen the policy. | |
| Final MM24 | | | <p>In advance of 2023, a A Green Belt Review will <i>therefore</i> be undertaken which will remove <i>and then through a review of the Local Plan</i> sufficient land <i>will be removed</i> from the Green Belt to deliver the remaining 2,300 2,400 homes in the period <i>up to 2023-2030</i> and address the longer term development needs of Bromsgrove District and adjacent authorities based on the latest evidence at the time. <i>The timing of this review will be determined by updated evidence including the GBSLEP Strategic Housing Needs Study and the monitoring of housing delivery against the Council's projected housing trajectory.</i></p> <p>The Green Belt Review will take account of:</p> <p>the need to accommodate 2,300 2,400 dwellings in the period up to of 2023 to 2030</p> | Correction to figure of 2300 to be consistent with wording in other areas of the Plan. | No implications |
| Propos | 23 | 8.29 | The Green Belt Review will follow the approach in | Removal of this wording does | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|------------------|------|--------------|---|---|-----------------|
| ed MM25 | | | <p>the settlement hierarchy (BDP2) for Bromsgrove related growth as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant growth in Bromsgrove Town • Some growth in large settlements • Limited opportunities for growth in small settlements | <p>not mean that the GBR will not follow the settlement hierarchy as a guiding principle, this depends on up to date evidence. The modifications do not significantly alter the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015.</p> | |
| Proposed MM26 | 24 | BDP4 8.31 | <p>The Green Belt Review will also consider all land along the northern boundary of the District that adjoins the West Midlands conurbation to meet any growth needs arising from the conurbation. At this stage the quantum of development required is not yet known, however the Council is working with the local authorities in the Greater Birmingham and Solihull Local Enterprise Partnership (GBSLEP) under the</p> | <p>The proposal to carry out a GBR and LPR was in the original version of the plan. The insertion of 'triggers' purely gives this policy more clarity. The modifications do not significantly alter the findings of the Bromsgrove</p> | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|--|---|-----------------|
| | | | duty to co-operate to address this issue. <i>The ongoing GBSLEP Strategic Housing Growth Study will provide further evidence to help address this matter.</i> | District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015. The clarifications strengthen the policy. | |
| Proposed MM27 | 24 | 8.34 | The NPPF states that the extension or alteration of a building in the Green Belt is not inappropriate provided that it does not result in disproportionate additions over and above the size of the original building permits proportionate extensions to all building in the Green Belt. In terms of residential dwellings this is interpreted by the Council as extensions up to a maximum increase of 40% of the original dwelling or a maximum total floor space of up to 140m ² (i.e. the original dwelling plus extension). <i>However, the Council acknowledges that a greater degree of extension may be allowed under Permitted Development rights.</i> Only extensions built before 1st July 1948 (the date of the first modern Planning | No implications New wording brings policy in line with NPPF and permitted development rights but does not affect overall findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015. | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|---|---|-----------------|
| | | | Acts), should be considered to be part of the original dwelling. For the purpose of calculating the floorspace, only existing curtilage buildings located within 5 metres from the original dwelling house will be treated as forming part of the dwelling. New curtilage buildings located more than 5 metres from the dwelling house will normally be treated as inappropriate development. Any proposed extensions above the identified thresholds will be viewed as inappropriate development and would therefore only be permitted where very special circumstances exist. | | |
| Proposed MM28 | 25 | BDP4.2 | A Local Plan Review including a full Review of the Green Belt will be undertaken <i>accordance with policy BDP3</i> in advance of 2023 to identify... | Removal of 2023 date does not change policy direction and therefore no SA implications | No implications |
| Final MM28 | | | A Local Plan Review including a full Review of the Green Belt will be undertaken <i>in accordance with policy BDP3</i> in advance of 2023 to identify... | The addition of "... <i>in accordance with BDP 3 in advance of 2023 to identify</i> | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|--|---|-----------------|
| | | | | ...". Setting a firm date does not significantly alter the thrust that a Green Belt Review will be carried out. | |
| Proposed MM29 | 25 | BDP4.2 | <p>a) Sufficient land in sustainable locations to deliver approximately 2,400 homes in the period <i>up to 2023-2030</i> to deliver the objectively assessed housing requirement for Bromsgrove District.</p> <p>b) Safeguarded land for the period 2030-40 to meet the development needs of Bromsgrove <i>District</i> and adjacent authorities based on the latest evidence;</p> | Removal of 2023 date does not change policy direction and therefore no SA implications | No implications |
| Final MM29 | | | <p>a) Sufficient land in sustainable locations to deliver approximately 2,300 2,400 homes in the period <i>up to 2023-2030</i> to deliver the objectively assessed housing requirement for Bromsgrove District.</p> <p>b) Safeguarded land for the period 2030-40 to meet the development needs of Bromsgrove <i>District</i> and adjacent</p> | Correction of figures to be consistent with wording elsewhere in Plan does not alter overall SA conclusions | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|--|---|-----------------|
| | | | authorities based on the latest evidence; | | |
| Proposed MM30 | 25 | BDP4.2 | c) Land to help deliver the objectively assessed housing requirements of the West Midlands conurbation within the current plan period ie. up to 2030. <i>The timing of the Green Belt Review will be determined by updated evidence including the GBSLEP Strategic Housing Needs Study and the monitoring and housing delivery against the Council's projected housing trajectory. The outcomes of the Green Belt Review will then be incorporated into the Local Plan Review.</i> | The proposal to carry out a GBR and LPR was in the original version of the plan. The insertion of 'triggers' purely gives this policy more clarity and therefore has no SA implication. The clarifications strengthen the policy. | No implications |
| Proposed MM31 | 25 | BDP 4.3 | BDP4.3 The Green Belt boundary review will follow <i>sustainable development principles</i> the approach in BDP2 Settlement Hierarchy and take into account <i>up to date</i> evidence and any proposals in Neighbourhood Plans. Where appropriate, settlement boundaries and village envelopes on the Policies Map will be revised to accommodate development. | Deletion of wording in relation to settlement hierarchy does not necessarily imply that new development will not follow the settlement hierarchy, which in any case was intended as a 'guiding | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|--|---|-----------------|
| | | | | principle' in the original wording. The modifications do not significantly alter the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015. | |
| Proposed MM32 | 25 | BDP 4.4 b) | b) Appropriate facilities for outdoor sport, and outdoor recreation, and for cemeteries, and for other uses of land which preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land in it; | Wording ensures consistency with NPPF and has no SA implication | No implications |
| Proposed MM33 | 25 | BDP4.4 c) | c) Extensions to existing residential dwellings up to a maximum of 40% increase of the original dwelling or increases up to a maximum total floor space of 140m ² (<i>'original' dwelling plus extension(s) provided that this scale of development has no adverse impact on the openness of the Green Belt;</i> | No SA implications New wording brings policy in line with NPPF and permitted development rights but does not affect overall intention of policy | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|--|---|-----------------|
| Proposed MM34 | 25 | BDP4.4 e) | e) The replacement of a building of , built with the intention of being permanent, provided the new building is in the same use and should not be materially larger than the original building <i>it replaces</i> | Wording ensures consistency with NPPF and has no SA implication | No implications |
| Proposed MM35 | 27 | BDP5A 8.51 | It is preferable for the three expansion sites to include a small number of large play areas rather than a larger number of small play areas. This will enable a wider range of play equipment to be provided in selected locations that will be easier to maintain. It is however, important that all residents have access to such a facility within a 10 minute walk. The exact amounts of open space required on each site will depend upon the amount and type of dwellings proposed. Whilst the Council would expect the vast majority of provision to be provided on-site, some off-site commuted sums may be appropriate where a better outcome can be achieved through improvement or expansion of existing facilities such | There is no change in policy direction and therefore no SA implications. Original wording in BDP 24 Green Infrastructure would cover this modification | No implications |

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| | | | <p>as at Sanders Park.</p> <p><i>The Perryfields Green Infrastructure Concept Plan identifies the green infrastructure assets and spatial patterns that give rise to opportunities for a connected and multifunctional green infrastructure network in BROM2. The development principles demonstrate how best practice for the development and management of green and blue infrastructure can be applied on the ground and the Council expects the principles be applied to inform the detailed masterplanning in BROM2.</i></p> | | |
| Proposed MM36 | 27 | 8.52 | The development of these sites 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 | Lifetime Home Standards have been removed by Government. This aspect would be covered by BDP 19 High Quality Design policy and BDP 10 Homes for the | No implications |

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|-----|------|-------------|---|---|---------------|
| | | | <p>development proposals will need to conform with other policies in the Bromsgrove District Plan that focus on the delivery of 2 and 3 bedroom units and up to 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 must also be of high quality design and be constructed in a sustainable way to maximise energy efficiency, embrace opportunities for renewable energy use and provide good accessibility to existing and/or proposed community facilities.</p> | <p>Elderly, therefore no change in policy direction or SA implications.</p> | |

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| Proposed MM37 | 28 | BDP5A 8.54 | <p>The proximity of the motorway means that air and noise quality will be an issue that requires further investigation and mitigation. The sites (particularly BROM 1) are 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.</p> <p><i>The three sites have a sensitive hydrogeological setting¹⁵. They fall within Source Protection Zones 1, 2 and 3 and there are qualitative and quantitative issues associated with the groundwater body and receiving river water body (the Battlefield Brook). BROM3 also has historic landfill¹⁶. The chemical and quantitative status of the groundwater body is poor under the Water Framework Directive (WFD) and the aquifer below the site is over abstracted which is</i></p> | This aspect is covered under BDP 23 Water Management and BDP 24 Green Infrastructure and therefore no change in policy direction or SA implications. | No implications |

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|-----|------|-------------|---|---|---------------|
| | | | <p><i>causing low flows in the Battlefield Brook. Development and surface water drainage will need to be carefully located and designed to avoid pollution risks to controlled waters and address the environmental impact associated with over abstraction. For example, to achieve the water quality objective of the WFD, SuDS on the sites may need to provide multiple levels of treatment. To address the quantitative issues with the waterbodies, SuDS should be designed so to maximise recharge to the aquifer and support water levels in the Battlefield Brook. The development principles in the blue infrastructure section of the Perryfields Green Infrastructure Concept Plan are also applicable to BROM3.</i></p> <p>¹⁵Map of the extent of the Source Protection Zones and location of landfill is available at:</p> | | |

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| | | | http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk ¹⁶ Map of the sites geology is available at: http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html | | |
| Proposed MM38 | 29 | BDP5A.2 | Of this total allocation BROM1 will include approximately a minimum of 316 dwellings and associated community infrastructure that including public open space with play facilities. | The policy direction does not change as a result of this modification and therefore there are no SA implications. | No implications |
| Proposed MM39 | 29 | BDP5A.3 | BROM2 will contain approximately a minimum of 1300 dwellings, 5 hectares of local employment land (office and/or light industry), a local centre and community facilities. | The policy direction does not change as a result of this modification and therefore there are no SA implications. | No implications |
| Proposed MM40 | 29 | BDP5A.6 | BROM3 will include approximately a minimum of 490 dwellings and associated community infrastructure that should include public open space with play facilities and small scale local retail | The policy direction does not change as a result of this modification and therefore there are no SA implications. | No implications |
| Proposed MM41 | 29 | BDP5A.7 b) | b) To address the housing needs of the elderly all dwellings should seek to achieve Lifetime Homes' Standards and BROM2 should contain an 'extra care' | Lifetime home Standards have been removed by Government. This aspect | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|--|---|-----------------|
| | | | type facility of approximately 200 units; | would be covered by BDP 19 High Quality Design policy and BDP 10 Homes for the Elderly, therefore no change in policy direction or SA implications. | |
| Proposed MM42 | 30 | BDP5A.7 | <p>i) The sites will have an overall strategy for green infrastructure (incorporating SuDS and blue 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. <i>The Council will expect the Perryfields Green Infrastructure Concept Plan be applied to inform the detailed masterplanning in BROM2;</i></p> <p>j) Important biodiversity habitats and landscape features should be retained and enhanced with any</p> | This aspect is covered by BDP 24 Green Infrastructure and BDP 23 Water Management and therefore no change in policy direction or SA implications | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
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| | | | <p>mitigation provided where necessary. There should be no net loss of hedgerow resource within the sites. Full account should be taken of protected and notable species (e.g badgers, reptiles, water voles and bats);</p> <p><i>k) An appropriate assessment of the pollution risks to controlled waters will be produced taking account of any previous contaminative uses on the sites (including the historic landfill) and the risks associated with the proposed uses</i></p> <p><i>k) l) Flood risk from the Battlefield Brook on BROM2 and BROM3 should be managed through measures that work with natural processes to improve the local water environment addressed through flood management measures to protect and enhance the District's watercourses and enable development</i></p> | | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
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| | | | <p>appropriate to the flood risk;</p> <p><i>m) SuDS proposals must provide an appropriate level of treatment to avoid pollution risks to controlled waters, and be designed to achieve the greenfield rate of run-off and support water levels in the Battlefield Brook. and surface water run-off must be managed to prevent flooding on and around all of the sites through the use of SuDS. In accordance with the objectives of the Water Framework Directive, development should ideally contribute towards the improvement of, but as a minimum not have a deteriorative effect on, the water bodies associated with the site; enhance, or at least not worsen, water quality</i></p> | | |
| Proposed | 32 | BDP5B 8.65 | This site is located close to the boundary with Birmingham in the north western sector of the | This aspect is covered by BDP 23 Water Management | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|------------------------------|------|---------------|--|---|-----------------|
| MM43 | | | District. The site is approximately 6.66 hectares in area and is currently vacant. Restrictive covenants affect the site which limit both its use and developable area (See map 9). <i>A Flood Risk Assessment will be required to support any planning application proposing the development of this site which reflects the principles and recommendations within the Council's Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.</i> | and therefore no change in policy direction or SA implications | |
| Proposed Proposed MM44 | 32 | BDP5B 8.66 | Add text to end of paragraph: <i>Any planning application proposing the development of the remainder of this site should be supported by a Flood Risk Assessment which reflects the principles and recommendations for the site within the Council's Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.</i> | This aspect is covered by BDP 23 Water Management and therefore no change in policy direction or SA implications | No implications |
| Proposed MM45 | 33 | 8.67 | Ravensbank expansion site; This site is located to the south/east of the existing Ravensbank employment site and is approximately | The aspect is covered by BDP20 Historic Environment and therefore no change in | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|---|---|------------------------|
| | | | <p>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 will provide additional capacity for Redditch's future needs on a similar basis. <i>The site is within the setting of Gorcott Hall, a Grade II* listed building. The Gorcott Hall Setting Assessment (Bromsgrove DC, 2014) has been prepared to inform the principle of development and its future form, and should be applied to ensure the significance of the Hall and its setting is conserved.</i> This site is part of the Redditch Eastern Gateway, a strategic employment site, which is being promoted by the Worcestershire Local Enterprise Partnership</p> | <p>policy direction or SA implications</p> | |
| Proposed MM46 | 34 | BDP 5B | <p>Insert Footnote: <i>To ensure protection of Gorcott Hall's significance, future proposals should be in conformity with Policy BDP20 and informed by an understanding the Hall's setting, mindful of the</i></p> | <p>The aspect is covered by therefore no change in policy</p> | <p>No implications</p> |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|--|---|------------------------|
| | | | <p><i>Gorcott Hall Setting Assessment (Bromsgrove DC, 2014) and English Heritage guidance on setting matters. Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 3 (GPA3) The setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England, March 2015)</i> http://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/</p> | | |
| Proposed MM47 | 43 | RCBD1.3 | <p>Site 1 Foxlydiate is located to the north western side of Redditch within the Parish of Bentley Pauncefoot and will provide opportunities to improve facilities and services in the wider Webheath area. It also offers the opportunity to extend existing bus services and through the provision of facilities within development has the potential to reduce the need to travel. <i>The site has a sensitive hydrogeological setting and the aquifer below the site is over-abstracted. There are Source Protection Zones²³ 1, 2 and 3 located on the site and the historic landfill²⁴ presents a potential</i></p> | <p>This aspect is covered by BDP 23 Water Management and therefore no change in policy direction or SA implications</p> | <p>No implications</p> |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|--|---|------------------------|
| | | | <p><i>source of contamination. Development and surface water drainage will need to be carefully located and designed to avoid pollution risks to controlled waters and maximise recharge to the underlying aquifer. For example, to achieve the water quality objective of the WFD, SuDS on the site may need to provide multiple levels of treatment to avoid pollution risks. To address the quantitative issues with the groundwater body SuDS should be designed so to maximise recharge to the aquifer.</i></p> | | |
| Proposed MM48 | 45 | RCBD1.6 | <p>Two mixed use urban extensions are proposed (as shown on Map 10 RCBD1 page 44) across two sites adjacent to Redditch and are appropriate to deliver a minimum of <i>approximately</i> 3400 dwellings and comprehensive provision of associated new infrastructure to meet some of Redditch's housing requirements up to 2030.</p> | <p>The policy direction does not change as a result of this modification and therefore there are no SA implications.</p> | <p>No implications</p> |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
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| Proposed MM49 | 45 | RCBD1.7 | Site 1 Foxlydiate will include a minimum of <i>approximately</i> 2800 dwellings, a first school and a Local Centre, including associated community infrastructure. | The policy direction does not change as a result of this modification and therefore there are no SA implications. | No implications |
| Proposed MM50 | 45 | RCBD1.8 | Site 2 Brockhill will contain a minimum of <i>approximately</i> 600 dwellings which will integrate with the Strategic Site at Brockhill East, as shown in the Redditch Local Plan No.4 and should integrate well into the existing urban fabric of Redditch. | The policy direction does not change as a result of this modification and therefore there are no SA implications. | No implications |
| Proposed MM51 | 45 - 46 | RCBD1.9 | II. An overall Transport Assessment will be produced taking into account <i>of the prevailing traffic conditions and the individual and the cumulative and wide ranging effects of development on transport infrastructure. This will define the mitigation necessary to protect the safety and operation of the road network, including sustainable travel measures and any including new and improved access arrangements. which are in keeping with the</i> | This aspect is covered by BDP 16 Sustainable Transport, BDP 23 Water Management and BDP 20 Historic Environment and therefore no change in policy direction or SA implications | VIII An appropriate assessment of the pollution risks to controlled waters on Site 1 Foxlydiate will be produced taking account of any previous contaminative uses on the site including the |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|-----|------|-------------|--|---|--|
| | | | <p>structured road hierarchy.</p> <p>III. Significant improvements in passenger transport will be required resulting in integrated and regular bus services connecting both sites to key local facilities. In particular, services should be routed through both Site 1 Foxlydiate and Site 2 Brockhill, with all dwellings to be located within 250m of <i>accessible to the a bus network stop.</i></p> <p>VI. Flood risk from the Spring Brook on Site 1 Foxlydiate and the Red Ditch on Site 2 Brockhill East should be managed through measures that work with natural processes to improve the local water environment. <i>A detailed, site specific, Flood Risk Assessment will be required. This should provide a model of the nearby ordinary watercourses to ascertain the design flood extents, including the 1%</i></p> | | <p>historic landfill, and the risks associated with the proposed uses</p> <p>No implications</p> |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|-----|------|-------------|---|---|---------------|
| | | | <p><i>plus climate change allowances, and determine the developable area of the site. This will inform the sequential approach and the need to include any necessary avoidance or mitigation measures such as the incorporation of open space and green infrastructure within the floodplain regime. Surface water runoff must be managed to prevent flooding on, around and downstream of both sites through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). Surface water runoff must be managed to prevent flooding on, around and downstream of the both sites through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). A supporting risk assessment will be provided as SuDS techniques may be limited due to Source Protection Zones within Site 1 Foxlydiate.</i></p> <p><i>VII. SuDS proposals on Site 1 must provide an appropriate level of treatment to avoid pollution risks</i></p> | | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
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| | | | <p><i>to controlled waters, and be designed to achieve the greenfield rate of run-off, maximise recharge to the underlying aquifer and support water levels in the Bow Brook. In accordance with the objectives of the Water Framework Directive, development should ideally contribute towards the improvement of, but as a minimum not have a deteriorative effect on, the water bodies associated with the site.</i></p> <p><i>VIII An appropriate assessment of the pollution risks to controlled waters on Site 1 Foxlydiate will be produced taking account of any previous contaminative uses on the site including the historic landfill, and the risks associated with the proposed uses</i></p> <p><i>VII-IX Proposals for development will need to ensure that sufficient capacity of the sewerage systems for</i></p> | | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|-----|------|-------------|--|---|---------------|
| | | | <p>both wastewater collection and treatment is provided through engagement with Severn Trent Water Ltd and the Environment Agency and delivered at the appropriate stage.</p> <p><i>X Supporting developments that follow the water conservation hierarchy: Where standards currently exist for a particular non-domestic building type in BREEAM, maximum points should be scored on water and a minimum of 25% water savings for any other development.</i></p> <p>VIII. XI. All development must be of a high quality design and locally distinctive to its surrounding rural and urban character; contribute to the areas' identity and create a coherent sense of place; and respect and enhance the setting of any heritage asset. There should be a continuous network of streets and</p> | | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
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| | | | <p>spaces, including the provision of public open spaces, creating a permeable layout with well-defined streets.</p> <p>IX. XII. In preparing Development proposals <i>should incorporate</i>, provision should be made for any necessary infrastructure <i>to be delivered in parallel with the implementation of new development for the effective delivery of the site.</i></p> <p>X. XIII. Any proposals for development on either site must not individually or cumulatively jeopardise the future use of any other part of the site (s) or impede the delivery of the two sustainable communities.</p> <p><i>XIV. To ensure the protection of Heritage Assets, future proposals including development boundaries should be in conformity with Policy BDP20 and</i></p> | | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|------------|------|-------------|---|---|------------------------|
| | | | <p><i>informed by an understanding of the Setting of Heritage Assets set out in the most recent Setting Assessment(s) produced, or formally endorsed, by the Council in accordance with current Historic England guidance. Specifically, built development should not take place in the 'no development' areas identified in the Hewell Grange and Lanehouse Farm Setting of Heritage Assets Assessments (both dated December 2015).</i></p> | | |
| Final MM51 | | | <p>II. An overall Transport Assessment will be produced taking into account of the prevailing traffic conditions and the individual and the cumulative and wide-ranging effects of development on transport infrastructure. This will define the mitigation necessary to protect the safety and operation of the road network, including sustainable travel measures and any including new and improved access arrangements. which are in keeping with the structured road hierarchy.</p> | <p>The setting of water efficiency standards to 110 litres per person per day does not alter the overall thrust of this policy nor direction of the Plan therefore no implications.</p> | <p>No implications</p> |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
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| | | | <p>III. Significant improvements in passenger transport will be required resulting in integrated and regular bus services connecting both sites to key local facilities. In particular, services should be routed through both Site 1 Foxlydiate and Site 2 Brockhill, with all dwellings to be located within 250m of accessible to the a bus network stop.</p> <p>VI. Flood risk from the Spring Brook on Site 1 Foxlydiate and the Red Ditch on Site 2 Brockhill East should be managed through measures that work with natural processes to improve the local water environment. <i>A detailed, site specific, Flood Risk Assessment will be required. This should provide a model of the nearby ordinary watercourses to ascertain the design flood extents, including the 1% plus climate change allowances, and determine the developable area of the site. This will inform the sequential approach and the need to include any necessary avoidance or mitigation measures such as the incorporation of open space and green infrastructure within the floodplain regime. Surface water runoff must be managed to prevent</i></p> | | |

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| | | | <p><i>flooding on, around and downstream of both sites through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). Surface water runoff must be managed to prevent flooding on, around and downstream of the both sites through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). A supporting risk assessment will be provided as SuDS techniques may be limited due to Source Protection Zones within Site 1 Foxlydiate.</i></p> <p><i>VII. Water efficiency measures will meet the tighter Building Regulations optional requirement of 110 litres per person per day.</i></p> <p><i>VIII. SuDS proposals on Site 1 must provide an appropriate level of treatment to avoid pollution risks to controlled waters, and be designed to achieve the greenfield rate of run-off, maximise recharge to the underlying aquifer and support water levels in the Bow Brook. In accordance with the objectives of the Water Framework Directive, development should ideally contribute towards the improvement of, but as a minimum not have a</i></p> | | |

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|-----|------|-------------|--|---|---------------|
| | | | <p><i>deteriorative effect on, the water bodies associated with the site.</i></p> <p><i>IX An appropriate assessment of the pollution risks to controlled waters on Site 1 Foxlydiate will be produced taking account of any previous contaminative uses on the site including the historic landfill, and the risks associated with the proposed uses</i></p> <p><i>VII.X Proposals for development will need to ensure that sufficient capacity of the sewerage systems for both wastewater collection and treatment is provided through engagement with Severn Trent Water Ltd and the Environment Agency and delivered at the appropriate stage.</i></p> <p><i>XI Supporting developments that follow the water conservation hierarchy: Where standards currently exist for a particular non-domestic building type in BREEAM, maximum points should be scored on water and a minimum of 25% water savings for any other development.</i></p> | | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
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| | | | <p>VIII. <i>XII.</i> All development must be of a high quality design and locally distinctive to its surrounding rural and urban character; contribute to the areas' identity and create a coherent sense of place; and respect and enhance the setting of any heritage asset. There should be a continuous network of streets and spaces, including the provision of public open spaces, creating a permeable layout with well-defined streets.</p> <p>IX. <i>XIII.</i> In preparing Development proposals <i>should incorporate, provision should be made</i> for any necessary infrastructure <i>to be delivered in parallel with the implementation of new development for the effective delivery of the site.</i></p> <p>X. <i>XIV.</i> Any proposals for development on either site must not individually or cumulatively jeopardise the future use of any other part of the site (s) or impede the delivery of the two sustainable communities.</p> | | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|---|---|------------------------|
| | | | <p><i>XV. To ensure the protection of Heritage Assets, future proposals including development boundaries should be in conformity with Policy BDP20 and informed by an understanding of the Setting of Heritage Assets set out in the most recent Setting Assessment(s) produced, or formally endorsed, by the Council in accordance with current Historic England guidance. Specifically, built development should not take place in the 'no development' areas identified in the Hewell Grange and Lanehouse Farm Setting of Heritage Assets Assessments (both dated December 2015).</i></p> | | |
| Proposed MM52 | 47 | BDP6 | <p><i>BDP6.1 Financial contributions towards development and infrastructure provision will be coordinated to ensure that growth in the District is supported by the provision of infrastructure (including Green Infrastructure), services and facilities needed to maintain and improve quality of life and respond to the needs of the local economy. This will be documented in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.</i></p> | <p>This is a wording clarification and no change in overall policy direction by this change, so would not affect previous SA findings.</p> | <p>No implications</p> |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
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| | | | <p><i>BDP6.2</i> Irrespective of size, development will provide, or contribute towards the provision of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to directly mitigate its impact, either geographically or functionally, which will be secured through the use of planning obligations; • Infrastructure, facilities and services required to support growth which will be secured through a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) <p><i>BDP6.3</i> Contributions through CIL will be required once the charging schedule has been through an independent public examination and has been formally adopted by the Council. <i>Prior to this, contributions will be sought on a case by case basis in line with relevant policy and guidance.</i></p> | | |
| Proposed | 49 | BDP7.1 | Proposals for housing must take account of identified housing needs in terms of the size and type of | This change has come about as a result of changes to the | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|---|---|-----------------|
| MM53 | | | <p> dwellings. To ensure mixed and vibrant communities are created development proposals need to focus on delivering 2 and 3 bedroom properties. On large schemes of 10 or more dwellings it is accepted that a wider mix of dwelling types will may be required.</p> | <p>NPPF. Affordable housing policy has been subject to SA previously and this change is not considered to warrant policy being subject to further SA.</p> | |
| Proposed MM54 | 52 | BDP8.1 | <p>BDP8.1 <i>Contributions towards affordable housing provision will not be sought from developments of 10 units or less, and which have a maximum combined gross floorspace of 1000 sqm.</i> Where there is a net increase of 11 10 or more dwellings or the site is equal to or greater than 0.4 hectares, affordable housing provision will be expected on-site and will be calculated against the net number of new dwellings as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to 40% affordable housing (or a higher % if proposed) on greenfield sites or any site accommodating 200 or more dwellings; | <p>This change has come about as a result of changes to the NPPF. Affordable housing policy has been SA'd previously and this change is not considered to warrant policy being subject to further SA.</p> | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|-----|------|-------------|---|---|---------------|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 30% affordable housing (<i>or a higher % if proposed</i>) on brownfield sites accommodating less than 200 dwellings <p>BDP8.2 In exceptional circumstances where the applicant can fully demonstrate that the required target cannot be achieved the Council may negotiate a lower provision.</p> <p>BDP8.3 The Council will seek to negotiate the mix of affordable housing tenures on individual schemes taking into account local needs, the housing mix in the local area and the impact on viability. A mix of the following tenures will generally be sought: Social rented; Intermediate housing; and Affordable rent</p> <p>BDP8.4 The affordable housing element of developments should focus primarily on the delivery of smaller units. However, there may be locations or changes in market conditions that warrant a different</p> | | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|-----|------|-------------|---|---|---------------|
| | | | <p>breakdown to deliver a scheme that best meets local needs in relation to the relevant settlement. The precise mix to be provided should be developed through discussions with the Strategic Housing Team.</p> <p>BDP8.5 To help meet the needs of the elderly all homes should be built to Lifetime Homes Standards in accordance with BDP10 Homes for the Elderly.</p> <p>BDP8.6 To create mixed and balanced communities affordable housing should be distributed throughout new developments and not be visually distinguishable from market housing.</p> <p>BDP8.7 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</p> | | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|----------------|--|---|-----------------|
| | | | overall requirements generated by the whole site. | | |
| Proposed MM55 | 53 | 8.116 | The settlement hierarchy (BDP2) sets out the types of uses that are generally acceptable within each tier of the hierarchy. It highlights that rural exception schemes are not appropriate in Bromsgrove Town or large settlements | Deletion requested by Inspector to maintain flexibility of Plan | No implications |
| Proposed MM56 | 56 | BDP10 8.125 | Lifetime Homes Standards are inexpensive, simple features designed to make homes more flexible and functional in order to progressively encourage increased take-up in new built projects, Lifetime Homes Standards are a key feature of the Code for Sustainable Homes and currently mandatory | Lifetime home Standards and Code for Sustainable Homes have both been removed by Government. This aspect would be covered to some extent by BDP 19 high quality design policy, therefore no change in policy direction or SA implications. | No implications |
| Proposed MM57 | 56 | 8.126 | The Joseph Rowntree Foundation in association with the Habinteg Housing Association (lifetimehomes.org.uk) conducted a national comparative study into the cost of meeting both | Lifetime home Standards have been removed by Government. This aspect would be covered to some | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|---|---|-----------------|
| | | | Building Regulations and Lifetime Home standards. The additional cost of building Lifetime Homes ranged from £545 to a maximum of only £1615 per dwelling, depending on the size, layout and specification of the property. | extent by BDP 19 high quality design policy, therefore no change in policy direction or SA implications. | |
| Proposed MM58 | 56 | BDP10.2 | 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. | Lifetime home Standards have been removed by Government. This aspect would be covered to some extent by BDP 19 High Quality Design policy, therefore no change in policy direction or SA implications. | No implications |
| Proposed MM59 | 56 | BDP10.3 | The Council will, through the identification of sites and/or granting of planning consents in sustainable locations, provide for the <i>a wide range of elderly accommodation including the</i> development of | No overall change in policy direction is implied by this change. | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|---|---|-----------------|
| | | | residential care homes, close care, 'extra care' and assisted care housing; and in particular Continuing Care Retirement Communities which encompass an integrated range of such provision. | | |
| Proposed MM60 | 57 | 8.129 | <p>The 2007 Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) identified that no additional pitches are required in the Bromsgrove District in the 5 year period between 2008 and 2013. The 2014 Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) shows that there is no overall shortfall of permanent pitches for Gypsies and Travellers across Worcestershire over the next five years up to 2018/19. Bromsgrove has sufficient capacity to cover identified requirements up to 2018/19. This reflects the historical low levels of demand for accommodation of this nature within the District. The more recent options consultation of the West Midlands RSS Phase 3 Revision highlighted a need</p> | Less sites (3 pitches) are required by this update and therefore no SA implications. | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|--|---|-----------------|
| | | | <p>of 3 pitches arising in the period up to 2017. Five additional pitches were completed at the Wythall site in 2011. Space for the additional pitches has come from converting the transit site, which has not been used as such for 19 years. The GTAA also identified that there is no need or demand for plots to be provided for travelling showpeople <i>over the five year period 2014/15 to 2018/19</i></p> | | |
| Proposed MM61 | 57 | 8.130 | <p>The needs of gypsies and travellers are also addressed in the County Housing Strategy and a further Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Assessment has now been commissioned for the period beyond 2013. Whilst, in the short-term it is considered that current needs have been met, <i>the 2014 GTAA indicates a need for permanent pitches after 2019/20. this situation could potentially change in the period up to 2030 once the new GTAA has been completed. Therefore, it will be necessary</i></p> | The GTAA is a 5 year assessment so the overall policy direction remains the same | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|---|---|-----------------|
| | | | pertinent to consider whether sites for gypsies and travellers will need to be identified as part of the proposed Local Plan Green Belt Review. | | |
| Proposed MM62 | 57 | BDP11.3 | If additional sites are required land will be identified through a <i>Local Plan</i> full Green Belt Review. | No change in overall policy direction by this change. | No implications |
| Proposed MM63 | 59 | BDP12.2 | Add new paragraph: <i>BDP12.3 When applying these tests to specific proposals the Council will have full regard to the specific characteristics, needs, service priorities and objectives of the service and/or organisation concerned.</i> | This wording has already been SA'd, was included in Sustainability Appraisal March 2015. | No implications |
| Proposed MM64 | 67 | BDP15.1 k) | Small scale renewable energy projects, <i>excluding wind energy developments</i> , and business to serve the industry | No change in overall policy direction by this change. | No implications |
| Proposed MM65 | 72 | 8.194 | Transport Statements and Assessments should be fully informed by Guidance on Transport Assessment (DfT, March 2007) and Worcestershire LTP3 | No change in overall policy direction by this change. | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|---------|---------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| | | | Requirements for Transport Assessments and Statements (March 2011) <i>or such relevant updates to these documents.</i> | | |
| Proposed MM66 | 73 | BDP16.2 | <i>Financial</i> contributions from developers will be sought for new development in respect of investment in public transport, pedestrian, cycle and highways infrastructure as detailed by the draft Bromsgrove Infrastructure Delivery Plan in conjunction with policy BDP6 Infrastructure Contributions | This is a pure wording clarification so no change in overall policy direction by this change. | No implications |
| Proposed MM67 | 74 - 75 | BDP17 8.201 & 8.202 | A Retail Capacity Assessment was completed in 2004 which was updated in 2007 and 2010. An update to the 2010 assessment is expected in 2013 to identify the retail needs for Bromsgrove District up to 2030. The most recent assessment will take into consideration new retail stores that had received Planning Consent, including Sainsbury's and Aldi. Key assumptions and data sources underpinning the 2010 update will be revisited in light of the current | The original wording says there is likely to be a limited need for comparison floorspace. A relatively small requirement for comparison floorspace of some 16,300m ² (gross) is proposed in this policy wording. Therefore there is no overall change in | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|-----|------|-------------|---|---|---------------|
| | | | <p>economic climate.</p> <p>The Bromsgrove Town Retail Capacity Assessment will include a household survey to inform the needs assessment; this provides an up-to-date picture of trading patterns. The tested assumptions will provide a forecast of comparison and convenience floorspace capacity in Bromsgrove over 5 year periods (2013, 2018, 2023 and 2028). Recommendations on the level of retail expansion that could be supported and the type and format of floorspace that can be accommodated will be provided. Over the plan period there is likely to be limited need for further convenience retailing floorspace. Whilst limited need, convenience retail development may support the viability of other schemes and may contribute to the regeneration of the town centre. In terms of comparison retail floorspace there is a likely need for</p> | <p>policy direction.</p> | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|-----|------|-------------|---|---|---------------|
| | | | <p>additional comparison retail floor space up to 2030.</p> <p><i>A Retail Capacity Assessment was completed in 2004 which was updated in 2007 and 2010. An updated retail study was then published in October 2013 to identify the retail needs for Bromsgrove District to 2030. This assessment took in to consideration new retail stores that had received planning permission, including Sainsbury's and Aldi, the latter of which is complete and trading.</i></p> <p><i>The Bromsgrove Town Retail Capacity Assessment included a household survey to inform the needs assessment; which provided an up-to-date picture of trading patterns. The tested assumptions provided a forecast of comparison and convenience floorspace capacity in Bromsgrove up to 2030. The NPPF makes it clear that the identified need for retail uses</i></p> | | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|-----|------|-------------|--|---|---------------|
| | | | <p><i>should be met in full and should not be compromised by limited site availability. As a result of the retail capacity assessment, it was concluded that there will in fact be a slight oversupply of convenience retail up to 2030 and a relatively small requirement for comparison floorspace of some 16,300m² (gross). Whilst limited need, convenience retail development may support the viability of other schemes and may contribute to the regeneration of the town centre. The retail assessment also surveyed local centres across Bromsgrove and did not suggest any major qualitative deficiencies and, in any case, most lacked major development opportunities. The study therefore recommended that most new development, particularly comparison goods floorspace, is directed towards Bromsgrove town centre, in order to consolidate its role as a centre which serves residents in the area immediately surrounding it.</i></p> | | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|--|---|-----------------|
| Proposed MM68 | 78 | BDP17 8.223 | <p>The Spadesbourne Brook flowing through the town is an important natural asset. Parts of the Brook are naturalised, including areas between Birmingham Road and School Drive, and at the bus station. However, the majority of the Brook has been re-routed, culverted and effectively relegated to function as a storm drain through the Town Centre, hidden from view, and sometimes covered entirely by access roads to properties. Even in its urban context the brook contains some plant and animal life, and the water quality is good and clear. However it fails to provide any real amenity value for users of the Town Centre and its ability to support a wider variety of plants and animals is reduced by <i>poor water quality and its unnatural form.</i></p> | Amendment does not alter direction of policy therefore no SA implications | No implications |
| Proposed MM69 | 78 | 8.224 | <p>Add new paragraph: <i>Parts of the Town Centre Regeneration Area (including sites TC1, TC9 and TC10) are located in</i></p> | Addition of wording does not alter direction of Plan and BDP 23 Water Management | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|--|---|------------------------|
| | | | <p><i>Flood Zone 2 (medium probability) and Flood Zone 3 (high probability) on the Environment Agency's Flood Map which, in this location, is based on a national, generalised mapping technique. This type of modelling does not include the impacts of structures such as culverts and bridges on the flooding regime. As the Spadesbourne Brook is currently impacted by long culverts, crossings and heavily engineered banks at the open sections, a detailed flood risk assessment (including hydraulic modelling) will be required for the delivery of sites within the flood risk areas. Such proposed redevelopment should also provide betterment and take the opportunity to re-establish an open and more natural river course with a simplification of the number of crossings.</i></p> | <p>policy has previously been subject to SA</p> | |
| Proposed MM70 | 78 | 8.226 | <p>The Historic Market Site Proposals for a mixed use development are currently expected. The development proposals are expected</p> | <p>Addition of wording does not alter direction of Plan and BDP 23 Water Management</p> | <p>No implications</p> |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|--|---|-----------------|
| | | | to include shops, restaurants and a 5 screen cinema. <i>As the site is next to the Spadesbourne Brook where flooding is an issue, the design and layout of the development should be informed by a detailed flood risk assessment including hydraulic modelling.</i> | policy has previously been subject to SA | |
| Proposed MM71 | 79 | BDP17 8.236 | This site functions as part of the Primary Shopping Zone and as such any redevelopment will be required to maintain retail uses on the ground floor, upper floors could be used for both residential and or office accommodation. The route between Market Street and Bus Station into the High Street along Mill Lane is considered one of the key Town Centre gateway areas and as such development in this area should reflect this in the design of the public realm and the buildings that surround it. <i>This site is identified as a long-term redevelopment opportunity post 2031 and its risk of flooding will be assessed in the future strategic flood risk assessment. Should development</i> | Addition of wording does not alter direction of Plan and BDP 23 Water Management policy has previously been subject to SA | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|---|---|-----------------|
| | | | <i>come forward in this plan period, the design and layout of the development should be informed by a detailed flood risk assessment including hydraulic modelling.</i> | | |
| Proposed MM72 | 79 | BDP17 8.237 | The Council wishes to maintain a substantial element of employment opportunities in and around the Town Centre and as such the focus for any redevelopment of this site should be employment led. It is also acknowledged that flexibility needs to be introduced to enable businesses to operate in challenging economic circumstances such as those we <i>have recently faced. currently face.</i> Adjacent properties to the north, which are currently part of the existing Town Centre zone, may also offer wider opportunities for redevelopment, along with any proposals for the site identified above. <i>This site is identified as a long-term redevelopment opportunity post 2031 and its risk of flooding will be assessed in the future strategic</i> | Addition of wording does not alter direction of Plan and BDP 23 Water Management policy has previously been subject to SA | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|--|---|-----------------|
| | | | <i>flood risk assessment. Should development come forward in this plan period, the design and layout of the development should be informed by a detailed flood risk assessment including hydraulic modelling.</i> | | |
| Proposed MM73 | 81 | BDP17.2.1 | BDP17.2.1 Bromsgrove District has a likely need for additional comparison floorspace of some 16,300m ² (gross) and limited need for further convenience floorspace up to 2030. Although where positive effects on the viability of regeneration schemes can be demonstrated, further convenience floorspace may be allowed in such circumstances. | The original wording of policy acknowledges that there will be a need for additional comparison floorspace up to 2030. A requirement for comparison floorspace of some 16,300m ² (gross) is proposed in this updated policy wording which does not constitute an overall change in policy direction. | No implications |
| Proposed MM74 | 81 | BDP17.2.2 | Bromsgrove Town Centre will continue to be the main retail centre of the District with extended Primary and Secondary Shopping Zones being the focus. As | Additional wording does not alter direction of Plan | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|-----|------|-------------|---|---|---------------|
| | | | <p>such:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A1 Uses will remain the predominant use for ground floor premises in the Primary Shopping Zone in order to maintain the retail vitality and viability of the Primary Shopping Zone and wider Town Centre. b) Other A class uses will be supported throughout the Secondary Shopping Zone. Development outside A Class Uses in Secondary Shopping Zones and will be considered where there is no adverse impact to the retail viability of the Town Centre. c) Retail development will be generally resisted in other areas of the designated Town Centre unless it can be demonstrated that proposals will not have an adverse impact on the viability and vitality of the primary or secondary shopping zones. d) <i>A wide range of appropriate Town Centre uses</i> | | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|-----|------|-------------|--|---|---------------|
| | | | <p><i>would be supported at first floor level in the Town Centre such as office, retail and residential.</i></p> <p>The Council will:</p> <p>d-e) Continue to support markets in the Town Centre and provide for specific facilities within the public realm to ensure that a range of different markets can contribute to the overall vitality of the Town Centre.</p> <p>e-f) Support proposals to deliver high quality housing which provides a mix of unit sizes and tenure, contributing to the districts overall affordable housing provision. This includes retirement living accommodation on Recreation Road; development of vacant premises above shops on and surrounding the High Street; residential development within mixed use schemes.</p> <p>f-g) Continue to support small specialist shops, whilst</p> | | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|-----|------|-------------|--|---|---------------|
| | | | <p>creating opportunities for new retailers to enter the Town; and seek to offer new opportunities for people to work in the Town by providing an enhanced Town Centre which provides flexible business spaces available to accommodate a wide range of employment uses, as well as dedicated B1 office developments. Existing employment sites will be the focus of new employment developments.</p> <p>g h) Protect and enhance all existing public open spaces within the Town Centre with specific proposals for enhancements on The High Street, The Spadesboune Brook and The Recreation Ground.</p> <p>h i) Seek to improve the range of the evening economy uses within the Town Centre, to include a mix of entertainment uses for all groups, including sport, leisure and culture, a choice of bars, cafes and restaurants. <i>There will be a focus on achieving a safe, balanced and socially responsible evening</i></p> | | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|---|---|-----------------|
| | | | <p><i>economy and therefore proposals must demonstrate that whether on its own or cumulatively with other uses, they do not create an unacceptable impact on neighbouring uses by reason of noise pollution, light pollution or disturbance.</i></p> <p>j) New opportunities for community events will be explored including community focused leisure and cultural development and potential for a new Civic Centre whether stand alone or part of a mixed use scheme.</p> | | |
| Proposed MM75 | 84 | Table 5 | <p>TC4 Parkside Middle School 0.7 Office led Civic Centre with public library and job centre Application pending-Full Planning Permission</p> <p>TC9 Mill Lane 0.2 Retail led mixed use Long term opportunity <i>post 2030</i></p> <p>TC10 Worcester Road Employment Area 2.3</p> | Additional wording does not alter direction of Plan | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|--------------|--|---|-----------------|
| | | | Employment led Long term opportunity <i>post 2030</i> | | |
| Proposed MM76 | 84 | BDP17.8 TC1 | <p>F. <i>A flood risk assessment will be required to address flood risk from the Spadesbourne Brook and appropriate mitigation implemented where necessary. The watercourse must also be considered as part of the public realm element of any proposals, including provision for enhanced walking and cycling opportunities.</i></p> <p>I. <i>An appropriate assessment of flood risk must be carried out including the hydraulic modelling of the Spadesbourne Brook through the site.</i></p> | Additional wording does not alter direction of Plan and BDP 23 Water Management policy has previously been subject to SA | No implications |
| Proposed MM77 | 85 | BDP17.11 TC4 | <p>The former Parkside Middle School is a Grade II Listed Building and therefore would have to undergo sympathetic conversion <i>and extension</i> for development potential to be realised. The following development principles will apply:</p> <p>A. Office conversion is considered to be the most suitable use, although other uses may be acceptable.</p> | Addition of wording does not alter direction of Plan and BDP 23 Water Management policy has previously been subject to SA | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|--------------|--|---|-----------------|
| | | | <p><i>Change of use to Civic Centre, library and job centre with other associated uses.</i></p> <p>B. Full regard to the buildings listed status will be essential for all proposals.</p> <p>C. Development will be required to contribute to the reinstatement of the avenue of lime trees on Market Street.</p> | | |
| Proposed MM78 | 87 | BDP17.16 TC9 | <p>BDP17.16 TC9 Mill Lane</p> <p>This site offers a longer term opportunity for retail led mixed use development <i>to be informed by the future Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. It is envisaged that the following development principles will apply subject to the outcome of a flood risk assessment:</i></p> <p>A. At ground floor level A1 retail uses are to be the predominant use. with Upper floors suitable for office and residential uses development. may be considered subject to the provision of safe flood free pedestrian access and egress</p> | Amended wording does not alter direction of Plan | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|-----|------|-------------|--|---|---------------|
| | | | <p>B. The scale of retail development is to be determined although the scope to include larger retail spaces must be considered.</p> <p>C. Proposals must include details of public realm improvement on Mill Lane and the creation of an enhanced public space and would require a development which reflects the role of this space as a 'town square'.</p> <p>D. Spaces to the rear of the current buildings which are adjacent to the Brook must have full regard to the enhanced environment created by the naturalised Spadesbourne Brook.</p> <p><i>E. Development must be made safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Opportunities should also be sought through the design and layout for reducing flood risk in the area.</i></p> <p><i>F. The current pedestrian thoroughfare along Mill Lane will be protected in any development proposals.</i></p> | | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|--------------------------|---|---|-----------------|
| Proposed MM79 | 87 | BDP17.17 & BDP17.18 TC10 | <p><i>This site offers a longer term opportunity for employment based redevelopment to be informed by a future Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. It is envisaged subject to the outcome a flood risk assessment that proposals for new employment uses will be supported within the existing employment allocation. Subject to BDP14 other uses may be acceptable where it can be demonstrated that they support the wider enhancement of the Town Centre and do not compromise the existing retail core of the Town Centre.</i></p> <p>Any major redevelopment proposals should reflect the linear nature of the Town with active frontages along Worcester Road, although opportunities exist for a wide range and scale of design approaches on other areas of the site. The eastern edge , bounded by the Spadesbourne Brook and Sanders Park must</p> | Amended wording ensures proposed future development is supported by FRA. This does not alter direction of Plan or have significant environmental effects. | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|---|---|-----------------|
| | | | address these features <i>whilst taking the risk of flooding as identified by the strategic flood risk assessment into account</i> and where possible look to use these features as a positive design element. <i>Any development proposals must be made safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Opportunities should also be sought through the design and layout for reducing the flood risk in the area.</i> | | |
| Proposed MM80 | 89 | BDP18.1 | Within the areas defined on the Policies Map the District Council will allow proposals for retail development (Class A Uses) at ground floor level and retail, office, or residential use <i>or any other appropriate Town Centre use</i> at upper floor level. | Amended wording does not alter direction of Plan | No implications |
| Proposed MM81 | 92 | BDP19 8.258 | <i>One of the purposes of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. Using sustainable design and construction techniques ensures that the environmental impacts of buildings are minimised as</i> | Amended wording does not alter direction of Plan. This policy has previously been subject of SA and amended wording responds to the | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|-----|------|-------------|--|---|---------------|
| | | | <p><i>far as possible. Buildings of all types and sizes have the potential to reduce their impact on the environment, including by minimising their contribution to climate change and by using less resources. This also includes the use of sustainable building materials having regard to sourcing materials in a responsible way and use of materials which have a low embodied impact over their life including extraction, processing, manufacture and recycling. It is well understood that most development damages the natural environment and it is important that the resulting damage to the environment can be minimised. The Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM is a are the widely adopted tools for rating and measuring the sustainability performance of domestic and non-domestic buildings. In Bromsgrove, it is tested viable in the Affordable Housing Viability Study to require affordable housing</i></p> | <p>removal of Code for Sustainable homes. The modifications do not significantly alter the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal March 2015.</p> | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|--|---|-----------------|
| | | | development to meet the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 6, and market housing to meet Code Level 4 now, and to meet Level 6 by 2016. For non-residential development, the Council expects <i>non-domestic</i> development to meet the BREEAM 'very good' standard. | | |
| Proposed MM82 | 92 | 8.261 | <p>Design and criminal behaviour</p> <p>8.261 The reduction of crime, and 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. The Council therefore expects all development to <i>adhere to meet the</i> 'Secured by Design' standard, unless it contradicts with principles of good spatial design on site. Good crime prevention/ safety measures are also good counter terrorism protective security. For example, access</p> | Removal of reference to Secured by Design does not mean that high quality design will not be achieved. There is no SA objective which refers specifically to Secured by Design | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|------------|------|-------------|--|---|-----------------|
| | | | control, blast resistant glazing and structural design can make unauthorised entry more difficult, and reduce casualties in case of gas explosion. So where relevant and appropriate, the Council will encourage developments in crowded locations, or those expected to become crowded, to take into account the design principles in Crowded Places: The Planning System and Counter- Terrorism and the relevant guidance. | | |
| Final MM82 | | | <p>Design and criminal behaviour</p> <p>8.261 The reduction of crime, and 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. The Council therefore <i>supports the implementation of design principles consistent with the recommendations of</i> expects all development to meet the</p> | The reintroduction of the Council's references to Secured by Design as originally proposed by the Council does not alter the overall direction of policy or Plan and therefore no implications. | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|---|---|-----------------|
| | | | <p>'Secured by Design' standard, unless <i>this</i> it contradicts with principles of good spatial design on site. Good crime prevention/ safety measures are also good counter terrorism protective security. For example, access control, blast resistant glazing and structural design can make unauthorised entry more difficult, and reduce casualties in case of gas explosion. So where relevant and appropriate, the Council will encourage developments in crowded locations, or those expected to become crowded, to take into account the design principles in Crowded Places: The Planning System and Counter- Terrorism and the relevant guidance.</p> | | |
| Proposed MM83 | 94 | BDP19.1 | <p>c) Ensuring residential development achieves the highest standard of Building for Life;</p> <p>d) Ensuring all affordable housing to meet the Code for Sustainable Home Level 6 and all market housing to meet Code Level 4 now and Code Level 6 by 2016, or the equivalent level(s) as set out in the</p> | Amended wording does not alter direction of Plan. This policy has previously been subject of SA and amended wording responds to the removal of Code for Sustainable homes. Removal of reference to 'Secured by | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|-----|------|-------------|--|---|---------------|
| | | | <p>transitional arrangement of the national housing standards or other successor schemes; Encouraging the use of sustainable construction methods and materials;</p> <p>e. Ensuring all non-residential developments to meets BREEAM ‘very good’ standard <i>or other successor guidance</i></p> <p>l). Encouraging Requiring residential developments to provide sufficient functional space for everyday activities, meet people’s needs and expectations from their homes, and to enable flexibility and adaptability. through meeting the internal environment standards in Standards and Quality in Development: A good practice guide;</p> <p>o). Ensuring developments meet the ‘Secured by Design’ standard <i>Incorporating opportunities to design against crime and decrease fear of crime;</i></p> | <p>Design’ does not mean that high quality design will not be achieved. There is no SA objective which refers specifically to ‘Secured by Design’</p> | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|------------|------|-------------|---|---|------------------------|
| Final MM83 | | | <p>c) Ensuring residential development achieves the highest standard of Building for Life;</p> <p>d) Ensuring all affordable housing to meet the Code for Sustainable Home Level 6 and all market housing to meet Code Level 4 now and Code Level 6 by 2016, or the equivalent level(s) as set out in the transitional arrangement of the national housing standards or other successor schemes; <i>Encouraging the use of sustainable construction methods and materials;</i></p> <p>e. Ensuring all non-residential developments to meets BREEAM 'very good' standard <i>or other successor guidance</i></p> <p>l). <i>Encouraging</i> Requiring residential developments to provide sufficient functional space for everyday activities, meet people's needs and expectations from their homes, and to enable flexibility and adaptability. through meeting the internal environment standards in Standards and Quality in</p> | <p>The reintroduction of the Council's references to Secured by Design as originally proposed by the Council does not alter the overall direction of policy or Plan and this aspect was originally part of the SA process and therefore there are no implications</p> | <p>No implications</p> |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|--|---|------------------------|
| | | | <p>Development: A good practice guide;</p> <p>o). Ensuring developments meet the 'Secured by Design' standard <i>Designing out crime and the fear of crime by incorporating measures and principles consistent with those recommended by 'Secured by Design'</i>;</p> | | |
| Proposed MM84 | 94 | BDP19.1 | <p>r. Ensuring development is made suitable for the proposed final use, for instance, in terms of land contamination, <i>and does not create an unacceptable risk to controlled waters (where relevant)</i>. The Council will determine whether reports detailing for example, the site history; <i>a preliminary risk assessment, an appropriate remediation scheme and where appropriate; a site investigation and remediation scheme along with</i> long term monitoring and maintenance proposals, will need to be submitted in support of any planning application. Such reports will be prepared in accordance with best</p> | <p>Addition of wording does not alter direction of Plan and BDP 23 Water Management policy has previously been subject to SA</p> | <p>No implications</p> |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|--|---|-----------------|
| | | | practice guidance. | | |
| Proposed MM85 | 99 | BDP20.12 | The District Council will update the current draft local list of assets <i>heritage list</i> and formally adopt it. It will include all Heritage Assets recognised as being of local importance, including those which are locally distinctive such as nailers cottages, assets associated with the scythe industry and assets associated with the use of the Birmingham Worcester and Worcester Birmingham canal which runs the length of the District, to name but a few. | Amended wording is a factual correction and does not alter direction of Plan | No implications |
| Proposed MM86 | 99 | BDP20.13 | BDP20.13 The District Council will support development that: i. Retains locally listed buildings. <i>Heritage Assets on the Local List</i> ii. Involves sympathetic alterations and extensions to locally listed buildings <i>Heritage Assets on the Local List</i> iii. Does not have a detrimental impact on the setting | Amended wording updates terminology but does not alter direction of Plan | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
|---------------|------|-------------|---|---|-----------------|
| | | | or context of locally listed buildings. <i>Heritage Assets on the Local List.</i> | | |
| Proposed MM87 | 99 | BDP20.14 | In considering applications that directly or indirectly affect locally listed buildings <i>Heritage Assets</i> , a balanced judgement will be applied having regard to the scale of any harm or loss as a result of proposed development and the significance of the locally listed building. <i>Heritage Asset.</i> | Amended wording updates terminology but does not alter direction of Plan | No implications |
| Proposed MM88 | 103 | BDP21.1 | BDP 21.1 The Council will seek to achieve better management of Bromsgrove's natural environment by expecting developments to: a) i) Protect and, restore, enhance and create core areas of high nature conservation value (including nationally and locally protected sites and irreplaceable nature resources, such as, sites with geological interest, ancient woodlands and habitats of principle importance). wildlife corridors, stepping stones and buffer zones. | Amended wording does not alter direction of Plan. The modifications do not significantly alter the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015. | No implications |

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| | | | <p><i>ii) Protect and create corridors and ‘stepping stones’</i></p> <p><i>iii) Enhance restoration areas</i></p> <p><i>iv) Protect and create buffer zones- areas that protect core areas, restoration areas and ‘stepping stones’</i></p> <p><i>v) Ensure areas of land surrounding development are managed in a sustainable and wildlife friendly manner</i></p> <p>b) Take appropriate steps to maintain the favourable conservation status of populations of protected species.</p> <p>c) Protect, restore and enhance other features of natural environmental importance, <i>including locally protected sites</i>, in line with local environmental priorities.</p> <p><i>BDP21.2 In determining applications affecting sites of wildlife importance, the Council will apply the hierarchy of designated sites set out in the NPPF and appropriate weight will be given to their importance</i></p> | | |

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| | | | <p><i>and contribution to wider ecological networks. Due to the national importance of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) proposals likely to have an adverse impact within or outside of a SSSI, either individually or in combination with other developments, will not normally be permitted. An exception will only be made when it can be demonstrated that the benefits of the development clearly outweigh the impact on the site or network of sites.</i></p> | | |
| Proposed MM89 | 105 | 8.290 | <p>Energy Efficiency in new buildings 8.290 It is the Government's ambition for all new homes to be zero carbon by 2016 and new non-domestic buildings to be zero carbon by 2019⁴³. The Government's approach to achieve zero carbon home is through revising Part L of the Building Regulations and a new mechanism called 'allowable solutions⁴⁴'. This approach is likely to be adopted by the Government to achieve the zero carbon non-</p> | Amended wording reflects changes in Government policy but does not alter direction of Plan | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
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| | | | <p>domestic buildings target. To maximise the other benefits of carbon reduction in the District, the Council expects all allowable solutions to be linked with local projects (i.e. within Bromsgrove District) that would bring local benefits before projects outside of the District, then County and Region are considered. <i>To maximise benefits of carbon reduction in the District, the Council expects every effort to be made to use sustainable building techniques and local and low-carbon materials. It is expected that the use of local materials will bring local benefits to the District and surrounding area.</i></p> | | |
| Proposed MM90 | 105 | | <p>In Bromsgrove, the viability of meeting the Code for Sustainable Homes standard was tested in the Affordable Housing Viability Study. The study found that it is viable for affordable housing development to meet the Code Level 6 by 2013 and for market housing, it is viable to meet Code Level 4 by 2013</p> | Amended wording reflects changes in Government policy to remove code for sustainable homes but does not alter direction of Plan | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
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| | | | and Code Level 6 by 2016. | | |
| Proposed MM91 | 105 | Footnote 43 | 43. The Government announced in Budget 2008 its ambition that new non-domestic buildings should be zero carbon from 2019 and seek views on the issue at the "Definition of Zero Carbon Homes and Non-Domestic Buildings: Consultation" | Deleted wording reflects changes in Government policy but does not alter direction of Plan | No implications |
| Proposed MM92 | 105 | Footnote 44 | 44. Allowable Solutions is a new concept. The developer will make a payment to an Allowable Solutions provider, who will take the responsibility and liability for ensuring that Allowable Solutions, which may be small, medium or large scale carbon-saving projects, deliver the required emissions reductions. However, Code Level 5 requires the zero carbon target to be reached on site without the use of 'Allowable Solutions' | Amended wording reflects changes in Government policy but does not alter direction of Plan | No implications |
| Proposed MM93 | 106 | Paragraph 8.295 | 8.295 To contribute to the carbon reduction target, the Council will support large scale low/ zero carbon energy generation projects when adverse impacts | Amended wording reflects changes in Government policy but does not alter | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
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| | | | <p>are addressed satisfactorily. For developments in areas where low carbon/ renewable resources/ opportunities are available and technically feasible, the Council will expect the development to incorporate the relevant technologies, such as photovoltaic and district heating network. Where there is a firm plan on the delivery of a <i>district heating supply</i>, renewable/low carbon energy generation schemes, such as wind harvesting/turbines and combined heat and power or tri-generation, developments nearby will be required to connect to these energy supplies. <i>Wind energy generation schemes, such as wind harvesting/ turbines will be considered against national policy and guidance.</i></p> | direction of Plan | |
| Proposed MM94 | 107 | BDP 22 Climate Change | <p>The Council will deliver viable low carbon climate resilient developments through:</p> <p>a. Encouraging development in existing buildings to achieve consequential energy efficiency</p> | Amended wording reflects changes in Government policy but does not alter direction of Plan | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
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| | | | <p>improvements</p> <p>b. Requiring allowable solutions to be linked with projects within the District in the first instance, followed by the County and then Region</p> <p>b e. Ensuring developments and infrastructure are planned to avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts and take advantage of the opportunities arising from climate change, having regard to the intended lifetime of the development. Where developments and infrastructure are brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures,</p> <p>c d. Ensuring developments are in locations well-served by public/ sustainable transport, existing local facilities and infrastructure.</p> <p>d e. Ensuring the construction and design of</p> | | |

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| | | | <p>developments as well as future occupants of the developments will follow the energy, waste management hierarchies and other relevant guidance. Where relevant, developments must comply with the Worcestershire Waste Core Strategy. e f. Supporting developments to incorporate zero or low carbon energy generation technologies, especially installations that improve the energy security of developments in the rural areas. Where there is a firm delivery plan of <i>a district heating zero or low carbon energy generation</i> scheme, developments nearby are expected to provide infrastructure/ to connect to the zero/ low carbon energy <i>that</i> scheme.</p> <p>f g. Supporting zero or low carbon energy generation schemes, other than wind energy, when adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily.</p> | | |
| Proposed MM95 | 108 | 8.306 | In terms of residential development, the Environment Agency Report states that getting existing homes retrofitted could reduce/ delay the need for new | Amended wording reflects changes in Government policy to remove the code for | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
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| | | | <p>resource developments. It is tested in the Affordable Housing Viability Assessment that all market housing in the District can achieve Level 454 of the Code for Sustainable Homes by 2013 and Level 655 by 2016 and that affordable housing can achieve Code Level 6 from 2013 onwards.</p> | sustainable homes but does not alter direction of Plan | |
| Proposed MM96 | 109 | BDP23 8.309 | <p>To ensure flood risk is minimised, the Council expects all developments to take account of flood risk from all sources (which should also include the impact of climate change) and follow the flood risk management hierarchy in PPS25 Development and Flood Risk Practice Guide, that is: 1) Assess; 2) Avoid; 3) Substitute; 4) Control; 5) Mitigate, when planning and designing development.</p> <p><i>Site-specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) and drainage proposals should have regard to the guidance within the Council's Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and take account of the</i></p> | Proposed wording does not alter overall thrust of policy or Plan therefore no implications | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
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| | | | <p><i>effect of climate change on peak river flows and peak rainfall intensity as set out in Table 1 and Table 2 (respectively) of the Government's Climate Change Allowance guidance. This is available at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessments-climate-changeallowances</i></p> | | |
| Proposed MM97 | 111 | BDP 23.1 | <p>The Council will deliver safe developments with low environmental impact through:</p> <p>a) Supporting developments that take into account of the Severn River Basin Management Plan and contribute to delivering the Water Framework Directive objectives.</p> <p>b) Supporting developments that follow the water conservation hierarchy. All market housing developments should achieve at least the water category of the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 by 2013 and Level 6 after 2016. Affordable housing should at least achieve the water category of Code</p> | Amended wording reflects changes in Government policy to remove the code for sustainable homes but does not alter direction of Plan | No implications |

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| | | | <p>Level 6 from 2013 onwards. Where standards currently exist for a particular non-domestic building type in BREEAM, maximum points should be scored on water and a minimum of 25% water savings for any other development.</p> <p>c) Ensuring development addresses flood risk from all sources, follows the flood risk management hierarchy when planning and designing development, and does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. Where inappropriate developments in areas at risk of flooding are necessary after the sequential test is applied, appropriate designs, materials and escape routes that minimise the risk(s) and loss should be incorporated.</p> <p>d) Requiring all developments to work with the Lead Local Flood Authority and SuDS Approval Body and pay necessary regard to the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and its evidence.</p> <p>e) Requiring all major developments to engage with Severn Trent Water at the earliest opportunity to</p> | | |

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| | | | <p>ensure that sufficient capacity of the sewerage system (i.e. wastewater collection and treatment) is available to accommodate the development.</p> <p>f) Supporting developments that protect and enhance water quality. This includes ensuring the phasing of development is in line with the completion of the required infrastructure and non-mains drainage will follow the foul drainage hierarchy with appropriate management plans in place.</p> <p>g) Requiring developments to set aside land for Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and follow the SuDS management train concept. This includes maximising opportunities for restoring watercourses, deculverting, delivering multiple benefits in line with BDC24 Green Infrastructure and ensuring that an appropriate buffer zone is provided between the watercourse and any development.</p> | | |
| Final MM97 | | | The Council will deliver safe developments with low | The setting of water efficiency standards to 110 litres per | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
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| | | | <p>environmental impact through:</p> <p>a) Supporting developments that take into account of the Severn River Basin Management Plan and contribute to delivering the Water Framework Directive objectives.</p> <p>b) Supporting developments that follow the water conservation hierarchy. All market housing developments should achieve at least the water category of the Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 by 2013 and Level 6 after 2016. Affordable housing should at least achieve the water category of Code Level 6 from 2013 onwards. Where standards currently exist for a particular non-domestic building type in BREEAM, maximum points should be scored on water and a minimum of 25% water savings for any other development. <i>Any major residential development (as defined in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2010) schemes within the Bow Brook or Batchley Brook catchments should meet a water efficiency target of 110 litres per person per day</i></p> | <p>person per day does not alter the overall thrust of this policy nor direction of the Plan therefore no implications.</p> | |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
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| | | | <p>c) Ensuring development addresses flood risk from all sources, follows the flood risk management hierarchy when planning and designing development, and does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. Where inappropriate developments in areas at risk of flooding are necessary after the sequential test is applied, appropriate designs, materials and escape routes that minimise the risk(s) and loss should be incorporated.</p> <p>d) Requiring all developments to work with the Lead Local Flood Authority and SuDS Approval Body and pay necessary regard to the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy and its evidence.</p> <p>e) Requiring all major developments to engage with Severn Trent Water at the earliest opportunity to ensure that sufficient capacity of the sewerage system (i.e. wastewater collection and treatment) is available to accommodate the development.</p> <p>f) Supporting developments that protect and enhance water quality. This includes ensuring the phasing of development is in line with the completion of the required infrastructure and non-mains drainage will follow the foul drainage hierarchy with appropriate management plans in place.</p> | | |

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| | | | g) Requiring developments to set aside land for Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and follow the SuDS management train concept. This includes maximising opportunities for restoring watercourses, deculverting, delivering multiple benefits in line with BDC24 Green Infrastructure and ensuring that an appropriate buffer zone is provided between the watercourse and any development. | | |
| Proposed MM98 | 135 | Appendix II Glossary | Green Belt - Land allocated for a district to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. Guidance on Green Belt policy is contained in <i>the NPPF PPG2</i> , and the <i>Policies Map Worcestershire Structure Plan</i> identifies the broad extent of the Green Belt within Bromsgrove District. and the Local Plan defines detailed boundaries of Green Belt land. | Amended wording does not alter direction of Plan | No implications |
| Proposed MM99 | 135 | Appendix II Glossary | Add new text: <i>Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) - The IDP is a key component of the evidence base to support the Bromsgrove District Plan. The IDP provides a</i> | Amended wording does not alter direction of Plan | No implications |

| Ref | Page | Policy/para | Main Modification | SA screening- do the changes, deletions and additions significantly affect the findings of the Bromsgrove District Plan Sustainability Appraisal March 2015, or do they give rise to significant environmental effects? | HRA screening |
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| | | | <p><i>baseline of the existing infrastructure capacity and needs in the District and highlights the infrastructure requirements to support the predicted growth set out in the Bromsgrove District Plan. The IDP provides a snapshot at the time of publication of the Proposed Submission Bromsgrove District Plan. Over the plan period, new funding opportunities will arise and, equally, infrastructure priorities may change. The IDP will be reviewed on an annual basis subsequent to the Local Plan's adoption to reflect these changes.</i></p> | | |
| Proposed MM100 | 138 | Appendix IV | <p>Before table in Appendix 4 insert the following text:</p> <p><i>The following table sets out where policies in the Bromsgrove District Local Plan (BDLP) 2004 will be superseded by the Bromsgrove District Plan on adoption. Where terms such as 'partially replaced' and 'partially superseded' are used it simply means parts of BDLP policies were not considered</i></p> | Amended wording does not alter direction of Plan | No implications |

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| | | | <i>necessary to carry forward as they are either no longer relevant or the level of detail will be addressed in a future Supplementary Planning Document. For clarification, no part of the BDLP will remain extant following the adoption of the Bromsgrove District Plan.</i> | | |
| Proposed MM101 | 152 | Appendix VI | New Supplementary Planning Documents: Design SPD To replace SPG1 Residential Design Guide <i>(to include evening and night-time economy)</i> , SPG2 Shopfronts and Advertisements, SPG4 Conversion of rural Buildings and SPG5 Agricultural Buildings Design Guide. | Amended wording does not alter direction of Plan | No implications |

