

Catshill and North Marlbrook Neighbourhood Plan



Worcestershire

CATSHILL

Please drive carefully

In the Parish of Catshill and North Marlbrook

Plan period 2016 - 2030

Table of contents

SECTION 1 - BACKGROUND

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. Introduction | 6 |
| 2. Neighbourhood Plans and the Planning System | 8 |
| 3. The Scope of the Neighbourhood Plan | 10 |
| 4. The Local Environment | 11 |

SECTION 2 - THE VISION

| | |
|--|----|
| 5. Initial Consultation (Phase 1) and Vision Statement | 17 |
| 6. Consultation Phase 2 - Developing the Plan | 19 |
| 7. Consultation Phase 3 - Finalise the Plan | 28 |

SECTION 3 - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN POLICIES

| | |
|---|----|
| 8. Housing and Infrastructure | 31 |
| 8.1 Introduction | 31 |
| 8.2 Local Plan Review | 31 |
| 8.3 Addressing Housing Requirements | 35 |
| 8.4 Housing Needs Assessment | 36 |
| 8.5 Type and Size of housing | 39 |
| 8.6 Tenure and Affordability | 40 |
| 8.7 Quality Design | 41 |
| 8.8 Traffic and Infrastructure | 42 |
| 8.9 Relevant Bromsgrove Local Plan Policies | 43 |
| 8.10 Housing and Infrastructure Objectives and Policies | 49 |
| 9. Commerce and Community Policies | 52 |
| 9.1 Retail | 52 |
| 9.2 Commercial and Employment | 53 |
| 9.3 Community Facilities | 53 |
| 9.4 Relevant Bromsgrove Local Plan Policies | 55 |
| 9.5 Commerce and Community Objectives and Policies | 56 |



| | | |
|-------|---|----|
| 9.4 | Relevant Bromsgrove Local Plan Policies | 55 |
| 9.5 | Commerce and Community Objectives and Policies | 56 |
| 10. | Environment Policies | 59 |
| 10.1 | Green Infrastructure | 58 |
| 10.2 | Local Green Infrastructure | 58 |
| 10.3 | Blue/Green Corridors | 62 |
| 10.4 | Health and Well Being | 62 |
| 10.5 | Designation of Local Green Spaces | 62 |
| 10.6 | Formal open spaces | 64 |
| 10.7 | Significant Views | 67 |
| 10.8 | Climate Change and Water Management | 69 |
| 10.9 | Sustainable Drainage Systems | 69 |
| 10.10 | Permeable hard surfaces | 70 |
| 10.11 | Conclusions | 70 |
| 10.12 | Relevant Bromsgrove Local Plan Policies | 71 |
| 10.13 | Environment Objectives and Policies | 72 |
| 11. | Community Actions | 79 |
| 12. | Implementation, Monitoring, Review and Revision of NP | 80 |
| 13. | List of Policies | 81 |
| 14. | Policies Map | 86 |
| | Appendices | 87 |
| | Glossary | 88 |

Figures

| | | |
|------------|---|----|
| Figure 1. | The Neighbourhood Plan area | 7 |
| Figure 2. | The Green Belt in the Parish | 9 |
| Figure 3a. | Catshill and North Marlbrook Services and Facilities | 13 |
| Figure 3b. | Catshill and North Marlbrook Local Centre Services and Facilities | 14 |
| Figure 4. | Strategic Parcels of Land around Catshill and North Marlbrook | 23 |
| Figure 5. | Rate of change in the age structure in the Parish population, 2001-2011 | 33 |
| Figure 6. | Housing Tenure (households) in the Parish, 2011 | 37 |
| Figure 7. | Most important topics | 40 |
| Figure 8. | Bromsgrove Local Plan Development Sites 2004 | 41 |
| Figure 9. | Current Parish footpaths | 44 |
| Figure 10. | Significant Views | 45 |
| Figure 11. | Green Infrastructure | 61 |
| Figure 12. | Water Courses | 68 |
| Figure 13. | Policies Map | 77 |

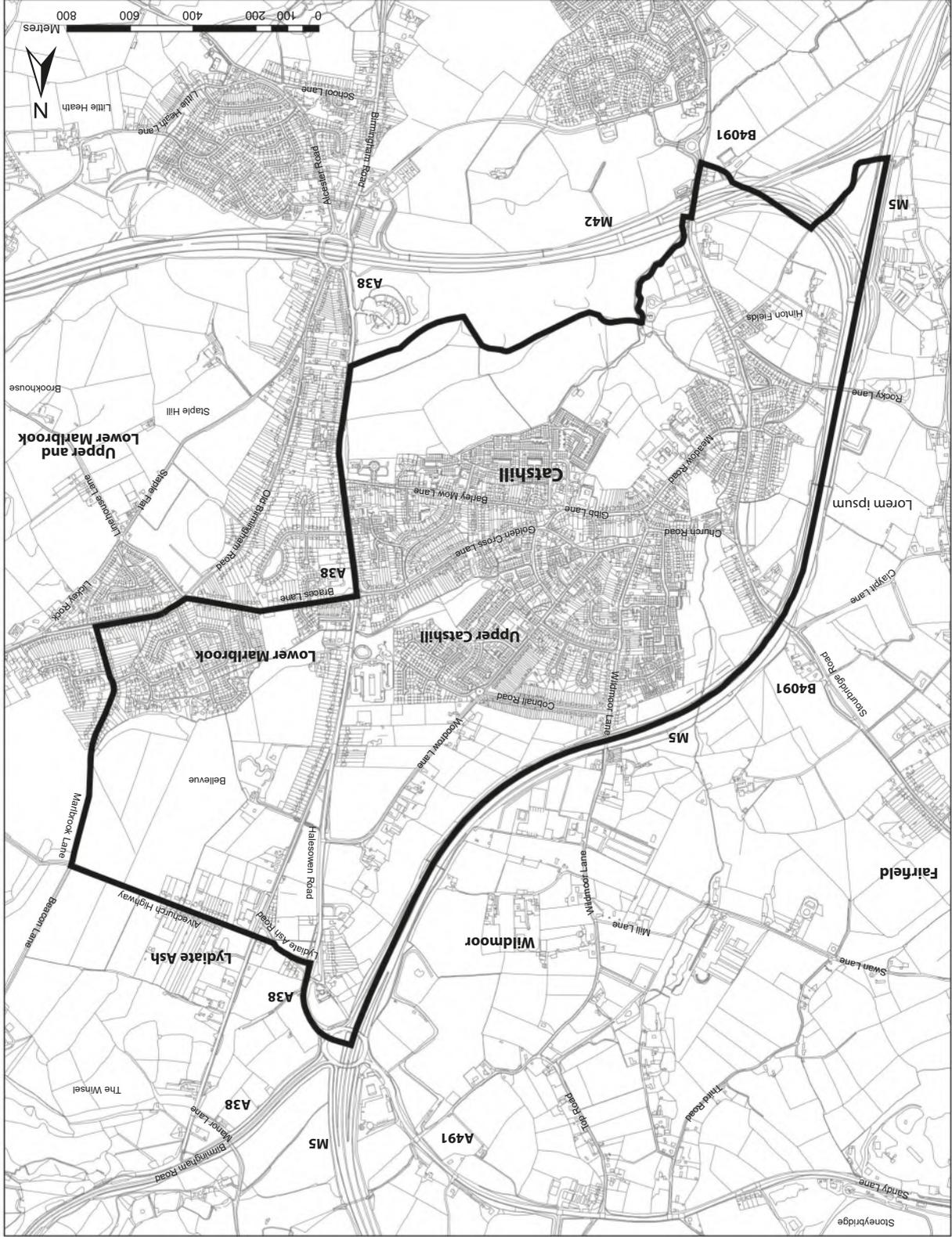
SECTION 1 - BACKGROUND



1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Catshill and North Marlbrook Neighbourhood Plan (NP) is a community-led document which forms part of the planning regime that was introduced by the Government in 2012 under the 'Localism Act'. A NP provides an opportunity for local people to influence how matters should be determined by the local planning authority and planning inspectors when decisions are made on land use issues that, in this instance, affect the Catshill and North Marlbrook Parish (Parish) area.
- 1.2 This Plan sets out policies promoting and regulating how land will be used in the Parish. These have been arrived at following consultation with residents and local businesses between 2017 and 2020 through questionnaires, workshops and interviews. The consultation process forms part of the NP process and further details can be found on the Neighbourhood Plan website: www.catshillandnorthmarlbrookplan.org.uk
- 1.3 Work commenced on the Catshill and North Marlbrook Neighbourhood Plan in September 2016, when a Steering Group was formed consisting of both parish councillors and residents of the Parish.
- 1.4 Bromsgrove District Council (BDC) actively supports the development of NPs as the following paragraph from its Local Plan indicates:
- “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.”*

Source: BDP (2017) paragraph 4.11
- 1.5 Bromsgrove District Council approved the designation of the Parish as a neighbourhood area in October 2016. This was in accordance with “The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended)”. The map of the agreed neighbourhood area is shown on the following page.
- 1.6 It is intended that this document will provide the planning framework for the Parish to 2030. However, should conditions change it may be necessary to update parts of the Plan to reflect new circumstances.
- 1.7 The District Council is, for instance, undertaking a series of investigations as part of its review of the adopted Bromsgrove District Plan (BDP). This includes district-wide reviews of Green Belt coverage, flood risk and transport issues. A housing needs study is also in progress and site assessment work will commence in due course. The outcome of this work will show how it intends to meet its housing requirements to 2030 (and potentially beyond to 2040). This includes accommodating some of the development needs of the conurbation authorities. The outcome of this work could have implications for this Neighbourhood Plan or its successor.



Catshill and North Marlbrook Neighbourhood Plan Area

Neighbourhood Plan Area

Catshill and North Marlbrook Neighbourhood Plan

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Fig 1. The Neighbourhood Plan area

2. Neighbourhood Plans and the Planning System

- 2.1 In providing local policy a NP must be consistent with other planning documents. Of particular relevance is national policy which is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)¹ and, in Bromsgrove District, the Council's Local Plan (BDP) adopted in January 2017.²
- 2.2 The BDP provides strategic direction for new development in the District as well as detailed policies intended to control the form and type of development. In the period to 2030 Bromsgrove District Council has to provide sufficient land in order to deliver 7,000 new homes. To date, 4,700 have either been developed, committed or allocated. In addition, a total of 19.9 hectares of employment land will be required across the District.
- 2.3 Approximately 90% of Bromsgrove District is designated Green Belt which has enabled the District Council to limit inappropriate development, particularly outside the larger built-up areas. Unfortunately, the tightly drawn Green Belt boundaries are now a major constraint because there are insufficient sites in urban areas or ones which have previously been used ('brownfield sites') to meet future needs. To enable the District Council to satisfy its remaining housing targets a study of the area covered by the green belt is being undertaken as part of District Council's revisions to its Local Plan.³

"It is clear that a full Green Belt Review will be required following the adoption of this Plan to ensure that land can be identified and allocated via a Local Plan Review to ensure that the remaining 2,300 homes can be delivered and additional sites then allocated in a Local Plan Review."

Source: BLP paragraph 8.15



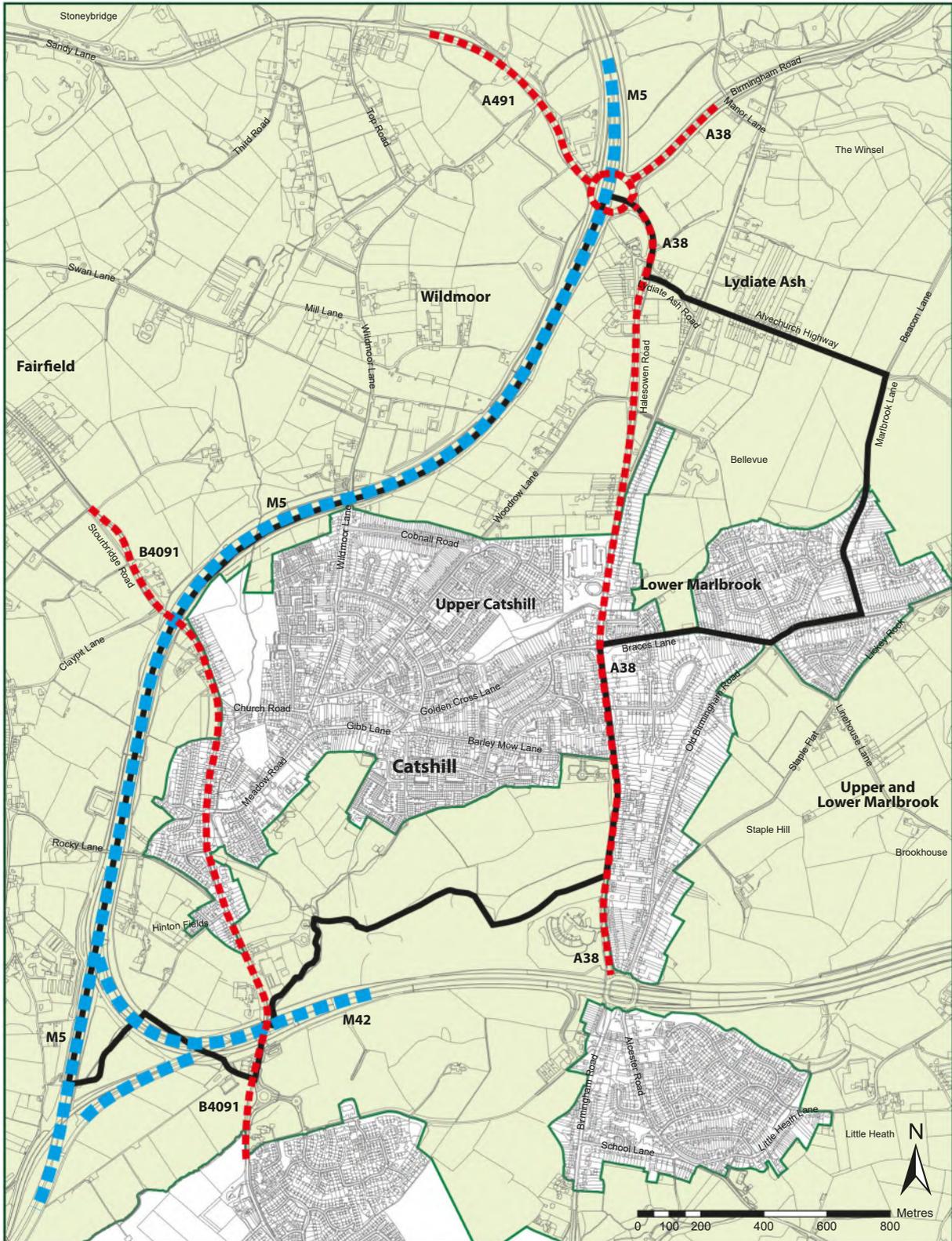
The Meadow

¹ National Planning Policy Framework February 2019

² Adopted Bromsgrove District Plan 2011 - 2030 on January 2017

³ Bromsgrove District Council Green Belt Purposes Assessment: Part 1 August 2019

CATSHILL AND NORTH MARLBROOK NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN



Catshill and North Marlbrook Neighbourhood Plan
Green Belt in the Parish

-  Catshill and North Marlbrook Neighbourhood Plan Area
-  Green Belt
-  Large Volume Traffic Motorways
-  Large Volume Traffic A and B Roads



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Fig 2. The Green Belt in the Parish

- 2.4 Remaining land allocations in the BDP, such as those on the edge of Bromsgrove Town, will need to be augmented through the identification of further sites. The majority of these are expected to be found in or adjacent to large settlements (Policy BDP2.1). Catshill is one of six identified ‘large’ settlements where the District Council says further housing will be required after 2023.
- 2.5 Currently a target of 2,300 dwellings would need to be built in Bromsgrove District by 2030, the majority of these likely to be allocated to the six ‘large settlements’ excluding Bromsgrove Town. This requires the identification and use of land currently in the green belt land as this is the only source left which is capable of providing the amount of housing needed elsewhere in the District including this Parish.
- 2.6 In the absence of a NP, the District Council would make decisions regarding the amount, type and location of further development with limited opportunity for local residents to influence the process. Through the adoption of a NP, however, it is possible for the local community to have a more significant input into the planning process by influencing where further housing might go and setting out how other matters should be addressed. These include, for instance, the local environment and wildlife. Where appropriate, assessments have been carried out to develop policies from issues raised by local people through the questionnaires and workshops which have taken place. Copies of these studies can be found on the NP website. (Appendices 1,2 and 5)
- 2.7 It should be recognised that all policy provisions in this NP must reflect sustainability principles and other requirements in relevant legislation. Similarly, it is important to understand that while it is possible for a NP to provide more than the required amount of housing it cannot provide for less. However, BDC has not set a precise housing target for the Parish to accommodate or an indicative housing figure which has been requested by the Parish Council and is a requirement under paragraph 66 of the NPPF. It is however undertaking a number of studies (see para. 1.7) to provide the evidence to support a future strategy.

3. The Scope of the Neighbourhood Plan

- 3.1 Deciding where new housing should go is a key component of the NP but opportunities exist to shape other aspects of the local area. For this reason, the NP has addressed a wide range of issues in response to the views expressed by residents and businesses at workshops and through responses to questionnaires which formed the basis of the consultation process. The results and analysis of these questionnaires are contained in Appendices 1, 2 and 5. Among the matters raised were:

- Protecting the environment;
- A requirement for community facilities to meet the needs of both young and old people;
- Improvements to walking and cycling routes;
- Improvements to parking facilities;
- Provision of new open/green space;
- The need to address traffic congestion, speed and flows at key junctions;
- Safeguarding and improving the existing shopping area;
- Improving bus services, especially in North Marlbrook;
- Improving local employment prospects.

4. The Local Environment

- 4.1 The earliest record of Catshill dates from the 13th century. During the industrial revolution the village became a centre for nail-making which developed as a cottage industry. By the end of the 19th century it was in decline, yet nails continued to be produced until the end of the Second World War.
- 4.2 The current parish of Catshill and North Marlbrook is formed of the entire Catshill settlement west of the A38 and includes part of Marlbrook to the east and north of the junction between the A38 and Braces Lane; the latter largely consists of post war residential development.
- 4.3 The parish population increased steadily during the second half of the 20th century with 6,858 residents recorded in the 2011 Census. With the exception of 0.9% living in communal establishments, the remaining 99.1% were in households. The average (mean) age of residents was 41.3 years. The Census also showed that out of 5,022 residents (aged 16 to 74), 3,614 were economically active.⁴ A local business survey in 2017 found there were approximately 250 jobs available in the Parish. The majority of businesses employ less than 5 full time staff and 1-2 part time staff with the biggest employers being the Essential Marketing offices located in Golden Cross Lane, the Bromsgrove Hotel and Spa adjacent to the A38 (see Appendix 2).
- 4.4 The increase in population has affected the local environment. In particular, the prevalence for people to travel greater distances for employment, social and leisure purposes and the proximity of the Parish to the motorway system means there is considerable out-commuting and large numbers of vehicles passing through the area to reach motorway junctions or other locations.
- 4.5 The Parish has three schools ('First', 'Middle' and 'Special Education'), a doctors' and dentists' surgery, five churches, several public houses, shops and offices. The main shopping area is located along Golden Cross Lane, with a small public car park situated at its western end and limited frontage parking. The post office is based in the Spar shop and the pharmacy shop is located by the public car park. More recently a small supermarket has replaced a public house opposite the Baptist Church in Barley Mow Lane and is attracting custom and traffic. There are a few shops and offices at the A38 intersection with Golden Cross Lane and a small supermarket is located in North Marlbrook at the junction between Braces Lane and Old Birmingham Road.
- 4.6 There are a number of commercial uses and activities with direct access onto Stourbridge Road and Meadow Road. Both of these roads are part of the main highway network through Catshill. The former contains a garden centre, greengrocer, farm/abattoir, retail shop (carpets), water pumping station, residential care home and public house. The latter has three schools, coach operators and a boutique all of which have limited parking. At the top of Woodrow Lane there is a modest commercial area hosting a garage, black smithy making gates and fences and two landscape/gardening businesses.

⁴ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/localarea?compare=E04010279>



Dental Surgery



Catshill Middle School

- 4.7 Community activities take place in the village hall, local churches of which Catshill Baptist Church has recently added an extension providing ground and first floor facilities and the Catshill Social Club. These activities cater for both young and older age groups. The library has been relocated to a building attached to the 'Middle' school. This periodically provides activities to assist reading and learning.
- 4.8 Catshill is linked by bus services to Birmingham, Worcester, Halesowen and Stourbridge as well as some local destinations. The nearest railway stations are at Bromsgrove, Barnt Green and Longbridge. In contrast North Marlbrook has a single convenience store and a more limited bus service and fewer bus stops.
- 4.9 Two small streams or brooks (Battlefield and Marl) meet in Catshill and are tributaries of the River Salwarpe, the latter ultimately joining the River Severn north of Worcester. The area is generally free draining and water abstraction from the underlying aquifer has led to reduced flows in the brooks. There have been no reports of groundwater flooding.
- 4.10 The Spadesbourne and Battlefield Brook watercourses are important habitats for both flora and fauna; in particular, the water vole, which is an endangered species and nationally protected. It has known habitats along the Battlefield Brook in Catshill which provides a migration route while the Marlbrook also has the potential as water vole habitat.



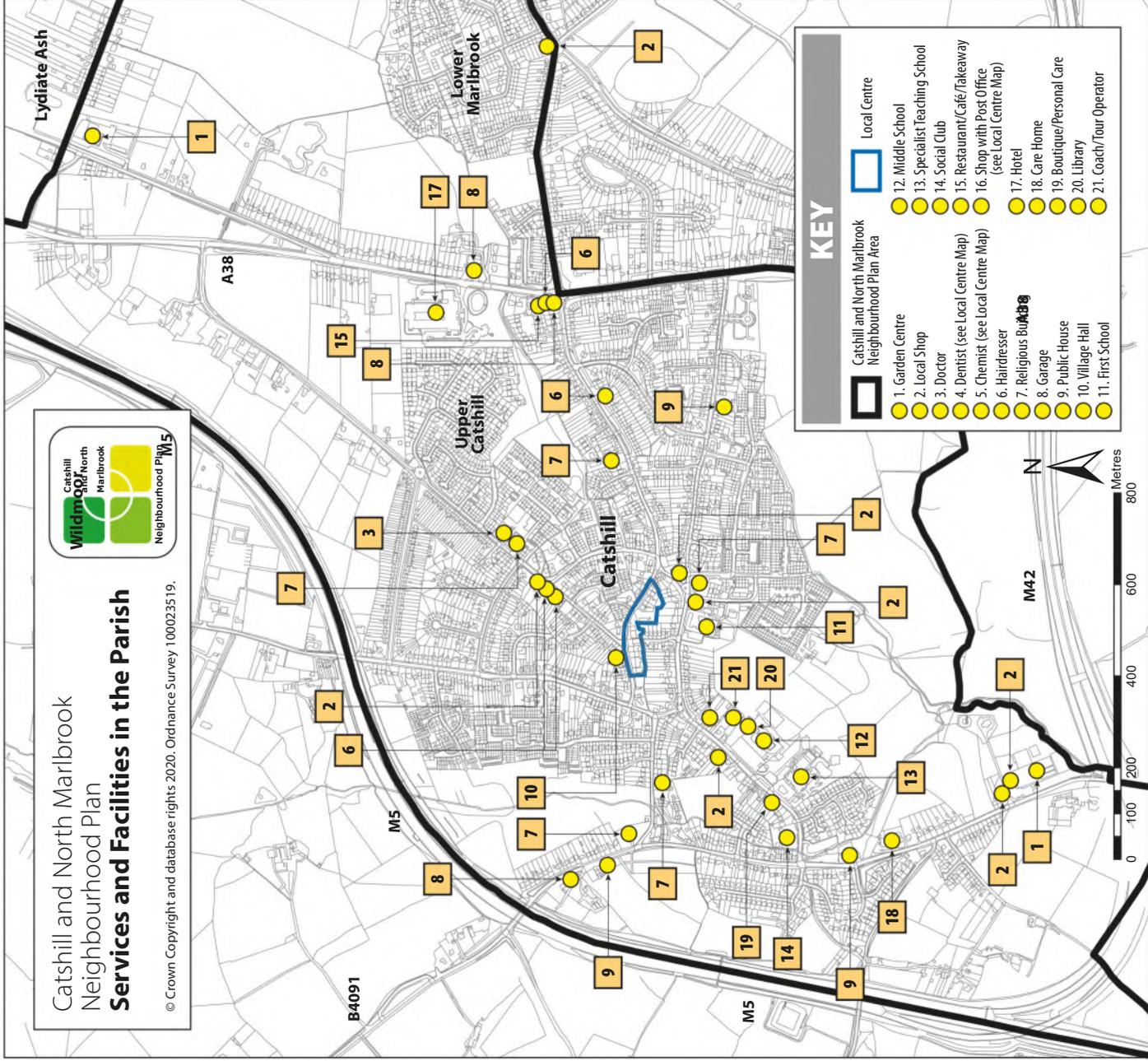


Fig 3a. Catshill and North Marlbrook Services and Facilities



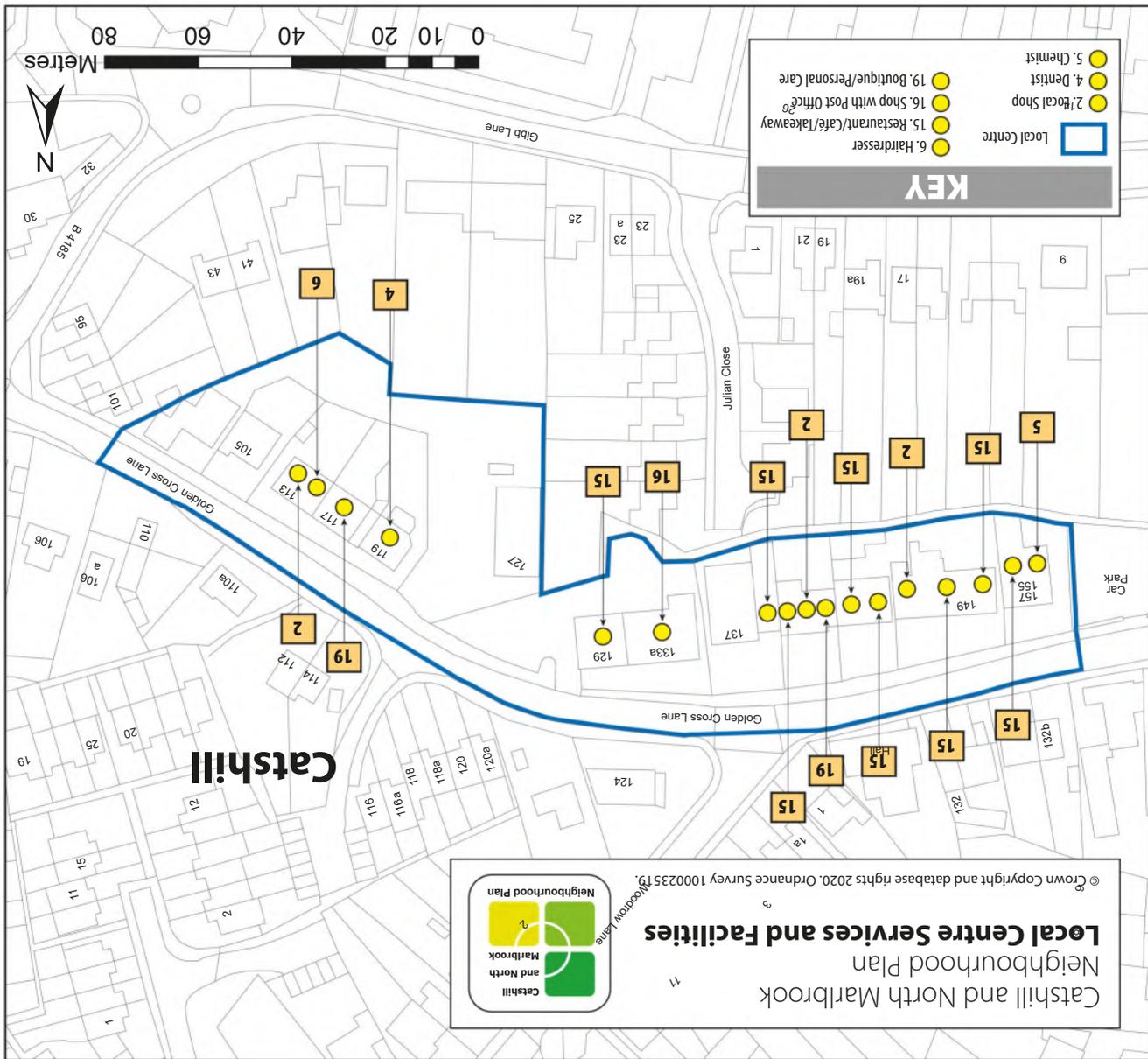


Fig 3b. Catshill and North Marlbrook Local Centre Services and Facilities

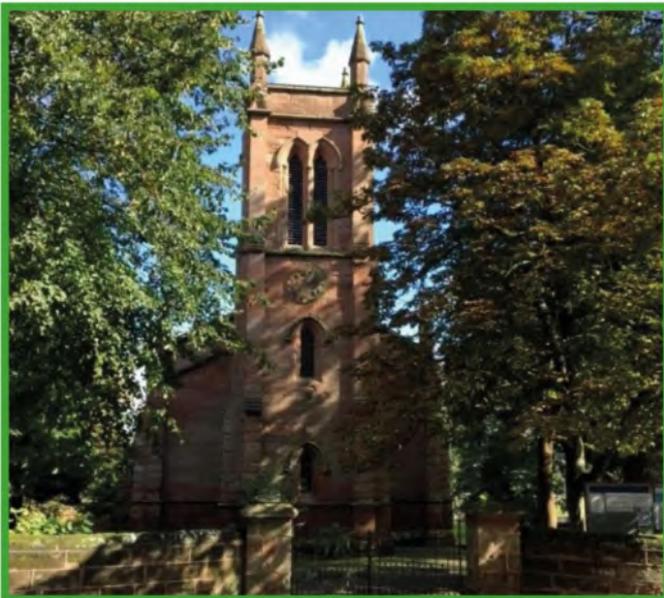


Battlefield Brook



Local Green Spaces

- 4.11 Catshill and Marlbrook have suffered from flooding which is usually associated with run-off from short-duration, high intensity storms. This has occurred along much of the stream courses in both parts of the Parish with the most recent flooding events occurring in 1998/99, 2007 and 2012. The District Council attributes high run-off problems to the adjacent motorways and developments in the catchment and has constructed a large detention pond to provide greater flood protection to residents close to the Marlbrook. Further details on the local hydrology can be found in the evidence supporting the NP (Appendix 4).
- 4.12 There are four grade II listed buildings - Christ Church, Lydiate House, Gate Piers east of No.61 and the War Memorial, in the Parish, as well as other non-designated buildings and landscape.



Christ Church



Lydiate House

SECTION 2 - THE VISION



5. Initial Consultation (Phase 1) and Vision Statement

5.1 Consultation Phase 1 lasted from October 2016 to September 2017. The main aims of the initial phase of the Neighbourhood Plan were to:

- Communicate and raise awareness across the Parish concerning NP;
- Carry out an initial collection of data for the evidence base;
- Review and analyse evidence collected;
- Identify the main issues and decide how to follow up with further work;
- Set up working groups;
- Draft initial objectives;
- Reflect these objectives in a Vision Statement for the Neighbourhood Plan.

The dates of the main activities were:

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Prepare presentation media | October 2016 - March 2017 |
| Consultation with public and businesses | April 2017 - June 2017 |
| - Workshops | Held in May and June 2017 |
| - Level 1 questionnaire for residents and business questionnaire | |
| Analyse results (in Appendices) and set up Working Groups | July/August 2017 |
| Present results to Steering Group and sign off | September 2017 |

5.2 As part of the first phase of consultation, workshops were organised to explain the purpose and process behind NPs. These were held in May and June 2017 to coincide with the release of a questionnaire and leaflets which were distributed to all households in the Parish. The aim was to gauge both resident and business attitudes and perception of issues and concerns that affected them whether in living or working in the Parish. The questionnaire was also made available online via the Parish Council's Neighbourhood Plan website (www.catshillandnorthmarlbrookplan.org.uk).



Workshop May 2017



Workshop June 2017

5.3 A total of 263 completed questionnaires were received and analysed. These showed that people were seriously concerned by traffic problems, particularly peak hour volumes where drivers use Catshill as a ‘rat-run’ to connect with the A38, the motorway network and routes to the south and west of Bromsgrove. In combination with school traffic and local trips this results in high numbers of vehicles passing through the Parish.

5.4 In addition to traffic-related issues other matters were identified. The main points to emerge are summarised below.⁵

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the impact of traffic on the local environment; • the shortage of parking provision, particularly acute in the shopping area and parents on school runs; • the discrepancy in the number of shops and businesses between Catshill and North Marlbrook; • a need for improvements to public transport, lighting and parking; • the value of ‘wildlife’ and protection of the Green Belt as key features of the local environment; | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • issues arising from anti-social behaviour and crime; • the need for community and recreational facilities; • fears associated with further housing provision in Bromsgrove and the Parish, both seen as likely to exacerbate existing traffic problems and locally impacting on services and facilities; • the positive value placed on ‘community spirit’ which was the main reason why people liked living in the parish. |
|--|--|

5.5 The results of this consultation process then formed the basis for the following vision statement:

“By 2030 the Parish will have sustained and strengthened its community feel through good quality development and community amenities whilst maintaining its distinctive character and environment.”

Catshill and North Marlbrook Vision Statement

⁵ Full results and analysis can be found in Appendix 1

6. Consultation Phase 2 - Developing the Plan

6.1 Consultation Phase 2 lasted from October 2017 to December 2019. The main aims of the second phase of the Neighbourhood Plan were to:

- refine objectives and policy options in the working groups based on the agreed Vision Statement;
- obtain grant money and conduct a Landscape Character Assessment Study using independent consultants;
- identify land parcels that had the potential for housing use;
- develop criteria for housing site selection using available evidence including Local Character Assessment Study, Flood Risk and Hydrology Study and Ecology Assessment;
- obtain grant money to design, publish and distribute a detailed questionnaire;
- develop a detailed questionnaire incorporating the findings of the Working Groups and potential housing sites derived from the housing sustainability assessment;
- consult with all the residents of the Parish, using the detailed household questionnaire, on the Vision Statement, Plan Objectives and Preferred Policy Options, together with consideration of preferred housing sites for development;
- analyse the results of the questionnaires and identify the objectives and policies which were supported;
- undertake a 'Call for Sites' exercise with landowners and developers;
- review site assessments taking into account the results of the questionnaire and the impact on traffic volumes from proposed developments at Whitford Road and Perryfields, both in Bromsgrove;
- obtain technical support packages provided by independent consultants through Locality to provide a site assessment review, housing needs assessment and building design codes;
- identify preferred sites for housing development based on results of the questionnaires, the detailed site assessment study and the site assessment review;
- undertake a study to gauge public support for green spaces in the village;
- make full use of the evidence base to generate and provide support for the policy base.

The dates of the main activities were:

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| Working groups develop objectives and policies | October 2017 to March 2018 |
| Undertake Landscape Character Assessment Study | November 2017 to February 2018 |
| Undertake site appraisals for land development | October 2017 to March 2018 |
| Design, publish and distribute level 2 questionnaire | April to July 2018 |
| Collate and analyse results of questionnaires and produce findings. Present results to Steering Group and sign off | August to September 2018 |
| Undertake Call for Sites and analyse comments and feedback received | October to December 2018 |
| Review site assessments | January to June 2019 |
| Progress technical studies | June to December 2019 |
| Undertake local green spaces study | October to December 2019 |
| Draft policies and review | September to December 2019 |

6.2 The outcomes of the initial consultation (phase 1) helped three working groups to identify the main objectives for each of the topic areas. These objectives were:

Housing and Infrastructure⁶

- Ensure sufficient new housing is provided in the most sustainable locations to prevent speculative residential development for the rest of the plan period;
- Provide housing which meets the needs of local residents;
- Prioritise affordable housing, homes for first time buyers and for the elderly;
- Ensure the design of new development is compatible with the character of the Parish.

Commerce and Community⁷

- Support local businesses and retail outlets in the Local Centre,
- Support local employment opportunities through business start-ups and home working;
- Protect and enhance, where possible, facilities for all local people in order that the community can take advantage of a full social and active lifestyle;

Environment

- Protect the Green Belt and minimise further reduction in its area;
- Protect existing green spaces against encroachment;
- Develop a coherent Green Infrastructure Plan for the Parish;
- Protect wildlife and habitats;
- Promote and support measures to assist in combating climate change.

⁶ Originally called Housing

⁷ Originally called Infrastructure and Commerce

- 6.3 The policies included in the NP have also had regard to the constraints affecting the Parish. Principal amongst these is that of Green Belt designation which covers all land outside the built-up parts of the settlement. This has prevented coalescence between Catshill and Bromsgrove town, but the modest gap between these settlements has become increasingly vulnerable because of recent and planned developments on the northern and western edges of Bromsgrove.⁸
- 6.4 High quality agricultural land can be found across much of the Parish while open land in North Marlbrook forms part of the backdrop to the Lickey Hills. This area, together with the gap between Catshill and Bromsgrove, is potentially sensitive to change because of its visibility in the wider landscape.



Lydiate Ash

- 6.5 There are few buildings of architectural or historic interest and little in the way of a discernible building style. Future development provides an opportunity to create a more distinctive appearance. To this end a study was commissioned of urban form and design by AECOM and provides the basis for securing improvements in the built environment. The few areas of designated open space are locations where development should be resisted and have been included as important features in a Green Infrastructure Network Study.⁹
- 6.6 In formulating policies to address the objectives set out above and to influence the way in which land is used in the Parish a number of key principles were established. These formed the basis against which policy initiatives were tested. The principles are as follows:
1. Avoid changes to Green Belt boundaries that are likely to have an adverse impact on the purposes of Green Belt designation as set out in the NPPF;
 2. In particular, seek to maintain existing boundaries where development would seriously erode important gaps between adjacent settlements or small outlying collections of buildings within the Parish;
 3. Avoid reliance on a single large site for housing purposes to limit the physical impact of new housing, particularly in relation to the landscape, flood risk and traffic generation;
 4. Avoid the use of sites which are distant from the widest range of services and facilities;
 5. Support new housing where the effect on traffic movements and congestion (major issue from questionnaire responses) would be least pronounced;

⁸ Land at Norton Farm, Perryfields Road and Whitford Road, Bromsgrove

⁹ AECOM Design Guide Study Appendix 13

6. Generally, avoid housing where access to the main road system would exacerbate congestion and be likely to adversely affect highway safety;
7. Have due regard to the outcome of the Landscape Character Assessment study (Appendix 3) and the local topography in relation to all development proposals;
8. Seek improvements to bus services, particularly in North Marlbrook and encourage alterations to routes and additional or relocated bus stops to better serve the community;
9. Encourage measures by the Highway Authority to reduce traffic flows through the Parish by more appropriate signage, speed restrictions, weight limits and similar measures;
10. Ensure protection and enhancement, wherever possible, of existing green spaces;
11. Promote measures to protect and support wildlife, including green corridor linkages, throughout the Parish;
12. Ensure development does not add to known flooding risks in the Parish;
13. Secure adequate provision of community facilities and services for youths and elderly people.

6.7 A series of policies were drafted and tested against these principles through the three working groups covering housing, commerce and the environment.



- 6.8 Policies also took account of local objectives identified by residents and businesses insofar that they were reasonable and deliverable. Measures were included to encourage highway improvements, where possible, safeguard existing employment areas and prevent the proliferation of further 'fast-food outlets'. Steps to increase open space and wildlife habitats were included to develop a Green Infrastructure Network. Following this process, a series of policies were tested through a second round of consultation.
- 6.9 A more detailed level 2 questionnaire was sent to all households in the Parish in June 2018 asking for views on the proposed Vision Statement, objectives and draft policies.
- 6.10 A total of 432 completed questionnaires were received from the 2865 households in the Parish. Statistically this means that the results have confidence intervals of better than + or- 5% at 95% confidence levels.
- 6.11 Detailed information on the results of the questionnaire can be found in Appendix 5. In summary, there was strong support for the Vision Statement (13.9% disagreeing with the statement), objectives and policies on housing, infrastructure and the environment.
- 6.12 Providing new housing was the most contentious issue although 83.1% acknowledged that more dwellings would need to be accommodated in the Parish. There was less consensus regarding site preferences. A number of respondents advocated the use of 'brownfield' land (22.2%) with almost 39% opposed to any housing development.
- 6.13 The continued absence of a housing target for the Parish or any information on local housing needs led NP members to conclude that further work was needed to improve its evidence base. This was regarded as essential given that the District Council was engaged in an extensive Green Belt review to identify land capable of meeting its outstanding housing requirements and needs beyond 2030. Its task was complicated by changes to the government's housing methodology, a requirement for it to accommodate some of the housing needs of the conurbation authorities and for housing needs evidence at a district/parish level.
- 6.14 The NP Steering Group therefore took advantage of technical support packages to commission three studies using consultants (AECOM).¹⁰
- independently assess potential housing sites;
 - examine housing needs and numbers;
 - examine design characteristics in the parish.
- 6.15 A further study was undertaken by the Steering Group to garner support for the designation of local green spaces as part of a Green Infrastructure Strategy for the Parish. Information on each of these studies can be found in the next chapter with full details provided in the Appendices 8, 9, 12 and 13.

¹⁰ <https://neighbourhoodplanning.org/about/technical-support/>



7. Consultation Phase 3 - Finalise the Plan

7.1 The third Phase of Consultation lasted from January 2020 to February 2021. The main aims of the third phase of the Neighbourhood Plan were to:

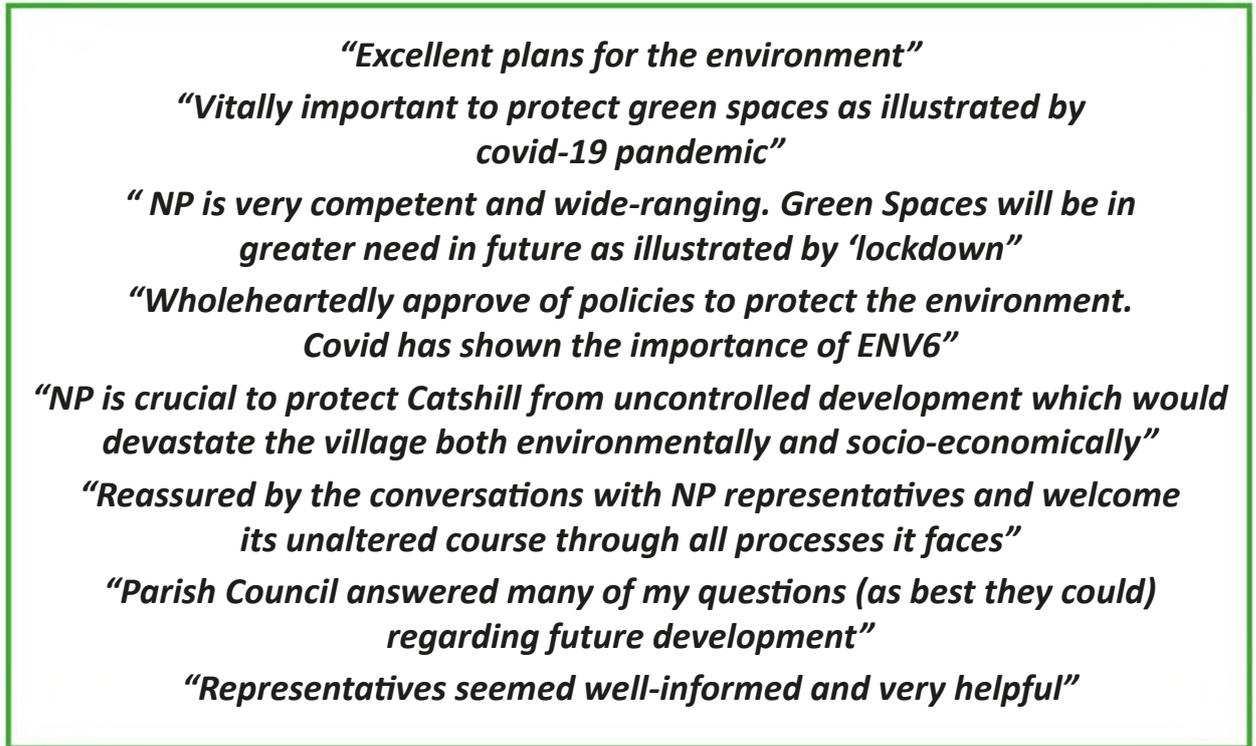
1. Finalise the draft report and submit to the Parish Council for approval;
2. Prepare for 'regulation 14' six week consultation;
3. Undertake a 6 week consultation with workshops and events;
4. Collate responses and feedback;
5. Review policies and all documentation;
6. Finalise NP Report and other required documentation;
7. Submit statutory documentation to the District Council.

The dates of the main activities were:

| | |
|--|---|
| Finalise draft NP report and submit for approval to Parish Council | January 2020 - April 2020 |
| Prepare for 'Regulation 14' six week consultation | May 2020 - August 2020 |
| Undertake 6 week consultation with workshop and events | 21st September 2020 - 2nd November 2020 |
| Collate responses and feedback - Review policies and all documentation - Finalise NP report and other required documentation | December 2020 |
| Submit statutory documentation to Parish Council | January 2021 |
| Parish Council submit statutory documentation to BDC | February 2021 |

7.2 The 'Regulation 14' six week consultation period was held between 21st September and 2nd November 2020. Three exhibition events were held during this period in the local village hall under Covid conditions. They were attended in total by over 50 residents of Catshill and North Marlbrook Parish. The pre-submission NP Report, together with the evidence base (13 Appendices), was made available for scrutiny during these events and on the NP website. Responses were received on a comments form. Statutory consultees and interest groups were also asked for responses during the consultation period.

- 7.3 In total, 62 responses were received. As a result of these, mostly minor revisions were made to the pre-submission NP report. However, policies H2 and H3, together with the supporting justification to each, were modified to provide more explanation of the factors to be considered in any development.
- 7.4 Many of the comments received were influenced by the Covid pandemic and the increased need for the protection of the environment, particularly green and open spaces. Support was also shown for the Neighbourhood Plan and the people involved in producing the Plan.



- 7.5 The statutory documentation for ‘regulation 15’ was finalised, including this submission Neighbourhood Plan report, consultation statement, basic conditions statement and a map identifying the area to which this neighbourhood plan applies. The consultation statement included the 62 consultation responses from the ‘regulation 14’ consultation. After the Neighbourhood Plan report was adopted by the Parish Council it was sent to Bromsgrove District Council for ‘regulation 16’ consultation.

SECTION 3 - NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN POLICIES



8. Housing and Infrastructure

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 New housing in the Parish can contribute towards the dwellings that Bromsgrove District Council (BDC) requires to satisfy its outstanding needs following the examination of the District Plan in 2016.¹¹ The NP has an important role in influencing where such housing is located and what types and sizes of properties are most suitable to meet the needs of existing and future residents.
- 8.1.2 The amount of housing to be provided is unclear. Difficulties have been compounded by changes to the government's housing methodology, demands on BDC to find land to meet some of the housing needs of the conurbation authorities and for evidence on housing needs at District/Parish level. BDC is reviewing its BDP to take these matters into account.
- 8.1.3 In these circumstances BDC has been unable to provide a figure or an estimate of the number of dwellings the Parish may be required to accommodate.
- 8.1.4 A number of studies were undertaken for the NP in order to obtain sufficient evidence to identify and justify a basic level of housing provision. From this work it was possible to consider where land for housing might be found during the current Plan period to 2030. This end date adheres to that for the adopted BDP. In the absence of any known strategy or level of growth, extending the lifespan of the NP is not possible.
- 8.1.5 Furthermore, it is apparent that traffic is an issue which has and will continue to have a significant effect on the Parish. Concerns have been heightened because of planned developments on the western periphery of Bromsgrove Town. These schemes are likely to generate large number of vehicular movements with many residents from these developments adding to those already using Catshill as a through route to the M5 motorway.

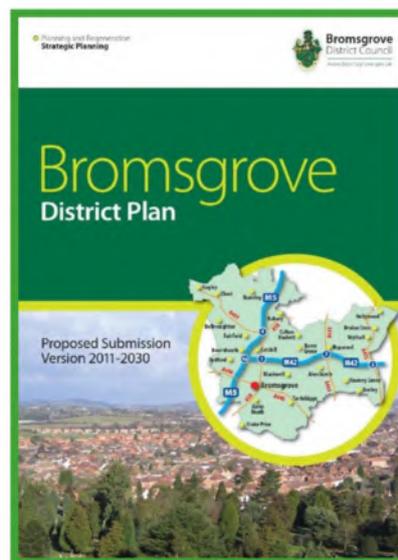
8.2 Local Plan Review

- 8.2.1 BDC commenced a review of its Local Plan in 2019. The draft timetable shows BDC expects to adopt the revised Plan in 2023 and that its original end date of 2030 will be extended to 2040. This is consistent with national policy (NPPF para. 22) which says that plans should look ahead over a minimum 15 year period from the date of adoption. To date the minimum housing requirement for the district, from 2023 to 2040, is 6443 new homes based on the methodology used. This is likely to be adjusted upwards to align with ambitions for economic growth and to meet the need for specialist accommodation (minimum of 379 homes per year).¹²

¹¹ Inspectors Report 16th December 2016.

¹² The Bromsgrove Development Plan Review Update and Further Consultation (September 2019)
[https://www.bromsgrove.gov.uk/council/policy-and-strategy/planning-policies/bromsgrove-district-plan-review/plan-review-update-and-further-consultation-\(2019\).aspx](https://www.bromsgrove.gov.uk/council/policy-and-strategy/planning-policies/bromsgrove-district-plan-review/plan-review-update-and-further-consultation-(2019).aspx)

- 8.2.2 The Birmingham Development Plan (January 2017) found that 37,900 homes were required in the Greater Birmingham Housing Market Area (which covers adjacent authorities, including Bromsgrove) to meet the shortfall in the city.¹³ It requires neighbouring Councils to work together to contribute towards Birmingham’s housing needs. The District Council has a duty to co-operate on planning issues that cross administrative boundaries.
- 8.2.3 Bromsgrove District Council consulted on a range of issues and options in 2018 as part of its preparatory work for reviewing the Local Plan.¹⁴ The responses to the Issues and Options identified made clear that extensions to existing settlements were favoured over large scale interventions such as new settlements. The delivery of a new settlement (of some 10,000 - 15,000 dwellings) and its associated infrastructure by 2040 was considered to be unrealistic. There was also little support for a new settlement. Instead, it is the intention that the BDP Review will focus on a range of sites which can be delivered within the plan period. The final distribution will be determined using the evidence gained from a number of studies (see para. 1.7), including a 'Call for Sites' exercise.¹⁵ The latter was undertaken in 2019 and resulted in 23 sites being identified in Catshill and North Marlbrook. These cover 101.29 acres, the majority of Green Belt land in the Parish.
- 8.2.4 It is evident that land has to be released from the Green Belt to meet the District's housing targets because there are few other options, including a lack of ‘brownfield’ sites. When reviewing Green Belt boundaries national planning policy (NPPF para.139) requires local planning authorities to consider the need to safeguard land between the urban area and the Green Belt in order to meet development needs beyond the plan period. Complying with this requirement would mean that additional land would need to be taken out of the Green Belt for the post 2040 period.



¹³ https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/20054/planning_strategies_and_policies/78/birmingham_development_plan

¹⁴ <https://www.bromsgrove.gov.uk/council/policy-and-strategy/planning-policies/bromsgrove-district-plan-review/issues-and-options-consultation.aspx>

¹⁵ N.B. This is a separate 'Call for Sites' exercise than the one undertaken by the Parish Council for the Neighbourhood Plan

8.2.5 Consequently, BDC has undertaken an assessment of all Green Belt areas through a two-stage process.¹⁶ Part 1 examined 60 strategic areas of the Green Belt; Part 2 will assess individual sites. Both elements of the study will have regard to the role and purposes of the Green Belt as defined in the NPPF (para. 134). Three strategic parcels of Green Belt land are relevant to this Parish; parcel C1 (North of Catshill, East of M5); part of parcel C2 (South of A38, Lydiate Ash) and parcel C12 (South of Catshill, north of M42). The following diagram shows these parcels of land:

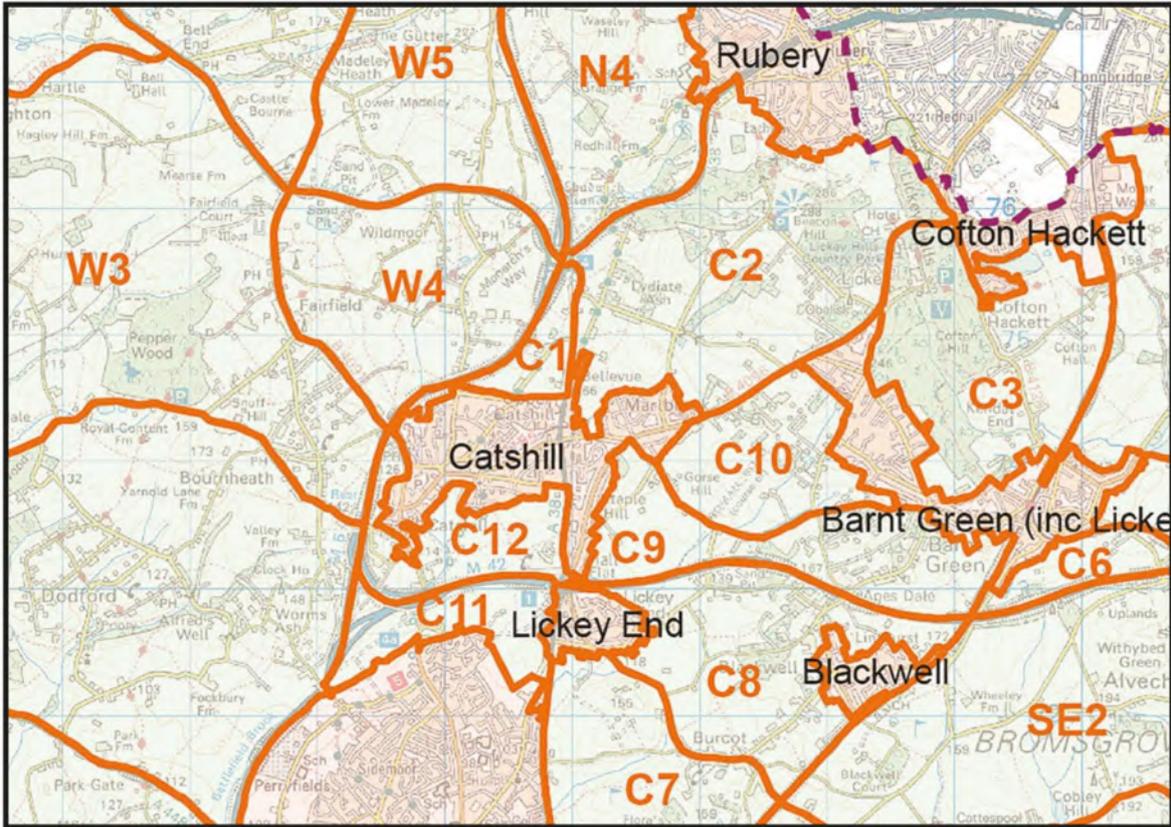


Fig 4. Strategic Parcels of Land around Catshill and North Marlbrook (taken from BDC Study)

Strategic Parcel Ref. C1

| | Purpose | Comments | Strength of Contribution |
|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | To check the sprawl of large built-up areas | Parcel does not play a role in preventing sprawl. | No Contribution |
| 2 | To prevent neighbouring towns from merging | The parcel is not pivotal in providing a gap between Catshill and Rubery. | Weak |
| 3 | To assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment | The parcel has a limited rural sense. | Weak |

¹⁶ <https://www.bromsgrove.gov.uk/council/policy-and-strategy/planning-policies/bromsgrove-district-plan-review/evidence-base/green-belt-purposes-assessment.aspx>

Strategic Parcel Ref. C2

| | Purpose | Comments | Strength of Contribution |
|---|---|--|--------------------------|
| 1 | To check the sprawl of large built-up areas | Parcel plays a significant role in preventing the uncontrolled spread of Rubery. | Moderate |
| 2 | To prevent neighbouring towns from merging | Parcel plays a strategic role in retaining the separation between the settlements of Catshill and Rubery and Barnt Green. | Strong |
| 3 | To assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment | Parts of the parcel have countryside characteristics and there is a rural sense mainly in the areas from Marlbrook towards Monument Lane/Lickey Hills and the back of Lydiate Ash. | Moderate |

Strategic Parcel Ref. C12

| | Purpose | Comments | Strength of Contribution |
|---|---|--|--------------------------|
| 1 | To check the sprawl of large built-up areas | Parcel does not play a role in preventing sprawl | No contribution |
| 2 | To prevent neighbouring towns from merging | The parcel constitutes the majority of the gap between Catshill and Bromsgrove Town. | Strong |
| 3 | To assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment | The parcel has a rural sense and exhibits countryside characteristics, but there are some urbanising features. | Moderate |

- 8.2.6 BDC's assessment shows that parcel C1 makes a limited contribution to the purposes of the Green Belt, whereas both parcels C2 and C12 make more significant contributions, particularly in preventing neighbouring towns merging with Catshill.
- 8.2.7 When altering Green Belt boundaries to identify land for housing purposes it is estimated that a minimum of 379 new homes per year will be required to 2040, a figure derived using the Government's standard methodology. As noted above (para. 8.2.3) the District Council favours extensions to existing settlements. This would enable development to be focused on more sustainable locations such as transport corridors and places with good transport links, rather than large scale new settlements.¹⁷
- 8.2.8 To investigate the range and feasibility of potential housing sites BDC has undertaken a 'Call for Sites' exercise.¹⁸ This led to 23 sites in Catshill and North Marlbrook being submitted covering 101.29 acres of land, a figure representing the majority of Green Belt land across the Parish.

¹⁷ <https://www.bromsgrove.gov.uk/council/policy-and-strategy/planning-policies/bromsgrove-district-plan-review/issues-and-options-consultation.aspx>

¹⁸ Bromsgrove District Council 'Call for Sites' Exercise, Autumn 2019

8.3 Addressing Housing Requirements

- 8.3.1 The current 'settlement hierarchy' (BDP2) in the BDP identifies Catshill as one of six large settlements which will be allocated a proportion of housing development after 2023. Bromsgrove Town sites have already been allocated and few housing schemes will be permitted in smaller, more rural settlements. It is therefore anticipated that the majority of the 2,300 remaining dwellings (for the current plan period to 2030) will be allocated to the six large settlements.
- 8.3.2 The distribution of these homes to the six settlements is not detailed in the District Plan, which explains that “at this stage it is not considered appropriate to apportion a particular number or percentage of dwellings to tiers within the settlement hierarchy or individual settlements. Instead, it is more important to focus on identifying the most suitable and sustainable sites for growth” (para 8.20).
- 8.3.3 In the absence of a figure for the Parish, a number of studies were undertaken by and on behalf of the Parish Council to ascertain the amount and type of dwellings that could be justified. A Site Assessment Study was carried out by the Neighbourhood Plan Group to examine the suitability of all potential sites in the Parish. Appendix 14 provides summary details of these studies and their outcomes. (More detailed site assessment analysis is contained in Appendices 7, 9 and 10). It is not intended that the conclusions reached should substitute for the ongoing work being carried out by the District Council on housing need or the extent of Green Belt within the District, rather that they should be seen as contributions to those exercises. The policies in this Neighbourhood Plan are not directly impacted by any of the detailed conclusions of these studies. Policy H1 provides criteria on which to assess major new housing development in the Parish.

8.4 Housing Needs Assessment

- 8.4.1 The 2012 Worcestershire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) found the proportion of older person households (those over the current working age) in the county was forecast to grow from 21.4% to around 33% of the total population.¹⁹ This suggests that there will be high demand for smaller properties suited to meeting the needs of older person households. In the Parish 30% of the population is aged over 60 (Census 2011).
- 8.4.2 As development opportunities arise, evidence from the Worcestershire SHMA, community consultations and the Amion Housing Needs Assessment²⁰ supports the view that accommodation should be one or a combination of the following smaller types:
- a. Affordable housing for rental or shared ownership only by those with a local connection;
 - b. Properties aimed at those elderly residents downsizing, young families or first-time buyers, with an emphasis on smaller houses of the two to three bedrooms;
 - c. Properties built to the latest technical standards, with a proportion of ground floor single-storey dwellings located close to key facilities, suitable for more elderly residents.
- 8.4.3 The adopted Bromsgrove District Plan requires provision of up to 40% affordable dwellings on greenfield sites or any site accommodating 200 or more dwellings (policy BDP8). The policy says the focus should be on smaller units because of the existing high proportion of 4 and 5 bedroom homes. This is reinforced in policy BDP7 (Housing Mix and Density) which highlights the need to deliver more 2 and 3 bedroom properties in order to help create mixed and vibrant communities.
- 8.4.4 These findings and policy position in the local plan were echoed by local residents in the initial consultation who felt that the 'balance of housing types' and the 'mix of housing sizes' were equally important housing matters to be addressed. The provision of 'affordable homes' was a further significant response, including the need for homes for 'first time buyers'. The second round of consultation also elicited a high number of comments regarding the type of housing needed. This suggested affordable homes, homes for the elderly and social housing should be the first priority when developing a housing strategy.²¹
- 8.4.5 In order to understand local conditions, a Housing Needs Assessment was carried out by AECOM to determine whether the SHMA and Local Plan policies were relevant for the Parish (Appendix 8). The intention was that this study would provide the evidence needed to ensure the correct housing types, sizes, tenure and affordability were identified to meet the needs of the local community.

¹⁹ <https://www.swdevelopmentplan.org/?page id=3602>

²⁰ Amion Housing Needs Assessment – Report in response to Inspector’s Interim Conclusions -29th August 2014

²¹ <http://catshillandnorthmarlbrookplan.org.uk/results-of-level-2-questionnaire-survey/>

8.5 Type and Size of housing

- 8.5.1 The composition of Catshill and North Marlbrook households reflects its stock of medium-to-large housing; more than half of the dwellings in Catshill have three-bedrooms. Although there has been an increase in the number of very large homes in the area, families with dependent children have fallen, and with home owners between the ages of 25 and 44.
- 8.5.2 Between the 2001 and 2011 Censuses, the number of young people in Catshill and North Marlbrook declined much faster than those in Bromsgrove but there was an increase in the older population. It is reasonable to expect the ageing population of the Parish will be even more marked than that of Bromsgrove.

| Age group | Catshill and North Marlbrook | Bromsgrove | England |
|-------------|------------------------------|------------|---------|
| 0-15 | -12.3% | -2.6% | 1.2% |
| 16 -24 | 10.4% | 20.5% | 17.2% |
| 25-44 | -12.3% | -8.2% | 1.4% |
| 45-64 | 4.9% | 10.9% | 15.2% |
| 65-84 | 27.2% | 23.4% | 9.1% |
| 85 and over | 55.2% | 46.9% | 23.7% |

Fig 5. Rate of change in the age structure in the Parish population, 2001-2011

- 8.5.3 The main demographic challenge for the Parish is the significant loss of younger people and the growth in the elderly population. As noted in the tenure section below, affordability has hindered many who are looking for a home. The decline in young people could be attributed to the lack of a sufficient supply of affordable dwellings and, if so, this shortfall should be addressed as a matter of urgency. Alternatively, younger age groups may move away for other reasons and the stock of housing should be rebalanced to suit the growing retirement-age cohort. In either case, an increase in the number of smaller dwellings should be sought.
- 8.5.4 The AECOM report concludes that the unmet demand for more affordable dwellings, such as flats, should be addressed. To meet needs, it recommends that 7.2% of new dwellings should have one bedroom and 39.5% should have two bedrooms. There is no requirement for 3-bedroom houses during the remainder of the plan period. Conversely, a need does exist for larger dwelling sizes, of four or more dwellings, where there is currently under provision. It is also suggested that bungalows should be built, if possible, to meet the needs of an ageing population and because other smaller dwelling types, such as flats, may not in practice be popular market propositions in Catshill and North Marlbrook.

8.6 Tenure and Affordability

- 8.6.1 Housing tenure is broadly split between two categories, affordable and market housing. The mix of tenures in Catshill and North Marlbrook is shown in the following table:

| Tenure | Catshill and North Marlbrook | Bromsgrove | England |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------|---------|
| Owned; total | 73.5% | 79.5% | 63.3% |
| Shared ownership | 1.5% | 0.6% | 0.8% |
| Social rented; total | 16.5% | 10.0% | 17.7% |
| Private rented; total | 7.5% | 8.8% | 16.8% |

Fig 6. Housing Tenure (households) in the Parish, 2011

- 8.6.2 Catshill and North Marlbrook has a higher proportion of those who own their own home than the national average, and a corresponding lack of affordable dwellings for rent. The proportion of those in social rented accommodation is higher than that of the District, while private rented accommodation remains lower.
- 8.6.3 The rates of private renting and shared ownership across Bromsgrove suggest that these tenures are becoming more common tenures for those priced out of market housing. The latter is not close to being affordable for most people on average incomes, although 25% shared ownership and social rent are feasible for these households. Those whose earnings are in the lower quartile bracket are unable to afford any of the tenures described, pointing to an overwhelming issue of affordability in the area.
- 8.6.4 Emphasis should therefore be placed on maximising the provision of affordable homes while ensuring that development sites are viable. More affordable houses for market sale and market rent would also reduce affordability pressures on these tenures and expand the options available to households at all income levels.
- 8.6.5 AECOM estimates that 73 households in Catshill and North Marlbrook are currently unable to access housing that meets their needs, and that a further 38 households will be in need of affordable homes over the plan period.
- 8.6.6 Providing new development in the parish is compliant with local plan policy (i.e. 40% affordable home provision), and sufficient sites come forward above the minimum size threshold for affordable housing delivery (10 dwellings), this should be sufficient to meet the needs of the community, which amounts to 111 dwellings.
- 8.6.7 A move away from the high proportion of owner-occupation to achieve a more balanced housing profile for the Parish is desirable if the housing needs of both younger and elderly households is to be met. More emphasis should be placed on building properties that are generally smaller and are affordable to most households (such as Social and Affordable Rent). Achieving or exceeding Bromsgrove's target of 40% affordable homes on greenfield developments of 10 units or more should therefore be encouraged wherever possible.
- 8.6.8 Policy H2 requires new housing development to provide a mix of size, type and tenure consistent with the findings of the AECOM Housing Need Assessment summarised above.

8.7 Quality Design

- 8.7.1 The first round of consultation (2017) on the NP process found that the 'character of properties' was important to many residents and that it should be taken into account in new house design, along with the need for developments to be sustainable. Good design standards were also mentioned in a significant proportion of the comments received in a second round of consultation the following year (2018). Consequently, the NP Vision Statement is underpinned by a presumption that development should be of good quality which helps retain the character of the village.
- 8.7.2 National planning policy encourages local communities to participate in the process of developing design policies which reflect local aspirations and are grounded on an understanding of each area's defining characteristics (NPPF para.125). Neighbourhood plans therefore have an important role in identifying the special qualities of each area and explaining how this should be reflected in new development through their policy content (NPPF para.29). This is reinforced by the direction that planning permission should be refused for development of poor design that fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions (NPPF. Para 130).
- 8.7.3 Similarly, the supporting text to BDC Policy BDP19 (High Quality Design). para. 8.189, explains that good design is a key aspect of sustainable development which can help to create well-built and connected places where design contributes to a robustness that will last well beyond the construction of any particular building. Local distinctiveness (para. 8.191) can be enhanced by local features including street pattern, green spaces, building layout and architectural styles. Details such as building materials, trees and boundary treatments also play an important role in defining the character of an area.
- 8.7.4 AECOM was commissioned to provide design guidelines having regard for the existing character and context of the Parish in line with NPPF and BDC's good design principles. These guidelines advocate character-led design by employing ten design codes which are intended to respond to the existing pattern and form of development. These cover various aspects of the built and natural environment including the style, form and appearance of new buildings, the space around them and their connections to footpaths, cycle routes and the road network. The Design Guide (Appendix 13) also addresses more detailed matters such as building materials, architectural details and how energy efficient technologies can be incorporated into buildings.²²
- 8.7.5 Policies H3, H4 and H5 require new housing development and extensions to existing houses to be designed and planned with regard to the existing character and context of the Parish consistent with the findings of the AECOM Design Guide summarised above.

²² Catshill and North Marlbrook Design Guide, March 2020 AECOM

8.8 Traffic and Infrastructure

- 8.8.1 Consultation events in 2017 and 2018 found that traffic was the most significant source of concern for residents. Traffic volumes, congestion and pollution figured prominently in responses while parking difficulties were mentioned because the number of vehicles exceeded the capacity of the present infrastructure. The diagram (**Fig.7**) on the following page, from the initial consultation in 2017, shows the dominance of traffic as the most contentious issue in the Parish.
- 8.8.2 Residents identified 'traffic volume', 'speeding traffic' and 'traffic noise' as the top reason that 'detracted from living in the village'. Numerous comments supported this view:

"Horrendous traffic congestion - Catshill is a cut through"
"Increasing traffic through village, gridlock"
"High volume of traffic along Stourbridge Road"

- 8.8.3 Stourbridge Road, Meadow Road, Gibb Road, Golden Cross Lane and Woodrow Lane are under most pressure. Traffic and parking issues are compounded on Meadow Road, which has three schools and two coach services, and Golden Cross Lane where the majority of shops are located. In Meadow Road parking close to the schools created difficulties because of inadequate parking facilities, leading to blocked pavements. Road and pavement maintenance is also considered to be poor. Resident's frustrations can be summarised in these views:

"Parking around local schools - safety issue"
"Traffic speed and noise on Golden Cross Lane"
"Problems parking during school hours"



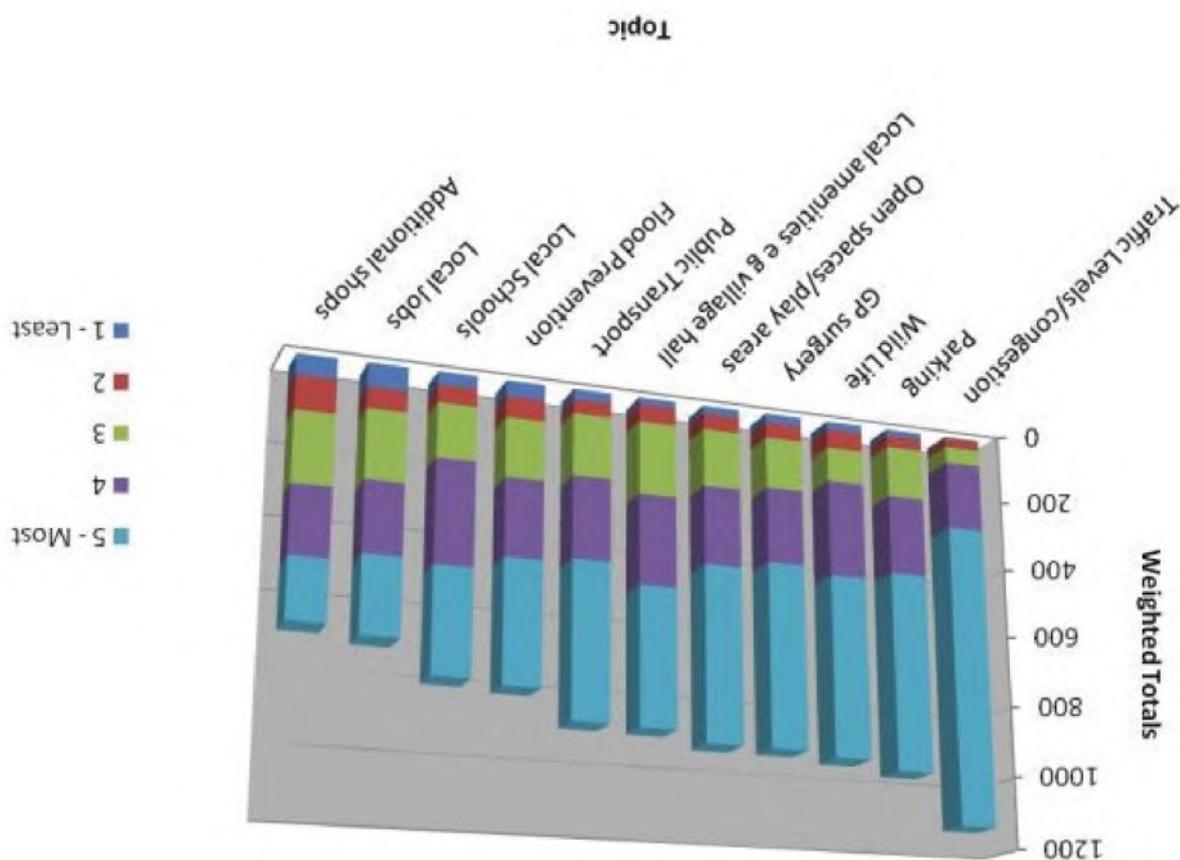
Catshill First School on Meadow Road

Intersection of Stourbridge Road and Meadow Road



8.8.4 The proximity of the Parish to the motorway network has been a 'double edged sword' leading to a high volume of traffic through Catshill at peak times. Many residents in the District commute to work in and around Birmingham. (para.2.8 - Bromsgrove Adopted Plan Jan 2017). Catshill lies on an obvious route from the west and south of Bromsgrove to the M5 (Junction 4) so that motorists use the village as the most direct route to the motorway.

Fig 7. Most important topics



8.8.5 It is inevitable that the pressure on the local road network will increase once three sites identified on the western and northern edge of Bromsgrove Town are completed. These sites will provide more than half of the District Council’s planned delivery of 4700 dwellings by 2023 and are included in its local plan (policy BDP5). One of these sites at Norton Farm, Birmingham Road (BROM1) is under construction and expected to provide 316 houses. This will increase traffic primarily on the A38. Two other sites at Perryfields Road (BROM2) and Whitford Road (BROM3) are the subject of planning applications and expected to provide approximately 1800 dwellings. These urban extensions can be seen on the following diagram:

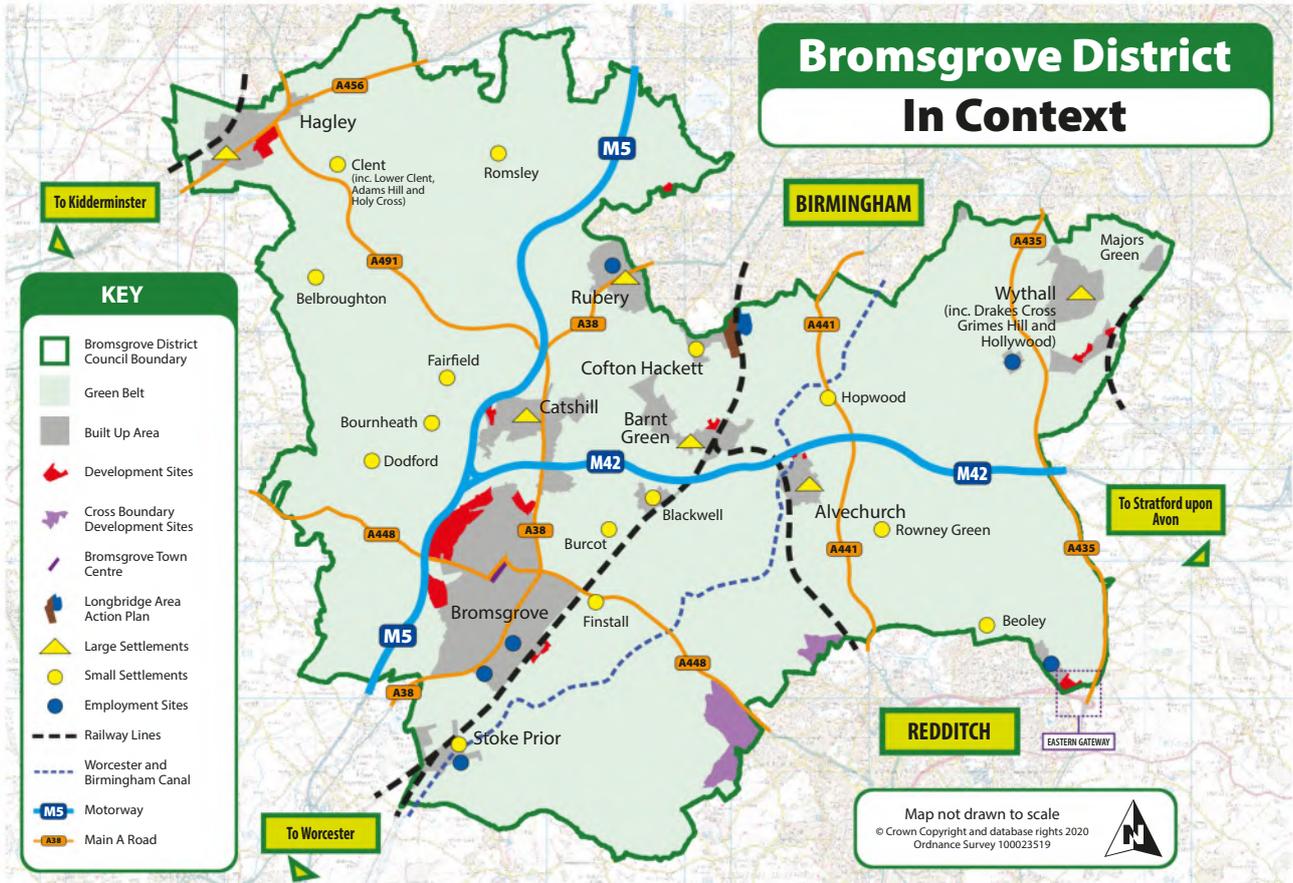


Fig 8. Bromsgrove Local Plan Development Sites 2004

8.8.6 Applications for BROM2 and BROM3 are subject to strong opposition from local residents and action groups like 'Whitford Vale Voice' and 'Perryfields New Development' who are concerned that the existing road network cannot cope with the traffic expected to be generated by these schemes. Both developments will also have implications for traffic through Catshill as they will reinforce the cross-town movement of vehicles heading towards the motorway (M5, junction 4).

- 8.8.7 A technical note published by Whitford Vale Voice on likely traffic flows from the Whitford Road and Perryfields sites says in connection with the applicant's figures:

"With regards to the impact of development in Catshill, the Applicant assigns 33.2% of Whitford Road residential development vehicle trips plus 32.6% of residential and 28.4% of employment development vehicle trips from Perryfields to the Catshill Area."

"Concerned about impact of development vehicle trips at the Perryfields Road / Stourbridge Road and Stourbridge Road / Barnsley Hall Road junctions on the grounds that development at the Whitford Road site will introduce in excess of 100 additional vehicle trips at these locations." ²³

- 8.8.8 Traffic flowing north from both sites (1800 dwellings) towards the motorway will travel via Perryfields Road to Stourbridge Road, before turning into Meadow Road in Lower Catshill on towards the A38 via Gibb Lane or Woodrow Lane. While work is proposed by the developers at the appropriate junctions to mitigate the impact of extra traffic this will not increase road capacity. Improvements are also planned by the County Council to the main junctions along the A38 corridor from Lydiate Ash (M5, Junction 4) to Hanbury Turn (junction with B4091 Hanbury Road).²⁴ However, it is unlikely that these will provide a satisfactory solution to Bromsgrove's road infrastructure problems and there have been consistent calls for the building of a Western Distributor Road.
- 8.8.9 Whatever mitigation measures are taken to enhance junctions and reduce congestion it is evident that traffic volumes and pollution will increase in Catshill once the Bromsgrove Town expansion sites are built-out. Traffic has a serious impact on local residents and it must be a guiding principle that housing development in the village should minimise its contribution to traffic volumes and pollution. This is particularly so for Stourbridge Road as far as its junction with Meadow Road, which is the principal route for traffic from the south entering the village. The results from the second questionnaire (2018), showed that opposition to future housing was in part a response to the expectation that traffic problems would get worse if more housing was permitted.

²³ Technical Note WVV BDC 45 Planning Application 16/1132
Site A Land off Whitford Road Traffic Study Area Review June 2019

²⁴ Worcestershire County Council's 4th Transport Plan and <http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/ltp4>
<http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/a38improvements>

- 8.8.10 Residents also saw 'public transport', as an area which required improvement. Improvements sought included direct connections to Bromsgrove rail station, more frequent buses to Bromsgrove, more frequent trains to Birmingham and bus services to the hospitals. An improved bus service was also needed to serve residents living in North Marlbrook. Among comments received were:

***"Better public transport for North Marlbrook.
It seems adequate for Catshill"***

Younger people want bus services to run later in the evening, especially from Birmingham;

"Bus services that run later than 10pm during the week"

- 8.8.11 Poor public transport was one of the reasons that 'detract from living in the parish' according to consultation responses. The lack of evening buses and poor services for North Marlbrook were highlighted once again. One respondent commented that public transport was poor after 5pm while another complained about the disrepair of bus shelters:

"Some bus shelters on the A38 are in need of cleaning or mending as they are covered in algae and shabby when I walk past"

- 8.8.12 Improvements to public transport have the potential to reduce the use of cars by local residents and it is one of the BDC's objectives to encourage more sustainable modes of travel including a more reliable public transport network across the District.²⁵ However, the most strategic bus service (No. 144) passing through the Parish and linking Birmingham and Worcester has been reduced in frequency from two to one bus per hour in each direction discouraging, for example, those who might use the service to get to work.²⁶
- 8.8.13 Community Action CA2 looks to work with the relevant authorities to encourage reductions in speed through the Parish and better management of traffic. Community Action CA3 seeks to improve local bus service provision and connectivity, particularly for North Marlbrook residents and for improvements in services in the evenings and on Sundays.

²⁵ Bromsgrove District Local Plan Strategic Objective 6

²⁶ <https://www.bromsgrovestandard.co.uk/news/bromsgrove-to-birmingham-your-phenomenal-response-to-144-bus-cuts/>

8.9 Relevant Bromsgrove Local Plan Policies

BDP2 Settlement Hierarchy: explains there are ‘four facets to the delivery of housing’ within the district, including ‘Development sites in or adjacent to large settlements’ which identifies Catshill as one of six large settlements.

BDP3 Future Housing and Employment Growth: confirms 4,700 homes are to be provided outside of the Green Belt and 2,300 homes within the Green Belt following a Green Belt Review.

BDP4 Green Belt: states that a Green Belt Review will be carried out before 2023 to find sufficient land to accommodate 2,300 dwellings. The review will take into account up to date evidence and any proposals in Neighbourhood Plans. The policy sets out the criteria for which development would be acceptable within the Green Belt.

BDP5 Other Development Sites: includes a site allocated for 80 dwellings in Catshill which has been completed.

BDP7 Housing Mix and Density: requires housing proposals to take account of identified housing needs in terms of size and types of dwellings. On schemes of 10 or more dwellings a wider mix of dwelling types may be required. The density of new housing will make the most efficient use of land whilst maintaining character and local distinctiveness.

BDP8 Affordable Housing: Affordable housing will be required on sites providing a net increase of 11 or more dwellings: On greenfield sites up to 40% affordable housing will be required or on any site accommodating 200 or more dwellings. For brownfield sites affordable requirements are for up to 30% where there would be less than 200 dwellings.

BDP10 Homes for the Elderly: the District Council will encourage the provision of housing for the elderly and for people with special needs, where appropriate.

BDP16 Sustainable Transport: development should comply with Worcestershire County Council’s policies, design guide and car parking standards, incorporate safe and convenient access and be well related to the wider transport network.

BDP19 High Quality Design: provides a set of principles to safeguard the local distinctiveness of the District and ensure a high quality, safe and distinctive design throughout the development.

8.10 Housing and Infrastructure Objectives and Policies

| HOUSING OBJECTIVES | NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN POLICIES RELATING TO OBJECTIVE | BROMSGROVE LOCAL PLAN POLICIES RELATING TO OBJECTIVE |
|---|---|--|
| Ensure sufficient new housing is provided in the most sustainable locations to prevent speculative residential development for the rest of the plan period. | H1 | BDP2 |
| Provide housing which meets the needs of local residents. | H2 | BDP7 |
| Priority should be given to affordable homes, the elderly and dwellings for first time buyers. | H2 | BDP7 BDP8 BDP10 |
| Ensure the design of new development is compatible with the character of the Parish. | H3 H4 H5 | BDP19 |

H1. Criteria for major new housing development

Proposals for major residential development of ten or more dwellings should demonstrate that they accord with all other policies of the Neighbourhood Plan and, in particular, they should satisfy the following criteria:

- a) Ensure that revised Green Belt boundaries are defensible in the longer-term, especially the maintenance of existing gaps between:
 - i. Catshill and Bromsgrove Town
 - ii. North Marlbrook and Lydiate Ash
- b) Ensure housing is not located where it would have an unacceptable impact on highway safety or the residual cumulative impacts on the road network would be severe;
- c) Development is located to provide sustainable access to the local shopping centre on Golden Cross Lane;
- d) Development endeavours to minimise its visual impact in the wider topography and has appropriate regard on the capacity of the landscape to accept change;
- e) Ensure suitable landscaping is provided on-site and, wherever possible, provide linkages to the Green Infrastructure Network.

Justification

The objective of this policy is to minimise the impact of new housing on the most sensitive parts of the Green Belt and landscape within the Parish. In accordance with NPPF para. 109, development should not be located where the residual cumulative impacts on the road network would be severe. This is most likely to arise on core parts of the main road network. Schemes should also avoid locations which are distant from local services and facilities because this is more likely to encourage the use of motor vehicles.

H2. Housing mix in major new developments

New residential development in the Parish of more than 10 dwellings will be supported where it provides a mix of housing types, tenures and sizes in a way which broadly reflects the findings of the AECOM Housing Need Assessment or subsequent studies. In particular, schemes that would provide some or all of the following will be supported in principle:

- a) smaller dwellings of one and two bedrooms;**
- b) properties suitable for the elderly;**
- c) a mix of housing tenures including social and affordable rent and shared ownership;**
- d) sufficient affordable housing to achieve the BDC target for affordable housing specified in the adopted local plan.**

Justification

The release of land for housing development before 2030 will contribute to the District Council's overall housing target. The AECOM Housing Needs Assessment (Appendix 8) found that the limited supply of smaller homes was leading to a steady decline in young adults, including those with families, and that there was a need for smaller homes in preference to larger properties. New housing should address these issues by providing a mix of accommodation including different types of social housing tenure and homes for the elderly. Phased development will be supported, particularly where this leads to more variety in the built form. Should subsequent housing need studies be completed, such as that being undertaken by District Council, development proposals should reflect any revisions to the amount, mix and housing tenure types that are required.

H3. Design principles

New housing should be designed to meet relevant energy and construction standards and have regard to the design principles set out in the Catshill and North Marlbrook Design Guide. Development proposals should demonstrate that they have considered and applied the following design principles:

- a) they harmonise with and enhance the existing settlement in terms of physical form, pattern and movement;**
- b) they relate to the local topography and landscape features, including prominent ridge lines and long distance views;**
- c) they enhance the established pattern of streets and other public spaces;**
- d) they integrate with existing vehicular and pedestrian routes and linkages;**
- e) they respect surrounding buildings in terms of scale, height, form and massing;**
- f) they make suitable provision for sustainable waste management, including collection points, without having an adverse impact on the streetscene;**
- g) they integrate energy efficient technologies as part of the design process;**
- h) they promote social inclusion by ensuring social housing is fully integrated with the overall design;**
- i) through design they minimise the potential for crime and anti-social behaviour.**

Continued on next page

Justification

There is little in the way of a coherent building style in the Parish. However, there is the potential to better reflect features and elements of the local architectural environment with new development by reference to the Design Codes contained in the AECOM Design Guide for Catshill and North Marlbrook (Appendix 13), the District Council's High Quality Design Supplementary Planning Document (2019) and 'Secured by Design' Development Guides. Doing so would assist in integrating new buildings with their surroundings and help to maintain a sense of place and crime-free space for the community and visitors.

H4. Windfall sites

Proposals for windfall development will be supported providing they do not detract from the existing street scene, result in cramped building forms, have an unacceptable visual impact or adversely affect the living conditions of neighbouring residents.

Justification

Proposals for small-scale housing developments in the urban part of the Parish will be treated positively providing they respect the existing character of the area and have regard to the design and layout requirements as set out in the District Council's 'High Quality Design Supplementary Planning Document (2019)' and the AECOM Design Guide.

H5. Extensions and alterations to properties

Proposals for extensions and alterations should take into account the character, size and scale of the existing building to ensure they complement and enhance the building and its setting.

Justification

Depending on circumstances, it is possible to carry out extensions and alterations to existing properties without the need for planning permission (Permitted Development). Where permission is required it is important that the proposals do not detract from the fundamental form or appearance of the original building.

9. Commerce and Community Policies

9.1 Retail

9.1.1 Consultation with businesses and residents showed that local shops and amenities were valued (Appendices 1 & 2). Nevertheless, there was a widely held view that the shopping area suffered many shortcomings, including inadequate parking, lighting and signage and there was poor access to premises. A need for more quality, independent shops and businesses was highlighted such as vets, delicatessens, fruit and vegetable and flower shops. The prevalence of fast food outlets was another matter that needed to be addressed given that seven takeaways and two restaurants dominate the local centre.

"Too many takeaways/fast food outlets"

Consultation comment

9.1.2 A business survey (Appendix 2) reinforced this view pointing out the inadequacies of the shopping area, the loss of independent shops in recent years and a corresponding decrease in footfall during traditional working hours as fast food outlets have replaced them.



Catshill local centre

- 9.1.3 Most residents valued the availability and accessibility of local services and facilities such as the schools, churches, the pharmacy and GP surgery. Residents in North Marlbrook were less fortunate with only a mini supermarket within easy access of those living in this part of the Parish.
- 9.1.4 Despite support for local shops an analysis of those using local services showed that the majority of respondents 'never or 'infrequently' used the butchers, the dentist, hairdressers, the fast food outlets in Golden Cross Lane or the coach services in Meadow Road. Instead the most frequently used services were the mini supermarkets, a Spar and Co-op store, and corner shops, closely followed by the pharmacy. This pattern of usage may also contribute to the increased traffic and pressure for parking coming from those living outside the village.
- 9.1.5 Changes to planning regulations limits the scope for restricting more takeaways in the village's local centre, but policy COM1 promotes initiatives to improve the shopfronts and forecourts to these premises reflecting advice in the AECOM Design Guide.

9.2 Commercial and Employment

- 9.2.1 The business survey (Appendix 2) confirmed that commerce in Catshill is mostly based in shops and offices, providing retail, personal and professional services. Each business employs 6 staff on average (including full time and part time staff) with the highest number of employees at the Essential Marketeer (Golden Cross Lane) with 21 staff and the Garden Centre (Stourbridge Road) with 18 staff. Approximately 160 jobs were identified in the survey suggesting that the total number of jobs in the village is likely to be less than 200 (although businesses immediately adjacent to the Parish at the Marlbrook crossroads means this may increase the total to the 250 jobs identified in the business survey in 2017 (Appendix 2).
- 9.2.2 Most businesses did not expect to expand, move to new premises or leave the Parish in the next five years although the two main employers said they would be providing new job opportunities during this period. Retaining businesses within Catshill and North Marlbrook is important for the well-being of the village and the community spirit which is evident from the consultation results.
- 9.2.3 Policy COM2 supports and protects local businesses and retail units from change of use.
- 9.2.4 New sources of employment should be encouraged particularly where local jobs lead to a reduction in car usage by encouraging sustainable economic development. Home working is the most likely way of achieving this and has the potential to reduce traffic movements in the Parish. Initiatives that encourage people to live and work will therefore be supported. This approach would reflect the increase in home working reported by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) during the last 20 years.²⁷
- 9.2.5 Policies COM3 and COM4 support new business and home start-ups.

9.3 Community Facilities

- 9.3.1 The neighbourhood area has a number of community facilities which are highly valued by local residents. Local community facilities are shown on fig 3a and these provide a range of events and classes covering all age groups and include:

- **Catshill Village Hall** regular events covering, fitness classes for both adults and children, dance classes, social group for elderly people, ante and prenatal classes for mothers, and Women's Institute meetings;
- **Catshill Baptist Church** food bank, 'PULSE' youth club, craft group, coffee mornings, cinema with latest films (free of charge) and regular coffee mornings;
- **Catshill Evangelical Church** baby and toddlers group, coffee morning, activities for children over 7;
- **Catshill Methodist Church** youth club, toddlers club, social group, men's group, carers group;
- **Catshill Social Club** regular dancing classes for children;
- **St Luke's Church Centre** pre school classes for children aged 2 to 5, and the hall is open for hire.

²⁷ Characteristics of Home Workers, ONS, June 2014



Village Hall



Baptist Church

- 9.3.2 The need for a community centre was expressed in both rounds of consultation (Appendices 1 & 5) partly because older people felt that youth clubs or groups based in a centre would help to reduce anti-social behaviour and the threat imposed by groups of youths hanging around on street corners. Recently Catshill Baptist Church has built a well-appointed extension to the church expressly for the needs of the community. Since this facility has been open the PULSE youth club has been meeting regularly and a cinema showing the latest films is now available on alternate Sundays.
- 9.3.3 The improved facilities at Catshill Baptist Church together with other venues means there are sufficient community facilities for all age groups. This removes the need for another community centre although the focus on providing more organised youth activities must not be lost.
- 9.3.4 Policies COM5 and COM6 are intended to protect existing community facilities and support improvements to enhance the health and well-being of local residents. Community action CA1 looks to provide an overall strategy detailing the facilities available and of benefit to all age groups.

“We need to maintain local facilities, particularly a good range of shops, cafés and restaurants”.

Consultation response

9.4 Relevant Bromsgrove Local Plan Policies

BDP12 Sustainable Communities 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.

BDP13 New Employment Development 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.

BDP14 Designated Employment The regeneration of the District will continue through maintaining and promoting existing employment provision in sustainable, accessible and appropriate locations.

BDP15 Rural Renaissance The Council will support proposals that satisfy the social and economic needs of rural communities by encouraging: g) Rural diversification schemes, as well as the provision of live-work units and the principle of home working.

BDP18 Local Centres The District Council recognises the important function of retail facilities and their contribution to community life across all settlements within the District. In order to maintain the concentration of shopping facilities in the large settlements, the District Council has identified the area where the majority of retail and related uses are located. Where new retail uses are proposed in this area, the District Council will expect the schemes to be compatible with the scale and form of the original buildings to which they apply. The loss of retail units within the shopping frontages may jeopardise the strength of the shopping area as a whole. The District Council will be keen to retain these facilities wherever possible.

BDP25 Health and Well Being 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.

9.5 Commerce and Community Objectives and Policies

| OBJECTIVES | NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN POLICIES RELATING TO OBJECTIVE | BROMSGROVE LOCAL PLAN POLICIES RELATING TO OBJECTIVE |
|--|---|--|
| Support local businesses and retail outlets and encourage initiatives to improve the appearance of shopfronts in the local centre. | COM1 COM2 | BDP14 BDP18 BDP19 BDP25 |
| Support local employment opportunities through business start-ups and home working. | COM3 COM4 | BDP12 BDP13 |
| Protect and enhance, where possible, facilities for all local people in order that the community can take advantage of a full social and active lifestyle. | COM5 COM6 | BDP25 |

COM1. Golden Cross Lane local centre: design of shopfronts and external areas

Proposals for new or replacement shopfronts in the local centre in Golden Cross Lane should accord with the principles outlined in the Catshill and North Marlbrook Design Guide. In particular shopfront frontages should:

- a) be in keeping with the whole building façade and reflect the character of the immediate area;
- b) where possible, introduce vertical emphasis in the shopfront (for instance through the use of pilasters and mullions);
- c) use signage that is proportionate to the scale of the overall shopfront and the building in which it is set;
- d) use quality materials that relate well to the building;
- e) where necessary for security purposes, use transparent shutters in preference to solid ones to avoid the creation of 'dead' frontages;
- f) provide suitable access for people with disabilities;
- g) include provision for refuse storage away from the public realm.

In addition, proposals to unify and improve the service/parking/operational areas in front of the shops will be supported. Modest improvements to provide a more consistent appearance by, for instance, removing stub walls, providing a single level with marked parking spaces and minimising the range of materials used would contribute significantly to the appearance of the streetscene and make the area more useable for customers.

Continued on next page

Justification

There is little consistency in the style and appearance of shopfronts in the main shopping area in Catshill. Where new shopfronts or replacements of existing ones are being proposed retailers should have regard to the design principles outlined above and those found in the Catshill and North Marlbrook Design Guide. Adopting these principles would lead to a more harmonious appearance for the shopping area and the immediate environment. In particular, improving the open areas in front of the shopfronts would help considerably to unify its overall appearance while making it easier for customers to use.

COM2. Support for existing business uses

Business uses, including those involving retail outlets, will be supported, enhanced and, as far as possible, protected from alternative uses, subject to changes to the Use Class Order 2020, unless it can be demonstrated that there is no demand to retain the existing use (consistent with policy BDP14 of the BDP). An alternative use should not detract or adversely impact on neighbouring occupants or activities.

Justification

Catshill has a modest range of retail units and small businesses providing a number of services and jobs. These will be supported particularly where new jobs are likely to be created. A broader range, particularly of shops, would be welcomed consistent with the objectives of paragraph 28 of the NPPF. It is recognized, however, that economic factors and social trends will influence the introduction of new or alternative facilities.

COM3. New start-up businesses

Proposals for new start-up businesses will be supported within the existing urban area where this does not adversely affect the living conditions of neighbouring occupiers or compromises highway safety.

Justification

To encourage more sustainable lifestyles and reduce the need for residents to travel outside the parish for work, new business uses will be supported. This may involve, for instance, making better use of available space where there are other business activities or through the re-use or redevelopment of old premises. It will be necessary to ensure the proposed activity does not adversely affect neighbouring or nearby residents. Problems can arise because of the parking requirements for customers and delivery vehicles, noise generated by the activity and general disturbance.

COM4. Homeworking

Proposals involving home working which require planning permission will be supported in principle, providing the activity will not adversely affect the living conditions of neighbouring residents.

Justification

The opportunity for starting a business by working from home has increased with improvements in technology. It can contribute to more sustainable lifestyles and bring more people into work. Where planning consent is required schemes will be supported providing the activity would not adversely affect neighbouring residents because of parking requirements, the delivery of materials, noise, pollution or other forms of disturbance.

COM5. Retention of community facilities

The community facilities listed below will, wherever practicable, be retained unless it can be demonstrated that a facility is no longer economically viable or that an equivalent or enhanced facility will be provided on the same site or in a more appropriate location:

- **Catshill Village Hall**
- **Catshill Baptist Church**
- **Catshill Evangelical Church**
- **Catshill Methodist Church**
- **Catshill Social Club**
- **St Luke's Church Centre**

COM6. Enhancement of community facilities

Proposals to enhance the facilities listed in Policy COM5 will be supported providing there is sufficient space on the existing site to avoid a cramped development and that the scheme would not have an adverse impact on the character of the surrounding area or on the living conditions of nearby residents.

Justification

There are a number of community facilities across the Parish. These provide meeting rooms and host a range of activities. Wherever possible these should be retained, unless alternative provision can be provided in a suitable location. Proposals to enhance existing facilities will be supported providing they do not have a detrimental impact on the surrounding area.

“Generally well-maintained facilities”

“Good local amenities I use the Village Hall a lot”

“Need to find places for our youth so they feel involved”

10. Environment Policies

10.1 Green Infrastructure

- 10.1.1 Green Infrastructure (GI) is the term used to describe a network of green spaces, both in urban and rural areas, which have the potential to provide a wide range of environmental benefits and improve the quality of life and health for local communities. GI covers the landscape, green spaces, informal and formal areas for recreation as well as historic and water environments and is vital in maintaining and improving habitats for wildlife.
- 10.1.2 The contribution of GI is recognised in national planning guidance and it is an important element in addressing climate change (NPPF para. 150). The key to understanding the concept of GI is that green spaces can (and should) perform multiple functions. GI can therefore help to mitigate climate change by providing routes for walking and cycling, thereby encouraging less reliance on vehicles. It also a source for recreational use and is crucial in providing habitats for local wildlife.
- 10.1.3 GI also underpins sustainable development. For instance, it can help manage flood risk arising from new development, provide new green spaces for residents and wildlife and offset the impacts of climate change using planting for cooling and shading. The Worcestershire Green Infrastructure Partnership has produced a GI Strategy for the County which sets out principles to enable a coherent approach to delivery across a range of initiatives.²⁸

10.2 Local Green Infrastructure

- 10.2.1 Approximately half of the Parish lies within the Green Belt which extends around most of the Parish. Two small, but important stream/brook courses, 'the Battlefield Brook' and 'The Marl Brook', meet in Lower Catshill near to Church Road and provide both habitats and natural corridors for wildlife.
- 10.2.2 The village has an extensive network of public rights of way which could provide better access for cycling, walking-to-school, dog walking and similar community activities. They also connect to the open countryside beyond the parish boundary. A number of these footpaths are either unknown, underused or unsuitable because they are poorly maintained, unsuitably surfaced and may be regarded as potentially unsafe (refer Appendix 11).
- 10.2.3 The most used of these important community assets is the popular Milton Road cycle path noted as FP 515(C) and 516(C) between Stourbridge Road and Milton Road. This is wide, often tree lined, has an all-weather surface, is illuminated and in many places affords pleasant open views to the surrounding countryside. Footpath 523(B), which starts near the War Memorial in Lower Catshill, also links to a major Worcestershire County Council (WCC) county network of footpaths known as the Royal Hunters Walks, a set of three routes that start in Sanders Park, Bromsgrove. These are known as the 'Hedgelayner Walk', the 'Chartists Walk' and the 'Foresters Walk' and were created several years ago in partnership with WCC. There are, however, many other, more localised footpaths/blue/green corridors which could be improved to provide more accessible and safer pedestrian/cycle routes for the benefit of residents and wildlife.

²⁸ http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/info/20015/planning_policy_and_strategy/1002/planning_for_green_infrastructure



Showing good integration of houses, open green spaces and cycle ways/footpaths.



Showing cycle way/footpath with good security and natural boundaries.

10.2.4 Wildlife ranked highly in community responses (First Phase Consultation 2017 – see fig. 7), together with protection of the green belt and open spaces. Residents said that these were important reasons why the parish is an attractive place to live. The creation of more green spaces and improvements and the protection of existing ones and the wider green belt were regarded as important considerations in developing planning policies, particularly as there was a strong feeling that these spaces should be protected against future housing development.

Typical responses were:

“Preserve green space and plant more trees, encouraging more wildflowers”

“Feel really strongly about open and green spaces being developed for housing”

consultation responses

10.2.5 A Green Infrastructure Survey of parishioners in November 2019 found that many respondents highlighted the poor conditions of footpaths (Appendix 11). It was felt that footpaths should not only be maintained but also enhanced and new footpaths and cycle routes developed.

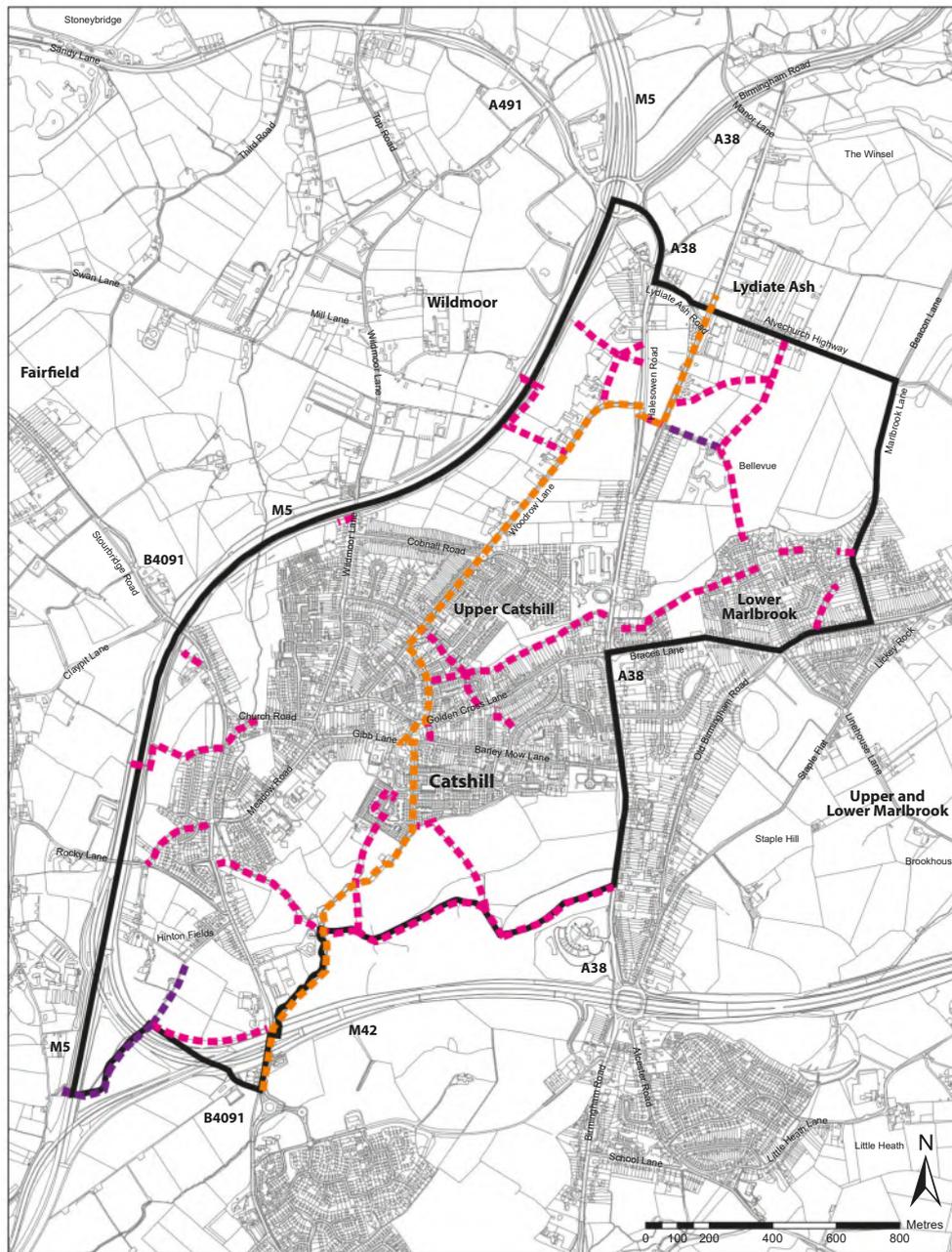
Typical responses were as follows:

“Some of the footpaths are uneven and overgrown and don't make for pleasant walking.”

“Footpaths are important to maintain to encourage people to walk to shops and amenities and not use their cars on our overused roads.”

“Need connecting cycle path to get to Bromsgrove. Don't feel safe cycling to Bromsgrove from Marlbrook on the road.”

CATSHILL AND NORTH MARLBROOK NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN



Catshill and North Marlbrook Neighbourhood Plan
Footpaths, Bridlepaths and Cycle Routes

Catshill and North Marlbrook Neighbourhood Plan Area
 Footpaths
 Bridlepaths
 Cycle Routes



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Fig 9. Current Parish footpaths

- 10.2.6 New and improved footpaths and cycle routes are therefore seen as an essential part of a Green Infrastructure plan the Parish wishes to develop. The Parish Council has an important role in taking responsibility for the Green Infrastructure Strategy, in particular the funding and support for the public footpaths and cycle routes as described in Community Action CA 4.
- 10.2.7 Policy ENV1 requires new housing proposals to show how they will integrate within the footpaths and cycle links in the network as described in Appendix 11. Policy ENV2 ensures that housing development enhances the character and distinctiveness of the local green infrastructure and natural environment, incorporating tree planting and soft landscaping connecting to existing tree cover for the benefit of future residents and local wildlife.

10.3 Blue/Green Corridors

- 10.3.1 Green infrastructure is vital for the resilience of wildlife, which is under increasing stress from habitat loss. Blue/green corridors linking fragmented green spaces allows for the movement of wildlife through the landscape. Supporting wildlife is essential in maintaining and enhancing its ability to provide the wealth of ecosystem services that we rely on – air purification, water retention and climate regulation.
- 10.3.2 Policy ENV3 seeks to enhance the GI network including blue/green corridors which are identified on the Policies Map, when development proposals come forward to ensure the connectivity and function of these corridors.

10.4 Health and Well Being

- 10.4.1 Ensuring the health of communities across the District is a major priority for Bromsgrove District Council (BDP25) and a key aim of national planning guidance (NPPF para. 8). It is essential that land use policies are put in place that enables healthy lifestyles to be maintained and improved. It is the responsibility of planners, developers and policy makers to ensure that our communities have access to homes, environments, facilities and amenities that will enable them to lead healthy and productive lives.
- 10.4.2 An important component of health and wellbeing is open space, sport and recreation provision (BDP25). High quality, accessible open space, sport and recreation facilities in the right areas can have significant benefits in relation to health, community cohesion and general well-being.

10.5 Designation of Local Green Spaces

- 10.5.1 There is growing evidence that green spaces are vital to people’s physical and mental health. Research has shown that lower levels of mental distress and higher degrees of life satisfaction are associated with those living in greener areas.²⁹ Similarly asthma rates among children aged four and five fell by a quarter for every extra 343 trees per km² while street trees were linked to a 29% reduction in early childhood asthma.³⁰ Better access to woods and green spaces therefore features in achieving healthier lives in Worcestershire.³¹
- 10.5.2 The NPPF acknowledges that neighbourhood plans allow local communities to identify green areas and open spaces that are of particular importance and to designate them as Local Green Spaces to give them greater protection (para. 99). Paragraph 101 of the NPPF also goes on to confirm that “policies for managing development within a Local Green Space should be consistent with those for Green Belts”.
- 10.5.3 Following consultation events at workshops, held in May and June 2017, and a Landscape Character Assessment Study (January 2018) six local green spaces were identified which exemplified 'the distinctive character and environment' of the Parish - an important requirement of the NP Vision Statement. They also protect and enhance the blue/green corridors identified in the Green Infrastructure Plan and provide 'stepping-stones' for wildlife and plants.

²⁹ Mark Kinver BBC News (2013), www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-24806994

³⁰ GS Lovasi, JW Quinn, KM Neckerman, Ms Perzanowski, and A.Rundle, Children Living In Areas With More Street Trees Have Lower Asthma Prevalence (2008)

³¹ Planning for Health in Worcestershire Technical Research Paper, March 2015.

10.5.4 The identified green spaces passed the initial assessment of whether they were 'Local in Character' i.e. a space that is a local facility and not part of open countryside; and an extensive tract of land in 'Close Proximity' i.e. a reasonable walking distance, from the centre of the village (on Golden Cross Lane).

10.5.5 Detailed information for each green space can be found in Appendix 12 while in summary the areas are as follows:

Local Green Spaces

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>1</p>  <p><i>Natural area near Cottage Lane, North Marlbrook at the side of the Marl Brook.</i></p> | <p>2</p>  <p><i>Natural ground to the north of Braces Lane sports ground.</i></p> |
| <p>3</p>  <p><i>Open area to the north of Lingfield Walk sports ground and balancing pond.</i></p> | <p>4</p>  <p><i>Small area of woodland adjacent to the M5 near Woodrow Lane.</i></p> |
| <p>5</p>  <p><i>Wooded area to the rear of Cowslip Close off Church Road near M5.</i></p> | <p>6</p>  <p><i>Wooded area to the south east of M5, near 'The Piggeries' to the rear of the cemetery.</i></p> |

- 10.5.6 The proposed local green spaces were endorsed by a majority of respondents to a Green Infrastructure Survey undertaken in November 2019 as 'demonstrably special' in accordance with NPPF guidance (See Appendix 12 for the detailed survey results).
- 10.5.7 There was enthusiastic support for these local green spaces with the following comments typical of those received:

“The green areas connect everyone together, gives a space to breathe when the world gets too much.”

“The biodiversity of our green spaces is so important now and for future generations.”

“Regularly use all green spaces and green corridors identified. Need to encourage people to get out and walk or cycle to be fitter and healthier.”

“Need as many green spaces as we can for our children and grandchildren to experience the outdoors.”

“I run, walk and cycle a lot so all of the local open spaces are important to me.”

“Woodland areas crucial to wildlife and acts as a barrier to noise and pollution in the area.”

“Green spaces are a great value to the community and a meeting place for people to meet when walking dogs.”

“We have seen badgers, deer, foxes, owls, buzzards, green and great spotted woodpeckers and bats in our local green spaces. It is imperative that everything is done.”

- 10.5.8 Policy ENV 4 seeks to designate identified sites which are not located in the Green Belt as Local Green Spaces in accordance with the requirements set out in the NPPF. (para. 100)

10.6 Formal open spaces

- 10.6.1 The premise behind the Worcestershire Access and Informal Recreation Strategy 2009-2019 is to ensure that local people and visitors are informed, provided for and welcomed to the countryside. Young people have their own needs, and for those without transport local provision should be available. Similarly, one of the principles and values underpinning the Worcestershire Play Strategy³² is to make certain that children and young people have safe and easy access to a range of outdoor play opportunities within a reasonable distance of their homes. This means that children's' needs should be taken into account in planning and maintaining sites.
- 10.6.2 It has also been suggested that better access to parks and open spaces could reduce NHS costs of treating obesity by more than £2 billion while reducing mental health admissions securing further savings for the NHS.³³

³² Worcestershire Play Strategy 2007 2010

³³ <https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/projects/improving-publics-health/access-green-and-open-spaces-and-role-leisure-services>

10.6.3 The Environment Working Group highlighted the well-used and formal open spaces in the Parish. Bromsgrove District Council identifies them as 'parks and playgrounds' on their webpage.³⁴ The descriptions and utility of these open spaces can be summarised in the following table:

| CATSHILL & NORTH MARLBROOK GREEN SPACES - FORMAL OPEN SPACES | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|------------------------|
| LOCATION | DESCRIPTION | QUALITY OF FACILITY | DESIGNATION | COMMUNITY VALUE |
| 1. Lower Marlbrook Play Area & Recreation Ground, Braces Lane | Open, flat area of formal grasses for football and similar use. There is a children's play area to the north of the ground which is bordered by the Marl Brook and Braces Lane to the south. This has on-site parking facilities. | Generally well maintained open managed grass area. | Recreation Ground - Bromsgrove District Council | Medium |
| 2. Lingfield Walk Recreation Ground | Recreation Ground and play area. Used for a variety of community sports, events, play and leisure activities. | Well managed general sports field and children's playground with relatively new equipment. | Recreation Ground - Bromsgrove District Council | Medium |
| 3. The Meadow Recreation Ground, Meadow Road (George Wagstaff Memorial Meadow) | Approximately 1.5 ha. of recreational sports field. Children's play area, changing facilities and pathways for recreational walking, etc. The Meadow is an area of recreation and leisure and provides a more diverse selection of activities for all residents of Catshill. Bounded by houses to all sides and is delineated to the west by the Battlefield Brook and the Marl Brook to the north. | Well managed and maintained grassland with some planting areas. Has small surfaced parking to the front and sports changing facilities. Good security. | The Meadow is entrusted to the North West Ward Association (NWWA), a charity that brought the land in 1951 and who represent the residents of Catshill. | High |
| 4. School Sports Fields to rear of Catshill First and Middle Schools | Private, managed open grassland areas to the rears of Catshill Middle School and Catshill First School and Nursery. Used for school sports and a local football team. | Well maintained sports field and recreational area. | School Sports fields - Worcestershire County Council | High |
| 5. Play Area/ Recreation Ground to the rear of Shelley Close on Milton Road cycle path. | Recreation ground and children's play area. Open managed grass area. Leads on to open countryside and good surfaced cycle route to Stourbridge Road. | Generally well maintained play area and informal football/sports field. | Recreation Ground - Bromsgrove District Council | Medium |

³⁴ <https://www.bromsgrove.gov.uk/things-to-do/parks-and-outdoors/parks-and-play-areas/catshill,-marlbrook,-lickey-end-and-nearby.aspx>

10.6.4 In addition there are other formal open spaces associated with burial grounds and graveyards. These are:

- Christ Church, Churchyard and Cemetery, Stourbridge Road/Church Road.
- Municipal burial ground, Barley Mow Lane.
- Churchyard and Cemetery, Catshill Baptist Church, Barley Mow Lane.

Detailed information on each site showing the precise boundaries of each identified formal open space can be found in Appendix 12.

10.6.5 A Green Infrastructure Survey was undertaken in November 2019 and overwhelming support was recorded for each of the formal open spaces. A number of comments were received. (See below and Appendix 12 for detailed survey results).

“Sports field off Braces lane is essential open space for our community in Marlbrook and is heavily used by local families as only park within walking distance.”

“Must never see development on the Meadow - it is a peaceful area used by children, the elderly and dog walkers who meet for a daily chat. I love walking around the Meadow by myself or with my grandchildren.”

“Local spaces to meet our friends in the fresh air”

10.6.6 Policy ENV5 seeks to protect the identified formal open spaces from development unless equivalent or better provision is provided.

10.7 Significant Views

10.7.1 The Landscape Character Assessment Study (see Appendix 3) found that two significant views were valued by residents, footpath users and dog walkers. Both were identified in the Study to be of high sensitivity and susceptibility to change. These views are:



Local Landscape Area 1 - Looking south and west from Alvechurch Highway

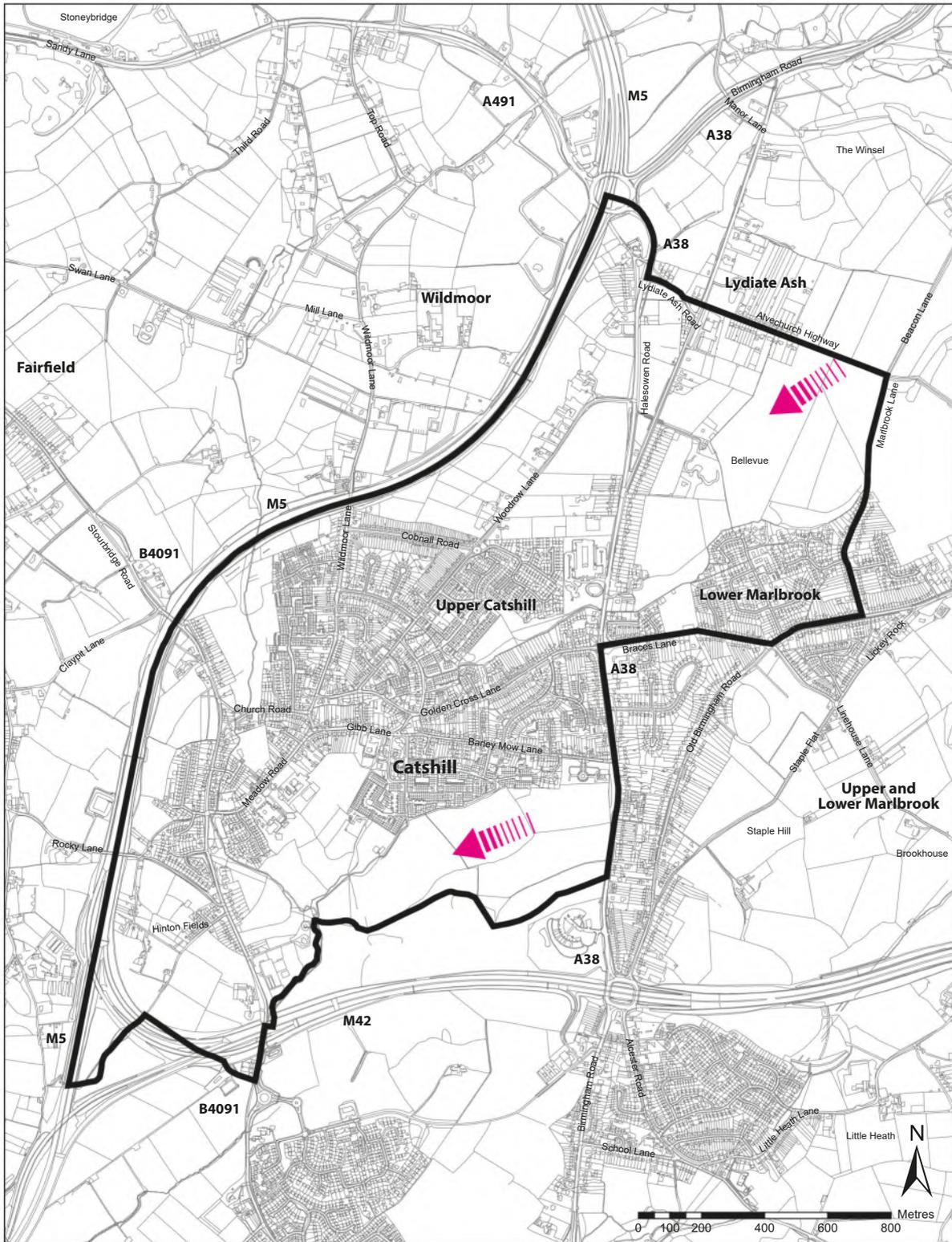
10.7.2 The Alvechurch Highway is the highest area in the Parish from where there are open views looking south over Marlbrook. There is good inter-visibility with the landscape beyond. Partial screening occurs because of the undulating land form and the hedgerows defining field boundaries. Open views of this area are possible from public right ways (PRoW). The landscape is of high local value albeit undesignated and is reasonably quiet with few detracting features. The footpath is well used by local walkers and is an area where development would have a significant impact.



Local Landscape Area 27 - Land on the southern fringes of Catshill

10.7.3 The elevated nature of much of this land makes it visible from a wide area including the M42 to the south as well as the countryside beyond the motorway. The fields to the east are prominent from existing development along the A38 although the residential area immediately to the north is screened by mature hedgerows and the landform. Distant views of the Malvern Hills can be seen to the southwest. Vegetation on the south side of the M42 provides partial screening to the countryside beyond. There are clear views of the Topaz Business Park to the south east. The PRoW and the permissive footpaths crossing the area together with the residents overlooking it to the east means it is highly sensitive and susceptible to change.

CATSHILL AND NORTH MARLBROOK NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN



Catshill and North Marlbrook Neighbourhood Plan
Significant Views

 Catshill and North Marlbrook Neighbourhood Plan Area
 Significant Views



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Fig 10. Significant Views

10.7.4 Guidance in the NPPF para.170, requires the planning system to contribute to and enhance valued landscapes which is reflected in BDC's Local Plan. The latter looks to secure better management of Bromsgrove's natural environment by expecting developments to protect and enhance the distinctive landscape of the District taking into account the landscape character assessments carried out by WCC.

10.7.5 Through policy ENV6 the NP therefore seeks to protect locally significant views by requiring development proposals to demonstrate how, through good design, these views will be protected.

10.8 Climate Change and Water Management

10.8.1 Climate projections for Worcestershire suggest that the average daily maximum summer temperature could increase by 7.5°C by 2050. Rainfall is also likely to be affected, with a potential increase of up to 33% over the same period.³⁵ People need to find ways to mitigate the impact of a changing climate while, at the same time, adapt to the changes which occur.³⁶

10.8.2 In order to support climate change objectives and improve energy and resource efficiency, developments should promote sustainable design. Suitable measures could include the following:

- Natural ventilation to reduce the power requirement for mechanical ventilation;
- Green roofs to slow rainwater run-off during intense periods of rainfall and reduce the risk of flooding;
- Wide gutters with emergency overflow points to provide for periods of sudden intense rainfall;
- Outdoor shading to improve liveability in hot weather and flexible shading to windows to regulate internal temperatures.

10.8.3 Policy ENV7 seeks to promote energy efficiency measures. Development proposals for new housing should include suitable energy efficiency measures and employ low carbon technologies in order to contribute towards affordable heating, health and wellbeing, and wider climate change objectives.

10.9 Sustainable Drainage Systems

10.9.1 Appropriate flood alleviation measures vary depending on the source(s) of flooding. For example, some risks can be minimised by designing in flood storage, infrastructure upgrades and some simply through regular maintenance. The District Council expects sufficient land is set-aside in new developments to accommodate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and improve the river environment by adopting measures that work with natural processes (BDP23). This includes restoring watercourses, removing culverts, where possible, and ensuring that an appropriate buffer zone is provided between watercourses and any development.³⁷

³⁵ Worcestershire County Council (2014) "Worcestershire Climate Change Strategy 2012-2020". Projections is based on medium emissions scenario for 2020s using 90% probability level. http://www.worcestershire.gov.uk/info/20235/sustainability/1092/county_strategies

³⁶ Committee on Climate Change (2012) "How local authorities can reduce emissions and manage climate risk". Committee on Climate Change

³⁷ A minimum of 8 metres of public space is normally required but could be more if it helps deliver the multiple benefits of green infrastructure

10.9.2 SuDS should be designed as an integral part of green infrastructure proposals, so that it is a positive feature of a development. The system should effectively mitigate any adverse effects from ground water and surface water run-off and flooding on people, property and wildlife. A surface water sewer should be a last resort and surface water must not enter the public foul sewage network.

10.9.3 Policy ENV8 seeks to minimise the risk of surface water flooding particularly in susceptible areas as identified in the Flooding and Hydrology Survey (Appendix 4).

10.10 Permeable hard surfaces

10.10.1 The primary role of permeable pavements is to let water filter through to the underlying soil. In design terms they should also:

- Respect the material palette;
- Help to frame the building;
- Create an arrival statement;
- Be in harmony with the landscape treatment of the property;
- Help define the property boundary.³⁸

Where planning permission is required to install hard surfacing these principles should be taken into account.

10.10.2 Policy ENV9 advocates the use of permeable materials in any driveway/ paving development to stop adverse effects on the environment including surface water flooding.

10.11 Conclusions

10.11.1 Climate change and the threat to the environment is of increasing concern but steps can be taken at a local level to mitigate its impact. This is particularly relevant when new development is proposed. Policies in this Plan therefore seek to:

- Encourage sustainable design and energy efficient construction (H3 and ENV7);
- Improve existing and provide new footpath and cycle routes (ENV1, ENV3);
- Address the threat from flooding events through the use of sustainable drainage systems (ENV8) and permeable paving materials (ENV9).

10.11.2 These measures can improve the home environment for residents while encouraging better connections which reduce the need to use vehicles for local journeys. Incorporating adequate flood alleviation systems into new schemes is important to help reduce the frequency of flooding events which have occurred more regularly since the beginning of the century. In addition, developers should have regard to other issues, such as air quality, where environmental legislation has effect. Air quality has particular relevance for the local community given the proximity of three major roads (M5, M42 and A38) and the high volume of traffic passing through the Parish to access these routes.

³⁸ AECOM Design Guide

10.12 Relevant Bromsgrove Local Plan Policies

BDP 19 High Quality Design: encourages the use of sustainable construction methods and materials, protecting and enhancing important local and longer-distance visual corridors and ensuring permeable, safe and easy to navigate street layouts.

BDP21 Natural Environment: expects development to protect and enhance core areas of high nature conservation value, protect and create corridors and 'stepping stones'.

BDP 22 Climate Change: delivers viable low carbon climate resilient developments.

BDP23 Water Management: delivers safe developments with low environmental impact, requires developments to set aside land for Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and 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.

BDP24 Green Infrastructure: delivers a high quality multi-functional Green Infrastructure network by ensuring developments adopt a holistic approach to deliver the multiple benefits and vital services of Green Infrastructure, with priorities determined by local circumstances.

BDP25 Health and Well Being: supports 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.

10.13 Environment Objectives and Policies

| ENVIRONMENT OBJECTIVES | NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN POLICIES RELATING TO OBJECTIVE | BROMSGROVE LOCAL PLAN POLICIES RELATING TO OBJECTIVE |
|--|---|--|
| Develop a coherent Green Infrastructure Plan for the Parish. | ENV1 ENV2 ENV3 | BDP16 BDP19 BDP21 BDP24 |
| Protect wildlife and habitats. | ENV1 ENV2 ENV3 | BDP21 BDP24 BDP25 |
| Protect existing local green spaces and formal open spaces against encroachment. | ENV4 ENV5 | BDP21 BDP24 BDP25 |
| Support the health and well being of the community. | ENV6 | BDP21 BDP24 BDP25 |
| Promote and support measures to assist in combating climate change. | ENV7 ENV8 ENV9 | BDP19 BDP21 BDP22 BDP23 |

ENV1. Green infrastructure network

A Green Infrastructure Network for the Parish is shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals that are immediately adjacent to or would directly affect it must demonstrate how they maintain and/or enhance its integrity and value such as the incorporation of internal footpath/cycle links to the Network.

Justification

The Green Infrastructure Network shown on the Policies Map and detailed in Appendix 11 identifies a variety of natural assets in the Parish. These should be protected and improved and, where opportunities arise, created. This collection of open spaces, recreational areas, sports pitches and amenity land can be accessed by footpaths and cycle routes; woodland and water bodies provide important corridors allowing wildlife to move throughout the Parish. It is crucial that any development proposals within, or immediately adjacent to the network complement it by providing new linkages including, where appropriate, cycle links to that part of the existing national cycle route (Sustran) which passes through Catshill.

ENV2. Landscaping in major new housing proposals

Comprehensive landscaping proposals, including arrangements for long-term loss replacement, should accompany all major development schemes of 10 or more dwellings, promoting wherever possible ‘soft’ boundary edges using native trees, hedgerows and shrubs while preserving existing trees and hedgerows.

Justification

Design Code 7 highlights the importance of open space and how front gardens can add to the quality of the environment.³⁹ The provision of well-designed landscaping schemes as part of a development is therefore of significant benefit both for local residents and wildlife. The predominant use of native plants in such schemes will be important as a source of food and habitat for wildlife and can help to improve or create new wildlife corridors. If any tree or shrub forming part of a landscape scheme should die or become seriously distressed in the first five years after planting it must be replaced by an equivalent tree or shrub no later than the next planting season.

ENV3. Enhancements of Green Infrastructure corridors

Development proposals should seek to enhance, where appropriate, the connectivity and function of existing green infrastructure corridors shown on the Policies Map. There are a number of areas of locally significant ecological importance in the Parish:

- **Battlefield Brook Corridor (GI-A);**
- **Marl Brook Corridor (GI-B);**
- **Wooded land to the west of Mayfield Close and the M5 motorway (GI-C).**

Development schemes must clearly demonstrate how they have incorporated appropriate measures to secure the connectivity of the corridor and the freedom of movement of species.

Justification

Development proposals should not compromise the movement of wildlife but instead seek to protect and enhance areas of ecological importance/potential in accordance with the objectives of policy BDP25 of the BDP. The Green Infrastructure network includes water course corridors where appropriate measures should be taken to improve and ensure connectivity with adjacent ‘blue/green corridors’ to help enhance drainage, leisure opportunities and wildlife habitats. Where there are clear advantages that justify the loss of an existing corridor, alternative provision will be required. Replacement corridors will need to fully replace the original corridor and be provided within an agreed time period as part of the proposed development.

³⁹ Catshill and North Marlbrook Design Guide, March 2020 AECOM

ENV4. Local green spaces

The parcels of land shown as LGS3 and LGS5 on the Policies Map are designated as Local Green Spaces to be protected from development. Development that would detract from their openness or special character will not be supported unless it can demonstrate that the benefits of the scheme would outweigh the harm to the Local Green Spaces. Further sites will be considered for protection under this policy following the completion of the Bromsgrove District Plan Review.

Justification

Green spaces are an important part of a vibrant and healthy community and contribute to the character and identity of a place through their visual amenity, recreational value, richness of wildlife and tranquillity. The NPPF (para. 99) confirms that neighbourhood plans can designate areas of Local Green Space (LGS) for special protection, meaning development can be resisted unless there are sound reasons not to do so. This could for instance, include the development of flood resilience schemes within local green spaces. A survey of residents showed a majority of residents identified two or more factors that made a number of green spaces special to the community (See Appendix 12 for the survey results). Together with LGS3 and LGS5, four other sites (LGS1, LGS2, LGS4 and LGS6) were originally considered for inclusion but it would be premature to designate these before the completion of the district-level studies for the Bromsgrove Local Plan. However, in the interim, they all remain in the Green Belt and so continue to be protected from inappropriate development.

ENV5. Existing open spaces and outdoor facilities

Existing areas of formal open space, sports and recreational land include:

- A. Braces Lane Recreational Grounds;**
- B. Lingfield Walk play and recreational area;**
- C. The Catshill Meadow;**
- D. First and Middle School Playing Fields;**
- E. Milton Road Playground/sports field.**

These should be maintained free of any development unless there are exceptional reasons justifying any change. In these circumstances the area of formal open space must be replaced by equivalent or better provision (both in quantity and quality) in a suitable location as close as possible to the existing facilities.

Justification

NPPF (para. 96) says that access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution of the health and well-being of communities. Survey work undertaken for the NP confirmed there was overwhelming support for formal areas of open space which were regarded as 'highly valued and important to the community'⁴⁰. These areas should be protected in accordance with the provisions in para. 97 of the NPPF.

⁴⁰ Green Infrastructure Questionnaire Parish wide survey, October November 2019

ENV6. Significant views

New development should not compromise the outlook and features that contribute to significant views in the Parish. These are the extensive views from Alvechurch Highway, Marlbrook and land on the southern edge of Catshill. These areas are shown on the Policies Map. Development adversely affecting such views will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that the scheme is well-sited and has been carefully designed to have regard to such views.

Justification

Significant views within, across and out from the Parish which are important to the character of the area should be protected. These views are part of the valued landscapes in the Parish where protection is justified in the wider public interest as set out in the NPPF para. 170. The views can be appreciated from public footpaths, rights of way, roadsides or other land accessible to the public.

ENV7. Sustainable design and construction

New development should deliver a high level of sustainable design and construction being optimised for energy efficiency to achieve zero or very low carbon emissions.

Justification

Considerable importance is attached to the design and construction of new development in the NPPF (see Section 12). It is important that developments should, as a minimum satisfy national standards and, ideally, seek to achieve as close as possible, zero carbon emissions.

ENV8. Sustainable drainage

Major development proposals of ten or more dwellings should include the provision of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to minimise the risk of surface water flooding and contribute to the provision of green infrastructure. Provision should be made within the boundaries of the site unless alternative measures are agreed with relevant organisations.

Justification

Major development proposals must provide appropriate drainage to negate surface water flooding, particularly in identified flood risk areas in accordance with the NPPF (para. 165) and BDP23. This will normally be achieved through SuDS unless it can be clearly demonstrated that a SuD is not technically viable, that alternative means of mitigation would be effective and that there would be no adverse impact on drainage capacity downstream of the development. Surface water drainage detention/balancing ponds associated with any planned development should also be capable of being colonised by local fauna and flora while maintaining their primary design purpose. Management and maintenance arrangements must be put in place for the lifetime of the SuD.



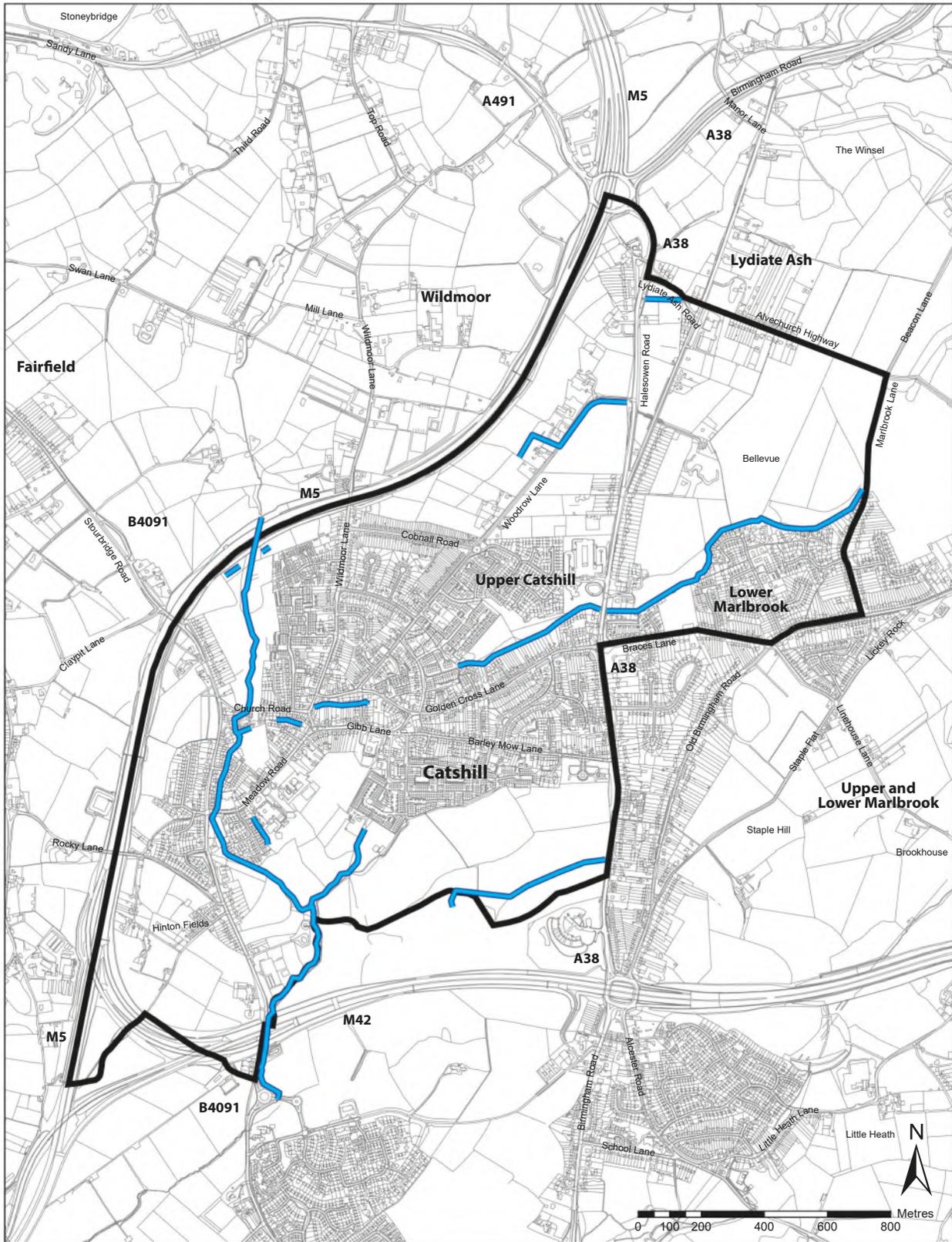
ENV9. Hard surfacing in householder proposals

The introduction of hard surfacing to the front of properties should avoid the use of materials which are not permeable in order to reduce the risk of flooding through surface water runoff.

Justification

Where householders introduce hard surfaces to provide improved/additional parking space in front of their property the use of non-permeable materials should be avoided. This applies for areas of more than five square metres which requires planning permission. The purpose of this measure is to reduce the likelihood of flooding and prevent oil, petrol and other substances polluting the environment.

CATSHILL AND NORTH MARLBROOK NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN



Catshill and North Marlbrook Neighbourhood Plan
Water Courses

 Catshill and North Marlbrook Neighbourhood Plan Area
 Water Courses



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Fig 12. Water Courses

11. Community Actions

11.1 There are areas of community concern which fall outside the focus of a Neighbourhood Plan on land use matters. However, it is feasible to identify 'Community Actions/projects' in the NP which can be supported by Catshill and North Marlbrook Parish Council. These proposals can also be delivered in conjunction with other local organisations. Four Community Actions have emerged through the preparatory work undertaken for this NP and are set out below.

CA1. A recreation and community strategy should be developed for the Parish in order to maintain and improve existing facilities and to provide a focus for coordinating and advertising local events and services.

Justification

A coordinated approach should be developed so that residents are made aware of the range of facilities and types of activities that are available at the various venues in the local area.

CA2. The introduction of speed restrictions and traffic calming measures will be supported, particularly on all main roads through Catshill and North Marlbrook.

Justification

Traffic-related issues were the most common matters raised during consultation events for the NP. Congestion, speeding vehicles and 'rat-running' were regarded as the most serious problems. Measures to reduce such concerns should be pursued wherever possible including the use of developer contributions to fund appropriate works.

CA3. The Parish Council will support improvements in local bus service to provide more sustainable travel to meet the needs of local residents.

Justification

To assist in combating climate change and to promote more sustainable and environmental travel the Parish Council will encourage and support improvements to bus services including those serving Marlbrook. These could include better connections to local railway stations, health facilities and retail centres. The introduction of new bus stops or changes to existing ones should be reviewed when new housing development takes place. Bus operators will also be encouraged to improve service provision during evenings and Sundays.

CA4. The Parish Council will endeavour to further the Green Infrastructure Network by raising and providing funds to maintain and improve existing footpaths, develop new ones, enhance blue/green corridors and promote better linkages between green spaces.

Justification

To enable a coherent network of footpaths, cycleways, blue/green corridors and recreational areas are available for the benefit of the community the Parish Council will endeavour to secure funding to improve existing features and enable gaps in the network to be completed.

12. Implementation, Monitoring, Review and Revision of NP

- 12.1 Catshill and North Marlbrook Parish Council will ensure there is compliance with the NP and that it is regularly reviewed. In order that the NP is actively managed the Parish Council will carry out an annual review which, on completion, will be placed on the Parish Council's website and made available as a hard copy version at the Parish Council Office and the local library.
- 12.2 The annual report will monitor progress of the NP and outcomes in the previous year and include:
- details on planning applications for the neighbourhood area;
 - the effectiveness of NP plan policies in the determination of these applications;
 - outcomes of discussions with developers in producing and agreeing design briefs for preferred sites prior to planning submissions;
 - implementing the Green Infrastructure Network and monitoring results;
 - implementing Community Action Projects and monitoring results.
 - effect of changes to national and District Council planning policies on the NP.
- 12.3 A full review of the NP will be undertaken every 5 years (or sooner if circumstances warrant). The first review is likely to take place in 2023/24, and a second review in 2028/29 unless these timings are affected by the review of the current Bromsgrove District Plan. Notwithstanding this the purpose of these reviews will be to:
- engage with the public to gather evidence about local opinion to ensure the plan remains relevant to community aspirations;
 - gauge the effectiveness of NP policies in reaching desired, social, economic and environmental outcomes;
 - consider whether if, in light of the above, the NP needs to be revised.
- 12.4 The reviews will be undertaken by a steering group who will be members of the Parish Council. Volunteers from the local community will also be invited to participate in the review process including evidence gathering for updates to the plan. Depending on the extent of revisions to the plan a further referendum may be necessary.
- 12.5 No later than the review in 2028/29 the Parish Council will consider the need for a subsequent NP, and if so desired, establish the means for undertaking the work.

13. List of Policies

Housing

H1. Criteria for major new housing development

Proposals for major residential development of ten or more dwellings should demonstrate that they accord with all other policies of the Neighbourhood Plan and, in particular, they should satisfy the following criteria:

- a) Ensure that revised Green Belt boundaries are defensible in the longer-term, especially the maintenance of existing gaps between:
 - i. Catshill and Bromsgrove Town
 - ii. North Marlbrook and Lydiate Ash
- b) Ensure housing is not located where it would have an unacceptable impact on highway safety or the residual cumulative impacts on the road network would be severe;
- c) Development is located to provide sustainable access to the local shopping centre on Golden Cross Lane;
- d) Development endeavours to minimise its visual impact in the wider topography and has appropriate regard on the capacity of the landscape to accept change;
- e) Ensure suitable landscaping is provided on-site and, wherever possible, provide linkages to the Green Infrastructure Network.

H2. Housing mix in major new developments

New residential development in the Parish of more than 10 dwellings will be supported where it provides a mix of housing types, tenures and sizes in a way which broadly reflects the findings of the AECOM Housing Need Assessment or subsequent studies. In particular, schemes that would provide some or all of the following will be supported in principle:

- a) smaller dwellings of one and two bedrooms;
- b) properties suitable for the elderly;
- c) a mix of housing tenures including social and affordable rent and shared ownership;
- d) sufficient affordable housing to achieve the BDC target for affordable housing specified in the adopted local plan.

H3. Design principles

New housing should be designed to meet relevant energy and construction standards and have regard to the design principles set out in the Catshill and North Marlbrook Design Guide. Development proposals should demonstrate that they have considered and applied the following design principles:

- a) they harmonise with and enhance the existing settlement in terms of physical form, pattern and movement;

Continued on next page

- b) they relate to the local topography and landscape features, including prominent ridge lines and long distance views;**
- c) they enhance the established pattern of streets and other public spaces;**
- d) they integrate with existing vehicular and pedestrian routes and linkages;**
- e) they respect surrounding buildings in terms of scale, height, form and massing;**
- f) they make suitable provision for sustainable waste management, including collection points, without having an adverse impact on the streetscene;**
- g) they integrate energy efficient technologies as part of the design process;**
- h) they promote social inclusion by ensuring social housing is fully integrated with the overall design;**
- i) through design they minimise the potential for crime and anti-social behaviour.**

H4. Windfall sites

Proposals for windfall development will be supported providing they do not detract from the existing street scene, result in cramped building forms, have an unacceptable visual impact or adversely affect the living conditions of neighbouring residents.

H5. Extensions and alterations to properties

Proposals for extensions and alterations should take into account the character, size and scale of the existing building to ensure they complement and enhance the building and its setting.

Commerce and Community

COM1. Golden Cross Lane local centre: design of shopfronts and external areas

Proposals for new or replacement shopfronts in the local shopping centre in Golden Cross Lane should accord with the principles outlined in the Catshill and North Marlbrook Design Guide. In particular shopfront frontages should:

- a) be in keeping with the whole building façade and reflect the character of the immediate area;**
- b) where possible, introduce vertical emphasis in the shopfront (for instance through the use of pilasters and mullions);**
- c) use signage that is proportionate to the scale of the overall shopfront and the building in which it is set;**
- d) use quality materials that relate well to the building;**
- e) where necessary for security purposes, use transparent shutters in preference to solid ones to avoid the creation of 'dead' frontages;**
- f) provide suitable access for people with disabilities;**
- g) include provision for refuse storage away from the public realm.**

Continued on next page

In addition, proposals to unify and improve the service/parking/operational areas in front of the shops will be supported. Modest improvements to provide a more consistent appearance by, for instance, removing stub walls, providing a single level with marked parking spaces and minimising the range of materials used would contribute significantly to the appearance of the streetscene and make the area more useable for customers.

COM2. Support for existing business uses

Business uses, including those involving retail outlets, will be supported, enhanced and, as far as possible, protected from alternative uses, subject to changes to the Use Class Order 2020, unless it can be demonstrated that there is no demand to retain the existing use (consistent with policy BDP14 of the BDP). An alternative use should not detract or adversely impact on neighbouring occupants or activities.

COM3. New start-up businesses

Proposals for new start-up businesses will be supported within the existing urban area where this does not adversely affect the living conditions of neighbouring occupiers or compromises highway safety.

COM4. Homeworking

Proposals involving home working which require planning permission will be supported in principle, providing the activity will not adversely affect the living conditions of neighbouring residents.

COM5. Retention of community facilities

The community facilities listed below will, wherever practicable, be retained unless it can be demonstrated that a facility is no longer economically viable or that an equivalent or enhanced facility will be provided on the same site or in a more appropriate location:

- Catshill Village Hall
- Catshill Baptist Church
- Catshill Evangelical Church
- Catshill Methodist Church
- Catshill Social Club
- St Luke's Church Centre

COM6. Enhancement of community facilities

Proposals to enhance the facilities listed in Policy COM5 will be supported providing there is sufficient space on the existing site to avoid a cramped development and that the scheme would not have an adverse impact on the character of the surrounding area or on the living conditions of nearby residents.

Environment

ENV1. Green Infrastructure Network

A Green Infrastructure Network for the Parish is shown on the Policies Map. Development proposals that are immediately adjoining or close to the Network must demonstrate how they maintain and/or enhance its integrity and value such as the incorporation of internal footpath/cycle links to the Network.

ENV2. Landscaping in major new housing proposals

Comprehensive landscaping proposals, including arrangements for long-term loss replacement, should accompany all major development schemes promoting wherever possible 'soft' boundary edges using native trees, hedgerows and shrubs while preserving existing trees and hedgerows.

ENV3. Enhancements of Green Infrastructure corridors

Development proposals should seek to enhance, where appropriate, the connectivity and function of existing green infrastructure corridors shown on the Policies Map. There are a number of areas of locally significant ecological importance in the Parish:

- Battlefield Brook Corridor (GI-A);
- Marl Brook Corridor (GI-B);
- Wooded land to the west of Mayfield Close and the M5 motorway (GI-C).

Development schemes must clearly demonstrate how they have incorporated appropriate measures to secure the connectivity of the corridor and the freedom of movement of species.

ENV4. Local green spaces

The parcels of land shown as LGS3 and LGS5 on the Policies Map are designated as Local Green Spaces to be protected from development. Development that would detract from their openness or special character will not be supported unless it can demonstrate that the benefits of the scheme would outweigh the harm to the Local Green Spaces. Further sites will be considered for protection under this policy following the completion of the Bromsgrove District Plan Review.

ENV5. Existing areas of formal open space, sports and recreational land include:

- A. Braces Lane Recreational Grounds;
- B. Lingfield Walk play and recreational area;
- C. The Catshill Meadow;
- D. First and Middle School Playing Fields;
- E. Milton Road Playground/sports field.

These should be maintained free of any development unless there are exceptional reasons justifying any change. In these circumstances the area of formal open space must be replaced by equivalent or better provision (both in quantity and quality) in a suitable location as close as possible to the existing facilities.

ENV6. Significant views

New development should not compromise the outlook and features that contribute to significant views in the Parish. These are the extensive views from Alvechurch Highway, Marlbrook and land on the southern edge of Catshill. These areas are shown on the Policies Map. Development adversely affecting such views will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that the scheme is well-sited and has been carefully designed to have regard to such views.

ENV7. Sustainable design and construction

New development should deliver a high level of sustainable design and construction being optimised for energy efficiency to achieve zero or very low carbon emissions.

ENV8. Sustainable drainage

Major development proposals of ten or more dwellings should include the provision of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to minimise the risk of surface water flooding and contribute to the provision of green infrastructure. Provision should be made within the boundaries of the site unless alternative measures are agreed with relevant organisations.

ENV9. Hard surfacing in householder proposals

The introduction of hard surfacing to the front of properties should avoid the use of materials which are not permeable in order to reduce the risk of flooding through surface water runoff.

Community Actions

- CA1.** A recreation and community strategy should be developed for the Parish in order to maintain and improve existing facilities and to provide a focus for coordinating and advertising local events and services.
- CA2.** The introduction of speed restrictions and traffic calming measures will be supported, particularly on all main roads through Catshill and North Marlbrook.
- CA3.** The Parish Council will support improvements in local bus service to provide more sustainable travel to meet the needs of local residents.
- CA4.** The Parish Council will endeavour to further the Green Infrastructure Network by raising and providing funds to maintain and improve existing footpaths, develop new ones, enhance blue/green corridors and promote better linkages between green spaces.

Appendices

1. Level 1 Questionnaire – Results and Analysis
2. Business Questionnaire Results
3. Landscape Character Assessment Study
4. Flooding and Hydrology Survey
5. Level 2 Questionnaire – Results and Analysis
6. Call for Sites Exercise by NP Group
7. Site Assessment Study by NP Group
8. AECOM Housing Needs Assessment
9. AECOM Site Assessment Study
10. Comparison of Site Assessment Studies
11. Green Infrastructure Network Report
12. Local Green Space/Formal Open Spaces Study
13. AECOM Design Guide Study
14. Housing Requirement Position Statement

Glossary

ADR Area of Development Restraint. Is land removed from the Green Belt and set aside by local authorities for possible development in the future to meet the housing requirements beyond the end of a current plan period.

Affordable Housing: Housing provided to meet the housing needs of those who cannot afford full market ownership or rent costs. Can include provisions to retain an affordable price for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision. Social rented housing is owned by local authorities and private registered providers (as defined in section 80 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008), for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also be owned by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Homes and Communities Agency.

Affordable rented housing is let by local authorities or private registered providers of social housing to households who are eligible for social rented housing. Affordable Rent is subject to rent controls that require a rent of no more than 80 per cent of the local market rent (including service charges, where applicable).

Intermediate housing is homes for sale and/or rent provided at a cost above social rent, but below market levels, subject to the criteria in the Affordable Housing definition above. These can include shared equity (shared ownership and equity loans), other low-cost homes for sale and intermediate rent, but not affordable rented housing. Homes that do not meet the above definition of affordable housing, such as 'low cost market' housing, may not be considered as affordable housing for planning purposes.

Ancient woodland: An area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD.

Archaeological interest: There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.

Biodiversity: The term 'biodiversity' is commonly used to describe the number, variety and variability of living organisms. This very broad usage, embracing many different parameters, is essentially a synonym of 'Life on Earth'.

Blue/Green Corridor: A narrow area of land that provides sufficient natural cover to support and allow the movement of wildlife. These are typically but not exclusively found in urban environments and may follow the line of watercourses (blue corridors) or not (green corridors). Examples of blue/green corridors include railway embankments, river banks, streams, ditch courses and roadside grass verges.

Brownfield Land: (previously developed land) Land which has previously been occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although development of the whole of the curtilage may not necessarily be allowed). Sites can be large or small.

Catshill and North Marlbrook Parish Council (the Parish): The first tier of local government in Catshill and North Marlbrook.

Conservation (for heritage policy): The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.

Community Infrastructure Levy: (CIL) A levy allowing local authorities to raise funds from owners or developers of land when they undertake new building projects in their area.

Community Right to Build Order: An Order made by the local planning authority (under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) that grants planning permission for a site-specific development proposal or classes of development.

CPRE: The Campaign for the Protection of Rural England.

Designated Heritage Asset: Is a World Heritage Site, Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation.

Development Plan: This includes adopted local plans and neighbourhood plans as defined in section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Green Belt: Green belts are a buffer usually around larger towns and cities. Green Belt designation is a planning tool that has five purposes and generally aims to prevent urban sprawl, maintain the separation between settlements and provide areas of countryside close to urban areas.

Green Infrastructure: A network of multi-functional green space, in both urban and rural areas, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental benefits and enhancing the quality of life for local communities.

Greenfield Land: Greenfield land is land which has not previously been used for development. It can comprise farmland, open countryside, woodland or areas otherwise not built-on. Greenfield land is often confused with Green Belt. The latter is normally greenfield land but greenfield land is not necessarily Green Belt.

Heritage Asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including listings of buildings of local significance – local listing).

Historic environment: An environment which has evolved over time from the interaction between people and places. This includes surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, historic landscapes and planted or managed flora.

Inclusive design: Design in the built environment, including buildings and their surrounding spaces, to ensure they can be accessed and used.

Local Development Order: An Order made by a local planning authority (under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) that grants planning permission for a specific development proposal or classes of development.

Local planning authority (LPA): The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area. References to local planning authorities apply to district/borough councils, London borough council, county council, Broads Authority, National Park Authorities, the Mayor of London and a development corporation, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities.

Local Green Space: The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) introduced the concept of a Local Green Space designation (para. 99). This is a discretionary designation to be made by inclusion within a local development plan or neighbourhood development plan. The designation should only be used where the land is not extensive, is local in character and reasonably close to the community; and, where it is demonstrably special, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife (para.100). Policies within the local development plan or neighbourhood development plan for managing development within a Local Green Space should be consistent with the policies protecting green belts within the NPPF (para.101).

Local Plan: A plan setting out policies for the future development and control of development in the local authority area in consultation with the community. These are produced by local planning authorities e.g. Bromsgrove District Council. In law this is a development plan document adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Core strategies, and other planning policies (such as Supplementary Planning Documents), can be considered to be development plan documents providing they conform to regulatory requirements. The term includes old policies, which have been saved under the 2004 Act. The current Local Plan for BDC was approved in January 2017.

Local Wildlife Sites: Local Wildlife Sites are identified and selected locally using robust, scientifically-determined criteria and detailed ecological surveys. They are important in contributing to the natural green fabric of our towns and countryside.

Major Development: For housing, development where 10 or more homes will be provided, or the site has an area of 0.5 hectares or more. For non-residential development it means additional floorspace of 1,000m² or more, or a site of 1 hectare or more, or as otherwise provided in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015.

Massing: The combined effect of the height, bulk and outline of a building or group of buildings.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): The NPPF was most recently updated in February 2019 and sets out the Government's planning framework covering economic, environmental and social aspects of land use planning for England. The framework also applies to the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans and to decisions on planning applications.

Neighbourhood Development Order: An Order made by a local planning authority (under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) through which parish councils and neighbourhood forums can grant planning permission for a specific development proposal or classes of development.

Neighbourhood Plan (NP): A plan prepared by a Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular neighbourhood area (made under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004). A **Neighbourhood Plan** (sometimes called a **Neighbourhood Development Plan**) is a means for local communities to influence the planning of the area in which they live and work.

Older people: Generally refers to people of retirement age, including the active, newly-retired through to the very frail elderly.

Open space: Includes areas of open space covering land, water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which are usually of public value, and provide opportunities for sport, recreation and value as a visual amenity.

Original building: A building as it existed on 1 July 1948 or, if constructed after 1 July 1948, as it was built originally.

People with disabilities: People have a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment, and that impairment has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. These persons include, but are not limited to, people with ambulatory difficulties, blindness, learning difficulties, autism and mental health needs.

Planning condition: A condition imposed on a grant of planning permission (in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) or a condition included in a Local Development Order or Neighbourhood Development Order which requires a landowner/developer to undertake specific actions/measures.

Planning obligation: A legally enforceable obligation entered into under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal.

Renewable and low carbon energy: Includes sources of natural energy from the earth (geothermal) wind, sun, water or oceans. Low carbon technologies are those that can help reduce emissions (compared to the conventional use of fossil fuels).

Safer routes to school scheme (SRTS): Safe Routes to Schools aim to enable more young people to walk and cycle to school. They usually involve a series of highway measures supported by other community and school projects making roads safer and providing the infrastructure and skills to make walking and cycling a popular choice.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): Sites designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Stepping stones: Pockets of habitat that, while not necessarily connected, allow the movement of species between larger patches of habitat.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): A procedure (set out in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004) which requires the formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

Supplementary planning document (SPD): Documents, which add further detail to the policies in local plans. They can provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or cover particular issues, such as design. Supplementary planning documents are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the development plan.

Sustainable transport: Any efficient, safe and accessible means of transport with overall low impact on the environment, including walking and cycling, low and ultra-low emission vehicles, car sharing and public transport.

Transport Assessment: A comprehensive and systematic process that sets out the transport impact of proposed development. It identifies what measures will be required to improve accessibility and safety for all modes of travel, particularly for alternatives to the car such as walking, cycling and public transport and what measures will need to be taken to deal with the anticipated transport impacts of the development.

Transport statement: A simplified version of a transport assessment where it is agreed that transport issues arising from development proposals are limited and that a full transport assessment is not required.

Travel plan: A long-term management strategy for an organisation or site that seeks to deliver sustainable transport objectives through action and is articulated in a document that is regularly reviewed.

Windfall sites: Normally small housing sites, which have not been specifically identified in a local plan. Examples include development in the rear of large gardens, houses in gaps between other properties and small sites which become available e.g. previously-developed land that has become available.