

Draft Core Strategy

Sustainability Appraisal



2008



Planning and
Environment Services

Bromsgrove District Council
www.bromsgrove.gov.uk

Sustainability Appraisal of Draft Core Strategy

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1. Introduction

1.1 Scope of the Document

- 1.2 This document comprises an assessment of the effects of the Draft Core Strategy as part of the wider (SA) of the emerging Local Development Documents (LDDs).
- 1.3 The requirement for Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for the LDDs is mandatory under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The Act also stipulates that the SA must meet the requirements of the SEA Directive¹, which was transposed directly into UK law in July 2004 through the English² SEA Regulations. The LDDs also fall specifically within the requirements of the SEA Regulations as their first formal preparatory act was after the 21 July 2004. The aim of the SA has been to ensure that the principles of sustainable development are fully integrated into the preparation of the LDDs.
- 1.4 Bromsgrove DC prepared a SA Scoping Report³ in July 2005 (updated in 2008) which set the scope and context for the SA and also set an SA Framework comprising sustainability objectives, indicators and targets to be used as a yardstick to assess the effects on sustainable development of the Core Strategy and other LDDs. The West Midlands Regional Sustainable Development Framework (WMRSDF) sets out 29 objectives for sustainable development in the Region. These reflect key regional priorities around environment, resources and the economy. The WMRSDF recommends that the objectives are incorporated into the appraisals of LDD's.
- 1.5 Worcestershire County Council is co-ordinating a joint Worcestershire SEA/SA Framework for the County. This involves a single appraisal framework covering all of Worcestershire which ensures consistency of approach in appraisal and in data collection. It includes agreement to a suite of generic SA objectives that reflect the WMRSDF, Community Strategy and sustainability issues that can be supplemented with a set of decision making criteria to reflect the detail and scope of each DPD/SPD being prepared and an agreed method for prioritising SA objectives.
- 1.6 Hyder Consulting (UK) Ltd. prepared an interim, *Appraisal of Issues and Options Paper* in 2005, which compared and assessed alternative

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

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

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

strategic and policy options for the Core Strategy and made recommendations for the contents of the Draft Core Strategy.

- 1.7 This interim report documents the findings of the assessment of effects on sustainable development of the Draft Core Strategy and makes further recommendations to mitigate any adverse effects identified as appropriate. In order to address new issues arising since 2005 a further round of consultation on Issues and Options was carried out in 2007 and the Appraisal has an added addendum which addresses these new issues in SA terms. Throughout, guidance has been followed from the following ODPM documents:
- ODPM (2005): *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents*⁴
 - ODPM (2005): *A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive*⁵
- 1.8 The contents of this report correspond to, 'Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects' as recommended in the ODPM guidance. (NB Stage D: Consulting on the preferred options of the DPD and SA Report, New Regulations)

1.9 What Happens Next?

- 1.10 The findings of this report will be incorporated into a further revision of the Draft Core Strategy as deemed appropriate.
- 1.11 The findings will then need to be included within an SA Report, which should document the findings of the entire SA process and meet the requirements of the SEA Directive. The SA Report will be released for consultation alongside the Draft Core Strategy.

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

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

2 Methods

2.1 Introduction

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

2.3 The SA Framework

2.4 SA Objectives and Indicators

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

2.6 Social Sustainability Objectives

SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs, in clean, safe and pleasant local environment.

SO2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health

SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio economic status or educational attainment

SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti- social behaviour

SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns

SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community

2.7 Environmental Sustainability Objectives

- EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity
- EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land
- EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality
- EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment, heritage and seek well-designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals
- EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy, 1) reduce, 2) reuse, 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal
- EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas.
- EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources.
- EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality
- EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

2.8 Economic Sustainability Objectives Matrix

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

2.9 **The Appraisal Matrix**

- 2.10 The appraisal matrix presented in Table 3 will be used to assess each of the Core Strategy policies. Each policy will be assessed against each of the SA objectives, using the indicators as benchmarks.

Through adopting this approach, the following will be considered:

- Impact. Whether the effect of the effect is positive, negative or neutral when assessed against the objectives
- Significance. Whether the effect would be slightly or greatly significant
- Timing. Whether the effect will be short term (within 5 years) or long term (up to and beyond the end of the plan period)

- **Spatial Scale.** Whether the effect will be realised in predominantly rural or urban areas. Any transboundary effects outside the study area would also be considered. This would be qualified in terms of area in the commentary where appropriate.

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

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

This notation is explained further in Table 2.12.

Table 2.12 Explanation of Matrix Notation

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

Table 2.13 Example Assessment Matrix

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

Table 2.14: SA Objectives and Indicators

SEA Directive Topic	Objective	Indicators	Targets	Origin of Issue / Opportunity
Social Objectives				
Population	The provision of housing to meet housing needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of housing completions* • Number of affordable housing completions. • Average property price against average earnings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet Regional housing requirements by end of plan period (EPP). 3950 (Worcestershire Structure Plan), 1900 per year for the whole of Worcestershire (RSS) • Meet affordable housing requirements by EPP. • Decrease gap between house prices and earnings 	The Council monitor housing completions on a biannual basis. Regional Planning policies requires the District to provide housing for local needs. A recent housing needs survey identified a shortfall in affordable housing.
Human Health	An improvement in the health and well-being of the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of population describing their health as good • Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness • Life expectancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and increase number of people who describe their health as good above the national average through to EPP. • Maintain and reduce number of people with long-term illness below the national average through to the EPP. • Increase life expectancy. 	The Census 2001 contains detailed information on the health of the population. The undertaking of the LDF presents an opportunity to seek to improve accessibility to health treatment and access to leisure opportunities that can lead to improved

SEA Directive Topic	Objective	Indicators	Targets	Origin of Issue / Opportunity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to a GP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure everyone has access to GP 	health.
Population	A reduction in poverty and social exclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Index of multiple deprivation • Number of benefit claimants • General satisfaction with Local Authority and street cleanliness - % very of fairly satisfied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain position of no SOAs in the top 20% of most deprived areas in England • Reduce the number of people claiming benefits in line with national targets. • Increase % very/fairly satisfied with Local Authority and Street cleanliness to 75% by EPP. 	The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 contains seven Domains which relate to income deprivation, employment deprivation, health deprivation and disability, education, skills and training deprivation, barriers to housing and services, living environment deprivation and crime. As such it provides a very good summary indicator of the general well being and of areas of the District
Population	Quality of education opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of school leavers attending Higher Education • Access to primary and secondary schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and increase numbers of school leavers entering higher education above the national average through to EP. • Ensure everyone of school age in the district has a place in 	The new schools provided by the PFI project built with all sustainability objectives identified in this report.

SEA Directive Topic	Objective	Indicators	Targets	Origin of Issue / Opportunity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance of districts Schools • Bromsgrove schools PFI Project 	<p>a local school</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and improve current levels of performance • Ensure the project is completed using sustainable building methods 	
Population	Reduce and prevent crime and fear of crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population • Levels of people who fear crime. • Types of crimes recorded • Levels of antisocial behaviour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain and reduce all levels of recorded crime per 1000 population and antisocial behaviour below the national average through to EPP. • Reduce levels of people who fear crime in line with the national average by EPP. 	The recently created Community Safety Partnership collects information through the police on crime rates in the District. A better built environment and reduced deprivation can lead to reduced instances of crime.
	Vibrant and locally distinctive communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of parks and areas of recreational space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain and increase number of existing parks and areas of recreation space by EPP. 	Related to health, amenities, environment, crime, deprivation, travel.
	Accessible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of parks and areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain and increase 	The District has both rural

SEA Directive Topic	Objective	Indicators	Targets	Origin of Issue / Opportunity
	services and opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation for all	<p>of recreational space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to a Post Office, Shops and a Primary School in rural areas • Number of visitors to districts tourist attractions • Percentage of jobs in the Tourism sector • Participation in cultural and sporting activities • No of sporting pitches per 1000 population. 	<p>number of existing parks and areas of recreational space by EPP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure where possible everyone has access to Post Office, Shop and Primary School • Increase promotion and development of new tourist attractions • Ensure current open space is retained and appropriate levels of open space is provided on new developments 	<p>and built up urban areas. It is important that all residents have access to services wherever they choice to live. The LDF presents opportunities through the designation of land and the safeguarding of existing leisure facilities to protect access to existing facilities and seek the provision of new facilities.</p>
	Increased travel choice and accessibility through integrated transport facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bus availability • % of people's usual method of travel to work (walk/cycle/bus/train/car). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance bus services in rural areas above national average by EPP. • To achieve targets identified in LTP2 relating to travel choice and accessibility through improved transport facilities. 	<p>The LDF will need to provide a framework for the closer integration of transport facilities including the protection of land to enable future growth in travel choice.</p>

SEA Directive Topic	Objective	Indicators	Targets	Origin of Issue / Opportunity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of trips made by public transport Investment in public transport, walking, and cycling 		
	Reduction in ambient noise levels and incidences of noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of noise related complaints received Vehicle flows through urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce number of noise related complaints through to the EPP All new developments will take into account potential noise from surrounding land uses 	<p>The presence of major motorways crossing the District presents localised environmental problems such as noise. Increasing motor traffic levels have increased this problem.</p> <p>The LDF presents an opportunity to put in place a framework to reduce noise pollution.</p>
Environmental Objectives				
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of SSSIs in favourable condition. Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure all SSSIs in favourable condition by EPP. Meet BAP targets. 	The District has a special environment that needs protecting to promote biodiversity..

SEA Directive Topic	Objective	Indicators	Targets	Origin of Issue / Opportunity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of Special Wildlife Sites (SWSs). • Planning permissions affecting green belt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and increase total number of existing SWSs through to EPP. 	
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Protect the countryside, Green Belt and best agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning permissions affecting AGLVs / Landscape protection areas and Green Belt locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure no harmful development is allowed to take place in these areas, in line with planning policy. 	The District has a special environment that needs protecting not just for residents but also those living to nearby urban areas.
Landscape	Preserve and enhance the district's high quality landscapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of total land use under landscape designation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and increase existing total land use under landscape designation through to EPP. 	
Cultural Heritage	Protect and enhance the qualities of the historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total number of Listed Buildings • Total number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs). • Total number of Conservation Areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and increase number of Listed Buildings. • Maintain and increase number of SAMs. • Maintain and increase number of Conservation Areas. 	<p>The District has a special historic environment that needs protecting and enhancing to give the district a local identity.</p> <p>The District contains over 400 Listed Buildings and has a statutory duty to</p>

SEA Directive Topic	Objective	Indicators	Targets	Origin of Issue / Opportunity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of Listed Buildings at risk • Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas / on listed buildings • Local list of buildings of architectural merit • Number of visitors to heritage sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce % of Listed Buildings at risk in line with English Heritage targets by EPP. • Ensure no harmful development takes place within these designations • Continued monitoring and updating where necessary • Increase public exposure above exiting levels 	protect them.
Waste	Address the waste hierarchy (reduce, reuse, recycle)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of Waste Recycled per year • Household waste collection per year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve Government Targets for recycling and composting of domestic waste. Recycling and composting: 40% by 2010 45% by 2015 50% by 2020 Recovery Of municipal waste: 53% by 2010 67% by 2015 75% by 2020 	The Council is rolling out a household recycling scheme. It is important that the momentum generated is continued.
Water	Protect and enhance water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet EA targets for % of rivers with good/fair biological 	While no major rivers flow through the District the

SEA Directive Topic	Objective	Indicators	Targets	Origin of Issue / Opportunity
	quality and maintain sustainable water resource	chemical water quality. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of planning permissions granted on Flood plains or major aquifers • Number of new development incorporating SUDS 	and chemical water quality. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued protection and enhancement • No planning permission should be granted where evidence suggests it would increase the risk of flood. • Encourage developers to incorporated SUDS and other water saving / cleaning methods within all new developments 	Worcester to Birmingham Canal passes north / south through the District. Also a number of brooks and streams flow through the District. Many of these streams have been hidden away in culverts. This represents the dominance in parts of the District of the built environment over the natural environment. A balance that needs to be readdressed.
Water	Reduce number of properties at risk of flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properties at risk of flooding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new developments to be built in the floodplain after 2007 (EA and LGA target) 	
Soil	Guard against land contamination and encourage remediation of contaminated sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of contaminated land. • Planning permissions affecting green belt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease area of contaminated land in district to below existing levels by EPP. 	
Soil	Optimum use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of new 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and increase 	Due to the limited supply of

SEA Directive Topic	Objective	Indicators	Targets	Origin of Issue / Opportunity
	of previously developed land to support regeneration	development on Previously developed land	current high percentage of new development on PDL through to EPP.	previously developed land in the District, it is important that best use is made of what previously developed land does become available.
Climate Change	Increased energy efficiency and a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO₂ emissions per sector. • Average electricity consumption per household/year • Number of new developments with energy efficient design • Number of new developments with on site renewable energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in CO₂ emissions per sector in line with Government targets. • Decrease in average electricity consumption per household/year in line with government targets. • Encourage developers to included energy efficiency measure in all new schemes • Encourage use of on site renewable energy in new development 	The District has an obligation to put in place a framework that enables a reduction in the emission of greenhouse gases.
Air	Improved air quality throughout the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of AQMAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure no new AQMAs required to be designated through to EPP. 	Improved air quality is linked to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and noise quality.

SEA Directive Topic	Objective	Indicators	Targets	Origin of Issue / Opportunity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle flows Achievement of AQS objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall reduction in vehicle flows inline with public transport improvements Ensure AQS objectives achieved. 	<p>The presence of major motorways crossing the District presents localised environmental problems such as air pollution. Increasing motor traffic levels have increased this problem.</p> <p>The LDF presents an opportunity to put in place a framework to reduce noise pollution.</p>
Economic Objectives				
Local Economy	High and stable levels of employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment rate. Change in employment over time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce unemployment rate below existing level of 2.2% through to EPP. 	The District needs a strong local economy so as to prevent outward migration and the associated harmful effects on the environment.
Local Economy	Sustainable economic growth and a diverse economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GVA per capita Employment land supply Town Centre Vacancy rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase GVA per capita above inflationary rate for district through to EPP. Meet regional employment land supply targets 	The District needs a strong local and diverse economy so as to prevent outward migration and the associated harmful effects on the environment.

SEA Directive Topic	Objective	Indicators	Targets	Origin of Issue / Opportunity
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce number of town centre properties vacant 	
Local Economy	Development of a skilled workforce to meet the needs of business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population educated to degree level or higher • Qualifications at age 19 • 16 year olds with no qualifications. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and increase number of school leavers entering higher education above national average through to EPP. • Improve the levels of attainment for post 16 students • Reduce the numbers of school leavers with no qualifications 	New jobs require skilled workers. To avoid outward and inward migration the employment needs of the population need to be married to the provision of jobs.
Material Assets	Sustainable use and development of material assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction to energy use of Council owned buildings. • Reduction in car mileage by employees • Quality and condition of fabric of materials assets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce energy use • Reduce use of motor vehicles • Maintain and increase quality and condition of materials assets relative to the existing baseline through to the EPP 	

3 Assessment of Effects and Mitigation

3.1 Introduction

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

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

3.4 Assessment of 'No Core Strategy' Scenario

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

3.6 In the short term, a continuation of the current baseline trends would be likely, seeing that those trends would have been influenced by current planning policy. National and regional policy would continue to apply, although it is considered that current issues would continue, for example:

- Barriers to housing and services in rural areas;
- Continued fear of crime;
- Challenges relating to Green Belt versus brownfield land development;
- Under-provision of affordable housing;

- High car usage and congestion;
- Significant out-commuting;
- Imbalance of service provision to population size; and
- Localised poor air quality relating to motorway network.

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

3.8 Assessment of Effects of Draft Policies and Proposed Mitigation Measures

3.9 A) A Better Environment For Today and Tomorrow

- 3.10 To be able to create a better environment for today and tomorrow, sustainable development needs to be an overarching aim in all policies and objectives throughout the core strategy. Sustainable development is a high priority on the Governments agenda demonstrated by the publication of a number of planning documents that contain some of the themes of sustainable development including of PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development, Supplement to PPS1: Planning and Climate Change, PPS3 Housing, PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, PPG13 Transport and PPS22: Renewable Energy.
- 3.11 There are a number of facets to sustainable development that need to be addressed and these include the use of renewable energy, recycling, water and waste management, the protection of the natural and built environment, designing attractive and safe communities where people will want to live and reducing the need to travel by private car.
- 3.12 Currently in Bromsgrove the usage of renewable energy is negligible and this needs to change to reflect national targets of achieving 10% of energy from renewable sources by 2010. Whilst the level of recycling is currently increasing, more can be done to reduce the level of waste that currently goes to landfill sites.

- 3.13 Bromsgrove is an attractive and desirable place with historic built form and swathes of beautiful countryside. It is essential that new developments reflect this by creating vibrant, attractive, accessible and safe places, where people will want to live, work and visit not only now, but also in the future.
- 3.14 All development proposals will therefore be assessed against the community's housing, economic and social requirements; protection and enhancement of the natural and built environment; minimisation of energy consumption; minimisation of the need to travel and the encouragement of the use of renewable energy. The use and development of land must therefore contribute to the pursuit of sustainable development and all development will need to:
- a) Make efficient use of land and existing infrastructure;
 - b) Minimise the use of non-renewable energy sources, conserve scarce resources and encourage the use of sustainable resources
 - c) Promote waste reduction and recycling including the reuse of construction materials;
 - d) Incorporate sustainable drainage systems and have no adverse impact on water resources;
 - e) Address the issue of flooding;
 - f) Protect and enhance the quality of natural resources including water, air, land and biodiversity;
 - g) Protect and enhance the historic character and the landscape of the District;
 - h) Be accessible to all members of the community;
 - i) Contribute to the health, social and economic well-being of the local population;
 - j) Limit the need to travel by private motor vehicle and increase opportunities to undertake journeys by foot, cycle or public transport.
 - k) Encourage distinctiveness, character, townscape and setting of settlements

3.15 CP1) Climate Change

- 3.16 Climate change is the greatest environmental challenge facing the world today. Rising global temperatures will bring changes in weather patterns, rising sea levels and increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather. Bromsgrove district needs to adapt to climate change (such as policy CP4 Promoting High Quality Design, CP5 Protecting Natural and man-made assets and CP 6 Water Management and Flood Risk) and to reduce the risk by reducing our contribution to the causes.
- 3.17 To reduce our contribution to the causes of climate change, our future energy policy must focus on the reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases. Climate change and its effects will be a primary consideration in the determination of development proposals. Development and service

provision must seek to ensure that impact on natural resources is minimised and the potential use of renewable or low carbon resources maximised.

- 3.18 The West Midlands RSS phase 2 revision states that the region should aim to contribute as far as possible towards the achievement of the UK's legally binding target under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% below 1990 levels over the period 2008-2012 as part of a wider European Community Commitment and the UK's domestic goal to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide to 20% below 1990 levels by 2020.
- 3.19 In November 2006 Bromsgrove District Council became a signatory of both the Worcestershire Climate Change Pledge and the Nottingham Declaration, thereby demonstrating its commitment to combating the affects of climate change and joining with other authorities in taking a stand against it. This committed the authority to looking to reduce its own emissions of greenhouse gases, and working with and encouraging local stakeholders to follow suit.
- 3.20 The Region should aim to contribute as far as possible towards the achievement of the national energy target 10% of electricity produced from renewable energy by 2010 with an aspiration to double the renewables share of electricity between 2010 and 2020. In 2000 the Region generated less than 0.1% of its consumption from renewable sources and this shows room for improvement.
- 3.21 In Bromsgrove, a total of 1006 KT CO₂ was emitted just in the Bromsgrove district. Among the 1006KT, 592KT was from road transport, 239KT from domestic, 164KT from Industrial and Commercial and 10KT from Land-use change (Draft Planning for Renewable Energy in Worcestershire Technical Research Paper).
- 3.22 In response to the Energy White Paper (EWP), Advantage West Midlands has conducted and published the first low-carbon regional economic strategy 'Connecting to Success' and the study shows the potential for combined heat and power (CHP) networks in the region. Several areas in the Bromsgrove district are shown to have the potential for viable CHP schemes (see 'Improving Infrastructure: heat mapping and decentralised energy feasibility study' published by Advantage West Midlands)
- 3.23 Potential renewable energy resources in Bromsgrove include biomass, active solar systems, small scale hydro electricity schemes, energy from waste combustion, landfill gas and wind.

3.24

To be a greener District the Council will:

- a) all development to be in sustainable location which is well served by public or sustainable transport, provide facilities that encourage people to travel by sustainable mode of transport and take into account the impacts of climate change;
- b) all development to reduce energy consumption by following the energy hierarchy: 1) reduce use of energy; 2) use energy more efficiently; 3) move to energy from renewable or low carbon sources; and 4) use remaining fossil fuels cleanly.
- c) facilities that employ best practice technology to optimise the opportunities for, and convenience of recycling, composting and minimising waste
- d) the building and the construction process to minimise its carbon footprint, for example by using sustainable construction techniques/ design: the use of recycled or locally sourced building materials; aiming to achieve Code For Sustainable Homes Level 3 by 2010, Code Level 4 by 2013 and Code level 6 by 2016 for all new residential development;
- e) all developments to use sustainable decentralised zero or low carbon energy generation such as CHP or district heating schemes. Where such scheme is not viable, a secure, zero or low-carbon energy infrastructure or contribution ensuring connection to future district heating scheme is required.
- f) all major development (either new build or conversion) to incorporate appropriate renewable energy production equipment to provide at least 10% of the predicted energy requirements by 2010 and 20% by 2020. Where on-site provision is not viable, off-site provision or an equivalent contribution is required.

3.25 Key Policy Strengths

- 3.26 The policy is clearly focussed towards contributing to addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change. Whilst the positive implications are delivered at a local scale, they would contribute to the wider goal of addressing global climate change.
- 3.27 The policy has many positive inferences upon the SA objectives. These include promoting the health and well-being of the population through seeking to reduce the need to travel by car (and hence encouraging alternative potentially less polluting or healthier forms of travel such as walking or cycling). The support given by the policy for development which seeks to reduce the need to travel by car has a number of wider

benefits for the environment such as reducing traffic related noise and air pollution.

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

3.29 Key Policy Weaknesses

- 3.30 Renewable energy schemes are positive although, these must be economically viable and appropriate to the environment in which they are developed, for example, in terms of visual and landscape impact, or impact upon the setting of historic sites or landscapes. However paragraph 5.4 in the core strategy addresses the environmental, social and economic issues that are a consideration on all planning applications.

3.31 Recommendations for Mitigation

- 3.32 None

3.33 Policy CS2 – Distribution of Housing Growth

- 3.34 It is important that housing is delivered in the most sustainable way possible. In the first instance this means delivering housing on brownfield sites within existing settlement boundaries. Unfortunately the amount of brownfield land identified within the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) that is currently suitable and available for development is insufficient to meet housing targets set within emerging RSS. This means that Greenfield sites may need to be released for development. These strategic sites should be located close to essential services minimising the need to travel where possible. It will be crucial for sites to be close to public transport options to give people a realistic alternative to the car. Whilst the majority of development will occur within urban areas it is important that there is the opportunity for limited development in villages to maintain their vitality and viability. Delivering affordable housing for identified local needs will be crucial in this process.
- 3.35 Whilst the level of new housing required within the District is, at this stage, unclear, it is important that a hierarchy is in place that will be effective and flexible enough to accommodate differing levels of growth.

When determining the location of new housing development to meet Bromsgrove's needs, the following hierarchy will be used:

- a) In the first instance development needs in the District will primarily be met through the re-use of previously developed land or buildings within existing settlement boundaries that are not in the designated Green Belt.
- b) Additional land will be needed outside existing settlement boundaries to meet RSS targets. The primary location for this growth will be adjacent to Bromsgrove Town. This growth will be delivered through the phasing of key strategic sites. Broad locations for this growth are shown on the Proposals Map.
- c) If additional land is needed in the Plan period to 2026 it will only be released for development through the adoption of a Land Allocations Development Plan Document;
- d) In Green Belt villages, shown on the Key Diagram, affordable housing will be allowed where this is of an appropriate scale and there is supporting evidence to show that it will meet local needs.
- e) Redevelopment for housing or the development of new housing in the form of limited infilling within Green Belt settlement boundaries providing this would not have an adverse effect on the character of the settlements. Limited infilling shall be interpreted as the filling of a small gap within an otherwise built-up frontage.

3.37 Key Policy Strengths

- 3.38 The location of housing growth is an important issue for many environmental, social and economic reasons as the choice of location can have direct and indirect effects on a number of other issues. The policy places an emphasis on hierarchical development which favours brownfield development within existing urban areas with only limited development in rural locations.
- 3.39 Focussing growth primarily within the most sustainable locations means that significant development is likely to occur within Bromsgrove Town. This has the advantages of keeping growth contained to areas that already have developed services, facilities and infrastructure. Enabling growth in Bromsgrove Town will encourage additional inward investment in the town and can be a catalyst for development in other areas such as employment and retail. It also steers development away from the Green Belt and potential environmental impacts upon the rural landscape and countryside. This would also result in the social and economic benefits within Bromsgrove Town Centre such as housing provision, accessible services, reduction in poverty, vibrant communities.

- 3.40 The policy promotes development primarily in the larger urban settlements which are the most accessible and densely populated area of the District enabling the largest proportion of residents to be able to access services and employment, thereby helping to reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas.
- 3.41 The larger settlements are better connected by public transport and the proximity of people to jobs and services might encourage walking and cycling instead of private car use, which may result in a decrease in traffic congestion and air pollution. It is important that non-car based transport is also encouraged.

3.42 Key Policy Weaknesses

- 3.43 The policy is weighted in favour of development on previously developed land, particularly in urban areas such as Bromsgrove Town. However, it is important to note that brownfield sites can consist of large residential gardens that can contain protected trees and an abundance of wildlife so there can still be a number of environmental and biodiversity issues that need to be considered. It is therefore possible for a Greenfield site to have less environmental constraints than a brownfield site.
- 3.44 The presumption of development in favour of urban areas has the potential to adversely impact upon the historic urban environment, although this would entirely depend upon exactly where and how sites were developed. In contrast, enhancement of an historic setting may occur as a result of development.
- 3.45 PPS25 discourages development in the floodplain and this principle should be taken forward through the planning system. An increase in development in urban areas may result in a larger concentration of impermeable surfaces and hence increase the risk of flooding through surface run-off in these areas. This could be mitigated through the implementation of SuDS.
- 3.46 The policy acknowledges that Greenfield land will need to be developed for housing to meet RSS targets. This could be seen as being contrary to environmental sustainability objectives EV2 and EV3 that seek to protect the countryside, green spaces, Green Belt and the best agricultural land and safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality.

3.47 Recommendations for Mitigation

- Whilst the focus of development on previously developed sites in urban areas is positive, ways should be sought to ensure that biodiversity in urban areas is maintained. Also urban greenspace has many benefits and this should not be compromised by the presumption to develop in urban areas.

- Urban areas in Bromsgrove can contain a rich heritage resource. It is important that new development in these areas compliments historic buildings and sites.
- The uptake of SuDS is important in new development in urban areas, especially as flooding induced by surface run-off is an issue in the District.
- Where Green Belt land has to be lost to accommodate growth it is essential that a hierarchy approach is used to protect the best agricultural land and land with higher landscape character.

3.48 CP3) Rural Renaissance

3.49 Bromsgrove is predominantly a rural area containing a number of rural settlements. Rural areas have faced a steady decline in farming and related industries and increased diversification of the rural economy. House prices in the District's villages have climbed out of reach of young people wanting to stay, work and live in our rural villages. The District has seen a rise in commuting out of the District to work leading to dormitory villages and a decline in local rural facilities. The LDF needs to promote rural communities where people can live, work and access essential local facilities. Furthermore, many of the District's villages are of historic and/or architectural value or make an important contribution to local countryside character. It is important that new development respects and reflects this local distinctiveness. In summary therefore, development in rural areas must meet local needs and development will only be permitted where it would not have an adverse impact on the existing character of the locality.

3.50 Proposals in rural settlements should demonstrate that they contribute to rural renaissance, for example in the following ways:

- a) The proposal supports the sustainable diversification and development of the rural economy through the growth of existing businesses and the creation of acceptable new enterprise including tourism and recreational uses;
- b) The proposal will lead to an improvement in the range and quality of services available to a rural community;
- c) The proposal does not unacceptably impact on the rural landscape.
- d) The proposal involves the provision of affordable houses in rural settlements where there is a proven local need. Development should be proportionate to the size of settlements and related to needs. The following list of settlements are deemed to be appropriate for consideration in Rural Exception terms:

Adams Hill
 Belbroughton
 Beoley
 Blackwell

Bournheath
Burcot
Clent
Dodford
Fairfield
Holy Cross
Hopwood
Lower Clent
Romsley
Rowney Green

3.51 Key Policy Strengths

- 3.52 Allowing employment development in rural areas will help to support the rural economy, especially in the field of diversification and growth of new businesses which support existing leisure and tourism. This is important for rural regeneration as the agricultural sector is gradually shrinking in employment and wealth. The diversification can improve accessibility to services and the well-being of the local population. Also, providing affordable housing to meet local needs can allow a greater proportion of the rural population to stay and work more locally, with positive benefits for traffic generation and climate change.

3.53 Key Policy Weaknesses

- 3.54 However, beyond a certain point, it is likely that such environmental spin offs will be outweighed by increased commuting into rural areas, as well as traffic impacts from delivery vehicles and customers. Also, it is likely to be some landscape, biodiversity, noise, air quality, water quality impact from a wider spread of economic development in the open countryside.

3.55 Recommendations for Mitigation

- 3.56 It is recommended that the cumulative impact of the existing businesses and outstanding planning consents are taken into account when assessing a planning application, such that over-development can be avoided. Also, design of buildings should be environmental and biodiversity friendly.

3.57 CP4) Promoting High Quality Design

- 3.58 All development must incorporate high quality design. This should embrace key principles such as reflecting and respecting local character, being visually attractive; safety; accessibility; responsive to the needs of all members of society, including people with disabilities and those who are less mobile; incorporating means to reduce energy

consumption and achieving the efficient use of resources including construction techniques, materials and water. Good design of buildings, groups of buildings, spaces and landscapes are key elements to achieving sustainable development. Development that responds to its surroundings and climate change impacts (such as heat waves, increasing inland flooding and water shortage in some areas) can bring economical, environmental benefits to the area and will create a sense of belonging for local people. Development proposals in the District will need to demonstrate a high quality of design through layout, orientation, form, detailing and contribution to the character of an area. The Council will only accept proposals that promote high quality design.

New development should be well designed to respect the character, identity, culture and context of the settlement pattern, historic townscape and landscape. New development should also:

- a) reduce its impact on climate change;
- b) be 'climate-proofed', i.e. resilience to new extreme climate;
- c) contribute positively to biodiversity and increase the ability of biodiversity to migrate across landscapes by making the intervening land use between semi-rural habitats more biodiversity-rich, rather than simply physically linking them;
- d) reduce water consumption, help offset the impacts of water pollution and surface water run-off;
- e) contribute positively to an area's identity and heritage in terms of scale, density, layout, orientation, massing, use of materials, architectural features and access;
- f) be flexible to respond to future social, technological and economic needs;
- g) be easy to get to and move through and around, providing recognisable routes, interchanges and landmarks that are well connected to sustainable transport, community facilities and services of individual communities and neighbourhoods in the district;
- h) have public and private spaces that are safe, attractive, easily distinguished, accessible and complement the built form;
- i) incorporate car parking that is integrated with the existing public realm, and other pedestrian and cycle routes and ensure motor vehicles do not dominate development schemes;
- j) encourage a balanced mix of uses that work together and encourage sustainable living;
- k) provide active ground floor frontages where located in the town, district and local centres;
- l) be accessible to all users;
- m) be safe, uncluttered, varied and attractive and reduce opportunities for crime and the fear of crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour.
- n) value the amenity of current and future users and be located away from unacceptable nuisance, air pollution or vibration.

3.60 Key Policy Strengths

- 3.61 This is a strong policy which has many positive features with respect to sustainability and the SA objectives. Principally these include: the development of quality living environments that respect the landscape, townscape and heritage of their receiving environments. This can have many social benefits in terms of creating vibrant and locally distinctive communities, encouraging safety by design and hence improving resident's sense of good health and well-being. The policy also promotes the use of recycled materials and energy conservation in new developments.
- 3.62 These built environment benefits can also have positive effects on the economy as they assist the marketing of the District as a good place to work and do-business. This can encourage the creation of new businesses and investment in the District and hence improve economic growth in the long-term.

3.63 Key Policy Weaknesses

- 3.64 There are no clear weaknesses to this policy.

3.65 Recommendations for Mitigation

- 3.66 None

3.67 CP5) Managing Natural Assets

- 3.68 Bromsgrove District is well known for its attractive Worcestershire countryside and its importance is acknowledged in Strategic objective 8. It makes a considerable contribution to the District in many ways for example;
- Its cultural value
 - Significance for providing local identity to the district
 - Value for tourism
 - Contribution to quality of life
- 3.69 A diverse range exists but the main elements are identified as follows;
- 1) Clent, Lickey and Waseley Hills
 - 2) Open countryside, 91% of the District is classified as green belt, its landscape character, appearance and the best agricultural land
 - 3) Statutory and local areas of geological, wildlife and ecological value including Sites of Special Scientific Interests (SSSIs), Special Wildlife Sites (SWSs), Regionally Important Geological/ Geomorphological Sites (RIGS), locally characteristic habitats and species identified in the Biodiversity Action Plan for Worcestershire and valuable geodiversity areas to be identified in Phase 3 of the Geodiversity Action Plan for Worcestershire
 - 4) The character of settlements and their immediate environs

- 5) Parks and gardens of historic interest
- 6) Land of Recreational and amenity value
- 7) Woodlands
- 8) The public Rights of Way network
- 9) Canals, rivers and streams

3.70 The process of landscape characterisation involves the gathering and assimilation of information relating to the six elements that define landscape character. Three of these – geology, topography and soils – relate to the physiographic character of the landscape, the other three – tree cover, settlement pattern and land use – relate to the cultural evolution of the landscape. To protect the landscape character of Bromsgrove, developments must be sympathetic and demonstrates that this issue has been addressed.

3.71 Geodiversity comprises the variety of rocks, fossils, minerals, landforms and soils, and the associated natural processes that determine the landscape and character of our natural environment. Geodiversity, biodiversity and archaeology are therefore closely linked, with the underlying geology influencing habitats, distribution of species and settlement patterns.

3.72 Climate change threatens species and ecosystem functions and processes upon which human survival and well-being depend. Isolated sites are unlikely to accommodate all of the UK's characteristic biodiversity or to sustain it in the light of climate change. Resilient systems absorb and respond to changes while sustaining biodiversity and ecosystem goods and services. The council will seek to maintain, restore ecologically functional landscapes and even re-create wetlands which enable species to adapt and move freely in response to climate change. These green networks will be identified in the local opportunity map to be produced by Worcestershire Biodiversity Partnership, regional biodiversity map in Landscape of Living, the enhancement area and green corridor in Phase 3 RSS.

3.73

The Council will require development proposals to:

- a) demonstrate their support for geodiversity and biodiversity and where appropriate management of them
- b) protect and enhance locally characteristic species as well as restoring or re-creating locally characteristic habitats and where appropriate contribute to the wider local and regional network
- c) Increase the ability of biodiversity to migrate across landscapes by making the intervening land use between semi-natural habitats more biodiversity-rich rather than simply physically linking them
- d) pay due attention to the regional character and landscape type as described in the online Landscape Character Assessment Interactive map

3.74 Key Policy Strengths

- 3.75 The policy is very specific in the protection and enhancement of the natural environment in the District and performs strongly against the environmental objectives. The protection and enhancement of natural assets can add to the vibrancy and local distinctiveness of the District and also acts as a cultural and recreational resource.
- 3.76 The policy positively contributes to the environmental objectives which seek to protect landscape character and quality, areas of open greenspace and biodiversity.
- 3.77 The policy has largely positive environmental impacts, although some minor positive social impacts could also be realised, as improved landscape quality could enhance overall well-being. Many people use rural areas for recreational pursuits, for example walking and the preservation of the landscape could provide indirect benefits for people undertaking recreational activities.

3.78 Key Policy Weaknesses

- 3.79 A potential weakness is that the policy may hamper the development of brownfield land which is another key policy aim for the District, if that land were found to contain a valuable archaeological resource. Nonetheless, the extent of this impact is unlikely to be significant and the impacts are uncertain and would be dealt with on a site-by-site basis.

3.80 Recommendations for Mitigation

- 3.81 There are no recommendations for mitigation for this policy.

3.82 CP6) Managing Man made assets

- 3.83 The district is diverse, attractive and has a real sense of history with 10 conservation areas and over 470 listed buildings spread across the district. These all contribute to distinguish Bromsgrove district from other areas. The Council will therefore seek the protection and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the wider historic landscape and all heritage assets such as statutory listed buildings, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains, locally listed buildings, conservation areas, registered parks and gardens, historic parks and gardens and their settings.

3.84

The Council will:

- a) Only allow development proposals that preserve the listed building or scheduled monument and/or its setting;
- b) Produce a list of buildings of local importance and take full account of these where they may be affected by planning proposals;
- d) Only approve development that takes proper account of the archaeological remains that relate to the development site;
- e) Ensure that development proposals secure the preservation and/or enhancement of the character or appearance of conservation areas and their settings;
- c) Ensure development proposals preserve or enhance the historic landscape interest of registered parks and gardens and their settings;
- d) Ensure development proposals do not harm the wider historic landscape of the District.

3.85 Key Policy Strengths

- 3.86 The policy is very specific in the protection and enhancement of heritage in the District and as such, it does not impact upon many of the SA objectives. The District has a wealth of heritage sites that afford protection. The protection and enhancement of such assets can add to the vibrancy and local distinctiveness of the District and also acts as a cultural and recreational resource. Indirectly the enhancement of the heritage resource can also form an educational resource as well as the preservation of material assets.
- 3.87 Development in sensitive areas can often require the reuse of building materials to ensure that they compliment the surrounding environment. This supports the waste hierarchy that is identified in EV5.

3.88 Key Policy Weaknesses

- 3.89 There are potential financial implications of delivering development that enhances the character and appearance of historic environment as the most appropriate external materials can be more expensive. This could limit the economic viability of developments and persuade developers to invest elsewhere. However, in the most sensitive settings the protection and enhancement of heritage should outweigh any financial constraints.

3.90 Recommendations for Mitigation

- 3.91 There are no recommendations for mitigation for this policy.

3.92 CP7) Water Management and Flood Protection

- 3.93 The LDF can potentially make a significant contribution to protecting the community and the environment of Bromsgrove from the consequences of flooding and to encourage the prudent use of water resources. Although the District was not severely affected by the serious flooding in 2007, the issue of flooding is a concern for the residents of the District. As Climate Change will lead to increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather, priority will be given to development in areas of minimal flood risk. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and a Water Cycle Strategy have recently been completed for the District. These studies conclude that flood risk within the District is mainly associated with flash flooding of ordinary watercourses as a result of rapid response of its catchments to runoff. In many cases this has resulted in an overwhelming of the road, rail and canal networks and their associated drains and outflows. Along many of the watercourses flooding is attributable to a lack of maintenance resulting in blockages and reduced flow capacity. However a degree of flooding has also been associated with the Main Rivers located within the District most notable the River Salwarpe, The Sugar Brook, The Spadesbourne Brook and the Battlefield Brook. It is therefore imperative that any new development takes this into account and minimises the volume of runoff produced through the implementation of SuDs especially where located on Greenfield sites. It is recommended that rainwater re-use schemes be utilised such as rainwater harvesting for domestic use and source control techniques including the installation of green roofs and permeable paved surfaces.

3.94

In considering all development proposals the following principles will be applied:

Watercourse protection and the management of flood risk

Development and service provision must ensure that communities and the environment are not adversely affected by flooding and therefore there is an expectation that all development should fall within flood zone 1.

Where land in flood zones 2 or 3 is involved a comprehensive Flood Risk assessment will be required to be submitted by the applicant

Measures that manage and control runoff through the use of SuDS for example, storm water diverted to soakaways, green roofs, permeable paved surfaces and so on, will be sought where appropriate.

Measures to reduce demand for water will be required, such as the use of grey water and rainwater harvesting.

3.95 Key Policy Strengths

- 3.96 Avoiding development in the flood risk areas or areas that will increase the chance of flooding elsewhere will prevent the possible damage to the businesses and people that work and live there. The design of buildings that take the extreme weather into account, though more costly, will reduce the running costs of buildings and reduce its impact on climate change. Efficient management of flooding will also avoid potential spread of disease due to flooding.

3.97 Key Policy Weaknesses

- 3.98 This is the only policy in the core strategy addressing water environment issues and the focus of the policy is primarily upon flood risk management and it is not specific about what constitutes 'watercourse protection.' The policy does not explicitly discuss water quality and it is important that this issue is not omitted from the Core Strategy as there is the potential for any new developments to adversely impact upon water resources.

3.99 Recommendations for Mitigation

- 3.100 It is recommended that the policy is re-worded to ensure that a greater emphasis is placed upon managing the wider water environment including groundwater resources, waterbodies and ensuring that water

quality is protected and enhanced. This would ensure that the policy is more holistic and would reduce the ambiguity of the current policy with regards to these wider issues.

3.101 B) Economic Success that is shared by all

3.102 Overall Bromsgrove is considered a good place to do business. An extensive business survey carried out as part of the Employment Land Review (ELR) found that the drivers of this are the quality and space of premises, the effectiveness of premises for business, the local environment for staff and customers and IT infrastructure. Whilst this paints a positive picture there is a certain imbalance in the level of wealth contained within the district in relation to the jobs available within the district. The average annual residence based earnings in the district are £25,925 whilst the average workplace based earnings are only £19,798. The 2008 ELR identifies that Bromsgrove is a net exporter of labour with 10,200 residents having employment outside the district. These figures suggest that there are an insufficient number of skilled jobs within the district and this therefore needs to be addressed. The wealth within the district can paint a misleading picture as there are pockets of deprivation which need to be addressed to help reduce the level of inequality in Bromsgrove.

3.103 There will be 2 main drivers of economic growth within the district with a focus on the regeneration of the town centre and an expansion of the high technology sector. The town centre regeneration through the delivery of the Town Centre Area Action Plan has the potential to attract a variety of new firms and create a number of varied jobs whilst creating a more vibrant and lively town centre. The continued investment in the Central Technology Belt can help to create more highly skilled jobs giving the local population more choice in terms of employment opportunities. The main areas of development within the Central Technology Belt are at Longbridge where regeneration will be lead through the Area Action Plan and the continuing expansion of Bromsgrove Technology Park.

3.104 CP8) Distribution of new employment development

3.105 Economic growth will primarily be focused on Bromsgrove Town and Longbridge, although this should have regard to urban biodiversity and the historic environment where applicable. In partnership with Birmingham City Council an Area Action Plan has been developed for the site of the Longbridge car plant. The aim is that Longbridge will be redeveloped into an exemplar sustainable; employment led mixed use development for the benefit of the local community, Birmingham, Bromsgrove, the region and beyond.

3.106 The ELR has identified that there is the greatest level of demand for industrial and office premises within Bromsgrove Town. Primarily the demand is for smaller premises; in terms of industrial premises this is

between 185m² (2000sq ft) and 464m² (5000sq ft) and for office space this means premises under 92m² (1000sq ft). Focussing employment growth within Bromsgrove Town will enable more businesses to benefit from factors that make Bromsgrove a good place to do business such as the excellent motorway links and providing a good environment for staff and customers. Whilst there is also demand for new premises it has been identified through a recent survey undertaken as part of the ELR that 29% of firms have short term plans to expand their premises, further emphasising the strength of small businesses in the district.

- 3.107 Exceptionally employment may be permitted on the edge of the Town where there is evidence to suggest this is of wider economic and community benefit. Sites in other settlements may be permitted where this achieves a better balance between housing and employment and has the potential to reduce commuting.
- 3.108 The level of employment growth required within Bromsgrove District will be determined with the emerging RSS. The preferred option document states that Bromsgrove should have a rolling 5 year reservoir of 7 hectares and an indicative requirement of 21 hectares across the plan period. Housing targets within the RSS revision are currently subject to further examination and are likely to be revised and higher housing targets would have a knock-on effect on the amount of employment land required. Without the release of further land the ELR has identified that there is currently a net available supply of 39 hectares of employment land. The majority of sites within this supply fall within identified employment areas as shown on the Proposals Map. If additional land for employment is required this will be delivered through an allocation DPD.

In particular the Local Development Framework will promote the following:

- b) New technology opportunities as part of the 'Central Technology Belt', including Longbridge and Bromsgrove Technology Park;
- c) Small scale office and mixed use schemes within Bromsgrove Town Centre
- d) A range and choice of readily available employment sites to meet the needs of the local economy.
- e) Limited employment development in rural areas that help to maintain the vitality and viability of villages whilst not encouraging migration from Major Urban Areas
- f) Appropriate skills development and training as part of the promotion of employment sites.

Proposals that come forward for new employment developments or expansions to existing sites will be assessed against the following criteria:

- a) Accessibility to public transport options
- b) The capacity of the road network to accommodate increased traffic
- c) Impact on the character of an area;
- d) The quality of the natural environment and any potential impact on biodiversity

3.110 Key Policy Strengths

- 3.111 The policy has key strengths in terms of promoting employment and economic growth. The promotion of 'new technology' opportunities could also be instrumental in diversifying the economy with industry which is usually of lower environmental impact than more traditional manufacturing industry. Assuming employment is taken up by local people, this can have positive effects upon increasing levels of income for local people. This can also promote vibrant and sustainable communities through locating employment opportunities near to housing and transport infrastructure. This also enables a greater choice in travel modes and potentially a reduction in commuting distances. This can have knock-on effects on reducing car traffic and hence vehicular emissions, energy use and greenhouse gas emissions.
- 3.112 Locating employment growth in urban areas primarily has the effect of protecting the countryside, rural landscapes and the rural environment. In contrast, focussing growth in urban areas, where there is a larger proportion of brownfield land, means that regeneration of previously developed land is more likely and this potentially can lead to contaminated land remediation. The development of land at Longbridge is adjacent to the existing settlement of Birmingham and is therefore likely to be largely sustainable.

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

3.114 Key Policy Weaknesses

- 3.115 Impacts upon biodiversity are not known as they tend to be localised and very much dependant upon the specific sites developed. However, whilst it is generally better for development to be located away from greenfield sites, some town centre sites may have ecological value and should be protected to retain urban greenspace and biodiversity. It is possible that limited development in rural areas could result in the use of greenfield land.
- 3.116 Bromsgrove Town centre also contains sites of historic importance which may be adversely affected unless protection is provided within the policy.

3.117 Recommendations for Mitigation

- 3.118 The policy could go further to encourage appropriate skills development and training as part of the promotion of employment sites. The first line of the policy could be improved by rewording along the following lines, *“Economic growth will be primarily focussed on Bromsgrove Town, although this should have regard to urban biodiversity and the historic environment where applicable”*.

3.119 CP9) Retail and Town Centre Regeneration

- 3.120 Bromsgrove District Council has identified that a holistic approach to the redevelopment of the town centre is required, that takes into account the prime sites for regeneration, and includes a systematic consideration of other opportunities.

- 3.121 The Council's vision is:

“To develop Bromsgrove town centre to meet the needs of residents, businesses and visitors and those who work in the town through adapting to meet the requirements of a modern town centre and providing new opportunities for shopping, leisure employment and living whilst preserving and enhancing Bromsgrove's unique historical character”.

- 3.122 The Sustainable Community Strategy covers a range of priorities including the Town Centre and its regeneration. This strategy aims to promote the Town Centre as a unique shopping environment, with small specialist shops, high street accommodation, restaurants and cafes. It also aims to promote good accessibility for people with restricted mobility, good toilet facilities and encourage young people

into the town centre. The evening economy should include a range of entertainment which caters for young, families and the elderly.

- 3.123 In line with PPS12 an Area Action Plan is being prepared for the Town Centre on the basis that Bromsgrove Town Centre represents an area where significant change/ conservation is needed and therefore an Area Action Plan is required in order to provide a planning framework to guide and promote future development. In relation to the wider scope of the Core Strategy, it is envisaged that the function of the Town Centre will remain as the main focus for retailing facilities in the District.

3.124

The Council will continue to support proposals to strengthen the role of the Town centre and seek improvements and expansion to meet the needs of Bromsgrove Town and its surrounding area.

Retail development outside local shopping centres shown on the Proposals Map will generally not be allowed, especially if it would affect the vitality or viability of a nearby local centre.

In all cases development must comply with the other policies in the LDF and in particular should be sustainable in design and in conformity with policies CP1, 4, 5, 7 and 9.

3.125 Key Policy Strengths

- 3.126 The regeneration of Bromsgrove Town centre has the potential to create employment for local people and promote economic growth, particularly if Bromsgrove Town becomes more established as a retail centre for the District. This can help to improve the vitality of the Town centre and have knock-on benefits in terms of marketing Bromsgrove as a good place to live, work and do business.
- 3.127 Improving Bromsgrove Town Centre should encourage more local people to shop in the town rather than visiting larger centres such as Redditch or Birmingham. This would reduce the length of car journeys and in some cases may encourage more people to use public transport. This has the potential to create numerous environmental benefits, for example through reducing traffic congestion and emissions.
- 3.128 The promotion of the Town centre for retail development and the presumption against out-of-town ensures that future development is in the most sustainable location in the district where people have the opportunity to use public transport.

- 3.129 Promoting development away from the rural areas has the effect of providing the countryside and rural landscape with some protection; although impacts may be incurred in terms of urban landscapes and heritage resources if retail development is not in-keeping and appropriate to the receiving environment. Nonetheless, it is likely that brownfield and potentially contaminated sites may be redeveloped and remediated if development is focussed towards urban areas.

3.130 Key Policy Weaknesses

- 3.131 The policy may have adverse effects for existing local centres in the District such as Alvechurch and Catshill as local residents may prefer to travel to Bromsgrove in preference if the retail offer improves. This could mean that local centres become underused and therefore impact on the viability of some local shops.
- 3.132 If more people visit the town centre traffic congestion, associated noise and air pollution may increase unless measures are taken to encourage public transport use.
- 3.133 A significant amount of redevelopment in the town centre may impact upon the character and appearance of the conservation. However, this can be mitigated through applying CP5 that protects manmade assets.

3.134 Recommendations for Mitigation

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

3.136 C) Improving Health and Well Being

- 3.137 It is important that people have the opportunity to make informed decisions about leading healthy lifestyles. Whilst Bromsgrove residents have a similar life expectancy to the national average, this is concerning when you consider the above average wealth and the predominantly rural nature of the district. This brings in question whether elements of the population have easy access to places where people can enjoy outdoor pursuits such as at the Lickey Hills and the Clent Hills. The quality of public transport within Bromsgrove needs to be improved as there has been an over reliance on the car for both work and leisure activities. The catalyst for the improvement should be the proposed new train station in Bromsgrove but giving people greater transport choice should also mean improving opportunities for walking and cycling. Whilst delivering greater transport choice is a start, increasing the awareness of the population in the benefits of leading a healthy lifestyle could potentially mean that the population will maintain

active lives for longer and thus help to ensure the vitality and viability of local services.

3.138 The Local Development Framework, together with other plans and strategies, will seek to improve the health of those living and/or working in the District in the following ways;

- a) The provision of adequate open space to meet the needs of the local community;
- b) Provision of both indoor and outdoor sports and recreation opportunities at locations that are easily accessible to those without a car;
- c) Provision of new housing away from poor air quality locations.
- d) Encourage linkages between places for example by improving the provision of cyclist routes and facilities and providing high quality and safe pedestrian routes

3.139 CP10) Sustainable Transport

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

3.141 The Worcestershire Local Transport Plan produced by Worcestershire County Council sets out the strategy and priorities for transport provision. The current LTP identifies accessibility, congestion, economic regeneration and the environment, particularly air quality, as being the main transport issues relating to Bromsgrove.

3.142 As Bromsgrove is a largely rural District the private car remains the main travel mode. However, the continuing and increasing use of the private car is harmful to the environment in terms of impact on air quality and carbon emissions. Therefore public transport needs to be a convenient and efficient alternative to the private car in order to encourage more people to use it. There are currently a number of bus services operating within the District which mainly serve the main urban areas as well as linking to neighbouring settlements such as Birmingham, Worcester and Kidderminster. Many rural areas are poorly served with unreliable and infrequent bus services.

3.143 Bromsgrove District Council will therefore work towards reducing the need to travel by car and assist in delivering a sustainable transport network covering the extent of the District, on both east/ west and north/ south axes. As a means to assist those who don't have direct access to a private car, Bromsgrove District Council will investigate means to provide residents with easier access to local public services, for instance by developing community transport.

- 3.144 Encouraging more rail travel is an effective way of reducing car journeys. The availability of car parking and cycling facilities at railway stations is important to encourage more people to switch from car to rail for at least part of their journey. Cyclepaths, footpaths, and bus connections to stations can make an effective contribution to enabling people to move through and around the District.
- 3.145 Bromsgrove District Council will continue to work with Worcestershire County Council Transport Section and rail industry partners to secure a new and improved Bromsgrove Railway Station. The station will provide adequate car parking and cycle facilities and effective sustainable connections with Bromsgrove Town Centre including for instance bus connections and promotion of Sustrans National Cycle Route 5.

3.146

New developments will be assessed against the following criteria so as to ensure that there is a reduction in the need to travel and, where travel is necessary, an increase in the use of sustainable transport modes;

- a) Developments which generate significant travel demands must include transport assessments (being fully informed by Guidance on Transport Assessments (GTA) to ensure compliant travel plans) and should be located adjacent to existing or proposed public transport links;
- b) In determining the location of developments which generate significant commercial movements a detailed assessment of alternative locations should be undertaken with a view to determining the optimum location in terms of sustainability;
- c) To support increased public transport usage only essential car parking will be allowed at new developments close to public transport interchanges;
- d) All new developments should be accessible by safe and sustainable modes of transport including walking and cycling;
- e) All major developments should incorporate proposals to increase the scope for walking and cycling in a safe environment.

3.147 Key Policy Strengths

- 3.148 The use of the private car dominates above all other modes in Bromsgrove. The policy strongly supports alternative means of travel to the private car by locating new development adjacent to existing public transport links, or encouraging green travel methods within new development.

- 3.149 This has many direct and indirect benefits, notably through helping to reduce traffic congestion and hence increase the quality of the natural and living environment. This can be through a reduction in traffic related air pollutants including greenhouse gas emissions. Road traffic can have adverse impacts upon biodiversity, landscape, water quality and the historic environment through creation of air and noise pollution, vibration, polluted road run-off and visual impact. Hence, measures to reduce traffic would have a beneficial effect upon these objectives.
- 3.150 The policy is also likely to have numerous social benefits, for example, encouraging an uptake of walking and cycling can encourage healthy lifestyles. Improved access to new developments such as housing developments and employment sites via public transport is also positive and can help to improve accessibility of vulnerable groups, promote vibrant and sustainable communities.

3.151 Key Policy Weaknesses

- 3.152 There are no clear weaknesses to this policy.

3.153 Recommendations for Mitigation

- 3.154 No recommendations for mitigation have been identified. The success of this policy will also depend greatly upon the Local Transport Plan.

3.155 CP11) Open Space and Recreation

- 3.156 The provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities contribute to the achievement of wider governmental objectives such as social and community cohesion, urban renaissance and promoting a healthy and enjoyable life. The strategic contribution that open space makes to the wider environment is therefore recognised as follows:
- Defining the local landscape character and softening the urban environment
 - Providing an appropriate context and setting for built environment and infrastructure
 - Emphasising the presence of particular natural features such as river valleys
 - Supporting and linking habitats and local wildlife
 - Combating climate change and flood risk
- 3.157 In accordance with the requirements set out in with Planning Policy Guidance Note 17, Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (PPG17), on behalf of Bromsgrove District Council, PMP consultants have recently carried out an open space, recreation and sport local needs assessment and playing pitch strategy across the District.

- 3.158 The Open Space, Sport and Recreation study has looked into the current quantity, quality and accessibility of different types of open space, sport and recreation areas and based on the population forecast of the district in 2026, it identified that apart from play areas for children, the district as a whole will have a general deficiency on 1) parks and gardens, 2) natural and semi-natural green spaces, 3) amenity green space, 4) play areas for young people, 5) outdoor sports facilities, and 6) allotments.
- 3.159 Given that cemeteries and churchyards exist where there is a church, the only form of provision standard which will be required is a qualitative one. In relation to green corridors, the need for them arises from the need to promote environmentally sustainable forms of transport, so there is no sustainable way of stating a provision standard. The primary purposes of civic spaces is the provision of a setting for civic buildings, public demonstrations and community events, and it is therefore not realistic to set a quantity standard for it.
- 3.160 In terms of quality, the open space, sport and recreation areas are given an average score or rated in accordance to the security and safety, cleanliness and maintenance, vegetation and ancillary accommodation. Quality ratings from most areas reflect that cleanliness and maintenance is a key component that residents want to see in their open space, sport and recreation areas.
- 3.161 In terms of accessibility, depends on the nature of the open space, sport and recreation areas, residents generally expect to get to the areas within 10-15 minutes by car/ sustainable transport/ on foot.
- 3.162 Due to the important role of open space and recreation areas, the Local Development Framework will require the retention and enhancement of all public and privately owned open space of recreational and/or amenity value including allotments, cemeteries & churchyards and green corridors. Provision will be required on new developments in accordance with standards recommended in the Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study. Development of existing recreational land and/or buildings and open space will not be supported unless it is no longer required or development secures satisfactory replacement or an improvement of provision.

3.163

The improvement of the health and well-being of the residents, visitors and workers in the district will depend on the needs of the local area and the proposal. All proposals in the district are required to:

- a) Contribute quantitatively and/ or qualitatively to the existing open space, sports and recreation areas in accordance to the local standards.
- b) Provide green corridors to link neighbourhoods with open spaces and open spaces with wildlife such that the green corridors can become informal recreational space and alternate means of transport routes.
- c) Contribute towards future management and maintenance of the open space, sports and recreation areas.

There will be a presumption against any development that involves the loss of open space, sports and recreation areas except where it can be demonstrated that there is currently an excess of provision and facilities could be delivered in areas where deficiency occurs, or where alternative facilities of equal or better quality will be provided as part of the development.

3.164 Key Policy Strengths

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

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

3.167 Key Policy Weaknesses

3.168 Whilst the policy performs well against many of the social and environmental objectives the policy could go further to protect existing

open spaces from development. It is important that all good quality green spaces are afforded a high level of protection because in many areas of the district there is an under provision of open space, sports and recreational areas.

3.169 Recommendations for Mitigation

- 3.170 It is recommended that the policy should be expanded to include the following text:

“There will be a presumption against any development that involves the loss of open space, sports and recreation areas except where it can be demonstrated that there is currently an excess of provision and facilities could be delivered in areas where deficiency occurs, or where alternative facilities of equal or better quality will be provided as part of the development.”

3.170 D) Meeting the Needs of the Community

- 3.171 One of the most basic human needs is a requirement for shelter. Everyone deserves the opportunity to live in a decent home, however high prices in the district have made homeownership unattainable for many. This has placed greater emphasis on the delivery of affordable homes to cater for those whose needs are not met by the private sector. There is an obligation to deliver a variety of homes in terms of size, tenure and type of accommodation which caters for the needs of the whole community such as families, older people, disabled people, Gypsies and Travellers, Black and Ethnic Minority groups and occupational groups.
- 3.172 Local centres such as Hagley, Wythall and Barnt Green can play a crucial role in people's lives. Access to local health, educational and retail facilities help to maintain the vitality and viability of the smaller centres. They have the ability to maintain a level of community spirit and help to prevent social exclusion.

3.173 CP12) Type, Size and Tenure of Housing

- 3.174 Proposals for housing must take account of local housing needs in terms of size, type and tenure of dwellings. These needs will include appropriate provision for all sectors of the community for example including the needs of elderly people and also the particular needs of gypsies and travellers.
- 3.175 National and regional guidance seeks to ensure that a mix of different housing types is achieved across the plan area to meet the needs of the community. Household needs within Bromsgrove District are varied and include singles, couples, families, young and the elderly. There are also various households with special needs including those with physical disabilities, learning difficulties, mental health problems and

sensory disabilities. Other household needs include various vulnerable groups requiring supported accommodation, black or minority ethnic groups, and travelling populations. Household sizes to address these needs range from 1-bed to 4/5-bed properties, and the types and style of accommodation will include a diverse mix of flats, houses and bungalows.

- 3.176 However a recent Housing Market Assessment identified that Bromsgrove will have a projected growth of 7300 households by 2026. In line with national trends Bromsgrove has an ageing population and the majority of this growth is predicted to be in middle aged (975) and pensioner households (4,800). There is also a requirement for an additional 1575 households for those aged over 85 and 150 households for younger households (aged under 29). On this basis the table below identifies that the greatest demand is predicted to be for 2 bedroom properties, many of which will need to be suitable for people of retirement age.

2 bed properties	3 bed house	2 bed older persons housing	Housing with care for older people
+850	+125	+4,800	+1,575

Figure 1: Number of properties required by bed size and type matched to household growth (HMA, 2008)

- 3.177 Bromsgrove has an over supply of large 4 and 5 bedroom homes and redress this balance there needs to be a dramatic change in building patterns across the district to provide alternatives to the increasing pensioner population who live in family homes.
- 3.178 There will also need to be a mix of tenures including market housing units for sale, low cost market housing, and affordable rented and shared ownership housing units for those households in some form of housing need. Approximately only 14.5% of dwellings in the district are social rented meaning that demand currently outstrips supply.
- 3.179 Land is a finite resource and in a district within limited potential for brownfield redevelopment it is crucial to minimise the use of Greenfield sites. It is therefore essential that the level of development on sites is maximised without compromising the quality of housing development. Inline with PPS3 the council will seek minimum housing densities of 30 dwellings per hectare. Higher densities will be sought in locations close to the town centre and areas accessible by a range of means of transport where the character of the area is not compromised. Settlements such as Barnt Green are generally quite low density and characterised by large dwellings set within large plots. In areas such as this lower densities will be required to maintain the distinct character and appearance of settlements.

3.180

Proposals for housing must take account of local housing needs in terms of size, type and tenure of dwellings. To ensure mixed and vibrant communities are created there will need to be a focus on delivering the following housing types:

- i) 2 bed general needs properties
- ii) 2 bed properties for people of retirement age
- iii) properties suitable for the older elderly
- iv) 3 bed houses

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

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

Please note that the density of a development should not compromise the quality of a development or impact adversely on the character of the surrounding area. In areas such as Barnt Green lower densities may be more appropriate to maintain the character and appearance of the area.

3.181 Key Policy Strengths

3.182 With increased housing density, the level of Greenfield development land required is reduced, also helping to minimise landscape impact. However, it is possible for increased densities to harm the historic environment in some cases. Higher housing density overall will reduce the need to travel and improve the viability of local services such as corner shops. It will also help to match the family sizes of those in need of housing (primarily smaller households) with the houses developed.

3.183 Providing housing to meet the needs of local people is clearly supported by sustainability objective SO1. This policy appears to be inclusive as it targets all sections of the local people population and could help integrate different groups into society and improve social well-being and community spirit.

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

3.185 Key Policy Weaknesses

3.186 There are no clear weaknesses to this policy.

3.187 Recommendations for Mitigation

3.188 No recommendations for mitigation have been identified.

3.189 CP13) Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers & Showpeople

3.190 The recent Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Assessment has identified that no additional pitches are required in the Bromsgrove District in the 5 year period between 2008 and 2013. If circumstances change or a greater demand is identified after 2013, 4 additional pitches can be potentially be accommodated at the existing Wythall site. Space for the additional pitches would come from converting the transit site which has not been used for 17 years. If this is insufficient additional sites to cater for both Redditch and/or Bromsgrove needs will be assessed using the following criteria:

3.191

1. Safe and convenient vehicular and pedestrian access to the site should be provided.
2. The site must be large enough to provide for adequate on site facilities for parking, storage, play and residential amenity.
3. The site should be well located on the highway network and have good access to public transport facilities
4. Safe and convenient access to schools and local facilities
5. The site should not be detrimental to amenities of adjacent occupiers.
6. Adequate levels of privacy and residential amenity for occupiers should be provided.

3.192 Key Policy Strengths

3.193 The policy's key strength is that it intends to contribute towards the provision of housing to meet specific needs being identified through the recent housing assessment, thereby reducing social exclusion. The policy also identifies capacity by making use of an existing underutilised site. It also goes some way towards addressing sustainability in that it states that such housing should be located near to the existing highway network.

3.194 The policy also seeks to ensure good design is addressed, in terms of site layout, safety and privacy and potential adverse impacts on adjacent occupiers.

3.195 Key Policy Weaknesses

- 3.196 A potential weakness in the policy is the emphasis on locational proximity to the highway network, and safe and convenient access to schools and public facilities, rather than proximity to public transport to access such facilities.

3.197 Recommendations for Mitigation

- 3.198 The wording could be expanded to place more of an emphasis on public transport such as: “The site will be well located on the highway network and have good access to public transport facilities”

3.199 CP14) The Scale of New Housing

- 3.200 The Local Development Framework will manage the release of housing land to ensure that the housing requirements for the District as identified in the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy are met. The RSS Phase 2 Revision identifies a need for an additional 2100 dwellings to be provided in the District up to 2026. A trajectory of how this level of growth can be delivered throughout the plan period is shown in Appendix A. Housing targets within the RSS revision are currently subject to further examination and are likely to be revised. Appendix B illustrates delivery of the RSS Preferred Option figures across the plan period.

3.201

In allocating sites for housing or considering applications for residential development regard will be had to the following;

- a) Accessibility to public transport options;
- b) Proximity to employment opportunities;
- c) The capacity of health, education and other public services to accommodate growth;
- d) The capacity of the road network to accommodate increased traffic;
- e) Provision of a mix of housing of different sizes and tenures including affordable and retirement accommodation to meet identified local needs;
- f) The availability of previously developed sites;
- g) Impact on the character of an area. The quality of the natural environment and any potential impact on biodiversity

The Council Strategic Housing Land Availability identifies significant amounts of suitable and available land that can deliver considerably more housing than what is required within the Preferred Option of the RSS. Given the likely oversupply of sites to provide flexibility and mindful of the need that housing delivery should be supported by adequate infrastructure, the Council will consider whether granting of permission on sites that are not identified as part of the housing supply would undermine the objectives of this Plan.

Where windfall sites come forward for development, the Council's preferred approach is to test these sites against the Plan objectives and the benefits they can deliver, the extent to which they would result in sustainable development and their impacts on the adjoining community. They will also be carefully assessed in terms of the demand arising from the development for transport infrastructure, water supply or waste water treatment. In the case of small sites, potential cumulative increases will be a relevant consideration.

3.202 Key Policy Strengths

3.203 The policy performs well against many of the SA objectives, notably due to the good intentions of the policy in terms of locating housing allocations in more sustainable areas. This could reduce the need to travel and encourage a move towards more sustainable patterns of transport in line with sustainability objective SO5.

- 3.204 By providing housing to meet identified local needs the aims of sustainability objective SO1 could be met in terms of providing decent affordable housing for all. However, the level of annual need for affordable housing is currently greater than what the district needs to deliver to meet RSS targets, therefore the aims of this objective may not be fully realised.
- 3.205 Environmental impacts are harder to predict in this case and are largely indirect impacts. Housing development is rarely good for the environmental baseline unless strong provisions are made to incorporate environmental enhancement features on a case-by-case basis. However, it is clear that the intentions of the policy to steer any necessary development to less environmentally sensitive areas are positive and hence many of the objectives have been classified as positive, but indirect.

3.206 Key Policy Weaknesses

- 3.207 Negative implications of the policy relate to potentially increased incidents of noise and disturbance not only occupiers of properties adjacent the new homes but occupiers of the new homes themselves. When new homes are under construction there could be disruption for the occupiers of nearby houses. Whilst locating new homes near transport links and main roads may perform well on some sustainability criteria it may create a noisy local environment for the occupiers of these homes.

3.208 Recommendations for Mitigation

- 3.209 Planning conditions can be used to ensure construction work does not take place at the most sensitive times of the day. As part of planning applications developers could be asked to submit noise surveys to demonstrate any potential impact and then deliver measures to mitigate if any significant problems are identified.

3.210 CP15) Cross Boundary Growth

- 3.211 Policy CF3 'Level and Distribution of New Housing Development' of the RSS Phase Two Revision identifies Redditch as a Settlement of Significant Development (SSD) and proposes the need for 6,600 dwellings for the period 2006 to 2026. Since Redditch does not physically have the capacity to accommodate such growth within its boundaries, the adjoining districts of Stratford-on-Avon and Bromsgrove have been identified as suitable locations where this deficit will be allocated. It is estimated that Redditch Borough will accommodate 3,300 of the total figure, and the remaining two districts will therefore be responsible for identifying locations for growth of approximately 3,300 dwellings adjacent to the borders of Redditch. The same concept applies to the provision of employment land,

whereby Policy PA6A 'Employment Land Provision' (Table 4) of the RSS allocates Redditch Borough a five year reservoir of 17ha, with a total of 8ha to be provided by the neighbouring districts of Stratford-on-Avon and Bromsgrove. In the longer term (up until 2026) Redditch must allocate a total of 51ha of employment land, of which 24ha will be provided by Stratford-on-Avon and Bromsgrove. These requirements are to be treated as additional to the individual growth targets for each District.

- 3.212 To inform the distribution and location of this cross boundary growth, two studies have been carried out. The first, considered the potential of the urban area of Redditch to accommodate housing and employment growth to 2026; the level of additional peripheral growth required to meet the housing and employment requirements; and the implications for accommodating the peripheral growth.
- 3.213 The second study considers in more detail how best to distribute the required growth scenarios to Redditch's existing urban area including land within Bromsgrove and Stratford-on-Avon Districts.
- 3.214 The study into 'The future growth implications of Redditch', second stage report has concluded that there are more sustainable locations outside of the Borough than the three previously designated ADRs of Redditch – the A435 corridor, Brockhill and Webheath. Redditch Borough is therefore not able to meet the 3,300 dwellings required by the WMRSS within its own boundaries. Redditch Borough is able to accommodate 2,243 within its own administrative boundaries leaving 4,357 to be accommodated in Bromsgrove and/or Stratford-on-Avon Districts.
- 3.215 An Employment Land Review is currently being undertaken for Redditch Borough which, once completed, may identify additional sites for housing and/or employment development, which may impact upon the figures set out in the above policy.
- 3.216 It is anticipated that these cross boundary requirements and how they will be split between Bromsgrove and Stratford-on-Avon Districts will be decided through the Examination in Public process of the WMRSS Phase Two Revision.
- 3.218 Figure 1 below identifies when the growth in terms of housing for both Redditch and Bromsgrove needs will be delivered over the plan period. It is intended that the Redditch needs will be distributed in the later half of the plan period allowing Redditch to deliver housing in their district first.

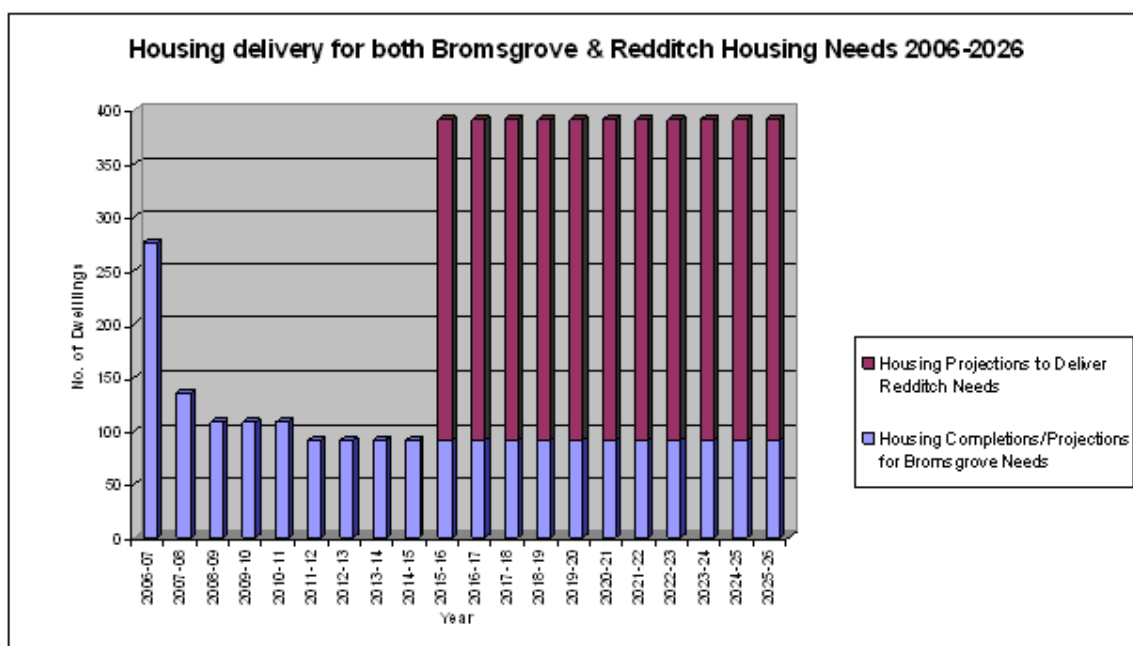


Figure 1: Delivery of RSS Preferred Option Figures across plan period

3.219

Bromsgrove District will seek to accommodate the following cross boundary requirements in conjunction with Stratford-on-Avon District Council to meet the housing and employment land provision for Redditch Borough:

- Approximately 3,300 dwellings in Bromsgrove and/or Stratford-on-Avon Districts adjacent to Redditch Town.
- 8ha rolling five year reservoir employment land provision in Bromsgrove and/or Stratford-on-Avon Districts adjacent Redditch Town.
- 24ha indicative long-term requirement employment land provision in Bromsgrove and/or Stratford Districts adjacent to Redditch Town.

3.220 Key Policy Strengths

3.221 The policy potentially has strong transboundary effects as it will provide housing and employment for the long term needs of Redditch. This may work as a catalyst and attract additional investment into Redditch boosting their local economy.

3.222 Key Policy Weaknesses

3.223 The policy performs badly against many of the environmental objectives, including EV1, EV2, and EV3. The policy effectively

advocates the loss of many hectares of Green Belt land, this will naturally cause significant harm to the character and quality of landscapes. In addition the high levels of development could potentially cause harm to biodiversity and geodiversity.

- 3.224 There are known areas of flood risk that are sited adjacent to the Redditch boundary. It is essential that development is located and managed carefully to ensure that levels of flood risk do not increase.

3.225 Recommendations for Mitigation

- 3.226 The level of cross boundary growth will undoubtedly cause environmental harm. However, to minimise this development sites should be carefully selected to protect the areas of greatest landscape quality and highest agricultural value. In addition development should be located away from areas that have the greatest risk of flooding.

3.227 CP16) Affordable Housing

- 3.228 Bromsgrove has some of the highest average house prices in the South Housing Market Area and therefore there is significant unmet demand for affordable housing. The South Housing Market Area Assessment identified there is an annual need for subsidised housing (social rented and Shared ownership) of 366 dwellings. Currently new supply is expected to be approximately 80 affordable homes per annum up to 2011. This would result in an annual un-met need of 286 dwellings and thus cumulatively the problem is only likely to get worse. The preferred option document of the Phase 2 Revision of the RSS allocates just 105 new dwellings per annum, therefore even if every new dwelling was affordable there would still a significant annual un-met demand.
- 3.229 The Council together with other partners will seek to increase the annual provision of affordable housing to reduce the level of un-met annual need. It will endeavour to do so through the creation of mixed communities where a range of housing types and tenures is available.

3.230

Proposals for affordable housing will be considered against the following criteria:

- a) Affordable housing should contribute towards or match the needs identified through housing surveys;
- b) Affordable housing will be provided in Bromsgrove Town on all large sites with a capacity in excess of 10 dwellings or 0.4ha;
- c) On all housing sites in the urban areas of Alvechurch, Barnt Green, Bromsgrove (including Lickey End) Catshill (including Marlbrook), Grimes Hill, Drakes Cross and Hollywood, Hagley and Rubery, a proportion of affordable housing will be sought on all sites equal to or over 0.4 hectares or 10 dwellings.
- d) For settlements where the population is 3000 or less the threshold will be reduced to 5 dwellings or all sites equal to or over 0.2 hectares.
- e) On both rural and urban sites the minimum target that 50% of all new dwellings are affordable units will apply.
- f) Exceptionally, affordable housing will be allowed in or on the edge of settlements in the Green Belt where a proven local need has been established through a comprehensive and recent survey and where the choice of site meets relevant planning criteria;
- g) Where proposals accord with detailed guidance contained in the Affordable Housing SPD produced as part of the Local Development Framework.

3.231 Key Policy Strengths

3.232 The assessment of this policy assumes that the policy refers purely to the provision of affordable housing within wider housing development and therefore focuses on the 'affordability' element rather than the physical impacts of building new houses. The impacts of building housing in general are assumed to be covered within Policy CP14.

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

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

3.235 Key Policy Weaknesses

- 3.236 The policy suggests that in exceptional circumstances, affordable housing may be allowed in or at the edges of Green Belt where there is proven local need. This will potentially damage the landscape character and affect biodiversity.

3.237 Recommendations for Mitigation

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

3.239 CP17) Sustainable Communities

- 3.240 The regional Spatial Strategy recognises the importance of access to services to the quality of life particularly for those who live in rural areas. The need to protect and retain services is crucial and the RSS seeks to encourage a coordinated approach between local authorities and other service providers to ensure good quality services in rural areas.
- 3.241 The Countryside Agency's Rural Services Survey in 2000 showed that the West Midlands Region has a higher proportion of rural parishes without essential services than England as a whole.
- 3.242 The LDF has a role to play in influencing the location of services but the planning system cannot provide all the answers when it comes to service provision, quality and cost. It should aim to provide a framework to influence the location and retention of services, while the Council works with various partners to ensure their delivery.
- 3.243 Due to the size of the District and the geographical spread of settlements, means that, for some, this means longer travel distances to access basic services. The situation is exacerbated by the lack of full public transport coverage of the District.
- 3.244 Therefore, proposals for development should secure an improved balance between housing, employment and community facilities in settlements and new development should not result in the loss of essential services.
- 3.245 Development often has an impact on service provision and requires new infrastructure to be provided. It is therefore considered reasonable that developers contribute towards schemes that are designed to mitigate these impacts.
- 3.246 The principle of securing developer contributions towards infrastructure, to mitigate against the impact of development is a well established process. The conventional approach towards securing

such contributions in the past has been based on negotiations. The Government have introduced provisions within the Planning Bill to establish a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) which is not likely to become operational before Spring 2009. It is envisaged a standard charge would be levied on all new development.

- 3.247 Adequate infrastructure should exist or be provided to support new development at the time of construction with an emphasis on public transport and green travel.

3.248

It is expected that existing local services and community facilities will be retained unless it can be demonstrated that:

- a) There is no realistic prospect of the use continuing for commercial and/or operational reasons
- b) The service or facility can be provided effectively in an alternative manner or on a different site
- c) The site has been actively marketed for a reasonable period or made available for a similar or alternative type of service or facility that would benefit the local community
- d) There are overriding environmental benefits in ceasing use of the site.

The form of local service provision will take into account the impact of the proposal, the nature of the settlement and the needs of the community.

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

All forms of development should achieve a net benefit to the local community taking account of its needs and aspirations.

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

3.249 Key Policy Strengths

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

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

3.252 Key Policy Weaknesses

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

3.254 Recommendations for Mitigation

- 3.255 If circumstances arise where the viability of a scheme is compromised by the level of developer contributions it will be necessary for the applicant to demonstrate this and thus enable a lower level of contribution to be negotiated.

4 Assessment of Cumulative Effects

4.1 Assessment of Cumulative Effects

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

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

Receptors:

- Human Population
- Housing Market

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Climate Change	0	Only those policies that relate specifically to housing provision CP12, CP14 and CP16, are likely to have the greatest affect this objective. Other policies such as rural renaissance may improve the conditions for appropriate housing provision in rural areas and those policies relating to the natural environment, high quality design and location of growth may also have implications for the creating a safe and pleasant environment. On balance it is considered that there would be an overall positive cumulative impact on housing provision for local needs through the provisions in policies CP12, CP14 and CP16.
CP2 – Distribution of Housing Growth	+	
CP3 – Rural Renaissance	+	
CP4 – Promoting High Quality Design	+	
CP5 – Managing Natural Assets	0	
CP6 – Managing Man Made Assets	0	
CP7 – Water Management and Flood Protection	?	
CP8 – Distribution of new employment development	0	
CP9 – Retail and Town Centre Regeneration	+	
CP10 – Sustainable Transport	+	
CP11– Open Space and Recreation	0	

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP12 – Type, Size and Tenure of Housing	++	
CP13 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	+	
CP14 – The Scale of New Housing	++	
CP15 – Cross Boundary Growth	0	
CP16 – Affordable Housing	++	
CP17 – Sustainable Communities	0	

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

Receptors:

- Human population
- Levels of health/well-being

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Climate Change	+	A large number of policies contribute positively to the achievement of an improvement in the health and well-being of the population, whether it be through improving natural and living environments, including air quality, or whether it includes for policies that relate to healthy lifestyles through increasing access to recreation or walking etc. On balance, there would be an overall positive cumulative impact in terms of improving health and well-being of the population through the Core Strategy.
CP2 – Distribution of Housing Growth	+	
CP3 – Rural Renaissance	+	
CP4 – Promoting High Quality Design	+	
CP5 – Managing Natural Assets	+	
CP6 – Managing Man Made Assets	0	
CP7 – Water Management and Flood Protection	+	
CP8 – Distribution of new employment development	0	
CP9 – Retail and Town Centre Regeneration	+	
CP10 – Sustainable Transport	+	
CP11– Open Space and Recreation	+	
CP12 – Type, Size and Tenure of Housing	+	
CP13 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP14 – The Scale of New Housing	+	
CP15 – Cross Boundary Growth	0	
CP16 – Affordable Housing	?	
CP17 – Sustainable Communities	+	

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

Receptors:

- Human population

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Climate Change	0	A large number of the policies relate to either provision of services and opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation, or the location of new development within easy access to existing facilities. Consequently, it is likely that the Core Strategy will have a positive cumulative impact upon the objective.
CP2 – Distribution of Housing Growth	+	
CP3 – Rural Renaissance	+	
CP4 – Promoting High Quality Design	+	
CP5 – Managing Natural Assets	+	
CP6 – Managing Man Made Assets	0	
CP7 – Water Management and Flood Protection	0	
CP8 – Distribution of new employment development	+	
CP9 – Retail and Town Centre Regeneration	+	
CP10 – Sustainable Transport	+	
CP11– Open Space and Recreation	+	
CP12 – Type, Size and Tenure of Housing	+	
CP13 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	+	
CP14 – The Scale of New Housing	+	
CP15 – Cross Boundary Growth	0	
CP16 – Affordable Housing	+	
CP17 – Sustainable Communities	+	

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

Receptors:

- Human population
- Crime statistics

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Climate Change	0	Some of the policies have the potential to reduce crime rates and fear of crime, although the extent of this will depend upon how the policies are implemented locally. Overall there is a positive cumulative impact upon reducing crime and the fear of crime.
CP2 – Distribution of Housing Growth	0	
CP3 – Rural Renaissance	+	
CP4 – Promoting High Quality Design	+	
CP5 – Managing Natural Assets	0	
CP6 – Managing Man Made Assets	0	
CP7 – Water Management and Flood Protection	0	
CP8 – Distribution of new employment development	0	
CP9 – Retail and Town Centre Regeneration	+	
CP10 – Sustainable Transport	+	
CP11– Open Space and Recreation	+	
CP12 – Type, Size and Tenure of Housing	+	
CP13 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	+	
CP14 – The Scale of New Housing	0	
CP15 – Cross Boundary Growth	0	
CP16 – Affordable Housing	0	
CP17 – Sustainable Communities	0	

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

Receptors:

- Human population
- Transportation network

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Climate Change	+	Policies relating to location of development, sustainable development/communities and sustainable transport provision all contribute to this objective. The Core Strategy is likely to result in a positive cumulative impact upon the objective. Greater cumulative benefits would result through close linkages with the LTP.
CP2 – Distribution of Housing Growth	+	
CP3 – Rural Renaissance	+	
CP4 – Promoting High Quality Design	+	
CP5 – Managing Natural Assets	0	
CP6 – Managing Man Made Assets	0	
CP7 – Water Management and Flood Protection	0	
CP8 – Distribution of new employment development	+	
CP9 – Retail and Town Centre Regeneration	+	
CP10 – Sustainable Transport	++	
CP11– Open Space and Recreation	0	
CP12 – Type, Size and Tenure of Housing	+	
CP13 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	+	
CP14 – The Scale of New Housing	+	
CP15 – Cross Boundary Growth	0	
CP16 – Affordable Housing	0	
CP17 – Sustainable Communities	+	

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

Receptors:

- Human population
- Local communities

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Climate Change	0	None of the policies address the specific issue of community involvement so therefore there is a neutral cumulative impact. It is however an intrinsic part of the LDF process. The Council has a Statement Community Involvement and there has been continual public involvement throughout the development of the Core Strategy.
CP2 – Distribution of Housing Growth	0	
CP3 – Rural Renaissance	0	
CP4 – Promoting High Quality Design	0	
CP5 – Managing Natural Assets	0	
CP6 – Managing Man Made Assets	0	
CP7 – Water Management and Flood Protection	0	
CP8 – Distribution of new employment development	0	
CP9 – Retail and Town Centre Regeneration	0	
CP10 – Sustainable Transport	0	
CP11– Open Space and Recreation	0	
CP12 – Type, Size and Tenure of Housing	0	
CP13 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP14 – The Scale of New Housing	0	
CP15 – Cross Boundary Growth	0	
CP16 – Affordable Housing	0	

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP17 – Sustainable Communities	0	

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

Receptors:

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

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Climate Change	0	A number of policies aim to have positive effects upon conserving and enhancing biodiversity in the District, most notably in rural areas. However, there is some uncertainty as many biodiversity impacts relate to site specific development. Nonetheless, it is considered on balance that the Core Strategy would lead to a likely cumulative positive impact upon the objective.
CP2 – Distribution of Housing Growth	?	
CP3 – Rural Renaissance	?	
CP4 – Promoting High Quality Design	+	
CP5 – Managing Natural Assets	++	
CP6 – Managing Man Made Assets	0	
CP7 – Water Management and Flood Protection	+	
CP8 – Distribution of new employment development	?	
CP9 – Retail and Town Centre Regeneration	0	
CP10 – Sustainable Transport	+	
CP11– Open Space and Recreation	+	
CP12 – Type, Size and Tenure of Housing	0	
CP13 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP14 – The Scale of New Housing	?	
CP15 – Cross Boundary Growth	- -	

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP16 – Affordable Housing	0	
CP17 – Sustainable Communities	0	

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

Receptors:

- Countryside
- Green spaces
- Green Belt
- Agricultural land

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Climate Change	+	Impacts of this policy would be largely confined to rural areas. Many of the policies aim to protect green space and the countryside and as such, the Core Strategy is likely to have a positive cumulative impact upon this objective.
CP2 – Distribution of Housing Growth	- -	
CP3 – Rural Renaissance	?	
CP4 – Promoting High Quality Design	+	
CP5 – Managing Natural Assets	++	
CP6 – Managing Man Made Assets	0	
CP7 – Water Management and Flood Protection	?	
CP8 – Distribution of new employment development	+	
CP9 – Retail and Town Centre Regeneration	+	
CP10 – Sustainable Transport	+	
CP11– Open Space and Recreation	++	
CP12 – Type, Size and Tenure of Housing	?	
CP13 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	+	

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP14 – The Scale of New Housing	0	
CP15 – Cross Boundary Growth	- -	
CP16 – Affordable Housing	-	
CP17 – Sustainable Communities	?	

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

Receptors:

- District's open space
- Green Belt

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Climate Change	0	A number of policies place a strong emphasis upon protection of the District's landscapes, either directly, or through policies relating to good design or location of development. On balance the Core Strategy is likely to have positive cumulative effects upon the objective.
CP2 – Distribution of Housing Growth	-	
CP3 – Rural Renaissance	?	
CP4 – Promoting High Quality Design	+	
CP5 – Managing Natural Assets	++	
CP6 – Managing Man Made Assets	0	
CP7 – Water Management and Flood Protection	?	
CP8 – Distribution of new employment development	+	
CP9 – Retail and Town Centre Regeneration	+	
CP10 – Sustainable Transport	+	
CP11– Open Space and Recreation	++	
CP12 – Type, Size and Tenure of Housing	?	
CP13 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	+	
CP14 – The Scale of New Housing	0	
CP15 – Cross Boundary Growth	--	
CP16 – Affordable Housing	?	
CP17 – Sustainable Communities	?	

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

Receptors:

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

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Climate Change	?	A number of policies place a strong emphasis upon protection of the District's heritage, either directly, or through policies relating to good design. On balance the Core Strategy is likely to have positive cumulative effects upon the objective
CP2 – Distribution of Housing Growth	?	
CP3 – Rural Renaissance	?	
CP4 – Promoting High Quality Design	++	
CP5 – Managing Natural Assets	0	
CP6 – Managing Man Made Assets	++	
CP7 – Water Management and Flood Protection	0	
CP8 – Distribution of new employment development	?	
CP9 – Retail and Town Centre Regeneration	?	
CP10 – Sustainable Transport	+	
CP11– Open Space and Recreation	+	
CP12 – Type, Size and Tenure of Housing	?	
CP13 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	+	
CP14 – The Scale of New Housing	+	

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP15 – Cross Boundary Growth	-	
CP16 – Affordable Housing	0	
CP17 – Sustainable Communities	+	

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

Receptors:

- Countryside
- Green spaces
- Green Belt
- Agricultural land

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Climate Change	++	In many instances policies will have a neutral impact on waste management but the climate change policy for instance can make a significant impact on waste management within the district. On balance, the Core Strategy is likely to result in a positive cumulative impact upon waste issues
CP2 – Distribution of Housing Growth	0	
CP3 – Rural Renaissance	0	
CP4 – Promoting High Quality Design	+	
CP5 – Managing Natural Assets	0	
CP6 – Managing Man Made Assets	+	
CP7 – Water Management and Flood Protection	0	
CP8 – Distribution of new employment development	0	
CP9 – Retail and Town Centre Regeneration	?	
CP10 – Sustainable Transport	0	
CP11– Open Space and Recreation	0	
CP12 – Type, Size and Tenure of Housing	0	
CP13 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP14 – The Scale of New Housing	0	
CP15 – Cross Boundary Growth	0	

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP16 – Affordable Housing	0	
CP17 – Sustainable Communities	+	

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

Receptors:

- Human population
- New and existing properties

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Climate Change	0	Only a small number of policies affect this objective. They vary between positive, negative and uncertain. On balance it is considered that the Core Strategy would have a positive cumulative impact upon this objective.
CP2 – Distribution of Housing Growth	-	
CP3 – Rural Renaissance	0	
CP4 – Promoting High Quality Design	+	
CP5 – Managing Natural Assets	0	
CP6 – Managing Man Made Assets	0	
CP7 – Water Management and Flood Protection	++	
CP8 – Distribution of new employment development	0	
CP9 – Retail and Town Centre Regeneration	0	
CP10 – Sustainable Transport	0	
CP11– Open Space and Recreation	+	
CP12 – Type, Size and Tenure of Housing	0	
CP13 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP14 – The Scale of New Housing	+	
CP15 – Cross Boundary Growth	-	
CP16 – Affordable Housing	0	

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP17 – Sustainable Communities	0	

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

Receptors:

- Climate change
- Natural Resources

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Climate Change	+	A number of policies specifically contribute to the achievement of this objective, notably CP1, 4, 10 and 16 . On balance, the Core Strategy is likely to have a positive cumulative impact upon the objective.
CP2 – Distribution of Housing Growth	+	
CP3 – Rural Renaissance	0	
CP4 – Promoting High Quality Design	+	
CP5 – Managing Natural Assets	0	
CP6 – Managing Man Made Assets	0	
CP7 – Water Management and Flood Protection	0	
CP8 – Distribution of new employment development	+	
CP9 – Retail and Town Centre Regeneration	?	
CP10 – Sustainable Transport	++	
CP11– Open Space and Recreation	0	
CP12 – Type, Size and Tenure of Housing	0	
CP13 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP14 – The Scale of New Housing	+	
CP15 – Cross Boundary Growth	0	
CP16 – Affordable Housing	+	
CP17 – Sustainable Communities	+	

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

Receptors:

- Air quality
- Human Population

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Climate Change	+	A number of policies specifically contribute to the achievement of this objective. On balance, the Core Strategy is likely to have a positive cumulative impact upon the objective.
CP2 – Distribution of Housing Growth	?	
CP3 – Rural Renaissance	0	
CP4 – Promoting High Quality Design	+	
CP5 – Managing Natural Assets	0	
CP6 – Managing Man Made Assets	0	
CP7 – Water Management and Flood Protection	+	
CP8 – Distribution of new employment development	?	
CP9 – Retail and Town Centre Regeneration	?	
CP10 – Sustainable Transport	+	
CP11– Open Space and Recreation	0	
CP12 – Type, Size and Tenure of Housing	0	
CP13 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP14 – The Scale of New Housing	+	
CP15 – Cross Boundary Growth	-	
CP16 – Affordable Housing	0	
CP17 – Sustainable Communities	+	

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

Receptors:

- Human population
- Climate change
- Natural resources

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Climate Change	++	A number of policies specifically contribute to the achievement of this objective, notably CP1, 4, 9 and 17 . On balance, the Core Strategy is likely to have a positive cumulative impact upon the objective.
CP2 – Distribution of Housing Growth	+	
CP3 – Rural Renaissance	+	
CP4 – Promoting High Quality Design	+	
CP5 – Managing Natural Assets	0	
CP6 – Managing Man Made Assets	0	
CP7 – Water Management and Flood Protection	+	
CP8 – Distribution of new employment development	+	
CP9 – Retail and Town Centre Regeneration	++	
CP10 – Sustainable Transport	0	
CP11– Open Space and Recreation	0	
CP12 – Type, Size and Tenure of Housing	0	
CP13 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP14 – The Scale of New Housing	+	
CP15 – Cross Boundary Growth	0	
CP16 – Affordable Housing	+	

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP17 – Sustainable Communities	+	

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

Receptors:

- Human population
- District's economy
- Labour market

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Climate Change	0	Some policies provide directly for the development of skills and/or education. On balance there would be an overall positive cumulative impact in terms of quality educational opportunities for all through the Core Strategy.
CP2 – Distribution of Housing Growth	+	
CP3 – Rural Renaissance	0	
CP4 – Promoting High Quality Design	+	
CP5 – Managing Natural Assets	0	
CP6 – Managing Man Made Assets	0	
CP7 – Water Management and Flood Protection	0	
CP8 – Distribution of new employment development	+	
CP9 – Retail and Town Centre Regeneration	+	
CP10 – Sustainable Transport	0	
CP11– Open Space and Recreation	0	
CP12 – Type, Size and Tenure of Housing	0	
CP13 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP14 – The Scale of New Housing	+	
CP15 – Cross Boundary Growth	0	
CP16 – Affordable Housing	0	

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP17 – Sustainable Communities	+	

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

Receptors:

- District's economy

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Climate Change	+	<p>Few of the policies provide directly for the development of new technologies and/or resource efficient technologies although some may have an indirect positive impact.</p> <p>On balance there would be an overall positive cumulative impact in terms of the development of new technologies through the Core Strategy.</p>
CP2 – Distribution of Housing Growth	+	
CP3 – Rural Renaissance	0	
CP4 – Promoting High Quality Design	+	
CP5 – Managing Natural Assets	0	
CP6 – Managing Man Made Assets	0	
CP7 – Water Management and Flood Protection	+	
CP8 – Distribution of new employment development	++	
CP9 – Retail and Town Centre Regeneration	0	
CP10 – Sustainable Transport	+	
CP11– Open Space and Recreation	0	
CP12 – Type, Size and Tenure of Housing	0	
CP13 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP14 – The Scale of New Housing	0	
CP15 – Cross Boundary Growth	0	
CP16 – Affordable Housing	0	
CP17 – Sustainable Communities	0	

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

Receptors:

- Human population
- District's economy
- Labour market

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Climate Change	0	<p>None of the policies provide directly for the development of skills and/or education although several may have an indirect positive impacts.</p> <p>On balance there would be an overall positive cumulative impact in terms of quality educational opportunities for all through the Core Strategy</p>
CP2 – Distribution of Housing Growth	+	
CP3 – Rural Renaissance	+	
CP4 – Promoting High Quality Design	0	
CP5 – Managing Natural Assets	0	
CP6 – Managing Man Made Assets	+	
CP7 – Water Management and Flood Protection	0	
CP8 – Distribution of new employment development	+	
CP9 – Retail and Town Centre Regeneration	0	
CP10 – Sustainable Transport	0	
CP11– Open Space and Recreation	0	
CP12 – Type, Size and Tenure of Housing	0	
CP13 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP14 – The Scale of New Housing	+	
CP15 – Cross Boundary Growth	0	
CP16 – Affordable Housing	0	

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP17 – Sustainable Communities	+	

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

Receptors:

- Material assets

Core Strategy Policy	Assessment	Commentary and Overall Assessment
CP1 – Climate Change	+	Material assets can constitute a number of different elements of Bromsgrove's physical and socio economic environment. These are afforded protection through a number of the Core Strategy policies and therefore provide for a positive cumulative impact.
CP2 – Distribution of Housing Growth	+	
CP3 – Rural Renaissance	0	
CP4 – Promoting High Quality Design	+	
CP5 – Managing Natural Assets	0	
CP6 – Managing Man Made Assets	+	
CP7 – Water Management and Flood Protection	0	
CP8 – Distribution of new employment development	?	
CP9 – Retail and Town Centre Regeneration	+	
CP10 – Sustainable Transport	0	
CP11– Open Space and Recreation	+	
CP12 – Type, Size and Tenure of Housing	0	
CP13 – Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople	0	
CP14 – The Scale of New Housing	+	
CP15 – Cross Boundary Growth	0	
CP16 – Affordable Housing	0	
CP17 – Sustainable Communities	+	

5 Conclusions

- 5.1 This report constitutes the assessment of the Core Strategy and makes a number of recommendations for each policy throughout. The Core Strategy has particular strengths in the following areas:
- Climate Change
 - Promoting High Quality Design
 - Sustainable Transport
 - Sustainable Communities
- 5.2 These are some of the most overarching policies that contribute positively to many of the social and environmental objectives. For example the sustainable transport policy encourages greater use of public transport and walking that has clear health benefits but also in turn has environmental benefits by reducing carbon emissions.
- 5.3 Whilst the outcome of the Sustainability Appraisal is generally positive there is one policy that performs particularly poorly and this is cross boundary growth. This policy performs badly against many of the environmental objectives as the policy requires the development of Green Belt land for housing. This in turn has potential impacts for local biodiversity and also raises uncertainty over whether flooding may increase adjacent to Redditch.

5.4 Key Recommendations

Many of the recommendations in this report constitute minor changes of wording to the policies in order to add strength or clarity to them. These changes have been duly made before public consultation on the draft core strategy.

Specific sites for housing/employment development are not identified within the Core Strategy and as such, many environmental issues such as impacts upon ecology or water quality are difficult to assess with any certainty without knowing the specific nature of the sites that will ultimately be developed. Mitigation is provided in the form of planning conditions which aim to deter any such effects. The onus is also on successful monitoring of controls and regulations on individual proposals to ensure that individual sites are not developed in an unsustainable manner.

Appendix A

Assessment matrices

Policy: CP1 – Climate Change							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
Social Objectives							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear effect on this objective. However, housing provision should take into consideration the aims of the policy.
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	+	+	+	+	Proposals that encourage alternatives to travel by car (hence improving air quality), walking and cycling and sustainable development are likely to have positive benefits in terms of human health and well being.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct affect on this objective

Policy: CP1 – Climate Change							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
educational attainment	in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has clear effect on this objective
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	+	0	0	+	This policy encourages sustainable development and reducing the need to travel
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no effect on this objective

Policy: CP1 – Climate Change							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
if life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community							
Environmental Objectives							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	0	0	0	0	0	The climate change policy is unlikely to have a direct impact on the district's biodiversity. However any renewable energy schemes will have to be carefully designed and located to ensure no harm is caused.

Policy: CP1 – Climate Change							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside, green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	+	+	0	+	+	The policy encourages sustainable development and the prudent use of resources such as recycling, minimising waste, use of locally sourced building materials and the reuse of brownfield land
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear effect on this objective
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	+	?	0	?	?	Reducing car traffic and carbon emissions can be beneficial to preserving historic sites and their settings. Inappropriate renewable energy schemes may affect the settings of some historic sites or landscapes.

Policy: CP1 – Climate Change							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings ‘at risk’ Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	++	++	0	+	++	Measures to promote the use of recycled building materials, encouraging the provision of facilities and use of best practice technology to optimise opportunities for and convenience of recycling and minimising waste will strongly contribute to this objective
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no direct impact on this issue.
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per sector	++	+	+	+	++	The policy directly supports the aims to reduce carbon

Policy: CP1 – Climate Change							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						emissions and supports renewable energy schemes, new technologies and energy conservation.
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in	+	+	0	+	+	The policy encourages sustainable travel patterns with the aim of reducing carbon emissions which should also improve air quality.

Policy: CP1 – Climate Change							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	++	++	++	++	++	This policy directly supports development which aims to reduce carbon emissions and supports energy efficiency/renewable energy proposals etc.
Economic Objectives							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no clear significant effect on these objectives although some employment may be created if new industries emerge specifically to address climate change. Also the environmental benefits brought about by the policy may improve the image of the District as a place to live and work.

Policy: CP1 – Climate Change							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	% of working age unemployed by ward						The policy supports the promotion of new industries and technologies that address climate change
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	+	+	0	?	+	
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	0	0	0	0	0	
EC4 Sustainable use and	Reduction to energy use of	+	+	0	+	+	The policy encourages the use of an energy hierarchy in an

Policy: CP1 – Climate Change							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development of material assets	council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						attempt to reduce energy usage.

Policy CP2: Distribution of Housing growth							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
Social Objectives							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	+	+	+	?	+	Housing provision in both urban and rural areas will be delivered to meet identified local needs.
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	+	+	?	+	Housing will primarily be located in sustainable urban locations there encouraging the use of public transport and walking so there may be positive health benefits. Shifting development away from rural areas provides opportunities for outdoor recreation and a generally healthier lifestyle.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas	+	?	0	?	+	The policy promotes development primarily in Bromsgrove Town which is the most accessible and densely populated area of the District enabling the largest proportion of residents to be able to access services and employment, thereby helping to reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas. Levels of deprivation are highest in rural wards and development in rural areas is to be based on a needs basis.

Policy CP2: Distribution of Housing growth							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboun dary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Number of visits to districts tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	The location of housing growth is unlikely to have a direct impact on crime.
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	0	0	+	+	Located housing primarily within Bromsgrove Town gives the greatest opportunity for people to either walk or use public transport to reach services and other facilities.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality if life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	The policy is unlikely to significantly affect this objective.

Policy CP2: Distribution of Housing growth							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the local community							
Environmental Objectives							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	?	?	0	?	?	Some of Bromsgrove's housing needs will be met on brownfield sites in urban areas, however such sites can still have important biodiversity issues. There may also be biodiversity issues on the Greenfield sites that are required to meet housing targets. However such issues should be dealt with on a site by site basis.

Policy CP2: Distribution of Housing growth							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside , green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	+	--	0	0	--	Development will primarily be focussed with Bromsgrove town however strategic Greenfield sites will be allocated to meet RSS targets.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	0	-	0	0	-	The loss of Greenfield land required to meet housing targets may impact upon landscape character and quality.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	?	?	0	?	?	The presumption of development in favour of urban areas has the potential to adversely impact upon the historic urban environment, although this would entirely depend upon exactly where are how sites were developed. In contrast,

Policy CP2: Distribution of Housing growth							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						enhancement of an historic setting may occur as a result of development.
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	No clear links between the locations of growth and waste management.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	-	-	-	-	-	PPS25 discourages development in the floodplain and this principle should be taken forward through the planning system. An increase in development in urban areas may result in a larger concentration of impermeable surfaces and hence increase the risk of flooding through surface run-off in these areas. This could be mitigated through the implementation of SuDS.
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per sector	+	+	0	+	+	Focussing development in Bromsgrove Town which is better

Policy CP2: Distribution of Housing growth							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						connected by public transport and the proximity of people to jobs and services encourages walking and cycling instead of private car use, may result in a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions and energy use.
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in	?	?	?	?	?	Focussing development in Bromsgrove Town which is better connected by public transport and the proximity of people to jobs and services encourages walking and cycling instead of private car use, may result in a decrease in traffic congestion and air pollution. It is important that non-car based transport is also encouraged. All development has the potential to impact upon water quality and increase demand for water usage, particularly in the targeted urban areas. This does not mean that individual sites cannot be developed without affecting water quality or without

Policy CP2: Distribution of Housing growth							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						their water use being managed in a sustainable manner, whether they be in urban or rural areas.
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	+	0	+	+	Focussing development in Bromsgrove Town which is better connected by public transport and the proximity of people to jobs and services encourages walking and cycling instead of private car use, may result in a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions and energy use.
Economic Objectives							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications	+	0	0	+	+	Growth will be primarily located near to the main centre of Bromsgrove. This could attract inward investment and therefore boosting the local economy and creating jobs.

Policy CP2: Distribution of Housing growth							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	% of working age unemployed by ward						
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	+	0	0	+	+	Growth will be primarily located near to the main centre of Bromsgrove. This could attract inward investment and therefore boosting the local economy and creating jobs.
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	+	0	0	+	+	Providing housing close to existing educational facilities gives people greater opportunities to obtain skills and qualifications.
EC4 Sustainable use and	Reduction to energy use of	+	0	0	+	+	Growth in the principle urban areas such as Bromsgrove Town

Policy CP2: Distribution of Housing growth							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development of material assets	council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						is a good use of land and property resource and other material assets such as existing transport infrastructure. Limiting growth in rural areas also helps to ensure that material assets such as quality countryside are preserved.

Policy CP3: Rural Renaissance							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
Social Objectives							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	0	+	0	+	+	The policy allows for an improvement of local facilities in the rural areas where housing is developed.
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	0	+	0	+	+	The policy allows for an improvement of local facilities in the rural areas, this would mean shorter journeys to facilities. This will encourage more sustainable mode of transport such as walking and cycling and positively impact on the health and well-being of the population.

Policy CP3: Rural Renaissance							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions	0	+	0	+	+	The policy supports the development of rural businesses which can contribute to a reduction in social exclusion in these areas. However, social inclusion is made up of many other aspects.
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	0	+	0	+	+	The policy supports the development of rural businesses which can contribute to a reduction in poverty. The increase in local businesses will lead to more human activities and hence improve natural surveillance and reduce opportunist crimes.
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	0	+	0	+	+	The policy allows for an improvement of local facilities in the rural areas, this would mean shorter journeys to facilities. This will encourage more sustainable mode of transport such as walking and cycling and positively impact on the health and well-being of the population.

Policy CP3: Rural Renaissance							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	The policy is unlikely to significantly affect this objective.
Environmental Objectives							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	0	?	0	?	?	The creation of new businesses and housing may adversely affect biodiversity in rural areas if it is not developed appropriately. But the policy guards against impacts upon the environment of the locality, so no adverse impacts are likely or significant.

Policy CP3: Rural Renaissance							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside , green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	0	?	0	?	?	The policy could lead to an increase in applications in Green Belt locations however to gain approval schemes would need to be relatively small scale to be in keeping with the rural surroundings. Where significant harm would be caused an application is likely to be refused.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	0	?	0	?	?	The policy could lead to an increase in applications in Green Belt locations however to gain approval schemes would need to be relatively small scale to be in keeping with the rural surroundings. Where significant harm would be caused an application is likely to be refused.

Policy CP3: Rural Renaissance							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals.	Total number of listed buildings Total number of Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly address this issues however applying CP5 would ensure that no harm is caused to the historic built environment.
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly address the issue of waste management.

Policy CP3: Rural Renaissance							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly address the issue of flood risk management.
EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	CO2 emissions per sector Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly address the issues of energy efficiency. The outcome of this assessment will depend upon Policy CP1.

Policy CP3: Rural Renaissance							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transbou ndary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District	0	0	0	0	0	

Policy CP3: Rural Renaissance							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	0	+	0	+	+	The policy allows for an improvement of local facilities in the rural areas, this would encourage more sustainable mode of transport such as walking and cycling. This will reduce carbon emission and hence causes of climate change.
Economic Objectives							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not specifically provide for a knowledge driven economy.

Policy CP3: Rural Renaissance							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly address the development of new technologies of high value and low impact. The outcome of this assessment will depend upon Policy CP1.
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	0	+	0	+	+	Although this policy does not specifically provide for developing skills, diversification and development of the rural economy will probably improve the knowledge and skills of the entrepreneurs and workers of local businesses.

Policy CP3: Rural Renaissance							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not specifically cover use of materials assets.

Policy CP4: Promoting High Quality Design							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
Social Objectives							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	+	+	0	+	+	The policy promotes high quality design through layout, form, detailing and contribution to the character of the area including measures to reduce opportunities for crime and incorporating features to reduce energy use.
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	+	0	+	+	An improvement in the design of urban and rural living environments can have a gradual positive effect upon residents health and well being.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school	+	+	0	0	+	The policy indirectly affects this objective via the improvement in design quality which protects/reflects local character, culture and history

Policy CP4: Promoting High Quality Design							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transbou ndary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
educational attainment	in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	+	+	0	+	+	This policy aims to reduce crime and fear of crime through designing environments which reduce opportunities for crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour which in the longer term should impact on fear of crime
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	+	0	+	+	The policy states that new developments should be easy to move through and around with good links to sustainable modes of transport. There is also a focus on ensuring that private transport does not over dominate schemes.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	The policy is unlikely to significantly affect this objective.

Policy CP4: Promoting High Quality Design							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
if life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community							
Environmental Objectives							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	+	+	0	+	+	The policy aims to achieve better quality design and layouts which are appropriate to the surroundings and creates high quality townscapes

Policy CP4: Promoting High Quality Design							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside , green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	+	+	0	+	+	The policy aims to achieve better quality design and layouts and incorporating measures to reduce energy use the use of sustainable construction techniques and recycled materials
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	+	+	0	+	+	The policy is focussed on new development protecting/reflecting the character of the surrounding landscape and townscape
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	++	++	0	++	++	The policy emphasises design that respects local and/or historic character

Policy CP4: Promoting High Quality Design							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	+	+	0	+	+	The policy states that new development should reduce their impact on climate change encouraging re-use and recycling could form part of this.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	+	+	0	+	+	The policy supports 'climate-proofed' development and key part of this will minimising run-off and any potential flood risk.
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per sector	+	+	0	+	+	This policy encourages the incorporation of measures to

Policy CP4: Promoting High Quality Design							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						reduce energy usage
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in	+	+	0	+	+	By addressing climate climate change there is clear focus on matters such as water and air quality.

Policy CP4: Promoting High Quality Design							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	+	0	+	+	This policy encourages the incorporation of measures to reduce energy usage and design measures such as SuDS
Economic Objectives							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not specifically affect this objective

Policy CP4: Promoting High Quality Design							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	% of working age unemployed by ward						
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	+	+	0	0	+	This policy supports the use of sustainable construction techniques and the reduction in energy usage which in turn may support the development of new technologies which address this issue in the longer term
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not specifically affect this objective
EC4 Sustainable use and	Reduction to energy use of	+	+	0	+	+	This policy specifically encourages the use of recycled building

Policy CP4: Promoting High Quality Design							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development of material assets	council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						materials and hence helps to preserve material.

Policy CP 5: Managing Natural assets							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
Social Objectives							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly affect this objective.
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	+	0	+	+	The protection and enhancement of natural assets could have positive benefits for the overall well-being of the population by creating a better quality environment. The policy would not directly contribute to the health of the population, although a high quality environment might encourage more people to undertake outdoors activities which could have health benefits.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school	+	+	0	+	+	The policy would not directly contribute to improving the accessibility or quality of services. However, the protection of the landscape could have indirect recreational benefits in rural areas as landscape areas are often used for leisure pursuits e.g. walking. Whilst historic assets can be a recreational asset in urban areas.

Policy CP 5: Managing Natural assets							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
educational attainment	in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly affect this objective.
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly affect this objective.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	+	+	0	+	+	The protection of attractive landscapes can give people pride in their local area. In particular the protection of areas such as the Lickey and Clent Hills provide recreation opportunities that can improve people's quality of life.

Policy CP 5: Managing Natural assets							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community							
Environmental Objectives							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	++	++	0	++	++	One of the key themes of the policy is to support and enhance biodiversity in the district in both urban and rural areas.

Policy CP 5: Managing Natural assets							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside , green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	++	++	0	++	++	The policy positively contributes to the achievement of this objective as it seeks to protect landscape areas. By protecting natural landscapes more development is likely to occur on brownfield sites.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	++	++	0	++	++	The policy would positively contribute to the achievement of all elements of this objective and so impacts have been assessed as major positive in urban and rural areas.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no impact on this objective.

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

Policy CP 5: Managing Natural assets							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in	0	0	0	0	0	There would be no direct impact on this objective.

Policy CP 5: Managing Natural assets							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	0	0	0	0	0	There would be no direct impact on this objective.
Economic Objectives							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no	0	0	0	0	0	There would be no direct impact on this objective.

Policy CP 5: Managing Natural assets							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
and rural	qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward						
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	There would be no direct impact on this objective.
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	0	0	0	0	0	There would be no direct impact on this objective.

Policy CP 5: Managing Natural assets							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees	0	0	0	0	0	There would be no direct impact on this objective.

Policy CP6: Managing Manmade Assets							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
Social Objectives							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no direct impact on this objective.

Policy CP6: Managing Manmade Assets							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
environment							
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no direct impact on this objective.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no direct impact on this objective.
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no direct impact on this objective.

Policy CP6: Managing Manmade Assets							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour						
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no direct impact on this objective.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no direct impact on this objective.
Environmental Objectives							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no direct impact on this objective.

Policy CP6: Managing Manmade Assets							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
geodiversity	Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)						
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside , green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no direct impact on this objective.

Policy CP6: Managing Manmade Assets							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no direct impact on this objective.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals.	Total number of listed buildings Total number of Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings	++	++	0	++	++	The main purpose of the policy is to conserve and enhance the built environment in both urban and rural areas.
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	+	+	0	+	+	Development in sensitive locations can often require the reuse of building materials to ensure that they compliment the surrounding historic environment.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate	Properties at risk of flooding	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no direct impact on this objective.

Policy CP6: Managing Manmade Assets							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS						
EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	CO2 emissions per sector Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no direct impact on this objective.
EV8 Protect and enhance	Proportion of households	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no direct impact on this objective.

Policy CP6: Managing Manmade Assets							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the quality of water, soil and air quality	with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no direct impact on this objective.

Policy CP6: Managing Manmade Assets							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	CO2 emissions from new development						
Economic Objectives							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward	0	0	0	0	0	There would be no direct impact on this objective although improvements to the overall quality of the built environment might help to make the borough more attractive to investors. Overall impacts have been assessed as neutral
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no direct impact on this objective.
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of	Proportion of population educated to degree	+	+	0	+	+	Historic environment can be used as an educational resource and can therefore be seen as a positive in both urban and rural

Policy CP6: Managing Manmade Assets							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
workforce	standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation						areas.
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees	+	+	0	+	+	Development in sensitive locations can often require the reuse of building materials to ensure that they compliment the surrounding historic environment.

Policy CP7: Water Management and Flood Protection							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
Social Objectives							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	?	?	?	?	?	This policy does not directly address the affordable housing issue. Indeed, the requirement for pollution avoidance measures for example will lead to an increase in construction costs which affect the affordability of houses. Yet, measures like rainwater harvesting/ green roofs could reduce the running cost of the buildings and make the house more affordable to run. Also, protecting housing from flooding/ pollution can definitely make the local environment safer and more pleasant.
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	+	+	+	+	Flooding/ Pollution adversely impacts upon quality of life and can contribute to increased stress for people whose properties are at risk of flooding/ pollution. There are also adverse health impacts associated with flooding and pollution and, therefore the policy is assessed as having a minor positive impact as it seeks to deter development that would increase flood risk or affected by pollution.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address quality and equitable access issues.

Policy CP7: Water Management and Flood Protection							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address the crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour.
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address the issue of sustainable transport.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not provide opportunities for community involvement.

Policy CP7: Water Management and Flood Protection							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	complaints						
Environmental Objectives							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	+	+	0	+	+	This policy promotes buildings to incorporate measures against natural force and some measures like green roofs, SuDs are potentially beneficial to biodiversity.

Policy CP7: Water Management and Flood Protection							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside , green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	?	?	0	?	?	This policy does not safeguard land for its minerals, agricultural or green belt value. However, the risk of flooding or effect of pollution could push development towards / away from land with minerals, agricultural or green belt value.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	?	?	0	?	?	This policy seeks to better manage the negative effect of natural forces and pollution. It is possible that some measures may prove necessary in areas with high landscape value and hence landscape character and quality would be affected however this could be addressed on site by site
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address the issues related to historic environment.

Policy CP7: Water Management and Flood Protection							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings ‘at risk’ Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address the waste management issue.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	++	++	++	++	++	This policy would positively fulfil all elements of this objective and there may be beneficial transboundary impacts as the policy should prevent development increasing flood risk at other locations, potentially in other local authority areas.
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per sector	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly address the issues of energy

Policy CP7: Water Management and Flood Protection							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						efficiency. The outcome of this assessment will depend upon Policy CP1.
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in	+	+	+	+	+	The policy directly promotes the re-use of measures that reduce run-off this should have direct benefits for water and soil quality.

Policy CP7: Water Management and Flood Protection							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	+	+	+	+	The frequency of flooding has increased in recent years due to climate change. The flood management techniques should help to reduce the impact of climate change.
Economic Objectives							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not specifically provide for a knowledge driven economy.

Policy CP7: Water Management and Flood Protection							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	% of working age unemployed by ward						
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	+	+	+	+	+	This policy will increase the demand for high value and low impact technology. This will indirectly boost the development of the relevant new technology.
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address the skills development issue of workforce.
EC4 Sustainable use and	Reduction to energy use of	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not cover use of materials assets.

Policy CP7: Water Management and Flood Protection							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transbou ndary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development of material assets	council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						

Policy CP 8: Distribution of new employment development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective

Policy CP 8: Distribution of new employment development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	housing needs survey						
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions	+	+	0	+	+	The promotion of a range of employment sites to meet the needs of the local economy has the potential to increase choice, reduce inequality and have a positive impact on provision and maintenance of facilities in local community
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of	Number of recorded crimes	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective

Policy CP 8: Distribution of new employment development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
crime and anti social behaviour	per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour						
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	+	+	+	+	Focussing employment growth on Bromsgrove Town where public transport links are better than surrounding areas and locating growth in local centres in order to reduce commuting can have positive benefits in terms of improving accessibility and reduction of dependence on the private car. Allowing only very limited employment development in rural areas may mean that local jobs are provided for local people. There will be significant employment generated at the Longbridge site. This site is well connected with Birmingham and Bromsgrove in terms of public transport.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly address community involvement

Policy CP 8: Distribution of new employment development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
and social responsibility in the local community							
Environmental Objectives							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	?	?	0	?	?	The impact on biodiversity/geodiversity is uncertain as impacts will be localised and very much dependent upon specific sites developed. However, it is likely to be better for growth to be centred in existing urban areas than in Greenfield locations

Policy CP 8: Distribution of new employment development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside , green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	+	?	0	+	+	Focussing employment growth in urban areas will protect the countryside and encourage the reuse of previously developed land. Permitting limited growth in rural areas may result in the loss of small amounts of Greenfield or Green Belt land.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	+	?	0	+	+	Focussing employment growth in urban areas should protect the countryside and encourage the reuse of previously developed land. However permitting limited development in rural areas may require the use of some Green Belt land.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number fo listed buildings Total number of	?	?	+	?	?	Focussing growth predominantly on Bromsgrove Town has an uncertain impact on the historic environment as much of the Town Centre is designated as a Conservation Area. Thus the impact of this policy will be localised. However the emphasis

Policy CP 8: Distribution of new employment development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings ‘at risk’ Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						on good design which pervades this strategy should have a positive impact on this objective.
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly address this objective although all new development is expected to adopt sustainable development principles. However any new development has the potential to increase surface water run off and it is likely that this will be addressed on a case by case basis.
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per sector	+	0	0	+	+	The location of employment growth in areas closer to housing

Policy CP 8: Distribution of new employment development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						and more accessible by public transport means that there is likely to be a positive benefit to reducing road traffic and hence energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore the promotion of new technology may potentially include industries which address climate change.
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in	?	0	0	?	?	This policy does not specifically affect this objective. However development and employment growth has the potential to adversely affect water quality and water resource use.

Policy CP 8: Distribution of new employment development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	0	0	+	+	The location of employment growth in areas closer to housing and more accessible by public transport means that there is likely to be a positive benefit to reducing road traffic and hence energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore the promotion of new technology may potentially include industries which address climate change.
Economic Objectives							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications	+	+	+	+	+	The development of the High Technology Corridor should create skilled jobs that widen the employment base of the district. The Location of the Longbridge development will have positive transboundary effects for Birmingham. The policy also promotes the use of appropriate skills development and training as part of the promotion of employment sites.

Policy CP 8: Distribution of new employment development							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	% of working age unemployed by ward						
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	++	+	+	++	++	This policy specifically supports the development of new technology opportunities as part of the Central Technology Belt this includes Longbridge and Bromsgrove Technology Park
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	+	0	+	+	+	The policy promotes appropriate skills development and training as part of the promotion of employment sites. The majority of employment sites are in the urban areas therefore the positive impact will be greater in these locations. The proximity of Longbridge to Birmingham will ensure that there are positive transboundary effects.
EC4 Sustainable use and	Reduction to energy use of	?	?	?	?	?	The impact on this objective is unknown

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

Policy CP 9: Retail and Town centre regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
Social Objectives							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	+	0	0	+	+	Whilst the regeneration is likely to be retail led, there is likely to be some mixed use schemes in the town centre and the potential for increasing the number of flats above shops.
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	+	-	+	+	Improving Bromsgrove Town Centre may encourage more local people to shop in the town rather visiting other larger centres such as Birmingham or Redditch. As it is local it may encourage more people to walk or use public transport instead of the car and thus help to improve the health of the population.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school	++	-	-	+	++	The regeneration of the town centre should provide people with a greater choice of local services, particularly in the long term. There may, however, be a negative effect on surrounding retail areas and local centre if local residents are more attracted to Bromsgrove than other areas. The level of certainty of this transboundary impact is low.

Policy CP 9: Retail and Town centre regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
educational attainment	in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	+	0	0	+	+	The regeneration of the town centre may give people a sense of pride in their town centre. This may mean that people may be less likely to damage or graffiti the regenerated town centre.
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	+	0	+	+	Improving facilities in the town centre may encourage more people to shop locally and by doing that people may be more likely use a more sustainable mode of transport. Bromsgrove Town is the most accessible part of the district.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no direct impact on this objective.

Policy CP 9: Retail and Town centre regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
if life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community							
Environmental Objectives							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no direct impact on this objective.

Policy CP 9: Retail and Town centre regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside , green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	+	+	0	+	+	By promoting development in primarily just Bromsgrove Town Centre the policy encourages development on brownfield sites and diverts development away from Green Belt sites.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	0	+	0	+	+	Through promoting development primarily in Bromsgrove Town centre, this indirectly provides protection to the rural landscape etc.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	?	+	0	?	?	Focussing development in urban areas has the effect of protecting the historic environment in rural areas. However, it is not known how the urban historic environment would be affected as effects would be very localised.

Policy CP 9: Retail and Town centre regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	?	0	0	?	?	Retail outlets can produce significant quantities of waste, although the policy does not specifically address the waste hierarchy. Also if more people visit the regenerated town centre there is potential for increased waste.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no direct impact on this objective.
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per sector	?	0	0	?	?	Locating retail growth in areas that are well served by public

Policy CP 9: Retail and Town centre regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						transport such as Bromsgrove Town can result in fewer car journeys and hence a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. However, it is not certain that people will always use public transport and traffic may increase.
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in	?	0	0	?	?	Locating retail growth in areas that are well served by public transport such as Bromsgrove Town can result in fewer car journeys and hence a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. However, it is not certain that people will always use public transport and traffic may increase.

Policy CP 9: Retail and Town centre regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	?	0	0	?	?	Locating retail growth in areas that are well served by public transport such as Bromsgrove Town can result in fewer car journeys and hence a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. However, it is not certain that people will always use public transport and traffic may increase.
Economic Objectives							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications	+	0	0	+	+	The regeneration of the town centre is likely to create jobs although many of the jobs are likely to be low skilled retail jobs some maybe more knowledge based office uses.

Policy CP 9: Retail and Town centre regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	% of working age unemployed by ward						
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	The regeneration of the town is likely to be retail led and is therefore unlikely to impact on this objective.
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	0	0	0	0	0	The policy has no direct impact on this objective.
EC4 Sustainable use and	Reduction to energy use of	+	0	0	+	+	Regenerating the town centre will create some jobs and may

Policy CP 9: Retail and Town centre regeneration							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development of material assets	council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						mean some people find jobs locally rather than commuting out of the district for work. Regenerating the town centre may indirectly lead to an increase in the use of recycled building materials. Much of the town centre falls within a conservation area therefore recycled materials may be appropriate to maintain the character and appearance of the conservation area.

Policy CP10: Sustainable Transport							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
Social Objectives							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	+	+	+	+	+	This policy does not increase the provision of affordable housing but the promotion of sustainable transport will create a cleaner and more pleasant local environment.
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	+	0	+	+	This policy strongly discourages the use of private car and encourages healthier forms of travel such as walking and cycling.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas	+	+	0	+	+	This policy promotes integrated and use of public transport. This can improve accessibility to people without a car or unable to drive.

Policy CP10: Sustainable Transport							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Number of visits to districts tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	+	+	0	+	+	This policy does not address the issue of crime. However the promotion of sustainable transport may increase the level of human activity in the street and hence reduce opportunist crimes due to higher levels of natural surveillance.
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	++	++	0	++	++	This policy will fulfil this objective as it promotes developments that do not rely upon private cars for transport.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not provide opportunities for community participation.

Policy CP10: Sustainable Transport							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the local community							
Environmental Objectives							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	+	+	+	+	+	Encouraging modal shift and hence reducing the dependence on private car can result in fewer instances of traffic related air, noise and water pollution which could have adverse effects on biodiversity.

Policy CP10: Sustainable Transport							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside , green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	+	+	0	+	+	Whilst encouraging modal shift may result in less traffic-related pollution, the policy is unlikely to directly impact land take in the countryside, green spaces or Green Belt. However, the indirect benefits of reduced air and noise pollution would have positive effects on the countryside and landscape as a whole.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	+	+	0	+	+	Whilst encouraging modal shift may result in less traffic-related pollution, the policy is unlikely to directly impact land take in the countryside, green spaces or Green Belt. However, the indirect benefits of reduced air and noise pollution would have positive effects on the countryside and landscape as a whole.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	+	+	0	+	+	Traffic pollution and noise can affect the integrity and setting of historic sites. The modal shift encouraged by the policy supports this objective.

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

Policy CP10: Sustainable Transport							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						transport and sustainable transport which are more energy efficient.
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in	+	+	0	+	+	Encouraging modal shift and reducing the dependence on private car could result in lower levels of water pollution through polluted run-off from roads entering watercourses.

Policy CP10: Sustainable Transport							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	++	++	0	++	++	This policy encourages modal shift and reduce the dependence on motorised transport and hence reduce the production of greenhouse gases.
Economic Objectives							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not specifically provide for a knowledge driven economy.

Policy CP10: Sustainable Transport							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
and rural	qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward						
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	+	+	+	+	+	This policy will increase the demand for high value and low impact technology related to sustainable transport. This will indirectly boost the development of the relevant new technology.
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address the skills development issue of workforce.

Policy CP10: Sustainable Transport							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not cover use of materials assets.

Policy CP11: Open Space and recreation							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
Social Objectives							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not affect this objective
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	++	+	0	+	+	The policy requires the retention and enhancement of open space for recreation and amenity and the resulting improved living environment would help to improve the health and well being of the population.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school	+	+	0	+	+	The maintenance and enhancement of open space and recreational facilities contributes positively to this objective.

Policy CP11: Open Space and recreation							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
educational attainment	in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	+	+	0	+	+	The policy supports the safety by design features in the design of new facilities and new open space projects. This should help to reduce fear and possibility of crime in new play spaces.
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct impact on this objective although it is likely that new standards of provision will take into account sustainable travel modes.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct impact on this objective

Policy CP11: Open Space and recreation							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
if life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community							
Environmental Objectives							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	+	+	0	+	+	The retention and enhancement of open space has the potential for a positive impact on biodiversity (for example green corridors) and geodiversity

Policy CP11: Open Space and recreation							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside , green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	++	++	0	++	++	This policy contributes strongly to this objective
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	++	++	0	++	++	This policy contributes positively to this objective
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	+	+	0	+	+	This policy recognises the importance of open space in relation to the setting of Locally important buildings /structures for example Listed Buildings and open land which contributes to the distinctive form and character of a settlement.

Policy CP11: Open Space and recreation							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct impact on this objective.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	+	+	0	+	+	The policy has the potential to minimise flood risk through maintaining areas of undeveloped greenspace that will enable rainfall to permeate the soil and reduce run-off. It is only likely to reduce the actual number of properties at risk of flooding if new greenspace is created where previously there were impermeable surfaces.
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per sector	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct impact on this objective

Policy CP11: Open Space and recreation							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality% of contaminated land in	0	0	0	0	0	Although this policy does not directly affect this objective it is unlikely to have an adverse impact compared to other potentially damaging land uses for example industrial development.

Policy CP11: Open Space and recreation							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct impact on this objective
Economic Objectives							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not affect this objective

Policy CP11: Open Space and recreation							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
and rural	qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward						
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not affect this objective
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not affect this objective

Policy CP11: Open Space and recreation							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees	+	+	0	+	+	Open space and recreational areas can be viewed as a material asset. This policy provides protection and enhancement of these areas

Policy CP 12: Type, size and tenure of housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
Social Objectives							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	++	++	0	++	++	This policy will fulfil this objective as it promotes a mix of housing types which cater for the needs of all, such as singles, couples, families, young people, elderly and people with special needs.

Policy CP 12: Type, size and tenure of housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
environment							
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	+	0	+	+	This policy will bring people from different incomes and different social groups together. This will promote better understanding and hence harmony and well-being among different groups.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions	+	+	0	+	+	This policy will bring people from different incomes and different social groups together, so everyone will have equitable access to local services and facilities.
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime	+	+	0	+	+	Creating mixed communities may improve relationships between different groups of people and with people living different lifestyles this will improve the levels natural surveillance in areas and potentially deter crimes.

Policy CP 12: Type, size and tenure of housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour						
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	+	0	+	+	High housing density overall will reduce the need to travel and improve the viability of local services such as corner shops.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not provide opportunities for community participation.
Environmental Objectives							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not contribute to biodiversity and geodiversity.

Policy CP 12: Type, size and tenure of housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
geodiversity	Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)						
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside , green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	?	?	0	?	?	This policy promotes a mix of the type, size and tenure of housing. To achieve this goal, it is possible that a bigger development will result in land of green belt value, etc. However, to build the right size, and the right type of properties to meet local needs can ensure that land is used efficiently. Also, with an increased housing density, the level of Greenfield development land required is reduced, which helps to minimise landscape impact.

Policy CP 12: Type, size and tenure of housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	?	?	0	?	?	This policy promotes a mix of type, size and tenure of housing. To achieve this goal, it is possible that a bigger development will result in land of green belt value, etc. With an increased housing density, the level of Greenfield development land required is reduced, which helps to minimise landscape impact.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals.	Total number of listed buildings Total number of Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings	?	?	0	?	?	Increased densities could potentially harm the historic environment however this issue can be addressed on a site by site basis.
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not impact on waste management.

Policy CP 12: Type, size and tenure of housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address the flood risk issue of development.
EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	CO2 emissions per sector Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address the energy efficiency issue of development.

Policy CP 12: Type, size and tenure of housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District.	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not affect the quality of water, soil and air.
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not address the causes and impacts of climate change.

Policy CP 12: Type, size and tenure of housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	emissions CO2 emissions from new development						
Economic Objectives							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not affect the development of knowledge driven economy.
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not affect the development of new technologies.

Policy CP 12: Type, size and tenure of housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not affect the skills levels and qualifications of workforce.
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not affect the use and development of material assets.

Policy CP13: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
Social Objectives							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	+	+	+	+	+	This policy has a positive contribution towards this objective. It has a cross- boundary dimension as Redditch’s needs are to be catered for in the Bromsgrove District
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school	+	+	+	+	+	This policy makes a positive contribution towards reducing inequality in the provision of facilities.

Policy CP13: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
educational attainment	in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	+	+	+	+	+	By making provision for gypsies, travellers and showpeople this may reduce the incidence of unlawful pitching.
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	+	+	+	+	By making permanent pitches available this policy has the potential to reduce the need to travel.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not provide opportunities for communities participation

Policy CP13: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
if life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community							
Environmental Objectives							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	0	0	0	0	0	The provision of accommodation for gypsies, travellers and showpeople is unlikely to impact on this policy

Policy CP13: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople

		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside , green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	+	+	+	+	+	The identification of a specific site for this form of development has the effect of safeguarding other potentially more sensitive areas
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	+	+	+	+	+	The identification of a specific site for this form of development has the effect of safeguarding other potentially more sensitive areas
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number fo listed buildings Total number of	+	+	+	+	+	The identification of a specific site for this form of development has the effect of safeguarding other potentially more sensitive areas

Policy CP13: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	The provision of accommodation for gypsies, travellers and showpeople is unlikely to impact on this policy
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	0	0	0	0	0	The provision of accommodation for gypsies, travellers and showpeople is unlikely to impact on this policy
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per sector	0	0	0	0	0	The provision of accommodation for gypsies, travellers and

Policy CP13: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						showpeople is unlikely to impact on this policy
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality. % of contaminated land in	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to impact on this objective

Policy CP13: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to impact on this objective
Economic Objectives							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to impact on this objective

Policy CP13: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
and rural	qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward						
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to impact on this objective
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to impact on this objective

Policy CP13: Accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to impact on this objective

Policy CP 14: The Scale of New Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
Social Objectives							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	++	++	++	++	++	The policy intends to ensure the housing requirements of RSS are met. It is likely that the focus of housing site allocation will be in and around urban areas with housing in rural areas to meet proven local needs.
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	0	+	+	+	Housing will be located in the most sustainable locations providing the best possible access to medical facilities.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school	+	0	+	+	+	Housing growth will be located so that people have the best possible access to services. The greater benefits will be found in urban areas.

Policy CP 14: The Scale of New Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transbou ndary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
educational attainment	in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly affect this objective.
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	+	0	+	+	Housing will be primarily be located within Bromsgrove Town where there is greater potential to use sustainable modes of transport.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly affect this objective.

Policy CP 14: The Scale of New Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
if life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community							
Environmental Objectives							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	?	?	0	?	?	The principles of the policy, especially relating to accessibility to public transport and the character of the area can have positive benefits for conserving biodiversity. However, the development of any housing sites has the potential to impact upon biodiversity if not undertaken with appropriate regard to the receiving environment.

Policy CP 14: The Scale of New Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside , green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	+	-	0	+	-	Growth for Bromsgrove District in the short term will primarily be located on brownfield sites in the urban areas. In the long term the scale of housing is at this stage uncertain but is likely to require the release of Greenfield land.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	+	-	0	+	-	Growth will have regard to the character of an area, with greater benefits likely to be seen in urban areas. The loss of Greenfield land to cater for long term growth needs is likely to have a negative impact on landscape character and quality.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number of listed buildings Total number of	+	?	0	+	+	The impact on the character of an area will be assessed on housing proposals with benefits likely to be greater in urban areas.

Policy CP 14: The Scale of New Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transbou ndary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings ‘at risk’ Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly affect this objective. However, opportunities could be sought during construction to minimise waste production.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	+	+	0	+	+	The policy itself does not mention flood risk but a separate policy in the core strategy will ensure housing is not built in high risk areas.
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per sector	+	+	0	+	+	Locating housing in the most sustainable locations could

Policy CP 14: The Scale of New Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						encourage more people to use public transport and therefore lead to a reduction in emissions.
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air quality	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality. % of contaminated land in	+	+	0	+	+	The elements of the policy relating to promoting public transport access for new housing have potential to reduce traffic related emissions if this resulted in a modal shift away from the private car. This would be an indirect benefit of the policy. However, there is an element of uncertainty with this objective.

Policy CP 14: The Scale of New Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	+	0	+	+	Locating housing in the most sustainable locations could encourage more people to use public transport and therefore lead to a reduction in emissions.
Economic Objectives							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications	+	+	0	+	+	The policy encourages housing to be located near to employment opportunities and hence there may be an indirect benefit of the policy. Housing growth may also lead to further inward investment that creates jobs.

Policy CP 14: The Scale of New Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	% of working age unemployed by ward						
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly affect this objective.
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	+	+	0	+	+	Housing where possible will be located close to existing education facilities although this does not itself mean that education standards will improve.
EC4 Sustainable use and	Reduction to energy use of	+	+	0	+	+	New houses will be built in the most sustainable location to

Policy CP 14: The Scale of New Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development of material assets	council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						hopefully encourage the use of public transport and walking.

Policy CP15: Cross Boundary Growth							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
<i>Social Objectives</i>							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	0	0	++	0	0	The policy will have no impact on affordable housing that is provided for Bromsgrove residents however there will be significant benefits for residents of Redditch.

Policy CP15: Cross Boundary Growth							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
environment							
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	0	0	+	0	0	The policy will have no impact on the health and wellbeing of the Bromsgrove population. However there will be positive transboundary effects as The housing will be located close to Redditch town ensuring residents have access to health facilities.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions	0	0	+	0	0	Housing growth will be located so that people have the best possible access to services in Redditch.
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly affect this objective.

Policy CP15: Cross Boundary Growth							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour						
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	0	0	+	0	0	Housing will be primarily be located adjacent to Redditch Town where there is potential to use sustainable modes of transport.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly affect this objective.
Environmental Objectives							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity	0	--	0	--	--	The policy will require the loss of large areas of Green Belt land, this can only have a negative impact on the district's biodiversity. Many important habitats could be lost.

Policy CP15: Cross Boundary Growth							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
geodiversity	Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)						
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside , green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	0	--	0	--	--	The policy will require the loss of large areas of Green Belt land, this can only have a negative impact on the district's biodiversity. Many important habitats could be lost.

Policy CP15: Cross Boundary Growth							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	0	--	0	--	--	The loss of large areas of greenfield land to cater for Redditch's growth needs will have a strong negative impact on landscape character and quality in rural areas of the district.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high quality built environment in new development proposals.	Total number of listed buildings Total number of Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings	0	-	0	-	-	Whilst the location of the housing growth is yet to be decided there is potential for harm to be caused Beoley Conservation Area and Hewell Grange where there is a historic park and garden.
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly affect this objective. However, opportunities could be sought during construction to minimise waste production.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate	Properties at risk of flooding	0	-	-	-	-	Some areas adjacent to Redditch have a known flood risk.

Policy CP15: Cross Boundary Growth							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS						Building large numbers of home sin this area could excentuate flooding problems in Bromsgrove District and Redditch Borough.
EV7 Promote energy efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	CO2 emissions per sector Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District	0	0	+	0	0	Locating housing in a sustainable location adjacent to Redditch could encourage more people to use public transport and therefore lead to a reduction in emissions.
EV8 Protect and enhance	Proportion of households	0	-	0	-	-	Building a large number of homes in rural location could

Policy CP15: Cross Boundary Growth							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the quality of water, soil and air quality	with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality. % of contaminated land in District No of AQMA's in District						potentially harm air and water quality.
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new	0	0	+	0	0	Locating housing in the most sustainable locations could encourage more people to use public transport and therefore lead to a reduction in emissions.

Policy CP15: Cross Boundary Growth							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	development						
Economic Objectives							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications % of working age unemployed by ward	0	0	+	0	0	Housing growth adjacent to Redditch may also lead to further inward investment in the Redditch area that creates jobs.
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly affect this objective.
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher	0	0	0	0	0	The policy does not directly affect this objective.

Policy CP15: Cross Boundary Growth							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation						
EC4 Sustainable use and development of material assets	Reduction to energy use of council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees	0	0	+	0	0	New houses will be built in a relatively sustainable location adjacent to Redditch. This could hopefully encourage the use of public transport and walking when people visit Redditch Town Centre.

Policy CP 16: Affordable Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
Social Objectives							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	++	++	0	++	++	Provision of affordable housing to meet local needs is the objective of this policy.
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy	?	?	0	?	?	Provision of affordable housing does not directly affect health although it could be argued that if people can afford a decent place to live then this could improve their well-being. The level of certainty would be low.

Policy CP 16: Affordable Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboun dary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Access to GP						
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas Number of visits to districts tourist attractions	+	+	0	+	+	Provision of affordable homes can reduce social exclusion through reducing barriers to housing for poorer sectors of society.
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct impact upon this objective.
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct impact upon this objective.

Policy CP 16: Affordable Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	public transport						
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality of life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in the local community	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not provide opportunities for community participation.
Environmental Objectives							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct impact on biodiversity and geodiversity.

Policy CP 16: Affordable Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
EV2 Ensure efficient use of land through safeguarding of mineral resources, the best and most versatile agricultural land, land of green belt value, maximising of previously developed land and reuse of vacant buildings where this is not detrimental to open space and biodiversity interest. Protect the countryside , green spaces, green belt and best agricultural land	% of District covered by Green Belt Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt % of development on brownfield land / buildings	-	-	0	-	-	Criteria (f) of the policy suggests that in exceptional circumstances, affordable housing may be allowed in or at the edge of settlement in the Green Belt where there is a proven local need. This would adversely affect the protection of Green Belt.
EV3 Safeguard and strengthen landscape character and quality	Amount of land designated as open space in the District Planning permissions affecting the Green Belt	?	?	0	?	?	Criteria (f) of the policy suggests that in exceptional circumstances, affordable housing may be allowed in or at the edge of settlement in the Green Belt where there is a proven local need. This land could be in the landscape protection area.
EV4 Conserve and enhance the historic built environment heritage and seek well designed, high	Total number fo listed buildings Total number of	0	0	0	0	0	The provision of affordable housing itself as part of a wider mixed-use development is unlikely to affect this objective.

Policy CP 16: Affordable Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings ‘at risk’ Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not affect the waste management.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not impact on flood risk.
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per sector	+	+	0	+	+	Housing Corporation funded affordable housing schemes all

Policy CP 16: Affordable Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
efficiency and energy generated from renewable energy and low carbon sources	Number of new developments with energy efficient design Number of new developments with on site renewable energy Average electricity consumption per household/year Average gas consumption per household/ year Electricity generated from renewable power schemes in the District						need to achieve at least Level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes and the Housing Corporations are thinking of raising the standard in the near future. This policy can therefore directly improve energy efficiency by asking for more affordable housing.
EV8 Protect and enhance the quality of water, soil and air	Proportion of households with poor water quality Water course quality Amount of new developments with SUDS % of rivers with fairly good or better biological and chemical water quality % of contaminated land in	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not impact on water, soil and air quality.

Policy CP 16: Affordable Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	+	0	+	+	Housing Corporation funded affordable housing schemes all need to achieve at least Level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes and the Housing Corporations are thinking of raising the standard in the near future. This policy can therefore directly reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change.
Economic Objectives							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no impact on the development of a knowledge driven economy.

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

Policy CP 16: Affordable Housing							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
development of material assets	council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						material assets.

Policy CP17: Sustainable Communities							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
Social Objectives							
SO1 Provide decent affordable housing for all, of the right quality and tenure and for local needs in clean safe and pleasant local environment	Meeting of affordable housing requirements in housing needs survey	0	0	0	0	0	The objective relating to affordable housing is not specifically relevant to this policy as it relates to the wider aims of developing sustainable communities.
SO 2 An improvement in the health and well-being of the population and reduce inequalities in health	Percentage of population describing their health as good. Percentage of residents with limiting long term illness. Life expectancy Access to GP	+	+	0	+	+	The policy has the potential to contribute towards this health and well being objective in that it promotes the retention of essential local facilities and contributions from developers towards infrastructure provision. The Community Infrastructure Levy is likely to secure developer contributions in new developments towards health facilities.
SO3 Improve the quality of and equitable access to local services and facilities regardless of age, gender, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status or educational attainment	Number of parks and areas of recreational space Number of sports pitches per 1000 population Access to a Post Office, shops and a primary school in rural areas	+	+	0	+	+	This policy positively contributes towards this objective as it advocates adequate infrastructure should exist to support new development at the time of construction and promotes the retention of essential local facilities. The Community Infrastructure Levy is likely to secure developer contributions in new developments towards community facilities.

Policy CP17: Sustainable Communities							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	Number of visits to districts tourist attractions						
SO4 Reduce crime, fear of crime and anti social behaviour	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 population % of population who fear crime Types of crime recorded Levels of anti social behaviour	0	0	0	0	0	This policy has no direct impact upon this objective although it advocates adequate infrastructure should exist to support new development. Improvements in provision of and access to facilities should promote social well being which in turn may reduce fear of crime.
SO5 Reduce need to travel and move towards more sustainable travel patterns	People's usual method of travel to work by mode and % (walk, cycle, bus, train, car) Number of trips made by public transport	+	+	+	+	+	This policy actively seeks an improved balance between housing, employment and community facilities in settlements which could reduce the need for people to travel by car. The Community Infrastructure Levy is likely to secure developer contributions in new developments towards transport infrastructure.
SO6 Provision of opportunities for communities to participate and contribute to decisions that affect their neighbourhood and quality if life, encouraging pride and social responsibility in	Satisfaction with provision of local authority services for eg Number of complaints	0	0	0	0	0	Whilst this policy does not directly contribute towards this objective the loss of essential local facilities may assist in promoting local community cohesion

Policy CP17: Sustainable Communities							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
the local community							
Environmental Objectives							
EV1 Conserve and enhance the District's biodiversity and geodiversity	% of SSSI's in favourable condition Proportion of Biodiversity Action Plan targets achieved Total number of special wildlife sites (SWS's)	0	0	0	0	0	This policy does not directly affect this objective

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

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		Urban	Rural				
quality built environment in new development proposals.	Conservation areas % of Listed Buildings 'at risk' Number of planning applications received for work in conservation areas and on listed buildings						
EV5 Manage waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy 1)reduce 2) re-use 3) recycling and composting 4) recovery 5) disposal	% of waste disposal to landfill % of waste recycled per annum Household waste collection per annum	+	+	+	+	+	The Community Infrastructure Levy is likely to secure developer contributions in new developments towards waste management infrastructure.
EV6 Ensure inappropriate development does not occur in high risk flood prone areas and does not adversely contribute to fluvial flood risk or contribute to surface water flooding in all the areas	Properties at risk of flooding Number of planning permissions granted on flood plains or major aquifers Number of new developments incorporating SUDS	0	0	0	0	0	Policy does not impact on this objective.
EV7 Promote energy	CO2 emissions per sector	+	+	+	+	+	This policy actively seeks an improved balance between

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

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SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	District No of AQMA's in District						
EV9 Reduce causes of and adapt to the impacts of climate change	No of new developments with energy efficient design % of developments incorporating on site renewable energy CO2 emissions by End User local and Regional Estimates of carbon emissions Countrywide CO2 emissions CO2 emissions from new development	+	+	+	+	+	This policy actively seeks an improved balance between housing, employment and community facilities in settlements. By achieving this balance more people may be encouraged to use public transport and therefore there is the potential to reduce carbon emissions.
Economic Objectives							
EC1 Develop a knowledge driven economy, the infrastructure and skills base whilst ensuring all share the benefits, urban and rural	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications	+	+	+	+	+	The Community Infrastructure Levy is likely to secure developer contributions in new developments towards education/skills infrastructure.

Policy CP17: Sustainable Communities							
		Spatial Scale			Temporal Scale		Commentary
SA Objectives	Key Indicators / Targets (Where Appropriate)	Sub-District		Transboundary Effects	Short Term	Long Term	
		Urban	Rural				
	% of working age unemployed by ward						
EC2 promote and support the development of new technologies of high value and low impact especially resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives	No of resource efficient technologies and environmental technology initiatives developed No of new businesses starting up in new technologies % employment by industry sector	0	0	0	0	0	This policy is unlikely to impact on this objective
EC3 Raise the skills levels and qualifications of workforce	Proportion of population educated to degree standard or higher Qualifications at age 19 16 year olds with no qualifications No of wards with SOA's in the bottom 25% for education, skills and training deprivation	+	+	+	+	+	The Community Infrastructure Levy is likely to secure developer contributions in new developments towards education/skills infrastructure.
EC4 Sustainable use and	Reduction to energy use of	+	+	+	+	+	This policy has the potential to contribute towards the

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		Urban	Rural				
development of material assets	council owned buildings Quantity of secondary and recycled materials used in construction Reduction in car mileage by employees						sustainable use and development of material assets as it promotes the retention of essential local facilities such as shops, health facilities and community centres.

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**Local
Development
Framework**



Planning and Environment Services

Bromsgrove District Council, The Council House, Burcot Lane, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire B60 1AA.
Tel: (01527) 881316/881323/881314, Main Switchboard: (01527) 881288, Textphone: (01527) 881291,
Fax: (01527) 881313, DX: 17279 Bromsgrove, e-mail: ldf@bromsgrove.gov.uk